

# 2. International Congress on Social Sciences & Humanities

June 12-13, 2023

Ege University, Izmir, Türkiye

## Abstract Book

### Editors:

Prof. Dr. Mustafa MUTLUER

Assist. Prof. Dr. Aytekin ERDOĞAN

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# ABSTRACT BOOK



## EGE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

June 12-13, 2023  
Ege University, Izmir, Türkiye

### Editors

Prof. Dr. Mustafa MUTLUER  
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aytekin ERDOĞAN

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# CONGRESS ID

## TITLE OF CONGRESS

EGE  
2nd INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON  
NATURAL & MEDICAL SCIENCES

## PARTICIPATION

Keynote & Invited

## DATE - PLACE

June 12-13, 2023  
Ege University, Izmir, Türkiye

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Gulnoz Khakimova - PhD, assistant. Professor, Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology, Uzbekistan

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Türkiye, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Japan, Indonesia, India, Iran,  
Albania, Ethiopia, Romania, Mongolia, Vietnam, South Korea, Kosova,  
Algeria, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, United States of America,  
Philippines, Iran, Canada, Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Morocco

## **TOTAL PAPERS: 206**

The number of abstracts from foreign countries: **122**

The number of abstracts from Türkiye: **84**

## **LANGUAGES**

Turkish, Uzbek, English, Russian,

## PHOTO GALLERY























Zoom Meeting: Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN, Can-Tho University, Vietnam

Kalori: 06:31:08

### 2. Quantitative Research

- Exceptionally high survey response rate of nearly 98%.
- Comprehensive multi-stage approach to validate the measurement model for reliability and validity.
- All variables demonstrated factor loading coefficients that exceeded the threshold, ensuring convergent validity.
- Discriminant validity confirmed using the Fornell-Larcker criterion, cross-loading test, and HTMT index.
- No issues of multicollinearity detected in the PLS-SEM analysis.
- The structural model's integrity was evaluated using the Effect Size Index, Communality Value, and GoF index.
- Notably powerful prediction of the impact of CO, AU, and BI on customer perceptions of CSR.
- The PLS model demonstrated a satisfactory fit for the empirical data.

Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN, Can-Tho University, Vietnam

Observer Hall...  
Observer Hall-2

Moderator: Hall-2, Jyoti

HALL 2 SHYANGI

Hall-2 Jyoti

OMAR BOSSE NDHETWA S2H-2

Observer: Gök

Tamamla Sesyon Al Data İstisi

Zoom Meeting: Adhi Riza to sesyonu gürümlüyorsunuz

Kalori: 08:18:00

# GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The fast-growing era of Industry 4.0 has brought major changes in the business world and encouraged companies to adopt new technologies that can increase efficiency, productivity, and innovation. The Technology Congress is an important platform for technology and business leaders to discuss the changes that are taking place in the era of Industry 4.0 and the technological solutions that can be applied in the future.

## ABSTRACT

Observer Hall...  
Observer Hall-2

hall 2: Mr. Mu...  
hall 2: Mr. Mulya Tar...

mohammed...  
mohammed mohammed...

Hall - 2, Flora...  
Hall - 2, Flora Peta

Etleva Peta  
Etleva Peta

Adhi Riza







# EGE

## 2<sup>nd</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

June 12-13, 2023

Ege University, Izmir, Türkiye

# PROGRAM

### PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (24):

Türkiye, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Japan, Indonesia, India, Iran, Albania, Ethiopia, Romania, Mongolia, Vietnam, South Korea, Kosova, Algeria, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, United States of America, Philippines, Iran, Canada, Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Morocco

**ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN / IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY**

**Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen**

- ✓ Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildirimler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
- ✓ Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
- ✓ Zoom uygulaması ücretsizdir ve hesap oluşturmaya gerek yoktur.
- ✓ Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir.
- ✓ Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC’lerde çalışıyor.
- ✓ Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 15 dk öncesinde oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- ✓ Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- ✓ Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

**Dikkat Edilmesi Gerekenler- TEKNİK BİLGİLER**

- ✓ Bilgisayarınızda mikrofon olduğuna ve çalıştığına emin olun.
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- ✓ Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
- ✓ Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

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- ✓ The participant must be connected to the session 15 minutes before the presentation time.
- ✓ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ✓ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

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- ✓ Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.

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exp. Hall-1, Awais Khan**

**Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857**

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# - Opening Ceremony-

Ege University, Faculty of Fisheries Conference Hall

12.06.2023

Time: 13:00-14:00

**Prof. Dr. Bahri BAŞARAN**

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HEAD OF CONGRESS (Türkiye) - Congress on Natural & Medical Sciences

HEAD OF CONGRESS (Türkiye) - Congress on Innovation Technologies & Engineering

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**Prof. Dr. Mustafa MUTLUER**

*Director of Ege University Institute of Social Sciences*

HEAD OF CONGRESS (Türkiye) - Congress on Social Sciences & Humanities

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**FACE TO FACE (HALL-1)****12.06.2023****Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eren ALPER YILMAZ***Address: Ege University, Institute of Turkish World Studies***Ankara Local Time: 14:30 – 16:30**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
ACCORDING TO MAJOR BOOKS, SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE ISLAND OF CHİOS IN THE 18TH CENTURY	Mehmet TAŞ	Dörtöl Science High School , Türkiye
ABOUT THE MUGHAM MAJLİSSES OF AZERBAIJAN OF THE 20TH CENTURY	Sehrana KASİMİ	AMEA, Memarlıq və İncəsənət İnstitutu
THE POWER OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OVER THE PRIVATE EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	Ezgi PALAS DAĞLI	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
RISING FAR RIGHT IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION MOVEMENTS: GERMANY AND TÜRKİYE CASES	Eren ALPER YILMAZ	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHİNG AND LEARNING	Ayşe Dolar KARAKAYA	Hacettepe University, Türkiye
OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR A BLENDED TEACHING PRACTICE	Sevgi Özden Karakurt Semra Demir Başaran	Erciyes University, Türkiye
IMAGES OF WOMEN IN PEYAMİ SAFA'S WE ARE ALONE	Fatma KALPAKLI	Selçuk University, Türkiye
REPRESENTATION OF LOVE IN AHMET HAMDİ TANPINAR'S NOVEL, MIND AT PEACE	Fatma KALPAKLI	Selçuk University, Türkiye
THE CONTEXTUALIZATION OF TRANSLATOR'S FOOTNOTES IN THE TRANSLATION OF MODERNIST LITERATURE	İrem Ceren DOĞAN	Bitlis Eren University, Türkiye
THE NEW PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION "IS IT REALLY NEW?"	Ayşe SERTDEMİR	Bartın University, Türkiye



## FACE TO FACE (HALL-2)

12.06.2023

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Engin***Address: Ege University, Institute of Turkish World Studies***Ankara Local Time: 14:30 – 16:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
PRAISE OF THE TURKISH RULERS IN THE MASNAVIS BY NIZAMI GANJAVI	Tahmina Badalova	Azerbaycan Milli Bilimler Akademisi, Nizami Gencevi adına Edebiyat Enstitüsü, Nizamişünaslık bölümü, Bakü, Azerbaycan
SUFI-PHILOSOPHICAL HERITAGE OF ABULKASIM KUSHAYRI	Davronbek Kodirov	Bukhara State University, Faculty of History and Law, Department of Jurisprudence and socio-political disciplines, Bukhara, Uzbekistan
THE ASPECTS RELATED TO STYLIZATION AND TRANSLATION OF WELL- WISHES AND BLESSINGS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE	Mokhichekhra Niyazova	Bukhara State University, Foreign language faculty, Department of English literature, Bukhara, Uzbekistan.
THE FUNCTION OF IRONY IN UZBEK LITERATURE	Mavlonova Ugiloy Khamdamovna	Turon Zarmed University, Socio-Economical Faculty, Languages Department, Bukhara, Uzbekistan
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IRONY IN UZBEK LITERATURE	Mavlonova Ugiloy Khamdamovna	Turon Zarmed University, Socio-Economical Faculty, Languages Department, Bukhara, Uzbekistan
SPIRITUAL COMPETENCE - A SOURCE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Jabborova Saodat Sattorovna	Turon Zarmed University, Bukhara, Uzbekistan
COMPARISON OF FAHREDDIN YAKUB BIN MUHAMMAD FAHRI AND SHEIKHI'S POEMS "HUSREV-I-SHIRIN"	Samira Aliyeva	Azerbaycan Milli Bilimler Akademisi, Nizami Gencevi adına Edebiyat Enstitüsü, Nizamişünaslık bölümü, Bakü, Azerbaycan
GRAMMAR AND ACCURACY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING	Bultakova Mokhinur	Academic Lyceum under Tashkent State University of Economics, Department of Foreign languages, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	Boltayeva Manzura Sharipovna	Asian International University
THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKISH STATES AND CENTRAL ASIA UNDER THE TRANSFORMATION OF GLOBAL ORDERS	Oybek Sirojov	Tashkent chemical technological institute, department of social-political science, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
CREATING A CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL TOOLS BASED ON THE CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEM	Ulkanov Sardorjon Sodikjon ugli Askarov Ikhtior Bakhtiyorovich	Andijan machine-building institute, Uzbekistan Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan

## FACE TO FACE (HALL-3)

12.06.2023

**Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayberk ŞEKER***Address: Ege University, Institute of Turkish World Studies***Ankara Local Time: 14:30 – 16:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL DIGITALIZATION ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION: A RESEARCH ON BRICS+T COUNTRIES	Ayberk ŞEKER Mahmut Kadir İŞGÜVEN	Bursa Teknik University, Türkiye
AS A GENDER INEQUALITY INDICATOR: GLASS CEILING SYNDROME	Emine SARAÇ	Çağ University, Türkiye
ÜRETİM İŞLETMELERİNİN KALİTE MALİYETLERİ YAKLAŞIMLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Ali APALI Gülşah ÜZEN	Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye
BANKRUPTCY PREDICTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS AFTER HYBRID FEATURE SELECTION COMBINING FILTER AND WRAPPER METHODS	Meryem PULAT İpek DEVECİ KOCAKOÇ	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC RELATIONS	Şeyma SAYDAM	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF LIFE SATISFACTION AND HOPE LEVELS OF CHILDREN AFFECTED BY THE CATASTROPHIC KAHRAMANMARAŞ-CENTERED EARTHQUAKES ON FEBRUARY 6, 2023	Berra Özçakal Özgür Danışman Yağmur Soylu	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITALIZATION ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION	Mahmut Kadir İŞGÜVEN Ayberk ŞEKER	Bursa Teknik University, Türkiye

## FACE TO FACE (HALL-4)

12.06.2023

**Moderator: Dr. Mavlonova Ugiloy Khamdamovna***Address: Ege University, Institute of Turkish World Studies***Ankara Local Time: 14:30 – 16:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
PROCEDURE FOR ORGANIZING THE STUDENT'S INDEPENDENT EDUCATION	Askarov Ikhtiyor Bakhtiyorovich	Jizzakh polytechnic institute, fakulty of the "Transportation", Jizzakh, Uzbekistan
PEDAGOGİK TA'LİM KLASTERİNİN ZARURATI VA SHARTLARI (O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimi misolida) / NECESSITY AND CONDITIONS FOR FORMING A CLUSTER OF PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION (on the example of the education system in Uzbekistan)	Umid KHODJAMKULOV	Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Faculty Of Primary Education, Chirchik, Tashkent Region, Uzbekistan
METHODS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF SCIENCE EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	Khusan Zulfkorov Gulnara Shakhmurova	Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
ENDÜSTRİ İŞLETMELERİNDE İNSAN POTANSİYELİNİ GELİŞTİRME MEKANİZMASI	Tojiyeva Mukhayyo Valiyevna	Turon Zarmed University, Socio-Economical Faculty, Economical Department, Bukhara, Uzbekistan
OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING THE QUASI-PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF A FUTURE BIOLOGY TEACHER	Ergasheva Gulruksor Surkhonidinovna	Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named After Nizami, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IS TO DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREPARING FUTURE EDUCATORS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES IN AN INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT	Kayumova Dilsora Nurali kizi	Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named After Nizami, Uzbekistan
LOGISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN HEALTHCARE	Alimova Sabohat Gazievna	Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan
PEDAGOJİK EĞİTİM İNOVASYON KÜMESİ TEMELİNDE ÖĞRENCİLERİ MESLEK YÖNLENDİRMENİN ÖZÜ	Jabbor Eshbekovich Usarov Dustnazar Omonovich Khimmataliev	Chirchik Devlet Pedagoji Üniversitesi, Özbekistan
PEDAGOJİK EĞİTİM KÜMESİNİN PEDAGOJİK-PSİKOLOJİK DERNEKLERİ	Jabbor Eshbekovich Usarov Dustnazar Omonovich Khimmataliev	Chirchik Devlet Pedagoji Üniversitesi, Özbekistan
INCREASING EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY BASED ON INDIVIDUAL LEARNING TRAJECTOR	Dustnazar Omonovich Khimmataliyev Nasiba Kholboyevna Elmurzayeva Sheroy Eraliyevich Nurmamatov	Chirchik State Pedagogical University

**FACE TO FACE (HALL-5)****12.06.2023****Moderator: Dr. Gulnara Shakhmurova***Address: Ege University, Institute of Turkish World Studies***Ankara Local Time: 14:30 – 16:30**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
ETHICAL CULTURE IN MEDIA SPACE	Rakhimbabayeva Nigora Abdurasulovna	Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizomiy
PROSPECT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING IN THE MODERN SOCIETY OF "EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES": PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS	Khusan Zulfqorov Alimbabaeva Shaxrizoda Jaxongir qizi Gulnara Shakhmurova	Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
FORMATION OF MOTIVATION FOR ONLINE LEARNING ON THE SUBJECT HUMAN ANATOMY: EXPERIENCE IN PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY	Gulnara Shakhmurova	Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
EDUCATION QUALITY IS THE IMPORTANT FACTOR OF STATE COMPETITIVENESS	Nargis Abdukhalilovna Alimatova	Tashkent State Economical University, Faculty of Finance and Accounting, Department of "Social and humanitarian Sciences", Tashkent, Uzbekistan
THE ASPECTS RELATED TO STYLIZATION AND TRANSLATION OF WELL- WISHES AND BLESSINGS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE	Mokhichekhra Niyazova	Bukhara State University, Foreign language faculty, Department of English literature, Bukhara, Uzbekistan.
THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IS TO DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREPARING FUTURE EDUCATORS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES IN AN INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT	Kayumova Dilsora Nurali kizi	Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named After Nizami, Uzbekistan
PROVERBS IN ATAYI'S "HAFT KHAN"	Lale Hidâyet Kızı Paşayeva	Azerbaycan Millî Bilimler Akademisi
THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN SOCIO-CULTURAL UNITY OF THE NATION	Kadirova Khalima Buvabaevna	Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named By Nizami, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL VIEWS ON POETIC DRAMA IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE OF THE 20TH CENTURY	Ikramova Aziza	Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan
PRECEDENT NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES	Achilova Risolat A`zamovna	Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan
COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES FOR IMPLICIT EXPRESSION OF MEANING IN A LITERARY TEXT	Eshonkulova Gulrukh Turakulovna	Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

## FACE TO FACE (HALL-6)

12.06.2023

**Moderator: PhD, Assoc. Prof. Tavaldieva Gülbaxar Nishanovna***Address: Ege University, Institute of Turkish World Studies***Ankara Local Time: 14:30 – 16:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
PREPARING GRADUATES FOR PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES	Akbarova Gulbakhor Olimovna	Associate Professor of TSPU named after Nizami, Ph.D.
ETHICAL CULTURE IN MEDIA SPACE	Rakhimbabayeva Nigora Abdurasulovna	Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizomiy
COOPERATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF UZBEKISTAN AND IKSAD (TURKEY): "SCIENCE UZBEKISTAN" ACTIVITY	Tavaldieva Gülbaxar Nishanovna	Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology
DEPICTION OF THE MOTIF OF "LONGING" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK BILDUNGSROMANS	Safarova Zilola Tolibovna	Bukhara State University, Foreign Languages Faculty, English Literature Department, Bukhara, Uzbekistan
ETHICAL CULTURE IN MEDIASPACE	Rakhimbabayeva Nigora Abdurasulovna	Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizomiy, Department of Social Sciences, Tashkent city, Uzbekistan
EFFECT OF CHITOSAN ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF PAPER	Umida Sharipova	Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov
THE CHARACTER OF ABDAL (DERVISH) IN THE WORKS OF NIZAMI GANJAVI AND KHAJU KIRMANI	Zehra Allahverdiyeva	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Literature in the Name of Nizami Ganjavi
OBTAINING FILTER MATERIAL FROM NATURAL FIBER COMPOSITION AND AREAS OF ITS USE	Mavluda Ziyaeva	Tashkent state technical University Named after Islam Karimov
DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL: THE CONCEPT OF LIFELONG LEARNING	Tukhtamushova Anisakhon	Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology, Uzbekistan
MODERN LITERATURE IS A COMBINATION OF TRADITION AND INNOVATION	Tojibaeva Mukadas Abdurahimovna	Andijan State University
IMPORTANCE AND TEACHING OF MOTHER TONGUE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Omonullayeva Surayyokhon Isroilovna	Andijan State University
FUNCTIONING OF THE CENTER OF OPEN EDUCATION IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Yunusova Nilufar Khamraevna	Tashkent Financial Institute
METHODS OF CATEGORIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PROVERBS	Khamdamova Gulshan Khamdamova	Bukhara State University, Faculty Of Foreign Languages Bukhara, Uzbekistan

## Session -1 / Hall-1

12.06.2023

**Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap SARIBAŞ****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EXAMINATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION APPLICATIONS FOR REFUGEES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS	Nilgün SARAÇ	İngilizce Öğretmeni, MEB, Bursa, Türkiye.
THE RASHOMON EFFECT AS A CULTURAL METAPHOR	Serap SARIBAŞ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
THE IMPORTANCE OF THE APPLICATION OF ICT IN THE TEACHING OF BIOLOGY	Gafarova Parvin Muhamad	Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti
EXAMINATION OF GRADUATE THESIS RELATED TO THE PERCEPTION OF MOTHER SELF-EFFICIENCY	Esra ERGİN Firdevs ERGİN Büşra ERGİN	KTO Karatay University, Türkiye Selçuklu İlçe Sağlık Müdürlüğü Selçuk University, Türkiye
A NEEDS ANALYSIS STUDY: TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THEIR COMPETENCIES IN DISTANCE EDUCATION	Doğa COŞGUN Semra DEMİR BAŞARAN	Erciyes University, Türkiye
A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATION QUALITY OF OPEN EDUCATION GRADUATES ACCORDING TO THE HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY: A CASE OF SINCAN DISTRICT OF ANKARA PROVINCE	Bediha ŞAHİN	Hacettepe University, Türkiye
DIRECTIONS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INSTITUTIONS IN AZERBAIJAN	Nəzərov Vuqar Mehralı oğlu Hacıyeva Səkinə Abdurəhim qızı Hacıyev Camal Cəlil oğlu Əhədov Vəlif Balakəşi oğlu Zeynalova Göyçək Şamil qızı	ATMU
PROBLEMS OF MODERN HIGHER EDUCATION	Nəsirli Nəsirulla Beytulla	Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University
AZERBAIJAN-TÜRKİYE COOPERATION	Nurlana Nasirli	Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University
AZƏRBAYCANDA TURİZM SEKTORUNUN İNKİŞAFININ MÜASİR VƏZİYYƏTİNİN TƏHLİLİ VƏ QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ	Cəlil Bağirov Arif oğlu Səfərli Şəhla Akif qızı	Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University

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**Session -1 / Hall-2****12.06.2023****Moderator: Moses Adeolu AGOI****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
ISSUES ON BLENDED LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Gantsetseg Sanjmyatav Sumiya Tuvdennyam Oyun-Erdene Erdenebileg	Mandakh University, Ulaanbaatar city, Mongolia
CHALLENGES ON ONLINE DISTANCE LEARNING (ODL) OF SELECTED HIGHER MARITIME EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES: LECTURER'S PERSPECTIVE	Marcos C. Taberdo Jr Ed.D.	College of Marine Transportation Philippine Merchant Marine Academy San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines 2205
SATISFACTION ON ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF GRADUATE SCHOOL FACULTY AND STUDENTS IN SELECTED STATE UNIVERSITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES	Analiza Gruspe Taberdo Ph.D. Ed.D.	College of Marine Transportation Philippine Merchant Marine Academy San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines 2205
REVISITING THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL TRAINING PROGRAM OF A MARITIME INSTITUTION: INPUTS FOR CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENT	Dariarie R Ricardo, LPT, MAED	Philippine Merchant Marine Academy San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines 2205
TEACHING COMPETENCIES, EFFECTIVENESS AND FACULTY PERFORMANCE IN MARITIME SCHOOLS OF REGION III, PHILIPPINES	MIRASOL GELIG-ABAD	College of Marine Transportation Philippine Merchant Marine Academy San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines 2205
INCLUSIVE COMMUNICATION AT SCHOOL LEVEL	Radha Nilesh Paikane	Std. IX, St. Xavier's High School, Hingna Branch, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India
AN EVALUATION ON THE IMPACT OF SMART TECHNOLOGY ON INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY: IMPLICATION FOR SCHOOL MANAGEMENT	Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria

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**Session -1 / Hall-3****12.06.2023****Moderator: Prof. Jackson C Talosig****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
THE QUALITY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, SENSATION SEEKING AND HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES STUDENTS	Kalsoom Yasin Hafiz Muhammad Adnan Dr. Prof Ayesha Sheraz	Riphah International University, RICPP, Faisalabad Campus-Pakistan Govt.M.A.O Graduate College Lahore-Pakistan
DIFICULTIES IN MATHEMATICS I OF THE PMMA COLLEGE OF MARINE ENGINEERING FOURTH CLASS MIDSHIPMEN/WOMEN SCHOOL YEAR 2013-2014	Prof Jackson C Talosig Ed.D.	College of Marine Transportation Philippine Merchant Marine Academy San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines 2205
INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA-BASED ENGLISH LEARNING MEDIA IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	Sri Restu Ningsih, Fitria Lonanda, Ade Irma Suryani	Metamedia University, Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia
NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCIES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA	CHUKWURAH VICTOR N Mr. M.M. Isede MRS. N.G. OKOCHA	Federal College Of Education (Tech) Asaba
OUTCOMES-BASED TEACHING AND LEARNING PRACTICES OF INSTRUCTORS IN THE MARITIME SCHOOLS IN REGION III	Dr. Wilma David Paras	Philippine Merchant Marine Academy San Narciso, Zambales, Philippines
LEARNING/TEACHING READING: CASE OF FRENCH IN ALGERIA	Fatima Zohra BELKACEM - ZERHOUNI	École Supérieure d'Économie d'Oran (Algérie)
WHAT IS CONCRETIZATION AND WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO USE IT? TYPES OF CONCRETIZATION AND THEIR METHODOLOGICAL USE	Dr. Ermelinda Kashah	"E'qrem Çabej" University, Gjirokastra, Albania

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## Session -2 / Hall-1

12.06.2023

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Elçi

Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
WOMEN IN POLITICS: COMPARISON OF TÜRKİYE AND FINLAND	Medine Münteha Tokmak Ayşe Nur Aydın Ayşenur Aydınbakar	Ankara Sosyal Bilimler University, Türkiye
DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD LABOR AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN TURKEY DURING COVID-19	Kumru İşli Ayşenur Aydınbakar	Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Türkiye
THEORY OF PEACEFUL PARTITIONS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE UNION OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, SINGAPORE, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Ezgi Elçi	Özyeğin University, Türkiye
EUROPEAN UNION'S COUNTERING TERRORISM AND MIGRATION POLICY IN THE FRAME OF SECURIZATION THEORY	Eda ÜNAL Selim KANAT	Süleyman Demirel University, Türkiye
ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY ARISING FROM CYBER-ATTACKS	Egemen KARACA	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
TRIPARTITE SOCIAL DIALOGUE IN LABOUR LAW	Ece Sıla HAFIZOĞLU	Adana Alparslan Türkeş Bilim Ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Adana - Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS IN TERMS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE AND LOSS OF WORKDAY COSTS PERSPECTIVE	Okan ÖZBAKIR Özgür CENGİZ	Iğdır University, Türkiye
TAX RELATED INCENTIVES AS A TOOL OF SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY	Özden ŞEN	Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı, Defterdarlık Uzmanı
BALANCE SHEET UPDATES FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL PROFIT: OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS	Özden ŞEN	Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı, Defterdarlık Uzmanı

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**Session -2 / Hall-2****12.06.2023****Moderator: Dr. Jitender Kumar****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
ASSESSING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BHAVANTAR BHARPAYEE YOJANA IN THE STATE OF HARYANA	Dr. Jitender Kumar Shivangi Jyoti	IMSAR, MDU Rohtak
UNRAVELING THE DRIVERS OF CUSTOMER PERCEPTIONS ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN PARISIAN RESTAURANTS: A DEEP DIVE INTO SUSTAINABLE DINING	Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN	Can-Tho University, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department of History - Geography - Tourism, Can-Tho City, Vietnam
IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHTS TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY IN TURKIYE	Bosse Omar Ndahetwa	Kocaeli University, Türkiye
MIGRATION AND UNIMPLEMENTED HUMAN RIGHTS: CASE OF EASTERN OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	Bosse Omar Ndahetwa	Kocaeli University, Türkiye
RESTRICTION OF DIVORCE UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW	Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University – School of Economics and Law
GROUND FOR DIVORCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRACTICE OF VIETNAMESE COURTS	Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University – School of Economics and Law
SOLUTIONS TO COMPLETE CURRENT VIETNAMESE LAWS ABOUT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT	Phan Minh Gioi	School of Economics and Law – Tra Vinh University VNU, Hanoi- University of Law
BANKRUPTCY LAWS FOR INDIVIDUALS IN VIETNAM AND THE DIRECTION OF PERFECTION	Phan Minh Gioi	School of Economics and Law – Tra Vinh University VNU, Hanoi- University of Law

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**Session -2 / Hall-3****12.06.2023****Moderator: Prof. Lee Sujin****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
A PRAGMATIC LITERARY STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF A POLITICAL SPEECH DELIVERED BY A MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY AT THE INDUCTION CEREMONY OF THE 9TH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN BENIN REPUBLIC	Ayodele Adebayo ALLAGBE Franck AMOUSSOU	Université André Salifou (UAS) de Zinder, République du Niger, Laboratoire Lettres, Education et Communication (LaboLEC).
EXPANDING OPTIONS FOR SNACKS AT SCHOOL WITH PASTRIES AND CAKES	Irimi Sharaswaty Japrin, Siti Aisah Basuni, Nur Arifah Aleea Abd Rahim, Esra Ervina Fredolin	Keningau Vocational College, Sabah, Malaysia
STYLISTIC AND IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PORTRAYAL OF TWO MOTHERS IN AMMA DARKO'S FACELESS (2003)	Ayodele Adebayo ALLAGBE	Université André Salifou (UAS) de Zinder, République du Niger, Laboratoire Lettres, Education et Communication (LaboLEC).
AESTHETICS LITERARY AS A TECHNIQUE OF COMMUNICATION IN AFRICAN LANGUAGES : CASE OF HAUSA SONGS IN THE ZINDER CITY (NIGER)	Sènakpon Socrate Sosthène TOBADA Adamou SIDDO	Université André Salifou de Zinder, Niger
ANALYSING THIRD WORLD WOMEN ISSUES IN EUROPE. CASE OF ROMA WOMEN	Prof. Lee Sujin Mazare Madalina	Chonnam National University, South Korea
CONSIDERATIONS ON THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EU IN THE PANCHAREVO CASE	Ekin Tuna	Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey

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**Session -3 / Hall-1****12.06.2023****Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Alişan BALTACI****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
IS QUIET FIRING A RESPONSE TO QUIET QUIETTING?	Aysel ARSLAN	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
A CONCEPTUAL EXAMINATION OF PROFESSIONAL MOTIVATION AMONG TEACHERS WORKING IN IMMIGRATION-AFFECTED AREAS	Serap DEMİR	Ege University, Türkiye
CIVIL SOCIETY AND DISASTERS: AN EVALUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ CENTERED EARTHQUAKES	Elif Nagihan TURKOZ	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, Türkiye
TURKEY'S SITUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL GENDER EQUALITY INDICES	Esra ŞIRKI Mercan EFE GÜNEY	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
DETERMINING THE SATISFACTION LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS: A SCALE PROPOSITION	Alişan BALTACI	Yüksek İhtisas Üniversitesi, Türkiye.
THE CONSUMER BURNOUT: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND A MODEL PROPOSAL	Alişan BALTACI	Yüksek İhtisas Üniversitesi, Türkiye.
PREDICTORS OF WILL TO LIVE IN EMERGING ADULTS	Cem SOYLU	Adana Alparslan Türkeş Bilim Ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, İzmir, Türkiye

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**Session -3 / Hall-2****12.06.2023****Moderator: Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL EDUCATION IN YEMEN	Mohammed Mohammed Sulaiman Ebrahim	A.M.U, Management, Business of Administration, 202002 Aligarh, India
THE EFFECT OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON THE FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS: A META-ANALYSIS	Muleye Tarekegn Dirse Dr. Gurudutta P. Japee	Wollo university, Ethiopia Gujarat University, India
THE IMPACT OF THE EMPLOYEE WORK ENVIRONMENT ON PUBLIC SERVICE PERFORMANCE	Nur KHAYATI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA M. Aris SYAFII	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
INDUSTRY 4.0'S DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: A REVIEW OF THE MOST RECENT TECHNOLOGY CONGRESS/TRANSFORMASI DIGITAL INDUSTRI 4.0: ULASAN DARI KONGRES TEKNOLOGI TERBARU	Adhi Riza Aulia	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
STRATEGIES FOR EMPOWERING THE CREATIVE ECONOMY OF HOUSEWIVE IN FOOD COURT TOURISM IN KAIMANA DISTRICT	Nurhasmi Fenetiruma M. Aris SYAFI'I Happy Sinta DEVY	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
CONCEPTION OF LABOR ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE	Ina Mardiana Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA M. Aris Syafi'i	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS CONSUMERS FOR LACK OF CONFORMITY OF THE DIGITAL SERVICES	Juanita GOICOVICI	Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania
BREAKING DOWN AUDIT MISCONCEPTIONS	Etleva Peta Fjoralba Peta	“Eqrem Çabej” University, Faculty of Economics, Department of Finance and Accounting, Gjirokaster, Albania. Boston University, Faculty of Business, Department of Business and Accounting, Boston, MA, United States of America

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**Session -3 / Hall-3****12.06.2023****Moderator: Asst. Prof. Murat DEMİRCİ****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
DETERMINANTS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE BY SYRIAN MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN TURKEY	Asst. Prof. Murat DEMİRCİ	Koç University, İstanbul, Turkey
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN INDIA :TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Dr Vaishali Krishna	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India
FISCAL POLICY AND THE IMPACT OF TAXES ON THE ECONOMY - THE CASE OF KOSOVO	Prof. Ass. Dr. Agim Berisha	Business College, Faculty of Economics, Pristina-Kosovo
THE IMPACT OF CONSUMER E-LOYALTY ON E-COMMERCE AMONG INDIVIDUALS IN MALAYSIA	FURAS OSAMA Dr.RASHEEDUL HAQUE	MAHSA University, Malaysia
ANALYSING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE SELECTION OF MODES OF E-PAYMENT IN INDIA	Dr. Jitender Kumar Simran Sikka	IMSAR, MDU Rohtak
CONSUMERISM AND THE FIGHT AGAINST SUBSTANDARD DRUGS IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA	Dr. Cosmas Anayochukwu Nwankwo, Eze Solomon Uchechukwu, Dr. Emmanuel Chidozie Ndubuisi, Dr. Nkoli Augustina Chendo	Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Nigeria. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria
ANALYSIS NECESSARY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BUSINESS DECISIONS IN THE BUSINESS CONDITIONS OF THE COMPANY IN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES	Associate Professor, Biljana Bjelica B Associate Professor, Ognjen Bakmaz Associate Professor, Slobodan Popović	High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Faculty of Economics and Engineering Management, Cvecarska 2, Novi Sad, Serbia
CHALLENGES IN USING PATENTS TO STUDY INVENTOR MOBILITY	Asisst. Prof. Dr. Emre Ekinci	Koç University, Turkey
MAKING MANAGEMENT DECISIONS IN EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THE STATE IN THE COUNTRY	Associate Professor, Ognjen Bakmaz Associate Professor, Biljana Bjelica Associate Professor, Slobodan Popović	High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Faculty of Economics and Engineering Management, Cvecarska 2, Novi Sad, Serbia

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## Session -1 / Hall-1

13.06.2023

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Taylan MARAL****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
BLOCKCHAIN IN INNOVATION AND QUALITY	Mesut ÖZTIRAK	Istanbul Esenyurt University, Türkiye
MCDM AND GIS AS A TOOL IN THE GOVERNANCE PROCESS	Emrah FİRİDİN	Karadeniz Teknik University, Türkiye
NEW MEDIA AND DETERMINISM	Taylan MARAL	İstanbul Gelişim University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURE CONNECTEDNESS AND HAPPINESS A Sample of Izmir Mountaineering and Outdoor Sports Clubs	Cemile ÇETİN Özlem ANUK	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye İzmir Kavram Vocational School, Türkiye
SUSTAINABILITY SEARCH IN INDUSTRY: LEAN MANUFACTURING SYSTEM	Dilber TETİK	Ege University, Türkiye
EXPLORING DETERMINANTS OF MENTAL HEALTH IN TURKEY BY LOGIT MODEL	Mehmet Ozan ÖZDEMİR İpek DEVECİ KOCAKOÇ Burcu KÜMBÜL GÜLER Şenay ÜÇDOĞRUK BİRECİKLİ	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE VALIDITY OF THE PURCHASING POWER PARITY HYPOTHESIS WITH NEW GENERATION UNIT ROOT TESTS: COMPARISON OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Mustafa UTKU Neslihan YILDIZ Melih YARMACI Feyyaz ZEREN	Yalova University, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF G-20 COUNTRIES	Mustafa UTKU Neslihan YILDIZ Melih YARMACI Sebahat YILDIZ Feyyaz ZEREN	Yalova University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING ACTIVITIES ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY	Ümit Başaran İlke Papıla	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Türkiye

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**Session -1 / Hall-2****13.06.2023****Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Erkan GÜRPINAR****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
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EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION (CBOs) ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN YEWA SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA	Wasiu Abiodun Makinde & Oluwaseyi Isaiah Alamu (Ph.D)	The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria.
URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND REGIONAL INEQUALITY IN INDIA	Sabyasachi Tripathi	Adamas University, Department of Economics, Kolkata, India
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**Session -1 / Hall-3****13.06.2023****Moderator: Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
STRATEGY FOR ALLOCATION OF ADEQUATE PLACE TO SUPPORT THE EXISTENCE OF STREET TRADER WITH THE FOOD COURT CONCEPT	Aprillia MAHARANI M. Aris SYAFI'I Happy Sista DEVY	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
INCREASING THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE CREATIVE ECONOMY	Fatimah As ZAHRA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA M. Aris Syafi'i Happy Sista Devy	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
INCREASING PUBLIC CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR AS A DRIVER OF ECONOMIC GROWTH	Muhammad Bagus Aminudin Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE THEORY OF THE CYCLE OF POVERTY BY NURKSE	Dewi Ratna Ningsih Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha M. Aris Syafi'i Happy Sista Devy	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
INCREASING PUBLIC CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR AS A DRIVER OF ECONOMIC GROWTH	Muhammad Bagus Aminudin Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha M. Aris Syafi'i Happy Sista Devy	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
INCREASE THE RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH WITH REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME	Suci Wiji Asih M. Aris Syafi'i Happy Sista Devy	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
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THE GENUINE CONCEPT OF WELFARE FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE	Sri MARLIANA M. Aris SYAFI'I Happy Sista DEVY	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

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## Session -2 / Hall-1

13.06.2023

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Zehra OBUT BİLİM****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

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THE EFFECTS OF LOCAL FOOD AND BEVERAGES OF MARDIN PROVINCE ON GASTRONOMY TOURISM	Vildan KAVŞUT KAPLANOĞLU Kamil Serkan UZYOL	Niğantaşı University, Türkiye
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ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT STATE OF TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN AZERBAIJAN	Cəlil Bağirov Arif oğlu Səfərli Şəhla Akif qızı	Azərbaycan Turizm və Menecmenti
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## Session -2 / Hall-2

13.06.2023

**Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kazım YILDIRIM****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

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MINDSET OF POSTMODERNISM	Anıl COŞGUN Kazım YILDIRIM	Iğdır University, Türkiye
BURSA MURÂDIYE MOSQUE ACCORDING TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS	Fatma Gül ALTUN	Uludağ University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRACY, SOCIETY AND LANGUAGE IN THE THOUGHT OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE	Şükrü TÜRKÖZ	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, Niğde, Turkey
THE GREAT MOTHER ARCHETYPE: U MAY	Reyhan DEĞİRMENÇİ	Ege University, Türkiye
MUELLEFE-I KULÛB IN THE TIME OF MUHAMMED	Nagehan ÇAKICI	Uludağ University, Türkiye
THE COMPARISON OF AMARTYA SEN AND MARTHA NUSSBAUM'S VIEWS IN TERMS OF CAPABILITY APPROACH	Yasal ÖZDEMİR	Munzur University, Türkiye
THE CONSTRUCTION OF BODY IMAGE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AND ITS SOCIAL IMPACTS	Oya ERYİĞİT GÜNLER	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye

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**Session -2 / Hall-3****13.06.2023****Moderator: Ananda Majumdar****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

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MINORS AS A SUBJECT OF CRIMINAL LAW ALBANIAN LEGISLATION	Mirela KAPO PhD	New York University of Tirana, Albanian
CONSERVATION PROBLEMS OF ARMENIAN CHURCHES OF ELAZIĞ	Ayşe Gülce KARAKAYA Asena SOYLUK Esra ÖZKAN YAZGAN	Ankara Science University, Ankara, Türkiye Gazi University, Türkiye
ASPIRATION OF THE POST-PANDEMIC SOCIETAL NORMAL AND URGENCY	Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta, Canada
THE ANGLICIZATION OF ALGERIAN NETIZENS: A CASE STUDY	Karima HOCINE	Mouloud MAMMERI University, Faculty of Lettres and Foreign Languages, Department of English, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria
GENDER PAY GAP AMONG PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES IN SPORTS COMPETITIONS	Anas Mousa Ebru Elif Durmaz	Social Sciences University of Ankara, Ankara, Türkiye Ankara University, Ankara, Türkiye

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## Session -3 / Hall-1

13.06.2023

**Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre PINARBAŞI****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
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REFLECTION OF STREET OVEN CULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SPACE: AYDIN-YENİPAZAR	Ayşe Gülce KARAKAYA Asena SOYLUK Esra ÖZKAN YAZGAN	Ankara Science University, Türkiye Gazi University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF CONTEMPORARY ART MOVEMENTS ON EMBLEM-LOGO DESIGN APPLICATIONS WITH TEACHING THROUGH PRESENTATION APPROACH	Muhammet İNCEAĞAÇ Emine Betül SARIUSTA	Kastamonu University, Türkiye
FELT PRAYER RUGS IN BURSA FOUNDATION CULTURE MUSEUM	Fikret ALKAN Ayşegül KOYUNCU OKCA	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi, Bursa, Türkiye Pamukkale University, Türkiye
WATCH POCKETS IN THE İZNIK MUSEUM AND İZNIK NİLÜFER HATUN İMARETI TURKISH ISLAMIC HANDICRAFTS MUSEUM COLLECTION	Meryem YILDIZ Ayşegül KOYUNCU OKCA	Denizli Büyükşehir Belediyesi, Denizli, Türkiye Pamukkale University, Türkiye
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PERCEPTION OF MUSICAL SCALE DEGREES IN THE PERFORMANCES OF ŞÜKRÜ TUNAR	Mehmet Kerim Güneysu Emre Pınarbaşı	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
SHUSHA—OUR NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL HERITAGE	Vusala Karimova-Orujova	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Folklore

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## Session -3 / Hall-2

13.06.2023

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa TÜRKMEN****Meeting ID: 852 8194 6857 / Passcode: 121212****Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
COMPARISON OF SEXUAL MYTHS, SEXUAL SELF-EFFICACY AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION OF WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT VAGINISMUS	Türkan Güner Bingül Subaşı Harmancı	Near East University, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
INVESTIGATION OF LONELINESS LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TURKESTAN ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES	Baglan YERMAKHANOV Kazbek TURGANALİ	Khoja Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Sport and Art, Department of Physical Education, Turkistan, Kazakhstan
EXPERIMENTAL CHANGING THE LEVEL OF MANAGEMENT COMPETENCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT TEACHERS	Baglan YERMAKHANOV Sayat RYSKALİYEV Kazbek TURGANALİ	Khoja Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Turkistan, Kazakhstan
THE EFFECT OF FATIGUE DURING THE MATCH ON VISUAL REACTION TIME AND BALANCE IN HANDBALL PLAYERS AGED 12-14	Mustafa TÜRKMEN	Mardin Artuklu University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF LEISURE TIME MOTIVATION LEVELS OF SPORTS FACULTY STUDENTS INTERESTED IN INDIVIDUAL SPORTS	Dilara KUMRU Erol DOĞAN Osman İMAMOĞLU	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF OPTIMAL PERFORMANCE STATUS OF SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	Gamze ÇELİK Erol DOĞAN Osman İMAMOĞLU	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
PROPRIOCEPTIVE SENSE IN VISUALLY IMPAIRED ATHLETES	Burak CANPOLAT	İnönü University, Türkiye

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## AZERBAJCAN-TÜRKİYE İŞBİRLİĞİ AZERBAIJAN-TÜRKİYE COOPERATION

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### ABSTRACT

Since the end of the last century, the rise of conflict episodes threatening the whole world, the attempts of some powers to freeze them and the obstacles artificially created to make their solutions impossible laid the groundwork for the occurrence of greater challenges in the modern era. Nowadays, we are witnessing a completely different scene in the Anatolia and in the Caucasus where the interests of great powers eternally collide.

The establishment of Turkish-Azerbaijani relations on basis of the Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's "Azerbaijan's joy is our joy, its sorrow is our sorrow" quote and on the national leader Haydar Aliyev's "One nation, two states" idea served as the integral component of the foreign policy of Azerbaijan.

The relations between Azerbaijan and Türkiye which successfully developed to a strategic alliance played an important role in the transformation of our region to a place of peace, stability and cooperation and currently it has become to be an example for the whole world in terms of bilateral and multilateral relations.

The political and moral support of the Turkish government and its people to Azerbaijan in the second Karabakh war, which started as the result of the following military provocations of invader Armenia from September 27, 2020 and lasting for 44 days was a celebration of not only the freedom of our occupied lands, and at the same time, it was the celebration of Türkiye's decisive position. The whole world, as well as, all parties involved with strategic interests in our region were once again convinced that if the matter is the security, integrity and the protection of the rights of brother state, such issues are not discussed in Turkey, only decisive decisions are made. Yes, Karabakh Victory is the celebration of the unity of two brother states and peoples. This Victory sheds light on the historical pages of our brother states.

**Keywords:** cooperation, people, mass media, conflict, Victory, diplomatic relations, strategic.

### ÖZET

Geçen yüzyılın sonundan itibaren tüm dünyayı tehdit eden çatışma olaylarının artması, bazı güçlerin bunları dondurma girişimleri ve çözümlerini imkansız kılmak için suni olarak yaratılan engeller, modern çağda daha büyük sorunların ortaya çıkmasına zemin hazırlamıştır. Bugünlerde büyük güçlerin çıkarlarının ebediyen çatıştığı Anadolu'da ve Kafkasya'da bambaşka bir tabloya tanık oluyoruz.

Türkiye-Azerbaycan ilişkilerinin Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ün "Azerbaycan'ın sevinci bizim sevincimiz, kederi bizim kederimizdir" sözü ve milli lider Haydar Aliyev'in "Bir millet, iki devlet" fikri temelinde kurulması Azerbaycan'ın dış politikasında ayrılmaz bir unsur olmuştur.

Stratejik bir ittifaka dönüşmeyi başaran Azerbaycan ile Türkiye arasındaki ilişkiler, bölgemizin barış, istikrar ve işbirliği ortamına dönüşmesinde önemli rol oynamış ve şu anda ikili ve çok taraflı ilişkilerde tüm dünyaya örnek teşkil etmektedir.

27 Eylül 2020'de işgalci Ermenistan'ın müteakip askeri provokasyonları sonucunda başlayan ve 44 gün süren 2. Karabağ savaşında Türk hükümeti ve halkının Azerbaycan'a verdiği siyasi ve manevi destek, sadece Azerbaycan'ın değil, işgal altındaki topraklarımızın özgürlüğü ve aynı zamanda Türkiye'nin belirleyici konumunun kutlamasıydı. Tüm dünya ve bölgemizde stratejik çıkarları olan tüm taraflar,



mesele kardeş devletin güvenliği, bütünlüğü ve haklarının korunması ise, bu konuların Türkiye'de tartışılmadığı, sadece belirleyici kararlar alındığı konusunda bir kez daha ikna oldu. Evet, Karabağ Zaferi iki kardeş devletin ve halkın birliğinin kutlamasıdır. Bu Zafer kardeş devletlerimizin tarihi sayfalarına ışık tutmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** işbirliği, insanlar, medya, çatışma, Zafer, diplomatik ilişkiler, stratejik.





## MÜHİMME DEFTERLERİNE GÖRE 18. YÜZYILDA SAKIZ ADASI'NDA SOSYO-EKONOMİK HAYAT

### ACCORDING TO MAJOR BOOKS, SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE ISLAND OF CHIOS IN THE 18TH CENTURY

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#### ÖZET

Sakız Adası, Yunanistan'ın Ege Denizi'nde yer alan bir adasıdır. Ülkenin Kuzey Ege bölgesine bağlı olan ada, Türkiye'den Sakız Boğazı ile ayrılır. Sakız ağaçları ve bu ağaçlardan elde edilen damla sakızı ile ünlü olan bir adadır. Bu adayı ve yakınındaki birkaç küçük adayı içeren bölgesel birimin ve adanın en büyük yerleşimi ve idari bölgenin merkezi olan şehrin ismi de Sakız'dır. Şehir için Hora adı da kullanılır.

Sakız Adası, Osmanlı egemenliğine girdiği 1566 yılından, Yunanistan'ın eline geçtiği 1913 yılına dek yaklaşık 347 yıl Osmanlı Devleti egemenliğinde kalmıştır. Fatih Sultan Mehmet döneminden başlayarak Osmanlılara vergi vermeleri nedeniyle Cenovalıların yönetimde bağımsızlığını korumuştur. Kanuni Sultan Süleyman'ın vefatından çok kısa bir süre önce, 15 Nisan 1566'da Kaptan-ı Derya Piyale Paşa tarafından fethedilmiştir. Uzun yüzyılların sonunda Balkan Savaşları sırasında Yunan deniz kuvvetleri tarafından işgal edilmiş ve 1913'te Londra Antlaşması ile Yunanistan'a bırakılmıştır.

Sakız Adası ekonomik ve ticari olarak 17.yüzyılda Batı Anadolu'nun en gelişmiş bölgelerinden birisi iken bu yüzyılın ikinci yarısında İzmir şehri Avrupalı tüccarların ilgisini üzerine çekerek gelişmeye başlamış ve bir süre sonra Sakız Adası'nı geride bırakmıştır. Bunun en önemli sebebi İzmir'in korsan saldırılarına karşı daha korunaklı bir mevkiye bulunması ve yabancı tüccara Batı Anadolu'nun verimli ovalarına daha kolay bir erişim imkanı sunmasıdır.

İzmir'den daha önce Batı Anadolu bölgesinin ekonomisi ve ticaretinde Sakız Adası'nın daha büyük bir önemi vardı. Gediz, Bakırçay ve Menderes ovalarında yetişen pamuk, buğday, üzüm ya da tütünün dışında Uşak ve Gördes kazalarında imal edilen halılar ile yünlü ya da pamuklu dokumalar da Avrupa pazarıyla büyük ölçüde Sakız Adası üzerinden buluşmaktaydı. Bu adanın Batı Anadolu bölgesinin ekonomik ve sosyal hayatı içindeki yerinin bilinmesi bölge tarihinin daha iyi anlaşılmasını sağlayacaktır.

Çalışma kapsamında birinci ve ikinci elden kaynaklara başvurulmuş ve mukayeseli bir bakış açısıyla elde edilen bilgiler analiz edilmiştir. Birinci elden kaynaklar içinde en fazla müracaat edileni mühimme defterleri ile seyahatnameler iken ikinci elden kaynaklar ise konu hakkında daha sonra yazılmış olan inceleme ve araştırma eserlerdir. Mühimme defterleri terimi Divân-ı Hümayûn toplantılarında müzâkere edilen iç ve dış meselelere ait önemli siyasî, askerî, sosyal ve iktisadî kararların kaydedildiği defterlere verilen ismi ifade etmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sakız Adası, 18.Yüzyıl, Osmanlı Devleti, Rumlar, Türkler.

#### ABSTRACT

Chios is an island of Greece located in the Aegean Sea. The island, which is connected to the North Aegean region of the country, is separated from Turkey by the Strait of Chios. It is an island that is famous for gum trees and mastic extracted from these trees. Chios is the name of the regional unit that includes this island and several small islands nearby, and the city, which is the largest settlement and administrative region of the island. The name Hora is also used for the city.





Chios was under the rule of the Ottoman Empire for about 347 years, from 1566, when it came under Ottoman rule, until 1913, when it was conquered by Greece. Starting from the reign of Mehmet the Conqueror, the Genoese maintained their independence in the administration due to the fact that they paid taxes to the Ottomans. It was conquered by Kaptan-ı Derya Piyale Pasha on April 15, 1566, shortly before the death of Suleiman the Magnificent. At the end of many centuries, it was occupied by Greek naval forces during the Balkan Wars and ceded to Greece in 1913 by the Treaty of London.

While Chios was one of the most developed regions of Western Anatolia economically and commercially in the 17th century, the city of Izmir began to develop by attracting the attention of European traders in the second half of this century, and after a while it left Chios behind. The most important reason for this is that İzmir is in a more sheltered location against pirate attacks and offers foreign traders an easier access to the fertile plains of Western Anatolia.

Before Izmir, Chios had a greater importance in the economy and trade of the Western Anatolian region. In addition to cotton, wheat, grapes or tobacco grown in the plains of Gediz, Bakırçay and Menderes, carpets produced in the towns of Uşak and Gördes, and woolen or cotton weavings met the European market largely through Chios. Knowing the place of this island in the economic and social life of the Western Anatolia region will provide a better understanding of the history of the region.

Within the scope of the study, primary and secondary sources were consulted and the information obtained from a comparative perspective was analyzed. Among the first-hand sources, the most referenced ones are the mühimme books and travel books, while the second-hand sources are the studies and research works written later on the subject. The term Mühimme notebooks refers to the name given to the notebooks in which important political, military, social and economic decisions related to internal and external issues discussed at the Divan-ı Hümâyûn meetings are recorded.

**Keywords:** Chios, 18th century, Ottoman Empire, Greeks, Turks.



## EUROPEAN UNION'S COUNTERING TERRORISM AND MIGRATION POLICY IN THE FRAME OF SECURIZATION THEORY

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### ABSTRACT

In preparation process of the research, it has been seen that the case studies based on the securitization theory in the fields of International Relations and European Union Studies have been inadequate. Therefore, it has been aimed to make up the deficiencies in these academic fields and present more comprehensive study with the research. For that purpose, the hypothesis of our study is to prove that with the securitization process of the countering terrorism and migration topics, as a case study, 'European Union' has been trying to form more integrated European Union and raise European awareness. Firstly, the security notion focusing on the evolution and the development of the security studies in International Relations from Cold War period to Copenhagen School theory has been studied in the research chronologically. Then, Copenhagen School and securitization have been searched and given theoretic knowledge in detail. Securitization theory asserted by Copenhagen School, which is claimer of the idea that security does not arise from by itself, has been executed by the discourses and perceptions created. From this point of view, in the research that has primarily been studied the theoretical back story of the securitization approach. As searching whether there is a security threat or not, is contradictory with the theory itself, the EU's discourses and the policies which are considered as the results of the securitization process have been searched, instead. Especially it has been studied whether the European Union has used the convincing power of the security notion as a policy tool in countering terrorism and preventing irregular migration or not. Concordantly, the consequences of the analysed discourses have shown that the EU has wanted to form more integrated supra-national structure by the securitization process of the countering terrorism and migration. Additionally, it has been seen that the EU has broadened all the present security policies' extent with the securitization process binding the terrorism and migration and has used the securitization as a force power for the new policy studies.

**Keywords:** Copenhagen School, Securitization, European Union, Countering Terrorism, CFSP.



## MARDİN İLİNE AİT YÖRESEL YİYECEK VE İÇECEKLERİN GASTRONOMİ TURİZMİNE ETKİLERİ

### THE EFFECTS OF LOCAL FOOD AND BEVERAGES OF MARDİN PROVINCE ON GASTRONOMY TOURISM

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#### ÖZET

Yiyecek ve içecekler canlılar için hayati önem taşımaktadır. Günlük rutinimizde sağlıklı bir yaşam için enerjimizi artıran, kendimizi iyi ve mutlu hissettiren, beden ve ruh sağlığımızı korumamıza yardımcı olan birçok besinden faydalanırız. Zaman içerisinde bireylerin daha fazla çeşide kısa sürede ve daha az zahmetle ucuz maliyetli yiyecek ve içeceklere ulaşabilme arzusu teknolojinin de gelişmesiyle tarımda ve hayvancılıkta birtakım ilaçların ve yöntemlerin kullanılmasını beraberinde getirmiş bu da canlıların dolayısıyla insanların sağlığını tehdit eder duruma gelmesine sebep olmuştur. Bu durumdan en hasarsız çıkabilen mutfaklar, yöresel mutfak kimliğini korumaya çalışan ile yöresel kimliğine ait tarım ve hayvancılığı doğal yöntemlerle aslına uygun şekilde üretilmesini koruma altına alarak devam ettiren yöresel mutfaklar olmuştur. Doğal, sağlıklı, otantik ve lezzetli olarak nitelendirilen yöresel mutfaklar gün geçtikçe insanların ilgisini daha fazla çekmekte ve heyecan uyandırmaktadır. Bunun yanında yöresel mutfakların bölge halkının geçim kaynakları arasında önemli bir yere sahip olduğu da bilinmektedir. Öyle ki; turizmi şekillendiren, destinasyonların çekiciliğini artıran, diğer destinasyonlara kıyasla tercih edilmesine katkı sağlayan önemli özelliklerden biri de o destinasyona ait yöresel mutfak kültürüdür. İtalya, Yunanistan, İspanya, Japonya, Fransa, Lübnan, Meksika, Çin, Hindistan, Türkiye gibi birçok ülke yöresel mutfak kültürünü koruyup nesilden nesile aktarımını sağlayarak günümüze ulaştırabildiği için bugün dünyanın en iyi mutfakları arasında yer almaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye sınırları içerisinde Bereketli Hilal ve Mezopotamya olarak da bilinen topraklarda yer alan ve birçok medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmış köklü tarihi ve zengin kültürel yapısının yanı sıra yöresel mutfak kimliği ile de adından çokça söz ettiren Mardin ili, Mardin ili yöresel yiyecek ve içecekleri ve aynı zamanda Mardin iline ait yöresel yiyecek ve içeceklerin gastronomi turizmine etkileri ele alınmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda; Mardin turizmi açısından yöresel ürünlerin birer değer olduğu, turist tercihlerinde yöresel yiyecek ve içeceklerin etkili olduğu, gastronomi turizmi açısından Mardin mutfağı hakkındaki düşüncelerin çoğunlukla olumlu ve etkili olduğu sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır. Son olarak; Mardin mutfağı “doğal”, “organik” ve “tarihi” şekilde nitelendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Gastronomi Turizmi, Yöresel Yiyecek ve İçecekler, Mardin.

#### ABSTRACT

Food and beverages are vital for living things. In our daily routine, we use many nutrients that increase our energy for a healthy life, make us feel good and happy, help us to protect our body and mental health. Over time, individuals' desire to reach more varieties of low-cost food and beverages in a short time and with less effort with the development of technology, it has brought with it the use of some drugs and methods in agriculture and animal husbandry this has led to a situation that threatens the health of living



things and therefore people. There have been kitchens that try to protect the local culinary identity of the kitchens that are less damaged than this situation and to protect the production of agriculture and animal husbandry of local identity in accordance with the original. Local kitchens, which are described as natural, healthy, authentic and delicious day by day, it attracts people's attention more and arouses excitement. In addition, local kitchens are known to have an important place among the people of the region among the livelihoods. So that the tourism shaped, increasing the attractiveness of destinations, one of the important features that contribute to its preference compared to other destinations is the local culinary culture of that destination. Many countries such as Italy, Greece, Spain, Japan, France, Lebanon, Mexico, China, India and Turkey are among the best cuisines in the world because it can protect the local culinary culture and transfer it from generation to generation.

In this study, the province of Mardin, which has hosted many civilizations in the fertile crescent and Mesopotamia within the borders of Turkey, has made a name for itself with its local cuisine identity as well as its deep-rooted history and rich cultural structure. The local food and beverages of Mardin and the effects of local food and beverages belonging to Mardin on gastronomy tourism are discussed. As a result of the research, local products are worth in terms of Mardin tourism, local food and beverages are effective in tourist preferences, in terms of gastronomy tourism, the consequences of the thoughts about Mardin cuisine were mostly positive and effective. In terms of gastronomic tourism. Finally, Mardin cuisine is described as "natural", "organic" and "historical".

**Keywords:** Gastronomy Tourism, Local Food and Beverages, Mardin.



## ATÂYÎ 'NİN “HEFT-HVÂN” ESERİNDE ATA SÖZLERİ PROVERBS IN ATAYI'S “HAFT KHAN”

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### ÖZET

Azerbaycan'ın büyük söz ustası Nizâmî Gencevi'nin edebiyata getirmiş olduğu “Hamsa” birçok şairin büyük ilgisini kazanmıştır. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, büyük şairden sonra birçok “Hamsa”lar meydana gelmiştir. Türk dünyasında mütefekkirin ünü geniş kitlelere yayılmıştır. Bu nedenle birçok Osmanlı şairi de Nizâmî Gencevi'nin eserlerinden yararlanarak nazireler yazmıştır. Bu dizide 17. yüzyıl Osmanlı edebiyatının yetenekli şairlerinden olan Nev'î-zâde Atâyî de yer almaktadır.

Şairler, veznin ve klasik dönemin taleplerine uygun olarak, eserlerini diğer Doğu ülkelerinde daha yaygın hale getirmek için ya Farsça ve Arapça yazmışlar ya da bu dillerden olan kelimelerden kullanarak kafiyeler oluşturmuşlar. Nev'î-zâde Atâyî de Arapça ve Farsçayı mükemmel bildiği için “Heft-Hvân” adlı eserinde bu üslubu kullanarak mesnevisini geniş çapta yaymış ve Türk ruhunu muhafaza etmiştir. Şöyle ki şairin dil üslubunun zorluğu ile birlikte söz konusu eserin en önemli yönlerinden biri de Türk halklarına ait atasözleri ve deyimlere yer verilmesidir.

Bunlardan birine örnek olarak “Heft-Hvân”daki “Âşığm destanının bitmesi ve sadık sevgiliye vasıl olması” bölümüne bakalım.:

Taşmasa ab bahrı bulmaz imiş

Su bulanmayıcak turulmaz imiş

(Eğer su taşmaz ise denizi bulamaz, bulamaz ise durgun olamaz.)

Örneğin burada şair, Arapça ve Farsçadaki ab-su ve bahr-deniz kelimeleri ile mısrasına başlar ve Türk dünyasına ait atasözleri ile beyitini bitirir.

Türk dünyasında halk arasında sıklıkla kullanılan bu atasözünün gerçek anlamı, bir olaya çözüm bulmak için önce dalgalanmak, taşları hareket ettirmek gerektiğidir.

Atâyînin “Haft han” eseri Türk diline ve halkına ait çok sayıda bu tür ifadeleri içermektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Nev'î-zâde Atâyî, “Haft han”, atasözleri ve deyimler, dil üslubu

### ABSTRACT

“Khamsa”, which was brought to literature by Azerbaijan's great master of words, Nizami Ganjavi, has gained the attention of many poets. From this point of view, many “Khamsa”s have occurred after the great poet. The reputation of the thinker in the Turkish world has spread to large masses. For this reason, many Ottoman poets wrote nazires using the works of Nizami Ganjavi. Navizade Atayi, one of the talented poets of the 17th century Ottoman literature, also takes part in this series.

In accordance with the demands of the meter and the classical period, the poets either wrote in Persian and Arabic or formed rhymes using words from these languages in order to make their works more common in other Eastern countries. Since Navizade Atayi knew Arabic and Persian perfectly, he used this style in his work “Haft khan”, spread his masnavi widely and preserved the Turkish spirit. Namely, one of the most important aspects of the work in question, along with the difficulty of the poet's language style, is to include the proverbs and idioms of the Turkish peoples.



As an example of one of them, let's take a look at “The end of the epic and the lover's reunion with his lover” in “Haft khan”.

Taşmasa ab bahrı bulmaz imiş

Su bulanmayıcak turulmaz imiş

(If the water does not overflow, it cannot find the sea, if it cannot find it, it cannot be stagnant.)

For example, here the poet begins his verse with the words ab-water and bahr-sea in Arabic and Persian and ends his couplet with proverbs of the Turkish world

The real meaning of this proverb, which is frequently used among the people in the Turkish world, is that in order to find a solution to an event, it is necessary to wave first and move the stones.

Atayi's “Haft khan” work contains many such expressions belonging to the Turkish language and its people.

**Keywords:** Navizade Atayi, “Haft khan”, proverbs and idioms, language style





## FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL EDUCATION IN YEMEN

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### ABSTRACT

Financial Literacy and financial education are on one's own personal finances are important skills that both individuals and communities can use to improve their overall financial well-being. Yemen is a country that is now struggling economically and would benefit from increased financial literacy and education finance. Yemen is currently facing serious economic challenges. This article explores the current state of financial literacy and education in Yemen, concentrating on the barriers to, as well as the opportunities for, improving the population's financial knowledge and capacities. In addition to this, the study explores the roles performed by both governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as financial institutions, in the process of encouraging financial education and literacy in Yemen. This report contains insights and recommendations for strengthening financial literacy and education initiatives in Yemen, with the purpose of fostering financial stability, reducing poverty, and improving overall economic growth. This paper may be found here. Both an analysis of previously conducted research and a review of the most recent data that is available to the public served as the basis for these conclusions and suggestions.

Yemen is routinely regarded as one of the world's least developed countries, and its population demonstrates both a low level of financial literacy and a poor level of educational attainment. This may be a contributing factor to Yemen's placement in this category. According to the World Bank, just fourteen percent of Yemen's adult population has access to formal financial services, and only five percent of those people have bank accounts. This information comes from the World Bank. It is difficult for businesses and individuals to build their savings, acquire access to credit, and make investments in their future when there is a limited supply of financial services. This makes it difficult for countries to grow their economies.

**Keywords** Financial Literacy, financial education, financial knowledge, financial services, and economic challenges.



## MODERN YÜKSEKÖĞRETİMİN SORUNLARI PROBLEMS OF MODERN HIGHER EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

In the last two decades, we have observed how society, the international situation, in fact, all areas of social activity, our ideas about the state of society and its future development have changed dramatically. All this is of great importance for the effective functioning of an important socio-cultural field such as the education system. At the modern stage, the analysis of the education system and the determination of its perspectives are closely related to the cultural structure of society and the theory of the highest achievements in human activity (acmeology). From this point of view, it is very important to look at the modern problems of the development of the higher education system in the changing society from the point of view of the cultural-acmeological approach. The purpose of the article is to identify and analyze a number of the most important problems in the modern local and foreign higher education system based on a cultural and acmeological approach.

**Keywords:** Society, education, higher education, educational system, development.

### ÖZET

Son yirmi yılda, toplumun, uluslararası durumun, aslında tüm sosyal faaliyet alanlarının, toplumun durumu ve gelecekteki gelişimi hakkındaki fikirlerimizin nasıl çarpıcı biçimde değiştiğini gözlemledik. Bütün bunlar eğitim sistemi gibi önemli bir sosyo-kültürel alanın etkin bir şekilde işlemesi için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Modern aşamada, eğitim sisteminin analizi ve bakış açılarının belirlenmesi, toplumun kültürel yapısı ve insan faaliyetindeki en yüksek başarılar teorisi (akmeoloji) ile yakından ilgilidir. Bu açıdan, değişen toplumda yükseköğretim sisteminin gelişiminin modern sorunlarına kültürel-akmeolojik yaklaşım açısından bakmak çok önemlidir. Makalenin amacı, kültürel ve akreolojik bir yaklaşıma dayalı olarak modern yerli ve yabancı yükseköğretim sistemindeki en önemli bazı sorunları tespit etmek ve analiz etmektir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Toplum, eğitim, yükseköğretim, eğitim sistemi, kalkınma.



## THE CHARACTER OF ABDAL (DERVISH) IN THE WORKS OF NIZAMI GANJAVI AND KHAJU KIRMANI

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### ABSTRACT

It is known that Abdal- عبدال - dervish, qalandar - is a group of servants close to Allah, loved by Allah. In Sufism literature, this term (friend of God, saint) refers to Sufis who have risen to the level of perfection.

Abdals (Ephthalites) existed in Turkish shamanism before Islam. As some historians have noted, the Abdals, or "White Huns", created one of the oldest Turkic states in Central Asia in the 5th-6th centuries.<sup>1</sup>

There are certain studies in the scientific literature about abdals. The ways of spiritual perfection were explored even before Islam. Nizami Ganjavi in his work "Khosrov and Shirin" indicated the existence of an ancient abdal settlement in the Caucasus. Speaking of the ancient Cirram mountain, Inhiraq mountain, Bugra square and Rumkala desert, Nizami points to the ancient settlements of the Turks and provides information about the ancient abdal beliefs.

In the work of Iranian poet Khaju Kirmani, who continued Nizami Ganjavi's "Khamsa" ideas in the 14th century, the image of abdal is revived with modern symbols.

In the article, the images of abdal-dervish, which play a metaphorical role in promoting the Islamic-Sufi worldview of both poets, are involved in the research.

**Keywords:** Nizami Ganjavi, Khaju Kirmani, "Khamsa", abdals

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<sup>1</sup>Aydogdy Kurbanov. *Ephthalites: (Essays on History) European Scrap, 2006, 165 pages.*



## NİZÂMÎ GENCEVÎ'NİN MESNEVİLERİNDE TÜRK HÜKÜMDARLARINA ÖVGÜ PRAISE OF THE TURKISH RULERS IN THE MASNAVIS BY NIZAMI GANJAVI

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### ÖZET

12. yüzyıl Azerbaycan şairi Nizâmî Gencevî'nin eserleri, döneminin sanatsal düşüncesinin tipik bir örneği olduğu kadar, tarihi ve siyasi ortamın da bir aynası addedilebilir. Şairin eserlerinden hareketle bir perde gibi kurguladığı sanatsal özelliklerin arkasındaki gerçekleri görmek ve çözümlemek zor değildir. Her şeyden önce Nizâmî Gencevî'nin güçlü Türk imparatorluğu olan Selçuklu devletinin bir parçası olduğunu da belirtmek gerekir. Bu nedenle şairin eserlerinde Türk padişahları ve hâkimlerinin – Sultan Sencer gibi eserlerinde imaj olarak betimlediği kişinin veya sadece tarihi şahsiyetler olarak andığı hükümdarların (Sultan II. Tuğrul, Behram Şah ibn Davud, Muhammed Cihanşah Pehlivan, Kızıl Arslan) isimlerine rastlamak mümkündür. Bu tamamen doğaldır. En önemlisi Nizâmî, Şirvanşah Ahsitan'ın emriyle yazdığı "Leyla ve Mecnun" dışında mesnevilerinin geri kalanını Türk hükümdarlarına ithaf etmiştir: "Mahzenü'l-esrar"ı Erzincan ve Erzurum hükümdarı, Atabay Eldeniz'in vasalı, Banu-Mangücük hanedanının önde gelen temsilcilerinden, altmış yılı aşkın bir süredir iktidarda olan hükümdarı Fahreddin ibn Davud ibn Ishak Behram Şah'a (1162-1225), "Hüsrev ve Şirin" mesnevisinde III. Tuğrul'u sultan olarak övse de eseri Azerbaycan Atabeyleri Muhammed Cihanşah Pehlivan ve kardeşi Kızıl Arslan'a, "Yedi Güzel"i Aksungur hanedanından Marağa hâkimi Alâeddin Körpe Arslan'a, "Şerefname"yi Azerbaycan Atabeylerinden Nusratuddin Ebubekir ibn Muhammed'e, "İkbalname"yi ise Musul hâkimi Melik İzzeddin'e ithaf etmiştir. Nizâmî, mesnevilerinde isimlerini zikrettiğimiz hükümdarları övmek ve işlerinden bahsetmek için özel başlıklar ayırmıştır.

Bu mesnevi ve şiirlerde 12. yüzyıl methiye şiirinin özellikleri belirlemekle birlikte şairin yaşadığı dönemdeki olaylara yaklaşımı da dikkat çekmektedir. Ayrıca bu övgüler, Nizâmî'nin devrinin hükümdarlarına karşı tavrını göstermekle birlikte o devlet adamlarının şaire karşı saygı ve iltifatlarının açık bir ifadesidir. Bunu özellikle "Hüsrev ve Şirin" mesnevisinin sonunda Nizâmî'nin Kızıl Arslan'la görüşme sahnesinin betimlemesinden açıkça görüyoruz.

Nizâmî, sadece bu ithaf bölümlerinde değil, şiirlerinin olay örgüsünde yer alan anlatım ve nasihat bölümlerinde de, Türk devlet yapısı, devlet yönetim yöntemleri ve Türk hükümdarlarının özellikleri gibi konularla bağlı açık sempatisini de dile getirmiştir. "Mahzenü'l-esrar"da geçen *مملکت از داد پسندی گرفت* | *مملکت از داد پسندی گرفت* (Türklerin devleti yükseldiğinde ülkede adalet tesis edildi) mısrası bunun en güzel delilidir.

Konuyla ilgili farklı görüşler olsa da (Memmedemin Resulzade, Yevgeni Bertels, Teymur Kerimli, Nüşabe Araslı, Halil Yusifli ve diğerleri) Nizâmî Gencevî'nin eserlerinde Türk hükümdarlarının övgüsüyle ilgili ayrıca bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Modern dünyanın küreselleşme ortamında, kültürlerin kaynaşması koşullarında, Türk kimliğimizin özelliklerinin araştırılmasında konuya bu yönüyle yaklaşmanın gerekliliğini düşünüyoruz.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Nizâmî Gencevî, Mesnevi, Türk hükümdarları

### ABSTRACT

The poetry of Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi, who lived in the 12th century, is an example of the literary and creative ideas of that period as well as a reflection of the social, political, and economic environment. The truths masked behind the artistic fiction in the poet's works are easily discernible and



analyzed. It is important to remember that above all Nizami Ganjavi was a part of the powerful Turkish empire, the Seljuk state. Hence it comes as no surprise that the poet's works frequently feature images of Turkish sultans and judges (either the images of the rulers included in the plot (Sultan Sanjar), or the rulers who are remembered purely as historical figures (Sultan Togrul II, Bahramshah ibn Davud, Muhammad Jahanshah Pahlavan, Qizil Arslan). The most important thing is that the poet wrote the rest of his poems for Turkish rulers, except for "Leyli and Majnun", which was commissioned by Shirvanshah Akhsitan: "Makhzanul-asrar" was dedicated to Fakhreddin ibn Davud ibn Ishaq Bahram Shah (1162-1225), ruler of Erzinjan and Erzurum, a vassal of Atabay Eldeniz, a prominent representative of the Banu-Mangujak dynasty, who ruled for more than sixty years. In "Khosrov and Shirin" although he praises Togrolu III as a sultan, the work was devoted to Azerbaijani atabays Muhammad Jahanshah Pahlavan and his brother Gizil Arslan, "Seven Beauties" to Maragha judge Alaeddin Korpe Arslan from the Agsungur dynasty, "Sharafname" to Azerbaijani atabays Nusrataddin Abubakr ibn Muhammad, "Iqbalnama" to Mosul judge Malik Izzeddin. In his works, Nizami devoted separate titles to the praise of the rulers whose names we have mentioned and to their activities. Although the elements of the 12th-century eulogy poem are evident in these epic-poetic samples, the poet's perspective on the events of his time is also sensed. In addition, those eulogies demonstrate the attitude toward the rulers of Nizami's time and are a clear expression of their respect and praise for the poet. We see this especially clearly in the description of the scene of Nizami's meeting with Qizil Arslan at the end of "Khosrov and Shirin".

Not just in these dedication sections, but also in the narrative and exhortation sections that make up the poems' plots, Nizami expressed his sympathy for the Turkish state structure, the state administration techniques, and the traits of the Turkish rulers. The famous verse in "Makhzanul-asrar" دولت ترکان که بلندی گرفت | مملکت از داد پسندی گرفت ("When the state of the Turks formed, justice was established in the country") is the best proof of this.

The praise of Turkish rulers in although the fact that different viewpoints were found in some studies on the subject (Mammadamin Rasolzade, academics Evgenii Bertels, Teymur Karimli, corresponding member Nushaba Arasli, prof. Khalil Yusifli, and others). In the globalization era of the modern world and integration of cultures, it is of special importance to approach the subject from this aspect in the study of the peculiarities of our Turkish identity.

**Keywords:** Nizami Ganjavi, masnavi, Turkish rulers





## FAHREDDİN YAKUP BİN MUHAMMED FAHRİ VE ŞEYHİNİN “HÜSREV-Ü-ŞİRİN” ESERLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

### COMPARISON OF FAHREDDIN YAKUB BIN MUHAMMAD FAHRI AND SHEIKHI'S POEMS “HUSREV-I-SHIRIN”

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#### ÖZET

Nizami Gencevi'nin “Hüsrev ü Şirin” eseri türk halkları arasında asırlar boyu en çok ilgi gören, birçok şaire ilham kaynağı olan ve sevilen eserler sırasındadır. Dönemin talebine uygun olarak farsça yazılan bu eserin türkçeye çevrilmesine büyük ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. 14. yüzyılda Aydınogulları döneminde yaşamış ve İsa bey tarafından himaye görmüş Fahri mahlaslı Fahreddin Yakup bin Muhammed 12 Mart 1367 yılında eseri türkçeye tercüme etmiştir. Bilim dünyasının bilmediği bu tercümeni ilk olarak ünlü bir alman oryantalist Barbara Flemming 1960 yılında profesör Karl Süsseheimin(1878-1947) kitapları arasında bu nüshayı bulmuş, önce bu nüshayı tanıtan bir makale yayımlamış, ardından da inceleme, transkripsiyonlu metin ve tıpkıbasımdan oluşan bir çalışmayı 1974 yılında ilim alemine sunmuştur. Fahri'nin eseri bulunana kadar Şeyhi'nin eseri Anadolu Türkçesiyle yazılmış ilk “Hüsrev ü Şirin” olarak bilinmiştir. Eser 168 sayfa ve 4683 beyitten oluşmaktadır. Eserin tek nüshası Marburg Devlet Kütüphanesinde 1069 numarada kayıtlıdır.

Anadoluda yazılmış ikinci “Hüsrev ü Şirin”in yazarı Yusif Sinan Şeyhi 14. yüzyılda eseri Osmanlı sultanı II Murada sunmuştur. Şeyhi hikayeni kendinden önce ve sonra gelen türk şairleri içinde en güzel işleyen şair olmuştur. Eser üzerine ilk incelemeyi Faruk K. Timurtaş yapmıştır. Eser Timurtaş'ın doktora tezi olup Şeyhi'nin “Hüsrev ü Şirin” adlı eserinin İstanbul'da bulunan sekiz nüshasını ele almıştır, dipnotlarda nüsha farkları gösterilmiştir. Timurtaş eserin sekiz nüshasını karşılaştırarak elde ettiği metinde beyit sayısı 6944'tür.

Gerek Fahri gerekse de Şeyhi aynı eserden çeviri yapmış olsalar da eserleri arasında benzer ve farklı özellikleri mevcuttur. Adı geçen şairler bazı parçaları aynen Nizami Gencevi'nin eserinde olduğu gibi vermiş, bazı parçaları kısaltarak bazı parçaları genişletmekle sunmuşlar.

14-15. yüzyıllarda Nizami Gencevi'nin “Hüsrev ü Şirin” eserinin türkçeye çevrilmesine büyük ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Gerek Fahri gerekse de Şeyhi'nin tercümesi dünyaca ünlü bu eseri kendi ana dilinde okumak isteyenler için millete büyük bir katkı oldu. “Hüsrev ü Şirin” adlı eserin türkçeye tercümesi devrin türk insanının kendi milletinde bilim, edebiyata nasıl yüksek değer verdiğini bir daha kanıtlamıştır.

Konuyla ilgili bazı çalışmalarda muhabir Nüşabe Araslı'nın yazılarına rastlıyoruz. “Hüsrev ü Şirin”in Azerbaycan'da Fahri ve Şeyhi tarafından yapılan çevirileri çok az araştırılan ve araştırılması gereken konulardan biridir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Fahri, Şeyhi, Hüsrev ü Şirin

#### ABSTRACT

Nizami Ganjavi's “Husrev-i-Shirin” poem has been one of the most popular works among the Turkish people for centuries and is the source of inspiration for many poets. This poem, written in Persian was needed to be translated into Turkish language. Fahreddin Yakub bin Muhammad, known as Fahri, who lived in XIV century during the Aydınogullari period and protected by Isa Bey, translated the work into Turkish on March 12, 1367. This translation for the first time was found by a famous German orientalist





Barbara Flemming in 1960 among Professor Karl Sükesheim's (1878-1947) books, firstly she published an article introducing this copy and then she presented this work to the scientific world in 1974. Sheikhi's poem was known as the first "Husrev-i-Shirin" written in Anatolian Turkish until Fahri's work was found. The work consists of 168 pages and 4683 couplets. The only copy of the work is registered in the Marburg State Library at number 1069.

Yusif Sinan Sheikhi, the author of the second "Husrev-i-Shirin" written in Anatolia, presented the work to Ottoman Sultan 2nd Murad in the XV century. Sheikhi was the best poet among the Turkish poets who worked the poem best before and after himself. Faruk K. Timurtash made the first study of the work. The work was the thesis for Timurtash and was covered the 8 copies of Sheikhi's "Husrev-i-Shirin" and the copy differences were shown in the footnotes. In his writings, he gave information about life of the poet and content of poetry. Timurtash compared 8 copies of the work achieving the text consisting of 6944 beys.

Even if both Fahri and Sheikhi translated from the same work, there are similar and different features among their works. The poets gave some pieces exactly as in the work of Nizami Ganjavi, and presented some pieces by shortening or expanding some parts.

In the XIV-XV centuries, it was necessary to translate Nizami Ganjavi's "Husrev-i-Shirin" into Turkish. Both Fahri and Sheikhi's translations were great contribution to the nation for those who want to read this world-famous work in the mother tongue. The translation of "Husrev-i-Shirin" into Turkish proves again how the Turkish people highly values its literature in their own nation.

In some studies on the subject, we come across the writings of the corresponding member Nushaba Arasli. Fahri and Sheikhi's translations of "Husrev-i-Shirin" in Azerbaijan are one of the issues that should be investigated.

**Keywords:** Fahri, Sheikhi, "Husrev-i-Shirin"



## PEYAMİ SAFA'NIN *YALNIZIZ* ROMANINDA KADIN İMGELERİ: IMAGES OF WOMEN IN PEYAMİ SAFA'S *WE ARE ALONE*

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### ÖZET

Peyami Safa'nın 1959 yılında kitap olarak yayınlanan *Yalnızız* romanı başlığında da vurgulandığı üzere yalnızlık teması üzerine kuruludur; özellikle modern hayatın ve kapitalist sistemin insanı yalnızlaştırması üzerine vurgu yapılmaktadır ve insanların kendilerince yalnızlıkla mücadele yöntemleri anlatılmaktadır. Bu temanın bir uzantısı olarak romanın ana karakteri Samimin de yalnızlığı iliklerine kadar hissettiğini görmekteyiz. Samim de romanda insani bir içgüdü ile kendisine bir hayat arkadaşı arayışı içindedir ve uzun zamandır Meral adında genç ve güzel bir kızla görüşmektedir. Romanın olay örgüsünün çoğu 1950'li, 1960'lı yılların henüz yeni kurulmuş Türkiye'sinde, İstanbul'da geçmektedir. Tüm dünyayı saran özgür kadın imgesi ve bunun Türkiye'de, İstanbul'da günlük hayata ve Samim ile Meral'in ilişkisine de olan kaçınılmaz yansımaları da romanda değinilmektedir. Okuyucular olarak, Samim'in Meral ile olan diyaloglarını ve sohbetlerini okurken, Peyami Safa'nın insan psikolojisine olan merakını, bu cihetle, kadınlar hakkındaki gözlemlerini ve bunun neticesinde, Safa'nın yılların birikimiyle oluşan kadın psikolojisi hakkındaki ince ve derin yorumlarını roman boyunca hissetmekteyiz ve okuyucular olarak Sefa'nın gözlem yeteneğinden etkilenmemek pek mümkün gözükmemektedir. Nitekim *Yalnızız* romanı içinde barındırdığı kadın karakterlerin çeşitliliği ve kadın ruhunun derinliklerini tasviri açısından da dikkate şayandır diyebiliriz. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmada Safa'nın *Yalnızız* romanındaki kadın karakterler merceğe altına alınarak, adı geçen eserdeki kadın imgeleri daha yakından incelenmeye çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** Peyami Safa, *Yalnızız*, kadın, kadın imgeleri, insan psikolojisi, modern hayat.

### ABSTRACT

As emphasized in the title of Peyami Safa's novel, *We are Alone*, published as a book in 1959, it is based on the theme of loneliness; particularly the loneliness of people in modern life in capitalist system. Moreover, the methods of coping with loneliness by these characters are also touched upon in the novel. As an extension of this theme, we see that the main character of the novel, Samim, also experiences deep and constant feelings of loneliness. Therefore, Samim listens to his instincts and is in search of a life partner. He tries to establish an emotional bond with a young and beautiful girl named Meral. Most of the events in the plot of the novel takes place in Istanbul, in the 1950s and 1960s. The image of independent modern woman begins to be accepted by many women all around the world, including in Turkey. This new image and its inevitable impact on the daily life in Istanbul, in Turkey and how it affects the relationship between Samim and Meral are also mentioned in the novel. As readers, while reading Samim's dialogues and conversations with Meral, we see Peyami Safa's interest in human psychology and his observations about women. As readers, it is impossible not to be impressed by Sefa's ability to observe the minute details about humans and human psyche, particularly about women characters. Hence, we can say that the novel *We are Alone* is remarkable in terms of the diversity of the female characters and the depiction of the depths of the female soul. Therefore, in this study, the female characters in Safa's novel *We are Alone* will be examined with reference to the examples given in the novel.

**Keywords:** Peyami Safa, *We are Alone*, women, images of women, human psychology, modern life.



## AHMET HAMDİ TANPINAR'IN *HUZUR* ROMANINDA AŞKIN/SEVGİNİN TEMSİLİ REPRESENTATION OF LOVE IN AHMET HAMDİ TANPINAR'S NOVEL, *MIND AT PEACE*

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### ÖZET

Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar'ın çok güzel tespitlerini barındıran *Huzur* romanında Cumhuriyetimizin ilk yıllarına, o yıllardaki sosyo-kültürel hayata bir ayna tutulmakta ve bu esnada insan ilişkileri de yakın bir mercek altına alınmaktadır. Roman kahramanlarının günlük hayatlarına ve birbirleriyle olan ilişkilerine bakıldığında, İkinci Dünya Savaşı arifesinin Türkiye'sinde insanların tüm sosyo-ekonomik buhranlara rağmen sevgiye, aşka tutunarak tüm zorlukların üstesinden gelerek insan olma vasıflarını koruduklarını ve bu bağlamda, *Huzur* romanının günümüz insanına da ışık tutabileceği kanısındayız. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmamızda, özellikle sevginin romandaki temsili konusu üzerinde durarak insan doğasını, psikolojisini irdelemeye çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar, *Huzur*, aşk/sevgi, psikoloji, İkinci Dünya Savaşı.

### ABSTRACT

In the novel of *Mind at Peace*, which contains the very down-to-earth observations of Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar, a mirror is held to the first years of our Republic and to the socio-cultural life of those years. In doing so, human relations of those years were also brought under a close scrutiny. When we look at the daily lives of the characters and their relationships with each other in the novel, we can claim that despite all socio-economic depressions, people in Türkiye kept their humanitarian values and overcame all the difficulties by holding onto love on the eve of the Second World War. Keeping this in mind, we think that *Mind at Peace* can also give inspiration to today's people, who face many hardships living through a pandemic. Therefore, in this study, we will try to examine how love is represented in Tanpınar's novel, *Mind at Peace* with a close look at the human nature and psychology and how it is illustrated with reference to the main characters and events narrated in the novel.

**Keywords:** Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar, *Mind at Peace*, love, human nature/psychology, World War II.



## THE EFFECT OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON THE FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS: A META-ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate the relationship between debt financing, as a measure of capital structure, and the financial sustainability of microfinance institutions (MFIs). A meta-analysis approach is used to analyze the results from 98 primary studies and synthesize findings based on 136 effect sizes. The overall results from random effects models indicate a negative correlation between debt financing and the financial sustainability of MFIs, but with a negligible effect size. The direction of the relationship is consistent across different proxies of debt financing and measures of financial sustainability. Additionally, we examined several moderating factors, such as the measurement of financial sustainability, regional setting, economy of the country, source of data, study type, publication status, number of MFIs, year of publication, and study duration. However, none of these factors were found to be statistically significant moderators. We suggest that future research in this area should investigate additional moderating effects to gain further insight into this relationship.

**Keywords:** debt financing, capital structure, financial sustainability, microfinance institutions, meta-analysis, moderating factors



## SİVİL TOPLUM VE AFETLER: KAHRAMANMARAŞ MERKEZLİ DEPREMLER BAĞLAMINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

### CIVIL SOCIETY AND DISASTERS: AN EVALUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ CENTERED EARTHQUAKES

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#### ÖZET

Sivil toplum gönüllülük esasına dayanan, birtakım ortak değerler çerçevesinde kurulmuş olan, devletten özerk yapılar olarak kamusal alanda varlık gösterir. Sivil toplum kuruluşlarının nitelikleri arasında kar amacı gütmemeleri, sadece kendi amaç ve değerlerine hizmet etmemeleri, hükümetlerden, kamu makamlarından, siyasi partilerden bağımsız olmaları ve merkezi siyasal yapılar ile vatandaş arasında arabuluculuk yapmaları yer almaktadır. Örgütlü bir yapı olan sivil toplum kuruluşları çeşitli alanlarda gönüllülük faaliyeti yürütür. Bu alanlardan biri de afet dönemlerinde yardım sağlayan sivil toplum kuruluşlarına karşılık gelir. Afet yönetimi kapsamında ülkemizde çeşitli sivil toplum kuruluşları faaliyet göstermektedir. Özellikle ülkemizin deprem noktasında riskli bir konumda olması afet ve sivil toplum denilince ilk akla gelen doğal afetin deprem olması gerçeğini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Geçmişten günümüze deprem felaketleri ülkemizde yıkıcı sonuçlara neden olmuştur. Son elli yılda Erzincan, Düzce, Elazığ gibi illerde ve Marmara bölgesinde deprem felaketleri yaşanmıştır. En son yaşamış olduğumuz ve asrın felaketi olarak adlandırılan Kahramanmaraş ili merkezli gerçekleşen iki büyük deprem ise maalesef ciddi can ve mal kaybına neden olmuştur. Depremin hemen ardından sivil toplum kuruluşları yardım için bölgeye gitmiş, gerek arama kurtarma gerekse deprem sonrası depremezdelere destek olma amacıyla seferber olmuştur. Bu çalışmada söz konusu depremler sonrasında sivil toplum kuruluşlarının organize ettiği yardım faaliyetleri incelenecektir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sivil Toplum, Afet, Kahramanmaraş Merkezli Depremler

#### ABSTRACT

Civil society exists in the public sphere as autonomous structures separate from the state, based on volunteerism and established within the framework of some common values. The qualifications of non-governmental organizations are as follows; non-profit, not serving only their own goals and values, being independent from governments, public authorities, political parties, and mediating between central political structures and citizens. Non-governmental organizations, which are an organized structure, carry out volunteering activities in various fields. Non-governmental organizations that provide assistance during disasters are among them. Various non-governmental organizations take action in our country within the scope of disaster management. In particular, our country is in a risky position in terms of earthquakes and the first natural disaster that comes to mind is earthquake when disaster and civil society are mentioned. Earthquake disasters from past to present have caused devastating results in our country. In the last fifty years, earthquake disasters have occurred in provinces such as Erzincan, Düzce, Elazığ and in the Marmara region. Two major earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş, which is called the disaster of the last century, unfortunately caused serious loss of life and property. Immediately after the earthquake, non-governmental organizations went to the region for help and mobilized for both search and rescue and support to earthquake victims. In this study, aid activities organized by civil organizations after the earthquakes in question will be examined.

**Keywords:** Civil Society, Disaster, Kahramanmaraş Centered Earthquakes





## KUDÜS HAÇLI KRALLIĞI DÖNEMİNDE AZİZ LAZARUS TARİKATI THE ORDER OF ST. LAZARUS DURING THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM

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### ÖZET

1095'te Clermont Konsili'nde Papa II. Urbanus'un yaptığı kutsal savaş çağrısı *Outremer*'de yaklaşık iki asır boyunca varlığını devam ettirecek Latin Krallığının kurulmasıyla sonuçlanmıştı. Ancak kurulan bu devlet bölge unsurlarına yabancı, dışarıdan bir yapı olduğu için şiddetle insan gücüne ihtiyaç duyuyordu; nitekim müteakip seferlerin asıl amili bu ihtiyacı gidermekti. Kudüs Haçlı Krallığının bu ihtiyacı gidermek için geliştirdiği bir diğer çözüm askeri tarikatlarıdır. Tapınak Şövalyeleri doğrudan bu amaçla kurulan ilk askeri tarikatıdır. Öte yandan asker ihtiyacının Krallığın varlığını doğrudan tehdit edecek hale ulaşmasıyla darüşşifa amaçlı tarikatlara da askeri mahiyet kazandırılmaya başlandı. Bu uygulamanın ilk örneği Hospitalier Tarikatı'dır. Bu iki tarikatın gerek asker toplama gerekse askeri faaliyetlerdeki başarıları, darüşşifa amaçlı diğer tarikatlarda da aynı uygulamaya kapı açtı. Böylelikle başlangıçta cüzzamlılara yardım amaçlı bir darüşşifa olarak kurulan Aziz Lazarus Tarikatı, Krallığın şiddetle muhtaç olduğu insan gücü eksikliğinden dolayı askeri bir organizasyona dönüştürüldü. Ancak, Kitab-ı Mukaddes'te geçen ve cüzzamla özdeşleştirilen Lazarus'tan adını alan Aziz Lazarus Tarikatı'nın hizmet verdiği hastaların zaten toplumdan dışlanmış cüzzamlılar olması ve yeni kazandığı askeri hüviyette kayda değer herhangi bir başarı sergileyememiş olması, selevi yapıların gölgesinde kalmasına neden olmuştur. Örneğin 1244 La Forbie Muharebesi'nde, 1250'de Kral IX. Louis'nin Haçlı Seferi sırasında ve 1252'de Remle'de tarikatın şövalyeleri ya tamamen kılıçtan geçirilmiş ya da esir düşmüştür. Öte yandan bu durum Tarikatın, Kral Folques'dan Kraliçe Melisende'ye, Kral Amaury'ye ve Kral III. Baldwin'e kadar çok sayıda asilzadeden bağışlar almasına ve en önemlisi IX. Gregorius, IV. Innocentius, IV. Urbanus ve bilhassa IV. Clemence'e birçok papanın onlara geniş imtiyazlar sunmasına engel olmamıştır. Bu çalışmada ortaçağ dünyasında cüzzam hastalarının durumu ve Aziz Lazarus Tarikatı'nın kuruluş gayesi incelenmiştir. Ayrıca Aziz Lazarus Şövalyelerine yapılan belli başlı bağışlar ortaya konarak toplum için önemi, sonrasında askeri yapıya dönüşümüne değinilmiş, fakat tüm bu desteklere rağmen Krallığın askeri gücüne hedeflenen katkıyı sağlamadığı saptanmıştır. Bununla birlikte cüzzamlıların sığınağı olma vasfıyla çok önemli bir görev ifa ettiği anlaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** cüzzam, askeri tarikat, Aziz Lazarus, Haçlı seferi, Kudüs

### ABSTRACT

Pope Urban II's call for Holy War in 1095 resulted founding of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem which would continue to exist in *Outremer* for nearly two centuries. However, because of the fact that this kingdom was a completely outsider to the region it desperately needed manpower; and indeed the basic reason behind the latter crusades was to meet this need. Another solution developed by the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem to meet this need was military orders. The Knights Templar was the first military order established solely for this purpose. Yet, as the need for soldiers reached a level that threatened directly the existence of the Kingdom, the hospice orders also began to be given a military character. The first example of this practice was the Hospitaliers. The successes of these two orders in both recruiting and military activities opened the door for the same practice to be applied in other hospice orders. Thus, the Order of Saint Lazarus, which was originally established as a kind of hospice for lepers, was also transformed into a military organization due to the lack of manpower, which the kingdom desperately needed. However, the fact that the sick served by the Order of Saint Lazarus, named after the Biblical Lazarus, who was identified with leprosy, were already lepers who were excluded from the



society and that it could not achieve any remarkable success in its newly acquired military identity, caused it to remain in the shadow of its predecessor orders. For example, in the Battle of La Forbie in 1244, during King Louis IX's Crusade in 1250, and in Ramlah in 1252, the knights of the order were either completely put to the sword or captured. On the other hand, these failures did not prevent the Order from receiving donations from a large number of nobles, from King Folques to Queen Melisende, King Amaury, and King Baldwin III, and most importantly from granting extensive privileges to many popes, including Gregory IX, Innocent IV, Urban IV, and especially Clemence IV. In this study, the situation of leprosy patients in the medieval world, and the purpose of the establishment of the Order of St. Lazarus were examined. In addition, the main donations made to the Order were revealed, and its importance for the society and how it turned into a military structure were presented. It has been pointed out that despite all these supports, its transformation into a military structure did not provide the targeted contribution to the military power of the Kingdom. However, it has been understood that it performed a very important task as a shelter for lepers.

**Keywords:** leper, military order, St. Lazarus, Crusades, Jerusalem



## BELGESEL FİLMDE YENİ YAKLAŞIMLAR: BULAK VE LE PERİPLE D'ABELLA FİMLERİ

### NEW APPROACHES TO DOCUMENTARY FILM: BULAK AND LE PERIPLE D'ABELLA MOVIES

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#### ÖZET

Belgesel sinemada Son yıllarda, teknolojideki hızlı ilerlemeler, dijital platformların yaygınlaşması ve sosyal medyanın etkisi, izleyicilerin film tüketme alışkanlıklarında önemli değişikliklere yol açmıştır. Bu değişiklikler, belgesel sinemada da gözlemlenmektedir ve bu tür filmlerin sürelerinde kısalma eğilimi görülmektedir. Bu çalışma, son dönemde çekilen iki kısa metraj belgesel olan Bulak ve Le Periple d'abella filmleri üzerinden belgesel filmde yeni yaklaşımları incelemektedir.

Belgesel sinema, gerçek hikayelerin anlatılmasında etkili bir araç olarak uzun yıllardır varlığını sürdürmektedir. Ancak, son yıllarda izleyici alışkanlıklarında meydana gelen değişiklikler, bu tür filmlerin sürelerini etkilemektedir. Geleneksel olarak, belgesel filmler genellikle uzun süreler boyunca izleyicilerin dikkatini çekmeyi hedeflerken, günümüzde izleyicilerin daha hızlı tempolu içeriklere olan talepleri artmıştır. Bu değişim, belgesel sinema yapımcılarını film süreleri konusunda yeni bir bakış açısı benimsemeye yönlendirmiştir.

Bulak ve Le Periple D'abella filmlerine bakıldığında iki filminde de aynı ekip tarafından yapıldığı görülmektedir. Bulak'ın yönetmeni Evrim İnci, Le Periple D'abella filminin de yapımcısıdır. Le Periple D'abella filminin yönetmeni olan Enis Manaz ise Bulak'ta renklendirmeci olarak görev almıştır. Bu bağlamda bakıldığında Bulak filminin süresi 04:20 iken Le Periple D'abella filminin süresi de 04:55'tir. İki ekipte benzer kurgu ve görüntü tasarımı ile kısa metraj belgesel sinemada yeni bir yaklaşım denemesinde bulunmuşlardır. Bu sürelerde belgesel film çekmek bir anlamda meydan okumadır. Belgesel sinemanın genel geçer kabullerine bakıldığında bu kısalıkta filmlere çok fazla rastlanmamaktadır. Ancak filmlerin Uluslararası ve Ulusal film festivallerinde birçok ödül alması ve beğenilmesi onların bu meydan okumada bir anlamda başarılı olduklarını göstermektedir.

İzleyicilerin film tüketme alışkanlıkları ve dikkat süreleri değişmiştir. Günümüzde birçok izleyici, yoğun çalışma temposu ve sosyal aktiviteler nedeniyle sınırlı zamanları olduğunu belirtmektedir. Bu durum, belgesel sinema yapımcılarının film sürelerini kısaltmalarına yönelik bir baskı yaratmaktadır. İzleyiciler, daha kısa süreli belgesel filmleri tercih etmekte ve daha kısa süre içinde hikâye anlatımıyla tatmin olabilmektedirler. Özellikle genç nesilde ekrana bakma sürelerinin düşme eğilimi göz önüne alındığında bunun gibi süre bakımında kısa ve etkili kurgu ile ortaya koyulan filmlerin yakın zamanda ilgi göreceği öngörülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Belgesel, Belgesel Sinemada Yeni Yaklaşımlar, Bulak, Le Periple D'abella

#### ABSTRACT

In recent years, rapid advancements in technology, the proliferation of digital platforms, and the influence of social media have led to significant changes in viewers' film consumption habits. These changes are also observed in documentary cinema, where there is a tendency for a decrease in the duration of such films. This study examines new approaches in documentary filmmaking through the analysis of two recent short documentary films, "Bulak" and "Le Periple d'abella."



Documentary cinema has long been an effective tool for telling real stories. However, recent changes in viewers' habits have affected the duration of these films. Traditionally, documentary films aimed to capture viewers' attention over long periods of time, but nowadays, audiences demand faster-paced content. This shift has prompted documentary filmmakers to adopt a new perspective on film durations.

Upon examining "Bulak" and "Le Periple d'abella," it is apparent that both films were made by the same team. Evrim İnci, the director of "Bulak," is also the producer of "Le Periple d'abella." Enis Manaz, the director of "Le Periple d'abella," served as the colorist for "Bulak." In this context, "Bulak" has a duration of 04:20, while "Le Periple d'abella" has a duration of 04:55. Both teams have experimented with a new approach to short documentary filmmaking, employing similar editing and visual design. Filming documentaries within these durations can be seen as a challenge. Generally, such brevity is not commonly encountered in documentary cinema. However, the fact that these films have received numerous awards and acclaim at international and national film festivals indicates their success in this challenge.

Viewers' film consumption habits and attention spans have changed. Nowadays, many viewers state that they have limited time due to their busy work schedules and social activities. This situation creates pressure on documentary filmmakers to shorten the duration of their films. Viewers prefer shorter documentary films that can satisfy their storytelling needs within a shorter time frame. Especially considering the decreasing screen time among the younger generation, films that employ short and impactful narratives are predicted to gain popularity in the near future.

**Keywords:** Documentary, New Approaches in Documentary Cinema, Bulak, Le Periple D'abella



## ULUSLARARASI TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET EŞİTLİĞİ ENDEKSLERİNE GÖRE TÜRKİYE’NİN DURUMU VE ÖNERİLER

### TURKEY'S SITUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL GENDER EQUALITY INDICES

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#### ÖZET

Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği, cinsiyet konusunda biyolojik özelliklerden çok, kadının ve erkeğin toplumsal rollerine ve bu rolleri oluşturan ve/veya pekiştiren kültürel yapıya vurgu yapmaktadır. Bir başka deyişle, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği, kadınların cinsiyetine bağlı olarak sosyal, politik, ekonomik ve kültürel alandaki temel hak ve özgürlüklerini engelleyen ve kısıtlayan unsurların tamamını içerir ve tamamının sonucudur. Bu engeller ve kısıtlar nedeniyle kadınların kamusal hayata katılımları erkeklerden düşüktür ve özel hayatları belirlenmiş kurallara dayalıdır. Dolayısıyla Ana yasada kadınlar ve erkekler eşit olarak tanımlanmış olsa da günlük pratikler eşitliği yansıtmamaktadır. Oysaki toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği ile sürdürülebilir kalkınma birbirleri ile doğrudan bağlantılıdır. Bu kapsamda bir devletin sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı sağlaması toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini amaç edinmesine ve bu amaçla toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini bir araç olarak kullanmasına bağlıdır.

Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğinin sağlanması ve bu alanda somut adımlar atılabilmesi için eşitliğin veya eşitsizliklerin belirli kriterlere göre ölçülmesi gerekmektedir. Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini ölçen ulusal ve uluslararası birçok kuruluş bulunmaktadır ve her kuruluş kendi özgün kriterlerini belirlemiştir. Uluslararası düzeyde kabul gören endeksler Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) Kalkınma Programı tarafından hazırlanan Toplumsal Cinsiyete Dayalı Gelişme Endeksi, Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitsizliği Endeksi; Dünya Ekonomik Forumu tarafından hazırlanan Küresel Cinsiyet Uçurumu Endeksi; Sosyal İzleme (Social Watch) Örgütü tarafından hazırlanan Toplumsal Cinsiyet Adaleti Endeksi; Ekonomik Kalkınma ve İşbirliği Örgütü (OECD) tarafından hazırlanan Sosyal Kurumlar ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet Endeksi'dir. Bu çalışma, öncelikle bu endekslerin kriterlerindeki ortaklık ve farklılıklara değinecek ve ardından bu endekslere göre Türkiye'nin zaman içerisinde toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği konusundaki durumunu ve değişimini saptayacaktır. Bu sayede çalışmada, endekslerde öne çıkan kriterlere bakılarak Türkiye'nin hangi alanlarda iyileştirme yapması gerektiği ortaya konacaktır. Türkiye'nin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini sağlamasına yönelik önerilerde bulunurken toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği konusunda önde gelen ülkeler olan İsveç, İzlanda ve Norveç'in uygulamalarından da yararlanılacaktır. Çalışma, Türkiye'nin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği konusundaki akademik çalışmalara somut öneriler sunması ile katkıya bulunmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği endeksleri, kriterler, Türkiye.

#### ABSTRACT

Gender equality emphasizes the social roles of women and men and the cultural structure that creates and reinforces these roles rather than biological characteristics. In other words, gender equality includes and results from all the factors that prevent and restrict women's fundamental rights and freedoms in the social, political, economic, and cultural spheres depending on their gender. Due to these barriers and





constraints, women's participation in public life is lower than men's, and their private lives are based on set rules. Therefore, although the Constitution defines women and men as equal, daily practices do not reflect equality.

Gender equality and sustainable development are directly linked to each other. In that sense, a state's achievement of sustainable development depends on whether it aims for gender equality and uses gender equality as a tool for this purpose. In order to achieve gender equality and to take concrete steps in this field, equality or inequalities should be measured according to certain criteria. Many national and international organizations measure gender equality, and each has determined its criteria. Internationally recognized indices are the Gender Development Index and Gender Inequality Index, prepared by the United Nations (UN) Development Programme; the Global Gender Gap Index prepared by the World Economic Forum; the Gender Justice Index prepared by Social Watch; and the Social Institutions, and Gender Index prepared by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This study will first address the commonalities and differences in the criteria of these indices and then determine Turkey's status and changes in gender equality over time according to these indices. In this way, the study will reveal which areas Turkey needs to improve by looking at the prominent criteria in the indices. While making recommendations for Turkey to achieve gender equality, the practices of Sweden, Iceland, and Norway, leading countries in gender equality, will also be utilized. The study contributes to academic studies on gender equality in Turkey by providing concrete recommendations.

**Keywords:** Gender equality, gender equality indices, criteria, Turkey.



## BİR İHTİYAÇ ANALİZİ ÇALIŞMASI: ÖĞRETMENLERİN UZAKTAN EĞİTİMDE YETERLİLİKLERİNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ

### A NEEDS ANALYSIS STUDY: TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THEIR COMPETENCIES IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

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#### ÖZET

2020 yılı Mart ayında başlayan COVID-19 salgını sebebiyle dünya genelinde olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de uzaktan eğitime geçmiştir. Uzaktan eğitimin beraberinde getirdiği yükümlülük ve donanım öğretmenlerin kendilerini mesleki anlamda sorgulamalarına yol açmıştır. Bu araştırma, sözü edilen sebeplerden dolayı uzaktan eğitim veren öğretmenlerin yaşadığı sorunları ve ihtiyaçlarını ortaya koyabilmeyi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda yapılan çalışma uzaktan eğitim olgusuna ilişkin, öğretmenlerin kişisel deneyimlerine odaklandığından olgu bilim (fenomenolojik) araştırma niteliğindedir. Bu çerçevede çalışma nitel araştırma yaklaşımıyla yürütülmüştür. Katılımcılar, salgın döneminde aktif olarak çalışan Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı okullarda farklı kademelerde ve branşlarda görev yapan öğretmenlerdir. Veri toplama yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiş, toplanan veriler için içerik analizi kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. Katılımcı öğretmenlerin uzaktan eğitimde mesleki yeterliliklerine dair soruların bulunduğu görüşme formunda yer alan cevapların içerik analizinde ortaya dört tema çıkmıştır; uzaktan eğitimin verimliliği, Web 2.0 araçlarının kullanılması, hizmet içi eğitime ihtiyaç ve yeterlikler (mesleki ve dijital yeterlik). Elde edilen bulgular, öğretmenlerin uzaktan eğitimde öğretmen yeterliklerini arttırmaya yönelik bir öğretim programına ihtiyacı olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca makalenin bulguları arasında uzaktan eğitimde en az yüz yüze eğitimde olduğu kadar derslerde etkileşimli ortam ve materyalin varlığının önemi ortaya çıkmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlardan hareketle planlanacak hizmet içi programlarının öğretmenlerin iç gözü kazanmaları doğrultusunda hazırlanmaları önerilmektedir. Bununla birlikte hazırlanması muhtemel hizmet içi seminerleri öğretmenlerin dijital okuryazarlık becerilerini içerecek şekilde düzenlenebilir. İnternet altyapısı geliştirilerek ve teknolojiye erişim kolaylaştırılarak öğrencilerin bu süreçte daha aktif katılımları sağlanabilir. Bu çalışma, uzaktan eğitim çalışmalarının niteliğinin artırmasına yönelik veri taşıması bakımından önem arz etmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Uzaktan eğitim, mesleki yeterlilik, Covid-19 salgını, ihtiyaç analizi

#### ABSTRACT

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic that started in March 2020, Turkey switched to distance education in as well as around the world. The obligations and being equipped for distance education have led teachers to question themselves in a professional sense. This research aims to be able to reveal the problems and needs experienced by teachers who provide distance education for the aforementioned reasons. Since the study conducted for this purpose focuses on the phenomenon of distance education and the personal experiences of teachers, it has the nature of a case science (phenomenological) research. In this context, the study was conducted with a qualitative research approach. The participants are teachers working at



different levels and branches in schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education, who were actively working during the epidemic period. Data collection was carried out by semi-structured interview method and analysis was made using content analysis for the collected data. Four themes emerged in the content analysis of the answers contained in the interview form containing questions about the professional qualifications of the participating teachers in distance education; the efficiency of distance education, the use of Web 2.0 tools, the needs and competencies of in-service education (vocational and digital competence). The findings obtained show that teachers need a teaching program aimed at increasing their teacher competencies in distance education. In addition, among the findings of the article, the importance of the presence of interactive media and materials in distance education emerged like in face-to-face education. Based on the results obtained, it is recommended that the in-service programs to be planned should be prepared in accordance with the teachers' gaining insight. However, in-service seminars that may be prepared should be organized to include teachers' digital literacy skills. By improving the Internet infrastructure and facilitating access to technology, students can participate more actively in this process. This study is important in terms of carrying data aimed at increasing the quality of distance education studies.

**Keywords:** Distance education, vocational qualification, Covid-19 pandemic, needs analysis



## YÖNETİŞİM SÜRECİNDE BİR ARAÇ OLARAK MCDM VE GIS MCDM AND GIS AS A TOOL IN THE GOVERNANCE PROCESS

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### ÖZET

Postmodernizm 19. yy'ın ikinci yarısından itibaren etkisini kamu yönetimi alanında da göstermiştir. Kamu yönetimi alanında postmodern uygulamalardan biri de yönetişimdir. Yönetişim, devlet merkezli ve tek taraflı karar verme süreçleri yerine, çok merkezli ve çok aktörlü karar verme süreçlerine önem vermektedir. Yönetişim sürecinde ise belirli araçlar, yöntemler ve ölçütler kullanılmalıdır. Çünkü yönetişim ile amaç, devletten vatandaşa kadar toplumdaki aktörlerin kararlara katılımının sağlanmasıdır. Bu aktörlerin kararlara nasıl katılacağı, neden katılması gerektiği gibi soruların cevabı, karar alma sürecine katılan aktörler tarafından bilinmeli ve belirtilmelidir. Böylelikle, karar verme sürecinde bulunana aktörlerin dikkat etmesi gereken hususlar belirlenecek ve yönetişimin amaçlarından biri olan toplumsal kabullenmeye ve memnuniyete katkı sunulacaktır. Dolayısıyla, yapılacak yatırımdan ya da faaliyetten etkilenecek aktörlerin istemlerinin ve çekincelerinin neler olduğuna ulaşabilmemize imkân verecek bir takım araçlara ihtiyacımız vardır. Bu konuda, Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (MCDM) ve Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemi (GIS) yöntemlerinden faydalanabiliriz. MCDM yönetişim sürecine; yapılacak faaliyetlerle alakalı olarak atılacak adımları; kamu kurumlarının, özek sektör temsilcilerinin, vatandaşların ve sivil toplum kuruluşu temsilcilerinin istem, çekince, hedef ve kamu politikaları bağlamında ele alarak, mümkün olan en uygun kararın alınabilmesini sağlamaya yönelik bir karar verme analizi aracıdır. MCDM sürecinde bir konu hakkında karar alınırken uygulanan ölçütler; çok aktörlü katılım, toplumsal etki, ekonomik değer, aktörlerin farklı istemleri, hedefleri ve bağlı hususların belirlenmesi ve sürdürülebilirliktir. GIS ise daha çok özel sektör veya devlet kurumları tarafından faaliyet yapılacak alanındaki halkın öncelik ve taleplerinin dikkate alınarak, ilgili yatırıma veya kamu politikasına yön verilmesidir. Halkın gündelik ihtiyaçları, ekonomik durumu, istihdam ve yaşam kalitesi gibi göstergeler hazırlanacak plan ya da politikaya yansıtılarak, halkın katılımı ile gerçekleştirilecek karar verme sürecinden önce hazırlanmış olur. Bu sayede yönetişim süreci ne istediğini ve ne yapması gerektiğini bilen aktörler tarafından yürütülerek, yönetişime getirilen zaman kaybı ve formaliteye yönelik olması yönündeki eleştirilerin de önüne geçilebilecektir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Yönetişim, MCDM, GIS, Katılım.

### ABSTRACT

Postmodernism has also shown its effect in the field of public administration since the second half of the 19th century. Governance is one of the postmodern approaches in the field of public administration. Governance places emphasis on multi-centre and multi-actor decision-making processes rather than state-centered and unilateral decision-making processes. In the governance process, certain tools, methods and criteria should be used. Because the aim with governance is to ensure the participation of the actors in the society, from the state to the citizen, in the decisions. The answers to questions such as how these actors will participate in the decisions and why they should participate should be known and specified by the actors participating in the decision-making process. In this way, the issues that should be paid attention to by the actors in the decision-making process will be determined and it will contribute to social acceptance and satisfaction, which is one of the goals of governance. herefore, we need a set of tools that will allow us to reach the demands and reservations of the actors who will be affected by the investment or activity to be made. In this regard, we can benefit from Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) and Geographic Information System (GIS) methods. MCDM, the steps to be taken in relation to the activities to be carried out in the governance process; It is a decision-making analysis tool aimed



at ensuring that the most appropriate decision can be taken by considering public institutions, private sector representatives, citizens and representatives of non-governmental organizations in the context of requests, reservations, targets and public policies. The criteria applied while making a decision on a subject in the MCDM process; multi-actor participation, social impact, economic value, determination of different demands, goals and related issues of actors, and sustainability. GIS, on the other hand, is the direction of the relevant investment or public policy by the private sector or government institutions, taking into account the priorities and demands of the people in the area where they will operate. Indicators such as the daily needs, economic situation, employment and quality of life of the people are reflected in the plan or policy to be prepared, and are prepared before the decision-making process to be carried out with the participation of the public. In this way, the governance process can be carried out by actors who know what they want and what to do, and criticism of the time-wasting and formality brought to governance can be avoided.

**Keywords:** Governance, MCDM, GIS, Participation.





## STRATEGY FOR ALLOCATION OF ADEQUATE PLACE TO SUPPORT THE EXISTENCE OF STREET TRADER WITH THE FOOD COURT CONCEPT

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out how the strategy for allocating adequate space for street vendors to support their existence by using the concept of a food court. The method used in this study is literature review, namely by examining in depth literary sources both from journals and works from research results and ideas that have been produced by researchers and practitioners. Street vendors (PKL) as a component of the informal sector play a role in developing the local economy and empowering communities so they can expand employment opportunities. However, the existence of street vendors is also often considered to cause problems in terms of order and comfort in settlements. To provide a sense of comfort for all parties, the government must be able to have a strategy regarding the proper allocation of street vendors. By way of fostering street vendors, communication between the Government, and building or determining strategic relocation sites, in the sense that they are easily accessible to buyers. One strategy for the allocation of street vendors by following today's trends is the food court concept. A food court can be used as an idea by modifying it according to the capabilities of street vendors, such as providing cheap rent and other conveniences. This is because strategic location placement will bring benefits to both traders and buyers. Which later this will increase the income of traders so that indirectly able to boost the economy.

**Keywords:** umkm, street vendors, allocation



## INCREASING THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE CREATIVE ECONOMY

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find out how the role of the creative economy plays in increasing contributions, especially in the tourism sector which is considered as one of the influential sectors in the national economy. The method used in this research is literature review, namely by examining in depth the sources of literature from both books and journals related to the topic being discussed. The findings in this literature review study conclude that the development of tourism in Indonesia has proven to be very rapid, as evidenced by data from the Central Statistics Agency, the average growth in foreign tourist visits to Indonesia (2014-2018) reached 14% per year. The role of the creative economy as a new breakthrough in the economy in Indonesia. In this study it was found that the creative economy sub-sector which is very closely related to the tourism industry consists of the craft sub-sector (handicrafts), then there is the culinary sub-sector and finally the advertising sub-sector. The beauty and beauty of each tourist destination is not enough to make the tourism potential in each region able to be lifted and contribute more to development. Basically the creativity and innovation of managing human resources is needed in the development of the tourism sector. A tour needs supporting instruments that can make tourists as the main subject/target interested in visiting these tourist attractions and wanting to come back.

**Keywords:** tourism industry and creative economy



## INCREASING PUBLIC CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR AS A DRIVER OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

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### ABSTRACT

At this time there are lots of shops or shopping places that were originally offline but now online, this is in line with the development of an increasingly modern era, even now the payment system or transactions can be through a connection that is connected to the internet, this makes transactions easier, this can also increase people's consumption behavior, according to data from the central statistics agency, total household consumption will increase by 5.79% per year 2021. This has a positive impact, especially for the country of Indonesia itself, which wants rapid economic growth, because consumption can drive an increase in demand for goods and services. The purpose of this research is to see the potential of consumption behavior that can encourage national economic growth. The method used in this research is a literature review from this study finding the result that an increase in national consumption does not necessarily make the domestic industry grow well, because there are several factors that influence it including the income of the people themselves, the amount of money in circulation, and inflation, and if this consumption behavior is not accompanied by a production process, there will be a shortage of commodity goods, therefore efforts are also needed to encourage a production process, a balanced distribution so that the wheels of the economy can run smoothly and harmoniously.

**Keywords:** Consumption Behavior, Economic Growth



## THE THEORY OF THE CYCLE OF POVERTY BY NURKSE

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### ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the phenomenon of the problem in the form of a vicious cycle of poverty. This phenomenon occurs when there is a symptom in the form of a circular row of forces that influence each other and react so as to create conditions in the form of a poor country which will remain trapped in a condition of poverty. This research was conducted further to understand more deeply about the theory of the circle of poverty which is the source of problems in most developing countries. The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. The results of the research show that the main problem of this cycle of poverty arises because the productivity level of these underdeveloped countries is very low so that phenomena occur in the form of lack of capital, market imperfections, and underdeveloped economies. If one looks at it, the low level of investment in this symptom of the cycle of poverty from a demand point of view is low. This also conveys the phenomenon of reduced capital and low levels of productivity. This low productivity is the result of a lack of employment opportunities which results in a large number of open unemployment so that the income level of most people will also be low. So, playing back the various symptoms of the problem will lead to one another creating a trap in the form of poverty.



## INCREASING PUBLIC CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR AS A DRIVER OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

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### ABSTRACT

At this time there are lots of shops or shopping places that were originally offline but now online, this is in line with the development of an increasingly modern era, even now the payment system or transactions can be through a connection that is connected to the internet, this makes transactions easier, this can also increase people's consumption behavior, according to data from the central statistics agency, total household consumption will increase by 5.79% per year 2021. This has a positive impact, especially for the country of Indonesia itself, which wants rapid economic growth, because consumption can drive an increase in demand for goods and services. The purpose of this research is to see the potential of consumption behavior that can encourage national economic growth. The method used in this research is a literature review from this study finding the result that an increase in national consumption does not necessarily make the domestic industry grow well, because there are several factors that influence it including the income of the people themselves, the amount of money in circulation, and inflation, and if this consumption behavior is not accompanied by a production process, there will be a shortage of commodity goods, therefore efforts are also needed to encourage a production process, a balanced distribution so that the wheels of the economy can run smoothly and harmoniously.

**Keywords:** Consumption Behavior, Economic Growth





## INCREASE THE RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH WITH REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME

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### ABSTRACT

Regional original income (PAD) is regional income originating from the results of regional taxes, the results of regional levies and the results of separated regional wealth management. Regions with high PAD will be able to maximize their goals in regional development and increase their economic growth. In increasing PAD, the government can analyze the existing potentials in the regions and develop these potentials. The method used in writing this article uses a quantitative research approach, namely emphasizing testing theories through research variables that exist in numbers and conducting data analysis with statistical procedures and then mathematical capital. This research was conducted to find out what things can affect the amount of local own-source revenue (PAD), as well as provide new insights to local governments in order to discover the potential possessed by their regions which can then be analyzed more deeply in order to increase the rate of growth of regional own-source revenues. (PAD). However, in the regulations there are still various problems related to PAD. The low acceptance of PAD is one of the existing problems, this occurs due to several factors, such as low public awareness to pay taxes, lack of ability of local government officials in managing PAD, low investment in related areas so that they experience a lack of capital in carrying out development, lack of resources quality human resources (HR), and the lack of supporting infrastructure.

**Keywords:** Locally-generated revenue, and economic growth



## LITERATURE REVIEW : AN INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF INCOME IS FOLLOWED BY AN INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION

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### ABSTRACT

This study intends to find out that an increase in the level of income is followed by an increase in spending or consumption. This study uses a systematic literature review method. The data source for this research comes from journals and other literature related to income. The findings in this literature review study conclude that. Income is an income for a person or group from the results of donations, both energy and thoughts that are poured out so that they will get remuneration. Income shows all other material results achieved from the use of wealth or services received by a person or household during a certain period of time in an economic activity. Disposable income is income received by some one who is ready to spend or consume the recipient. This income is absolute for the recipient. In general, changes that occur in income will always cause changes in demand for an item. In general, if a consumer's income increases, the demand for a particular good will also increase, assuming other factors are held constant. The level of income affects the level of public consumption. The relationship between income and consumption is a very important thing in various economic problems. The fact shows that consumption expenditure increases with increasing income, and vice versa if income decreases, consumption expenditure also decreases. The level of spending is very dependent on the ability of the family to manage its receipts or income.

**Keywords:** Income and Consumption



## IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATIONS ON THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY SATISFACTION ON THE SERVICE LEVEL OF PEKALONGAN REGENCY GOVERNMENT ACTORS

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 in Pekalongan Regency concerning spatial planning for the Pekalongan district area 2020-2040 and to find out the effect of the quality of service of government actors in serving the interests of the community on the satisfaction of the people of Pekalongan district. To achieve this goal, a combination of qualitative research methods and quantitative research methods was chosen. Qualitative methods are used to answer problems related to the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 in Pekalongan Regency through a source approach (Institutional Research). Meanwhile, quantitative methods are used to answer problems related to quality and community satisfaction with the services of Pekalongan district government actors through an audience approach (Audience Research). The results of this study indicate that the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 in Pekalongan Regency has been running according to the model written in the regional regulations. The establishment of several urban systems to improve service quality has been going according to plan. As has been realized urban systems in the areas of Kajen, Wiradesa, Kedungwuni and Buaran. However, this has only worked in terms of regional segmentation and when viewed from a quality perspective in each region it is clearly very different. Like the urban system intended in the kajen area is very different from the urban system in the wiradesa area. This is what makes the services of government actors experience significant differences. Other results show that the level of service quality of government actors in each segmentation of the urban system from the perspective of people who live in Pekalongan Regency by respondents stated that they were of high quality, very high quality and not good quality. Likewise, the user community towards government satisfaction service actors in Pekalongan Regency was successively dominated by respondents who stated they were satisfied, followed by respondents who stated that they were very satisfied, and respondents who stated that they were not satisfied. The results of an analysis of the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 concerning spatial planning for Pekalongan Regency 2020-2040 partially show that there is a positive influence on the level of community satisfaction with the services of government actors in each region in carrying out their duties.

**Keywords:** implementation, government actor, public



## THE GENUINE CONCEPT OF WELFARE FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

Humans can only feel happiness and inner peace after achieving true prosperity. In fact, welfare indicators are always a determinant of the success or failure of economic growth. Prosperity in this case is always related to material things, but in reality, prosperity does not only belong to the rich. Welfare is something that is subjective, so the measure of welfare for each individual or family is different. This study aims to describe how welfare is actually seen from the perspective of Islam—a welfare that is not only material as an indicator. The method used in this study was a library study with secondary data in the form of pre-existing scientific writings. This study found that welfare indicators has not changed from time to time. The actual wellbeing of all people in the world can be attained if material intelligence is controlled by spiritual intelligence, starting from the way get it to spend, namely through the satisfaction of both spiritual and material wants. Judging from the holy book of Islam, the Qur'an has alluded to indicators of welfare in many letters, including Surah Quraish verses 3–4, which gives the meaning that we can see that there are three indicators of welfare, namely: (1) worshipping God (the owner) of the Kaaba; (2) eliminating hunger; and (3) eliminating fear of taste.

**Keywords:** Welfare, Islam



## THE CONCEPT OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) ACCORDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (UNDP)

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### ABSTRACT

The concept of the human development index developed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is an important tool in measuring human welfare and development progress of a country. This study aims to explore the concept of the human development index from the perspective of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The method used in this study is a quantitative approach where data and information related to HDI indicators are taken from official documents and BPS reports or UNDP reports. By using multiple linear regression analysis with. The results of the discussion show that the main goal of HDI according to UNDP is to measure and improve human welfare and encourage inclusive and sustainable development through predetermined indicators such as per capita income, life expectancy, literacy rate, and access to health services. The IPM approach emphasized by UNDP places humans as the main focus in development. HDI aims to improve the quality of human life by fulfilling their basic needs such as quality education, adequate access to health, and fair economic opportunities.

**Keywords:** HDI, Poverty, Sustainable Development, UNDP





## YENİ MEDYA VE DETERMİNİZM NEW MEDIA AND DETERMINISM

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### ÖZET

Yeni medya, son yıllarda teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde hayatımıza giren ve hızla yayılan bir kavramdır. İnternet, sosyal medya, akıllı telefonlar ve diğer cihazlar, insanların bilgiye erişimini, iletişimini ve etkileşimini değiştirmiş ve kolaylaştırmıştır. Yeni medya ortamları, insan davranışlarını ve sosyal ilişkileri etkilemektedir. Ancak, bu etkilerin önceden belirlenip belirlenmediği, yani deterministik olup olmadığı konusu tartışmalıdır. Determinizm, bir olayın veya durumun önceden belirlenmiş bir neden-sonuç zincirinin sonucu olduğunu savunan bir felsefi görüştür. Bu görüşe göre, evrenin işleyişi kesin ve önceden belirlenmiştir, dolayısıyla gelecekteki olaylar ve durumlar da belirlenmiştir. Yeni medya ve determinizm arasındaki ilişki, belirli bir medya aracının kullanımının insan davranışlarını önceden belirleyip belirlemediği sorusunu gündeme getirmektedir.

İnsanların büyük çoğunluğu, bu ortamları determinist bakışla kullanmazlar. Yani, insanların çoğu, bu ortamları kullanırken kendi özgür iradelerine ve tercihlerine dayalı kararlar alırlar. Sunulan içerikler, bilgiler ve iletişim araçları, kullanıcıların tercihleri doğrultusunda etkileşimlerini yönlendirir, ancak kullanıcılar kendileri karar verirler. Bununla birlikte, determinizmle ilgili olarak, bazı insanlar kendi kararlarını vermektense, medya araçlarının sunulan içeriklerine ve etkilerine teslim olabilirler. Özellikle bazı sosyal medya platformlarında, kullanıcıların belirli bir gruba veya fikre bağlanmalarına ve bu grup veya fikirlerin etkisi altında kalmalarına neden olabilir.

Sosyal medya kullanımı, insanların kendilerini daha özgür ve bağımsız hissetmelerine veya tam tersi, bir takım sosyal normlar ve baskılar altında olmalarına yol açabilmektedir. Benzer şekilde, internet ve diğer yeni medya araçlarının kullanımının insan davranışları üzerinde deterministik bir etkiye sahip olup olmadığı da tartışmalıdır.

Medya araçlarına teslim olmak, determinizmle ilişkilendirilebilir. Medya araçlarına teslim olmak da, bir kişinin kendi iradesinden ziyade, dış etkenlerin etkisi altında kalarak karar vermesi anlamına gelir. Ancak, bu durum tamamen determinizm olarak adlandırılmaz çünkü insanlar medya araçlarının sunulan içerikleri konusunda seçim yapabilirler. Bu içeriklerin etkisi altında kalmak istemeyen kişi, farklı kaynaklardan farklı bakış açılarına da göz önünde bulundurarak kendi fikrini oluşturabilir.

Sonuç olarak, medya araçlarına teslim olmak, determinizmle ilişkilendirilebilir ancak bu durum her zaman determinizm olarak adlandırılmaz. Kişinin karar verme süreci, dış etkenlerin etkisi altında olsa bile, kendi özgür iradesi ve tercihleri doğrultusunda şekillenebilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Yeni Medya, Determinizm, Medya Kullanımı, Özgür İrade, Etkileşim.

### ABSTRACT

New media is a concept that has entered our lives and spread rapidly thanks to technological developments in recent years. The internet, social media, smartphones and other devices have changed and facilitated people's access to information, communication and interaction. New media environments affect human behavior and social relations. However, it is debatable whether these effects are predetermined, i.e. deterministic. Determinism is a philosophical view that holds that an event or situation is the result of a predetermined chain of cause and effect. According to this view, the



functioning of the universe is certain and predetermined, and therefore future events and situations are also determined. The relationship between new media and determinism raises the question of whether the use of a particular media tool predetermines human behavior.

The vast majority of people do not use these media with a deterministic view. That is, most people make decisions based on their own free will and preferences when using these media. The content, information and communication tools offered guide their interactions in line with users' preferences, but users themselves make decisions. However, in relation to determinism, some people may surrender to the presented content and effects of media tools rather than making their own decisions. Especially on some social media platforms, it can lead to users becoming attached to a particular group or idea and being influenced by these groups or ideas.

The use of social media can lead people to feel more free and independent or, conversely, to be under social norms and pressures. Similarly, it is debatable whether the use of the internet and other new media tools has a deterministic effect on human behavior.

Surrendering to media tools can be associated with determinism. Surrendering to media tools means making decisions under the influence of external factors rather than one's own will. However, this cannot be called complete determinism because people can make choices about the content offered by media tools. People who do not want to be influenced by this content can form their own opinion by considering different perspectives from different sources.

In conclusion, surrendering to media tools can be associated with determinism, but it cannot always be called determinism. One's decision-making process can be shaped by one's own free will and preferences, even under the influence of external factors.

**Keywords:** New Media, Determinism, Media Use, Free Will, Interaction.



## INDUSTRY 4.0'S DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: A REVIEW OF THE MOST RECENT TECHNOLOGY CONGRESS/TRANSFORMASI DIGITAL INDUSTRI 4.0: ULASAN DARI KONGRES TEKNOLOGI TERBARU

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### ABSTRACT

The fast-growing era of Industry 4.0 has brought major changes in the business world and encouraged companies to adopt new technologies that can increase efficiency, productivity, and innovation. The Technology Congress is an important platform for technology and business leaders to discuss the changes that are taking place in the era of Industry 4.0 and the technological solutions that can be applied in the future. This abstract aims to provide an overview of the latest Technology Congress and how the forum deals with digital transformation in the era of Industry 4.0. this abstract is made by analyzing information from reliable sources, such as journals, books, and online publications about the latest Technological Congress. The latest Technology Congress discusses various topics related to digital transformation in the era of Industry 4.0, such as the Internet of Things (IoT), big data, artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and so on. The forum also discusses the challenges and opportunities faced by companies in adopting new technologies and how technology can be used to solve social and environmental problems. The latest Technology Congress provides valuable insights for business and technology leaders about the changes taking place in the era of Industry 4.0 and how technology can be used to boost efficiency, productivity, and innovation. The forum also demonstrates that the challenges and opportunities faced by companies can be addressed by adopting new technologies and innovative solutions that can deliver greater social and environmental benefits.

**Keywords:** Technology, transformation, and Industry



## STRATEGIES FOR EMPOWERING THE CREATIVE ECONOMY OF HOUSEWIVE IN FOOD COURT TOURISM IN KAIMANA DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

Creative Economy is one of the economic ideas that utilizes wealth from Nature. Kaimana Regency has an area of 37,000 km<sup>2</sup> along with 07 Districts. Kaimana Regency has abundant natural wealth, namely in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. However, Kaimana Regency still lacks qualified human resources who are able to properly manage this natural wealth which will have a positive impact on regional income.

This study aims to determine how the development of creative economic empowerment through regional culinary specialties and handicrafts found in food court culinary tours will affect the level of regional income which will later produce welfare output.

The method used in this research is a qualitative research method with a case study type of research. The data collection technique used is interviews with informants who trade in food court culinary tours and some visitors.

The results of this study state that by having a food court culinary tour built, it will add a recreation area for visitors which will increase purchases of goods from traders. However, Kaimana Regency is still dependent on the regional budget, which makes the circulation of money less stable, so food court culinary tours sometimes experience crowds and sometimes empty of visitors.

**Keywords:** creative economy, regional income, and regional budget.



## CONCEPTION OF LABOR ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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### **ABSTRACT**

Labor is everyone who is capable of doing work to produce goods and services, both to meet their own needs and for the community. There are various main reasons for individuals to look for work or prepare a new business, including finishing school or not going to school anymore, the responsibility of earning a living or helping the household or family economy, increasing income, existing work is not suitable, termination of employment, and business stops. The purpose of this research is to find out the concept of labor in order to expand the literature study on views in Islamic economics. This research method uses a literature study approach, which collects data through literature sources. Literature sources that become reference sources. The result of this research is that Islam discusses and pays attention to human life in its capacity as a "worker" and certainly contains the principles and rules as well as the conception of "work" and the teachings of Islam. Conception of "work" and the teaching to always "work". Islam elevates the value of labor and gives orders to humans to work, both to achieve an adequate life and produce goods and services that are the necessities of life, as well as for good deeds, because work itself is worship solely for the sake of Allah SWT.

**Keywords:** Labor, Work, and Islamic Economic Perspective





## ENGELLİ KADINLARIN YAZILI BASINDAKİ YERİ İZMİR YEREL GAZETELERİ ÖRNEĞİ

### THE PLACE OF DISABLED WOMEN IN PRINTED PRESS EXAMPLE OF IZMIR LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

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#### ÖZET

Yazılı basın, hakkında bilgi sahibi olunmak istenen ve/veya bilgisi/algısı yaygınlaştırılmak istenen konuları iletmeye etkili bir araçtır. Bu aracın ayrıntıları incelendiğinde Türkiye’de dezavantajlı gruplardan biri olan engelli kadın bireylerin temsiliyetinin yeterli olmadığı görülmektedir. Bir başka deyişle, engelli kadınların gerek özel gerekse kamusal alanda karşılaştıkları problemlerin anlaşılması, açığa çıkarılması ve buna yönelik çözüm önerilerinin getirilmesi açısından ilgili haberlerin ve çalışmaların azlığı, sınırlılığı dikkat çekicidir ve yazılı basında bu duruma yer verilmemektedir. Dolayısıyla soruna gerektiğince yer verilmemesi, çözümün önemsenmemesine ve dillendirilmemesine neden olmaktadır. Bu çalışma, konuya ilişkin durumu İzmir ili özelinde ortaya koymak amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda engelli kadınların şehir planlamayla ilişkili bireysel sorunları ve temsil gücü İzmir yerel gazeteleri (Yeni Asır, Ege’de Sonsöz, Ege Postası, Yeni Bakış, Ege Telgraf, Yenigün, Dokuz Eylül, İlkes, Ege Metropol, Büyük Torbalı, Aliğa Ekspres, Ege Olay, Haber Ekspres, Karşıyaka Haber, Bornova Bizim Gazete, Ege’de Yedigün, Ege’nin Sesi, Ticaret, Kuzey Ege, Ege Haber Ajansı, Özgür Ses, Gazete Demokrat, İzmirtime 35, Politik, Küçük Menderes, Ege’de İzmir, Kazete, Yeni Vizyon, Günaydın, Seferihisar, Duruş, Dost, Menemen’in Sesi, Yeni Haber, Menemen Postası, Büyük Tire, Kent, Hakimiyet Ege, İz gazete, nif haber) üzerinden incelenmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmada zaman aralığı olarak engelli kadınlara ilişkin haber yapılması gereken ve yapıldığı varsayılan 25 Kasım Kadına Yönelik Şiddete Karşı Uluslararası Mücadele Günü ve bu günün bir hafta öncesi (18-24 Kasım), 26 Kasım-2 Aralık haftası, 3 Aralık Dünya Engelliler Günü ile 10 Aralık haftası, 10-16 Mayıs 2022 Dünya Engelliler Haftası seçilmiştir. Çalışma, bu zaman aralığındaki haberleri kronolojik olarak inceleyerek engelli kadınlara yönelik haberleri söylem ve niteliği açısından tartışmaya açmaktadır. Bu sayede çalışma engelli kadınlara yönelik akademik literatüre katkı koymaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Engelli kadın, İzmir, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği, yazılı basın, yerel gazete.

#### ABSTRACT

Written media is an effective tool in conveying the topics about which one wants to be informed and/or whose knowledge/perception is wanted to be disseminated. When the details of this tool are examined, it is seen that the representation of disabled women, one of the disadvantaged groups in Turkey, is not sufficient. In other words, the scarcity and limitedness of the relevant news and studies in terms of understanding and revealing the problems faced by women with disabilities in both the private and public spheres and offering solutions for this is striking, and this situation is not included in the printed media. Therefore, not giving enough space to the problem causes the solution to be ignored and not expressed. This study has been prepared in order to reveal the situation related to the subject in the



province of Izmir. In this context, the individual problems of disabled women related to urban planning and their representation power are published in İzmir local newspapers (Yeni Asır, Ege'de Sonsöz, Ege Postası, Yeni Bakış, Ege Telgraf, Yenigün, Dokuz Eylül, İlkse, Ege Metropol, Büyük Torbalı, Aliğa Ekspres, Ege Olay, Haber Ekspres, Karşıyaka Haber, Bornova Bizim Gazete, Ege'de Yedigün, Ege'nin Sesi, Ticaret, Kuzey Ege, Ege Haber Ajansı, Özgür Ses, Gazete Demokrat, İzmirtime 35, Politik, Küçük Menderes, Ege'de İzmir, Kazete, Yeni Vizyon, Günaydın, Seferihisar, Duruş, Dost, Menemen'in Sesi, Yeni Haber, Menemen Postası, Büyük Tire, Kent, Hakimiyet Ege, İz gazete, nif haber) were examined and evaluated. In the study, 25 November International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and 18-24 November, week of 26 November-2 December, week of 3 December International Day of Persons with Disabilities and 10 December, 10-16 May 2022 World Week of Persons with Disabilities was chosen as the time interval that should be covered and supposed to be made about women with disabilities. The study examines the news in this time period chronologically and discusses the news about women with disabilities in terms of discourse and quality. In this way, the study contributes to the academic literature on women with disabilities.

**Keywords:** Disabled women, İzmir, gender equality, print media, local newspaper.



## THE IMPACT OF THE EMPLOYEE WORK ENVIRONMENT ON PUBLIC SERVICE PERFORMANCE

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### ABSTRACT

Many public service companies, especially public service companies have long been blamed for poor staffing schemes resulting in poor company performance and resulting in the failure of the organization's enterprises to achieve the organization's business objectives. Public workers have a reputation for being lazy and tired. The problem is how the environmental impact of public workers and service performance is easier said than done. The purpose of this study was to determine the work environment of employees in implementing public services. This research method uses a literature review approach. The results of the literature review found that a pleasant work environment for employees through improving harmonious relationships with superiors, colleagues, work and employees, and supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure in the workplace will have a positive impact on employees so that employee performance can increase and can provide good service to the community. This tells researchers that money is not the only way to motivate workers. In addition, different people are motivated by different factors. It is important for managers to understand what motivates individual employees and not assume an approach that is appropriate for all.

**Keywords:** Work Environment, Employee, Public Service



## CHALLENGES IN USING PATENTS TO STUDY INVENTOR MOBILITY

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### ABSTRACT

Inventors play a vital role in knowledge spillovers across firms, making it crucial for both firms and policymakers to understand their mobility decisions. As a result, a substantial body of literature has studied inventor mobility from various perspectives. Because patents are public documents that provide information about both the employer (assignee) and the inventor, they are commonly used in this line of research to identify inventors' mobility. However, this approach poses significant challenges and is likely to introduce bias into causal inference. Therefore, this article examines the potential pitfalls of using patents to study inventor mobility, highlighting the need for caution when relying on this method. The first part of the analysis discusses potential problems that may arise due to inherent features of patents. For example, not all inventions are patented, which can lead to selection bias. Further, it is not possible to determine the precise timing of turnover and its reasons. The second part focuses on one of these potential issues, namely determining the exact time of inventor mobility. Examining the impact of firing costs on inventor mobility, it demonstrates how different approaches may produce diverging findings regarding inventor mobility. In this exercise, the patent data from the United States Patent Office (USPTO) are used to identify inventor mobility and the adoption of wrongful discharge laws are considered as an exogenous variation in firing costs for firms.

**Keywords:** Patents, Inventor mobility, USPTO patent data, Turnover.



## DOĞAYA BAĞLILIK VE MUTLULUK İLİŞKİSİ İzmir Dağcılık ve Doğa Sporları Kulüpleri Örnekleme

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURE CONNECTEDNESS AND HAPPINESS A Sample of Izmir Mountaineering and Outdoor Sports Clubs

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde insanların yarısından fazlası kentsel alanlarda yaşamaktadır. Yaşadıkları ortamlar ise ağırlıklı beton binalar ile beton yollardan oluşmaktadır. Bu ise, uyum sağlama özelliklerini aşan düzeyde gerçekleşerek insana özgü pek çok konu ve niteliğin hem bugünde hem de gelecekte zarar görmesine yol açmaktadır. Bedensel, düşünsel, ruhsal konularda sorunlar çoğalmaktadır. Doğaldan ve doğadan uzaklaşarak kentsel yaşama uyum sağlamaya çalışan insan son yıllarda doğa ile ilişkisini yeniden yapılandırmak için farklı etkinliklere dahil olmaya başlamıştır. Bunlardan biri de çok yönlü etkileri ile kazanımları olan doğa yürüyüşleridir.

Çalışmada, doğa yürüyüşü aracılığı ile doğaya temas eden kişilerin doğaya bağlılık ile mutluluk ilişkisini ele alınmaktadır. Literatürde doğaya bağlılık ve mutluluk ilişkisini ortaya koyan araştırmalar yer almaktadır. Üzerinde anlaşılmış bir tanımın olmamasıyla birlikte mutluluk psikologlar tarafından öznel iyi oluş olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Mutluluk aynı zamanda, bir kişinin yaşam kalitesinin kendi bakış açısından genel bir değerlendirmesini yansıtmakta ve kişinin duygusal durumları ve yaşam değerlendirmelerini içeren duygusal ve bilişsel bir bileşen olarak ifade edilmektedir.

Bu kapsamda, Türkiye Dağcılık Federasyonu İzmir İl Temsilciliği çatısı altında faaliyet gösteren Dağcılık ve Doğa Sporları Kulüplerinin üyeleri ile gönüllülük esaslı bir anket çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir. 304 kişilik örneklemden (142 kadın, 162 erkek) elde edilen sonuçlarda, cinsiyet, medeni durum, düzenli ve aktif spor yapılan dönem ile doğaya bağlılık ve mutluluk arasında ilişki bulunamamıştır. Yaş ile doğaya bağlılık arasında anlamlı farklılaşma olduğu saptanmıştır. 44 yaş ve üzeri katılımcılar diğer yaş gruplarına göre katılımcılar kendilerini doğanın bir parçası olarak görmektedirler. “Dağcılık ve doğa yürüyüşü sporu aracılığıyla doğayla temas eden kişilerin doğaya bağlılıkları ile mutlulukları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki vardır” şeklinde oluşturulmuş olan hipotez de red edilmiştir. Çalışmada elde edilen tüm sonuçlar değerlendirilerek yorumlanmış ve öneri geliştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Doğaya bağlılık, Doğa, Mutluluk, Spor

#### ABSTRACT

Nowadays, more than half of the people live in urban areas. The environments in which they live consist mainly of concrete buildings and concrete roads. This, on the other hand, occurs at a level that exceeds the characteristics of adaptation, which leads to the damage of many human-specific issues and qualities both in the present and in the future. Problems in physical, intellectual and spiritual matters are multiplying. A person who is trying to adapt to urban life by moving away from nature and nature has





started to participate in different activities in order to reconstruct his relationship with nature in recent years. One of them is outdoor walks, which have achievements with multifaceted effects.

In the study, the relationship between nature connectedness and happiness of people who come into contact with nature through hiking is discussed. There are studies in the literature that reveal the relationship between commitment to nature and happiness. Although there is no agreed-upon definition, happiness is called subjective well-being by psychologists. Happiness also reflects an overall assessment of a person's quality of life from their point of view and is expressed as an emotional and cognitive component that includes a person's emotional states and life assessments.

In this context, a voluntary survey study was conducted with the members of Mountaineering and Outdoor Sports Clubs operating under the umbrella of the Izmir Provincial Representative Office of the Turkish Mountaineering Federation. In the results obtained from the sample of 304 people (142 women, 162 men), there was no relationship between gender, marital status, regular and active sports period and commitment to nature and happiness. Participants aged 44 and older compared to other age groups, participants consider themselves a part of nature. The hypothesis that "There is a significant relationship between the nature connectedness and the happiness of people who come into contact with nature through mountaineering and trekking" was also rejected. All the results obtained in the study were evaluated and interpreted and the recommendation was developed.

**Keywords:** Nature Connectedness, Nature, Happiness, Sports



## ENDÜSTRİDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK ARAYIŞLARI: YALIN ÜRETİM SİSTEMİ SUSTAINABILITY SEARCH IN INDUSTRY: LEAN MANUFACTURING SYSTEM

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### ÖZET

Günümüzde doğal kaynakların korunması oldukça önemli bir konu haline gelmiştir. Doğal kaynakların sınırlı olması ve hızla tükenmesi kaynak kullanımını ile ilgili alışkanlıkların yeniden gözden geçirilmesini gerekli hale getirmiştir. Üretim endüstrisi kaynak kullanımında oldukça büyük bir paya sahiptir. Ekonomik kalkınmanın kaldıraç gücünü temsil eden üretim endüstrisinin sürekliliği doğal yaşamın da vazgeçilmez bir unsurudur. Bu bağlamda üretim endüstrisinin faaliyetleri konusunda yapılacak değişikliklerin kaynakların sürdürülebilirliğine oldukça önemli bir katkısı olacağı açıktır.

Yalın üretim sistemi israfları eleyerek kaynakların verimli kullanılmasını hedefleyen yeni bir üretim sistemidir. Kaynakların verimli kullanılması temeline dayanan bu anlayışın üretim endüstrisinde sürdürülebilir bir yapıyı inşa etme potansiyeli taşıdığı düşünülmektedir. Bu potansiyelin incelenmesi önemli bir araştırma konusudur. Yalın üretim sisteminin sürdürülebilirlik konusundaki potansiyelini inceleyen literatürdeki çalışmaların küçük ölçekli çalışmalar olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Bu konuda makro perspektifi yansıtacak bir çalışmaya ihtiyaç olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma motivasyonunu üretim endüstrisinde sürdürülebilirlik anlayışının yerleştirilebilmesi için yalın üretim sisteminin bir alternatif olarak potansiyelinin incelenmesi fikrinden almaktadır. Sürdürülebilirlik potansiyelini incelemeye yönelik olarak yalın üretim sistemini mercek altına alan araştırma Doç. Dr. Haydar Yalçın danışmanlığında yapılan “Yalın Üretim Sürdürülebilirlik Perspektifinden İncelenmesi: Bibliyometrik Bir Yaklaşım” adlı yüksek lisans tezine dayanmaktadır.

Araştırmada veriler arasındaki ilişkileri keşfetmeye ve incelemeye olanak sağlayan bibliyometri yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bibliyometrik analizler ile elde edilen veriler sosyal ağ analizi metodu çerçevesinde yorumlanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda yalın üretim sisteminin sürdürülebilirlik konusundaki potansiyeli keşfedilmiştir. Yalın üretim ile ilgili literatürdeki çalışmaların son yıllarda sürdürülebilirlik çerçevesine taşındığı anlaşılmıştır. Bunun yanında yalın üretim alanında emisyon azaltma faaliyetlerine yönelik yoğun çalışmaların varlığı tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma ile veriye dayalı olarak yalın üretim sisteminin sürdürülebilirlik yönündeki potansiyeli ortaya konmuştur.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** Yalın üretim, Sürdürülebilirlik, Bibliyometri, Sosyal ağ analizi

### ABSTRACT

Today, protection of natural sources has become a more significant case. Due to the rapid depletion of natural sources and they have been restricted in nature, utilization habits of them must be reviewed anew. The manufacturing industry has a large part in the utilization of the sources. The manufacturing industry that represents leverage of the economic development, must be consistent according to the natural life cycle. In this context, there will be a crucial contribution to the sustainability of the resources of the changes in activities of the manufacturing industry.

Lean manufacturing is a manufacturing system that aims to utilize sources efficiently by eliminating waste. It is considered the lean mentality that is based on utilize of the sources efficiently can construct a sustainable structure in this case. It is significant to investigate this potential accordingly. In the literature, many research is available to evaluate this hypothesis however they focused on the micro perspective. It has been determined that research is required to overcome this that has a macro



perspective. The motivation for the research comes from measuring the sustainability potential of lean manufacturing to adopt a sustainable perspective on the manufacturing industry. The research to examine the sustainability potential of lean manufacturing is conducted based on a master thesis named "Lean Production Analyze By Sustainability Perspective: A Bibliometric Approach" in consultation with Associate Professor Haydar Yalçın.

The research was executed by a bibliometric method that enables to examination and discovery of data correlation. Obtained data by the bibliometric method was interpreted by the framework of social network analysis. As a result of research, the sustainability potential of the lean manufacturing system was discovered. Research results show that lean manufacturing studies were moved to a sustainability framework in the literature in recent years. Besides, many emission reduction studies were detected in the lean manufacturing field. As a result of the research, the sustainability potential of the lean manufacturing system was presented based on data.

**Keywords:** Lean manufacturing, Sustainability, Bibliometrics, Social network analysis



## BARIŞÇIL BÖLÜNMELEK TEORİSİ: İSVEÇ-NORVEÇ BİRLİĞİ, SİNGAPUR VE ÇEKOSLOVAKYA'NIN KARŞILAŞTIRMALIL ANALİZİ

### THEORY OF PEACEFUL PARTITIONS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE UNION OF SWEDEN, SINGAPORE, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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#### ABSTRACT

Theories of partition have been an important topic, especially since the end of the Cold War and the collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe due to the rise of separationist movements. However, peaceful partitions have been rather understudied in the literature. This article aims to establish a theory of peaceful partitions focusing on three cases: The Union of Sweden and Norway (1905), Singapore (1965), and Czechoslovakia (1992). I argue that two variables matter in explaining peaceful partitions: elite cost-benefit analyses and prior violent ethnic clashes using the comparative qualitative analysis (most-different-systems design) method and data from elite speeches and historical records. In addition, this study will focus on three shadow cases of conflictual partitions to eliminate alternative explanations of peaceful partitions, which are Finland (from the Soviet Union), Pakistan (from India), and Yugoslavia. The results illustrate that in all three positive cases – the Union of Sweden and Norway, Singapore, and Czechoslovakia – the elites acted within bounded rationality, claiming that partition was less costly than keeping the existing status quo. In addition, there had been no inter-ethnic violent clashes between populations before or during the partitions. On the contrary, dominant elites were against the partition of Finland, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia. There also had been violent inter-ethnic clashes in these three regions. Although some studies argued that the territorial distribution of ethnic communities before partition explains the outcome of the conflict, the case of Finland falsifies this argument. Although the Russian population in Finland was even less than one percent in the 1900s, a civil war paved the way for a conflictual partition. This research will make two contributions to the academic literature. Firstly, studies on peaceful partitions are overwhelmingly focused on the dissolution of single cases, such as Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. However, few cross-country studies compare peaceful partitions. Secondly, studying peaceful partitions will also provide inferences about the likelihood of conflictual partitions.

**Keywords:** Peaceful Partitions, Bounded Rationality, Inter-Ethnic Clashes, Sweden, Norway, Singapore, Czechoslovakia



## NECESSITY AND CONDITIONS FOR FORMING A CLUSTER OF PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION (on the example of the education system in Uzbekistan)

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### ABSTRACT

The article makes certain conclusions about the scientific and theoretical foundations of the cluster of pedagogical education. In particular, the directions of development of the pedagogical educational cluster in Uzbekistan are outlined: education, science and education, production and education, educational means, education management, etc., and their content is described. Natural contact, continuity, consistency, inheritance, modernity, orientation, common goals, and mutual control are defined as the principles of cluster of pedagogical education. The study also lists various aspects of the cluster from a simple system.

**Keywords:** integration, system, cluster subjects, cluster principles, cluster subjects, cluster directions.





## RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS CONSUMERS FOR LACK OF CONFORMITY OF THE DIGITAL SERVICES

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### ABSTRACT

The paper approaches the problematics of assessing the liability for lack of conformity of the digital content and of the digital services in business-to-consumer contracts, regarding the complying with subjective requirements for conformity, and the traders' responsibility for the digital content or digital service compliance to objective criteria of conformity, as described in article 8 of Directive (EU) 2019/770. The study concludes that the bilaterally agreed atypical or particular purposes are mandatory for the seller, excluding the unilaterally intended purposes, envisaged by the consumer, yet not expressly accepted by the trader prior to the B2C contract conclusion. Congruently, the paper focuses on the liability for customer assistance as required by the B2C contractual terms and according to specific clauses referring to the updating of digital content.

**Keywords:** liability, consumers, conformity, digital services, assessment.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHTS TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY IN TURKIYE

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### ABSTRACT

The implementation of right to liberty and security is one of the most important political issues in the Republic of Turkiye after the coup attempt in 2016. The Republic of Turkey played party in the assignation of the European Convention on Human right (ECHR) and argued the rule of European Court of Human Right. This study focus on analyzing how Turkish law works in dealing with the European Convention on Human Rights and demonstrating the protection and promotion of right to liberty and security in the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey (CRT). This research has followed qualitative method with a delimitation of eventual aspects of Turkiye from the assignation to present. The study found that, Turkiye is ranking between the first countries holding many cases of violation on human rights in general while comparing with the applicants cases to the European Court of Human Rights, but on the issues of liberty and security it size has changes just after the coup attempt of 2016. Turkey has worked in changing his law in order and marked divergence ameliorations in order to achieve it target of being at the need size by the ECHR.

**Keywords:** Right to liberty and security, ECHR, Turkey, Turkish Law, CRT.



## MIGRATION AND UNIMPLEMENTED HUMAN RIGHTS: CASE OF EASTERN OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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### ABSTRACT

Migration and human rights are usually connected each other due to the contexts of war conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Different analyses reveal a big number of Congolese who flee their homes because of gradual conflicts that exist from more than two decades. The reality is that Democratic Republic of the Congo is one of the most underlined country holding rebels and insurgents in East Africa. This situation gives result on violation of human right and uncontrollable trafficking due to human migration. This study analyzes the fundamental causes of migration in the Democratic Republic of Congo's eastern region, as well as the application of human right violation. In addition, it emphasizes the importance of regional and international actors in assisting in finding concrete solutions to problems. This research is conducted through qualitative research method which examines some documents related with migration and human rights as focus of data collection. The research results confirm that Congolese decide to leave from homeland due on the scarcity of peace and prevention of human right. From that perspective, war conflicts are increased under various reasons which have been analyzed. As there is lack of official judiciary instruments about human rights, migration is gradually increasing in Eastern of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Therefore, the existence of many rebels and army groups in the region contributes the violation of human right whose impacts are based on inciting migration to neighboring countries and other countries.

**Keywords:** Eastern Africa, Migration, Human Right, RDC, Impunity



## FORMATION OF MOTIVATION FOR ONLINE LEARNING ON THE SUBJECT HUMAN ANATOMY: EXPERIENCE IN PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the experience of forming motivation for teaching students in online learning in the subject of human anatomy on the example of the experience of introducing online learning during the period of quarantine restrictions at the Tashkent state pedagogical university (TSPU). This experience can be useful in the implementation of distance education programs in courses of full-time subjects of a biological nature, as well as a positive experience to justify the formation of full-fledged distance courses.

**Keywords:** online education, pedagogical universities, formation of motivation, botany, TSPU, distance learning



## POST MODERNİZMİN DÜŞÜNCE YAPISI MINDSET OF POSTMODERNISM

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### ÖZET

Postmodernizm kimine göre özgürleşme tasarısı, kimi için kültür hareketi, bazılarına göre geç dönem kapitalizmin yeni düzene karşı baskı aracı, bazısına göre batının yeni idrak arayışı, bazen devrimsellik algılanan, kimi zaman vurdumduymazlık olarak gururla ifade edilen, kişiseliliğin merkeze alınmasına karşı, çoğulcu, fikirleri tekdüze kabul etmeyen, vazgeçilmez kanunlardan uzak olmayı seçen, kültürlerin karşısında olarak değerlendirilen Postmodernizm, bize göre ise "Çağlar sonucu oluşan aklın üzerinde akıl kabul etmek, var olan akım ve akıllara üstünlüğü benimseyen, akılların üzerinde bir akıl vardır o da bizde mevcut" anlayışına sahip bir sistem gibi gözükmektedir. Tabiki postmodernizm hakkında kesin bir ifade kullanılamamaktadır. Nitekim bu konuyla ilgili birçok görüş sunulup ifade edilmiş nesnel olarak kabul edilir, denecek bir tanım söz konusu değildir. Yazımızda Postmodernizm kavramı tanıtmaya çalışıldıktan sonra, postmodernizmin çıkışı hakkında başlık açılmış, devamında, konu hakkında görüşlerini belirtmiş yazarların düşüncelerine yer verilmiştir. Postmodernizmin, anlaşılmasının kolaylaşması bakımından ayrı başlıklar altında örneklendirilmiştir. Örneğin; Felsefede postmodernizm, postmodernizmde iletişim, postmodernizmde hakimiyet gibi Sonuç bölümünde ise postmodernizm sentezlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Tarafımızca konunun anlaşılması açısından, ifade ediyoruz ki: Bu makale, çeşitliliği ana tema olarak alan "postmodernist bir tavırla" yazılmıştır. Bu makale ile ilgili, olumlu olumsuz bütün görüşleriniz isabetlidir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Belirsizlik, Çağ ötesi, Kurallardan Uzak, Postmodernizm

### ABSTRACT

Postmodernism is the idea of liberation according to some, the movement of others, the pressure tool of the late period cultural economy against the new order, according to some, the search for new understanding of the west, sometimes perceived as revolutionary, sometimes proudly expressed as indifference, against the centering of the individual, pluralist, monotonous acceptance. A system that does not accept the idea of "accepting rationality over the mind formed as a result of the ages, adopting the existing trend and the dominance of the mind, there is a mind above minds and we have it" in our opinion. looks like. Of course, a definite statement about postmodernism cannot be used. In fact, many opinions about this view are presented and expressed and accepted as objective, there is no definition to be called. After trying to introduce the concept of Postmodernism in our article, a title was opened about the emergence of postmodernism, and then the content of the authors who gave explanations about the subject was given. Postmodernism's groups of facilitating conservation are exemplified under separate headings. for example; Postmodernism in philosophy, communication in postmodernism, dominance in postmodernism, etc. In the Conclusion part, postmodernism has been tried to be synthesized. Evaluating the evaluations we will make, we state that: This article has been written with a "postmodernist attitude" that takes the point of view as the main theme. The whole positive point of view on this article is correct.

**Keywords:** Uncertainty, Beyond the Age, Far From The Rules, Postmodernism





## CONSERVATION PROBLEMS OF ARMENIAN CHURCHES OF ELAZIĞ

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### **ABSTRACT**

Cultural heritage is defined as “all kinds of artifacts that are inherited from the past and wanted to be left to the future for different reasons, that exist physically and that are made by people, and the values belonging to a society” (Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2009:3).

Anatolia is a geography that has hosted various cultures for centuries. There are many cultural heritage sites of these cultures that are worth preserving. Although some of these artifacts have been conserved and transferred to the present day, some of them have not survived, some are under the threat of extinction.

The history of the Elazığ city of Turkey dates back to BC 2000. The city, which was firstly located in the Harput region, has been moved to the present city center since 1834. There are important cultural heritage sites in Elazığ, especially in Harput and the city center. In addition to the First Age Civilizations, various Pre-Ottoman communities, Ottoman and Turkey Republic Period artifacts, Armenians, who had a significant population in the province until the end of the 19th century, also left important cultural heritage artifacts in Elazığ. In this study, historical Armenian churches, were examined and conservation problems have determined. There are 3 Armenian churches in the city center, 2 Armenian churches and 1 Assyrian church in the Harput region, and 7 Armenian churches have survived in other districts of Elazığ. According to the information obtained from literature, 7 churches have not reached the today. Most of these churches are under the threat of extinction. The aim of the study is to develop suggestions for the documentation and conservation of these churches. As a result of the study, the Armenian churches have been documented to be passed on to future generations in terms of their architectural and cultural values.

**Keywords:** Architectural conservation, cultural heritage, Armenian churches, Elazığ.



## 12-14 YAŞ ARASI HENTBOLCULARDA MAÇ SÜRESİNCE OLUŞAN YORGUNLUĞUN GÖRSEL REAKSİYON ZAMANINA VE DENGEEYE ETKİSİ

### THE EFFECT OF FATIGUE DURING THE MATCH ON VISUAL REACTION TIME AND BALANCE IN HANDBALL PLAYERS AGED 12-14

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#### ÖZET

Hentbolcular üst seviyeye ulaşmak için hentbol oyununun gerektirdiği becerilerin yanı sıra gerekli fiziksel ve fizyolojik özelliklere de sahip olmalıdırlar. Böylece seçkin hentbol oyuncularının fiziksel ve fizyolojik seviyesi, bu özelliklerin hentbol oyunundaki gereksinimlerinin bir göstergesi olabilir.

Hentbol sporunda hamlelerin sürekli, yoğun ve patlayıcı şekillerde gerçekleşmesi ve toparlanma zamanının kısıtlılığı, ayrıca setler arasındaki sürelerin kısıtlılığı hentbolda yorgunluk seviyesinin yükselmesine neden olmaktadır. Reaksiyon zamanı, bireyin karar verebilme hızıyla doğrudan ve yakın bir ilişkiye sahiptir. Reaksiyon zamanı; bireye verilen uyarının ardından bireyin o uyararı istemli şekilde cevap verebildiği anın başlangıcı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bunun yanında yorgunluğunda dengeye etkisinin hangi yönde olduğu merak edilmektedir .

Çalışmamızın amacı, yaşları 12-14 arası olan hentbolcularda maç süresince oluşan yorgunluğun görsel reaksiyon zamanına ve dengeye etkisinin olup olmadığını incelemektir.

Çalışmamıza toplamda Mardin yeşilli ilçesinde düzenli hentbol antrenmanı yapan toplamda 22 genç hentbolcu gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Deneylerin yaş ortalamaları  $13.55 \pm 0.88$  , boy uzunluğu  $1.60 \pm 0.05$  vücut ağırlığı  $50.22 \pm 9.33$  çıkmıştır.

Çalışmada maç öncesi, birinci set sonu ve maç sonu olmak üzere toplamda üç görsel reaksiyon zamanı ölçümü 0.001 sn hassasiyete sahip PerformaNZ Spark test cihazı kullanılmıştır. Cihaz ahtapot şeklinde 8 adet ışık anahtarı içerir. Işık anahtarlarının her biri kırmızı, sarı, mavi ve yeşil olmak üzere istenilen renklere ayarlanabilir. Herhangi bir Android tablete yüklenen özelleştirilmiş programı ile elektronik ortamda anında veri izleme, veri analizi ve geriye dönük takip yapılabilmektedir.

Denge testi ise araştırma grubundaki sporcuların statik dengelerini belirlemek amacıyla flamingo denge testi kullanılmıştır. Bu teste göre Araştırma grubundan; 50cm uzunluğunda, 4 cm yüksekliğinde ve 3 cm genişliğinde tahta bir denge aletinin üzerine dominant ayağı ile çıkararak dengede durması istenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Denge , Reaksiyon zamanı, Yorgunluk , Hentbol

#### ABSTRACT

Handball players must possess the necessary physical and physiological traits, as well as the abilities needed by the game of handball, in order to compete at the highest level. Therefore, the degree of physical and physiological fitness of top handball players can serve as a guide to what is required of these attributes in handball.

The amount of exhaustion in handball rises as a result of the sport's constant, powerful, and explosive movements as well as the restrictions on recovery and set-break times. The amount of time it takes for a reaction to occur is closely related to how quickly a person makes decisions. Reaction time is defined as the first point at which an individual can actively respond to a stimuli following the presentation of a stimulus. Additionally, it is unclear in which direction weariness affects equilibrium.



Our study's objective was to determine whether handball players aged 12 to 14 are affected by match fatigue in terms of their visual reaction time and balance.

A total of 22 young handball players who do regular handball training in the green district of Mardin voluntarily participated in our study. The mean age of the experiments was  $13.55 \pm 0.88$ , height was  $1.60 \pm 0.05$  and body weight was  $50.22 \pm 9.33$ .

The PerformaNZ Spark test gadget, which has a sensitivity of 0.001 seconds, was utilized in the study to evaluate three different visual reaction times: one before the match, one after the first set, and one at the end of the match. The gadget has eight light switches that are shaped like an octopus. It is possible to set the desired hue for each light switch, including red, yellow, blue, and green. Instantaneous data monitoring, data analysis, and retrospective tracking may be done in an electronic environment with the customized program loaded on any Android tablet.

The balance test was used to determine the static balance of the athletes in the research group, and the flamingo balance test was used. According to this test, from the research group; The athlete was asked to stand on a wooden balance beam 50 cm long, 4 cm high and 3 cm wide with his dominant foot.

**Keywords:** Balance, Reaction time, Fatigue, Handball



## BİR HARMANLANMIŞ ÖĞRETİM UYGULAMASINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞ VE ÖNERİLER OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR A BLENDED TEACHING PRACTICE

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### ÖZET

Bu araştırma; ilkokul 3.sınıf öğrencilerinin katılımıyla gerçekleşen bir harmanlanmış öğretim uygulamasının, öğrenciler ve veliler açısından değerlendirilmesini amaçlamaktadır. Nitel araştırma paradigması çerçevesinde betimsel bir çalışma olarak tasarlanan araştırma süreci; bir öğretim uygulamasını öğrencilerin yanı sıra veli perspektifinden de incelemesi açısından önem arz etmektedir. Amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden benzeşik (homojen) örnekleme tekniği ile belirlenen çalışma grubu; bir devlet okulunun 3. sınıfında öğrenim gören 25 öğrenci ve bu öğrencilerin velilerinden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın uygulama aşaması; mevcut öğretim programının işleyişinin yanı sıra çevrim içi bir öğretim aracı olan Class-Dojo'nun kullanıldığı harmanlanmış öğretim uygulamalarından oluşmaktadır. Uygulamaların çevrim içi boyutunda, öğrenciler sınıf öğretmeni tarafından Class-Dojo'ya yüklenen videoları izleme, e-portfolyolarını geliştirme ve değerlendirme etkinliklerini tamamlama aşamalarını gerçekleştirmiştir. Yüz yüze öğretim sürecinde ise etkileşim odaklı ve işbirliğine dayalı öğretim uygulamalarına ağırlık verilmiş; düzey belirleyici sınavlar ile değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Diğer yandan sınıf öğretmeni; öğrencilerin sınıf içinde sergiledikleri olumlu ve olumsuz davranışları, Class-Dojo'da yer alan davranış takip çizelgesi aracılığıyla günlük olarak puanlamıştır. Böylelikle öğrencilerde akademik başarının yanı sıra tutum ve değerlerin geliştirilmesine vurgu yapılmış, bütüncül bir gelişim hedeflenmiştir.

Bir dönem boyunca yürütülen harmanlanmış öğretim uygulamalarında yer alan öğrencilerin 9-10 yaş aralığında olması; özellikle çevrim içi uygulamalarda öğrenci velilerinin teknik desteğini zorunlu hale getirmektedir. Buradan hareketle uygulamaya katılan öğrencilerin ve velilerinin sürece yönelik görüşlerinin alınması; bu araştırmanın konusudur. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği ile elde edilen veriler; (1) öğretimsel etkinlikler, (2) iletişim nitelikleri ve (3) daha iyi uygulamalar için öneriler adı verilen 3 tema altında betimsel analiz tekniği ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarının; geleceğin eğitim modeli olan harmanlanmış öğretim uygulamalarının geliştirilmesine ve yaygınlaştırılmasına katkı sağlayacağı umulmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Harmanlanmış Öğrenme Modeli, Öğretim, Değerlendirme

### ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate a blended teaching application that takes place with the participation of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade students in elementary school, from the point of view of students and parents. The research process, designed as a descriptive study within the framework of the qualitative research paradigm, is important in terms of examining an educational application from the perspective of parents as well as students. One of the purposeful sampling methods, the study group determined by the similar (homogeneous) sampling technique; 3 of a public school. It consists of 25 students in the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade and the parents of these students. The application phase of the research consists of blended teaching



applications using Class-Dojo, an online teaching tool, as well as the functioning of the current curriculum. In the online dimension of the applications, the students completed the stages of watching the videos uploaded to the Class-Dojo by the classroom teacher, developing their e-portfolios and completing the evaluation activities. In the face-to-face teaching process, emphasis was placed on interaction-oriented and cooperative teaching practices; assessment was made with level-determining exams. On the other hand, the classroom teacher scored the positive and negative behaviors exhibited by the students in the classroom on a daily basis through the behavior tracking chart in the Classroom-Dojo. Thus, in addition to academic success, emphasis has been placed on the development of attitudes and values among students, and a holistic development was aimed.

The students who take part in the blended learning practices conducted during the semester are between the ages of 9 and 10 so the student's parents gave the technical support especially in online applications. Based on this, obtaining the opinions of the students participating in the application and their parents about the process is the subject of this research. The data obtained by semi-structured interview technique were analyzed by descriptive analysis technique under 3 themes called (1) instructional activities, (2) communication qualifications and (3) suggestions for better practices. Based on the results; it is hoped that it will contribute to the development and dissemination of blended learning practices, which will be the educational model of the future.

**Keywords:** Blended learning model, Teaching, Evaluation





## ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN İDARİ BİRİMLERDEN MEMNUNİYET DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: BİR ÖLÇEK ÖNERİSİ

### DETERMINING THE SATISFACTION LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS: A SCALE PROPOSITION

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#### ÖZET

Öğrenciler üniversite hayatlarına büyük beklentilerle başlarlar. Bu beklentiler arasında bir alanda yetkinlik kazanma ve akademik başarı gibi akademik kaygılar olabileceği gibi kütüphane, spor tesisleri, sosyal aktiviteler gibi farklı faktörler de olabilir. Öğrencilerin bu beklentileri karşılandığı ölçüde aldıkları hizmetten algıladıkları kalite düzeyleri de artacaktır. Bu bağlamda üniversitelerin sunduğu hizmetlerin kritik bileşenlerinden birisi de idari birimler tarafından üretilmektedir. Diğer bir deyişle, üniversiteler akademik hizmetlerin yanı sıra idari hizmetler de sunmaktadır. Bu nedenle başta öğrenciler olmak üzere tüm paydaşlar sunulan hizmetleri bütünlük bir şekilde değerlendirmektedir. Çünkü bir üniversite, kültürel faaliyetlerden yoksun, bilgi işlem altyapısı yetersiz veya kütüphane olanaklarına sahip olmadan bir hizmet vermeye kalktığında, sorunlar da beraberinde gelecektir. Bu nedenle idari birimler tarafından üretilen hizmetlere ilişkin tüketici algısının ölçülmesi de önem arz etmektedir. Dolayısıyla öğrencilerin idari birimlerden memnuniyet düzeylerini anlamak, bu birimlerle ilgili görüşlerini aktarabilmeleri için de geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı kullanmak gerekmektedir. Bu araştırma, öğrencilerin üniversitelerin idari birimlerinden aldıkları hizmetlere ilişkin değerlendirmelerini ölçmede kullanılacak geçerli ve güvenilir bir veri toplama formu oluşturmayı amaçlamaktadır. Oluşturulan form, akademik çalışmalarda ve kurumsal değerlendirme süreçlerinde kullanılabilir. Bu amaçla araştırmada tüketici davranışı ve hizmet pazarlaması perspektifi kapsamında güvenilirliği ve yapı geçerliği yüksek, 35 soru ve üç boyuttan oluşan bir ölçme aracı geliştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Üniversite, İdari Birim, Memnuniyet, Ölçek, Tüketici Davranışları, Hizmet Pazarlaması

#### ABSTRACT

Students begin their university life with great expectations. Among these expectations, there may be academic concerns such as gaining competence in a field and academic success, as well as different factors such as the library, sports facilities, and social activities. When these expectations of the students are met, their quality perception levels will also increase. In this context, one of the critical components of the services offered by universities is produced by administrative units. In other words, universities provide administrative services as well as academic services. Therefore, all stakeholders, especially students, make an integrated evaluation of all the services offered. Because when a university tries to provide a service deprived of cultural activities, has an insufficient IT infrastructure, or lacks library facilities, some problems will come along. For this reason, measuring consumer perception of the services produced by administrative units is also critical. Therefore, to understand the students' satisfaction levels with the administrative units, it is necessary to use a valid and reliable measurement tool so that they can convey their opinions about these units. This research aims to create a valid and reliable questionnaire that can be used to measure the students' evaluations of the services they receive from the administrative units of the universities. The created questionnaire can be used in academic studies and institutional evaluation processes. For this purpose, a measurement tool consisting of 35 questions and three dimensions, with high reliability and construct validity, was developed within the





scope of the consumer behavior and services marketing perspective in the research.

**Keywords:** University, Administrative Unit, Satisfaction, Scale, Consumer Behavior, Services Marketing



## TÜKENEN TÜKETİCİ: KAVRAMSAL ÇERÇEVE VE BİR MODEL ÖNERİSİ THE CONSUMER BURNOUT: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND A MODEL PROPOSAL

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### ÖZET

Tüketim kültürü günümüzde çağdaş toplumun ayrılmaz bir özelliği haline gelmiştir. Fakat ne yazık ki insanlar tüketim kültürünü benimserken bir yandan da tüketilme riski ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadırlar. Sınırları ve kapsamı net olarak çizilmemiş olan bu olgunun bireyin iyi oluş hali üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sebep olması kaçınılmazdır. “Tükenen Tüketici” kavramı üzerine literatürde birtakım araştırmalar bulunmakla beraber konuya dair somut bir kavramsal tanımlamanın yapılmamış olması dikkat çekicidir. Araştırma başlığında “Tükenen Tüketici” ifadesi olan çalışmaların dahi büyük bölümünde olguya dair açık bir kavramsal tanımlama bulunmamaktadır. Bu konudaki çalışmaların çoğunlukla post modern tüketim, reklam ve moda ürünleri etrafında şekillenmiş olması ise bir diğer şaşırtıcı husustur. Bu sebeple konunun kavramsal sınırlarının bir mantık çerçevesinde çizilmesinin yerinde olacağı söylenebilir. “Tükenen Tüketici” kavramına literatürde farklı ama birbirine benzer isimlerle rastlamak mümkündür. Örneğin tüketici tükenmişliği (consumer burnout), tüketirken tükenmek (being consumed while consuming), tüketilen tüketici (consumed consumer) vb. kavramların konuyla ilgili olarak kullanıldıkları görülmektedir. “Tükenen Tüketici” genel olarak bireyin tüketim davranışı üzerinde kontrol veya özerklik kaybı hissettiği noktaya kadar, tamamen tüketim eylemine kapılma deneyimini ifade etmektedir. Bu olgu, tüketimin günlük yaşamın ayrılmaz bir parçası haline geldiği modern toplumlarda giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. Nedenleri karmaşık ve çok yönlüdür. Bu nedenler psikolojik, sosyolojik veya kişisel olabileceği gibi dış çevreden kaynaklanan manipülasyonlar veya bunların birden fazlasını içeren bir kombinasyon olabilir. “Tükenen Tüketici” gerçekleştirmiş olduğu tüketim eylemleri neticesinde mali, psikolojik, fizyolojik sorunlara maruz kalabilir ve sosyal çevresiyle ilişkileri kötüye gidebilir. “Tükenen Tüketici” olgusunu anlamak, olumsuz etkilerini ele almak tüketiciler açısından daha sürdürülebilir ve tatmin edici bir yaşam imkânına kavuşmak adına oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada “Tükenen Tüketici” konusu “Tükenmişlik” literatürü çerçevesinde ele alınmıştır. Kavrama yönelik olarak sebeplerden sonuçlara uzanan bir model önerisiyle beraber bir takım öneriler de sunulmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Tükenen Tüketici, Tüketirken Tükenmek, Tükenmek, Kavram, Model

### ABSTRACT

Consumer culture has become an inseparable feature of contemporary society today. However, unfortunately, while people adopt the consumption culture, they also face the risk of being consumed. It is inevitable that this phenomenon, whose boundaries and scope are not clearly drawn, will negatively affect the individual's well-being. Although there are some studies in the literature about consumed consumers, it is noteworthy that a concrete conceptual definition of the subject has yet to be made. There is no clear conceptual definition of the phenomenon, even in most studies with the phrase "Consumed Consumer" in the research title. Another surprising thing is that the studies on this subject are mainly shaped around post-modern consumption, advertising, and fashion products. For this reason, it would be appropriate to draw the conceptual boundaries of the subject in a logical framework. It is possible to come across the concept of "Consumed Consumer" with different but similar names in the literature. For example, consumer burnout, being consumed while consuming, consumed consumer, Etc., are used concerning the subject. “Consumed Consumer” generally refers to the experience of being wholly



absorbed in consumption until the individual feels a loss of control or autonomy over his consumption behavior. This phenomenon is becoming increasingly common in modern societies where consumption has become integral to daily life. The causes are complex and multifaceted. These reasons can be psychological, sociological, personal, or manipulations arising from the external environment or a combination. The "Consumed Consumer" may be exposed to financial, psychological, and physiological problems due to his consumption actions, and his relations with his social environment may deteriorate. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the "Consumed Consumer" phenomenon and deal with its adverse effects to have a more sustainable and satisfying life opportunity for consumers. This study discusses the "Consumed Consumer" within the scope of the "Burnout" literature framework. Along with a model proposal that extends from causes to results, some suggestions are also presented for the concept.

**Keywords:** Consumed Consumer, Being Consumed while Consuming, Burnout, Phenomenon, Model



## SUFI-PHILOSOPHICAL HERITAGE OF ABULKASIM KUSHAYRI

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the philosophical and Sufi treatises of the Persian Islamic scholar, thinker and Sufi Abdulkarim bin Khavazin Abulqasim al-Qushayri al-Naysaburi, who was born in 986 in the city of Ustuva, which is located near Nishapur, in the north-east of Iran. Abulqasim Kushayri is considered among Islamic scholars as a Sufi with excellent knowledge in all areas of Islamic science, as well as a prolific author who wrote works in many areas. He is known for his works on aqida, tafsir, hadith and fiqh, as well as for his mystical writings.

Although some of Qushayri's works have already been researched, many manuscripts are still waiting for research and publication, which are in libraries around the world. Some of his works are among the biographical works that have not survived to this day or have not yet been discovered by researchers. Information about the number of works of the scientist differs due to the lack of consensus among researchers and orientalist.

The main reason for this is that some works of the thinker are called by several names. Some sources combine several works under one name, others interpret each as a separate work. The same work is summarized under different titles or evaluated as a treatise forming conclusions. This could be due to two reasons: a misreading of the source name or incorrect dictation by the calligraphers when copying the work.

Another reason for the disagreement about the number of Qushayri's works is that some parts of his well-known work in the world of philosophical science, "ar-Risala al-Kushayriyya" (Kushayri's message) are written under different titles, as if it were a separate work.

Qushayri wrote more than 20 works in various areas of Islamic science. Although he wrote works on the science of hadith, the theory and practice of Sufism, his writings on Sufism and the interpretation of the Qur'an also brought him great fame.

**Keywords:** philosophy, Sufism, treatise, heritage, views.



## THE ASPECTS RELATED TO STYLIZATION AND TRANSLATION OF WELL- WISHES AND BLESSINGS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

The article dealt with some common features of English and Uzbek blessings and well-wishes. First of all, it addresses the issue of the genesis of the word blessings and well-wishes in English and Uzbek literature. At the same time, categorized the blessings in groups in folklore and entry into the written literature. As we know, blessings and well-wishes take place in the folklore of world literature, attracts our attention with its historicity and tradition, as well as general folklore properties. Revealing the role of blessings and well-wishes in artistic creation, their aesthetic significance is important in the study of the historical development of poetic thinking. Their place of performance can be further subdivided into subtypes, depending on the purpose of performance. Therefore, when a person meets another person, regardless of whether they know each other or not, they should wish each other well, bless their children with white blessings, and ask for health and well-being before asking each other. In this article we can see the well-wishes and blessings which have their own place, function and artistic character. Daily household well-wishes are closely related to social life and attracts attention with its content, covering almost all aspects of human activity. Also can be acquainted with the similarities between the Uzbek and the English people blessings and well-wishes which have long historical significance in both English and Uzbek literature. We would like to emphasize that the English literature created great masterpieces of mystery about blessings in the Uzbek folklore.

**Keywords:** well-wishes, blessings, folklore, stylization, literature.





## FERDİ SPORLARLA İLGİLENEN SPOR FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BOŞ ZAMAN MOTİVASYON DÜZEYLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı ferdi sporlarla ilgilenen spor fakültesi öğrencilerinin boş zaman motivasyon düzeylerinin araştırılmasıdır. Spor fakültesinde okuyan ve ferdi sporlarla ilgilenen 170 erkek ve 80 kadın öğrenci dahil edilmiştir. İstatistiksel işlemlerde t- testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi ve LSD testleri kullanılmıştır. Cinsiyete göre ferdi sporlarla ilgilenen öğrencilerin boş zaman motivasyon alt ölçeklerinde motivasyonsuzluk, uyarıcı yaşam, bilme ve başarı, özdeşim ve dışsal düzenleme arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur ( $p<0,05$ ). Erkeklerin motivasyonsuzluk puanları kadınlardan daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Öğrencilerin yaptıkları spor branşına göre boş zaman motivasyon alt ölçeklerinde motivasyonsuzluk, bilme ve başarı, uyarıcı yaşam, özdeşim ve dışsal düzenleme arasında anlamlı olan farklılık tespit edilirken ( $p<0,05$ ). Dışsal düzenleme alt boyutunda anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır ( $p>0,05$ ).

Sonuç: Ferdi sporlarla ilgilenen spor fakültesi öğrencilerinin boş zaman motivasyonları cinsiyete ve aktif olarak ilgilendikleri spor branşlarına göre değiştiği tespit edilmiştir. Spor fakültesinde öğrenim gören ve ferdi sporlarda yarışan öğrenciler ile takım sporlarında yarışan öğrencilerin boş zaman motivasyonları karşılaştırılması önerilir. Ayrıca Öğrenim gören sporcuların milli sporcu olup olmama durumları veya spor yaşlarına göre karşılaştırmalar yapılabilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Spor Fakültesi, Ferdi spor, Boş zaman Motivasyonu, Cinsiyet

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the leisure time motivation levels of sports faculty students who are interested in individual sports. 170 male and 80 female students studying at the faculty of sports and dealing with individual sports were included. t-test, one-way analysis of variance and LSD tests were used in statistical procedures. A significant difference was found between amotivation, stimulus experience, knowing and achieving, identification and external regulation in the leisure time motivation subscales of students who are interested in individual sports according to gender ( $p<0.05$ ). Men's amotivation scores were higher than women According to the sports branch of the students, a significant difference was found between amotivation, knowing and achieving, stimulus, identification and external regulation in the subscales of leisure motivation ( $p<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in external regulation sub-dimension ( $p>0.05$ ).



Conclusion: It has been determined that the leisure motivations of the sports faculty students who are interested in individual sports vary according to gender and the sports branches they are actively interested in. It is recommended to compare the leisure time motivations of students studying in sports faculty and competing in individual sports and students competing in team sports. In addition, comparisons can be made according to the status of national athletes or their sports ages.

**Keywords:** Faculty of Sports, Individual sports, Leisure Motivation, Gender



## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IRONY IN UZBEK LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

In world literature, a number of scientific investigations are being conducted on the classification of irony, its artistic manifestations, parody, paradox, grotesque and image. The role of irony and image in the structure of the work of art in the world literary science, in which the coverage and identification of the individual skills of the writer remains one of the urgent tasks.

In modern Uzbek literature, there is an approach based on various research methods of world literature in the analysis of works of art, the coverage of the poetic skills of the author.

At the same time, as poetry and prose of the 1970s and 1980s emerged from ideological stereotypes, literary criticism seemed to lag behind. That is why determining the place of irony in the system of aesthetic categories, to determine its status in the Uzbek prose, to determine its place in the structure of the creative and literary work, its influence on the transformation of the romantic worldview, the receptive features of the satirical work, identification of national-psychological factors of satirical attitude to reality is one of the urgent tasks of modern Uzbek literature.

This article identifies the methodological basis for the study of irony in modern national fiction for Uzbek literature; in the late 19th and early 20th centuries a holistic conceptual picture of the development of Uzbek prose was developed; the study of ghazals and poems by the great poet Muqimi and the Hero of Uzbekistan and the famous poet Erkin Vahidov has expanded the possibilities of analyzing modern Uzbek prose; the satires analyzed in the article have been found to serve as a valuable and rich source for future sociological, psychological, and philosophical research.

The irony expresses the subject's point of view based on the acquisition of ignorance. Irony means in the narrow sense of the word antiphrasis, in the broadest sense, an ideological-emotional response to reality. Irony is a special type of comic in which a positive attitude is expressed on the surface and a negative attitude in essence, or vice versa. Irony varies with the leadership of a subjective beginning from humor and satire, and sarcasm is the highest stage of irony. The irony is not limited to capture the essence of reality as in satire and humor, but it also examines the principles of reality assessment itself.

**Keywords:** Uzbek literature, Uzbek satire, ghazals, Muqimi's lyrics, comic, satire of 1970s and 1980s.



## DEPICTION OF THE MOTIF OF “LONGING” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK BILDUNGSROMANS

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### ABSTRACT

English and Uzbek Bildungsromans are characterized with their realistic-artistic depiction of the life of orphan children and their education. Therefore, in most of the Bildungsromans which are the part of the children’s literature, the similar motives are visible in the depiction of the image of orphan heroes. For instance, in almost all Bildungsromans of the world literature, the writer tries to show how the orphan hero suffered from *hunger, loneliness and longing* for their family. Especially, the works of English writers Charles Dickens and Charlotte Bronte, uzbek writers Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboyev and Erkin Malik provide the realistic depiction of orphan’s life using the above mentioned motives. It is enough to remember the life of Oliver in “Oliver Twist”, Florence “Domby and Son”, Jeyn in “Jeyn Eyre”, Rahmonberdi in “Jannati odamlar” (“The paradise people”), Orifjon and his brothers in “Besh bolali yigitcha” (“A boy with five children”), the boy in the “Bolalik va o’smirlik ko‘chalari” – all of them were orphan heroes, who experienced those sufferings.

In English and Uzbek literature, the image of an orphan, a realistic expression of the way of life used by writers is clearly manifested through the motif of *longing* for their family, in particular for their parents. As mentioned above, these kind of novels are distinguished by the rich depiction of orphans’ real experiences and sincere feelings. With the help of these descriptions, the authors achieved to show the real appearance of the society and conditions of their time that make the reader clearly imagine and feel the hardships of abandoned and lonely children.

**Keywords:** Uzbek literature, English literature, Bildungsroman, motif, novel, orphan hero.



## ISSUES ON BLENDED LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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### ABSTRACT

The condition of Covid-19 requires the educational industry to be ready to switch between in-person and remote learning to ensure learning continuity around the world. For this reason, the study focuses on investigating some issues of the hybrid or blended learning during the pandemic period. In order to reach the purpose, the objectives were designed to 1) study the learning condition at the time of transmitting blended learning; 2) find out the students' satisfaction in both in-person and remote courses, and 3) investigate some issues of the blended learning. A questionnaire via Google Form among university students had over 212 responses to collect primary data and the personal interviews were conducted with 12 university lecturers as key informants focusing on blended learning outcomes, covering the first half of the 2021-2022 academic year. The relevant disciplines such as students' engagement, transitional challenges and students' adaptation in the blended were selected as research variables. The research data were analyzed by through the SPSS program to achieve research purpose. The research showed that there are some negative results such as the limited experience of students in the adaptation and engagement in hybrid or blended learning, while there is a positive trend that Hybrid or Blended learning is a key element in ensuring continued learning in the pandemic period.

**Keywords:** blended learning (hybrid learning), students' engagement, transitional challenges, adaptation in hybrid or blended learning



**SATIN ALMA GÜCÜ PARİTESİ HİPOTEZİNİN GEÇERLİLİĞİNİN YENİ NESİL BİRİM KÖK TESTLERİ İLE İNCELENMESİ: GELİŞMİŞ VE GELİŞMEKTE OLAN ÜLKELERİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE VALIDITY OF THE PURCHASING POWER PARITY HYPOTHESIS WITH NEW GENERATION UNIT ROOT TESTS: COMPARISON OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

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**ÖZET**

Satın Alma Gücü Paritesi (SGP), uluslararası kalkınma karşılaştırmalarında önemli bir ölçüt olarak kullanılmaktadır. Kullanılan bu ölçüt, döviz piyasalarında "Tek Fiyat Kanunu'na dayanır ve ülkeler arasındaki fiyat düzeylerindeki farklılıkları ortadan kaldırarak farklı ülke para birimlerinin satın alma güçlerini eşitlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. SGP hipotezi, bir ülkenin ekonomik performansının ve rekabet gücünün değerlendirilmesinde yapısal uyum, finansal istikrar ve ekonomik reform programlarının önemli bir göstergedir. Bu yönüyle SGP hipotezi kapsamında, reel döviz kurlarının (RDK) uzun dönemde durağan olup olmadığının test edilip belirlenmesi ekonomi politikaları açısından önem teşkil etmektedir. Fiyat istikrarsızlıkları ve dış açık sorunlarıyla karşı karşıya olan ülkelerin uluslararası gelişmişlik ölçütü olarak kullandığı SGP hipotezine olan ilgi artmaktadır. Bu artan ilgiyle birlikte, farklı ülkeler ve ülke grupları için çeşitli dönemlerde güncel analiz yöntemleri kullanılarak SGP hipotezinin geçerliliği test edilmektedir. SGP hipotezinin geçerli sayılabilmesi için genellikle RDK'nın durağanlığı üzerinden testler yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada gelişmiş ülkeler (Yunanistan, Avustralya, Kanada, Fransa, Japonya, İtalya, İspanya, S. Arabistan ve Almanya) ve gelişmekte olan ülkeler (Bulgaristan, Arjantin, Kolombiya, Brezilya, Çin, Rusya, Meksika, Türkiye ve Peru) için 1994:1-2023:1 dönem aralığını kapsayan aylık veriler kullanılarak SGP'nin geçerliliği ile ilgili sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Çalışmadaki veriler, ülkelerin erişilebilen en uzun veri aralıklarına göre seçilmiştir. Bu işlemin yapılmasının nedeni, örneklem boyutunun ekonometrik analizlerdeki testlere olan etkisini göstermektedir. Geniş veri aralığı kullanmak, örneklemin gücü arttırmaktadır. Ayrıca, örneklemin zaman aralığı kısaysa daha sık frekanstaki gözlemlerin kullanılması tahmin gücünü arttırmaktadır. Bu sebeple, oluşturulan veri setinin olabildiğince uzun olması amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda geleneksel ADF birim kök, Fourier ADF birim kök ve RALS-ADF birim kök testleri ile incelenmiş ve RDK durağanlığının, yapısal kırılmalar ve normal dağılım gösterme durumu da gözetilerek araştırılması





amaçlanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre RALS-ADF birim kök test sonuçlarının ADF test sonuçlarından daha güçlü bulgular sunduğu görülmekte olup gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerin 6 tanesi için (Bulgaristan, Rusya, Meksika, Peru, Avustralya, Japonya) RDK'nın durağan olduğu, dolayısıyla bu ülkelerde SGP hipotezinin geçerli olduğu desteklenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Satın Alma Gücü Paritesi, Yeni Nesil Birim Kök Testleri, Gelişmiş ve Gelişmekte olan Ülkeler

## ABSTRACT

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is an important criterion used in international development comparisons. This criterion is based on the "Law of One Price" in foreign exchange markets and aims to equalize the purchasing power of different country currencies by eliminating differences in price levels between countries. The PPP hypothesis is a significant indicator in evaluating a country's economic performance and competitiveness within the scope of structural adjustment, financial stability, and economic reform programs. Therefore, testing whether real exchange rates (RER) are stationary in the long run is crucial for economic policies within the PPP hypothesis. The interest in the PPP hypothesis, which is used as an international development measure for countries facing price instability and current account deficits, has been increasing. With this growing interest, various current analysis methods are being used to test the validity of the PPP hypothesis for different countries and country groups at different periods. Generally, tests are conducted on the stationarity of RER to determine the validity of the PPP hypothesis. In this study, using monthly data covering the period of 1994:1-2023:1 for developed countries (Greece, Australia, Canada, France, Japan, Italy, Spain, Saudi Arabia, and Germany) and developing countries (Bulgaria, Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, China, Russia, Mexico, Turkey, and Peru), the results regarding the validity of PPP were obtained. The data used in the study were selected based on the longest available data intervals for the countries. The reason for this process is to demonstrate the effect of sample size on econometric analyses. Using a wider data interval increases the power of the sample (Choi, 1992). In addition, using observations with more frequent frequency if the sample time interval is short increases the estimation power (Stock, 1994: 2776). Therefore, it was aimed to make the generated dataset as long as possible. The traditional ADF unit root test, Fourier ADF, and RALS-ADF unit root tests were used to investigate the stationarity of RER while considering structural break and normal distribution behavior. The findings indicate that RALS-ADF test results provide stronger evidence than ADF test results, and for six out of twelve countries (Bulgaria, Russia, Mexico, Peru, Australia, and Japan), RER is stationary, therefore supporting the validity of the PPP hypothesis in these countries.

**Keywords:** Purchasing Power Parity, New Generation Unit Root Tests, Developed and Developing Countries.



## EKOLOJİK AYAK İZİ, DOĞRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIMLAR VE FİNANSAL GELİŞME ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN ANALİZİ: G-20 ÜLKELERİ ÖRNEĞİ

### ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF G-20 COUNTRIES

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, doğrudan yabancı sermaye yatırımı, finansal gelişme ve ekolojik ayak izi arasındaki ilişkiyi belirleme amacı taşımaktadır. G-20 ülkelerinde 1980-2018 yılları arasındaki dönemin araştırıldığı çalışmada doğrudan yabancı sermaye yatırımları ve finansal gelişme üzerinde ekolojik ayak izinin etkisinin yönü araştırılmıştır. Bu bağlamda, Durbin-Hausman panel eş bütünleşme testi ve Emirmahmutoğlu ve Köse (2011) panel nedensellik testi yapılmıştır. Son olarak FMOLS ile panel eşbütünleşme tahmincisi uygulanmıştır. Bu test, değişkenler arasındaki uzun vadeli ilişkiyi hesaplamak için kullanılan bir yöntemdir. Yapılan analizler, yabancı sermaye yatırımlarının artmasıyla birlikte ekolojik ayak izinin de arttığını ortaya koymuştur. Bu da yabancı sermaye yatırımlarının çevresel kirlilik ve hava kirliliği gibi olumsuz etkilere yol açtığını göstermektedir. Araştırmada incelenen G-20 ülkelerinde Kirlilik Cenneti hipotezinin geçerli olduğu görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleriyle uyumlu politikaların geliştirilmesi ve çevresel faktörlerin yabancı sermaye yatırımlarıyla ilişkilendirilmesi önemlidir. Yapılan test sonuçlarından da anlaşıldığı üzere yüksek ekolojik ayak izinin doğal kaynakların hızlı tükenmesine ve çevre üzerinde olumsuz etkilere yol açabileceği tespit edilmiştir. Bu nedenle, doğrudan yabancı yatırımların çevre kirliliğini önlemek ve ekolojik ayak izini azaltmak için çeşitli önlemler alınması gerekmektedir. Bunlar arasında çevre yönetmeliklerine uyma zorunluluğu, çevresel yatırımların teşvik edilmesi, çevre dostu teknolojilerin kullanımının teşvik edilmesi ve sürdürülebilir enerji kaynaklarının tercih edilmesi yer almaktadır. Bu



önlemler, yatırımcıların çevreye olan etkilerini sınırlayarak çevre kirliliğini azaltmaya yardımcı olabilir. Politika yapıcıların ülkelerin bu tür politikaları benimsemesi ve uygulaması, doğrudan yabancı yatırımların çevresel sürdürülebilirliğe katkı sağlamasını sağlayabilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Doğrudan Yabancı Sermaye Yatırımları, Finansal Gelişme, Ekolojik Ayak İzi, Kirlilik Hale Etkisi, Kirlilik Cenneti

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relationship between foreign direct investment, financial development, and ecological footprint. Conducted between 1980 and 2018 in G-20 countries, the study investigates the direction of the impact of foreign direct investment and financial development on the ecological footprint. The research focuses on examining the influence of foreign direct investment and financial development on the ecological footprint. In this context, The Durbin-Hausman panel cointegration test and the causality test developed by Emirmahmutoglu and Köse (2011) were also performed. Finally, the Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) cointegration test was applied. This test is a method used to calculate the long-term relationship between variables. The conducted analyses revealed that as foreign direct investment increases, the ecological footprint also increases. This demonstrates that foreign direct investments contribute to negative impacts such as environmental pollution and air pollution. The study found that the Pollution Haven Hypothesis holds true in the examined G-20 countries. As a result, it is important to develop policies that are compatible with sustainable development goals and to associate environmental factors with foreign direct investments. As indicated by the test results, it is evident that a high ecological footprint can lead to the rapid depletion of natural resources and have negative impacts on the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to take various measures to prevent environmental pollution and reduce the ecological footprint caused by foreign direct investments. These measures include the obligation to comply with environmental regulations, promoting environmental investments, encouraging the use of eco-friendly technologies, and preferring sustainable energy sources. These measures can help limit the environmental impact of investors and reduce environmental pollution. It is important for policymakers to adopt and implement such policies in their countries to ensure that foreign direct investments contribute to environmental sustainability.

**Keywords:** Foreign Direct Investment, Financial Development, Ecological Footprint, Pollution Halo Hypothesis, Pollution Haven Hypothesis



## WOMEN IN POLITICS: COMPARISON OF TÜRKİYE AND FINLAND

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### ABSTRACT

The most characteristic feature of democracy is the use of rights and freedoms and the determination of their criteria. In this context, the use of equal rights and freedoms by women and men at the political level in the democratic framework is equal. Although women have had to fight an incredible battle throughout history to gain even the most basic rights to which they are entitled, women are confined to the private sphere and kept out of the public sphere, including politics. The representation of women in the public and political spheres of the countries also shows the level of development of the countries. The social division of labor imposed on women by patriarchal hegemony is one of the reasons for women's low political participation. Considering the gender distribution at the political level in countries classified as patriarchal and egalitarian, the presence of women in politics is significantly lower in patriarchal countries than in non-patriarchal countries. The Inter-Parliamentary Union reports in 2023 that in Nordic countries, which are not considered patriarchal, almost 48% of members of national parliaments are women, which is the highest percentage among other regions in Europe, while in Middle Eastern countries, which have a patriarchal structure, only 17% are women. On the other hand, when compared to the proportion of women in national parliaments in 2019, it is evident that women's political participation has increased in both the Nordic countries and the Middle East. In this study, women's political participation in the patriarchal and egalitarian countries is evaluated using Türkiye and Finland as examples. The dimensions of gender inequality and women's representation in the political environment of the two countries are discussed. It is also discussed whether the level of democracy and development of the countries under study is related to the representation of women. The question of the extent to which policies promote women's political participation will also be one of the areas of investigation.

**Keywords:** Women, development, politics, gender identity, equality



## ARŞİV BELGELERİNE GÖRE BURSA MURÂDİYE CAMİİ BURSA MURÂDİYE MOSQUE ACCORDING TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS

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### ÖZET

Osmanlı Devleti'nde birçok hayır müessesesi inşa edilerek halkın hizmetine sunulmuştur. İlk başkent olan Bursa başta sultanlar olmak üzere hayır sahipleri tarafından kurulan külliye sayesinde gelişmiştir. Medrese, imaret, mekteb, hamam, türbe gibi birimler ihtiva eden ve külliye olarak adlandırılan bu kompleks yapıların en temel unsuru camilerdir. Külliyelerdeki birimlerin yapımı kadar buralarda verilen hizmetlerin devamlılığı ve külliye birimlerinin fiziki olarak ayakta kalabilmeleri de büyük önem arz etmiştir. Zira söz konusu eserler lodos, fırtına, şiddetli yağmur, dolu, yıldırım düşmesi, deprem, yangın gibi doğal afetler, zamanın yıpratıcı etkisi ve insanların kasıtlı veya ihmalkâr davranışları karşısında zarar görerek zaman zaman tamire muhtaç duruma gelmiştir. Çoğunlukla masrafları vakıflar tarafından karşılanarak onarım ve restorasyonları gerçekleştirilen bu hayır kurumları ayakta kalabilmişlerdir.

Çalışmamıza konu teşkil eden Murâdiye Camii altıncı Osmanlı hükümdarı Sultan II. Murad tarafından 15. yüzyılın ilk yarısında Murâdiye semtindeki külliyesinin ana yapısı olarak inşa edilen, Bursa'nın son selâtin camiidir. Kuruluşundan günümüze kadarki süreçte çeşitli sebeplerle birçok kez tadilat geçirmiş olmasına rağmen ana vazifesini sürdürmeye devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada tarihi süreç içerisinde caminin tamir ve onarımıyla ilgili bilgiler verilecektir. T. C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı Osmanlı Arşivi ve Bursa Şer'iyye Sicilleri'nde yapılan taramalar neticesinde 1590-1903 yılları arasında toplam 31 adet farklı vesikaya rastlanmış ve bu belgeler kronolojik olarak incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda caminin ne tür sebeplerle tamirat geçirdiği, en kapsamlı ve en az hangi yıllarda onarım gerektirdiği, en çok tamirat gören kısımlarının neler olduğu, bakım onarım ve restorasyon çalışmalarında görevlendirilen işçilerin aldıkları ücretler, bu süreçte kullanılan malzemelerin çeşidi, miktarı ve maliyeti ile ilgili detaylı malumata ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca caminin, zamanla işlevselliklerini yitirmeleri sebebiyle günümüzde mevcut olmayan bazı bölümler ihtiva ettiği görülmüştür.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Osmanlı Devleti, Bursa, Külliye, Murâdiye Camii.

### ABSTRACT

In the Ottoman Empire, many charitable institutions were built and presented to the public. Bursa, the first capital city, developed thanks to the kulliyeh established by the benefactors, especially the sultans. Mosques are the most basic element of these complex structures, which consist of units such as madrasah, school, imaret, bath, tomb and are called kulliyeh. As well as the construction of the units in the kulliyeh, the continuity of the services provided here and the physical survival of the units in the kulliyeh were of great importance. Because the works in question have been damaged by natural disasters such as lodos, storms, heavy rain, hail, lightning strikes, earthquakes, fires, the corrosive effect of time and the intentional or negligent behavior of people and have become in need of repair from time to time. These charitable institutions, whose expenses were mostly covered by waqfs and whose repairs and restorations were carried out, were able to survive.

Murâdiye Mosque, which is the subject of our study, is the last selâtin mosque of Bursa, which was built by the sixth Ottoman ruler Sultan Murad II in the first half of the 15th century as the main structure of his kulliyeh in the Murâdiye district. Although it has undergone many renovations for various reasons in





the period from its establishment to the present, it continues to carry on its main duty. In this study, information about the repair of the mosque will be given in the historical process. As a result of the searches carried out in the Ottoman Archives of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey State Archives and Bursa Şer'iyye Registers, a total of 31 different documents were found between 1590-1903 and these documents were examined chronologically. According to the information obtained, it is related to the reasons why the mosque was repaired, the most extensive and the least repaired years, the most repaired parts, the wages of the workers assigned in the maintenance, repair and restoration works, the type, amount and cost of the materials used in this process, detailed information is available. In addition, it has been seen that the mosque, contains some sections that do not exist today due to the loss of their functionality over time.

**Keywords:** Ottoman Empire, Bursa, Kulliye, Muradiye Mosque.





## PEDAGOJİK EĞİTİM İNOVASYON KÜMESİ TEMELİNDE ÖĞRENCİLERİ MESLEK YÖNLENDİRMENİN ÖZÜ

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### ÖZET

Günümüzde, rekabetçi, yetkin, işgücü piyasasında sorumlu, mesleğini özgürce bilen ve karma faaliyet alanlarına yönelik, uygun düzeyde ve yönde kalifiye işçi yetiştirmeye yönelik artan bir talep vardır. Uzmanlık alanlarında dünya standartlarında etkin bir şekilde çalışan ve sürekli mesleki gelişime hazır kişiler.

Makalede bilgisayar bilimi, astronomi, müzik ve kimya, biyoloji, dilbilim ve diğer bilgilerin çeşitli alanlarında pedagojik eğitimsel yenilik kümelerinin aktif kullanımı ve bu alanlardaki kümelerin coğrafi olarak yerleştirilmiş birbirine bağlı şirketler, araştırma enstitüleri, yüksek öğretim arasında tamamlayıcılığı kurum ve diğer kuruluşlar ile kümelenmenin rekabet gücünü artırma konuları ele alınmıştır.

Ayrıca kümelenmenin kendine özgü özellikleri, eğitim kümesine verilen tanımlar sunulmuştur. Kariyer rehberliği çalışmalarının uygulanmasının devlet tarafından desteklenmesi, ekonomik ve sosyal işletmeler ve istihdam servisleri ile sosyal ortaklık içinde eğitim kurumları tarafından etkin bir şekilde yürütülmesi günümüzün bir gereğidir. Yenilikçi pedagojik eğitim kümesine dayanarak, öğrencileri mesleğe yönlendirme çalışmalarının iyileştirilmesinde bir takım tutarsızlıklar vardır ve makale bunların giderilmesi için öneriler sunmaktadır.

Günümüzde mesleki rehberliğin durumu, çeşitli seviyelerde yenilikçi mesleki rehberlik uygulama kümelerine dayalı devlet yönetiminin katılımıyla piyasa ekonomisinde yeni bir biçim ve içerik arama aşaması olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu bakış açısına göre, tüm önemli endüstriyel sektörler kümesi işletmeleri, işletmeyi, bilimi ve eğitimi içerir ve yalnızca kariyer rehberliğinde değil, aynı zamanda öğrencilerin ve genç profesyonellerin profesyonel olarak kendi kaderini tayin etmesinde de çok aktiftir.

Yenilikçi pedagojik eğitim kümesi bağlamında kariyer rehberliğinin temel amacı, öğrencilerin mesleki kariyerini ve kişisel gelişimini tasarlamak için bölgesel ekonominin ve işgücü piyasasının ihtiyaçlarını dikkate alarak bir kariyer seçmelerine yardımcı olmaktır. Yenilikçi pedagojik eğitim kümesine dayanarak, öğrencileri mesleğe yönlendirme çalışması, uzmanların faaliyetlerine büyük ölçekli örgütsel ve metodik destek, nüfusun çeşitli kategorilerine sosyal ve psikolojik destek sağlayarak gerçekleştirilebilir. bilgi teknolojileri ve otomasyon, bilgi arzının ve mesleki eğitimin iyileştirilmesi. Yenilikçi pedagojik eğitim kümesine dayalı mesleğe yönlendirme işini başarılı bir şekilde çözmek için, öğrencilerin kendi kaderlerini belirlemeleri için koşullar yaratmak ve buna bağlı olarak bu işi farklı yönlerde tasarlamak gerekir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** emek, pazar, yeterlilik, uzmanlaşma, bilişim, endüstri, iş, eğitim.



## THE EVOLUTION OF WORK: A GAME THEORETIC MODEL

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper we discuss how work organization, which is mainly based on worker effort is only one particular case in analyzing the evolution of work in market economies. The analysis of work which is based on *effort* rests on the assumption that workers' behavior is characterized by shirking. A more general framework argues that we may have two different models of work organization, where we either observe effort based or skill-based work organization, hence technical change. There is worker resistance to effort based technical change in the former, whereas manager resistance to skill based technical change in latter mode of work organization. In other words, if there is unfettered liberty in the managerial side, we have disincentives for workers and underinvestment in human capital as in the case of classical capitalism. Possible remedy could be the transfer of control rights to workers in the firm. However, in this opposite extreme, managers lose control over work and production organization. This interplay between managers and workers can result in replacement of skilled labor by unskilled labor that give rise to a long wave motion on the evolution of work organization. In this study, we develop a game theoretic model that captures the interplay between labor and managerial control, hence work organization.

**Keywords:** organization of work, technological change, skills, game theory, the theory of the firm



## ETHICAL CULTURE IN MEDIA SPACE

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the development of the moral culture of the society in the information society is highlighted with the help of detailed scientific life examples.

Media culture is becoming an integral part of people's life, entering not only the scientific but also everyday lexicon of people. Media as an intermediary connects people with people, people with technology and technology with technology. The media space is formed as a result of the creation of the world of things. In it, people create the world of things in the form of text, pictures, audio, video, booklets, types of communication and other forms with the help of mass information and communication tools. The concept of "media space" shows the need to consider it as a self-developing system reflecting the specific characteristics of society. When the media space is analyzed and delivered to the student, the teacher tries not to damage the country's reputation in the information space and its image in the world information space.

Regardless of the subject, the teacher respects the national identity, national spirituality and moral values, as well as the customs and culture of other nations and peoples. Follows the rules of literary language when distributing material.

The teacher does not allow national, religious or racial discrimination of any people and people.

The teacher, connecting each subject to the educational process, giving life examples, should share information about the personal life of students only with their consent and keeping the documents confidential.

Today, the teacher should observe the ethical rules of the educational institution in the use of various information in the communication with young students, the collected information about the personal life of people obtained by illegal means and inappropriate means, and in the use of communication, audio and video tools.

Culture is a field of human activity, and media is also a field of human activity. Therefore, a media literate person transmits, receives, changes and stores information in the media world. A media literate person is able to distinguish between reliable sources of information, determine the role of media in culture, and is responsible for understanding the impact of media and switching between different media platforms. Media education is based on the study of media culture, because culture is created by man with his own hands, and the created culture serves for man. Culture is history; it connects the past, present and future. The concept that separates virtual reality from real reality is media culture.

Media culture is the set of conditions under which a person operates, the creation of the set of mass media, the emergence of means of communication, media culture connects a person with the outside world in the media space, in addition, with the formation of media culture in a person, other moral and aesthetic values, people's evaluations, thoughts and behavior has an ideological, economic or organizational influence on his character.

The article describes the progress of information culture and moral culture under the influence of human culture.

**Keywords:** media, media literacy, media knowledge, media competence, media worldview, media space, media culture



## DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD LABOR AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN TURKEY DURING COVID-19

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### ABSTRACT

This study evaluates, within the framework of gender prescriptions and male backlash theory, the extent to which women's domestic workloads and the violence to which they are exposed have increased as a result of restrictions during the pandemic period. With the restrictions that began with the spread of the Corona virus, people in Turkey have begun to spend more time at home due to various restrictions, as in many parts of the world. Especially during the times when the curfew was imposed, there were disturbances in the flow of people's lives. This situation has had a negative impact on domestic life and makes gender inequality and domestic violence more visible. Regardless of working status, women are expected to take on domestic work in a male-dominated society where the roles of men and women are clearly defined. Previous studies show that unemployment or an unstable financial situation can lead traditional men to use violence. In Turkey, studies provide evidence for an increase in domestic violence and a decrease in subjective well-being. Given traditional gender roles, financial difficulties harm the man's position at home. Since the man's role is essentially to earn more than the woman's or to be the sole breadwinner, the man's decreasing power compared to the woman is a way of not being a 'real man'. Studies also look at the workload imposed on women during this period by dividing it into four different tasks. These are housework, working life, childcare and responsibility towards the spouse. From the related studies, men shared the domestic workload with women more than in the normal period COVID-19. In the distribution of domestic workload, childcare dominates among the four separate responsibilities that women are responsible for, which is due to the father's responsibility, which is borne by men. Basically, men mostly maintained the roles that society prescribed for them. In contrast, women continued to maintain four separate sets of responsibilities, focusing on all tasks. Considering everyone's time constraints, women's heavier workload compared to men's led to disruptions and some failures in their own work lives.

**Keywords:** Violence, gender identity, male backlash, household labor, COVID-19



## TÜRK MİTOLOJİSİNDEN TÜRK HALK OYUNLARINA TAŞINAN HAYVAN TAKLİTLİ OYUNLAR

### ANIMAL PRETEND TO BE DANCES REFLECTED FROM TURKISH MYTHOLOGY TO TURKISH FOLK DANCES

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#### ÖZET

Türk halk oyunları, Türk halk biliminin önemli araştırma alanlarından birisidir. Türk halk oyunları geçmişten günümüze kadar ulaşan bakiyeleri ile gelişimine devam etmektedir. Türlerine ve oynandıkları yörelere göre Türk halk oyunları; horon, zeybek, bar, halay, teke, karkas, kaşık ve hora gibi sınıflara ayrılır. Ancak bu sınıflandırmalardan bağımsız olarak hemen hemen bütün yörelerde ve türlerde taklit oyunlarına rastlamak mümkündür. Türkler yaşadıkları coğrafyayı gözlemlemiş ve bu gözlemlerini halk oyunlarına yansıtılmıştır. Türk toplulukları yaşadıkları coğrafyaya göre; dalgaları, bitkileri, dağları, dereleri, hayvanları, savaşları, kadın-erkek ilişkilerini ve doğa olaylarını taklit ederek oyun repertuarını zenginleştirmiştir. Bu taklitler zamanla oyunlarda kalıplaşarak, müzik ve hareket bütünlüğü içerisinde, tekrar edilen ezberlere dönüşmüş ve taklit veya başka bir ifadeyle benzetme oyunlarını ortaya çıkarmıştır. Taklit oyunlarının Türk halk oyunlarında çok geniş bir muhtevayı oluşturması Türk kültürlü halkların iyi bir gözlemci olduğunun görüngüsüdür. Türk halk oyunlarında taklit oyunları içerisinde en yaygın olan hayvan taklitli oyunlardır. Türk halk oyunlarında hayvanların konu edilmesinin ve hayvan motiflerinin halk oyunlarına yansımalarının temel nedeni hayvanlara gösterilen saygıdır. Türk inanış ve düşünüş sisteminde bazı hayvanlara kutsiyet atfedilmiştir. Türk kültüründe ata/ana olarak kabul edilen bozkurt ve kartal gibi hayvanlar ile ilgili anlatılar türeyiş mitlerinde konu edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Türk mitolojisindeki kutsal hayvanların Türk halk oyunlarına yansımaları ele alınmıştır. Çalışmada, Türk halk oyunları ile ilgi yapılan araştırmalar incelenmiş ve hayvan taklitli oyunlar incelenmiştir. At, kartal, kurt, ayı, yılan, koyun, koç, tavuk, güvercin, tilki, karga, geyik, balık, deve, kaz, keklik ve turna gibi hayvanların Türk halk oyunlarına konu olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmanın Türk mitolojisi ve Türk halk oyunlarına araştırmalarına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Türk Halk Oyunları, Türk Mitolojisi, Taklit, Hayvan, Oyun.

#### ABSTRACT

Turkish folk dances are one of the important research areas of Turkish folklore. Turkish folk dances continue to develop with their remnants from the past to the present. Turkish folk dances according to their types and the regions where they are played; It is divided into classes such as horon, zeybek, bar, halay, teke, karkas, kaşık and hora. However, regardless of these classifications, it is possible to encounter imitation games in almost all regions and genres. Turks observed the geography they lived in and reflected these observations on folk dances. Turkish communities according to the geography they live in; He enriched his play repertoire by imitating waves, plants, mountains, streams, animals, wars, male-female relations and natural events. These imitations became stereotypes in the games over time and turned into repeated memorizations in the integrity of music and movement, and imitation or in other words, simile games emerged. The fact that imitation plays form a very wide content in Turkish folk dances is a phenomenon that Turkish cultured peoples are good observers. The most common imitation games in Turkish folk dances are animal imitation games. The main reason for the subject of animals in Turkish folk dances and the reflection of animal motifs in folk dances is the respect shown to animals. In the Turkish belief and thought system, some animals are ascribed holiness. The narratives about animals such as gray wolf and eagle, which are accepted as ancestors in Turkish culture, have





been the subject of derivation myths. In this study, the reflections of sacred animals in Turkish mythology on Turkish folk dances are discussed. In the study, researches on Turkish folk dances were examined and animal imitation games were examined. It has been determined that animals such as horse, eagle, wolf, bear, snake, sheep, ram, chicken, pigeon, fox, crow, deer, fish, camel, goose, partridge and crane are the subject of Turkish folk dances. It is thought that the study will contribute to the researches of Turkish mythology and Turkish folk dances.

**Keywords:** Turkish Folk Dances, Turkish Mythology, Imitation, Animal, Dance.





## SİBER SALDIRILARDAN KAYNAKLANAN İDARENİN SORUMLULUĞU ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY ARISING FROM THE CYBER-ATTACKS

**Egemen KARACA**

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### ÖZET

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Anayasası'nın 125'inci maddesi uyarınca idarenin her türlü eylem ve işlemine karşı yargı yolu açıktır. Bu düzenleme idarenin sorumluluğunun Anayasal temellerini oluşturmaktadır. İdarenin sorumluluk halleri; idarenin kusura dayanan sorumluluğu olarak ifade edilen hizmet kusuru ile kusuru olmasa bile belirli durumlarda sorumlu tutulduğu kusursuz sorumluluk esaslarından oluşmaktadır. İdarenin bu tür sorumluluğu öğretide mali sorumluluk olarak da ifade edilmektedir. İdarenin sorumluluğunun oluşabilmesi için gereken şartlar; idari bir faaliyet, zarar, idari faaliyet ile zarar arasında nedensellik bağı ve kusurdur. İdarenin kusursuz sorumluluk hallerinde ise kusur şartı aranmamaktadır. İdarenin sorumluluğunun doğacağı alanlardan biri de idarenin kolluk faaliyetidir. İdarenin kolluk faaliyetinin temel amacı kamu düzeninin sağlanmasıdır. İdarenin kolluk faaliyetleri içerisinde yer alan siber güvenlik faaliyeti çerçevesinde de günden güne gelişen ve değişen teknolojik alandaki kamu düzeninin sağlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Söz konusu faaliyet özel idari kolluğun alanına girmektedir ve internet kolluğu tarafından yerine getirilmektedir. Sürekli gelişen teknolojiler çerçevesinde siber saldırılara açık bir alan olarak karşımıza çıkan sanal ağlarda, kolluk faaliyetinin bir takım teknolojik ve hukuki sınırları bulunmaktadır. Teknolojik sınırlar bakımından, farklı sistemler kullanılarak yapılan siber saldırılarda gelişen ve değişen teknolojik gereksinimlerin karşılanmaması, yeterli donanımına sahip olunamaması nedeniyle saldırıların önlenememesi örnek gösterilebilir. Uydu aracılığıyla yapılan siber saldırılarda müdahale alanının genişlemesi nedeniyle saldırının önlenememesi ise başka bir örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Hukuki sınırlar açısından ise en önemli sınırlama sebebi siber güvenlik önlemlerinin temel hak ve özgürlüklere müdahale potansiyeli taşımasıdır. Bu yönüyle Anaysanın 13'üncü maddesinde belirtilen kısıtlamalara uyulması önem arz etmektedir. Nitekim sanal ağlar kişilerin fikirlerini daha rahat dile getirebildiği bir alan olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır ve bu yönüyle sanal ağlara idare tarafından yapılan müdahaleler ifade özgürlüğünü yakından ilgilendirmektedir. Bunun yanında kişisel verilerin de oldukça fazla paylaşıldığı sanal ağlara yapılan kısıtlamalarda temel hak ve özgürlüklere müdahalelerin gündeme gelmesi kuvvetle muhtemeldir. Siber güvenlik yönünden sanal ağlarda idarenin sorumluluk alanının değişiklik gösterdiğini belirtmek gerekmektedir. E-Devlet, UYAP, E-Nabız, E-SGK gibi kamu hizmetlerinin yürütüldüğü alanlarda idarenin sorumluluğunun geniş kapsamlı, özel hukuk ilişkileri alanında kalan sanal ağdaki faaliyetlere yönelik alanlarda ise idarenin sorumluluğun daha dar kapsamlı yorumlanması gerektiği ileri sürülebilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Siber güvenlik, siber saldırılar, internet güvenliği, idare hukuku, idarenin sorumluluğu, idari kolluk.

### ABSTRACT

Pursuant to Article 125 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, recourse to judicial review shall be available against all actions and acts of administration. This regulation constitutes the constitutional basis of the liability of the administration. Liabilities of the administration; It consists of the fault of service (faute de service), which is expressed as the liability of the administration based on fault, and the principles of strict liability, for which it is held liable in certain situations even if there is no fault. This type of liability of the administration is also expressed as financial liability in the doctrine. Conditions necessary for the liability of the administration to occur; an administrative activity, a damage, a causal connection between activity and the damage, and fault. In cases of strict liability of the administration,



the condition of fault is not sought. One of the areas where the liability of the administration will arise is the administrative police activity of the administration. The main purpose of the administrative police activity of the administration is to ensure public order. It is aimed to ensure the public order in the technological field, which is developing and changing day by day, within the framework of the cybersecurity activity, which is included in the administrative police activities of the administration. The activity falls within the scope of the special administrative police and is carried out by the administrative internet police. There are some technological and legal limits of administrative police activity in networks, which appear as an area open to cyber-attacks within the framework of constantly developing technologies. In terms of technological limits, cyber-attacks using different systems can be given as examples of not meeting the developing and changing technological requirements and not being able to prevent attacks due to insufficient equipment. Another example is the inability to prevent the attack due to the widening of the intervention area in cyber-attacks carried out via satellite. In terms of legal boundaries, the most important reason for limitation is that cybersecurity measures have the potential to interfere with fundamental rights and freedoms. In this respect, it is important to comply with the restrictions set forth in Article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. As a matter of fact, virtual networks appear as an area where people can express their opinions more easily, and in this respect, the interventions made by the administration in virtual networks are closely related to freedom of expression. In addition, it is highly likely that interference with fundamental rights and freedoms will come to the fore in the restrictions on virtual networks where personal data are shared a lot. In terms of cybersecurity, it should be noted that the area of liability of the administration varies in virtual networks. It can be argued that the liability of the administration in areas where public services such as E-State, UYAP (national judiciary informatics system), E-Nabız (digital app of healthcare services), E-SGK (digital app of social security institution) are carried out, and the liability of the administration should be interpreted more narrowly in areas related to activities in the virtual network, which remain in the field of private law relations.

**Keywords:** Cybersecurity, cyber-attacks, internet security, administrative law, responsibility of the administration, administrative police.



## BELİREN YETİŞKİNLERDE YAŞAMA İSTEĞİNİN YORDAYICILARI PREDICTORS OF WILL TO LIVE IN EMERGING ADULTS

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### ÖZET

Bireyin hayata olan bağlılığı ve varlığını sürdürme arzusu olarak tanımlanan yaşama isteği özellikle gelişim psikoloji alanında yaşlı örneklem gruplarında gittikçe daha sık ele alınmaktadır. Buna karşın, yaşama isteği yaşamının erken dönemlerinde yer alan bireylerde ise çok az ele alınmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, 18-25 yaş arasında yer alan bir grup beliren yetişkinde yaşama isteğinin yordayıcılarını ortaya çıkarmaktır. Araştırmanın verileri bir kamu üniversitesinde lisans düzeyinde öğrenim gören ve 155'i (%71.1) kadın olan toplam 218 öğrenciden (Yaş ort. = 20.83, SS. = 1.49) elde edilmiştir. Yaşama isteği, yanıtları 0 (Hiç yok) ile 5 (Çok güçlü) arasında değişen 'Yaşama isteğinizi nasıl tanımlarsınız?' sorusu ile ölçülmüştür. Aile üyelerinden ve arkadaşlardan memnuniyet ise yanıtları 1 (Hiç memnun değilim) ile 7 (Çok memnunuz) arasında değişen sırasıyla 'Aile üyeleriniz ile olan ilişkilerinizden ne kadar memnunsunuz?' ve 'Arkadaş çevrenizden ne kadar memnunsunuz?' soruları ile ölçülmüştür. Son olarak bir dizi sosyodemografik soru ile katılımcıların iyimserlik düzeyini ölçmek amacıyla 'Gözden Geçirilmiş Yaşam Yönelimi Testi' kullanılmıştır. Bulgular yaşama isteğinin, iyimserlik ( $r=.261$ ,  $p<.001$ ), arkadaşlardan memnuniyet ( $r=.365$ ,  $p<.001$ ), aileden memnuniyet ( $r=.156$ ,  $p=.021$ ) ile anlamlı olarak ilişkiliyken, yaş, eğitim, cinsiyet ve medeni/partner durum ile ilişkili olmadığını göstermiştir ( $p>.05$ ). Çok değişkenli regresyon analizi ise arkadaş memnuniyetinin ( $\beta = .322$ ,  $p < .001$ ) ve iyimserliğin ( $\beta = .215$ ,  $p = .001$ ) yaşama isteğinin en güçlü yordayıcıları olduğunu göstermiştir. Araştırma sonuçları beliren yetişkinlerin yaşama isteği üzerinde sosyodemografik değişkenlerin değil, arkadaş memnuniyeti ve iyimserliğin önemli olduğuna işaret etmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Yaşama isteği, beliren yetişkinlik, iyimserlik

### ABSTRACT

The will to live, which is defined as the individual's commitment to life and the desire to continue one's existence, is increasingly examined in the field of developmental psychology, especially elderly sample groups. However, the will to live has been little addressed in individuals in the early stages of life. The aim of the current study is to determine the predictors of will to live in a group of emerging adults aged between 18-25 years. The data was obtained from a total of 218 students (Mean age = 20.83, S = 1.49), 155 (71.1%) of whom were women studying at the undergraduate level at a public university. The will to live was assessed with the question: "How would you describe your will to live?", and response ranged from 0 (no will to live) to 5 (a very strong will to live). The satisfaction with family and friends were measured based on two items: "How satisfied are you with your relationships with your family members / your network of friends?", respectively. Both items were scored on a range of 1 (not at all satisfied) to 7 (very satisfied). The "Revised Life Orientation Test" was used to measure the optimism level of the participants with a series of sociodemographic questions. Results showed that the will to live was significantly related with optimism ( $r=.261$ ,  $p<.001$ ), satisfaction with friends ( $r=.365$ ,  $p<.001$ ), satisfaction with family ( $r=.156$ ,  $p=.021$ ), however the age, education, gender, and marital/ partner status were not associated ( $p>.05$ ). Multivariate regression analysis showed that satisfaction with friend ( $\beta = .322$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and optimism ( $\beta = .215$ ,  $p = .001$ ) were the strongest predictors of will to live. The results indicate that satisfaction with friends and optimism are important, not sociodemographic variables, on the will to live of emerging adults.

**Keywords:** Will to live, emerging adults, optimism.



## TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET EŞİTSİZLİĞİ GÖSTERGESİ OLARAK: CAM TAVAN SENDROMU

### AS A GENDER INEQUALITY INDICATOR: GLASS CEILING SYNDROME

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#### ÖZET

Cinsiyet biyolojik olarak kadın ve erkek olarak ikiye ayrılır ve biyolojik cinsiyetin üzerine inşa edilen tüm roller, beklentiler, ideolojik kalıplar toplumsal cinsiyeti oluşturur. Toplumsal cinsiyet, kadın ve erkekler arasındaki toplumsal ilişkiler ile, cinsiyete dayalı işbölümüne yönelik olan toplumsal ilişkileri ifade etmektedir. Toplumsal cinsiyet algısının sebep olduğu önyargılar kadınların iş hayatında yükselmelerinin önünde engel oluşturmaktadır. Ataerkil yapının neden olduğu bu önyargılara göre kadınlara üst düzey yöneticilik pozisyonları için uygun bulunmamaktadır. Çağımızda işgücüne katılan kadın sayısı artmakta fakat üst pozisyonlardaki kadın sayısı artış oranı ile örtüşmemektedir. Bunun içinde bulunduğumuz dönemdeki örneklerinden biri Cam Tavan Sendromu'dur. Cam tavan, kadınlar ile üst yönetim arasında yer alan ve onların ilerlemelerini engelleyen, açıkça görülmeyen, aşılamayan engelleri nitelendirmektedir. Cam tavan sadece kadınların örgütlerde üst düzey pozisyonlara yükselmelerini ifade etmek için değil aynı zamanda cinsiyet temelli maaş, eğitim ve geliştirmeden daha az yararlanma, erkeklerin daha egemen olduğu iletişim kanallarına dahil olamama ve rehberlik gibi hizmetlerden gerektiği şekilde yararlanamama şeklindeki uygulamaları da kapsamaktadır. Kadınların psikolojik sermayelerinin geliştirilmesinin, güçlendirilmesinin ve kadınların kariyer programlarına dahil olmalarının cam tavanı aşmada olumlu etkiler yaratacağı düşünülmektedir. Derleme niteliğindeki bu çalışmada kadınların cam tavan sendromu nedeniyle iş hayatında yaşadıkları zorlukları ve çözüm önerilerini ortaya koymak amaçlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** cinsiyet, cinsiyet eşitsizliği, cam tavan

#### ABSTRACT

Gender is biologically divided into two as male and female, and all roles, expectations and ideological patterns built on biological sex constitute gender. Gender refers to the social relations between men and women and the social relations towards the division of labor based on gender. Prejudices caused by the perception of gender constitute an obstacle to the advancement of women in business life. According to these prejudices caused by the patriarchal structure, women are not considered suitable for senior management positions. In our age, the number of women participating in the workforce is increasing, but the number of women in top positions does not match the increase rate. One of the examples of this in the current period is the Glass Ceiling Syndrome. The glass ceiling characterizes the invisible and insurmountable barriers between women and senior management that hinder their progress. The glass ceiling is not only meant to express the promotion of women to senior positions in organizations, but also includes practices such as gender-based salary, less use of education and development, not being able to participate in communication channels where men are more dominant, and not being able to benefit from services such as guidance as necessary. It is thought that the development and strengthening of women's psychological capital and their inclusion in women's career programs will have positive effects in overcoming the glass ceiling. In this compilation study, it is aimed to reveal the difficulties experienced by women in business life due to the glass ceiling syndrome and their solutions.

**Keywords:** gender, gender inequality, glass ceiling



## İŞYERİ ZORBALIĞININ İŞTEN AYRILMA NİYETİNDE YAŞIN ETKİSİ: BİR KAMU KURUMU ÖRNEĞİ

### THE EFFECT OF AGE ON WORKPLACE BULLYING ON THE INTENTION TO LEAVE: AN EXAMPLE OF A PUBLIC INSTITUTION

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#### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Çalışmanın amacı, işyerinde yaşanan zorbalık olaylarının çalışanlarda işten ayrılma niyetine etkisinin analiz edilmesi ve demografik değişkenlerden ‘yaş’ olgusunun bu iki değişkenin görülmesinde farklılık olup olmadığının tespit edilmesidir.

**Yöntem:** Çalışmanın katılımcılarını 423 kamu çalışanı oluşturmuştur. Anket tekniği ile toplanan veriler, geçerlilik ve normallik testlerinden sonra regresyon ve Anova testleri ile analiz edilmiştir.

**Bulgular:** Analiz sonucunda işten ayrılma niyetinde zorbalığın pozitif ve anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu, genç çalışanların daha fazla zorbalığa maruz kaldıkları ve işten ayrılma niyetlerinin daha yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** İşyeri zorbalığı, işten ayrılma niyeti, yaş olgusu.

#### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The aim of the study is to analyze the effect of bullying incidents in the workplace on the intention of leaving the job in the employees and to determine whether there is a difference in the occurrence of 'age' from demographic variables in the occurrence of these two variables.

**Methods:** The participants of the study consisted of 423 public employees. The data collected by the questionnaire technique were analyzed by regression and Anova tests after validity and normality tests.

**Results:** As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that bullying had a positive and significant effect on the intention to leave the job, young employees were exposed to more bullying and their intention to leave the job was higher.

**Keywords:** Workplace bullying, intention to leave , age phenomenon





## ÜRETİM İŞLETMELERİNİN KALİTE MALİYETLERİ YAKLAŞIMLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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### ÖZET

Kalite maliyetinin bir işletme için en önemli kısmı kaliteli mamul ve kâr artışının sağlanmasıdır. Bu bağlamda üretim işletmelerinde kalite maliyeti de önem kazanmaktadır. Burdur ilindeki üretim işletmelerinden toplanan verilerin kalite maliyeti konusuna yönelik yaklaşımları nelerdir, kalite maliyetini ne kadar önemsiyorlar, ayrı bir departmanları var mı, personele eğitim veriyorlar mı, kalite maliyetinin toplam maliyetleri içerisindeki payı nedir, karlılığa ve satışa etkisi bulunuyor mu, gibi soruların yanıtlarının aranması çalışmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada Burdur ilinde faaliyet gösteren, 75 işletmeye gönüllülük esasına göre yapılan anketlerin sonuçları SPSS 20 programında analiz edilmiş ve frekanslarının dağılımları ortaya konulmuştur.

Çalışma sonucunda, Burdur ilinde faaliyet gösteren üretim işletmelerinin kalite maliyeti konusunu önemsedikleri ve bu yaklaşım sonucunda hem satışlarının hem de karlarının arttığı anlaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Üretim İşletmeleri, Kalite Maliyetleri, Burdur.

### ABSTRACT

The most important part of the quality cost for a business is the provision of high-quality finished products and an increase in profit. In this context, the cost of quality is also gaining importance in production enterprises. The purpose of the study is to search for answers to questions such as what are the approaches of the data collected from production enterprises in Burdur to the issue of quality cost, how much do they care about quality cost, do they have a separate department, do they provide training to personnel, what is the share of quality cost in total costs, does it have an impact on profitability and sales. In the study, the results of the surveys conducted on a voluntary basis to 75 enterprises operating in Burdur province were analyzed in the SPSS 20 program and the distributions of their frequencies were revealed.

As a result of the study, it was understood that production enterprises operating in Burdur province attach importance to the issue of quality cost, and as a result of this approach, both their sales and profits have increased.

**Keywords:** Production Enterprises, Quality Costs, Burdur.





## ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE DÜŞÜNÇESİNDE DEMOKRASİ, TOPLUM ve DİL İLİŞKİSİ THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRACY, SOCIETY AND LANGUAGE IN THE THOUGHT OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE

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### ÖZET

Alexis De Tocqueville (1805-1859) Amerika’da Demokrasi (1835-1840) adlı ünlü eserinde ABD demokrasinin dayanağı olarak gördüğü ülkenin siyasal toplum yapısı ve sosyal hayatına dair gözlemlerini ve izlenimlerini kapsamlı olarak izah etmektedir. Bu bildirinin konusu da Tocqueville’in söz konusu eserinde “demokrasi ve dil” arasında kurduğu münasebeti incelemektir. Tocqueville’e göre demokratik toplumsal durum/düzen ve demokratik kurumlar düşüncenin temel aracı olan dil üzerinde oldukça etkilidir. Ona göre ABD’nin kurulmasıyla birlikte aristokratik bir halkın dili (İngilizce) bir takım değişimlere maruz kalarak bir demokrasi diline dönüşmüştür. Dilde yaşanan bu değişimin siyasal toplumsal durumla ilişkisini görmek için ise yazılı dile değil halk arasında konuşulan dile bakmak gerekir. Bu anlamda aristokratik toplumun dili ile demokratik toplumun dili birbirinden farklıdır. Tocqueville’e göre, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri’ndeki entelektüellerin konuştuğu İngilizce dahi Birleşik Krallık’taki entelektüellerin konuştuğu dilden önemli ölçüde farklıdır. Bu iki ülkedeki insanların konuştuğu İngilizce arasındaki dil farklılıkları herkes tarafından gözlemlenebilir. Bu bağlamda, Amerikan İngilizcesi daha zengin ve daha fazla yeni kelime içermektedir. Bu durum, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri’nin sahip olduğu demokratik toplumsal düzenden kaynaklanmaktadır.

Tocqueville’e göre Aristokrasilerde dil de sosyal hayat gibi dinginlik durumu içerisinde ve çok az yeni kelime üretilir, çünkü çok az yeni şey olur. Yeni şeyler olduğunda bile bunlar daha önce bilinen ve geleneksel anlamlar çerçevesinde kelimelerle tasvir edilmeye çalışılır. Kelimeler somut anlamlarla karşılık bulurlar ve ifade ettiği karşılığın sınırları genellikle herkes tarafından aynı manada anlaşılır. Aristokrasilerde aynı dili konuşan insanların ayrıldığı sınıflar arasındaki dil dahi farklıdır. Bir dil diğerine karışmaz ve benzemez. Çünkü diğer statü değerleri gibi dil de özenle muhafaza edilir. Örneğin Hindistan’ın kastları arasında dilin şaşırtıcı derecede çeşitlendiği ve bir paryanın diliyle brahman sınıfının dili arasında bu iki sınıfın alışkanlıkları arasında olduğu kadar büyük farklılıklar vardır. Keza 14. Louis dönemi Fransa’ında konuşulan Fransızca ile 1789 dan sonra konuşulan Fransızca arasında epey farklılık mevcuttur.

Demokratik uluslar ise hareketin kendisini severler. Bu siyasette olduğu kadar dilde de görülür. Demokrasilerde dil de sosyal hayat gibi daimi hareket içerisinde ve tıpkı ticarete olduğu gibi dilin çehresini durmadan yenileme eğilimi vardır. Bu uluslar eski kıtanın ölü dillerinden (Antik Yunanca ve Latince) kelime arayıp bulmak ve kullanmak yerine yaşayan dillerden yeni kelimeleri seve seve ödünç alırlar ve kullanırlar. Demokratik toplumlarda insanlar sürekli farklı kültürden insanlarla haberleşirler ve birbirlerini kolayca taklit ederler. Böylece her geçen gün birbirlerine benzerler. Demokrasilerde çok sayıda yeni fikir oluşur. Eski fikirler ise kaybolur veya yeniden görünürler, ya da sonsuz sayıda küçük ayrıntılara bölünürler. Demokrasilerde yeni fikirler yeni kelimeleri doğurur. Demokratik toplumdaki yazarlar umumi(genel) terimleri ve soyut kelimeler kullanmayı severler. Çünkü bu ifadeler düşünceyi büyütür ve bir kavramın çok sayıda konuyu kapsayacak farklı anlamlara gelmesine neden olur. Bu durum düşünceyi genelleştirirken aynı zamanda onun üzerini örter ve ifadeyi hızlı, fikri ise muğlak hale getirir. Dil konusunda demokratik halklar berraklıktan çok anlaşılmazlığı severler.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Alexis De Tocqueville, Demokratik Toplum, Demokrasi ve Dil ilişkisi.



## ABSTRACT

Alexis de Tocqueville (1805-1859) extensively explains his observations and impressions on the political and social structure of the United States in his famous work "Democracy in America" (1835-1840). The subject of this article is to examine the relationship Tocqueville establishes between "democracy and language" in his aforementioned work. According to Tocqueville, the democratic social order and institutions have a significant impact on the language, which is the fundamental tool of thought. In his view, with the establishment of the United States, the language of an aristocratic population (English) underwent certain changes and transformed into a democratic language. To understand the relationship between this linguistic change and the socio-political situation, it is necessary to look at the language spoken among the people rather than the written language. In this sense, the language of the aristocratic society is different from the language of the democratic society. According to Tocqueville, even the English spoken by intellectuals in the United States is significantly different from the language spoken by intellectuals in the United Kingdom. The linguistic differences in English spoken by the people in these two countries can be observed by everyone. In this regard, American English is richer and contains more new words. This situation stems from the democratic social order that the United States possesses.

According to Tocqueville, in aristocratic societies, language, like social life, remains in a state of tranquility, and very few new words are generated because there are few new things happening. Even when new things occur, they are attempted to be described with words within the known and traditional meanings. Words have concrete meanings and their boundaries of expression are generally understood in the same sense by everyone. In aristocratic societies, even the language between people who speak the same language differs among social classes. One language does not mix with or resemble another, as language is carefully preserved like other status values. For example, in the castes of India, it is surprising how language diversifies, and there are significant differences between the language of a pariah and the language of the Brahmin class, as well as in the habits of these two classes. Similarly, there is a considerable difference between the French spoken during the reign of Louis XIV and the French spoken after 1789 in France.

Democratic nations, on the other hand, embrace movement itself. This is evident not only in politics but also in language. In democracies, language, like social life, is in constant motion, and just as in trade, there is a tendency to constantly renew the face of language. These nations gladly borrow and use new words from living languages instead of searching for and using words from dead languages of the old continent (such as Ancient Greek and Latin). In democratic societies, people constantly communicate with individuals from different cultures and readily imitate each other. As a result, they become more similar to each other every day. In democracies, numerous new ideas emerge, while old ideas disappear or reappear, or they are divided into an infinite number of small details. New ideas in democracies give birth to new words. Writers in democratic societies prefer to use general terms and abstract words because these expressions enlarge thoughts and lead to multiple meanings encompassing various subjects. This process both generalizes and obscures thoughts, making expressions fast but ideas ambiguous. When it comes to language, democratic peoples prefer ambiguity over clarity.

**Keywords:** Alexis De Tocqueville, Democratic Society, Relations of Democracy and Language



## METHODS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF SCIENCE EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines the prospects for the development of teaching in modern society in the field of "Exact and Natural Sciences". The relevance of this topic is due to the rapid development of scientific discoveries and technologies, which require updating approaches to teaching and teaching students in this area. The article analyzes the main problems faced by teachers in teaching "Exact and Natural Sciences". Among them: insufficient motivation of students, insufficient understanding of fundamental principles, complexity of material, inconsistency of curricula with modern requirements and limitations of educational institutions. The article proposes possible solutions to these problems. One of them is active and problem-oriented learning, which allows students to apply acquired knowledge in practice and develop critical thinking. The importance of using modern information technologies, interactive materials and virtual environments for visualization and experimentation is also considered. Another solution is the development of cooperation between educational institutions, scientific institutes and industrial enterprises. This makes it possible to create joint training programs, exchange experiences, and develop curricula that meet the current requirements of the labor market. The article concludes by emphasizing the need to constantly update curricula and teaching methods in "Exact and Natural Sciences" to adapt to the rapidly changing scientific environment. All the proposed solutions are aimed at improving the quality of education, stimulating students' interest in science, and preparing qualified specialists capable of solving modern challenges and problems in the field of "Exact and Natural Sciences".

**Keywords:** methods, equipment, training, distance technologies, natural sciences, higher educational institutions.



## FORMATION OF MOTIVATION FOR ONLINE LEARNING ON THE SUBJECT HUMAN ANATOMY: EXPERIENCE IN PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

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### ABSTRACT

Distance learning has clearly been one of the biggest challenges facing modern society. Meanwhile, assessing the degree of negative impact and positive aspects of mass distance learning for different specialties is not an easy task. The article discusses the experience of forming motivation for teaching students in online learning in the subject of human anatomy on the example of the experience of introducing online learning during the period of quarantine restrictions at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University (TSPU). One of the effective methods of forming students' positive motivation was the creation of an anatomical canal. Similarly, more complex methods of the collective project began to be introduced into teaching practice, in particular, the provision of a collective project through online interactive whiteboards and mind-maps with shared access for analysis and editing. It is necessary to give greater freedom for creative activity, and it is especially easy to organize this in the course of biological disciplines, in particular, in the course of human anatomy. Today, there are many methods and tools of online learning that can be successfully applied in the course of teaching the subject of human anatomy among students. These methods and tools can improve the quality of learning and student motivation, compensate for the negative impact of online learning and contribute to the formation of full-fledged specialists in the scientific and pedagogical field. First of all, to achieve the result, it is necessary to carry out lengthy preparatory work, as well as set short goals to confirm the acquired practical knowledge. In addition, it is important to observe the principle of independence, teamwork and creativity in learning to ensure greater motivation among students. This experience can be useful in the implementation of distance education programs in courses of full-time subjects of a biological nature, as well as a positive experience to justify the formation of full-fledged distance courses. Interactive online learning tools greatly contribute to the formation of positive motivation among students.

**Keywords:** online education, pedagogical universities, formation of motivation, botany, TSPU, distance learning



## STUDY MIGRANTS' SKILLED HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION UNDER DEREGULATED IMMIGRATION POLICIES IN AN OVERLAPPING GENERATIONS ECONOMY

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Due to globalisation, many countries experience a brain drain. To address this problem, they attempt to import and generate skilled human capital by accepting skilled labour migrants and study migrants. However, countries also suffer from a shortage of unskilled workers. To fill the vacancy of unskilled jobs, they deregulate immigration policies, making more unskilled jobs available to non-natives. The problem is whether countries can conduct these two policies consistently, i.e. encouraging study migrants to build skilled human capital while increasing opportunities for non-natives to take unskilled jobs.

**Objectives:** This study addresses migrants' skilled human capital formation under the increased deregulation of immigration policies.

**Methods:** This study utilises an analytical method. In particular, this study builds an overlapping generations economy and investigates the short run and steady state equilibrium.

**Results:** This study shows that if host countries deregulate immigration policies further by making more unskilled jobs available to non-natives, study migrants will reduce skilled human capital formation. Therefore, deregulated immigration policies and the study migrants' acceptance policy are incompatible. However, host countries can partly alleviate incompatibility by inducing firms to raise skilled job wages and motivating study migrants to build skilled human capital.

**Conclusions:** This study contributes to study and labour migration research by clarifying that host countries' governments cannot manipulate immigration policies and study migrants' acceptance policies independently, although they are usually manipulated without noticing incompatibility between them. This study also contributes by showing additional policies that can alleviate their incompatibility.

**Keywords:** Study migration, Labour migration, Immigration policies, Deregulation, Skilled human capital, Unskilled human capital





## YÜCE ANA ARKETİPİ: U MAY

### THE GREAT MOTHER ARCHETYPE: U MAY

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#### ÖZET

Arketipler, kökeni bilinmeyen herhangi bir zaman ve yerde aynı türe özgü ve tekrarlayan deneyimlerin sembolik imgelerle ifade edildiği ortak yapılarıdır. Aynı türe özgü oldukları için ilk imgeler olarak tanımlanan arketipler, atalarımızın zafer ve felaketlerini, umut ve korkularını, sevinç ve üzüntülerini içeren kolektif bilinçdışı bileşenleridir. Persona, gölge, anima, animus, yaşlı bilge adam, kahraman, benlik ve anne, en yaygın arketiplerdir. Anne arketipinin özellikleri “annelik” ile ilişkilidir. Doğuran, besleyen ve büyüten olarak öz anne, üvey anne, büyük anne ve süt anne, vb. olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Mitolojik Ana olarak ise anne arketipinin olumlu ve olumsuz ortak özellikleri söz konusudur. Tüm mitolojilerde hem doğuran, besleyen ve yaşatan olarak olumlu hem de yutan ve yok eden anlamında olumsuz özellikler temelinde anne arketipi yaratılış ile bağlantılıdır. Anne arketipinin sayısız türevlerinden en kapsamlı olanı ise “yüce ana” imgesidir. Türk mitolojisinde “yüce ana” imgesini Umay karşılamaktadır. Bununla birlikte başta Anadolu sahası olmak üzere bütün Türk coğrafyasında Umay, olumlu özelliklere sahip Ak Ene, Ayısıt, Ak Kızlar, Ana Maygıl, vb. ile olumsuz özellikler içeren Albastı, Alkarısı, Kara Kızlar, Yalmavuz ve Kara Umay, vb. olarak da görülmektedir. Makalede öncelikle “arketip” ve “yüce ana” kavramları açıklanmıştır. Türk mitolojisinde “yüce ana” imgesi olarak Umay’ın hem aydınlık hem de karanlık yönü ile olumlu ve olumsuz özellikleri mitolojik sistem bütünlüğünde ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca dünya mitolojilerinde karşımıza çıkan The Great Mother ile özdeşleştirilen Türk mitolojisinde ki Umay arasında farklar söz konusudur. Bu bildiride Umay, “yüce ana” arketipi çerçevesinde incelenerek benzerlik ve farklılıklar analiz edilecektir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Anne arketipi, Yüce Ana, Türk mitolojisi, Umay, Albastı, The Great Mother

#### ABSTRACT

At any time or in any part of the world without known its origin archetypes are collective structures that are specific to the same type and repetitive experiences are stated by symbolic images. Since belonging to the same type, archetypes are described as promordial images. They themselves are the components of the collective unconscious the content of our ancestors' triumphs and disasters, hopes and fears, joys and sorrows. The persona, the shadow, the anima, the animus, the old wise man, the hero, the self and the mother are the most common archetypes. The features of mother archetype are linked with “motherhood”. As giving birth, nourishing and bringing up the birth mother, the step mother, the grand mother and the foster mother, etc. appear. As for the mythological mother there are positive and negative common features of the mother archetype. It is connected with creation on the basis of both positive features as giving birth, nourishing and sustaining and negative ones as swallowing and destroying. Of the numerous variants of the mother archetype the most comprehensive one is the image of “The Great Mother”. Umay represents the image of “The Great Mother” in Turkish mythology. Apart from the Anatolian field, in the entire Turkish geography Umay is also known as Ak Ene, Ayısıt, Ak Kızlar, Ana Maygıl in positive perspectives and in negative sense as Albastı, Alkarısı, Kara Kızlar, Yalmavuz ve Kara Umay. Initially, the terms of “archetype” and “the Great Mother” have been defined in the article. The light and dark sides of Umay with its positive and negative features have been stated in the integrity of the mythological system. Except from similarities there are some differences between The Great Mother and Umay. In this paper Umay is examined within the framework of The Great Mother” archetype so that similarities and differences between them will be analyzed.

**Keywords:** Mother Archetype, The Great Mother, Turkish mythology, Umay, Albastı



## TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET ROLLERİ VE İLİŞKİLİ FAKTÖRLERİN TANIMLANMASI IDENTIFYING GENDER ROLES AND RELATED FACTORS

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### ÖZET

Cinsiyet, bireylerin biyolojik, genetik, fiziksel özelliklerini tanımlarken toplumsal cinsiyet kadın-erkek olarak sınıflandırılan bireylerin toplum, kültür, gelenek-görenekler tarafından biçimlendirilen, sınırlandırılan kısmını tanımlar. Diğer bir ifadeyle cinsiyet, doğal bir varoluşa karşılık gelirken toplumsal cinsiyet mekân, kültür, zaman içerisinde farklılık gösteren ve çoğu kez doğuştan gelen özelliklerimizden bağımsız davranış kalıplarının kültürel inşasına karşılık gelir. Beden, toplumsallaşma sürecinde temsil açısından önem taşısa da, kadın-erkek cinsiyetlerinin sahip olduğu var olma çeşitliliği toplumsal cinsiyet kavramı ile daraltılmaktadır. Toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri erkeklik ve kadınlık şeklinde, birbirine zıt iki kutupta kavramsallaştırılmıştır. Bu roller bireyin doğumundan ölümüne kadar olan süreçte baskın olan ideoloji aracılığıyla inşa edilmektedir. Bu nedenle toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri ideolojik, politik, tarihsel ve kültürel öğelerin birlikte sentezlenmesi ile oluşturulur. Toplumsal cinsiyet rollerinin inşasını etkileyen birçok faktör söz konusudur. Sosyal öğrenme kuramına göre, toplumsal cinsiyet rollerinin temelleri ilk olarak ailede atılmaktadır. Bireyler ailede ebeveynlerini gözlemleyerek ve modelleyerek davranış kazanırlar. Aile içinde anne, baba, kardeşler ve akrabalar davranışların fark etmeden edinildiği ve iletişim içinde bulunulan ilk topluluktur. Aileden sonra, bireylerin sosyalleşmesi için önemli olan diğer kurum ise okuldur. İdeal bir öğrenme yaşantısı bireylere eşitlikçi toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri anlayışını kazandırmalıdır. Fakat öğrenme yaşantısı içinde olan öğretmenler, akran grupları, müfredat, ders kitapları gibi değişkenler toplumsal cinsiyet rollerini farklı şekillerde etkiler. Özellikle teknoloji çağında medya, reklamlar ve dijital oyunlar da etkileyen faktörler arasında sayılmaktadır. Diğer taraftan bireye kültür, devlet ve bireyi çevreleyen birçok kurum tarafından ideal kadınlık ve erkeklik kalıpları dayatılmakta ve buna uygun davranış geliştirmesi beklenmektedir. Bu çalışmada; cinsiyet, toplumsal cinsiyet, toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri ve ilişkili faktörleri tanımlanmıştır. Makale, nitel bir çalışmadır ve literatür taraması yapılarak hazırlanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Cinsiyet, Toplumsal Cinsiyet, Toplumsal Cinsiyet Roller ve İlişkili faktörler

### ABSTRACT

While sex defines the biological, genetic and physical characteristics of individuals, gender defines the individuals classified as men and women, shaped and limited by society, culture, traditions. In other words, while sex referring to a natural existence, gender refers to the cultural construction of behavioral patterns differing in space, culture and time, often independent of our innate characteristics. Although the body is important for our representation in the process of socialization, the wide diversity of male and female genders is narrowed by the concept of gender. Gender roles are conceptualized as masculinity and femininity at two opposite poles. These roles are constructed through the dominant ideology in the process from the birth of the individual to her death. Therefore, gender roles are formed by mixture of ideological, political, historical and cultural elements. There are a lot of factors affecting the construction of gender roles. According to social learning theory, the family is the place where the foundations of gender roles are laid. In the family, we acquire behavior by observing and modeling our parents. Mother, father, siblings, and our immediate environment are the first community in which we subconsciously acquire our behaviors and come into contact with. There comes schools, which are important for the socialization of individuals. An ideal learning experience should provide individuals with an understanding of egalitarian gender roles. However, variables such as teachers, peer groups, curriculum, and textbooks in our learning life affect gender roles in different ways. Especially in the age



of technology, media, advertisements and digital games are among the inevitable factors. In other words, an individual surrounded by culture, state and many institutions are exposed to ideal patterns of femininity and masculinity and expected to develop appropriate behaviour. Sex, gender, gender roles and related factors are identified in the article. The article is a qualitative study prepared by literature review.

**Keywords:** Sex, Gender, Gender Roles and related factors.



## EDUCATION QUALITY IS THE IMPORTANT FACTOR OF STATE COMPETITIVENESS

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### ANNOTATION

This scientific paper analyzes the concepts of "competition" and "competitiveness" present in the literature. Objective and subjective factors affecting competitiveness have been studied.

The head of our state noted that the issue of competition in the process of strict transition of Uzbekistan to the market economy is of fundamental importance.

It was emphasized that it is necessary to create a completely new system for the development of competition and the fight against monopolies. In the direction of the development of competition in the higher education system, a separate faculty was instructed to open a form of full-time and part-time study, introduce a new discipline and allocate academic hours for these purposes.

Of the factors affecting competitiveness, it is justified that the educational system in the country is one of the most important. By the competitiveness of a higher education institution, we understand the real and potential ability of universities to meet the needs of consumers of educational services in the field of certain professional knowledge, qualifications and skills in the conditions of market competition. To analyze the competitiveness of a higher education institution, it is necessary to divide the factors affecting it into external and internal factors.

Signs of a competitive education system are listed. The microenvironment of a higher educational institution, in turn, is characterized by the uniqueness of this organization, its structure, the Coordination of the efforts of its employees aimed at a common goal. At the same time, an educational organization is an open system, in which there are such interconnected elements that they are closely related to the external environment.

The analysis of the internal environment of the organization will focus on identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the educational institution. It is clear in itself that the quality of the offered educational services is determined by the means and methods of education and plays a leading role. In turn, financial opportunities have a direct impact on frame, production and Information potential. And it is formed at the expense of the institution's own resources and resources from the state.

The competitiveness of the higher education institution directly depends on the quality and compliance of the educational services provided to consumer requirements.

It has been concluded that the quality of education is a contributing factor to increasing state competitiveness.

**Keywords:** competition, competitiveness, factors, education system, competitiveness of a higher education institution.



### 3. SELİM'İN SUZİDİLARA MEVLEVİ AYİNİ İCRASINDAKİ PERDE BASKILARININ AREL-EZGİ-UZDİLEK SES SİSTEMİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMASI; İSTANBUL TARİHİ TÜRK MÜZİĞİ TOPLULUĞU İCRA ÖRNEĞİ

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#### ÖZET

Çalışma, 3. Selim tarafından bestelenmiş Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayini'nin icrasındaki perde baskılarının, Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses Sistemi ile karşılaştırılmasını ele almaktadır. Çalışmada, sinyal işleme programı olan MakamBox kullanılarak perde baskıları analiz edilecek ve Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses Sistemi içerisinde verilen sayısal koma değerleri ile karşılaştırılacaktır.

Çalışmanın amacı, Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayini'nin perde baskılarının Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses Sistemi ile olan ilişkisini ortaya çıkarmak ve bu bağlamda Osmanlı müzik tarihi ve teorisi açısından önemini vurgulamaktır. Kapsam dahilinde, İstanbul Tarihi Türk Müziği Topluluğu'nun icrası örneklem olarak kullanılacak ve perde baskılarının analizinde MakamBox yazılımı kullanılacaktır.

Çalışma Osmanlı müzik tarihi ve teorisi açısından Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayini'nin perde baskılarının analizine katkı sağlamak ve Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses Sistemi ile olan bağlantılarını vurgulamaktır. Çalışma evreni, Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayini'nin tüm icralarını içerirken, örneklem olarak İstanbul Tarihi Türk Müziği Topluluğu'nun icrası seçilmiştir.

MakamBox yazılımının analiz sonuçlarının doğruluğu ve güvenilirliğine bağlı olması ve İstanbul Tarihi Türk Müziği Topluluğu icrasının diğer icralarla karşılaştırılması yapılmayarak, sadece bu örneklem üzerinden değerlendirme yapılmasıdır. Buna rağmen, bu çalışma Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayini'nin perde baskılarının analizi ve Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses Sistemi ile olan ilişkisi konusunda önemli bir katkı sağlayacaktır.

Bu çalışma hem müzik teorisi hem de uygulama alanlarında önemli bilgiler sunarak, Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayini'nin perde baskıları ve Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses Sistemi arasındaki ilişkilerin daha iyi anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunacaktır. Ayrıca, çalışma, Mevlevi müziğinin ve özellikle 3. Selim dönemi bestecilik anlayışının detaylı bir şekilde incelenmesi için bir temel oluşturacaktır. Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayini'nin perde baskılarının analizine ve Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses Sistemi ile olan ilişkisine dair değerli bir katkı sunarak, tarihi Türk müziği alanındaki bilgi birikimini ve uygulama deneyimini zenginleştirecektir.

Çalışma, Türk müziğindeki perde baskıları ve Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses Sistemi üzerine yapılan akademik çalışmaları desteklemekte ve bu alandaki bilgi birikimini artırmaktadır. Aynı zamanda, Türk müziği alanında yapılan performansların ve icraların teorik temellerinin analizine yönelik olarak, yeni ve etkili araçlar kullanma ihtiyacını da ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** 3. Selim, Suzidilara, Makam, Türk Müziği.

#### ABSTRACT

The study examines the pitch accentuations in the performance of Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayin, composed by Sultan Selim III, and their comparison with the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Tone System. In this study, pitch





accentuations will be analyzed using the signal processing software MakamBox, and then compared with the numerical comma values provided in the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Tone System.

The purpose of the study is to reveal the relationship between the pitch accentuations of Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayin and the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Tone System, and to emphasize its importance in the context of Ottoman music history and theory. Within the scope of the study, the performance by the Istanbul Historical Turkish Music Ensemble will be used as a sample, and the MakamBox software will be employed for the analysis of pitch accentuations.

The study aims to contribute to the analysis of pitch accentuations in Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayin in terms of Ottoman music history and theory, and to highlight its connections with the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Tone System. The study universe encompasses all performances of Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayin, while the Istanbul Historical Turkish Music Ensemble's performance has been selected as the sample.

The limitations of the study are the accuracy and reliability of the analysis results provided by the MakamBox software and the evaluation based solely on the performance by the Istanbul Historical Turkish Music Ensemble, without comparing it to other performances. Nonetheless, this study will provide a significant contribution to the analysis of pitch accentuations in Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayin and its relationship with the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Tone System.

This study will provide valuable information for both music theory and practice, contributing to a better understanding of the relationships between the pitch accentuations of Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayin and the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Tone System. Furthermore, the study will lay the foundation for a detailed examination of Mevlevi music and the compositional understanding of the Sultan Selim III era. By providing valuable contributions to the analysis of pitch accentuations in Suzidilara Mevlevi Ayin and its relationship with the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Tone System, this study will enrich the knowledge and practical experience in the field of historical Turkish music.

The study supports academic research on pitch accentuations in Turkish music and the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Tone System, increasing the knowledge base in this field. Additionally, it highlights the need for using new and effective tools in the analysis of the theoretical foundations of performances and recitals in the field of Turkish music.

**Keywords:** 3. Selim, Suzidilara, Maqam, Turkish Music.



## KÜLTÜREL BİR METAFOR OLARAK RAŞOMON ETKİSİ THE RASHOMON EFFECT AS A CULTURAL METAPHOR

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### ÖZET

*Raşomon*, (*Rashōmon*) 1915 yılında Japon yazar Ryūnosuke Akutagawa tarafından kaleme alınan kısa hikayedir. 1950 yılında ise yönetmen Akira Kurosawa tarafından sinemaya uyarlanmıştır ve film 1951’de uluslararası ilk gösterimi yapılan film “Venedik Film Festivali”nde “Altın Aslan” ödülünü, 1952 yılında ise “Sinema Sanatları ve Bilimleri Akademisi”nin onursal ödülünü almıştır. *Rashōmon* kelime anlamı olarak, Japonca’da kale/hisar/şehir kapısı anlamını taşımaktadır ve özellikle Japonya’daki Heijō-kyō (Nara) ve Heian-kyō (Kyoto) şehirlerinin tarihi anıtsal güney kapılarına verilen addır, filmin çekimlerinde bu kapılarda gerçekleşmiştir. 12. yüzyıl da Japonya’da karısıyla birlikte orman yolculuğu yapan bir samuray, bir haydut tarafından öldürülür ve eşine tecavüz edilir. İnsanoğlunun zaafı üzerine kurulmuş psikolojik dram, şiddetli bir şekilde yağın yağmurdan Şehir Kapısı’nın altına sığınan Budist rahibi, haydut ve oduncu, adam öldürmek ve ırza geçmek suçunun duruşmasına şahit olarak katılmış ve oradaki yargılamanın geçerliliğine inanmadıkları için çelişkileri üzerine tartışmaktadırlar. Filmde sürekli kullanılan “flashback” tekniğiyle, farklı gözlerin anlatımından olay/ suç seyirciye aktarılır bu esnada mahkeme veya yargıç sahnede görülmez, yargılama seyirciye bırakılır ve seyircinin ilgisi artırılarak merak ilgisi uyandırılır. Kurosawa’nın filmi takiben literatüre geçen ve psikolojik bir olgu olarak tanımlanan “Raşomon Etkisi,” geçmişteki olayları hatırlama sırasında algılamada öznellik olarak açıklanır. Her bir bireyin dünyayı algılaması birbirinden farklı olduğu için aynı olayın birden çok vizyonuna/ yorumuna yol açan algılamada öznellik, filmin ana temasını oluşturmakla beraber adalet, psikoloji ve felsefe alanlarında tartışma başlatmıştır. Kurosawa’nın genel kültür üzerinde de etkileri olmuş, birçok yazar ve yönetmen yapıtlarında “Raşomon Etkisi”ni temel alarak kurgularını daha etkin hale getirmişlerdir, *Annenle Nasıl Tanıştım* (2005-2014), *Mesele* (2014) *Dövüş Kulübü* (1999) ve *Kayıp* (2014) sinemadaki temsili örneklerindedir. Bu araştırma da öncelikli olarak, hikâye ve adaptasyonu olan filminden söz edilecek daha sonra psikolojik bir kavram olarak “Raşomon Etkisi” tanımlanarak, filmin popüler kültürdeki etkileri ve diğer disiplinlerle olan ilişkisi değerlendirilecek ve tüm anlatıyı somut verilerle gösterebilmek adalet, hukuk, kriminoloji, felsefe, sanat alanlarındaki veriler kullanılacaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sembolik Anlatım, Hafıza, İdeoloji, Kültür, Duygusal Yoğunluk, Beklenti

### ABSTRACT

*Rashomon* (*Rashōmon*) is a novella written by Japanese author Ryūnosuke Akutagawa in 1915. In 1950, it was adapted into a movie by director Akira Kurosawa and won the "Golden Lion" award at the "Venice Film Festival" in 1951, where it made its international debut and the honorary award of the "Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences" in 1952. *Rashōmon* literally means castle/fortress/city gate in Japanese and is the name for the historic monumental south gates of the cities of Heijō-kyō (Nara) and Heian-kyō (Kyoto) in Japan. The film was also shot at these gates. A samurai in 12th century Japan, traveling through the forest with his wife, is killed and his wife raped by a bandit. In this psychological drama about human frailty, a Buddhist monk, a bandit, a woodcutter, and a witness in a trial for manslaughter and rape, as well as those who do not believe in the validity of the judgment and have taken shelter under the City Gate from the torrential rain, argue about the case's contradictions. With the "flashback" technique, which is constantly used in the film, the event/crime is conveyed to the audience through the narration of different perspectives. Meanwhile, the court or judge is not seen on



stage, the judgment is left to the audience and the audience's interest is increased and curiosity is aroused. The "Rashomon Effect," a psychological phenomenon that entered the literature following Kurosawa's film, is explained as subjectivity in perception during the recollection of past events. Since each individual perceives the world differently, subjectivity in perception, which leads to multiple visions/interpretations of the same event, is the main theme of the film and has sparked debates in the fields of justice, psychology, and philosophy. Kurosawa also had an impact on general culture, and many authors and directors based their works on the "Rashomon Effect" and made their fiction more effective: *How I Met Your Mother* (2005-2014), *The Affair* (2014), *Fight Club* (1999) and *Lost* (2014) are examples of its representation in cinema. In this research, first of all, the story and its adaptation will be mentioned, then the "Rashomon Effect" will be defined as a psychological concept, the effects of the film in popular culture and its relationship with other disciplines will be evaluated and data from the fields of justice, law, criminology, philosophy, and art will be used to show the whole narrative with concrete data.

**Keywords:** Culture, Emotional Intensity, Expectation, Ideology, Memory, Symbolic Expression



## MEASURE OF ANXIETY IN SELECTION INTERVIEWS (MASI): TURKISH ADAPTATION, VALIDATION AND RELIABILITY STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

Being a part of selection process, job interviews create social interactions that can generate a certain degree of anxiety and discomfort for candidates. Feeling anxious during job interviews is common for prospective employees since this process includes an evaluative situation. In order to assess the interview anxiety cross-culturally, there is a need for a culturally valid and reliable scale. Main objective of this study was to determine the psychometric properties of MASI (Measure of Anxiety in Selection Interviews) in a sample group in Turkey. A total of 790 participants were reached, excluding participants who left 5% or more of the survey questions blank ( $n = 176$ ) and participants who had no previous internship/job interview experience ( $n = 164$ ) from the data analysis. The final sample consisted of 450 participants (253 women, 197 men) ranging in age from 18 to 63 years ( $M = 29.08$ ,  $SD = 10.05$ ). The participants were administered the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale, Personal Report of Communication Apprehension (PRCA-24), and Measure of Anxiety in Selection Interviews (MASI) scale. The construct validity of the scale was determined through Confirmatory Factor Analysis, and the model showed sufficient fit for a five-factor solution ( $CFI = .91$ ,  $NFI = .87$ ,  $GFI = .86$ ,  $IFI = .91$ ,  $TLI = .91$ , and  $RMSEA = .058$ ). According to the criterion-related validity of the scale, a high level of correlation was found with the other two scales. The internal consistency coefficient of the scale was found to be .95. The internal consistency coefficients for each anxiety dimension were as follows: communication = .81, appearance = .84, social = .87, performance = .89 and behavior = .85. The results of this study reveal that MASI demonstrated a positive correlation with social anxiety, showed a negative correlation with age and perceived performance in the most recent job interview. Women and individuals currently not employed had higher levels of anxiety in all anxiety dimensions compared to men and those who are currently employed. The results indicate that the Turkish version of MASI is a valid and reliable measurement tool.

**Keywords:** job interview, interview anxiety, job anxiety, measurement, psychometrics, adaptation



## PEDAGOJİK EĞİTİM KÜMESİNİN PEDAGOJİK-PSİKOLOJİK DERNEKLERİ

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### ÖZET

Eğitim alanındaki ilişkilerin düzenlenmesi ve temel ilkeleri (eğitimin sürekliliği ve tutarlılığı), eğitim türleri (faydalı işbirliği), eğitim biçimleri (aile eğitimi ve bağımsız eğitim; kapsayıcı eğitim), çekiciliği ve pedagojik personelin durumu ve faaliyetlerinin garantileri, bir eğitim kümelenmesi mekanizmasını, yani bir pedagojik eğitimsel yenilik kümesini (PTİK) gerektiren günümüzün güncel sorunları arasındadır. Bu konuya modern bir yaklaşım olarak, eğitim kümesi, sistemin pedagojik ve psikolojik yönlerinin incelenmesini, tanıma mekanizmasını ve modern işbirliği ilkelerini uygulayan metodik desteği gerektirir. Makalede okul öncesi eğitim, genel eğitim okulları, yükseköğretim ve yükseköğretim sonrası aşamaların eğitim kümesinin konuları ve aynı zamanda nesnelere olarak işlevleri ve bunlarla işbirliği içinde faaliyetlerin düzenlenmesi ele alınmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Eğitim, pedagoji, pedagojik eğitimde kümelenme, eğitim konuları, eğitim kurumları, yeterlik.





## RESTRICTION OF DIVORCE UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW

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### ABSTRACT

Divorce means termination of the husband and wife relation under a court’s legally effective judgment or decision. Divorce is an individual's moral right that is exercised when a husband or wife no longer wants to maintain the marital relationship. However, in certain cases, Vietnamese law has limited the right of individuals to divorce, in order to ensure the rights of related subjects. The article presents and analyzes the legal issues of restriction of divorce according to the provisions of Vietnamese law such as grounds for divorce restriction, subjects subject to divorce restriction, and time of divorce restriction... On the basis of analyzing the legal provisions on the issue of divorce restriction, the article presents some inadequacies and limitations in the provisions of Vietnamese law on divorce restriction. Since then, the article presents a number of recommendations to improve the provisions of Vietnamese law on divorce restriction.

**Keywords:** Divorce; divorce restriction; grounds for divorce.



## GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRACTICE OF VIETNAMESE COURTS

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### ABSTRACT

Vietnamese law stipulates two divorce cases: consent divorce and divorce at the request of one party. Each divorce case will have different grounds for divorce and only when the grounds for divorce are satisfied will the husband and wife be resolved by the court for divorce. The article analyzes the provisions of Vietnamese law on the grounds for divorce, and analyzes a number of court judgments on determining the grounds for divorce. On the basis of analyzing the provisions of Vietnamese law and the trial practice of Vietnamese courts on the grounds for divorce, the article presents some shortcomings and limitations in the provisions of Vietnamese law on divorce grounds. get divorced. On the basis of presenting inadequacies and limitations in the provisions of Vietnamese law on divorce grounds, the article presents a number of recommendations to improve the provisions of Vietnamese law on divorce grounds.

**Keywords:** Divorce grounds; Divorce; Divorce at the request of one spouse; Divorce by mutual consent.



## ENDÜSTRİ İŞLETMELERİNDE İNSAN POTANSİYELİNİ GELİŞTİRME MEKANİZMASI

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### ÖZET

Kişinin çok yönlü transformasyonlar merkezine alınması — onların amacı, itici gücü ve en önemli koşul olarak erişmesiyle ilişkindir. Ekonominin insan potansiyeline bağımlılığı gün geçtikçe artmakta, onun içeriğinde soyut değerler, manevi ve medeni ihtiyaçların yönü değişikliği görülür. Günümüzde toplumsal gelişmenin içeriği değişmektedir — entelektüel, manevi ve kültürel bileşenlerinin önemi, insan faktörünün kapitalizasyonu ve sosyal sermayenin oluşumu doğrudan bireylerin ve toplulukların yenilikleri özümleme, algılama ve teşvik etme yeteneklerine bağlıdır. Bu makale, insan potansiyelini, insan potansiyelinin sistemik doğasını, insan faktörünün kapitalizasyonunu ve personel potansiyelinin yenilikçi gelişiminin teorik temellerini açıklamaktadır. İnsan potansiyeli, endüstriyel işletmelerde ekonomik verimlilik iyileştirme seviyesinin kapsamlı bir göstergesi olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ayrıca, çalışılan yurt dışı deneyimlere dayalı olarak sanayi işletmelerinde insan potansiyelinin geliştirilmesine yönelik öneriler ve tavsiyeler geliştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** "insan faktörü", "insan sermayesi", entelektüel, manevi ve kültürel bileşenler.



## SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN CİNSİYET VE ÖĞRENİM GÖRDÜKLERİ BÖLÜMLERİNE GÖRE OPTİMAL PERFORMANS DURUMLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin cinsiyet ve öğrenim gördükleri bölümlere göre optimal performans duygu durumlarının araştırılmasıdır. Araştırmaya 310 üniversite öğrencisi katılmıştır. İstatistiksel işlemlerde t- testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi ve LSD testleri kullanılmıştır. Optimal performans duygu durum ölçeği alt boyutları ve toplam ölçek puanlarında cinsiyete anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmemiştir ( $p>0,05$ ). Bu çalışmada odaklanma alt boyutları ve toplam ölçek puanlamasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur ( $p<0,05$  ve  $p<0,001$ ). Öğrencilerin okudukları bölümlere göre eylem farkındalık birleşimi, belirli geri bildirim, kontrol duygusu, kendi farkındalığını azalması, zamanın dönüşümü ve amaca ulaşma deneyimi alt boyutlarında ise benzerlik vardır ( $p>0,05$ ). Sonuç: Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi öğrencilerinin optimal performans duygu durumları cinsiyete göre benzer iken öğrenim gördükleri bölümlere göre ise farklılık gösterdiği sonucuna varılmıştır. Ayrıca spor bilimleri fakültesi değişik bölümlerinde okuyan öğrencilerin optimal performans duygu durumları iyi olduğu söylenebilir. Öğrencilerin etkin uğraştıkları Spor branşlarına veya milli olup olmalarına göre optimal performans duygu durumları incelenebilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sporcu fakültesi, Duygu durumu, Optimal performans, Bölüm

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the optimal performance mood of the students of the faculty of sports sciences according to their gender and departments. 310 university students participated in the study. T-test, one-way analysis of variance and LSD tests were used in statistical operations. No significant difference was found between the sub-dimensions of the optimal performance mood scale and the total scale scores ( $p>0.05$ ). In this study, a significant difference was found in the task difficulty/skill balance, clear goals, task focus sub-dimensions and total scale scoring according to the departments students studied ( $p<0.05$  and  $p<0.001$ ). There is a similarity in the sub-dimensions of action-awareness combination, specific feedback, sense of control, decrease in self-awareness, transformation of time and experience of reaching the goal, according to the departments students read ( $p>0.05$ ). Conclusion: It was concluded that while the optimal performance mood of the Faculty of Sport Sciences students is similar according to gender, it differs according to the departments they study. In addition, it can be said that the optimal performance mood of the students studying in different



departments of the faculty of sports sciences is good. Optimal performance emotional states can be examined according to the sports branches in which the students are actively engaged or whether they are national or not.

**Keywords:** Athlete faculty, Mood state, Optimal performance, Department





## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING THE QUASI-PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF A FUTURE BIOLOGY TEACHER

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### ABSTRACT

The article reveals the preparation of future biologists for quasi-professional pedagogical activity, their content and essence, the possibilities of its implementation based on the contextual approach, structural components, functions, the structure of quasi-professional activities of students-biologists and methodological possibilities. The content of the preparation of future specialists for quasi-professional activities in lectures, laboratory classes, quasi-professional in circles, in the process of teaching practice. Pedagogical conditions and methodological support of preparation for professional activity are covered. Methods of practical application of theoretical knowledge obtained by students with the help of scientific research and design technologies and the formation of a scientific worldview were studied in laboratory classes.

The structure of quasi-professional activities of future biology teachers is based on: improvement of quasi-professional activities in lectures and laboratory classes; development of students' ability of creative thinking in the process of independent work; improvement of quasi-professional activities in circle works; in the process of pedagogical practice of improving quasi-professional activities. Criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of professional and pedagogical training of future biology teachers are recommended.

The structural components of the quasi-professional activity of future teachers are characterized: subject; social; psychological and its functions: increasing the level of knowledge, skills and abilities, forming the systematization of knowledge, increasing the level of professional training, holistic assimilation of the content of education.

**Keywords:** quasi professional, future teacher, biology, vocational training.



## THE ASPECTS RELATED TO STYLIZATION AND TRANSLATION OF WELL- WISHES AND BLESSINGS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

The article dealt with some common features of English and Uzbek blessings and well-wishes. First of all, it addresses the issue of the genesis of the word blessings and well-wishes in English and Uzbek literature. At the same time, categorized the blessings in groups in folklore and entry into the written literature. As we know, blessings and well-wishes take place in the folklore of world literature, attracts our attention with its historicity and tradition, as well as general folklore properties. Revealing the role of blessings and well-wishes in artistic creation, their aesthetic significance is important in the study of the historical development of poetic thinking. Their place of performance can be further subdivided into subtypes, depending on the purpose of performance. Therefore, when a person meets another person, regardless of whether they know each other or not, they should wish each other well, bless their children with white blessings, and ask for health and well-being before asking each other. In this article we can see the well-wishes and blessings which have their own place, function and artistic character. Daily household well-wishes are closely related to social life and attracts attention with its content, covering almost all aspects of human activity. Also can be acquainted with the similarities between the Uzbek and the English people blessings and well-wishes which have long historical significance in both English and Uzbek literature. We would like to emphasize that the English literature created great masterpieces of mystery about blessings in the Uzbek folklore.

**Keywords:** well-wishes, blessings, folklore, stylization, literature.



## INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

This article is about innovative methods of teaching Russian language and literature to students. The author gives the concept of innovative educational processes, focusing on such as the use of Internet resources and non-traditional methods. The article analyzes the possibilities of using Internet resources. The use of an unconventional method is associated with the need to form students' knowledge. The purpose of the study is to analyze the features of innovative methods of teaching Russian language and literature to students. To achieve this goal, the concept of innovative methods in pedagogy was given, and some innovative methods of teaching Russian language and literature were analyzed. Teaching Russian language and literature to students will be more effective if the teacher uses innovative teaching methods. The author concludes that the use of innovative teaching methods is an effective means of increasing students' interest in the language. Analysis of the features and advantages of innovative technologies in education. Justification of the advantages and expediency of using the Internet in the classroom. The Internet allows you to organize a real, mobile information environment in which you can not only draw information, but also solve many other communicative tasks. Its use helps to increase the motivation of students, since in the case of using the Internet during classroom and individual classes, students have the opportunity to immerse themselves in their usual information environment. The Internet uses a wide variety of resources for educational purposes — from web pages with interesting educational materials (often test materials) to large-scale projects for full-fledged distance learning. The study of the concept of modern education and the goals of the teacher's professional activity. Analysis of the features and advantages of innovative technologies in education. Justification of the advantages and expediency of using the Internet in the classroom.

**Keywords:** innovative technologies, Internet usage, computer networks, russian and literature, non-traditional classes.



## FİLTRELEME VE SARMAL YÖNTEMLERİ BİRLEŞTİREN HİBRİT ÖZİNİTELİK SEÇİMİ SONRASI MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ ALGORİTMALARI İLE İFLAS TAHMİNİ

### BANKRUPTCY PREDICTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS AFTER HYBRID FEATURE SELECTION COMBINING FILTER AND WRAPPER METHODS

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#### ÖZET

Makine öğrenmesi, sistemin geçmişteki deneyimlerinden elde edilen öğrenmelerini kullanarak bir model oluşturmaktadır. Bu sayede veriler arasındaki ilişkileri açığa çıkarabilmekte ve ihtiyaç duyulduğunda ileriye dönük kestirimlerde bulunabilmektedir. Yapılan çalışmada, sınıflandırma probleminin çözümünde kullanılan makine öğrenmesi algoritmalarının performansını artırmak amaçlanmıştır. Algoritmaların performansı etkileyen en önemli unsur elimizdeki veri setindeki özneliklerin yeterli sayıda ve gerekli olmasıdır. Bunun için sınıflandırma işlemini gerçekleştirmeden önce öznelik seçimi yapılmıştır. Öznelik seçimi olarak da filtreleme ve sarmal yöntemleri birleştiren hibrit bir yaklaşım kullanılmıştır. Bu hibrit yaklaşımla, sadece filtreleme yönteminin kullanıldığı duruma nazaran sınıflandırma doğruluğunu iyileştirmekle birlikte sadece sarmal yöntemler kullanıldığı durumdaki işlem süresini de azaltılabilmektedir. Öznelik seçimi için filtreleme adımında Ki-Kare, Bilgi Kazancı, Kazanç Oranı, Simetrik Belirsizlik Katsayısı, Korelasyon Tabanlı Öznelik Seçimi ve RELIEF yöntemleri kullanılırken; sarmal yöntem olarak Özyinelemeli Öznelik Eliminasyonu, Genetik Algoritma, Tavlama Benzetimi ve BORUTA kullanılmıştır. Sınıflandırma işlemi K En Yakın Komşu, Lojistik Regresyon, Naive Bayes, Destek Vektör Makinaları, Doğrusal Diskriminant Analizi, Karar Ağaçları, Rasgele Orman, Bagging, Boosting ve Rotasyon Ormanı algoritmaları kullanılarak yapılmış ve model başarımları ölçütleri kullanılarak performansları kıyaslanmıştır. Hibrit öznelik seçimi yaklaşımı kullanıldığında genel olarak algoritmaların performansı iyileşmiştir. Yapılan çalışmada, UCI Machine Learning Repository veri tabanındaki veri setlerinden "Taiwanese Bankruptcy" adlı veri seti kullanılmıştır. Bu veri seti, 95 tanımlayıcı öznelik ve çıktı değişkeni (iflas eden ve iflas etmeyen firmalar) olmak üzere toplam 96 öznelik, 6819 örnekten oluşmaktadır. 6819 verinin sınıf dağılımı ise 220 iflas etmiş, 6.599'u iflas etmeyen firmalar olmak üzere örnek iki küme içermektedir. Veri setinde, iflas etmeyen işletmeler %96,774'ü ve iflas eden işletmeler %3,226 oluşturduğundan veri seti dengesiz dağılmaktadır. Dengesiz dağılım dikkate alınarak veri ön işleme yapılmalıdır ya da performans ölçütü olarak doğruluk değeri dışında dengesiz veri setlerinde sıklıkla kullanılan performans ölçütleri dikkate alınabilir. Veri setindeki dengesiz dağılım dikkate alındıktan sonra öznelik seçimi ardından da sınıflandırma işlemi yapılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Makine öğrenmesi, Topluluk Öğrenmesi, Sınıflandırma, Öznelik Seçimi, Dengesiz Veri Seti.

#### ABSTRACT

Machine learning creates a model using their learning from past experiences. In this way, it can reveal the relationships between the data and make forward-looking predictions when needed. Many methods



and algorithms have been developed in machine learning. The study, it is aimed to increase the performance of machine learning algorithms used in the solution of the classification problem. The most important factor affecting the performance of algorithms is that the number of attributes in the data set we have is sufficient and necessary. For this, feature selection was made before performing the classification process. Feature selection is also used as a hybrid approach that combines filter and wrapper methods. With this hybrid approach, it can reduce the processing time when only wrapper methods are used while improving the classification accuracy compared to the case where only the filter method is used. While Chi-Square, Information Gain, Gain Ratio, Symmetric Uncertainty, Correlation Based Feature Selection, and RELIEF methods are used in the filtering step for feature selection; Recursive Attribute Elimination, Genetic Algorithm, Simulated Annealing, and BORUTA were used as wrapper methods. The classification was performed using K Nearest Neighbor, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines, Linear Discriminant Analysis, Decision Trees, Random Forest, Bagging, Boosting, and Rotation Forest algorithms and their performance was compared using model performance criteria. Overall, the performance of the algorithms has improved when the hybrid feature selection approach is used. In the study, "Taiwanese Bankruptcy" was used from the datasets in the UCI Machine Learning Repository database. This data set consists of a total of 96 attributes, 6819 samples, including 95 input features and output features (bankrupt and non-bankrupt firms). The class distribution of the 6819 data includes two sample clusters, 220 of which are bankrupt firms and 6.599 are not. In the data set, the data set is imbalance distributed, as non-bankrupt businesses constitute 96.774% and bankrupt businesses make up 3.226%. Data pre-processing should be done taking into account the imbalance distribution, or the performance criteria that are frequently used in imbalance data sets can be taken into account, apart from the accuracy value. After taking into account the imbalance distribution in the data set, feature selection was followed by classification.

**Keywords:** Machine Learning, Ensemble Learning, Classification, Feature Selection, Imbalanced Data Set.





## GÖÇ ALAN BÖLGELERDE ÇALIŞAN ÖĞRETMENLERİN MESLEKİ MOTİVASYONLARINA İLİŞKİN KAVRAMSAL BİR İNCELEME

### A CONCEPTUAL EXAMINATION OF PROFESSIONAL MOTIVATION AMONG TEACHERS WORKING IN IMMIGRATION-AFFECTED AREAS

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#### ABSTRACT

The professional motivation of teachers is highly important in facilitating individuals' healthy development and preparation for life, as well as fostering positive evolution of societal values. Especially, teachers working in immigration-affected areas have a significant impact not only on these specific areas but also on society as a whole. The aim of this study is to conceptually examine and explore the influencing factors of professional motivation among teachers predominantly working in immigration affected areas. Through an extensive literature review, it has been found out that teachers in immigration-affected areas face challenges such as large class sizes and communication difficulties with students and their families because of insufficient training on teaching refugee students. Moreover, teachers teaching Turkish to refugee students encounter difficulties in using methods and techniques related to speaking skills. Therefore, it is crucial to focus on enhancing intramural factors and professional development to improve the professional motivation of teachers working in immigration-affected areas. In light of this data, particularly considering that a decrease in teacher motivation can also affect their classroom performance, it's crucial for educational administrators in schools to adopt a democratic leadership approach and approach teachers with awareness. They also need to be mindful of the social and physical needs of all teachers and students. Given that academic success is low among refugee students, which impacts teachers' motivation negatively, it's of great importance for students to receive language education suitable for their age groups. Additionally, organizing training programs on multicultural education for all teachers, students and parents is highly important. Thus, it is anticipated that by fostering cultural intelligence awareness among individuals in terms of migration, motivation levels can be significantly increased, which leads to an improvement in the quality of education.

**Keywords:** professional motivation, immigration, education, teacher

#### ÖZET

Bireylerin pek çok yönden sağlıklı bir şekilde gelişip hayata hazırlanmalarında ve toplumsal değerlerin olumlu yönde evrilmesinde en büyük rolü olan öğretmenlerin mesleki motivasyonları oldukça önemlidir. Özellikle yoğun göç bölgelerindeki öğretmenler yalnızca o bölge açısından değil; toplumun tümüne yayılan bir etki alanı oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; özellikle yoğun dış göç alan okullarda çalışan öğretmenlerin mesleki motivasyonlarını etkileyen faktörleri tespit etmek ve kavramsal olarak incelemektir. Konuya ilişkin derin bir literatür taraması yapılarak hazırlanan çalışma sonucunda; göç bölgelerindeki öğretmenlerin özellikle sınıf mevcutlarının kalabalık olmasından kaynaklı sorunlarla karşılaştıkları, mülteci öğrenci eğitimiyle ilgili yeterli eğitim alamamaları sebebiyle öğrencilerle ve velilerle birtakım iletişim sıkıntıları yaşadıkları, bu öğrencilere Türkçe öğreten öğretmenlerin konuşma becerilerine ilişkin yöntem ve teknikleri kullanmakta zorlandıkları görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda, göç alan bölgelerde çalışan öğretmenlerin mesleki motivasyonlarına ilişkin olarak özellikle okul içi faktörlerin ve mesleki gelişim faktörlerinin geliştirilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu veriler ışığında; öğretmen motivasyonunun düşmesi sınıf içi performanslarını da etkileyeceğinden özellikle okuldaki eğitim yöneticilerinin demokratik liderlik anlayışıyla öğretmenlere yaklaşması, okuldaki tüm öğretmen ve öğrencilerin sosyal ve fiziksel gereksinimlerinin farkında olmaları gerekmektedir. Özellikle göç



bölgelerindeki öğrencilerin akademik başarılarının düşük olması öğretmenlerin güdülenmelerini olumsuz yönde etkilediğinden, öğrencilerin yaş gruplarına uygun olarak dil eğitimi almaları ve tüm öğretmen, öğrenci ve velilere çok kültürlü eğitim anlayışına ilişkin eğitimlerin düzenlenmesi büyük önem arz etmektedir. Böylece, göç unsuruyla ilgili olarak bireylerde kültürel zeka farkındalığı oluşturularak motivasyon düzeylerinin anlamlı şekilde arttırılabileceği ve buna bağlı olarak eğitim kalitesinin de yükseltilebileceği öngörülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** mesleki motivasyon, göç, eğitim, öğretmen



## SESSİZ İŞTEN ÇIKARMA SESSİZ İSTİFAYA BİR YANIT MIDIR? IS QUIET FIRING A RESPONSE TO QUIET QUIETTING?

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### ÖZET

Günümüz örgütlerinin başarısında en önemli payı üretimde emeklerini ortaya koyarak amaçlara ulaşılmasını sağlayan çalışanlar oluşturmaktadır. Çalışanlar işlerine karşı gösterdikleri bu çabanın takdirini maddi ve manevi olarak görmek isterler. Bu sayede çalıştıkları işe ve işyerine karşı tatmin, memnuniyet ve bağlılık duygusu hissederler. Aslında çalışanlar ile örgüt arasında oluşan bu bağ karşılıklı beklentilere dayanmaktadır. Örgütlerde yapılan iş ile işyerinin özellikleri çalışanın beklentileri ile örtüşdüğü müddetçe olumlu örgütsel davranışlar sergilenecektir. Bunun tam tersi yapılan iş ile işyerinin özellikleri çalışanın beklentilerinin altında kaldıkça olumsuz örgütsel davranışlar ortaya çıkacaktır. Literatürde örgütsel davranışları konu alan birçok çalışma bulunmakla birlikte, henüz çok yeni olan ve öznesini çalışanların oluşturduğu “sessiz istifa” ile öznesini yöneticilerin oluşturduğu “sessiz işten çıkarma” şeklinde karşılık bulan kavramlar hem medya hem de akademisyenler tarafından ele alınmakta ve gittikçe dikkat çekici hale gelmektedir. Sessiz istifa örgütlerde sadece mecburi olarak işin gerektirdiklerinin yapılması, daha fazlası için çaba gösterilmemesi şeklinde karşılık bulurken, sessiz işten çıkarma ise işinde istenilen düzeyde çaba sarf etmeyen çalışanın işinden soğutulmasını sağlayacak tutum ve davranışlarla kendiliğinden işten ayrılması beklentisine işaret etmektedir. Bu çalışmada her iki kavram örgütsel boyutlarıyla ele alınacak, bu sayede konunun önemine vurgu yapılarak çözüm yolları araştırılacaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Örgüt, Sessiz İstifa, Sessiz İşten Çıkarma.

### ABSTRACT

The most important share in the success of today's organizations is made up of employees who ensure that goals are achieved by putting their efforts into production. Employees want to see the appreciation of this effort they show towards their work financially and spiritually. In this way, they feel a sense of satisfaction, pleasure and commitment to the job and workplace they are working in. In fact, this bond formed between employees and the organization is based on mutual expectations. Positive organizational behaviors will be exhibited as long as the work done in organizations and the characteristics of the workplace coincide with the employee's expectations. On the contrary, with the work performed, negative organizational behaviors will occur as the characteristics of the workplace remain below the employee's expectations. Although there are many studies on organizational behavior in the literature, the concepts that are very new and that correspond to “Quiet Firing”, whose subject is employees, and “Quiet Quitting”, whose subject is managers, they are being covered by both the media and academics, and they are become increasingly remarkable. Quiet firing corresponds to the fact that in organizations it is only necessary to do what the job requires, not to strive for more, while quiet quitting indicates the expectation of spontaneous dismissal with attitudes and behaviors that will allow the employee who does not make the desired level of effort in his job to be cooled down from his job. In this study, both concepts will be discussed with their organizational dimensions, thus, solutions will be investigated by emphasizing the importance of the issue.

**Keywords:** Organization, Quiet Quitting, Quiet Firing.



## AZƏRBAYCANDA SAHİBKARLIQ İNSTİTUTLARININ FORMALAŞMASI VƏ İNKİŞAFI İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ

### DIRECTIONS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INSTITUTIONS IN AZERBAIJAN

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#### XÜLASƏ

Bazar iqtisadiyyatının təşəkkülü sahibkarlığın inkişafı üçün geniş zəmin yaratmışdır. İnsanların bazar iqtisadiyyatına xas olan müstəqil və sərbəst iqtisadi fəallığı yalnız sahibkarlıq fəaliyyəti ilə üzə çıxır. İnkişaf etmiş bazar iqtisadiyyatının modelinin formalaşmasının ən başlıca struktur komponentlərindən biri lokal və qlobal miqyasda baş verən sahibkarlıq fəaliyyəti təşəkkülüdür. Sahibkarlıq institutunun inkişafı milli iqtisadiyyatda məhsul bolluğu yaratmaqla daxili istehlak bazarının formalaşmasına səbəb olur və sağlam rəqabət üçün geniş imkanlar açır, işsizlik kimi kəskin sosial-iqtisadi problemin həllini sürətləndirir, dövlət büdcəsinə daxilolmaların və fiskal dayanıqlılığın artmasını şərtləndirir.

Müasir dünya iqtisadiyyatının üçüncü pilləsində kapitalist dünya iqtisadiyyatında sahibkar kapitalının ixracı və onun inkişafı qlobal iqtisadi sistemə müsbət təsir göstərmişdir. Sahibkar kapitalına sərbəstlik verilməsi və onun ixracı istehsal əlaqələrində prinsipcə yeni strukturların meydana gəlməsinə və inkişaf etməsinə təkan verdi. Nəticədə transmilli korporasiyalar sürətlə inkişaf etməyə başladı. Sahibkarlığın inkişafı iqtisadi institutların yaranmasına və formalaşmasına zəmin yaratdı. Hazırda dünyada azad sahibkarlığın və biznes mühitinin inkişafında institutların rolu artmaqdadır. Məqalədə Azərbaycanla sahibkarlıq fəaliyyətinin institusional bazasının formalaşması amilləri və inkişaf meyilləri təhlil edilir.

Araşdırmalar zamanı məqalədə induksiya, deduksiya, analiz, sintez və statistik təhlil metodlarından istifadə edilmişdir.

**Açar Sözlər:** Sahibkarlıq fəaliyyəti, sahibkarlıq institutları, iqtisadi inkişaf.



## ABSTRACT

The establishment of the market economy has created a broad ground for development of the ownership. People's independent and free economic activity typical of a market economy turns out only with ownership activity. One of the most important structural components of the formation of the civilized market economy is ownership activity happening locally and globally. The development of ownership causes to the formation of the internal consumer market by creating an abundance of products and creates wide opportunities for healthy competition, accelerates the solution of socio-economic problems such as unemployment and helps to the enrichment of the state budget.

Export of entrepreneurial capital and its development has impacted to the global economic system in the third stage of the modern world economy in the capitalist world economy. The release of entrepreneurial capital and its export stimulated to the creation and development of new structures in principle. Consequently, multinational corporations began to develop rapidly. The development of ownership created a broad ground to the creation and formation of the economic institutions. At the moment the role of institutions increasing in the development of the free ownership and business environment in the world.

During investigations in the article has been used from historical, analysis-synthesis, statistical and induction-deduction research methods.

**Keywords:** The ownership activity, ownership institutions, economic development.





## MALİ KARIN TESPİTİ BAKIMINDAN BİLANÇO GÜNCELLEMELERİ: NAZIM HESAPLAR

### BALANCE SHEET UPDATES FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL PROFIT: OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

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#### ÖZET

Accounting is a system that generates accurate and reliable information regarding the activities of enterprises and by reporting such information ensures that it reaches to all groups of interest. The fact that the volume and the characteristics of the economic activities have changed, the financial markets have evolved and the activities of the multi-national corporations have become more and more complex in addition to the fact that the losses and evasions in tax revenues have increased as the result of the economic, social, political and the technological developments that are experienced in the world increased the need for accurate and reliable information in the financial sheets that the enterprises submit. On the other hand, the differences between the accounting systems that the states use and the presentation of the financial tables brought up the need to establish global scale accounting standards. Due to such a need, the International Accounting Standards Board published the International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards and the countries began implementing them. Due to the fact that the accuracy, reliability and apprehensibility of the information, related to the assets and resources regarding the financial tables are ensured before the relevant parties through the off-balance accounts, the importance of this account group have increased.

Before the implementation of IAS in Turkey, the difference between the commercial profit that is obtained from the accounting system, compiled by the General Communiqué on the Accounting Practices and the financial profits, calculated according to the tax code were offset on the tax statements, outside the scope of the accounting records. After the obligation generating the financial tables in compliance with the IAS / IFRS was enacted by the Turkish Code of Commerce (6102), the difference between the commercial profits – financial profit, resulting from the incompatibility between the accounting system and the financial statement can be corrected by showing them on off-balance accounts and transferring them to the financial statement. Furthermore, the taxes that are to be calculated over the differences of tax basis can be transferred to the balance sheet via the period separating accounts 28 and 48. In case the commercial profits – financial profit connection is established within the financial statement through off-balance accounts, the relationship between the Unified Accounting System and the financial tables can be directly established, the basic concepts of accounting such as the social compliance, perpetuity, character, full statement, substance over form etc will completely be able to fulfill their role, the accuracy, reliability, consistency and comparability of the information that is presented to the relevant parties in financial statements shall be ensured and penal responsibilities that the enterprises may face during audits may be prevented.

In this study, literature review, which is one of the qualitative research methods, has been utilized and published books, articles and tax codes were used. Explanations and monographic analyses towards practices regarding the transfer of the difference between commercial profits – financial profit to the financial tables through the off-balance accounts were featured in the study as well.

**Keywords:** commercial profits, financial profit, accounting standards, off-balance accounts.

H20 M40 M41





## ÖZET

Muhasebe, işletmelerin faaliyetleri ile ilgili sağlıklı ve güvenilir bilgiler üreten ve bunların raporlanmasını sağlayarak ilgi gruplarına ulaşmasını temin eden sistemdir. Dünyada yaşanan ekonomik, sosyal, politik ve teknolojik gelişmeler sonucu ekonomik faaliyetlerin hacmi ve niteliklerinin değişmesi, sermaye piyasalarının gelişmesi, çok uluslu şirketlerin faaliyetlerinin karmaşıklaşması, vergi gelirlerindeki kayıp ve kaçakların artması; işletmelerin sundukları finansal tablolarındaki doğru ve güvenilir bilgilere ihtiyacı arttırmıştır. Bununla birlikte ülkelerin muhasebe sistemleri ve finansal tablolarının sunumundaki farklılıklar küresel ölçekte muhasebe standartları oluşturulması ihtiyacını gündeme getirmiştir. Bu ihtiyaç üzerine Uluslararası Muhasebe Standartları Kurulu tarafından Uluslararası Muhasebe Standartları (UMS) ve Uluslararası Finansal Raporlama Standartlarının (UFRS) yayınlanmasının ardından ülkelerin uygulamaya geçmeleri sağlanmıştır. Finansal tablolardaki varlık ve kaynaklara ilişkin bilgilerin ilgililer nezdinde doğruluk, güvenilirlik ve anlaşılabilirliğinin nazım hesaplar aracılığıyla açıklığa kavuşturulması nedeniyle bu hesap grubunun önemi artmıştır.

Ülkemizde UMS uygulaması öncesinde Muhasebe Uygulama Genel Tebliği (MUGT) ile oluşturulan muhasebe sisteminden elde edilen ticari kar ile vergi mevzuatına göre hesaplanan mali kar arasındaki fark muhasebe kayıtları dışında vergi beyannameleri üzerinde giderilmekteydi. 6102 Sayılı Türk Ticaret Kanunu ile finansal tabloların UMS/UFRS'ye göre düzenlenmesi zorunluluğu getirilmesi üzerine muhasebe sistemi ile bilanço arasındaki uyumsuzluktan kaynaklanan ticari kar-mali kar farkı nazım hesaplarda gösterilerek bilançoya aktarılmasıyla giderilebilecektir. Ayrıca matrah farkı üzerinden hesaplanacak vergiler de dönem ayırıcı 28 ve 48 hesaplar aracılığıyla bilançoya aktarılabilir. Ticari kar-mali kar bağlantısının nazım hesaplar aracılığıyla bilançolarda kurulması halinde Tek Düzen Muhasebe Sistemi ile finansal tablolar arası ilişki doğrudan kurulabilecek; sosyal sorumluluk, süreklilik, kişilik, tam açıklama, özün önceliği gibi muhasebenin temel kavramları işlevlerini yerine getirebilecek; mali tablolarda ilgililere sunulan bilgilerin doğruluk, güvenilirlik, tutarlık ve mukayese edilebilirlikleri sağlanabilecek; işletmelerin denetimlerinde cezai sorumlulukla karşılaşmalarının önüne geçilebilecektir.

Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan literatür taraması yapılarak yayınlanmış kitap ve makaleler ile vergi mevzuatından yararlanılmıştır. Uygulamaya yönelik ticari kar-mali kar farkının nazım hesaplar aracılığıyla bilançoya taşınmasına yönelik açıklama ve monografi çözümlerine yer verilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** ticari kar, mali kar, muhasebe standartları, nazım hesaplar

H20 M40 M41



## YAPAY ZEKÂNIN HALKLA İLİŞKİLERDEKİ ROLÜ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC RELATIONS

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### ÖZET

Bundan çok uzun zaman değil, sadece birkaç yıl önce insanlık için heyecan verici bir gelecek ütopyası olarak görülen yapay zekânın, günlük hayata ışık hızıyla giriş yaptığı görülmektedir. Son yıllara kadar ütopyik film ve kitap konusu olan yapay zekanın bir anda insan hayatına girmesiyle birlikte çok konuşulan ve tartışılan bir alan haline gelmiştir.

Bu çalışmada, tüm disiplinlerin, meslek alanlarının ve yaş gruplarının ilgi alanına giren yapay zekânın, halkla ilişkiler alanındaki yansımaya öngörülerini incelemek amaçlanmaktadır.

Yapay zekanın bugün geldiği noktanın ve geleceğine yönelik tartışmalara yer verilen çalışmada, temeli iletişim olan halkla ilişkiler mesleği uygulamalarındaki yeri araştırılmış, kullanım alanları ortaya konulmuştur. Tüm mesleklerde olduğu gibi halkla ilişkiler alanında da yer kazanan yapay zeka uygulamaları halihazırda tartışılan yönleri ve bu tartışmalara yönelik düzenleme çalışmalarına yer verilerek çok yönlü bir inceleme yapılmıştır.

Geleceğin meslek anlayışlarına yeni bir bakış açısı getireceğine inanan yapay zekâyı bir de halkla ilişkiler mesleğinin gözünden incelemek adına yapay zekânın bugünü ve geleceği incelenerek, halkla ilişkiler alanında kullanım alanlarına bakılarak, literatüre yeni bir bakış açısı kazandırılması amaçlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Halkla İlişkiler, Yapay Zeka, Yapay Zekanın Halkla İlişkiler Alanında Kullanımı

### ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence, which was seen as an exciting future utopia for us only a few years ago, seems to have entered our lives at the speed of light. Artificial intelligence, which has been the subject of utopian movies and books until recent years, has become a much talked and debated area with the transportation of people.

In the study, which includes discussions about the point where artificial intelligence has reached today and its future, its place in the practice of public relations profession, which is the basis of communication, has been researched and its usage areas have been revealed. Artificial intelligence applications, which have gained a place in the field of public relations, as in all professions, have been discussed in a multi-dimensional examination by giving place to the currently discussed aspects and regulation studies for these discussions.

This study was conducted to examine the reflection predictions of artificial intelligence, which is of interest to all disciplines, occupational movements and age groups, in public referrals. The present and future of artificial intelligence have been examined in order to examine artificial intelligence, which believes in having a new perspective on the professions of the future, and the view of the public relations profession.

**Keywords:** Public relations, Artificial Intelligence, Using Artificial Intelligence in Public Relations



## ŞÜKRÜ TUNAR'IN İCRALARI KAPSAMINDA MAKAMSAL PERDE ALGISI PERCEPTION OF MUSICAL SCALE DEGREES IN THE PERFORMANCES OF ŞÜKRÜ TUNAR

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Türk Müziği'nin önemli klarnet sanatçılarından Şükrü Tunar'ın solo icralarındaki makamsal perde algısını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Tunar'ın müzikal dili ve anlayışı, onun taksim ve zeybek formunda solo icralarında açığa çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, elimizde bulunan 11 ses kaydı üzerinde analizler yapılacaktır.

Çalışmanın ana hedefi, Tunar'ın kullandığı makamlardaki perde baskıları analiz ederek, onun makamsal perde kullanımı ve bu makamların karakteristiklerini belirlemektir. Bu perde baskılarının tespiti, bir nevi parmak izi tespiti olarak düşünülebilir ve Tunar'ın özgün perde kullanımını gözler önüne sermektedir.

Çalışmanın evreni, Şükrü Tunar'ın tüm solo icraları iken örneklemini ise elimizde bulunan ve solo olarak icra edilmiş 11 adet taksim ve zeybek formundaki ses kaydı oluşturmaktadır.

Çalışmada, MakamBox yazılımı kullanılarak sinyal işleme metodlarıyla perde analizleri yapılmaktadır. Bu analizler sonucunda elde edilen perde baskıları, Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses sisteminde ağırlıklı olarak kullanılan makamların perde verileriyle karşılaştırılacaktır.

Bu çalışma, Türk Müziği'nin daha iyi anlaşılmasına ve müzik eğitiminde kullanılacak bilgi ve materyallerin zenginleştirilmesine katkı sağlaması bakımından önemlidir. Aynı zamanda, Tunar'ın makamsal perde kullanımının daha detaylı bir şekilde anlaşılması, onun sanatsal ifadesinin ve teknik becerisinin daha iyi takdir edilmesine olanak sağlayabilir.

Çalışmanın sonucunda, Şükrü Tunar'ın makamsal perde algısı ve kullandığı makamların perde baskılarının detaylı bir analizine ulaşılması beklenmektedir. Bu analizler, Tunar'ın müzikal dilini ve tekniklerini daha iyi anlamak için önemli bir kaynak oluşturacaktır. Ayrıca, elde edilen verilerin Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Ses sistemi ile karşılaştırılması, bu iki sistemin arasındaki benzerliklerin ve farklılıkların anlaşılmasına yardımcı olabilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Şükrü Tunar, Klarnet, Makam, Türk Müziği.

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the perception of musical scale degrees in the solo performances of Şükrü Tunar, a prominent clarinet artist in Turkish Music. Tunar's musical language and understanding are clearly demonstrated in his solo performances in the form of "taksim" and "zeybek". In this study, analyses will be conducted on 11 sound recordings that we have at hand.

The main objective of the study is to analyze the tonal emphases in the "makams" (musical scales) used by Tunar, thereby determining his use of scale degrees and the characteristics of these "makams". The



detection of these tonal emphases can be considered as a kind of fingerprinting, revealing Tunar's unique use of scale degrees.

The universe of the study includes all solo performances of Şükrü Tunar, while the sample consists of 11 sound recordings performed solo in the forms of "taksim" and "zeybek" that we have at hand.

In the study, tonal analysis will be performed using signal processing methods with the MakamBox software. The tonal emphases obtained as a result of these analyses will be compared with the tonal data of the "makams" predominantly used in the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Sound System.

This study is important in contributing to a better understanding of Turkish Music and enriching the information and materials to be used in music education. Furthermore, understanding Tunar's use of musical scale degrees in detail may enable a greater appreciation of his artistic expression and technical proficiency.

At the end of the study, a detailed analysis of Şükrü Tunar's perception of musical scale degrees and the tonal emphases of the "makams" he used is expected to be reached. These analyses will constitute an important resource for better understanding Tunar's musical language and techniques. In addition, comparing the obtained data with the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek Sound System may help understand the similarities and differences between these two systems.

**Keywords:** Şükrü Tunar, Clarinet, Maqam, Turkish Music.



## TÜRKİYE'DE MENTAL SAĞLIĞIN BELİRLEYİCİLERİNİN LOGİT MODEL İLE İNCELENMESİ

### EXPLORING DETERMINANTS OF MENTAL HEALTH IN TURKEY BY LOGIT MODEL

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#### ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Türkiye'de mental sağlığı etkileyen bireysel, toplumsal ve bağlamsal unsurları belirlemektir. Mental sağlığın belirleyicilerini araştırmaya yönelik çalışmalar, kötü ruh sağlığının önemli ekonomik maliyeti nedeniyle dünya çapında yaygın hale gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye Sağlık Araştırması (TSA) 2019 dalgasından elde edilen veriler kullanılmıştır. Bu ankette, bağımlı değişken olarak kabul edilen mental sağlığı değerlendirmek için Hasta Sağlığı Anketi (PHQ-8) kullanılmıştır. TSA, Türkiye'nin çeşitli bölgelerinden hane halklarını içeren tabakalı bir örnekleme stratejisi kullanmaktadır. 2019 dalgası 15 yaş ve üzeri kişilerden oluşmakta ve örneklem büyüklüğü 16030 kişidir. Çalışmada logit modeli, açıklayıcı değişken kümesine dayalı olarak ikili sonuçların olasılığını tahminlemek için kullanılmıştır. Bulgular, bir kişinin genel sağlığının iyi olması durumunda, iyi bir ruh sağlığına sahip olarak sınıflandırılma olasılığının arttığını doğrulamaktadır. Sonuçlar, düşük düzeyde sağlık sorununa sahip olmanın, erkek olmanın, komşulardan kolay destek almanın, sigara içmemenin ve alkol kullanmamanın ruh sağlığının iyi olması üzerinde olumlu etkisi olduğunu göstermektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Mental sağlık, Logit model, Türkiye Sağlık Araştırması Anketi

#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to identify the individual, societal, and contextual elements that influence mental health in Turkey. The study of exploring the determinants of mental health is gaining popularity across the globe, owing to the significant economic cost of poor mental health. This study makes use of data from the Turkish Health Survey (THS) 2019 wave. In this survey, the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ - 8) was used to assess mental health, which is considered to be the dependent/outcome variable. The THS employs a stratified sampling strategy that includes households from various regions around Turkey. The 2019 wave consists of people over the age of 15, and the sample size is 16030 people. The





Logit model was used to estimate the probability of binary results based on an independent variable set. The findings confirm that if the overall health of a person is good, the likelihood of being classified as having good mental health increases. The results suggest that having a low level of health problems, being male, easily accessing support from neighbors, being a non-smoker, and not drinking alcohol all have a positive impact on having good mental health.

**Keywords:** Mental health, Logit model, Turkey Health Survey



## 2018 SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ COĞRAFYA OKURYAZARLIĞI BAKIMINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

### EVALUATION OF 2018 SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM IN TERMS OF GEOGRAPHIC LITERACY

*“Coğrafyayı ve coğrafyasını iyi bilen bir millet, şüphesiz ondan faydalanmasını ve onu korumasını da bilir”*

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#### ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı 2018 sosyal bilgiler dersi öğretim programının coğrafya okuryazarlığı bakımından değerlendirilmesidir. Elde edilen bulgularla 2018 Sosyal Bilgiler Dersi Öğretim Programında coğrafya okuryazarlığı becerisinin hangi öğrenme alanlarında ve sınıf düzeylerinde nasıl yer aldığı ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda 2018 sosyal bilgiler dersi öğretim programında coğrafya okuryazarlığı becerisini kapsayan öğrenme alanları ve kazanımlar olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırma kapsamında yapılan incelemede coğrafya okuryazarlığı ile ilgili öğrenme alanları tüm sınıf düzeylerinde İnsanlar, yerler ve çevreler ile üretim, dağıtım ve tüketim öğrenme alanlarında; kazanımlar bakımından ise 8 kazanımla 4. Sınıflar düzeyinde, 5 kazanımla 5. Sınıf ve 3'er kazanımla 6 ve 7. Sınıf düzeylerinde yer verildiği görülmüştür. Araştırma sonucunda sosyal bilgiler dersi 2018 öğretim programında yer alan coğrafya okuryazarlığı ile ilgili kazanımların nitelik ve nicelik olarak yeterli düzeyde olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Sosyal bilgiler dersi 2018 öğretim programında tüm sınıf düzeylerinde yer alan 131 kazanımdan 34 kazanımın coğrafya okuryazarlığı ile ilgili olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ülkemizde bu konuyla ilgili bilimsel çalışmaların yeterli düzeyde olmadığı ve bu konuda daha fazla çalışmanın yapılmasının gerekliliği de dikkat çekici bir unsur olarak görülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sosyal bilgiler öğretim Programı, coğrafya, coğrafya okuryazarlığı.

#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the 2018 Social Studies Course Curriculum in terms of geographic literacy. With the findings obtained, it was tried to reveal in which learning areas and class levels the geographic literacy skill took place in the 2018 Social Studies Curriculum. In this study, document analysis technique, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. As a result of the research, it is seen that there are learning areas and acquisitions covering geographic literacy skills in the 2018 Social Studies Course Curriculum. In the study conducted within the scope of the research, learning areas related to geography literacy were found in the learning areas of "people, places and environments" and "production, distribution and consumption". In terms of learning outcomes, it is seen that 8 acquisitions are at the 4th Grade level, with 5 acquisitions at the 5th Grade and 3 acquisitions at the 6th and 7th Grade levels. As a result of the research, it was concluded that the acquisitions related to geographic literacy in the 2018 curriculum of the Social Studies Course are at a sufficient level in terms of quality and quantity. It has been determined that 34 acquisitions out of 131 acquisitions at all grade levels in the 2018 curriculum of the Social Studies Course are related to geography literacy. It is seen as a remarkable element that scientific studies on this subject are not sufficient in our country and that more studies are needed on this subject.

**Keywords:** Social studies curriculum, geography, geographic literacy.



## TUZLA'DA (İSTANBUL) SANAYİNİN GÜNCEL YAPISI: TARİHSEL SÜREÇ VE YENİ EĞİLİMLER

### CURRENT STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY İN TUZLA (İSTANBUL): HISTORICAL PROCESS AND NEW TRENDS

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#### ÖZET

İstanbul, birbirinden gelişmişlik açısından farklılaşan 39 ilçeye sahiptir. Avrupa ve Anadolu Yakası olarak tarif edildiği şekilde bu ilçeler fonksiyonel ve gelişmişlik açısından birbirinden farklı özelliklere sahiptir. Tuzla İstanbul'un yakın yıllara kadar nüfus açısından kalabalık olmayan ilçeleri arasındadır. Yerleşmenin gelişimi M.Ö. 6000'li yıllara kadar uzanmaktadır. Ara bir durak olarak Osmanlı'da da gelişimini sürdüren yerleşmedeki asıl gelişim Cumhuriyet sonrasında rastlamaktadır. 1950'li yıllardan sonra D-100 Karayolu (E-5) boyunca sanayi tesisleri yer seçim tercihi yapmıştır. Diğer taraftan ise özellikle kıyıya yakın alanlarda ise sayfiye yerleşmesi olarak balıkçılık başta olmak üzere farklı fonksiyonel kullanımların etkisi ikili bir gelişim yapısının oluşmasını beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu çalışmada Tuzla'da 1950'li yıllardan sonraki gelişimde etkisini göstermiş sanayi tesislerinin güncel durumu ele alınıp araştırılmıştır. Özellikle Paşabahçe Şişecam Fabrikası, tarihi Jeep fabrikası gibi üretim tesislerinin güncel durumları sorgulanmıştır. Tuzla Belediyesi'nden edinilen güncel planlar çalışmanın saha araştırma süreciyle birleştirilerek güncel eğilimler tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular Tuzla'da sanayinin 2000'li yıllardan sonra etkisini azalttığını, buna karşılık Gebze'ye (Kocaeli) yakın alanlarda büyük ölçekli üretime devam eden tesislerin mevcudiyetini koruduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca sanayinin ilçe düzeyindeki dağılışımda ise mevcudiyetini korumaktadır. İdari açıdan Aydınlı, Orhanlı aksını kapsayan kuzeydeki mahallelerde sanayinin baskın rolü Organize Sanayi Bölgeleriyle karakterize olmaktadır. Buna karşılık geçmişte sayfiye yeri olma özelliği gösteren sahile yakın mahallelerde ise konut fonksiyonu tamamen baskın hale gelmiştir. Neticede Tuzla sanayinin yer seçimi ve gelişimi açısından ikili bir görünüme sahiptir. D-100 Karayolu (E-5) güneyi konut fonksiyonunun baskın olduğu bir görünümde. Bu alanlardaki sanayi faaliyetleri tekil fabrika üretimleriyle sınırlıdır. Buna karşılık karayolunun kuzeyine doğru gidildikçe sanayinin etki düzeyi artmaktadır. Üretim tesisleri bu alanlarda yer seçim tercihi olarak OSB içinde yer almaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Tuzla, Sanayi, Yer Seçimi.

#### ABSTRACT

Istanbul has 39 districts that differ from each other in terms of development. As described as the European and Anatolian Sides, these districts have different characteristics from each other in terms of functionality and development. Tuzla is among the districts of Istanbul that were not crowded in terms of population until recently. The development of the settlement It dates back to the 6000s. The real development in the settlement, which continued its development in the Ottoman Empire as an intermediate stop, coincides with the post-Republican period. After the 1950s, industrial facilities preferred location along the D-100 Highway (E-5). On the other hand, the effect of different functional uses, especially fishing, as a summer resort settlement, especially in areas close to the coast, brought about the formation of a dual development structure. In this study, the current situation of the industrial facilities that had an impact on the development after the 1950s in Tuzla was discussed and investigated. In particular, the current status of production facilities such as the Paşabahçe Şişecam Factory and the historical Jeep factory were questioned. The current plans obtained from Tuzla Municipality were combined with the field research process of the study and current trends were tried to be determined. The findings show that the industry in Tuzla has reduced its influence after the 2000s, while the facilities



that continue large-scale production in areas close to Gebze (Kocaeli) maintain their existence. In addition, it maintains its presence in the distribution of the industry at the district level. Administratively, the dominant role of industry in the northern neighborhoods covering Aydınlı and Orhanlı axis is characterized by Organized Industrial Zones. On the other hand, in the neighborhoods close to the coast, which used to be summer resorts in the past, the housing function has become completely dominant. As a result, Tuzla has a dual view in terms of site selection and development of the industry. The south of the D-100 Highway (E-5) has an appearance where the residential function is dominant. Industrial activities in these areas are limited to single factory productions. On the other hand, as you go to the north of the highway, the level of influence of the industry increases. Production facilities are located within the OIZ as a choice of location in these areas.

**Keywords:** Tuzla, Industry, Site Selection.



## VAN GOGH'UN RUHSAL DURUMUNUN SANATTAKİ YANSIMASI THE REFLECTION OF VAN GOGH'S SPIRITUAL STATE IN ART

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### ÖZET

Van Gogh'un sıra dışı hayatı, yaratıcı güçlerle dolu eserleri ve sıra dışı kişiliği, sanat tarihinde derin anlamlar taşıyabilecek izler bırakmış ve adeta resimle özdeşleşmiştir. Van Gogh, hayatını sanatına bu kadar içten yansıtan ender ressamardan birisidir. O, yaşamı boyunca tek bir resimini satmış, tüm hayatını yoksullukla boğuşarak geçirmiştir. Sanatçı Van Gogh hayatını bir uçurumun kenarında, ruhsal gelgitler arasında, ruhsal tuzaklarının çıkmazına saplanmış olarak yaşamıştır. Hayatı pamuk ipliğine bağlı bir hayat olsa da sanatla büyülenmiş bir dünyaya girme ve sanatta kendine yer edinme arzusunu hep içinde taşımıştır. Resimlerindeki konu çeşitliliği oldukça zengin olmakla birlikte sanatçı özellikle; yoksulların yaşam mücadelesi, çıplak doğa, natüromortlar, portreler, gece manzaraları, gece kahveleri ve genelevler gibi konuları işlemekten yana bir tavır takınmıştır. Sanatçının resimlerinde ve sonrasında benimsediği anlayışta önemli olan, ele aldığı konuların çeşitliliği değil, ruh hallerinin resimlerine yansımalarıdır. Bu anlamda sanatçının resimlerinde ruhsal yaratımlar dikkat çekmiştir. Barbizon okulu ve Empresyonist sanatçılar gibi açık havada çalışan Van Gogh, gerçeği olduğu gibi değil, kendi yorumuyla sentezlemiş ve ifade etmiştir. Van Gogh'un çelişkili yaşam tarzı, sanatının yönünü belirlemede önemli rol oynamıştır. Resimlerinde kullandığı şiddetli fırça darbeleri, dayanılmaz yalnızlığını ve saplantılı tutkusunu ifade ediyor gibidir. Keskin ve sancılı ruh hali, hayatın yükünü taşıyamaz hale gelmesi, içine düştüğü çaresizlik bir çığlığa yol açmış, içindeki şiddet aleyhine dönmüştür. Özellikle sağ kulağının bir kısmını kesmesi, bitmeyen depresyonunun kontrol edilemeyen bir sonucudur. Çaresiz hastalığı, onun bitmeyen çalışma aşkını ortadan kaldırmamış, aksine çalışmalarının ivme kazanmasına neden olmuştur. Van Gogh, resimlerini saldırgan bir psikoloji ile tamamlamıştır. Hayatının son döneminde yaptığı "Buğday Tarlası ve Kuzgunlar" adlı eseri, onun ruhsal durumunun sanatta somutlaştığının önemli bir kanıtıdır. Sanat tarihinde önemli bir imaj haline gelen Van Gogh'un izleri silinmez bir etki yaratmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Van Gogh, Sanat, Ruhsallık, Dışavurum.

### ABSTRACT

Van Gogh's extraordinary life, works full of creative powers and his extraordinary personality have left traces that can have deep meanings in the history of art and are almost identified with painting. Van Gogh is one of the rare painters who reflects his life so sincerely in his art. He sold only one painting in his lifetime and spent his whole life struggling with poverty. Artist Van Gogh has lived his life on the edge of a cliff, amid spiritual tides, stuck in the stalemate of his spiritual traps. Even though his life is a life that hangs by a thread, he always had the desire to enter a world fascinated with art and to find a place for himself in art. Although the variety of subjects in his paintings is quite rich, the artist especially; He took a stand in favor of dealing with subjects such as the struggle for survival of the poor, naked nature, still lifes, portraits, night landscapes, night cafes and brothels. What is important in the understanding adopted by the artist in his paintings and afterwards is not the diversity of the subjects he





deals with, but the reflection of his moods on his paintings. In this sense, spiritual creations attracted attention in the paintings of the artist. Working outdoors like the Barbizon school and Impressionist artists, Van Gogh synthesized and expressed reality not as it is, but with his own interpretation. Van Gogh's contradictory lifestyle played an important role in determining the direction of his art. The violent brushstrokes he uses in his paintings seem to express his unbearable loneliness and obsessive passion. His sharp and painful mood, his inability to carry the burden of life, the despair he fell into caused a frenzy, and the violence inside him turned against him. Especially the fact that he cut off part of his right ear is an uncontrollable result of his unending depression. His helpless illness did not take away his unending love of work, on the contrary, it accelerated his work. Van Gogh completed his paintings with an aggressive psychology. The work "Wheat Field and Ravens", which he made in the last period of his life, is an important proof that his mental state was embodied in art. The traces of Van Gogh, which has become an important image in the history of art, have created an indelible effect.

**Keywords:** Van Gogh, Art, Spirituality, Expression.



## YENİ KAMU YÖNETİMİ “GERÇEKTEN YENİ Mİ?” THE NEW PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION “IS IT REALLY NEW?”

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### ÖZET

1970’li yıllarla birlikte birçok devlet küreselleşmenin de etkisiyle ekonomide neoliberal politika benimseyerek yönetimde idari reform yapma yoluna gitmiştir. Yapılan idari reformlar sonucunda ise klasik kamu yönetimindeki mevcut düzen değiştirilerek yerine yeni ilkeler getirilmiştir. Refah devlet anlayışının yükseldiği bu dönemde gerçekleştirilen idari reformlar neticesinde geleneksel işleve sahip klasik kamu yönetiminin artık işe yaramadığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu durum özel sektörün sahip olduğu birtakım özelliklerin yönetimde kamu sektörüne transferini gündeme getirmiştir ve “New Public Management” kavramı ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu yeni paradigma değişimi eski ve geleneksel yönetim anlayışına sıkı sıkıya bağlı olanlar tarafından klasik yaklaşımdaki birçok noktaya dokunarak “yeni kamu yönetimi gerçekten yeni mi?” sorusunun sorulmasına neden olmuştur. Bu anlamda çalışma geleneksel kamu yönetimi anlayışının yeni kamu yönetimine yönelttiği “gerçekten yeni mi?” sorusunun cevaplarını aramaktadır. Klasik kamu yönetiminin aksine merkezine etkinlik ve verimliliği alan, yönetim anlayışında kontrolü sınırlandıran yeni kamu yönetimi gerçekten yeni olduğunu sahip olduğu özelliklerle kanıtlamıştır. Hizmetlerin bürokrasiye boğulmadan ivedilikle sunulması, karar alma sürecinde hâkim olan şeffaflık ve hesap verebilirlik ile girişimci ruhun canlı tutulduğu rekabetçi bir ekonomik sistem çerçevesinde çalışmak yeni kamu yönetiminin özellikleri arasındadır. Yeni kamu yönetimi veya yeni kamu işletmeciliği anlayışı ile özel sektör uygulamaları kamuya aktarılacak istenmiş ve böylece yönetimde eskisinden daha etkin ve verimli sonuçların alınması hedeflenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Klasik Kamu Yönetimi, Yeni Kamu Yönetimi, Yeni Kamu İşletmeciliği, Hesap Verebilirlik, Etkinlik, Verimlilik, Şeffaflık.

### ABSTRACT

In the 1970s, many states have adopted neoliberal policies in the economy under the influence of globalization and have taken the path of administrative reform in their administration. As a result of the administrative reforms carried out, the existing order in classical public administration was changed and new principles were introduced in its place. As a result of the administrative reforms carried out during this period, when the understanding of the welfare state increased, it was concluded that the classical public administration with a traditional function no longer works. This situation has brought the transfer of some features of the private sector to the public sector in management to the agenda, and the concept called “New Public Management” has emerged. This new paradigm shift has been made by those who adhere closely to the old and traditional management approach by touching on many points in the classic approach “is the new public administration really new?” it caused the question to be asked. In this sense, the study focuses on the traditional understanding of public administration towards the new public administration “is it really new?” he is looking for answers to his question. Unlike the classical public administration, the new public administration, which takes efficiency and efficiency to its center and limits control in the understanding of management, has proved that it is really new with the features it has. Providing services urgently without drowning in bureaucracy, working within the framework of a competitive economic system in which the entrepreneurial spirit is kept alive with the principles of transparency and accountability prevailing in the Decisional process are among the features of the new public administration. With the new public administration or new public management approach, it was



desired to transfer private sector practices to the public and thus it was aimed to get more effective and efficient results in management than before.

**Keywords:** Classical Public Administration, New Public Administration, New Public Administration, Accountability, Efficiency, Efficiency, Transparency.



**ANNE ÖZ YETERLİLİK ALGISI İLE İLGİLİ LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ**  
**EXAMINATION OF GRADUATE THESIS RELATED TO THE PERCEPTION OF**  
**MOTHER SELF-EFFICIENCY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The concept of “self-efficacy”, which emerged from Bandura's social cognitive theory in the United States towards the end of the 1970s, is expressed as individuals' beliefs that they can successfully terminate their responsibilities for a specific purpose. In other words, it is the individual's awareness of his/her existing potential, discovering and planning the solution ways that will improve his/her potential in achieving success, organising by using the right organising strategies, evaluating the difficulties encountered in the process as gains and being motivated, and having self-confidence to be able to achieve all these. In this sense, individuals should have a sense of self-efficacy regarding the different roles they undertake in their lives. One of these roles is parenting. The concept of parental self-efficacy is defined as parents' self-belief in raising children. Parents, who have an undeniable place in children's lives, leave permanent traces on them with their parenting practices. Based on the importance of the subject in the individual's life, this study was designed to examine the postgraduate theses conducted in Turkey on the concept of "maternal self-efficacy" in terms of various qualities. In the study designed in qualitative design, postgraduate theses registered in the YÖK National Thesis database, accessible in digital environment, obtained without any year, field, etc. constraint were used as data sources. Descriptive content analysis was used to analyse the data of the study conducted by document analysis method. The related studies were analysed with a thesis review form that includes various criteria (imprint information, subject, method, data analysis techniques, etc.) determined by the researchers, and the results were classified. The results obtained were discussed in line with the information in the literature.

**Keywords:** Self-efficacy, parent, mother, content analysis.

**ÖZET**

1970'li yılların sonuna doğru Amerika'da, Bandura'nın sosyal bilişsel kuramından hareketle ortaya çıkan “öz yeterlilik” kavramı, bireylerin belirli bir amaca dönük sorumluluklarını, başarı bir şekilde sonlandırabileceğine dair inançları olarak ifade edilmektedir. Yani bireyin, var olan potansiyelinin farkında olması, başarıya ulaşmada potansiyelini geliştirecek çözüm yollarını keşfetmesi, planlaması, doğru örgütlenme stratejilerini kullanarak organize olması, süreçte karşısına çıkan zorlukları kazanım olarak değerlendirip güdülenmesi ve tüm bunları gerçekleştirbilmesi için kendine güven duymasındır. Bu anlamda bireylerin yaşamlarında üstlendikleri farklı rollere ilişkin, öz yeterlilik duygusuna sahip olmaları gerekmektedir. Bahsedilen rollerden biri de ebeveynliktir. Ebeveyn öz yeterliliği kavramı,



anne-babanın çocuk yetiştirmeye yönelik, kendine olan inancı şeklinde tanımlanır. Çocukların hayatında yadsınamaz bir yeri olan ebeveynler, ebeveynlik pratikleriyle onlar üzerinde kalıcı izler bırakmaktadır. Konunun birey yaşamındaki öneminden hareketle, bu araştırma, Türkiye’de yapılan ve “anne öz yeterlilik” kavramını konu edinen lisansüstü tezleri, çeşitli nitelikleri bakımından incelemek amacıyla tasarlanmıştır. Nitel desende tasarlanan çalışmada, YÖK Ulusal Tez veri tabanına kayıtlı, dijital ortamda ulaşılabilen, herhangi bir yıl, alan vs. kısıtı uygulanmadan elde edilen lisansüstü tezler veri kaynağı olarak kullanılmıştır. Doküman incelemesi yöntemiyle yürütülen çalışmanın, verilerinin analiz edilmesinde betimsel içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. İlgili çalışmalar, araştırmacılar tarafından belirlenen çeşitli kriterleri (künye bilgileri, konu, yöntem, veri analizi teknikleri vb.) içeren, tez inceleme formu ile irdelenerek, sonuçlar tasnif edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, alan yazında yer alan bilgiler doğrultusunda tartışılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Öz yeterlilik, ebeveyn, anne, içerik analizi.





## GÖRME ENGELLİ SPORCULARDA PROPRİOSEPTİF DUYU PROPRIOCEPTIVE SENSE IN VISUALLY IMPAIRED ATHLETES

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### ÖZET

Görme engelli sporcular, spor faaliyetlerini yerine getirirken bedenlerini kontrol etmede farklı zorluklarla karşılaşabilir. Proprioseptif duyu sistemi ise, bedenin konumunu ve hareketlerini algılama ve kontrol etme yeteneğini sağlayan önemli bir sistemdir. Bu yüzden çalışmanın amacı, görme engelli sporcular için proprioseptif duyu sisteminin önemini ve etkilerini ele almak ve literatürde bu konuda yapılan çalışmalardan alıntılar vermektir. Araştırmanın yöntemi olarak sistematik derleme tekniği belirlenerek Web of Science ve Google Scholar veri tabanlarındaki çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Proprioseptif duyu sisteminin görme engelli sporcular için denge, koordinasyon ve hareket kontrolü gibi temel fonksiyonları üzerine yapılan sonuçların değerlendirilmiş ve raporlanmıştır. Bu konuyla ilgili olarak, özellikle spor performansı ve rehabilitasyon süreçleri üzerine yapılan çalışmalar mevcuttur. . Bulgulara göre proprioseptif duyu sisteminin sağlıklı bir şekilde işlemesi, spor performansı üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olabilir. Görme engelli sporcular için ise bu sistem, bedenin konumunu ve hareketlerini daha hassas bir şekilde algılamada kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Proprioseptif duyu sisteminin geliştirilmesi, görme engelli sporcuların spor becerilerini ve performansını artırabilir. Ayrıca Görme engelli sporcular için proprioseptif duyu sistemi, rehabilitasyon süreçlerinde de önemlidir. Yaralanma sonrası veya cerrahi müdahale sonrası proprioseptif duyu sisteminin iyileştirilmesi, hareketin tekrar kazanılması ve spor aktivitelerine dönüş için önemlidir. Bu konuda yapılan çalışmalar, proprioseptif egzersizlerin ve terapilerin görme engelli sporcuların rehabilitasyonunda etkili olabileceğini göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak görme engelli sporcular için proprioseptif duyu sistemi, spor performansını etkileyen önemli bir faktördür. Proprioseptif duyu sisteminin işlevinin anlaşılması ve geliştirilmesi, görme engelli sporcuların spor aktivitelerinde daha iyi performans göstermelerine ve rehabilitasyon süreçlerinde daha iyi sonuçlar elde etmelerine yardımcı olabilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Görme Engelli, Sporcu, Proprioseptif Duyu

### ABSTRACT

Visually impaired athletes may encounter different difficulties in controlling their bodies while performing sports activities. The proprioceptive sensory system is an important system that provides the ability to perceive and control the position and movements of the body. Therefore, the aim of the study is to discuss the importance and effects of the proprioceptive sensory system for visually impaired athletes and to give citations from studies on this subject in the literature. The systematic compilation technique was determined as the method of the research, and the studies in the Web of Science and Google Scholar databases were examined. The results on the basic functions of the proprioceptive sensory system such as balance, coordination and movement control for visually impaired athletes were evaluated and reported. There are studies on this subject, especially on sports performance and rehabilitation processes. According to the findings, the healthy functioning of the proprioceptive sensory system may have a significant effect on sports performance. For visually impaired athletes, this system



plays a critical role in perceiving the position and movements of the body more precisely. Developing the proprioceptive sensory system can improve the sports skills and performance of visually impaired athletes. In addition, the proprioceptive sensory system for visually impaired athletes is also important in rehabilitation processes. Improving the proprioceptive sensory system after injury or surgery is important for regaining movement and returning to sports activities. Studies on this subject show that proprioceptive exercises and therapies can be effective in the rehabilitation of visually impaired athletes. As a result, proprioceptive sensory system is an important factor affecting sports performance for visually impaired athletes. Understanding and developing the function of the proprioceptive sensory system can help visually impaired athletes perform better in sports activities and achieve better results in rehabilitation processes.

**Keywords:** Visually Impaired, Athlete, Proprioceptive Sense



## SOKAK FIRINI KÜLTÜRÜNÜN KAMUSAL MEKÂN A YANSIMASI: AYDIN-YENİPAZAR REFLECTION OF STREET OVEN CULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SPACE: AYDIN- YENİPAZAR

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### ÖZET

Yenişehir ilçesi Aydın ilinin 42 km güneydoğusunda yer almaktadır. Aydın Yenişehir korunmuş gelenekleri ve gastronomi kültürü ile 2011 yılında Türkiye'nin Cittaslow üyesi kentlerinden biri olmuştur. Gastronomi kültürü ile öne çıkan bu kentin karakteristiğini oluşturan en önemli öğelerden biri de mahalle aralarında bulunan "geleneksel sokak fırınları" dır.

Bu çalışmada Aydın Yenişehir ilçesi sokak fırını kültürü Somut ve Somut Olmayan Kültürel Mirasın Korunması bağlamında incelenmiş, kültürün yöre halkı üzerindeki etkisi ve kamusal mekân oluşturması süreci irdelenmiştir. Çalışmada incelenen sokak fırınlarının bölge halkı için -özellikle kadınlar için- kamusal mekanlara dönüştüğü gözlemlenmiştir.

Günümüzde ilçede bilinen 100'ün üzerinde sokak fırını bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada ilçe merkezindeki Doğu Mahallesi, Batı Mahallesi, Hükümet Mahallesi ve Çarşı Mahallesi'nde yer alan 30 adet sokak fırını; tarihçeleri, tipolojileri ve yapım teknikleri açısından değerlendirilmiştir. İlçe halkından bazı katılımcılar ile gerçekleştirilen sözlü mülakat sonucunda incelenen sokak fırınları; geleneksel sokak fırınları, kara ocaklar ve günümüz sokak fırınları olmak üzere 3 sınıfa ayrılmıştır. Ayrıca olup belirlenen sokak fırınları ilçe haritası üzerinde işaretlenerek bir harita oluşturulmuştur. Günümüzde eskisi kadar aktif kullanılmayan sokak fırınları aslında bu kentin karakterini oluşturan en önemli kültür mekânlarından biridir. Sokak fırınları hem somut hem de somut olmayan kültürel miras bakımından önemli bir öğedir ve mutlaka gelecek nesillere aktarılmalıdır. Edward Shils'in belirttiği gibi "Gelenekler, sahipleri onları temsil etmekten vazgeçtikleri ya da onları benimseyen ve yeniden hayata geçirerek yaygınlaştıranlar artık başka yaşam çizgilerini tercih ettikleri için veya gelenekleri temsil eden yeni kuşaklar başka gelenekler buldukları ya da benimsedikleri standartlara göre daha fazla kabul edilebilir nispeten yeni inançlar buldukları için bağlılarını kaybetmeleri anlamında çürürler." (Shils 2003:113). Bu bağlamda, sokak fırınlarının günlük hayattaki kullanımını artırılarak kültürün yaşatılması sağlanabileceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Aydın Yenişehir, sokak fırını, kamusal mekân

### ABSTRACT

Aydın Yenişehir, with its preserved traditions and gastronomic culture, became one of the Cittaslow member cities of Turkey in 2011. One of the most important elements that make up the characteristic of



this city, which stands out with its gastronomic culture, is the "street ovens" located between the neighborhoods.

In this study, the street oven culture of Aydın Yenipazar district was examined in the context of conservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the effect of culture on the local people and the process of creating public space were examined. It has been observed that the street ovens examined in the study have turned into public spaces for the people of the region, especially for women.

Today, there are over 100 street ovens known in the district. In this study, 30 street ovens located in Doğu Neighbourhood, Batı Neighbourhood, Hükümet Neighbourhood and Çarşı Neighbourhood in the district center; evaluated in terms of their history, typology and construction techniques. Street ovens examined as a result of the interview with some participants from the district; street ovens are divided into 3 classes as traditional street ovens, black ovens and up-to-date street ovens. In addition, a map was created by marking the determined street ovens on the district map. Street ovens, which are not used as actively as they used to be, are actually one of the most important cultural spaces that form the character of this city. Street ovens are an important element of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage and must be passed on to future generations. As Edward Shils states, "Traditions are more acceptable by the standards their holders have given up representing them, or those who have adopted and re-enforced them now prefer other lifelines, or because new generations who represent traditions find or adopt other traditions are relatively new. Beliefs rot in the sense that they lose their adherents because they find it." (Shils 2003:113). In this context, it is thought that the culture can be kept alive by increasing the use of street ovens in daily life.

**Keywords:** Aydın Yenipazar, street oven, public space.



## DETERMINANTS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE BY SYRIAN MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN TURKEY

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### ABSTRACT

Turkey has the largest population of refugees in the world by hosting 3.8 million Syrians under the temporary protection status. This study analyzes the access to health care by Syrian mothers residing in Turkey. To do so, the study uses the 2018 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The 2018 TDHS elicits a detailed set of information about access to health care services during pregnancy and vaccination status of children for the native and Syrian population who were residing in Turkey as of 2018. The analysis of these data show that, on average, Syrian mothers are 2.6 percentage point (pp) less likely to get a prenatal care and 25.2 pp less likely to have at least four doctor visits compared to native mothers, whereas the likelihood of being fully vaccinated is 10.5 pp smaller among Syrian children younger than three years old compared to native peers. Restricting the sample to Syrian mothers, the determinants of access to health care are analyzed in a regression framework. The results show that the likelihood of having a prenatal care, having at least four doctor visits during pregnancy, and having a fully vaccinated child increases with mother and father education. The region of residence and household wealth also affect these health care indicators. However, compared to these regional and wealth characteristics, educational attainment of parents explains a larger fraction of the variation in access to health care among Syrian mothers and children. These findings suggests that parental education can be used as an early warning signal in targeted programs to address mother and child well-being among the refugee population.

**Keywords:** Syrian refugees, prenatal care, vaccination, forced displacement





## İŞ HUKUKUNDA ÜÇLÜ SOSYAL DİYALOG TRIPARTITE SOCIAL DIALOGUE IN LABOUR LAW

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### ÖZET

İş hukukunun ortaya çıkış amacı işçiyi korumak olsa da, bunun gerçekleştirilmesi adına işverenin mahvına yol açabilecek düzenlemelerin yapılması ya da her koşulda işçi lehine yorum ilkesinin sınırsız şekilde uygulanması mümkün değildir. Çünkü iş hukukunun çıkış noktası işçiyi korumak ise de, tüm hukuk alanlarında olduğu gibi bu alanda da nihai amaç “toplum yararı”dır. Sosyal devlet ilkesi doğrultusunda kendisine yüklenen ödevleri yerine getirirken Devlet ülke ekonomisini de göz ardı edemeyecektir. Anayasa m. 65 ile bu durum açıkça ortaya konmuştur. Sonuç olarak Devlet işçiyi koruma ilkesi temelinde ama işveren-işçi menfaat dengesini de gözeterek görevlerini yerine getirirken ve çalışma hayatına yönelik düzenlemeler yapıp politikalar belirlerken, aynı zamanda genel olarak toplum yararını da dikkate alacaktır. Sağlanması zor olan bu hassas denge açısından faydalı olabilecek bir mekanizma ise üçlü sosyal diyalogdur.

“Üçlü sosyal diyalog” ya da “üçlü yapılanma” en kısa şekliyle, “işçi, işveren ve hükümetin istihdama ilişkin konularda karar alma süreçlerine birlikte katılmaları” olarak ifade edilebilmektedir. Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü (ILO) kavramlar dizininde ise, “hükümetin, işverenlerin ve işçilerin (temsilcileri aracılığıyla) ortak sorunlara çözüm bulmak amacıyla, eşitlik ve tam bir bağımsızlık temelinde, kendilerini ifade etmesine imkân sağlayan bir diyalog” olarak tanımlanmıştır.

Üçlü sosyal diyalog, ILO açısından kurucu bir ilke ve temel bir değer olarak kabul edilmektedir. 1919 yılında ILO’nun kurulmasıyla hükümetler, işçiler ve işverenler arasındaki bu üçlü işbirliğinin kapısının açıldığı belirtilir. Üçlü sosyal diyaloga ilişkin ülkemizin de kabul ettiği 144 Sayılı ILO Sözleşmesi mevcuttur. Ayrıca ILO için esas teşkil edilen bu konuda, ulusal düzeyde üçlü sosyal diyalogun gelişmesine yönelik olarak rehber hazırlanmış ve çeşitli girişimlerde bulunulmuştur. Ülkemizde de üçlü sosyal diyalog modeline uygun olarak çeşitli kurullar bulunmaktadır. İşçi ve işveren kuruluşları temsilcileri aracılığıyla bu kurullara katılarak devlet temsilcileri ile birlikte çalışma yaşamı ve koşullarının oluşturulmasında etkili olabilmektedirler.

Çalışmamızda öncelikle üçlü sosyal diyalog kavramının anlamı ve önemi ele alınacak, ayrıca ILO ile ülkemiz bakımından kavramın gelişim sürecine ve bu bağlamda ülkemizde üçlü sosyal diyalog modeline uygun oluşturulmuş kurullara yer verilecektir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** İş Hukukunda Üçlü Sosyal Diyalog, İş Hukukunda Üçlü Yapılanma, Üçlü Sosyal Diyalog (Yapılanma) Modeli

### ABSTRACT

Although the purpose of the emergence of labour law is to protect the employee, it is not possible to make regulations that may lead to the destruction of the employer or to apply the principle of interpretation in favour of the employee unlimitedly under all circumstances. Because, although the starting point of labour law is to protect the employee, the ultimate goal in this field, as in all areas of law, is the "benefit of society". While fulfilling its duties in line with the principle of social state, the State cannot ignore the national economy. Article 65 of the Constitution clearly sets forth this situation. As a result, while the State fulfils its duties on the basis of the principle of protecting the employee, but also taking into account the balance of employer-employee interests, and while making regulations and





determining policies regarding labour life, it will also take into account the general public interest. A mechanism that may be useful in terms of this delicate balance, which is difficult to achieve, is tripartite social dialogue.

In its shortest form, "tripartite social dialogue" or "tripartite structuring" can be defined as "the joint participation of workers, employers and the government in decision-making processes on employment-related issues". In the International Labour Organization (ILO) Thesaurus, it is defined as "a dialogue that allows the government, employers and workers (through their representatives) to express themselves on the basis of equality and full independence in order to find solutions to common concern".

Tripartite social dialogue is considered a founding principle and a fundamental value for the ILO. In 1919, it is stated that the establishment of the ILO opened the door to this tripartite co-operation between governments, workers and employers. There is ILO Convention No. 144 on tripartite social dialogue, which Turkey has also ratified. In addition, guidelines have been prepared and various initiatives have been taken for the development of tripartite social dialogue at the national level on this issue, which is essential for ILO. In our country, there are various committees in accordance with the tripartite social dialogue model. Workers' and employers' organizations can participate in these committees through their representatives and can be effective in the formation of working life and its conditions together with state representatives.

In our study, firstly, the meaning and importance of the concept of tripartite social dialogue will be discussed, and also the development process of the concept in terms of ILO and our country and in this context, the boards formed in accordance with the tripartite social dialogue model in our country will be included.

**Keywords:** Tripartite Social Dialogue in Labour Law, Tripartite Structuring in Labour Law, Tripartite Social Dialogue (Structuring) Model.



## SOLUTIONS TO COMPLETE CURRENT VIETNAMESE LAWS ABOUT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

Partnership contract is a concept that has appeared in many laws of many countries around the world such as India, Japan, France, USA. In these laws, there are many Chapters including many Articles regulating Partnership Contract contracts. However, in Vietnam in practical and scientific terms, legal research on partnership contracts has so far been modest. A survey of Vietnamese laws and recent studies show that there is almost no theoretical system to comprehensively and fully assess the concept, characteristics and legal nature of partnership contracts; lack of appropriate theoretical framework, which serves as a foundation for research, formulation, enactment of laws and organization of implementation.

In the content of this article, on the basis of legal analysis and comparison on the need to perfect the current Vietnamese law on partnership contracts such as: Requirements set forth in building a socialist rule of law State; meet the requirements of building a market economy, improving competitiveness, creating transparency in investment, business and law enforcement; the requirements placed on the development of the Partnership; orientation to complete the law on partnership contracts; The author has proposed directions to improve the law on partnership contracts

**Keywords:** Partnership contract, partnership, contract



## BANKRUPTCY LAWS FOR INDIVIDUALS IN VIETNAM AND THE DIRECTION OF PERFECTION

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### ABSTRACT

Previously, Vietnam had a self-sufficient economy, people created products to serve themselves for daily life, so there was no phenomenon of exchanging and buying and selling goods. When entering the period of centralized economy, enterprises and cooperatives were established according to decisions and always with the help of the State, so the phenomenon of bankruptcy did not exist at this period. When entering the market economy, there is a phenomenon of bankruptcy when the subjects are not able to compete.

According to the provisions of Clause 2, Article 4 of the 2014 Bankruptcy Law: "Bankruptcy is a situation in which an enterprise or cooperative becomes insolvent and is declared bankrupt by the People's Court." From the above concept, it shows that the Bankruptcy Law in 2014 only applies the Bankruptcy Law to enterprises and cooperatives but has not applied the Bankruptcy Law to individuals. For individuals who "default", the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code 2015 apply.

Within the scope of this article, the author discusses the current legal provisions on bankruptcy, personal bankruptcy, limitations and inadequacies in the law as well as practical issues. Dispute settlement, thereby proposing and proposing to complete the provisions of bankruptcy law in Vietnam

**Keywords:** bankruptcy, personal bankruptcy, debt due, bankruptcy law



## İŞ KAZALARININ SOSYAL SİGORTA VE KAYIP İŞ GÜNÜ MALİYETLERİ PERSPEKTİFİNDE ANALİZİ

### ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS IN TERMS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE AND LOSS OF WORKDAY COSTS PERSPECTIVE

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#### ÖZET

Globalleşmeyle birlikte, sanayileşmenin getirdiği tehlikeler ve riskler, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde giderek artmaktadır. İş kazaları ve meslek hastalıkları sonucunda yaşanan ölüm ve iş göremezlik durumları, iş günü kayıpları ve bunların neden olduğu maddi kayıplar, sadece çalışanlar değil aynı zamanda toplumun tüm kesimlerini ilgilendiren önemli bir konu haline gelmiştir. 2013 yılında yürürlüğe giren 6331 sayılı iş sağlığı ve güvenliği kanunu işyerleri için mevcut riskleri azaltarak hem çalışanların güvenliğini sağlamayı hem de işletmelerin verimliliğini artırmayı hedeflemiştir. Günümüzde işyerleri maliyetleri azaltırken aynı zamanda verimliliği artırmak amacıyla iş kazalarının neden olduğu maddi kayıplar da dikkate alınarak iş sağlığı ve güvenliği konusuna yeterli önem vermeye başlamıştır. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'de 2007-2022 yılları arasında meydana gelen iş kazalarının ve meslek hastalıklarının maliyetleri ele alınmıştır. Hem doğrudan (maddi tazminatlar, sağlık harcamaları vb.) hem de dolaylı (üretim azalması, fazla mesai ücretleri, yeni alınacak çalışanların eğitim giderleri vb.) olarak ortaya çıkan bu maliyetler oldukça ciddi boyutlara ulaşmaktadır. Ülkemizde son 15 yılda meydana gelen iş kazaları ve meslek hastalıkları sayısı oldukça yüksektir. Toplamda 3.473.699 iş kazası gerçekleşmiş ve bunun sonucunda 19.546 çalışan hayatını kaybetmiştir. İş kazalarının ve meslek hastalıklarının neden olduğu ölüm oranları oldukça endişe verici seviyededir. Ayrıca, iş kazaları ve meslek hastalıkları neticesinde kaybedilen iş göremezlik gün sayısı da oldukça yüksektir. 2007-2022 yılları arasında 1.782.597 gün sürekli, 39.276.279 gün geçici olmak üzere toplam 41.048.876 iş göremezlik gün kaybı yaşanmıştır. Mesleki kazalar ve hastalıkların mali boyutları, gelişmiş ülkelerde bile milli gelirlerinin önemli bir bölümünü kaybetmesine neden olmaktadır. Bu durum da ülke ekonomisine ciddi bir yük getirmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** İş Kazası, iş göremezlik, sosyal sigortalar, meslek hastalıkları

#### ABSTRACT

With the globalization, the hazards and risks brought by industrialization have increasingly become a significant issue in developing countries. The deaths and disabilities resulting from occupational accidents and diseases, workday losses, and the financial losses they cause concern not only employees but all segments of society. The Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331, which came into effect in 2013, aims to reduce existing risks for workplaces by ensuring both employee safety and increasing business efficiency. Recently, businesses are starting to give adequate importance to occupational health and safety in order to reduce costs and increase productivity while considering the financial losses caused by work accidents. In this study, the financial costs of work accidents and occupational diseases occurring in Turkey between 2007-2022 were discussed. These costs, which arise directly (compensation payments, health expenditures, etc.) or indirectly (production decrease, overtime payments, the education expenses of newly employed workers, etc.), reach quite serious dimensions. The number of work accidents and occupational diseases that have occurred in our country in the last 15 years is quite high. A total of 3.473.699 work accidents have occurred, and as a result, 19.546 employees lost their lives. The death rates caused by work accidents and occupational diseases are at



alarming levels. In addition, the number of workdays lost due to work accidents and occupational diseases is also very high. Between 2007-2022, a total of 41.048.876 workday losses occurred, consisting of 1.782.597 continuous days and 39.276.279 temporary days. The financial dimensions of occupational accidents and illnesses cause even developed countries to lose a significant portion of their gross domestic product. This situation also imposes a significant burden on the country's economy.

**Keywords:** Occupational Accident, incapacity, social insurance, occupational diseases



## MODERNİST EDEBİYAT ÇEVİRİLERİNDE ÇEVİRMEN DİPNOTLARINI BAĞLAMLAŞTIRMA

### THE CONTEXTUALIZATION OF TRANSLATOR'S FOOTNOTES IN THE TRANSLATION OF MODERNIST LITERATURE

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#### ABSTRACT

Paratexts play significant roles in facilitating intercultural unity during the translation process by serving as non-textual components. While Génette's (1997) studies on the concept of “paratexts” primarily emphasize the introductory function, this study concentrates specifically on footnotes utilized to explain cultural elements and shed light on significant aspects of the text. These footnotes can be added to the text by the translator as well as by the editor, reductor or publisher directly. Within the scope of this study, the focus will be on the footnotes added by the translator, in other words, the translator's notes. This study focuses on the utilization of translator's footnotes in modernist literature and includes an analysis conducted on the theoretical evolution of translator's footnotes subsequent to Génette. With a particular focus on the 2000s, there has been a rise in translations of modernist literature leading to an expansion in the roles played by paratextual elements. As the use of footnotes in translation can vary depending on factors such as paratextuality, intralingual translation and recontextualization, it is important to approach them from multiple perspectives given the diverse nature of their application. The aim of this study is to question the validity of the function attributed to translator's footnotes in Turkish translation studies by focusing on translator's footnotes in the translations of modernist works into Turkish. Through these footnotes, the ideological power of translations and the relationship between the actors involved in the translation process and patrons of translation will be discussed. While questioning the validity of the overall translation strategies of the target text for translator's footnotes, the different functions of these footnotes in the context of Turkey will be discussed.

**Keywords:** paratexts, translator's footnotes, modernist novel.

#### ÖZET

Çeviride yanmetinler, kültürler arası uzlaşım işlevini üstlenen metin dışı unsurlardır. Gerard Génette (1997) tarafından ileri sürülen yanmetin kavramı üzerinden yapılan çalışmalarda metnin tanıtıcı işlevi daha ön plana çıksa da metne ilişkin önemli noktaları aydınlatarak özellikle kültürel öğeler için kullanılan dipnotlar, bu çalışmanın ana odağını oluşturmaktadır. Bu dipnotlar, metne çevirmen tarafından eklenebileceği gibi editör, redaktör ya da doğrudan yayıncı tarafından da eklenebilir. Bu çalışma kapsamında dipnotların çevirmen tarafından eklenenlerine, bir başka deyişle çevirmen notlarına odaklanılacaktır. Çevirmen notları; metin türüne, işlevine, bağlamına, içeriğine, çevirinin amacına, çevirinin erek dizgede planlanan konumuna göre çeşitlilik gösterebilir. Bu çeşitlilik, çevirmen dipnotlarının işlevlerini de birbirinden ayırır. Modernist edebiyat bağlamında kullanılan çevirmen dipnotlarına odaklanılan bu çalışmada, öncelikle çevirmen notlarının Génette'den sonraki dönemde gelişimi ele alınacaktır. Özellikle 2000'li yıllarla beraber modernist eserlerin çevirilerinde yaşanan artış, yanmetinlerin işlevlerinin de çeşitlilik kazanmasıyla sonuçlanır. Bu çeşitlilik, çevirmen notlarının sadece yanmetinsellik bağlamında değil, diliçi çeviri ve yeniden bağlamlaştırma bağamlarında da ele alınması sonucunda dipnotların farklı bakış açılarından ele alınmasını gerekli kılar. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkçeye yapılan modernist eser çevirilerinde çevirmen dipnotlarının metinleri erek dizgede konumlandırma noktasındaki işlevine odaklanarak Türkçe çeviribilim araştırmalarında çevirmen dipnotlarına yüklenen işlevin geçerliliğini sorgulamaktır. Bu dipnotlar üzerinden çevirilerin ideolojik





gücü, çeviri sürecine dahil olan eyleyiciler ve çeviri hamileri arasındaki ilişkiyi de ele alınacaktır. Kuramsal çerçevede üzerinden özellikle erek metinlerin genelinde uygulanan çeviri stratejilerinin, çevirmen dipnotları için geçerliliği sorgulanırken bu unsurların Türkiye bağlamındaki farklı işlevleri tartışılacaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** yanmetin, çevirmen dipnotu, modernist roman.



## ŞUŞA–MİLLİ-MƏNƏVİ İRSİMİZ

### SHUSHA—OUR NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL HERITAGE

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#### XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycan mədəniyyətinin incisi Şuşa, mühüm tarixi-strateji şəhər və bütövlükdə böyük bir mədəniyyət mərkəzidir. Tarixi dövrlərdə bir çox amansız təziqlərə məruz qalan Şuşa, buna baxmayaraq öz əzmkarlığını və özünün milli-mədəni, mənəvi potensialını qoruyub saxlamışdır. Xüsusi memarlıq üslublu tarixi abidələrin, məscidlərin, musiqi məktəbləri, mədəniyyət evləri, hamamlar, muzeylər, kitabxanalar və neçə-neçə nadir sənət incilərinin məkanı olan bu tarixi şəhər bütövlükdə Azərbaycan mədəniyyətinin özəyini təşkil edir. Maddi olaraq bilinən bu sərvətlərlə yanaşı, Şuşa həmçinin mənəvi sərvətlərin banisi olan şəhərdir. Azərbaycan və dünya musiqisinə böyük töhvə vermiş Üzeyir bəy Hacıbəyov, Xan qızı Natəvan, musiqiçi və rəssam Mir Möhsün Nəvvab, Bülbül və digər neçə-neçə dahilər məhz, Şuşa mühitində yetişmişdilər. Qafqazda yeganə şərqi musiqi alətləri fabriki yalnız Şuşada olmuşdur. 1992-ci il mayın 8-də böyük mədəniyyət mərkəzi Şuşa erməni vandalları tərəfindən işğal olundu. İşğal nəticəsində Şuşa böyük insan itkisi ilə yanaşı, maddi-mənəvi itkilərə də məruz qaldı. Erməni qəsbkarları şəhərin bir çox tarixi məkanlarını qarət edib talan etdilər. Bu talançılıq, vandallıq, təkcə Azərbaycan mədəniyyətinə deyil, həm də dünya mədəni irsinə qarşı törədilən bir cinayətdir. Erməni vandalları hətta heykəlləri güllələdilər. Beləki, Xan qızı Natəvanın, Üzeyir bəy Hacıbəyovun, Bülbülün heykəllərini güllələyərək İrəvana, ondan sonra isə Gürcüstana apardılar. Gürcüstanda Yaşayan Azərbaycanlıların məlumatına əsasən heykəllər aşkarlanmış, Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin səyi ilə 1993- cü ildə Bakı şəhərinə gətirilmişdir. 8 noyabr 2020-ci ildə Azərbaycan Ordusunun şücaəti və Ali baş Komandan İlham Əliyevin böyük siyasi səyi ilə Şuşa erməni vandallarından azad olundu. Maddi-mənəvi sərvətimiz olan güllələnmiş heykəllər Cənab Prezidentin təşəbbüsü ilə öz doğma şəhərinə qaytarılaraq əvvəlki yerlərinə qoyuldu. Lakin bütün bunlara baxmayaraq ermənilər maddi-mədəni abidələrin məskəni olan Şuşada tarixin izlərini silə bilmədilər. Şuşanın simvolu, "Cıdır Düzü", tarixi məhəllələr, Şuşanın Qala divarları, özünə məxsus daş küçələri, "Xarı bülbül"-ü bu gün də maddi, milli-mənəvi dəyər kimi Şuşanı- Azərbaycanın mədəniyyət mərkəzi, sərvəti kimi dünyaya tanıtdırır. Şuşada keçirilən ən-ənəvi "Xarı Bülbül" festivalı bərpa olundu. "Azərbaycan Musiqisinin beşiyi", "Şərqi Konservatoriyası" adlandırılan Şuşa Azərbaycan tarixində xüsusi strateji şəhər, mənəvi və milli-mədəni mərkəzdir.

**Açar sözlər:** Azərbaycan, Şuşa, Cıdır Düzü, "Xarı Bülbül", mədəniyyət.

#### ABSTRACT

Shusha, the pearl of Azerbaijani culture, is an important historical and strategic city and a great cultural center. Shusha, which has been subjected to many cruel pressures in historical periods, nevertheless maintained its determination and its national-cultural and spiritual potential. This historical city, which is a place of historical monuments with special architectural style, mosques, music schools, houses of culture, baths, museums, libraries and several rare pearls of art is the core of Azerbaijani culture as a whole. In addition to these materially known riches, Shusha is also a city that is the founder of spiritual riches. Uzeyir bey Hajibeyov, Khan gizi Natavan, musician and artist Mir Mohsun Navvab, Bulbul and several other geniuses who made a great contribution to Azerbaijani and world music grew up in Shusha. The only factory of oriental musical instruments in the Caucasus was only in Shusha. On May 8, 1992, the great cultural center Shusha was occupied by Armenian vandals. As a result of the occupation, Shusha suffered not only great human losses, but also material and moral losses. Armenian invaders



looted many historical sites of the city. This looting and vandalism is a crime committed not only against the Azerbaijani culture, but also against the world cultural heritage. Armenian vandals even shot the statues. Thus, the statues of Khan gizi Natavan, Uzeyir Bey Hajibeyov, Bulbul were shot and taken to Yerevan, and then to Georgia. According to Azerbaijanis living in Georgia, the statues were discovered and brought to Baku in 1993 by the efforts of National Leader Heydar Aliyev. On November 8, 2020, Shusha was liberated from Armenian vandals due to the bravery of the Azerbaijani Army and the great political efforts of Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev. At the initiative of Mr. President, the shot statues, which are our material and spiritual wealth, were returned to their hometowns and put in their previous places. However, despite all this, the Armenians could not erase the traces of history in Shusha, the home of material and cultural monuments. The symbol of Shusha, the Jidir Duzu (Horse Plain), historical neighborhoods, Shusha Fortress walls, its own stone streets, Khari Bulbul (Foreign Nightingale) today introduces Shusha as a material, national and spiritual value to the world as a cultural center and wealth of Azerbaijan. The traditional "Foreign Nightingale" festival held in Shusha has been restored. Shusha is called the "Cradle of Azerbaijani Music" and "Conservatory of the East" and it is a special strategic city, spiritual and national-cultural center in the history of Azerbaijan.

**Keywords:** Azerbaijan, Shusha, Jidir Duzu, "Khari Bulbul", culture.



## ÇOCUK VE ERGENLERDE BEDEN İMAJININ İNŞASI VE TOPLUMSAL ETKİLERİ THE CONSTRUCTION OF BODY IMAGE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AND ITS SOCIAL IMPACTS

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### ÖZET

Günümüzde bireyler sağlıkları, esenlikleri, bedenleri, yaşamları hakkında her zamankinden daha fazla endişe duymaktadır. Toplum tarafından idealleştirilen fiziksel güzellik arzusunun artışı her yaşta bireyin mükemmel bir beden imajına sahip olabilmek için büyük çaba sarf etmesine yol açabilmektedir. Beden imajı memnuniyetsizliği yaş faktörünün yanı sıra cinsiyet, etnik köken, sosyoekonomik düzey, kilo durumu gibi etkenlere göre değişim gösterebilmektedir. Mükemmel bir beden imajına sahip olmanın temelleri çocukluk ve ergenlik dönemlerinde atılabilmektedir.

Çocuklar ve ergenlerin beden imajı inşasında aileler, akranlar, sosyal çevre, kültürel yapı ve medya başta olmak üzere çeşitli etmenler rol oynamaktadır. Ebeveynlerin olumsuz yeme davranışları, yanlış diyet uygulamaları, çocukların kiloları hakkında olumsuz konuşmaları, alay etmeleri gibi faktörler çocukların beden imajları ile ilgili sorunlar yaşamalarına neden olabilmektedir. Akranlarının onayını almak, itibar kazanmak, akranları tarafından sevilme isteyen çocuklar ve ergenler bedenlerine yönelik çeşitli müdahalelerde bulunabilmektedirler. Akranları tarafından kabul görmeyen beden imajına sahip olanlar dışlanma ve zorbalık gibi sorunlarla karşılaşabilirler.

Günümüzde medya tarafından idealleştirilen zayıf olmaya yönelik baskı, çocuk ve gençleri etkisi altına alan bir başka faktördür. Televizyon, internet, filmler, reklamlar ve sosyal medya içerikleri gerçekçi olmayan fiziksel standartlar ortaya koyarak bunları idealleştirebilmektedir. İdeal beden imajına dayalı olarak ortaya çıkan tüketim kültürü çocukları ve ergenleri etkisi altına alabilmektedir. Medyanın yanı sıra oyuncaklar da özellikle çocukların beden imajı inşasında önemli etkenlerdendir.

Olumsuz bir beden imajı fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlığı kötüleştirilmekte, benlik saygısını ve sosyal ilişkileri azaltabilmekte, sosyal yalıtıma, damgalanmaya, ayrımcılığa ve intihar girişimlerine neden olabilmektedir. Çocuk ve ergenler ideal bir beden imajına sahip olabilmek için diyet, kozmetik işlemler, estetik cerrahi yöntemler gibi uygulamaları tercih edebilmekte, ancak bu uygulamalara ilişkin çeşitli sorunlar yaşayabilmektedirler. Bu nedenle çalışmada beden imajının inşasında rol oynayan etmenler ve toplumsal etkileri sosyolojik bağlamda ele alınarak yol açtığı sorunlara yönelik çeşitli çözüm önerilerinde bulunmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Çocukluk, gençlik, beden imajı, damgalanma, tüketim toplumu, ayrımcılık, sosyal yalıtım.

### ABSTRACT

Today, individuals are more concerned than ever before about their health, well-being, body and life. The increase in the desire for physical beauty idealized by the society may cause individuals of all ages to make great efforts to have a perfect body image. Body image dissatisfaction can vary according to factors such as gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic level, weight status, as well as age. The foundations of having a perfect body image can be laid during childhood and adolescence.

Various factors, especially families, peers, social environment, cultural structure and media, play a role in the body image construction of children and adolescents. Factors such as parents' negative eating behaviors, wrong diet practices, negative talk about their children's weight, and mockery can be effective



in children's body image problems. Children and adolescents who want to get the approval of their peers, gain reputation and be liked by their peers can make various interventions to their bodies. Those who have a body image that is not accepted by their peers may face problems such as exclusion and bullying.

Today, the pressure to be thin, idealized by the media, is another factor that affects children and young people. Television, internet, movies, advertisements and social media content can idealize unrealistic physical standards. Consumption culture that emerges based on ideal body image can affect children and adolescents. In addition to the media, toys are also important factors in the construction of children's body image.

A negative body image can worsen physical and mental health, reduce self-esteem and social relationships, cause social isolation, stigma, discrimination and suicide attempts. Children and adolescents may turn to practices such as diet, cosmetic procedures, aesthetic surgery methods to have an ideal body image. However, these applications can cause various problems. For this reason, in this study, the factors that play a role in the construction of body image and their social effects are discussed in the sociological context and various solutions to the problems they cause are tried to be put forward.

**Keywords:** Childhood, adolescence, body image, stigma, consumer society, discrimination, social isolation.



## İDARENİN ÖZEL ÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ DENETİMİ YETKİSİ THE POWER OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OVER THE PRIVATE EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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### ÖZET

T.C. Anayasası'nın eğitim ve öğrenim hakkı ve ödevi başlıklı 42. maddesi gereğince, eğitim hizmeti devletin gözetim ve denetimi altında yapılır. Özel öğretim kurumlarının bağlı olduğu esaslar ise kanunla düzenlenmek zorundadır. Bu kapsamda 5580 sayılı Özel Öğretim Kurumları Kanunu yürürlüğe girmiştir. İlgili Kanun md. 3'te, özel hukuk kişileri tarafından eğitim hizmetlerinin yürütülebilmesi için idare tarafından kurum açma izninin verilmesi zorunlu kılınmıştır. Özel hukuk kişilerinin ruhsat ile yürüttüğü eğitim hizmetleri üzerinde idarenin kolluk denetimini aşan bir denetim yetkisi olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Bu kapsamda eğitim hizmetlerinin yürütüldüğü binaların fiziki koşulları ve eğitim ve öğretim araç ve gereçlerinin yeterliliği gibi biçimsel denetimin yanı sıra; yürütülen eğitim ve öğretim programlarının anayasal ilkelere ve milli eğitimin temel amaçlarına uygunluğu yönlerinden de içerik denetimi yapılmaktadır. Eğitim hizmetlerini sunan personel ve yöneticilerin görev ve sorumluluklarını yerine getirip getirmediği de denetim yetkisinin kapsamına dahildir. Özel öğretim kurumları üzerinde idarenin denetim yetkisinin kapsamının belirlenebilmesi için eğitim hizmetlerinin yürütülme usul ve esaslarının ortaya konulması ve ilkelerin belirtilmesi gerekmektedir. Nitekim hem doktrin hem de yargı kararlarında, özel hukuk kişileri tarafından yürütülen eğitim hizmetlerinin kamu hizmeti niteliğinde olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Eğitim hizmetlerinin kamu hizmeti ilkelerine uygun yürütülmesi ve özel öğretim kurumlarının kişisel yararları ile kamu yararı arasında bir denge kurulmasının sağlanabilmesi için idarenin denetim yetkisinin hukuki çerçevesinin belirlenmesine ve sorumluluk rejiminin ortaya konulmasına ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Eğitim hakkı, Eğitim hizmetlerinin özel hukuk kişileri tarafından yürütülmesi, İdari denetim, Ruhsat

### ABSTRACT

In accordance with Article 42 of the Constitution of Republic of Turkey, entitled the right and duty to education and training, education services are provided under the supervision and control of the state. The principles on which private education institutions are bound must be regulated by law. In this context, the law no. 5580 on Private Education Institutions entered into force. Related Law article 3, it is obligatory to give permission to open an institution by the administration in order to execute education services by private law persons. It is accepted that the administration has a supervisory authority over the education services carried out with the license which provide by private persons exceeding the control of the law enforcement. In this context, in addition to formal supervision such as the physical conditions of the buildings where education services are provided and the adequacy of education and training tools and equipment; content control is also carried out in terms of the conformity of the education and training programs carried out with the constitutional principles and the main purposes of national education. Whether the personel and managers providing education services fulfill their duties and responsibilities is also included in the scope of the supervisory authority. In order to determine the scope of administrative control over private education institutions, it is necessary to reveal the principles and procedures of providing of education services and to specify the principles. Thus, in both doctrine and judicial decisions, it is accepted that the education services executed by private law persons is also a public service. In order to ensure that education services are provided in accordance with the principles of public service and to balance between the personal benefits of private education institutions and the





public interest, it is necessary to determine the legal framework of the administrative control and to reveal the responsibility regime.

**Keywords:** Right to education, Execution of education services by a private persons, Administrative control, License



## ULUSAL BİLİNCİN OLUŞMASINDA PRİZREN ARNAVUT BİRLİĞİ'NİN TESİRİ THE INFLUENCE OF PRIZREN ALBANIAN LEAGUE IN THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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### ÖZET

Arnavutluk'un özerkliğini sağlamak, birleşik bir Arnavut ulusal devletinin kurulması Prizren Arnavut Birliği'nin üstlendiği büyük bir tarihi görevdi. Arnavut liderler, siyasi saiklerle sadece ilgili güçler tarafından ayakta tutulan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun istikrarsız yapısının her geçen gün daha fazla farkına varıyorlardı. İmparatorluk çökerse, birleşik olmayan bir Arnavutluk'un parçalanacağından korkuyorlardı. Öte yandan, Arnavut halkının birliğinin Osmanlı Devleti çerçevesinde bir süre kalarak sağlanabileceğini düşünüyorlardı. Dolayısıyla, Arnavutların siyasi liderliğinin amacı, Arnavut eyaletlerinin özerkliğiydi. Prizren Arnavut Birliği liderleri için, Arnavutluk'un sonsuza kadar Osmanlı İmparatorluğu altında kalacağı fikri kabul edilemezdi. Arnavutluk'un özerkliğini Arnavut ulusal sorununa nihai bir çözüm olarak değil, geçici bir çözüm, bir basamak taşı, bağımsızlığa giden geçici bir bağlantı olarak tasarladılar. Balkanlar'daki ulusal hareketlerin deneyimini bilen yetenekli politikacılar olarak, Prizren Birliği liderleri bu durumda özerk bir devlet teşkilatı aracılığıyla bağımsızlıklarını kazanan Balkan ülkeleri örneğine atıfta bulundular.

Bu çalışmada Prizren Arnavut Birliği'nin ulusal bilincin yükselişindeki tesirinin siyasi boyutta ele alınması amaçlanmaktadır. Burada ki Prizren Arnavut Birliği, Arnavut devletinin bazı otonomist-idari haklarla Osmanlı İmparatorluğu içinde yer alması veya Arnavutların Osmanlı vesayetinden nihai olarak ayrılması ve Arnavut ulusal devletinin kurulması için hangi siyasi platforma sahipti? Arnavutlar bağımsız bir devlete ne ölçüde hazırды? Arnavut aydınlarının bu konudaki görüşü neydi? Bu soruların belgeler ve diğer kaynaklar istikametinde değerlendirilmesi yapılacaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Osmanlı Devleti, Arnavutlar, Prizren Arnavut Birliği, Arnavut milliyetçiliği.

### ABSTRACT

Ensuring the autonomy of Albania, the establishment of a united Albanian national state was a great historical task undertaken by the Prizren Albanian League. Albanian leaders were becoming more and more aware of the unstable nature of the Ottoman Empire, which was sustained only by the powers concerned with political motives. They feared that if the empire collapsed, an ununited Albania would crumble. On the other hand, they thought that the unity of the Albanian people could be achieved by staying within the framework of the Ottoman Empire for a while. Thus, the aim of the political leadership of the Albanians was the autonomy of the Albanian provinces. For the leaders of the Prizren Albanian League, the idea that Albania would forever remain under the Ottoman Empire was unacceptable. They conceived Albania's autonomy not as a final solution to the Albanian national question, but as a temporary solution, a stepping stone, a temporary link to independence. As talented politicians who knew the experience of the national movements in the Balkans, the leaders of the Prizren League in this case referred to the example of the Balkan countries that gained their independence through an autonomous state organization.

In this study, it is aimed to discuss the effect of the Prizren Albanian Union on the rise of national consciousness in the political dimension. What political platform did the Albanian League of Prizren have for the Albanian state to be included in the Ottoman Empire with some autonomist-administrative rights or for the final separation of the Albanians from the Ottoman tutelage and the establishment of the Albanian national state? To what extent were Albanians ready for an independent state? What was



the opinion of the Albanian intellectuals on this issue? These questions will be evaluated in terms of documents and other resources.

**Keywords:** Ottoman Empire, Albanians, Prizren Albanian League, Albanian nationalism.



## HZ. PEYGAMBER DÖNEMİNDE MÜELLEFE-İ KULÛB MUELLEFE-İ KULÛB IN THE TIME OF MUHAMMED

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### ÖZET

Hiz. Peygamber döneminde gerçekleşen Huneyn Gazvesi'nde önemli miktarda ganimet ele geçirilmiştir. Söz konusu ganimetlerin bir kısmı Hiz. Peygamber tarafından kalpleri İslam'a ısındırılmak üzere Müellefe-i Kulûb adı verilen kişilere dağıtılmıştır. Hiz. Peygamber döneminde Müellefe-i Kulûb'u konu alan çalışmamız, zikri geçen kişilerin tespitini ve Hiz. Peygamber dönemindeki rollerini ortaya çıkarmayı amaçlamaktadır. Ayrıca bu kişilerin sosyal hayatları bir bütün olarak incelenerek Hiz. Peygamber'in Müellefe-i Kulûb'a ganimet verme nedenleri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Araştırmamızda öncelikli başvuru kaynakları tarih, siyer ve tabakât kitapları olmuştur. Bu kitapların yanı sıra hadis ve ensâb türü eserlere de müracaat edilmiştir. Ele aldığımız bu çalışmada tarihi malzemenin imkan verdiği ölçüde Müellefe-i Kulûb kavramı ve oluşumu ile ilgili bilgiler verildikten sonra Hiz. Peygamber döneminde Müellefe-i Kulûb kabul edilen kişilerin kimler olduğu tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Araştırmamız sonucunda kaynaklarda bu isimlerin tespiti noktasında eksik ve farklı bilgilerin yer aldığı görülmektedir. Bununla beraber Hiz. Peygamber'in kalplerini İslam'a ısındırmak üzere Ci'rane'de ganimet verdiği kişiler arasında sadece yeni Müslüman olan Mekkelilerin olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda Müellefe-i Kulûb kabul edilenler arasında Mekke'nin fethinden önce Medine'ye gelerek Müslüman olan kişilerin de bulunduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Bunun yanında Kureyş kabilesi dışında farklı kabilelere mensup olanlara da ganimet verildiği ve kalpleri İslam'a ısındırılan bu kişilerin toplumlarında itibar sahibi kişilerden oluştuğu ortaya çıkmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Huneyn, Ci'rane, Müellefe-i Kulûb.

### ABSTRACT

In the battle of Hunayn, which occurred during the period of Prophet Muhammad, substantial amount of booty was captured. Some part of the respective booty was given out to some people by Prophet Muhammad. Our research regarding those people called Muellefe-i Kulûb aims to identify them, and determine their impacts as a social class in the period of Prophet Muhammad. In this context we deal with their political and social structural in the Meccanian society to set why prophet Muhammed gave them from the Hunayn booty.

In our research, the primary sources are history, sirah, and tabakat textbooks. In addition to those, some works of hadith and ansab types were employed.



As a result of our research, it has been ascertained that there are insufficient and inconsistent information at the point of identifying those people. Furthermore, it has been found out that there exists other people except Meccans who newly became Muslim among the people to whom Prophet gave out the booty in Ci'rane in order to open their hearts to Islam. In this sense, it is revealed that the booty was given not only to the tribe of Quaraysh, but also to other tribes and there exists people who became Muslim by coming to Medina before the conquest of Mecca. Also, we have tried to determine the reasons of why Prophet Muhammad gave the booty to Muellefe-i Kulûb by examining the social lives of those people as a whole. In addition this, they given the booty were been respected people in Mecca society.

**Keywords:** Hunayn, Ci'rane, Muellefe-i Kulûb.



## YAPABİLİRLİK YAKLAŞIMI AÇISINDAN AMARTYA SEN VE MARTHA NUSSBAUM'UN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

### THE COMPARISON OF AMARTYA SEN AND MARTHA NUSSBAUM'S VIEWS IN TERMS OF CAPABILITY APPROACH

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#### ÖZET

Yapabilirlik Yaklaşımı (Capability Approach) Nobel ödüllü ekonomist ve düşünür Amartya Sen'in, kalkınma ve bununla ilgili olarak eşitlik, adalet, yoksulluk gibi bir çok kavramın ele alınışında temel alınmasını önerdiği, normatif nitelikte bir düşünce sistemidir. Sen'in 1970'li yıllarda faydacılık ve Rawls'cu felsefe başta olmak üzere hakim paradigmalara dair sorgulamalar sonucunda geliştirdiği bu çerçeve, sonraki yıllar boyunca birçok yazar ve düşünür tarafından geliştirilmiş ve zenginleştirilmiştir. Bu düşünürlerin başında Martha Nussbaum gelmektedir. Sen ve Nussbaum'un Yapabilirlik Yaklaşımına dair ortak noktalarının yanında önemli farklılıkları bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışma iki düşünür arasındaki benzerlik ve özellikle farklılıkları incelemektedir. Yaklaşımın temelini oluşturan seçme özgürlüğü, işlev olanaklarının çeşitliliği, yapabilirliklerin kalkınma ve adaletin temel normatif çerçevesini oluşturması gibi kritik noktalarda iki düşünür arasında bir uyum söz konusudur. İki düşünür arasındaki farklılıklar ise çeşitli açılardan incelenmiştir: 1) akademik altyapıları ve felsefi duruşları, 2) yapabilirlik ve işlev kavramları ve birbirleriyle olan ilişkilerine dair kavrayışları, 3) yapabilirlik ve işlevlerin tanımlanması ve listelenmesine dair yaklaşımları, 4) devletin sorumluluğu ve düzenleyici rolü konusundaki fikirleri, 5) bireysel ve kültürel farklılıkların nasıl ele alınacağına dair fikirleri 6) yaklaşımın felsefi temellendirilmesi ve kuramsal boyutu. Bu boyutlar açısından yapılan değerlendirmede, Sen'in iktisat geçmişine karşılık Nussbaum'un Aristoteles felsefesine verdiği önem, yapabilirlik ve işlevlerin evrensel ve kapsayıcı değerler olmasına karşılık bireysel farklılıklara odaklanması, en azından temel nitelikteki minimum yapabilirliklerin belirlenmesine karşılık bunun tamamen bireylere bırakılması, kültürel farklılıkların dikkate alınmasında bireyi koruyan evrensel ölçütlerin ihmal edilmemesi, felsefi noktada siyasal liberalizm ile Aristotelesçi teleolojik anlayışa verilen ağırlık gibi unsurların, iki düşünür arasındaki önemli farklılıklar olduğuna dikkat çekilmiş, Nussbaum'un Sen'den devraldığı fikirleri geliştirerek, özellikle yaklaşımın kuramsal temellerinin oluşturulması ve uygulanabilir politikalara dönüştürülmesi konusunda önemli katkılar sağladığı vurgulanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Yapabilirlik Yaklaşımı, Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum

#### ABSTRACT

The Capability Approach is a normative thought system proposed by Nobel laureate economist and philosopher Amartya Sen as the foundation for the understanding of numerous concepts, including development, equality, justice, and poverty. This framework, which Sen developed in the 1970s through questioning prevailing paradigms, primarily utilitarianism and Rawlsian philosophy, has been enriched and developed by many authors and thinkers over the years. Among these thinkers, Martha Nussbaum stands out. While Sen and Nussbaum have common points about the Capability Approach, they also have significant differences. This study examines the similarities and, especially, the differences between the two thinkers. There is consensus between the two thinkers on crucial points such as the freedom of choice, which forms the foundation of the approach, the diversity of functionings, and the formation of the normative framework of justice and development through capabilities. The differences between the two thinkers have been analyzed from various perspectives: 1) their academic backgrounds and philosophical stances, 2) their understanding of the concepts of capability and functionings and their relationship to each other, 3) their approaches to defining and listing capabilities and functionings, 4)





their views on the responsibility and regulatory role of the state, 5) their ideas on how to address individual and cultural differences, 6) the philosophical grounding and theoretical dimension of the approach. In this evaluation, factors such as Sen's economic background versus Nussbaum's emphasis on Aristotelian philosophy, the focus on individual differences despite capabilities and functionings being universal and encompassing values, the determination of at least basic minimum capabilities versus leaving this completely to individuals, the emphasis on not neglecting universal criteria that protect the individual when taking cultural differences into account, and the weight given to political liberalism and Aristotelian teleological understanding in the philosophical aspect have been pointed out as significant differences between the two thinkers. It is emphasized that Nussbaum has made significant contributions by developing the ideas she took over from Sen, especially in the formation of the theoretical foundations of the approach and its conversion into applicable policies.

**Keywords:** Capability Approach, Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum



**6 ŞUBAT 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ MERKEZLİ YIKICI DEPREMLERDEN ETKİLENEN  
ÇOCUKLARIN YAŞAM DOYUMLARI VE UMUT DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
**INVESTIGATION OF SATISFACTION WITH LIFE AND HOPE LEVELS OF CHILDREN  
AFFECTED BY THE CATASTROPHIC KAHRAMANMARAŞ-CENTERED  
EARTHQUAKES ON FEBRUARY 6, 2023**

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**ÖZET**

6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye merkezli iki adet yıkıcı deprem meydana gelmiş ve başta Kahramanmaraş olmak üzere 11 il söz konusu depremlerden etkilenmiştir. Depremlerin ardından bölgede çok sayıda maddi, manevi kayıplar ve yıkımlar olmuştur. En çok etkilenen gruplardan biri olan çocuklar da depremler sonrasında yeni bir hayat düzenine uyum sağlamaya çalışmaktadır.

Yaşam doyumunun birçok tanımı olsa da genel olarak; kişinin yaşamını bir bütün olarak kendisinin önemli bulduğu kriterler ile değerlendirmesi sonucundaki duygu ve düşünceleri olarak tanımlanabilir. Umut ile ilgili de literatürde birçok tanım yer almaktadır. Genel olarak umut; rasyonel düşüncelerin geleceğe yönelik güçlü bir olumlu beklenti duygusu ile birleştiği bir değer olarak tanımlanabilir.

Bu çalışmada, deprem bölgelerinde yaşayan ve depremden etkilenen çocukların yaşam doyumları ile umut düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Örneklem grubunu depremden etkilenen 7-18 yaş arası çocuklar oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada Seligson ve arkadaşları tarafından (2003) geliştirilen, Siyez ve Kaya tarafından (2008) Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Çocuklar için Çok Boyutlu Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği ve Snyder ve arkadaşları tarafından (1997) geliştirilen, Atik ve Kemer tarafından (2009) Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Çocuklarda Umut Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Veriler, yazarların tarafından deprem bölgesinde bulunan çocuklar ile yüz yüze görüşmeleri ve çocukların ebeveyn onayı sonrasında ölçekleri doldurmaları ile elde edilmiştir. Örneklem grubuna uygulanan Çocuklar için Çok Boyutlu Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeğinin Cronbach alfa katsayısı 0,868 ve Çocuklarda Umut Ölçeğinin ise Cronbach alfa katsayısı 0,773 bulunmuştur. Çocukların yaşam doyumları ve umut düzeylerinin, yaş, cinsiyet, kayıp durumu ve deprem sonrası konaklanılan yer gibi değişkenlere göre değişimleri Mann-Whitney U testi ve Kruskal-Wallis tek yönlü varyans analizi ile test edilmiştir. İki ölçek arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için Spearman'ın sıralama korelasyon katsayısı kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca, yaşam doyumu bağımsız değişken ve umut düzeyi ise bağımlı değişken olarak varsayılarak bir doğrusal regresyon analizi ile iki değişken arasındaki ilişki modellenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** deprem, çocuklarda yaşam doyumu, çocuklarda umut düzeyi, yaşam doyumu ölçeği, çocuklarda umut ölçeği, güvenilirlik



## ABSTRACT

On February 6, 2023, two catastrophic earthquakes occurred in Kahramanmaraş, Turkey and 11 provinces, especially Kahramanmaraş, were affected by this earthquakes. After the earthquakes, there were many material and spiritual damages and destroyed buildings in the region. Children, one of the most affected groups, are also trying to adapt to a new life order after earthquakes.

Although there are many definitions of life satisfaction, in general; it can be defined as the feelings and thoughts of a person as a result of evaluating her/his life as a whole with the criteria she/he finds important. There are many definitions of hope in the literature. In general; hope can be defined as a value where rational thoughts are combined with a strong sense of positive expectation for the future.

In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between life satisfaction and hope levels of children living in earthquake areas and affected by earthquakes. The sample group consists of children aged 7-18 who were affected by the earthquake. The Multidimensional Life Satisfaction Scale for Children, developed by Seligson et al. (2003) and adapted to Turkish by Siyez and Kaya (2008), and the Children's Hope Scale, developed by Snyder et al. (1997) and adapted into Turkish by Atik and Kemer (2009), are used in this study. The data were obtained by the authors face-to-face interviews with the children in the earthquake region and the children filling out the scales after parental approval. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the Multidimensional Life Satisfaction Scale for Children applied to the sample group is 0.868, and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the Children's Hope Scale is 0.773. Changes in children's life satisfaction and hope levels according to variables such as age, gender, loss status and place of accommodation after the earthquake are tested with the Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is used to determine the relationship between the two scales. In addition, the relationship between the two variables was modeled with a linear regression analysis, assuming life satisfaction as the independent variable and hope level as the dependent variable.

**Keywords:** earthquake, life satisfaction for children, children's hope level, life satisfaction scale, children's hope scale, reliability.



## THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITALIZATION ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION

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### ABSTRACT

Financial inclusion, defined as the availability of financial products and services to both individuals and businesses by the World Bank, has been a main tool to reduce poverty. One way of making financial tools available to all is by capitalizing on the technological developments and digitalization. The phenomenon of financial technologies, shortened as FinTech, has been in the terminology greatly in recent years to describe the developments in financial industry. It not only focuses on reducing the poverty, but also to accelerate the use of financial tools among the future generations along the lines of Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0.

Conventional financial solutions lack the accessibility to most people. They also fell behind the needs of modern society. Developments in financial technologies can find solutions to individual needs in a more tailored way. These developments can also reduce the need of human interactions for basic financial decision or a physical presence. Increasing use of artificial intelligence, online banking systems, cloud services has improved the systems for automated decisions. Nevertheless, adaptation to new solutions may differ due to resistance to change, concerns about security or privacy and ease of use. For this reason, research on financial inclusion under the influence of financial technologies came into prominence.

Indicators of financial inclusion can be categorized as access to mobility and internet, number of bank accounts, activity of the accounts and use of financial tools, use of lending options, income levels, comprehension of financial terms and/or financial literacy, use of debit and credit cards and use of digital payment methods. Although, some of the categories has been included in everyday activities for a long time, they represent different results among demographic variables. Thus, this study aims to explore the effects of technological developments and digitalization on financial inclusion. Our analyses try to reveal different behaviors on financial activities and habits among varying demographic groups by comparison with FinTech investments in the transforming industry.

**Keywords:** Financial Technologies, FinTech, Digitalization, Financial Inclusion.



## GÖÇ HAREKETLERİ BAĞLAMINDA YÜKSELEN AŞIRI SAĞ: ALMANYA VE TÜRKİYE ÖRNEKLERİ

### RISING FAR-RIGHT IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION MOVEMENTS: GERMANY AND TÜRKİYE CASES

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#### ÖZET

Küresel sorunlar ve krizler ile birlikte uluslararası arenada son yıllarda aşırı sağ partilerin yükselişi önemli ölçüde göze çarpmaktadır. Özellikle göç hareketleri sebebiyle Avrupa'da yükselen aşırı sağ eğilimler öne çıkmaktadır. Ekonomik olarak bakıldığında göçün ucuz işgücü yaratması, konut kira fiyatlarını artırması ve hedef ülkedeki yerel halkın işsizlik boyutunu artırması, ülkedeki siyasal partileri kötü giden ekonomiyi düzeltebilmek adına harekete geçirmektedir. Kültürel olarak ise dışarıdan gelen göçmenlerin yetiştiği kültürün yerli toplumun sahip olduğu kültürden çok farklı olması, göçmenlere karşı ayrımcılık ve ötekileştirmeyi beraberinde getirebileceği gibi, göçmenler arasında gettolaşmaya sebep olabilir. Ayrıca yetiştirme tarzındaki farklılıklar, göçmenlerin güvenlik açısından tehdit olarak görülmesine ve bir suç unsuru olarak kabul edilmesine yol açabilir. Bir diğer endişe ise göçmenlerin ileriki dönemlerde nicelik olarak üstünlüğe ulaşip siyasallaşma eğilimlerinden duyulmaktadır. Göçmenlerin zaman içinde vatandaş yapıp oy kullanmaları, milletvekili olarak temsil hakkı kazanmaları ve nihai aşamada siyasi parti kurma girişimleri aşırı sağ siyasi partiler için bir tehdit olarak görülebilir. Bu çalışmada, artan göç hareketleri ve yükselen milliyetçilik kavramı bağlamında, Almanya ve Türkiye'deki aşırı sağ partilerin söylemleri, politikaları ve başarıları arasında karşılaştırmalı bir analiz yapılacak, bu unsurlar arasındaki benzerlikler ve farklılıklar incelenecek, böylelikle aşırı sağ partilerin iç ve dış politikadaki etkileri analiz edilecektir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Aşırı sağ, Almanya, Göç, Türkiye, Yükselen milliyetçilik.

#### ABSTRACT

In recent years, the rise of far-right parties in the international arena has been remarkable due to the global problems and crises. Especially because of the migration movements, rising far-right tendencies in Europe have come to the fore. Looking from the economic point of view, because immigration creates cheap labor force, increases housing rental prices and rises the unemployment rate of the local people in the target country, right-wing political parties tend to mobilize to fix the bad economy. Culturally, the fact that the culture in which immigrants from abroad are brought up is very different from the culture of the native society, it can bring discrimination and marginalization against immigrants and create ghettoization among immigrants. In addition, differences in upbringing may cause immigrants to be seen as a threat to security and to be considered a criminal element. Another concern is related to possibility for politization of immigrants due to the rising population in the future. The fact that immigrants become citizens over time and vote, gain representation right as parliamentarians, and ultimately attempt to establish a political party may be seen as a threat for far-right political parties. In this study, in the context of increasing migration movements and rising nationalism, a comparative analysis will be made between the discourses, policies and achievements of the far-right parties in Germany and Turkey as well as the similarities and differences between these elements will be examined. Thus, the effects of the far-right parties on domestic and foreign policy will be analyzed.

**Keywords:** Far-right, Germany, Migration, Türkiye, Rising nationalism.





## YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETME VE ÖĞRENMEDE SÖZCÜK DAĞARCIĞI GELİŞTİRME VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

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### ÖZET

Sözcük insanların birbirleriyle iletişim kurmasını sağlayan önemli bir dilsel unsurdur. Çünkü zihin öncelikle kelimeleri algılar, sonra kelimelerin anlamı, kullanım şekli (sözlü ifade, yazılı ifade) ve gramer yapısı önem kazanır. Yabancı dil öğretiminde duyma, konuşma, okuma ve yazma becerileri hedef beceri olarak kabul edilir. Sözcük dağarcığı geliştirme çalışmaları ise araç olarak görülür.

Yabancı dilde de iletişim kurmak için öncelikle sözcüklere ihtiyaç duyulur. İletişimi engelleyen en önemli faktör kelime dağarcığının yetersizliğidir. Yetersiz kelime dağarcığı, yanlış kelime kullanımı yanlış anlaşılmaya veya hiç anlaşılmamaya neden olur.

Bu nedenle yabancı dil öğretiminde sözcük dağarcığı geliştirme çalışmalarına önem verilmelidir.

Bunun sonucu olarak sözcük dağarcığı geliştirme çalışmalarının temelini oluşturan farklı görüşler ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu bağlamda yapılan çalışmalarla sözcük dağarcığı geliştirmede kullanılabilecek malzemeler geliştirilmiştir.

Yabancı dil öğretiminde sözcük dağarcığı geliştirme çalışmalarının amacı yabancı dil öğrenen bireylerin mümkün olduğunca çok sözcüğü anlamları ve kullanım alanlarıyla birlikte öğrenmesini, yeni öğrenilen sözcüklerin unutulmaması için zihinsel sözlükte uzun süreli belleğe kaydederek hatırlamasını ve gerektiğinde kullanabilmelerini sağlamaktır. Zihinsel sözlükte kaydedilen her sözcüğün tek başına anlamı olmayabilir veya birden çok anlamı olabilir. Bu nedenle 1960lı 1970 li yıllarda olduğu gibi sadece kelime ezberlenmesi yerine kelimeler bağlam içinde kullanımlarıyla öğrenilme lidir. Yabancı dil öğretiminde kullanılan yöntemlerdeki değişimle sözcük dağarcığı geliştirme çalışmaları da farklılaşmıştır.

Bu malzemelerin yabancı dil ders kitaplarının geliştirilmesinde kullanılması gerekir. Ders Kitaplarında ele alınan konular bağlamında; sözcüklerin çeşitliliği, dağılımı ve sözcük öğretimine ilişkin alıştırmalara yer verilmelidir. Bu çalışmada Almanca örneğinden yola çıkılarak ortaöğretim için Avrupa Ortak Avrupa Öneri Çerçevesi'nde (A1, A2) dil seviyelerinde hazırlanan Almanca ders kitaplarında (Deutsch macht Spaß A1.2, A2.1, A2.2) kullanılan sözcüklerin çeşitliliği ve sözcük dağarcığı geliştirme çalışmaları açısından incelenmiş ve öneriler sunulmuştur.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** Sözcük, Sözcük dağarcığı geliştirme, Yabancı Dil Öğretimi,

### ABSTRACT

The word is an important linguistic element that enables people to communicate with each other. Because the mind first perceives the words, then the meaning of the words, the way they are used (oral expression, written expression) and grammatical structure gain importance. Hearing, speaking, reading and writing skills are considered as target skills in foreign language teaching. Vocabulary development studies are seen as tool.

In order to communicate in a foreign language, first of all, words are needed. The most important factor that hinders communication is vocabulary deficiency. Vocabulary deficiency, misuse of words causes misunderstanding or no understanding at all.





For this reason, vocabulary development activities should be given importance in foreign language teaching.

As a result, different views have emerged that form the basis of vocabulary development studies. In this context, materials that can be used in vocabulary development have been developed with the studies carried out.

The aim of vocabulary development studies in foreign language teaching is to ensure that foreign language learners learn as many words as possible with their meanings and usage areas, remember the newly learned words by saving them in the mental dictionary in long-term memory so that they are not forgotten, and use them when necessary. Each word recorded in the mental dictionary may not have a single meaning or may have multiple meanings. For this reason, instead of just memorizing words as in the 1960s and 1970s, words should be learned through their use in context. Vocabulary development studies have also differentiated with the change in the methods used in foreign language teaching.

These materials should be used in the development of foreign language textbooks. In the context of the topics covered in the textbooks; the variety and distribution of words and exercises related to vocabulary teaching should be included. In this study, based on the example of German, German textbooks (Deutsch macht Spaß A1.2, A2.1, A2.2) prepared at the language levels in the Common European Framework of Reference for secondary education (A1, A2) were examined in terms of the variety of words used and vocabulary development activities and suggestions were presented.

**Keywords:** Vocabulary, Vocabulary development, Foreign Language Teaching,



## ÇAĞDAŞ SANAT AKIMLARININ SUNUŞ YOLUYLA ÖĞRETİM YAKLAŞIMI İLE AMBLEM-LOGO TASARIMI UYGULAMALARINA ETKİSİ

### THE EFFECT OF CONTEMPORARY ART MOVEMENTS ON EMBLEM-LOGO DESIGN STUDIES WITH TEACHING THROUGH PRESENTATION APPROACH

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#### ÖZET

Amblem-logo tasarımının, kolay algılanabilmesi ve hatırlanabilmesi açısından basit ve sade olmasının tercih edildiği bilinmektedir. Diğer bir deyişle, amblem-logo tasarımlarında akılda kalıcılığı kolaylaştıran, sade ve anlaşılabilir nitelikte tasarımlar meydana getirilmelidir. Amblem-logo, herhangi bir şeyi görsel olarak ifade eden bir sembol tasarımı olarak tanımlanabilir. Araştırma, Çağdaş Sanat akımları ve sanatçılara yönelik özelliklerin, öğrencilerin amblem-logo tasarımı uygulaması kapsamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada yaratıcılık, özgünlük, tasarım ilke ve elemanlarının kullanılabilmesi vb. açılardan, disiplinlerarası bakış açısıyla öğrencilerin amblem-logo tasarımı uygulamaları ile Çağdaş Sanat içerisinde yer alan sanatçılara atfen yapılan amblem-logo tasarımlarına uyarlanıp uyarlanmadığı ölçülmek istenmiştir. Araştırmada Çağdaş Sanat akımları ve sanatçılara yönelik amblem-logo tasarımları uygulanmıştır. Öğrenciler Çağdaş Sanat akımlarına yönelik tercihleri konusunda serbest bırakılmışlardır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden 'Eylem Araştırması' yöntemi şeklinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada örnek oluşturması açısından 12 öğrenci çalışmasına yer verilmiş olup, örnek çalışmalar betimsel olarak analiz edilmiştir. Ayrıca araştırma, gönüllülük esasına dayalı olarak 20 öğrenci kapsamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılı güz döneminde Kastamonu Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar ve Tasarım Fakültesi Grafik Tasarım Ana Sanat Dalında öğrenim gören 4. sınıf 'Tasarım Atölye V' dersini alan öğrencilerle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada sunuş yoluyla öğretim yaklaşımı yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın öğrenci görüşlerinden elde edilen sonuçları doğrultusunda, sunuş yoluyla öğretim stratejisinin yaratıcı düşünme becerisini geliştirdiği, konunun uygulamaya aktarılması açısından faydalı olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca Çağdaş Sanat disiplininin, tasarım uygulamalarına katkı sağladığı, tasarım ilke ve elemanlarının kullanımına olanak sağladığı ve bu uygulamanın öğrencilerin motivasyonu üzerinde olumlu yönde etki bıraktığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmanın uygulamaya dayalı sonucunda ise öğrencilerin, Çağdaş Sanat akımlarına yönelik sanatçıların sanatsal kimliklerini grafik tasarım açısından amblem-logo tasarımlarına dönüştürebildikleri ve sanatçılara atfen amblem-logo tasarımı uygun tasarımlar meydana getirebildikleri gözlenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Eğitim, Disiplinlerarası Sanat Eğitimi, Çağdaş Sanat, Grafik Tasarım, Amblem-Logo Tasarımı.

#### ABSTRACT

It is known that the emblem-logo design is preferred to be simple and plain in terms of being easy to perceived and remembered. In other words, simple and understandable designs should be created that facilitate catchiness in emblem-logo designs. Emblem-logo can be defined as a symbol design that



visually expresses anything. The research was carried out within the scope of the students' emblem-logo design study of the characteristics of Contemporary Art movements and artists. Creativity, originality, ability to use design principles and elements in the study, etc. from the point of view, it was wanted to measure whether the students could adapt to the emblem-logo designs made with reference to the artists involved in Contemporary Art with emblem-logo design studies from an interdisciplinary point of view. In the research, emblem-logo designs for Contemporary art movements and artists were studied. Students were released about their preferences for Contemporary Art movements. The research is 'Action Research' which is one of the qualitative research methods. In the research, 12 student studies were included in order to set an example, and the sample studies were analysed descriptively. In addition, the research was carried out within the content of 20 students on a voluntary basis. The research was carried out in the autumn term of the 2022-2023 academic year with the 4th grade students taking the 'Design Workshop V' course at Kastamonu University Faculty of Fine Arts and Design, Department of Graphic Design. The method of teaching approach by presentation was used in the research. According to the results of the research obtained from the student's opinions, it was concluded that the teaching strategy through presentation improves creative thinking skills and is useful for transferring the subject to practice. In addition, it has been concluded that the discipline of Contemporary Art contributes to design practices, allows the use of design principles and elements, and this practice has a positive impact on the motivation of students. As a result of the application-based research, it was observed that students were able to transform the artistic identities of artists for Contemporary Art movements into emblem-logo designs in terms of graphic design and create designs appropriate to emblem-logo design with reference to artists.

**Keywords:** Education, Interdisciplinary Art Education, Contemporary Art, Graphic Design, Emblem-Logo Design.



## THE ANGLICIZATION OF ALGERIAN NETIZENS: A CASE STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

Internet has revolutionized the way people communicate, think, socialize, act and do business, and even the way they perceive themselves and others. It has also provided them with more opportunities to evolve within their societies, and at the same time has favored cultural diversity by means of the various exchanges. Incidentally, it has also imposed English as the favourite language of the World Wide Web. English, in fact, enables people across the world to communicate with one another and keeps them all well connected. Even Algerians who live in an environment which does not allow them direct access to real spoken or written English, start showing interest in using English in cyberspace. The recent outburst of Algerians becoming active members of social networking communities like *Facebook*, has drawn our attention to the potential of such online social network to develop a sense of membership among people, to provide immediate and constructive educational feedback, and to offer the opportunity to interact with diverse contacts, ranging from members of the family, peers, teachers to native speakers of English. Presently, *Facebook* has become an integral part of their digital existence. Estimates, in fact, show that *Facebook* along with *You Tube* and *Google search* are the most popular websites among Algerian netizens. Further on, *Facebook* allows Algerian netizens to reveal their deepest thoughts and fears as well as speak freely about personal emotional matters, but above all, it helps them learn and /or practise English. This study is first and foremost concerned with the investigation of what motivates Algerian netizens to use English as the main language of communication in *Facebook groups and pages*. The main reason for focusing on this theme is driven by our profound desire to understand the propensity of Algerians to express themselves in English in a virtual context. To achieve our goal, we opt for a Mixed Methods Research, where quantitative and qualitative are combined for data collection and data analysis. Accordingly, a descriptive statistical method is used to elicit sought data and Critical Discourse Analysis is adopted to interpret and explain the results obtained after the analysis of the questionnaire addressed to (120) Algerian members of *Facebook* groups and pages. All of them use English as the main language of communication. As far as the findings are concerned, the study reveals that the great majority of the participants are young females with a high proficiency in English. They all hold a university degree because they are either teachers (mainly teachers of English) or students. Their use of Facebook to learn English stimulates their communicative skills because they are in constant contact with native speakers...It is possible to infer from the results obtained that *Facebook* lends itself as a useful tool to learn, practise and improve Algerians' level of English. This social network provides those who want to learn English fluently and for free with a diversified linguistic content, including thousands of tutorials, videos, exercises, lessons, and pieces of advice. Such informal but enjoyable learning environment offers them the possibility to learn, practise and improve their English in a game-designed way instead of being in the traditional classroom setting.

**Keywords:** Algerian Netizens, Facebook, English, learning.



## MEKANSAL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİN ARACI OLARAK VERGİSEL TEŞVİKLER TAX RELATED INCENTIVES AS A TOOL OF SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY

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### ABSTRACT

The differences in the level of development between the states and regions that rose after the World War Two resulted in the emergence of development theories in general. Studies, conducted by Perroux, Hirschman, Rostow and Myrda focused on the regional and unstable development. “The Development poles and industry based polarization theory”, developed by Perroux was used by both the developed and the developing countries as a base to overcome the regional economic differences, emerged during the industrialization process. While during the planned development era, started with the Five-Year Development Plans (FYDP) in our country, the stable development was aimed for the two initial plan periods in parallel to the global conjecture, as of the third period, it was switched to regional development and thus the public spending and incentive systems were heavily deployed. The fourth and subsequent planning terms were realized in macro levels towards regional development while starting from 2000’s spatial focus was prioritized and the planning was conducted under cities or regions. Centers of attraction with potential for growth and providing services to their vicinity were determined with the ninth development plan and improving those centers as well as strengthening their physical and social infrastructure was aimed. In order to support regions that can be centers of attraction under cities or regions to overcome the regional imbalances, Perroux’ Development Poles Theory based Centers of Attention Incentive Program (CAIP) was launched in Diyarbakir as a pilot practice in 2008 and its scope was subsequently expanded. Financial incentives are heavily prioritized in order to increase the capacities of the cities within this scope to achieve high value added production, technology, exports, employment and innovation, to ensure that a more balanced settlement is achieved and to redirect the migration in a rather gradual manner. In the study, the public spending was disregarded and taxes and other similar incentives, granted by the 2012/3305 cabinet Decree on the Practice regarding the State Supports in Investments. In the study, the literature review, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was utilized and books, articles and tax legislation were reviewed. In the analysis of the development problem, it was underlined that the tax related incentives solely are not sufficient to overcome the regional imbalances and it was further recommended that the program should be revised by taking the ethnic, historical, sociological, economic and political issues of the cities within this into account.

**Keywords:** Regional Development, Center of attraction, tax incentives.

### ÖZET

İkinci Dünya Savaşı sonrasında ülkeler ve bölgeler arasında ortaya çıkan gelişmişlik farkları genel olarak kalkınma teorilerini ortaya çıkarmasına neden olmuştur. Perroux, Hirschman, Rostow ve Myrdal tarafından yapılan çalışmalar bölgesel ve dengesiz kalkınma üzerine yoğunlaşmıştır. Perroux tarafından geliştirilen “kalkınma kutupları ve sektörel kutuplaşma” teorisi sanayileşme sürecinde ortaya çıkan bölgesel ekonomik farklılıkların giderilmesinde hem gelişmiş hem de gelişmekte olan ülkeler tarafından temel alınmıştır. Ülkemizde Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Planlarıyla (BYKP) başlayan planlı kalkınma döneminde dünyadaki konjonktüre paralel olarak ilk iki plan döneminde dengeli kalkınma hedef alınırken, üçüncü plan döneminden itibaren bölgesel planlamaya yönelinerek kamu harcamaları ve teşvik sisteminden ağırlıklı biçimde yararlanılmıştır. Dördüncü ve sonraki plan dönemlerinde planlama bölgesel kalkınmaya yönelik makro düzeyde gerçekleştirilirken; 2000’li yıllardan itibaren planlama





önceliklerinde mekânsal odaklanmaya ağırlık verilerek şehir ya da bölge altında gerçekleştirilmeye başlanmıştır. Dokuzuncu Kalkınma Planı ile büyüme ve çevrelerinde hizmet verme potansiyeli yüksek cazibe merkezleri belirlenerek; bu merkezlerin iyileştirilmesi, fiziki ve sosyal altyapısının güçlendirilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Şehir veya bölge altı çekim merkezi olabilecek yerlerin desteklenerek bölgesel dengesizliklerin giderilmesi amacıyla, Perroux'un "Kalkınma Kutupları Teorisi"ne dayanan Cazibe Merkezleri Destekleme Programı (CMDP) 2008 yılında Diyarbakır pilot olarak başlatılarak kapsamı genişletilmiştir. Kapsamdaki şehirlerin katma değeri yüksek üretim, teknoloji, ihracat, istihdam ve yenilikçilik kapasitelerinin artırılması, daha dengeli bir yerleşme düzeninin sağlanması ve göçün kademeli olarak yönlendirilebilmesi amacıyla mali teşvikler ağırlıklı sağlanmaktadır. Çalışmada programda kamu harcamaları ihmal edilerek, 2012/3305 Sayılı Yatırımlarda Devlet Yardımlarından Yararlanılması Hakkında Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı ile tanınan vergi ve benzeri teşvik unsurları incelenmiştir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden literatür taraması ile yayınlanan kitap, makale ve vergi mevzuatı incelenmiştir. Kalkınma probleminin çözümlenmesinde vergisel teşviklerin tek başına bölgesel dengesizlikleri gidermede yeterli olmadığı belirtilerek kapsamdaki illerin etnik, tarihsel, sosyolojik, ekonomik ve politik sorunlarının da göz önüne alınarak programın revize edilmesi önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** bölgesel kalkınma, cazibe merkezi, vergi teşvikleri

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## VAJİNİZMUS TANISI ALAN VE ALMAYAN KADINLARIN CİNSEL MİTLERİ, CİNSEL ÖZYETERLİLİKLERİ VE İLİŞKİ DOYUMLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı vajinismus tanısı alan ve almayan kadınların cinsel mitleri cinsel öz yeterlilikleri ve ilişki doyumlarının karşılaştırılmasıdır. Çalışmanın bir diğer amacı ise vajinismus tanısı alan ve almayan kadınların cinsel mitleri, cinsel öz yeterlilikler ve ilişki doyumları arasında ilişki olup olmadığının incelenmesidir. Araştırmada nedensel karşılaştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın evrenini 18 yaş üzeri vajinismus tanısı alan ve almayan kadınlar oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma örneklemini ise amaçsal örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen 18 yaş ve üzeri 153 vajinismus tanısı alan kadın katılımcılardan oluşmaktadır. Tanısı olmayan grup sayısı için de yine 149 vajinismus tanısı olmayan kadın katılımcıdan oluşmaktadır. Araştırma verilerini toplamak için Sosyodemografik Bilgi Formu, Cinsel Mitler Formu, İlişki Doyum İndeksi ve Cinsel Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bulgusunda, vajinismus tanısı alan katılımcıların cinsel öz yeterlilik düzeyleri ile ilişki doyumu düzeyleri arasında pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı ilişkiler bulunmuştur. Buna göre, vajinismus tanısı alan katılımcıların cinsel öz yeterlilik düzeyleri arttıkça ilişki doyumu düzeylerinin de arttığı bulunmuştur. Bu bağlamda klinisyenler vajinismus tedavisi sırasında kadınların cinsel öz yeterlilik düzeylerine odaklanmalı ve tedavi sürecinde cinsel öz yeterliliklerini arttırmaya yardımcı olacak yöntemleri kullanmalıdırlar. Bu yaklaşımın, vajinismus tanısı alan kadınların ilişki doyumlarını arttırmaya yardımcı olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Cinsel Mitler, Cinsellik, İlişki Doyumu, Öz yeterlilik, Vajinismus



## BREAKING DOWN AUDIT MISCONCEPTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Auditors are often viewed with hostility and considered as their only job is to uncover mistakes by employees. This paper aims to help people understand the true core values of audit beyond the common misperceptions. It investigates two of the biggest misconceptions of the audit industry, in particular its importance in the economy as well as the role of Artificial Intelligence in the future of audit. Audit, which is required in every industry, is often considered as one of the least entertaining professions in the world, however it is one of the most important in promoting economic growth. Citing Financial Times, audit plays an essential role in the wider economy, particularly supporting the effective functioning of lending, underpinning trust in capital markets and attracting inward investments. With audit quality having risen continuously since the Enron scandal, so have standards, expectations and the complexity of accounts.<sup>1</sup> Audit is also often referred to as one of the professions that are going to be eventually replaced by Artificial Intelligence. Softwares can perform so many tasks without the manual work of an auditor, however they cannot have a skeptical mindset, which is the basis of audit. People often forget that audit is more than just compiling data, it is also analyzing, reaching conclusions and making suggestions that impact a business and therefore the economy. Technology is certainly reshaping audit, making it more efficient, however it is not replacing it.

**Keywords:** audit, misconceptions, economy, technology

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<sup>1</sup> McFarlane, J. (2018, December 20). *Subscribe to read | Financial Times*. [Www.ft.com](http://www.ft.com); Financial Times. <https://www.ft.com/content/171e87ee-0465-11e9-99df-6183d3002ee1>



## SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL VIEWS ON POETIC DRAMA IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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### **ABSTRACT**

In world literature, great attention is paid to the theory of literary types and genres, in particular, to the theoretical interpretation of the origins of the poetic drama and the syncretic and synthesis processes taking place in it, the issues of the antiquity of the poetic form, the stages of development and poetic features, and the development of artistic thinking. In particular, the genesis, nature, factors affecting the formation of poetic drama, stages of artistic development, syncretism, theme and idea, composition and plot, interpretation of historical and modernity, the poet's artistic way of thinking, and the nature of the lyrical hero are all important to examine as a whole scientific problems.

In world literature, the theory of poetic drama, poetics, the nature of the lyrical hero, the harmony of historical truth and artistic texture, the unique aspects of poetic speech, the intersection processes of dramatic and lyrical genres, human interpretation in dramaturgy, artistic time in historical drama, the role of remark in dramatic text, artistic language research is being conducted. In this regard, the formation of poetic drama in English literature is related to the creative-aesthetic experiences of ancient times and world literature, its development, the advantages of poetic form, its inherent poetic-compositional features, syncretism in lyrical and dramatic types, the artistic functions of monologue and dialogue in the structure of poetic drama, epicness and special attention is paid to the development of scientifically based concepts regarding the in-depth examination of the processes of synthesis of dramatic, lyrical features.

**Keywords:** Poetic drama, dramatic poem, syncretism, genre-making factors, epos, lyric poetry, drama.



## PRECEDENT NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

Languages are the reflection of the culture, history, and traditions of a community. Each language has its unique features and rules, and exploring them helps to understand the community in a better way. One such feature of the languages is the use of precedent nouns. Precedent nouns are the nouns that have been used previously in a text, discourse, or conversation, and are referred to again. They are significant in understanding the structure and usage of a language. Precedent nouns are the nouns that are used previously in a text, discourse, or conversation, and are referred to again. They are also known as anaphoric nouns or anaphora. The term anaphora comes from Greek, where 'ana' means 'again,' and 'phora' means 'to carry.' Precedent nouns are significant in understanding the structure and usage of a language. They are used to create cohesion and coherence in a text or discourse. This article aims to study precedent nouns in English and Uzbek languages, their usage, and their significance. Precedent nouns in English and Uzbek languages are unique semantic units that have cultural and historical references. In English language, these nouns can be divided into two categories. 1) Proper precedent nouns: 2) Common precedent nouns:

**Keywords:** Linguistics, Precedent Nouns, English Language, Uzbek Language, Syntax, Semantics, Discourse Analysis, Cognitive Processing, Pronouns, Noun Phrases, Cohesion, Communication, Antecedent, Pronoun Integration, Comparative Analysis.



## FİNANSAL DİJİTALLEŞMENİN GELİR DAĞILIMI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ: BRICS+T ÜLKELERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

### THE EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL DIGITALIZATION ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION: A RESEARCH ON BRICS+T COUNTRIES

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#### ÖZET

Teknoloji ve dijital platformlardaki ilerlemelerin gelir dağılımı ve ekonomik eşitsizlikler önemli ve karmaşık etkileri bulunmaktadır. Gelir eşitsizliği ile finansal dijitalleşme arasındaki bu karmaşık ilişkilerin ortaya koyulması büyük önem arz etmektedir. Finansal dijitalleşmenin artması, mobil bankacılık, mobil ödeme sistemleri ve dijital para birimleri dâhil olmak üzere yeni birtakım finansal hizmetlerin ortaya çıkmasını sağlamıştır. Bu yenilikler finansal kapsayıcılığı artırma ve eşitsizlikleri azaltma potansiyeline sahipken, aynı zamanda mevcut eşitsizlikleri arttıracak zorlukları da içermektedir.

Finansal dijitalleşme, finansal hizmetlere erişimi genişletmektedir. Mobil bankacılık ve dijital ödeme sistemleri, bireylerin işlem yapmalarını, tasarruf yapmalarını ve krediye erişmelerini sağlayarak finansal katılımı teşvik etmiştir. Bu teknolojik gelişmeler, ekonomik güçlenme için daha önce ulaşılamaz fırsatlar sağlayarak zenginler ve ekonomik olarak dezavantajlı olanlar arasındaki uçurumu kapatma potansiyeline sahiptir.

Bununla birlikte, gelir eşitsizliği ile finansal dijitalleşme arasındaki ilişki yalnızca olumlu sonuçlarla karakterize edilmemektedir. Dijital finansal hizmetlerin benimsenmesi, genellikle düşük gelirli topluluklardaki bireyler için engeller oluşturabilecek teknolojiye ve güvenilir internet bağlantısına erişim gerektirmektedir. Bu dijital bölünme, ekonomik olarak dezavantajlı grupları daha da marjinalize ederek gelir eşitsizliğini devam ettirebilmektedir. Ayrıca, dijital finansal hizmetlerin bazı avantaj sahibi grupların elinde yoğunlaşması, piyasa tekellerine yol açarak rekabeti sınırlayabilmekte ve potansiyel olarak tüketicileri dezavantajlı duruma getirebilmektedir.

Çalışma kapsamında hızla büyüekte olan BRICS ülkeleri ile Türkiye’de finansal dijitalleşmenin gelir adaletsizliği üzerindeki etkileri analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma modelinde gelir adaletsizliğini temsilen gini katsayısı bağımlı değişken olarak yer alırken, bilgisayarlı finansal işlemlere erişim, internet kullanımı ve kişi başına gelir değişkenleri ise bağımsız değişkenler olarak modelde yer almaktadır. Değişkenler arasındaki uzun dönemli ilişkiler Pedroni (1999) panel eşbütünleşme testi vasıtasıyla analiz edilmiştir. Eşbütünleşme analizi sonucunda, değişkenler arasında uzun dönemli ilişkilerin bulunduğu tespit edilmiştir. Buna ek olarak değişkenler arasındaki nedensellik ilişkileri, Dumitrescu-Hurlin (2012) panel nedensellik analizi ile test edilmiştir. Panel nedensellik analizi neticesinde, finansal dijitalleşmeden gelir adaletsizliği ve kişi başına gelire doğru tek yönlü nedensellik ilişkisinin bulunduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, internet kullanım oranından finansal dijitalleşmeye doğru ise tek yönlü nedensellik ilişkisinin var olduğu görülmüştür.

Finansal dijitalleşmenin zorluklarını ele almak ve potansiyel faydalarını en üst düzeye çıkarmak için politika yapıcılar ve paydaşlar çok yönlü bir yaklaşım benimsemelidir. Bu doğrultuda, teknolojiye ve





dijital altyapıya uygun fiyatlı erişimi teşvik edilerek, dijital okuryazarlık ve beceri eğitim programları geliştirilerek ve adil ve kapsayıcı dijital finansal piyasalar sağlayan rekabet ve düzenleyici uygulamalar teşvik edilerek dijital uçurum ile mücadele edilmelidir.

Sonuç olarak, gelir eşitsizliği ile finansal dijitalleşme arasındaki ilişki karmaşık ve çok yönlüdür. Dijital finansal hizmetler, eşitsizlikleri azaltma ve finansal kapsayıcılığı artırma potansiyeline sahipken, sosyal ve ekonomik açıdan kapsayıcı bir şekilde uygulanmadığı takdirde eşitsizlikleri de sürdürebilmektedir. Etkili politikalar ve stratejiler, finansal dijitalleşmenin dönüştürücü gücünden yararlanmak ve gelir düzeyleri veya sosyoekonomik durumları ne olursa olsun toplumun tüm üyelerine fayda sağlamasını sağlamak için çok önemlidir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Gelir Eşitsizliği, Finansal Dijitalleşme, İnternet Kullanımı, Ekonomik Kalkınma.

## ABSTRACT

Advances in technology and digital platforms have significant and complex impacts for income distribution and economic inequalities. It is substantial to reveal these complex relationships between income inequality and financial digitalization. The rise of financial digitalization has led to the emergence of a number of new financial services, including mobile banking, mobile payment systems and digital currencies. While these innovations have the potential to increase financial inclusion and reduce inequalities, they also contain challenges that can increase existing inequalities.

Financial digitalization expands access to financial services. Mobile banking and digital payment systems have encouraged financial inclusion by enabling individuals to transact, save money and access credit. These technological advances have the potential to bridge the gap between the rich and the economically disadvantaged by providing previously unattainable opportunities for economic empowerment.

However, the relationship between income inequality and financial digitalization is not only characterized by positive outcomes. Adoption of digital financial services often requires access to technology and reliable internet connectivity, which can create barriers for individuals in low-income countries. This digital divide can perpetuate income inequality by further marginalizing economically disadvantaged groups. In addition, the concentration of digital financial services in the hands of some advantaged groups can lead to market monopolies, limiting competition and potentially putting consumers at a disadvantage.

It is analyzed the effects of financial digitalization on income inequality in the rapidly growing BRICS countries and Turkey in this study. In the research model, the gini coefficient representing income inequality is included as the dependent variable, while the variables of access to computerized financial transactions, internet usage and income per capita are included in the model as independent variables. Long-term relationships between variables were analyzed using by the Pedroni (1999) panel cointegration test. As a result of the cointegration analysis, it has been determined that there are long-term relationships between the variables. In addition, causality relationships between variables were tested via Dumitrescu-Hurlin (2012) panel causality test. As a result of the panel causality analysis, it has been determined that there is a unidirectional causality relationship from financial digitalization to income inequality and per capita income. In addition, it has been observed that there is a unidirectional causality relationship from internet usage rate to financial digitalization.

Policy makers and stakeholders must take a multifaceted approach to address the challenges of financial digitalization and maximize its potential benefits. Accordingly, the digital divide should be tackled by promoting affordable access to technology and digital infrastructure, developing digital literacy and skills training programs, and promoting competition and regulatory practices that ensure fair and inclusive digital financial markets.

In conclusion, the relationship between income inequality and financial digitalization is complex and multifaceted. Whereas digital financial services have the potential to reduce inequalities and increase financial inclusion, they can also perpetuate inequalities if not implemented in a socially and economically inclusive manner. Effective policies and strategies are essential to harness the





transformative power of financial digitalization and ensure that it benefits all members of society, regardless of their income level or socioeconomic status.

**Keywords:** Income Distribution, Financial Digitalization, Internet Usage, Economic Development.



## MARDİN ÖRNEĞİNDE COĞRAFI İŞARETLİ ÜRÜNLERİN GASTRONOMİ TURİZMİ AÇISINDAN ÖNEMİ

### THE IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHICAL MARKED PRODUCTS FOR GASTRONOMY TOURISM IN THE EXAMPLE OF MARDİN

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#### ÖZET

Yörelere yemek, içecek, tarımsal ürün, el sanatları gibi kendine has değerleri açısından turizme kapı aralaması, bölgeye ciddi anlamda katkılar sağlamaktadır. Bulunduğu yöre ile özdeşleşerek coğrafi işaret almış ürünler turizm olarak hem bölgeye hem bölge insanına hem de bölge ekonomisinin canlandırılması ve bölgenin tanıtılması noktasında her anlamda gelişmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Bir bölgenin mutfak kültürünün zenginliği, yiyecek ve içeceklerinin lezzet olarak bilinirliği gastronomi turistlerinin ilgisini çekmektedir. Lezzetleri tatmak için yöreye giden gastronomi turistleri bir nevi turizmin canlanmasında sağlamaktadırlar. Son yıllarda tarihi yapıları, dil, din, ırk olarak farklı insanların hoşgörüsü içinde bir arada yaşamasıyla ün yapan ve turist akınına uğrayan kadim kent Mardin'in coğrafi işaretli ürünleri ile de turistlerin dikkatini çektiği ve bu sebeple turizm destinasyonu haline geldiği aşikardır. Mardin'e gelen yerli ve yabancı turistlerin hem kendilerine hemde sevdiklerine hediye olarak satın aldığı coğrafi işaretli ürünlerden badem şekeri, Mardin kiliçe çöreği gibi yiyecekler buna örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Bu ürünler, özellikle ekonomik olarak ürünlerin üretimini yapan bölge halkına maddi ve manevi katkı sağlaması açısından da son derece önemlidir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Mardin örneğinde coğrafi işaretli ürünlerin gastronomi turizmi açısından önemini değerlendirmesidir. Nicel araştırma yönteminin ilişkisel tarama modelinde hazırlanan bu araştırma, Mardin ilinin gastronomi turizmi bakımından güncel durumunu ortaya koymaya çalışacaktır. Araştırmanın evreni Mardin ilidir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu ise Temmuz 2022- Ekim 2022 tarihleri arasında Mardin merkez ve Midyat bölgesinde konaklayan 18-65 yaş arasındaki 365 yerli turistler ile sınırlı tutulmuştur. Araştırmanın uygulanması amacı ile Mardin ili turistik tesis ve konaklama merkezlerine gidilmiştir. Katılımcılar ile gerçekleştirilen uygulamada kişisel bilgi formu ve coğrafi işaretler ile ilgili oluşturulmuş form kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada IBM SPSS V22 istatistiksel paket programı kullanılmıştır.

Bu araştırmanın sonuçları, turistlerin Mardin tercihindeki coğrafi işaretli ürünlerin etkisi açısından kadın ve erkek cinsiyet grupları birbirlerinden istatistiksel anlamlı şekilde farklılaştığı tespit edilmiştir. Coğrafi işaretli ürünlerin Mardin'in tercih edilmesindeki etkisi ve yaş ile ziyaret sayısı arasında istatistiksel anlamlı pozitif ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca gelir düzeyi arttıkça coğrafi işaretli ürünlerin Mardin tercihindeki belirleyiciliği artmaktadır. Coğrafi işaretli ürünler, turistlerin Mardin'i tercih etmesini istatistiksel anlamlı şekilde yordamaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Mardin, Coğrafi İşaretli Ürünler, Turizm, Gastronomi



## ABSTRACT

The fact that the regions open the door to tourism in terms of their unique values such as food, beverages, agricultural products, handicrafts contributes significantly to the region. The products that have been identified with the region where they are located and have received geographical indication allow tourism to develop in every sense in terms of both the region and the people of the region, as well as the revitalisation of the regional economy and the promotion of the region. The richness of a region's culinary culture and the recognition of its food and beverages as flavours attract the attention of gastronomy tourists. Gastronomy tourists who go to the region to taste the flavours also provide a kind of revival of tourism. It is obvious that the ancient city of Mardin, which has become famous in recent years with its historical buildings, language, religion, and racially different people living together in tolerance, has attracted the attention of tourists with its geographically marked products and has become a tourism destination for this reason. Foods such as almond sugar, Mardin kiliçe bun, which are among the geographically marked products that local and foreign tourists coming to Mardin buy as gifts for themselves and their loved ones, can be shown as examples. These products are also very important in terms of providing material and moral contribution to the people of the region who produce these products economically.

The aim of this research is to evaluate the importance of geographically marked products in terms of gastronomy tourism in the case of Mardin. This research, which is prepared in the relational survey model of quantitative research method, will try to reveal the current situation of Mardin province in terms of gastronomy tourism. The universe of the research is Mardin province. The study group of the research is limited to 365 domestic tourists between the ages of 18-65 staying in Mardin centre and Midyat region between July 2022 and October 2022. In order to implement the research, touristic facilities and accommodation centres in Mardin province were visited. In the application carried out with the participants, the personal information form and the form created for geographical indications were used.. In this research, IBM SPSS V22 statistical package programme was used.

The results of this research show that female and male gender groups differ from each other in a statistically significant way in terms of the effect of geographical indication products on tourists' preference for Mardin. It has been determined that there is a statistically significant positive relationship between the effect of geographically marked products on the preference of Mardin and between age and the number of visits. In addition, as the income level increases, the determinant of geographically marked products in Mardin preference increases. Geographically marked products predict tourists' preference for Mardin in a statistically significant way.

**Keywords:** Mardin, Geographical Indication Products, Tourism, Gastronomy



## GRAMMAR AND ACCURACY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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### ABSTRACT

Grammar has always been one of the most difficult hurdles for our English language students to overcome. Whether it's students who are just starting to learn English as a second language or more advanced students who have been studying for a while, mistakes in teaching grammar to students and a lack of understanding of English grammar by teachers can have a significant impact on our students' learning process, and you may lose credibility in the classroom.

When learning a language, we frequently focus about accuracy. The word “accuracy” describes how well students use the language system, including their grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary, such as: accuracy displays a learner's ability to employ the proper verb forms (*past tense, present tense*), articles (*a, an, the*), and prepositions (*in, on, from, at*). These are crucial skills to learn, and precise language usage is especially important in written communication because faults and blunders stand out more when written down. The topicality of the research paper is to investigate whether grammar and accuracy can exchange intercultural offers and the conditions that are necessary for the development of the learners' English grammar. The subject of the research paper is to mention criteria for correcting errors and suggest what types of errors should be corrected in terms of accuracy, wheares, the object of the research paper is the process of what teachers and learners should do in order to learn about grammar and accuracy. The aim of this research paper is how constructive grammar teaching and learning activities which are learner-centered activities can help learners to overcome their subject verb agreement accuracy and to improve on their English grammar and usage. The main research methods used in this article are *biographical*, which is used to describe what grammar and accuracy are, *analytical* which is used for a detailed study of the object of the research and its components, *comparative*, where the methods and techniques of correcting pupils' grammar errors are investigated thoroughly, and *descriptive*, which is used to determine the object of research and its features.

**Keywords:** learning process, grammar, accuracy, precise language usage, constructive grammar teaching, learner-centered activities



## CONSIDERATIONS ON THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EU IN THE PANCHAREVO CASE

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### ABSTRACT

The Supreme Administrative Court of the Republic of Bulgaria issued its final decision no. 2185, 01.03.2023 in the *Pancharevo* case. This final court decision is crucial for understanding of the parent-child relationship like cross-border recognition of parenthood and new family forms to ensure the child's best interest. It will be examined the legal reasoning in the light of principle of best interest the child in the context of the mobility rights, national identity and public policy. While The Spanish authorities issued a birth certificate for S.D.K.A., but the child is not Bulgarian because Sofia municipality refused to issue the birth certificate of the child due to lack of maternal ties. It is clear that the child is an EU citizen by having Spanish citizenship. With this, it is worthy to note that international public policy should be interpreted narrowly. As a conclusion it should be discussed that recognition of the parent-child relationship legally established in a Member State is valid even if it is contradictory to another Member State's law. It will be examine that free movement rights considering the child's best interest In light of the ruling of the CJEU on the *Pancharevo* case.

**Keywords:** Child's best interest, public order, mobility rights, national identity, recognition

### ABSTRACT

In this template, the congress formatting requirements are described. The abstract should be at least 2200 words, including spaces and summarise the main points of the paper. Font should be Times New Roman, font size 11 pt. Page Margins: Top, bottom, left and right margins must be set to 2,5 cm. Do not add paragraph spacing. All papers should be written as \*.doc or \*.docx format and they should be submitted to email address of conference website.

**Keywords:** 3-6 words.



## BURSA VAKIF KÜLTÜRÜ MÜZESİNDE YER ALAN KEÇE SECCADELER FELT PRAYER RUGS IN BURSA FOUNDATION CULTURE MUSEUM

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### ÖZET

Vakıf şahsî mal ve mülkünü, Allah'ın rızasını ve toplumun duasını almak maksadı ile hiçbir menfaat beklemeden toplum yararına gönüllü olarak kamulaştırılmasıdır. İslam toplumunda öldükten sonra sevap kazanmak ve topluma yararlı olmak amacı ile kurulan vakıf sistemi, İslâmiyet'in kabulünden sonra özellikle Selçuklular ve Osmanlılar Döneminde Türk dünyasının sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik hayatına damgasını vurmuştur. Sosyal ve beledi işlerin temel taşı olarak günümüze kadar uzanmıştır. Bursa'da yer alan Vakıf Kültürü Müzesi de Bursa'da kurulan tarihsel vakıflar yolu ile yapılan eserlerin önemini vurgulamak ve tanıtmak amacıyla Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi tarafından açılmıştır.

Bahse konu müzede geleneksel mesleklerin elinden çıkan kültürel ürünlerin sergilenmesi de yapılmaktadır. Bunlardan dini amaçlı kullanımları ile öne çıkan seccadeler, geleneksel yöntemler ile üretilen keçe eserlerdendir. Seccade, İslam dininde namaz kılınacak yerin temiz olması amacı ile yere yayılan örtü, halı, kilim, post kumaş veya keçeden üretilmiş, en az bir kişinin namaz kılacağı büyüklükteki yaygılara verilen genel bir addır. Bu keçe seccadelerin hem tarihsel hem kültürel hem de sanatsal değerleri bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada Bursa Vakıf Kültürü Müzesi koleksiyonunda yer alan keçe seccade eserlerin ayrıntılı olarak incelenmesi ile tanıtımına katkı sunmak amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca geleneksel değerlerin korunması ve tanıtılması kapsamındaki çalışma ortamlarından biri olan müzelerin koleksiyonlarında yer alan keçe ürünlerin teşhir-tanzim sorunlarına ve bu eserler ile ilgili olarak alınması gereken tedbirlere dikkat çekilmiştir. Çalışmanın gerçekleşmesi için literatür taraması yapılmış, müze yetkilileri ile görüşülmüş, fotoğraflar ile metin kısmı desteklenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Bursa, Vakıf, Müze, Keçe, Seccade.

### ABSTRACT

Foundation is the voluntary expropriation of personal property and property, without expecting any benefit, in order to obtain the consent of Allah and the prayer of the community. The foundation system, which was established with the aim of gaining merit and dominating the society after death in the Islamic society, left its mark on the social, cultural and economic housing of the Turkish world, especially in the Seljuks and Ottomans Period, after the acceptance of Islam. It has reached the present day as the cornerstone of social and municipal works. The Museum of Foundation Culture, located in Bursa, was opened by the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality in order to protect and promote the existence of the goods made by the historically established foundations in Bursa.

Cultural artifacts from traditional professions are also exhibited in the aforementioned museum. The prayer rugs, which stand out with their religious use, are among the felt works produced with traditional use. The prayer rug is a general name given to the blankets, which are made of blankets, carpets, rugs, fleece or felt, that are spread all over the place in order to keep the place of prayer clean in the religion





of Islam, and that at least one person will pray. These felt prayer rugs have both historical, cultural and architectural values.

In this study, it aims to contribute to the promotion by examining the felt prayer rug components in the collection of Bursa Foundation Culture Museum in detail. In addition, attention has been drawn to the difficulties of displaying and organizing the felt obtained from the collections of museums, which is one of the working environments within the scope of the protection and promotion of traditional values, and what needs to be taken regarding these artifacts. For the realization of the study, literature was used, museum officials were interviewed, photographs and text part were supported.

**Keywords:** Bursa, Foundation, Museum, Felt, Prayer Rug.



**İZNİK MÜZESİ VE İZNİK NİLÜFER HATUN İMARETİ TÜRK İSLAM EL SANATLARI  
MÜZESİ KOLEKSİYONUNDAKİ SAAT KESELERİ  
WATCH POCKETS IN THE İZNİK MUSEUM AND İZNİK NİLÜFER HATUN İMARETİ  
TURKISH ISLAMIC HANDICRAFTS MUSEUM COLLECTION**

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**ÖZET**

El sanatları; ortak kimlik, duygu ve aidiyet duygusu gibi özellikleri ile kendisini gösteren kültürel miras ve bu mirasın kodlarıyla oluşan kültürel belleğin bir unsurudur. Halkın; doğumdan ölüme hayatın her aşamasında gerçekleştirdiği doğa şartlarına bağlı olarak oluşan; kültürel değerlerin ve toplumsal törenlerin vazgeçilmez eşyaları ve kendi elleri ile ürettikleri estetik değerleri yansıtan ürünlerdir. Özellikle hayatın geçiş ve evrilme dönemleri olarak adlandırılan; doğum, evlenme ve ölüm gibi kültürel değerler için yapılan törenler ve ritüeller (uygulamalar, adetler, gelenekler ve pratikler) içerisinde el sanatları ürünleri bahsi geçen toplumsal uygulamalara farklı bir anlam katmaktadır. Bu ürünler geleneksel yaşamın bir parçası olarak günümüzde çeşitli müzelerde sergilenerek gelecek kuşakların tanınmasına, sevmesine ve korumasına olanak sağlamaktadır.

Keseler, kullanıldıkları çağ ile ilgili bilgiler veren ürünler olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Günümüzde üretimi neredeyse durma noktasına gelmiş olan keseler, bir kültür mirası olarak değerlendirildiğinde sosyo-kültürel açıdan el sanatları içerisinde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Tarih boyunca yaşamın her alanında kullanılan ve insanların vazgeçilmez birer parçası olarak karşımıza çıkan keseler birçok müze ve özel koleksiyonda yer almaktadır.

İzник Müzesi ve İzник Nilüfer Hatun İmaretі Türk İslam Eserleri Müze'si koleksiyonunda yer alan altmışaltı kese örneği arasından seçilen saat keseleri bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada İzник Müzesi ve İzник Nilüfer Hatun İmaretі Türk İslam Eserleri Müze'si koleksiyonunda yer alan ve çalışmanın konusunu oluşturan saat keselerinin ayrıntılı olarak teknik ve desen özellikleri açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. El sanatları içinde saat keselerinin yeri ve önemine dikkat çekilerek keselerin çeşitlilik gösteren form özelliklerinden bahsedilerek müzedeki durumları hakkında genel bilgi verilmiştir. Çalışmanın gerçekleşmesi için literatür taraması yapılmış, İzник Müze Müdürlüğünden gerekli izinler alınarak müzelerin koleksiyonunda yer alan keseler fotoğraflanarak belgelenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kültür, Kültürel Miras, El Sanatları, Kese, İzник.

**ABSTRACT**

Handicrafts; It is an element of cultural heritage, which manifests itself with features such as common identity, emotion and sense of belonging, and the cultural memory formed by the codes of this heritage. Of the people; formed depending on the natural conditions realized at every stage of life from birth to death; They are indispensable items of cultural values and social ceremonies and products that reflect the aesthetic values they produce with their own hands. Especially called the transition and evolution periods of life; Within the ceremonies and rituals (practices, customs, traditions and practices) for cultural values such as birth, marriage and death, handicraft products add a different meaning to the



mentioned social practices. As a part of traditional life, these products are exhibited in various museums today, allowing future generations to recognize, love and protect them.

Pouchs appear as products that provide information about the era in which they are used. The pouches, whose production has almost come to a standstill today, have an important place in handicrafts in socio-cultural terms when considered as a cultural heritage. The pouches, which have been used in all areas of life throughout history and are an indispensable part of people, are in many museums and private collections.

The watch pouches selected among sixty-six pouch samples in the collection of the İznik Museum and the İznik Nilüfer Hatun Imaret Turkish-Islamic Arts Museum constitute the subject of this study. In this study, it is aimed to examine the watch pouches in the collection of the İznik Museum and the İznik Nilüfer Hatun Imaret Turkish-Islamic Arts Museum in detail in terms of technical and pattern features. By drawing attention to the place and importance of watch pouches in handicrafts, the various form features of the pouches were mentioned and general information about their status in the museum was given. For the realization of the study, a literature review was made, the necessary permissions were obtained from the Iznik Museum Directorate, and the pouches in the collections of the museums were photographed and documented.

**Keywords:** Bursa, Foundation, Museum, Felt, Prayer Rug.



## İNSAN SERMAYESİ KURAMINA GÖRE AÇIK ÖĞRETİM MEZUNLARININ EĞİTİM NİTELİĞİNİN ELEŞTİREL ANALİZİ: ANKARA İLİ SINCAN İLÇESİ ÖRNEĞİ

### A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATION QUALITY OF OPEN EDUCATION GRADUATES ACCORDING TO THE HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY: A CASE OF SINCAN DISTRICT OF ANKARA PROVINCE

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Açıköğretim Lisesi'nde eğitim yapısının mezun olduktan sonra istihdam edilmelerine katkı sağlamasında eğitimin niteliğini temel kaynak olarak İnsan Sermayesi Kuramı'nın (İSK) yaklaşımları üzerinden değerlendirerek ve nitelikli bir eğitimin anlamı ve nasıl oluşturulacağına yönelik eleştirel yaklaşımları ortaya çıkarmaktır. Bu kapsamda Ankara Sincan Organize Sanayi bölgesinde yer alan bir sanayi fabrikasında 9 Erkek 2 Kadın ile görüşülmüştür. Bu çalışmada nitel yöntem kullanılmıştır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme soru formu yoluyla derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılarak veriler elde edilmiştir. Katılımcıların görüşme süresi yaklaşık olarak 90 dakika sürmüştür. Görüşmeler verilerinin deşifreleri yapıldıktan sonra tematik olarak analiz birimleri oluşturulmak üzere kadın ve erkek işçilerin Açık Öğretim Lisesinde aldıkları eğitimin niteliğini merkeze alarak insan sermayesi Kuramı'nın yaklaşım ve kavramlarından yararlanılarak eleştirel bir yaklaşımla tematik analiz birimleri oluşturulmuştur. Bu kapsamda kadın ve erkek işçilerin örgün eğitimi tercih edememelerinin önündeki engeller içerisinde kırsal yoksulluğun kente taşınması (kırsal alanda yoksulluk - kentsel alanda yoksulluk) eğitimden yoksun kalınması yer almaktadır. Araştırmanın sonucuna göre katılımcı kadın ve erkeklerin zorunlu nedenlerden kaynaklı çocuk yaşta iş yaşamına dahil olmaları ve sonraki süreçte iş ve eğitimi bir arada yürütebilmelerine olanak sağlayan Açık Öğretim Lisesinden diploma alabilmek için Açık Öğretim Lisesi eğitimini bir fırsat olarak gördükleri ancak alınan eğitimin onların nitelikli işlerde çalışmalarının önünü açmadığı katılımcılar tarafından ortaya konulan bulgular arasında yer almaktadır. Yine eğitim sürecinde özellikle yüz yüze öğrenimin olmayışına dayalı olarak öğrenmede zorluklar yaşadıkları, test sistemine uyum göstermekte güçlük çektikleri elde edilen veriler arasında yer almaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Açık Öğretim Lisesi, İnsan Sermayesi, Nitelik, Eleştirel Eğitim

#### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal critical approaches to the meaning of a qualified education and the means to creating it by evaluating through the approaches of Human Capital Theory (HCT) the quality of education as the main source of its contribution to further employment after graduation in Open Education High School. In this context 9 men and 2 women were interviewed in an industrial factory located in Ankara Sincan Organized Industrial Zone. Qualitative method was used in this study. Data were obtained by conducting in-depth interviews through a semi-structured interview questionnaire. The interview duration of the participants was approximately 90 minutes. After deciphering the data of the interviews, in order to thematically form analysis units focusing on the quality of the education received by male and female workers in Open Education High School and utilizing the approaches and concepts of Human Capital Theory thematic analysis units were created by means of a critical approach. Within this scope among the obstacles that prevent female and male workers from choosing formal education are the transfer of rural poverty to the city (rural poverty-urban poverty) and lack of education. According to the results of the research among the findings presented by the participants it appears that the participant women and men become involved in business life from childhood due to compulsory reasons and that they see Open High School education as an opportunity to get an Open Education High



School diploma which allows them to carry out work and education at the same time, but the education received does not allow them to work in qualified jobs. At the same time obtained data show that they have difficulties in learning due to the lack of face-to-face learning during the education process and that they have difficulty in adapting to the test system.

**Keywords:** Open Education High School, Human Capital Theory, Quality Education, Critical Education



## TÜRKİSTAN'DA EĞİTİM GÖREN ÖĞRENCİLERİN YALNIZLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

### INVESTIGATION OF LONELINESS LEVELS OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN TURKESTAN ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES

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#### ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, üniversite öğrencilerinin yalnızlık düzeylerini incelemek ve bazı demografik değişkenlerin etkisini belirlemektir. Araştırmaya, 141'i erkek (%31,3), 309'u kadın (%68,7) olmak üzere toplamda 450 öğrenci gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Araştırmada, Russell, Peplau ve Ferguson (1978) tarafından geliştirilen ve Türkçe uyarlaması Demir (1989) tarafından yapılan Ucla Yalnızlık Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan Ucla Yalnızlık Ölçeğine verilen cevapların iç tutarlılığı Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) ile incelenmiş ve katsayı .75 olarak belirlenmiştir. Ölçeğe ait puan dağılımlarının çarpıklık ve basıklık değerleri dikkate alındığında verilerin normal dağılım gösterdikleri saptanmıştır. Öğrencilerin demografik verilerinin analizinde frekans (f) ve yüzde (%) gibi betimsel istatistiklerden yararlanılırken, cinsiyet ve spor yapma değişkenlerine göre ölçekten aldıkları puanlar arasında fark olup olmadığını belirlemek amacıyla verilere T-Testi uygulanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre, üniversite öğrencilerinin yalnızlık düzeylerinin orta düzeyde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Demografik değişkenler incelendiğinde, cinsiyet ve spor yapma durumu değişkenlerinde gruplar içinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Yalnızlık, Öğrenci, Spor, Üniversite

#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the loneliness levels of university students and to determine the effect of some demographic variables. A total of 450 students, including 141 male (31.3%) and 309 female (68.7%), participated in the study voluntarily. In this study, Ucla Loneliness Scale which was developed by Russell, Peplau and Ferguson (1978) and adapted by Demir (1989) was used. The internal consistency of the responses to the Ucla Loneliness Scale used in the study was examined with Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) and the coefficient was determined as .75. When the skewness and kurtosis values of the scales were analyzed, it was found that the data showed normal distribution. In the analysis of the demographic data of the students, descriptive statistics such as frequency (f) and percentage (%) are used, in order to determine whether there is any difference between the scores of the students according to gender and sports variables, T-Test was applied to the data. According to the findings of the research, it was found that the loneliness levels of university students were at a moderate level. When the demographic variables were analyzed, there were statistically significant differences between the groups in terms of gender and sports.

**Keywords:** Loneliness, Student, Sport, University





## BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN YÖNETSEL YETERLİLİK SEVİYESİNİN İNCELENMESİ

### EXPERIMENTAL CHANGING THE LEVEL OF MANAGEMENT COMPETENCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT TEACHERS

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#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research consists in disclosing of “management, management competence” and exemplary experimental researches on the definition of competency of the future pedagogues of physic culture,

**Methodology/Methods:** analyze of the main concepts of research philosophical, psychological and pedagogical, sociological, special literature, government documents and analytical materials of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, synthesis and interpretation of scientific data, the experimental assertion.

**Main results:** To determine the real state of development of managerial competence of students, future specialists used such diagnostic instruments as Methods of assessing the communicative and organizational abilities of the individual (V. Sinyavsky and B. A. Fedorishin.); Test. Motivation for success and fear of failure (A. A. Rean).

The establishing experiment covered two universities: the West Kazakhstan Innovation-Technological University (Uralsk) and the Kazakh Academy of Sport and Tourism (Almaty), students of the specialty "Physical Culture and Sports", for 64 people.

The results of the ascertaining experiment showed that the process of formation of managerial competence in future teachers of physical culture corresponds to a level below the average.

**Conclusions.** Present study allowed us to draw the following conclusions. The essence of the concepts “management, managerial competence” was determined based on the analysis of scientific, special literature.

Based on the experimental work by definition the level of managerial competence of future teachers of physical culture, methodical recommendations given on the formation of managerial competence of future teachers.

**Innovativeness.** The authors tried to determine the content of the concepts “management”, “managerial competence” and a first time to identify the real condition of the level of managerial competence of future teachers of physical culture.

**Keywords:** Sport, Management, Managerial Competence, Future Teacher Of Physical Culture



## ÖZET

**Araştırmanın amacı:** “yönetim” ve “yönetmel yeterlilik” kavramlarını açıklamak ve gelecekteki beden eğitimi öğretmenlerinin yönetmel yeterliliğini tespit etmeye yönelik deneysel araştırma sonuçlarını ortaya koymaktır.

**Araştırma yöntemi:** araştırmanın temel kavramları felsefi, psikolojik, pedagojik, sosyolojik ve özel kaynaklar, devlet belgeleri ile Kazakistan Cumhuriyeti Eğitim ve Bilim Bakanlığı'nın analitik materyalleri ışığında analiz edilmiş, bilimsel veriler ile deneyler yorumlanarak değerlendirilmiştir.

**Temel sonuçlar:** Öğrencilerin ve gelecek uzmanların yönetmel yeterliliklerini oluşturmanın gerçek durumunu tespit etmek için şu tanısal araçlar kullanılmıştır: Bireylerin iletişimsel ve düzenleyici becerilerinin değerlendirilmesi yöntemi (Sibyavskiy V. ve Fedorişin B. A.), Test. Başarı motivasyonu ve başarısızlık korkusu (Rean, A. A.). Deney için Batı Kazakistan İnovasyon ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi (Oral şehri) ile Kazak Spor ve Turizm Akademisi'nin (Almatı şehri) “Beden Eğitimi” bölümü öğrencileri seçilmiş olup 64 kişi katılmıştır. Belirleyici deney sonuçları gelecek beden eğitimi öğretmenlerine yönetmel yeterliliğin kazandırılmasının ortalamadan düşük seviyede olduğunu göstermiştir.

**Bulgular:** Bu çalışma bizim aşağıdaki sonuçlara varmamızı sağlamıştır. “Yönetim” ve “yönetmel yeterlilik” kavramları bilimsel ve özel kaynakların analizine dayalı olarak açıklandı. Gelecek beden eğitimi öğretmenlerinin yönetmel yeterliliğini kazandırma seviyesini tespit etmeye yönelik deneyler sonucunda gelecek öğretmenlerin yönetmel yeterliliklerinin oluşturulmasına ilişkin metodik önerilerde bulunuldu.

**Araştırmanın yenilikleri:** “Yönetim” ve “yönetmel yeterlilik” kavramlarının anlamı, içeriği ve gelecek beden eğitimi öğretmenlerinin yönetmel yeterliliklerinin gerçek seviyesinin durumu belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Spor, Yönetim, Yönetmel Yeterlilik, Gelecek Beden Eğitimi Öğretmeni.



## SOSYAL MEDYA PAZARLAMA FAALİYETLERİNİN MÜŞTERİ BAĞLILIĞI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

### THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING ACTIVITIES ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY

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#### ÖZET

İnternet, mobil teknoloji ve akıllı cihazlarda meydana gelen gelişmeler sayesinde sosyal medya benimsenme oranı hızlı bir şekilde artmaktadır. Bu artış tüketicilerin işletmeler ile iletişim ve etkileşim kurmak, bilgi edinmek, ürün ve hizmetler ile ilgili araştırma yapmak, marka ile ilgili paylaşımlarda bulunmak, diğer tüketiciler ile iletişim kurmak, marka topluluklarına katılmak veya satış sonrası hizmet almak gibi amaçlar ile sosyal medya ağlarını kullanmaları sonucunu doğurmaktadır. Böyle bir ortamda işletmeler, müşteri değeri ve bağlılığı oluşturmak için marka konumlandırma ve tutundurma çabalarının bir aracı olarak sosyal medya pazarlama faaliyetlerinden yararlanmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda, teknolojiye yatırım yaparak, pazarlama kanallarını ve müşteriler ile kurdukları temas noktalarını sosyal medya ağları aracılığıyla zenginleştirmek ve sosyal medya görünürlüklerini artırmak işletmeler için önemli olmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, işletmeler tarafından sosyal medya ağlarında gerçekleştirilen pazarlama faaliyetlerinin müşteri bağlılığı üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. Araştırmada tüketicilerin Instagram aracılığıyla en sık takip ettikleri marka veya e-ticaret sitesi tarafından gerçekleştirilen sosyal medya pazarlama faaliyetlerine odaklanılmaktadır. İşletmelerin sosyal medya pazarlama faaliyetleri çerçevesinde, içeriklerin etkileşim yaratma, eğlence sunma, kişiselleştirme ve trend olma özellikleri ele alınmaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, 322 katılımcıdan anket yöntemi aracılığıyla veri toplanmıştır. Hatalı ve eksik cevaplar çıkartılarak toplam 299 katılımcıya ait veri analize dâhil edilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin analizinde Yapısal Eşitlik Modellemesinden (YEM) yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmada yer alan değişkenlerin geçerliliğinin test edilmesinde açıklayıcı faktör analizi, araştırma modelinin geçerliliğinin test edilmesinde doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ve hipotezlerin test edilmesinde yol analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları, sosyal medya pazarlama faaliyetlerinin müşteri değeri ve müşteri bağlılığı üzerinde anlamlı ve pozitif yönlü etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Buna ek olarak, müşteri değerinin müşteri bağlılığı ile anlamlı ve pozitif yönde ilişkili olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, sosyal medya pazarlama faaliyetlerinin müşteri bağlılığı üzerindeki etkisinde müşteri değerinin kısmi aracılık rolüne sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sosyal Medya Pazarlaması, Sosyal Medya, Müşteri Bağlılığı, Müşteri Değeri.

#### ABSTRACT

Social media adoption rate is increasing rapidly thanks to the developments in internet, mobile technology, and smart devices. This increase results in consumers using social media networks for purposes such as communicating and interacting with businesses, obtaining information, researching products and services, sharing about the brands, communicating with other consumers, joining brand communities, or receiving after-sales service. In such an environment, businesses benefit from social media marketing activities as a means of brand positioning and promotion efforts to create customer



value and loyalty. In this direction, it is important for businesses to invest in technology, enrich their marketing channels and touchpoints with customers through social media networks and increase their social media visibility. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of marketing activities carried out by businesses on social media networks on customer loyalty. The research focuses on social media marketing activities carried out by the brand or e-commerce site that consumers most frequently follow through Instagram. Within the framework of the social media marketing activities of the businesses, the features of creating interaction, providing entertainment, customization and trendiness are discussed. Data were collected from 322 participants through the survey method. Incorrect and incomplete answers were removed and the data of 299 participants were included in the analysis. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used in the analysis of the research data. Explanatory factor analysis was used to test the validity of the variables in the study, confirmatory factor analysis was used to test the validity of the research model, and path analysis was used to test the hypotheses. Research results show that social media marketing activities have a significant and positive effect on customer value and customer loyalty. In addition, it has been determined that customer value is significantly and positively related to customer loyalty. Moreover, it has been determined that customer value has a partial mediating role in the effect of social media marketing activities on customer loyalty.

**Keywords:** Social Media Marketing, Social Media, Customer Loyalty, Customer Value.



## EXAMINATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION APPLICATIONS FOR REFUGEES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This study primarily aims at examination of foreign language education applications for refugees from the perspective of international relation theories, and aims to reveal the problems and obstacles faced by English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teachers while teaching English to refugee students from the perspectives of teachers studying with these groups. A qualitative methodology was employed to gather data from 10 EFL teachers with significant experience teaching this distinct population. The data was collected through in-depth interviews. The questions were prepared by the researcher after getting the opinions of 3 field experts. The interviews were recorded and transcribed, and content analysis methodology was employed to analyze the data, resulting in the identification of three themes: Interaction Issues, Social Isolation, and Cultural Barriers. The initial theme, interaction issues, pertains to the challenges that educators encounter in their attempts to establish clear and productive communication channels with refugee students. Social isolation relates to the inclination of students to isolate themselves, which may be attributed to various factors such as traumatic experiences, inadequate language skills, or apprehension of being stigmatized. The third theme, cultural barriers, concerns the variances in cultural backgrounds between teachers and learners, frequently leading to misinterpretations due to insufficient cultural acquaintance. By conducting a detailed analysis of the identified themes and codes, the study provides significant contributions to understanding the complex challenges faced by English as a Foreign Language (EFL) instructors in this setting. Moreover, it puts forward specific suggestions to improve the foreign language acquisition process for these students. The recommendations underscore the significance of facilitating engagement, executing comprehensive strategies to counteract social seclusion, and cultivating an appreciation and deference for cultural diversity. In addition, the study suggests novel instructional approaches that can potentially improve the educational experience for this specific group of students. The findings obtained from this research are anticipated to hold significant worth for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) instructors, decision-makers, and instructors involved in refugee education, to establish a proficient and comprehensive linguistic acquisition milieu.

**Keywords:** English as a Foreign Language (EFL), Refugee Students, Problems





## AZƏRBAYCANDA TURİZM SEKTÖRÜNÜN İNKİŞAFININ MÜASİR VƏZİYYƏTİNİN TƏHLİLİ VƏ QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ

### ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT STATE OF TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN AZERBAIJAN

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#### XÜLASƏ

Turizm istirahət üçün, sağlamlıq üçün, işgüzar və ya dini məqsədlər üçün müəyyən müddətə edilən səyahətdir. "Turizm" sözü dilimizə fransız dilindən keçib, mənası səyahət, istirahət və əyləncə deməkdir. Dünyadakı iqtisadi inkişafıla birlikdə insanların həyat səviyyəsi yüksəldikcə səyahət edənlərin sayı da artmağa başladı. Xüsusilə texnologiyadakı inkişaf turizmdəki irəliləyişə təkan verdi desək, yanılmazdır. Bunun sayəsində qloballaşan dünyada turizm insanların həyatının bir hissəsinə çevrildi.

Turizm beynəlxalq və daxili ola bilər. Daxili turizmin inkişafı beynəlxalq turizmə təkan verməkdədir. Hal-hazırda dünya ÜDM-nin 9%-i, məşğulluğun 1/11-i, ixracın 6%-i, xidmət ixracının 30%-i turizmdən asılı vəziyyətdədir. Dünya üzrə son statistikaya görə, hazırda turizm sektorunda 266 milyon insan çalışır və 2024-cü ilə qədər sayının 298 milyona çatacağı təxmin edilir.

Turizm sektorunun inkişafı onun sahələrinin hər birinin ayrı-ayrılıqda inkişafından asılıdır. Turizm sənayesinin sahələri aşağıdakılardır:

- Nəqliyyat – quru, hava və su nəqliyyatı mövcuddur. Turist daşımalarının demək olar ki, böyük hissəsini quru və hava yolları həyata keçirməkdədir.
- İnformasiya texnologiyaları – turizmin təbliğində və xüsusilə turistlərin fərqli turizm məkanlarına cəlb edilməsində çox mühüm rol oynayır. Bu məsələdə, xüsusilə sosial şəbəkə reklamları, Google və Youtube reklamları ilə yanaşı həm də Booking, Trivago, Agoda kimi mobil tətbiqlər də özünəməxsus yer tutmaqdadır.
- Qida və içki kimi xidmət sahələri turizmdə çox böyük əhəmiyyətə malikdir. Belə ki, bəzi turistlər daha fərqli qida və içki mədəniyyətinə sahib olan ölkələrə səyahət etməyi üstün tuturlar.

Turizmin cəlbediciliyi sərmayənin tez qaytarılmasında və qısa müddətdə gəlir əldə edilməsindədir. Əsas xüsusiyyətlərinə görə turizm onu digər iqtisadi fəaliyyət formalarından fərqləndirən bir sıra fundamental spesifik xüsusiyyətlərə malikdir. Nəzərə almaq lazımdır ki, bu spesifikasiyalar turizm xidmətlərinin qeyri-maddilik, keyfiyyətin qeyri-sabitliyi, saxlanması qeyri-mümkünlüyü və mənbədən ayrılmazlığı ilə ifadə olunan xüsusiyyətləri ilə birbaşa bağlıdır.

**Açar sözlər:** turizm, əhali, beynəlxalq, iqtisadi, ölkə

#### ABSTRACT

Tourism is a trip made for a certain period of time for recreation, health, business or religious purposes. The word "tourism" came to our language from French and means travel, recreation and entertainment. Along with the economic development in the world, as people's living standards increased, the number of travelers began to increase. It would not be wrong to say that the development





in technology, in particular, has spurred the progress in tourism. Thanks to this, in a globalized world, tourism has become part of people's lives.

Tourism can be international and domestic. The development of domestic tourism gives impetus to international tourism. Currently, 9% of world GDP, 1/11 of employment, 6% of exports, and 30% of service exports are dependent on tourism. According to the latest statistics worldwide, 266 million people are currently employed in the tourism sector and the number is estimated to reach 298 million by 2024.

The development of the tourism sector depends on the individual development of each of its areas. The areas of the tourism industry are as follows:

Transport – land, air and water transport available. Most of the tourist transportation is carried out by land and air routes.

Information technologies play a very important role in the promotion of tourism and especially in attracting tourists to different tourism destinations. In this matter, especially social network ads, along with Google and YouTube ads, mobile applications such as Booking, Trivago, and Agoda also occupy a special place.

Service areas such as food and drink are of great importance in tourism. So, some tourists prefer to travel to countries with a more diverse food and drink culture.

The attractiveness of tourism lies in the quick return of investment and short-term income. According to its main characteristics, tourism has a number of fundamental specific characteristics that distinguish it from other forms of economic activity. It should be taken into account that this specificity is directly related to the characteristics of tourism services expressed by their intangibility, instability of quality, impossibility of storage and inseparability from the source.

**Keywords:** tourism, population, international, economic, country



## CHALLENGES ON ONLINE DISTANCE LEARNING (ODL) OF SELECTED HIGHER MARITIME EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES: LECTURER'S PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

The study aimed to explore and describe the challenges on using online distance learning (ODL) of higher maritime educational institutions in Central Luzon during the SY 2021-2022. The quantitative-descriptive research design was utilized. A researcher-made questionnaire both via Google form and print-out in gathering data was the main instrument. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, weighted mean, ANOVA, Pearson R and Likert scale. Data reveal that the maritime technical lecturer-respondents are males in their middle adulthood. With license in Management Level Deck Department, graduates of BS Marine Transportation, teaching for almost a decade and are using laptops for online distance learning. The respondents are competent in using the different gadgets used on online learning. The maritime lecture-respondents agree on the challenges on online distance learning such as Technological Aspect, Economic Aspect, Instructional Aspect, and Health Condition Aspect. The study found out that there is significant difference on their perspective of the ODL when grouped according to highest educational attainment towards Technological Aspect and Economic Aspect, there is significant difference on the level of competence of maritime technical lecturers on the use of gadgets when grouped according to educational attainment and there is no relationship between the challenges of maritime technical lecturers on Online Distance Learning and their competence on the use of gadgets. An action plan is proposed to enhance the respondents on the use of the gadgets on online distance learning. It is recommended that an proposed action plan may be implemented to colleges and universities offering Maritime courses in Central Luzon to enhance the use of online distance learning; an in-service training for faculty development program be organized in order to enhance in the operation of technological gadgets and improved instructional competence of the maritime lecturers; the college/university administration should prioritize the upgrading of internet access and facilities for faculty and student usage and training be organized on the utilization of various online learning platforms such as Edmodo, Google classroom, Blackboard, Moodle and Schoology to enhance the competitiveness of the maritime lecturers in ODL.

**Keywords:** Online distance Learning, perspective, maritime lecturers, higher maritime institutions, Philippines



## SATISFACTION ON ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF GRADUATE SCHOOL FACULTY AND STUDENTS IN SELECTED STATE UNIVERSITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

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### ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic forced students and teachers to relearn new ways of accessing, transmitting knowledge and interacting in cyberspace. The study aims to identify and describe the satisfaction of graduate school faculty and student on online teaching and learning in Central Luzon State Universities' during the SY 2020-2021. Satisfaction was assessed on three dimensions namely instructor, student and institutional related issues. The study employed a descriptive-quantitative research method using google form researcher-made questionnaire for the graduate students and the adapted faculty satisfaction survey. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, ANOVA, Pearson coefficient and Likert scale. Three hundred fifty-two (352) graduate school students and one hundred seventeen (117) graduate school faculty were respondents selected using convenience sampling. Findings of the study reveal that the Graduate School Faculty and Students had advance level of competence and moderate level on usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The Graduate School Faculty "Agreed" on the Satisfaction of using Online Teaching and Learning on all dimensions. However, the Graduate School Students "Strongly Agreed" on dimensions towards Satisfaction of using Online Learning as to Student Related Issues, and Instructor Related Issues while "Agreed" on Institutional Related Issues. Data also shows that there is a significant difference on the assessment of Graduate School Faculty and students on the three dimensions. Moreover, there is a positive slight or weak relationship between level of ICT usage and competence, and satisfaction on online teaching and learning. To increase satisfaction of graduate school faculty and students on online teaching and learning, it is recommended that teachers attend training in hardware repair and software development, various learning management systems and teaching platforms and in the development and construction of instructional learning materials. There should also be more student engagement activities and a faculty evaluation tool anchored to the present pandemic situation.

**Keywords:** online teaching and learning, satisfaction, quantitative, graduate school faculty and students, state universities, Philippines



## RELIGIOSITY, HEALTH AND SOCIAL HAPPINESS

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### ABSTRACT

Happiness is one of the basic human needs in life and it is considered a factor for human progress and success. Happiness has a great effect on increasing ability and healthy activity and is a necessity that gives meaning to a person's life. Happiness is one of the most important internal and emotional components that determine the quality of contemporary human life, which causes the dynamism and mobility of society and the flourishing of talents, and is considered as a social phenomenon that is effective in reducing injuries and numerous problems at the micro and macro level. A person succeeds in the light of happiness, advances himself on the basis of true principles and reaches the heights of progress and excellence and plays his constructive role in the cultural, political and economic fields in the society.

Since 2000, in the opinion of the United Nations, to determine the level of development of countries, the variables of happiness, hope for the future, satisfaction and satisfaction of people have also entered the calculations as a key variable. In this way, if the people of a society do not feel happy and satisfied, it cannot be considered a developed society, which is a sign of the importance of happiness. Accordingly, in this article, firstly, the level of happiness among young students and secondly, the relationship between religiosity and general health with social happiness has been investigated.

The research method was a quantitative survey and 372 students were selected as a sample using a proportional stratified method. Standard questionnaires were used to measure social happiness, religiosity and general health.

The findings of the research showed that the level of social happiness among the students of Tabriz University was at a medium to low level and a significant positive correlation was observed between religiosity and public health with social happiness. In other words, with an increase in the level of religiosity and general health of students, their social happiness also increases. Therefore, it can be said that religiosity and health are among the determining factors in the happiness of young people.

**Keywords:** Happiness, Social Happiness, Religiosity, Public Health and Development



## REVISITING THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL TRAINING PROGRAM OF A MARITIME INSTITUTION: INPUTS FOR CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

This mixed method study aimed at deriving substantive inputs to enrich the existing curricular offering of a maritime institution to adequately prepare students for ship boarding. A survey was undertaken with 155 respondent-first class maritime students who provided their perceptions as regards their Physical Education and Training, specifically on the curricular activities, faculty, facilities and equipment. To determine the adequacy and appropriateness of the actual PE activities provided in achieving curricular objectives, curriculum mapping was performed.

Survey results show that respondent-students affirmed the overall relevance of their Physical Education and Training programs in their development as future seafarers. They also favorably acknowledged the competence of the faculty and training officers but perceived a lower affirmation on the adequacy of the available facilities and equipment. Meanwhile, after curriculum mapping, it is estimated that overall, the existing physical education activities offered contribute to a moderate extent in the development of the competencies required of maritime students, revealing the need to reassess the PE program and introduce more relevant and useful activities to maximize achievement of set curricular targets.

**Keywords:** physical education, physical training, maritime institution, curricular enrichment, curriculum mapping, mixed method



## SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF URDU SENTENCES WRITTEN IN ROMAN ENGLISH

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### ABSTRACT

Sentiment analysis, often known as opinion mining, has received a lot of interest in natural language processing. The majority of existing sentiment analysis research, however, focuses on English or other commonly spoken languages, creating a vacuum in interpreting feelings conveyed in languages such as Urdu. Urdu, as one of the most widely spoken languages in South Asia, is frequently written in Roman English script, making it more accessible to a larger audience. The purpose of this study is to investigate sentiment analysis of Urdu phrases written in Roman English. Machine learning techniques are used in the study to analyze and categorize the feelings represented in Urdu texts. For training and assessment purposes, a dataset of Romanized Urdu phrases with matching sentiment labels has been constructed.

To overcome language-specific problems and transform Romanized Urdu texts into a suitable format for sentiment analysis, various pre-processing approaches are used. To extract relevant language patterns and contextual information from sentences, feature extraction approaches are used. To determine the best successful strategy for sentiment categorization, several machine learning algorithms, are trained and evaluated. The sentiment analysis model's performance is evaluated using common evaluation criteria such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The findings show that the suggested method is successful at reliably recognizing sentiment orientations in Urdu phrases written in Roman English.

This study's findings contribute to a better understanding of sentiment analysis in non-English languages, with an emphasis on Urdu. The methodology created may be used to a variety of fields, including social media analysis, customer evaluations, and opinion mining in Urdu-speaking communities. The findings pave the way for future research in sentiment analysis of languages with comparable traits and obstacles.





## TEACHING COMPETENCIES, EFFECTIVENESS AND FACULTY PERFORMANCE IN MARITIME SCHOOLS OF REGION III, PHILIPPINES

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### ABSTRACT

Teaching competencies are concerned with application of professional knowledge and skills within the workplace and underpinned by teachers' professional values for their effectiveness. This study offers discussion on teaching competency, effectiveness and performance of faculty in maritime schools as assessed by students, peers and supervisors. The study used survey questionnaire as a research tool and basis of constructing the program that be applied to maritime schools in the region.

The study findings revealed that the student-respondents are males, in their emerging adulthood, freshmen, taking up BSMT. Majority of the faculty-respondents are males, middle-aged, Bachelor's degree holders, gained enough experience in ship boarding and teaching profession. The supervisor-respondents are all males, late middle-aged, Master's degree unit earners and gained enough years of exposure in teaching. Peers and supervisor-respondents assessed the teaching competencies of maritime faculty as outstanding. The students reported that maritime faculty were outstanding in their teaching effectiveness. Maritime faculty demonstrate very satisfactory performance as reflected in their IPCRF for SY 2021-2022. There was a significant difference on the teaching competencies of maritime faculty in terms of communication skills and pedagogical skills when grouped according to shipboard experience. There was significant difference on the assessed teaching effectiveness of maritime faculty in terms of commitment as to year level; significant in terms of knowledge of the subject as to age and year level; significant in terms of teaching for independent learning as to year level; and significant in terms of management of learning as to age and year level. There was significant relationship between the overall performance of maritime faculty and their teaching competencies. The crafted program aimed to sustain competence, effectiveness and performance of faculty in maritime schools in Region III. The crafted program reviewed and adopted to maritime schools in the region. Preparing and equipping teachers with various skills on the delivery of instruction, classroom management and assessments would help teachers become effective, competent and more motivated and committed. In view of the conclusions of the study, the researcher recommended that maritime faculty are encourage to continue and finish graduate studies for their professional growth and development; Maritime faculty are encouraged to sustain the level of their teaching competence and effectiveness; Supervisors of maritime schools may consider to review and enhance criteria on evaluating teacher's performance based on the areas suited for all in such a way that no one will be left behind; Maritime faculty may help each other and reflect on the best thing to do in order to improve if not to maintain their performance based on the criteria set in IPCR. Also, further studies on teaching competencies, teaching effectiveness and performance of maritime faculty may be conducted involving other variables and wider scope of research locale to validate results obtained from this study.

**Keywords:** Teaching Competencies, Teaching Effectiveness, Faculty Performance, Maritime Schools, Survey Questionnaire, Philippines



## INCLUSIVE COMMUNICATION AT SCHOOL LEVEL

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### ABSTRACT

Inclusive Communication is an approach that seeks to 'create a supportive and effective communication environment, using every available means of communication to understand and be understood'. A culturally inclusive environment requires mutual respect, effective relationships, clear communication, explicit understandings about expectations and critical self-reflection. In an inclusive environment, people of all cultural orientations can: freely express who they are, their own opinions and points of view. Inclusive language is the words and phrases you use that avoid biases, slang, and expressions that discriminate against groups of people based on race, gender, socioeconomic status, and ability. Inclusive language enables everyone in your organisation to feel valued and respected and able to contribute their talents to drive organizational performance. Speech is a form of action. Whether we like it or not, our words have consequences. They can include or exclude, even if we do not intend them to.

**Keywords:** Communication, Language, Culture, Discrimination, Equality



## STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN INDIA: TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

In this globalised world sustainability is important for each one of us to provide and think for the present and the future generations. Sustainability is based on Environmental, Economic and Social development. It is a social objective about the ability of people to synchronise to exist on the globe over a longer period. In everyday use, sustainability often focuses on countering major environmental problems. These include climate change and loss of biodiversity, loss of ecosystem, land degradation, and air and water pollution. In this era of post globalisation every issue is interrelated and common to the world whether it is related to global south or global north. The dependency has increased with the needs and requirements because all societies now progress through similar stages of development as both are facing similar situation whether developed nation or developing as we all are moving towards a common path of development by various means such as investment, technology transfers, and closer integration in to the world market. International relations enable better organisation of human capital which is essential on matters of promoting trade and financial interdependence among nations and in promoting sustainability, security and stability. Strategic Human Resource management makes the most of human potential and opportunity in today's unstable climate where Human resource is being upgraded from administrative players to strategic performers. Countries having good and stable relations with each other tend to share their inventions and innovations more smoothly and this has been the trend since ages. The technique of attracting, developing, rewarding, and retaining people for the benefit of both the employees as individuals and the organisation as a whole is known as strategic human resource management. Strategic management and partnership plays a crucial role in capitalising human capital. Strategy for promoting sustainability in all activities that include the use of resources and retention of resources to fulfil the needs of the present and the next generation.

**Keywords:** sustainable, strategic, Human capital, innovation



## AN EVALUATION ON THE IMPACT OF SMART TECHNOLOGY ON INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY: IMPLICATION FOR SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

The rapid development and improvement of smart technologies (ST) are seen to have significant influence on learning performance in many fields. Enumerable innovations have been introduced through paradigm shift in the pedagogical techniques of teaching and learning using smart technology for optimal instructional delivery to enhance learning performance. Nasiri, et al. (2020) defines smart technology as the physical devices or processes which complements the holistic properties of digital technology. Using this evoking technology drives smart learning environment and allows better engagement between the learners and educators. E.g., the teacher utilizes electronic boards and other smart devices such as tablets to facilitate learning how to learn. This paper is a descriptive review on smart technology. The paper evaluates the impact of smart technology on instructional delivery and its implication for school management. In order to collect useful information for the paper write-up, relevant questions were drafted and administered to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument. The gathered responses were collated and subjected to reliability analysis. In conclusion, the paper affirms that the adequate implementation of smart technology initiatives in educational institution would help to achieve positive learning outcomes for both students and school managers.

**Keywords:** Smart Technology, Instructional Delivery, School Management.



## FISCAL POLICY AND THE IMPACT OF TAXES ON THE ECONOMY - THE CASE OF KOSOVO

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### ABSTRACT

The creation and construction of the fiscal policy in Kosovo was done under very specific conditions. In the process of formulating the fiscal policy, the policy makers determine the objectives they intend to achieve and the fiscal instruments with which the objectives become feasible. Since the post-war, during the period of transition with orientation to the market economy, among others, Kosovo has paid attention to the construction of the tax system and the process of its reformation. Tax reforms are aimed at improving the economic environment and usually include steps that simplify the tax system.

In the framework of the fiscal policy and taxes applied in Kosovo, we can say that despite the results achieved mainly of a fiscal nature, the steps taken through fiscal reforms were not sufficient in the contest of creating a favourable environment for business.

Through this study, we aim for the given conclusions and recommendations to be taken into consideration and serve the actors in the field of public finance.

**Keywords:** fiscal policy, tax reform, tax system, economic environment.



## THE QUALITY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, SENSATION SEEKING AND HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

The present study was planned to explore the relationship between the quality of family relationships, sensation seeking and health risk behavior in college and university students. For this purpose, a sample comprising of 170 students age ranging from 18 to 25 years after ensuring inclusion and exclusion criteria was selected. Participants were selected through purposive sampling technique. To investigate the research question the study will test the following hypothesis; 1) there will be significant negative relationship between quality of family relationship and health risk behavior 2) there will be significant positive relationship between sensation seeking and health risk behavior 3) health risk behavior will be predicted by quality of family relationships and sensation seeking behaviour. The demographic information sheet was used to acquire the personal information of the participants .To measure the research variable the following scales were used, for family relationships, The NRI-RQV is a combination of the Network of Relationships Inventory (Furman & Buhrmester, 1985) and a family relationship measure developed by Buhrmester, Camparo & Christensen (1991), Was used and for measuring sensation seeking Zukerman developed a scale (Sensation Seeking Scale, SSS, 1971) was used and , 2017 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Form Approved OMB No.: 0920-0493) was used to measure youth health risk behavior. Ethical standers of informed consent, confidentiality and institutional approval were fulfilled. The answers participant was given be kept private. The data collected from participants was analyzed statically by using 23 versions of SPSS. To measure relationship among variables, the Pearson Product moment correlation and to predict the variable the regression analysis was used. All the detail discussed in the discussion chapter. Limitations, implementations and suggestions also are discussed.

**Keywords:** Family relationship, Sensation seeking and Subjective, Health Risk, University Students





## ASPIRATION OF THE POST-PANDEMIC SOCIETAL NORMAL AND URGENCY

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### ABSTRACT

According to Jamil Zaki, a Psychologist at Stanford University (DeWitte, 2021) harrowing experience of the past years is an opportunity for society and its people to expect many positions in society instead of their returning to everyday life more straightforwardly. They have learnt many things throughout the Pandemic, and now they will experiment with their expectation from the new-normal environment. They will find what they have lost. And what will they gain from the post-pandemic community? Therefore, it is a thoughtful expectation overall. In psychology, "growth through adversary" is an important term for learning many things. It is a kind of challenge people can face, and thus, they also come out of it. Therefore, they make life experiences through which they spend their life as their essential personal experience. Therefore, growth through adversary is a bouncing back disaster about finding ways to learn from the curse, privation. Therefore, Zaki said, "Resilience is staying the course through a storm. Growth is charting a new course" (DeWitte, 2021). Before the Pandemic, society was combined with many problems; problems would come through loneliness and more isolation than ever. Economic inequalities made society unequal. People were rich and poor; thus, an economic and societal classification was made. These are problems which the Pandemic has created. Therefore, the aspiration of the post-pandemic society is about something new that they can learn through growth from adversaries, which will be the sole knowledge for learning to find a new life to live peacefully. The paper aims to discuss the features of contemporary normal society and how it can be made fresh. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis. This article seeks to build a piece of knowledge to learn a remarkable sustained life which will be good enough to make a sustained post-pandemic community. The feature question is, what is the people's aspiration in a new everyday world?

**Keywords:** Post-Pandemic, Resilience, Societal Classification, Economic Inequalities.



## DIFICULTIES IN MATHEMATICS I OF THE PMMA COLLEGE OF MARINE ENGINEERING FOURTH CLASS MIDSHIPMEN/WOMEN SCHOOL YEAR 2013-2014

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### ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to identify the difficulties encountered in Mathematics 1 of the Fourth-Class Midshipmen/Women of the College of Engineering of the Philippine Merchant Marine Academy. Difficulties encountered in Mathematics 1 topics include algebraic expressions, algebraic fractions, exponents, and radicals, linear, equations, and systems of linear equations. Additionally, the study identified factors which affect the difficulties of the respondents towards the topics. The respondents were composed of 50 students currently enrolled during the school year 2013-2014. The main instrument of the study is the diagnostic test. Survey questionnaires were also used to gather perceptions on the factors which affect the respondents' difficulties and were identified through the analysis of the number of the correct answer obtained in each topic in the diagnostic test.

Among the topics, algebraic expressions algebraic fractions, and linear of equations were easy while exponents and radicals, quadratic equations, and system of linear equations were moderately difficult for respondents. Overall Mathematics 1 is moderately difficult for the respondents.

Respondents agreed that teacher-related, student-related, and other factors affect the difficulties in Mathematics 1. Respondents believed that to solve the difficulties in Mathematics 1, students should be given more exercises on quadratic equations, be trained in solving systems of equations, develop good study habits, and set their minds towards learning mathematics. Teachers should provide more exercises in the radicals and derivation of formulas, should give simple to complex problems, should sustain the interest and attention of students in learning mathematics, eliminate the students' negative notion towards the subject, keep themselves abreast with the innovations in teaching mathematics and establish a good relationship among the students. The hypotheses "There is a significant relationship between the performance of the student-respondents in diagnostic test and performance in the annual entrance test"; "There is significant relationship between the performance of the student-respondents in diagnostic test and their level of interest"; and "There is significant relationship between the performance of the student-respondents in diagnostic test and their level of motivation" are rejected. Finally, there is a significant relationship between the student respondents' performance in the test and their perception on the factors which the difficulties in Mathematics 1.

From the foregoing findings, the researcher strongly recommended that the academic department should provide training and seminars in teaching methodologies among the mathematics teachers; a constant evaluation of the teaching-learning process should be implemented in order to determine instantly the problems and difficulties encountered by the students; use of textbooks in Mathematics subject should be encouraged to facilitate learning effectively; factors which aggravate the difficulties of students in Mathematics should be deliberately discussed and acted upon, and measures and suggestions to solve the difficulties of students in Mathematics 1 as perceived by the students should be given attention.

**Keywords:** Mathematics, difficulties, diagnostic test, students' performance, perception



## THE IMPACT OF CONSUMER E-LOYALTY ON E-COMMERCE AMONG INDIVIDUALS IN MALAYSIA

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### ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of technology and the internet has caused a shift in company strategy in order to maintain e-loyalty among customers. The loyalty of a firm's customers has emerged as an area of significant interest for businesses, and the degree to which customers remain loyal to a company has a direct bearing on the income and profitability of the business. Therefore, this study aims to examine three primary factors, namely, e-trust, e-service quality and e-satisfaction and its impact on customers' e-loyalty. Due to the linear structure that exists between e-loyalty and its components, this study lends itself particularly well to the application of quantitative research. In light of the fact that the purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between variables and to test a number of predetermined hypotheses across a variety of online businesses, the research technique of a survey questionnaire has been chosen. So, the respondents of this survey who have made transactions with online shops will make up the sample for this poll. In addition, the population size that will be gathered is above 100 respondents. Therefore, the data will be tested and analyzed using multiple linear regression model, descriptive statistics, and correlation analysis. E-loyalty is essential for determining a company's efficiency and profitability, as well as keeping customers from defecting to a rival. As a result, it is crucial for Malaysian e-commerce businesses to understand what motivates online customers to remain loyal. Online loyalty programs have the potential to boost business performance. The success of an online shops depends on its ability to maintain a loyal customer base. Companies' success and expansion are tied to the degree to which their loyal customers continue to buy from them (S. Zhang & Nuangjamnong, 2022). From the academic side, the researchers may find this study useful as a reference for future studies on e-loyalty towards e-commerce service organizations and the characteristics that affect e-loyalty and also opening a new horizon, allowing them to continue investigating additional factors that influence e-loyalty. So, the research will provide insights for academics and businesses who have the intention to move the traditional business into brick and click business, where it will facilitate the understanding of the elements that will affect e-loyalty in the future and work to strengthen the Malaysian e-commerce sector.

**Keywords:** E- Commerce, E-loyalty, E-Quality, E-Satisfaction, E-Trust



## ANALYSING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE SELECTION OF MODES OF E-PAYMENT IN INDIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study looks at the root causes of the elements that prompt consumers in India to use an electronic payment method when making purchases. One requirement for concluding a deal when buying goods and services is payment. E-payment systems have been introduced as a result of the growth of e-commerce. Therefore, people are using electronic payment methods more frequently and ineffectively every day to fulfil tasks. The study's findings indicate a correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variables perceived danger, security and trust, offer, social considerations, and convenience of use helps in Adoption of e-payment. As a result, in order to increase the number of individuals who utilise this payment method, businesses that already conduct business using electronic payment systems must place a greater emphasis on these five variables. As more individuals use this payment method, e-commerce will flourish and have a positive impact on the economy of our country because e-payments are one of the factors that make e-commerce successful.

**Keywords:** Electronic Payment , E-payment, E-commerce ,Security and trust etc.



## INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA-BASED ENGLISH LEARNING MEDIA IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to facilitate the online English learning process in junior high schools, to increase the efficiency of teachers and students in understanding and evaluating lessons and to make it easier for teachers and students to give and distribute assignments. The method used in this study is SDLC using the Waterfall method, using the PHP programming language and MySQL database. The problem being faced at this school is that the process of teaching and learning activities still uses conventional methods, namely using WhatsApp as a courageous learning medium, and the teacher asks students to submit assignments to be delivered to school. The results of this study are e-learning applications as interactive multimedia-based English learning media that are able to provide benefits for teachers and students in the process of learning English and submitting assignments at the school.

**Keywords:** learning media, english, interactive multimedia, PHP, MySQL



## CONSUMERISM AND THE FIGHT AGAINST SUBSTANDARD DRUGS IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

This research examined the “the effect of consumerism and the fight against substandard drugs in Anambra State”. The study seeks to evaluate consumer’s response against substandard drugs in Anambra state. The study is aimed at examining the prospects and level of consumer protection movement in Nigeria; bringing out measures/tools that will help to support encourage/increase the intensity of the movement; enlightening the public more on their “Rights” against fake drug marketing; and highlighting the impact of fake drug proliferation on consumers and economy at large. Conceptual framework, theoretical and empirical review was reviewed. The study was anchored on theory of consumer law . The study adopted descriptive survey design. The population of the study comprises of all the registered drug dealers and some consumers in Anambra State. Data were collected from primary and secondary sources. The main instrument used in collecting the primary data was questionnaire. A pilot survey was used to determine the reliability of the instrument. Data were presented in tables as frequency distribution while Pearson Product Moment Correlation were employed in testing the hypothesis with the aid of Statistics Packaged for Social Science (SPSS) version 20. The result of the findings reveals that the level of consumer protection movement in Nigeria is low. Also the entrenching of consumer protection laws will encourage/increase the intensity of the consumer protection movement in Nigeria. And fake drug proliferation has a negative impact on consumers and economy at large. In regard to the findings, the study recommends that due to the complexity of the drug production and distribution system, there is no single technique that can eliminate the public health threat posed by fake pharmaceuticals. As such, a layered strategy is fundamental, involving a wide array of inter-agency actors from within and outside the government; enhanced cooperation between international bodies and improved partnership with legitimate private supply chain to help reduce the prevalence of fake drugs in Nigeria. Immediate action would include: Increased awareness on the counterfeiting of drugs to the public; reduction in the importation of drugs and increased local production of drugs which would make drugs cheaper and readily available.

**Keyword:** Consumerism, Substandard, Drugs Fight, Anambra State





## MINORS AS A SUBJECT OF CRIMINAL LAW ALBANIAN LEGISLATION

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### ABSTRACT

The present article aims to highlight the significance of minors as a subject of Juvenil justice. The method implied in the present work is desk research that will combine the Albanian Procedural and criminal Law in terms of the Protection of their rights and obligations.

Through hermeneutical research, the present work will bring a depth comprehension of the phenomenon from a Juridical Defense viewpoint and the way the Juridical and Normal Law protects this subject not only in terms of punishment for the offender but, also in terms of protection because of their age. In the end, the author recommends some areas of intervention that would improve the minors in conflict with the law and sense of safety.

**Keywords:** juvenile justice; punishment; rights and obligations; Criminal Law and Protection.



## OUTCOMES-BASED TEACHING AND LEARNING PRACTICES OF INSTRUCTORS IN THE MARITIME SCHOOLS IN REGION III

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### ABSTRACT

This study assessed the extent to which the maritime instructors teaching in College in Central Luzon, Region III put into actual practice the Outcomes-Based Teaching and Learning approach in teaching College courses.

This study utilized the descriptive-comparative design of research. It involved 144 maritime instructors teaching in College from four (4) maritime schools in Central Luzon. The researcher gathered data using a researcher-made survey questionnaire, observation and interviews. The data gathered were analyzed using Average, Percentage, Weighted Mean, Rank and Analysis of Variance.

The top six problems most met by respondents are students' behavioral problem, lack of knowledge related to OBE approach, lack of internet access by the students, lack of training on methods and techniques in the implementation, lack of training on assessment strategies and lack of instructional materials. In terms of level of awareness on Program outcomes, it was found out that there are significant variations on the level of awareness on Program Outcomes among maritime instructors in Central Luzon. There are significant variations on the level of awareness on program outcomes among instructors across schools. The level of awareness on Program outcomes are different among teachers coming from different schools.

There is no significant variation on the assessment of the instructors as to the extent of OBTL implementation.

In terms of OBTL Practices across schools, there is no significant variation on the assessment of the instructors as to the extent of OBTL implementation as to assessment across schools. On the other hand, the null hypothesis is rejected variation on the assessment of the instructors as to the extent of OBTL implementation in terms of syllabi preparation and on approaches, methods and techniques used. Along with these two areas, the instructors from the different schools do not seem to agree on practices.

**Keywords:** Maritime, outcomes-based, teaching, learning, practices, instructors, development, programs, Marine Engineering, Marine Transportation, Central Luzon



## APPRENTISSAGE/ENSEIGNEMENT DE LECTURE: CAS DE FRANÇAIS EN ALGERIE LEARNING/TEACHING READING: CASE OF FRENCH IN ALGERIA

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### RÉSUMÉ

La rénovation de l'enseignement de français à l'école primaire a été et demeure pareillement l'objet de vives polémiques, non seulement parmi les enseignants mais aussi, sur le plan national, dans des milieux élargis de la population. En fait, l'instance ministérielle a agi, en connaissance des causes, reconsidérer les finalités, les objectifs, les contenus et les méthodes traditionnels de l'enseignement du français au primaire, en se rapportant d'une part, aux informations que lui apporte, actuellement, la psychologie de l'enfant et aux conditions sociales, économiques, politiques de la vie contemporaine, d'autre part, aux constats, aux données que découvre la recherche linguistique relativement aux contenus, aux structures, à l'évolution de la langue elle-même. La lecture n'est pas l'affaire exclusive du cours élémentaire au primaire. Elle est un acte qui est doublement relatif aux pouvoirs et aux richesses de l'apprenant, d'une part, et aux formes culturelles proposées, d'autre part; c'est dire qu'il engage toute l'éducation, dans ses moyens et dans ses finalités.

Enfin, la réussite ne peut dépendre que d'une expérimentation simple, d'une mise au point attentive, et bien d'efforts persévérants et liés d'animation pédagogique, de formation initiale et de formation permanente des enseignants. La conquête de la langue orale et écrite est primordiale pour que soit négligée la recherche d'un lieu d'accord entre des principes pédagogiques, linguistiques et psycholinguistiques. Une telle recherche doit harmoniser spontanéité et discipline, liberté et rigueur, ou notamment ouvrir de nouvelles perspectives à la spontanéité et à la liberté par la découverte ordonnée de contraintes de l'apprentissage de la langue.

**Mots-clés:** Apprentissage; apprenant; enseignement; lecture; méthode.

### ABSTRACT

The renovation of French teaching in primary schools has been and remains the subject of heated controversy, not only among teachers but also, nationally, in broader sections of the population. In fact, the ministerial body acted, with full knowledge of the causes, to reconsider the aims, objectives, content and traditional methods of teaching French at primary level, by relating on the one hand to the information, currently provided by the child's psychology and social conditions, economic and political conditions of contemporary life, on the other hand, to the findings and data that linguistic research discovers in relation to content, to structures, to the evolution of the language itself. Reading is not the exclusive business of elementary to primary. It is an act which is doubly related to the powers and riches of the learner, on the one hand, and to the proposed cultural forms, on the other hand; that is to say that he engages all education, in its means and its purposes. Finally, success can only depend on simple experimentation, on careful development, and on persevering and linked efforts in pedagogical animation, initial and continuing training of teachers. The conquest of the oral and written language is essential if the search for a place of agreement between pedagogical, linguistic and psycholinguistic principles is to be neglected. Such research must harmonize spontaneity and discipline, freedom and rigour, or in particular open new perspectives to spontaneity and freedom through the orderly discovery of constraints in language learning.

**Keywords:** Learning; learner; teaching; reading; method.



## EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION (CBOs) ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN YEWA SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

Ineffectiveness and inefficiency of government top-down and bottom-up approaches in meeting the aspirations of the citizen necessitates the proliferation of Community Based Organisations for community development as well as overall national development. The study aims to examine the effects of community based organisation on the development of community of location in Yewa South Local Government, Ogun State Nigeria. The study adopted survey research design through primary data collected from all the heads of 381 Community Based Organisation (CBOs) that have been registered with the local government council as at the time of this study. The study adopted simple random sampling techniques of 30 percent which equals 114 sampled respondents for questionnaire administration, and 5 percent of the population for semi-structured interview. Both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used to analyse data collected on the study. The study discovered that community development has improved through various activities of the community based organisation in the area of health facilities, education facilities, security facilities and support, among others. It was also discovered that lack of fund, poor support from the government, poor economic conditions, among others are challenges impeding their effectiveness on community development in Yewa South Local Government, Ogun State, Nigeria. It was recommended that government should formulate policies that will support the activities of Community Based Organisations toward community development and ensure financial support.

**Keywords:** Community Based Organisation, Community Development, Community, National Development, Development.



## IMPACT OF THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE BREED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BULGARIAN SPORT HORSE BREED

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### ABSTRACT

The Bulgarian sport horse (BSH) is a newly recognized breed selected entirely for equestrian sports (show jumping, dressage, and eventing). Thoroughbred stallions were widely used in the breeding process during the first stage of the development of the new breed. As in many other half-blooded horse breeds, Thoroughbred horse is a well-recognized breed used in the process of development to improve stamina and movements. The aim of the study was to analyze the genealogical structure of the BSH and to trace the sire lines of the Thoroughbred stallions as well as the family (mare) lines descending from mares of the Thoroughbred breed. The research covers the period 1970–2018 and includes all the horses enrolled in the three completed volumes of the Studbook of the breed. The information was provided by the “Bulgarian Sport Horse Association. As a result, four sire lines were determined, including 51 stallions, and three families were established representing 26 mares. The population of the newly approved horse breed (BSH) has a well-developed genealogical structure owing to the consistent and correctly conducted selection process during the nearly 60-year period of its creation. Despite the great interest of breeders and athletes involved in equestrian sports, to use more and more stallions from the famous European riding breeds as sires, the Thoroughbred breed should be included in the breeding process through the method of “blood-infusion”.

**Keywords:** horses, Thoroughbred, Bulgarian sport horse, genealogy



## ETHICAL CULTURE IN MEDIA SPACE

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the development of the moral culture of the society in the information society is highlighted with the help of detailed scientific life examples.

Media culture is becoming an integral part of people's life, entering not only the scientific but also everyday lexicon of people. Media as an intermediary connects people with people, people with technology and technology with technology. The media space is formed as a result of the creation of the world of things. In it, people create the world of things in the form of text, pictures, audio, video, booklets, types of communication and other forms with the help of mass information and communication tools. The concept of "media space" shows the need to consider it as a self-developing system reflecting the specific characteristics of society. When the media space is analyzed and delivered to the student, the teacher tries not to damage the country's reputation in the information space and its image in the world information space.

Regardless of the subject, the teacher respects the national identity, national spirituality and moral values, as well as the customs and culture of other nations and peoples. Follows the rules of literary language when distributing material.

The teacher does not allow national, religious or racial discrimination of any people and people.

The teacher, connecting each subject to the educational process, giving life examples, should share information about the personal life of students only with their consent and keeping the documents confidential.

Today, the teacher should observe the ethical rules of the educational institution in the use of various information in the communication with young students, the collected information about the personal life of people obtained by illegal means and inappropriate means, and in the use of communication, audio and video tools.

Culture is a field of human activity, and media is also a field of human activity. Therefore, a media literate person transmits, receives, changes and stores information in the media world. A media literate person is able to distinguish between reliable sources of information, determine the role of media in culture, and is responsible for understanding the impact of media and switching between different media platforms. Media education is based on the study of media culture, because culture is created by man with his own hands, and the created culture serves for man. Culture is history; it connects the past, present and future. The concept that separates virtual reality from real reality is media culture.

Media culture is the set of conditions under which a person operates, the creation of the set of mass media, the emergence of means of communication, media culture connects a person with the outside world in the media space, in addition, with the formation of media culture in a person, other moral and aesthetic values, people's evaluations, thoughts and behavior has an ideological, economic or organizational influence on his character.

The article describes the progress of information culture and moral culture under the influence of human culture.

**Keywords:** media, media literacy, media knowledge, media competence, media worldview, media space, media culture





## URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND REGIONAL INEQUALITY IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

Cities are the hubs of economic growth, employment generation, and change. At the same time, urban areas face major challenges related to poverty, inequalities, and a range of other socio-economic fragilities. Multiple studies have examined inequality in India. However, the relationship between urban population distribution and regional inequality in India is not fully understood. This study considers the newly updated 35 states in India and the National Sample Survey (NSS) unit-level data on 'Consumer Expenditures' to assess the relationship between the concentration of population in different classes of cities/towns and the state-level total (rural+urban) and urban inequality between 1991 to 2011. The estimated cross-section and panel data models indicate that between and within inequality in the concentration of urban population in different classes of cities and towns (at the overall level and distinguished by different classes) significantly affect urban and total inequalities at state level in India. On the other hand, state-level literacy rates, infant mortality rates, and per-capita net state domestic product have a positive and statistically significant effect on the urban and total inequalities in India. The findings of this research suggest that a higher level of balanced urbanisation consisting of a progressive socio-spatial transformation of small towns is necessary to promote sustainable, inclusive, and progressive spatial development and reduce spatial inequalities in India.

**Keywords:** spatial inequality; urban inequality; regional inequality; urbanisation; spatial development; India; population distribution; spatial justices



## LABELLING OF STARTUPS IN ALGERIA: LEGAL STATUS AND ECOSYSTEM CONTEXTS

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### ABSTRACT

This paper examines the labelling of startups in Algeria within the legal framework and ecosystem contexts. It explores the existing legal texts related to startups, including executive decrees, presidential decrees, and acts. The previous definitions of a startup company in Algerian legislation were found to be vague and restrictive, primarily focusing on the age of the owner and limited understanding of innovation. This hindered the formulation of effective assistance measures for startups and excluded certain segments of society. However, with the issuance of Executive Decree No. 20-254, significant progress has been made in overcoming these challenges. This decree establishes a National Commission chaired by the Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister responsible for Knowledge Economy and Startups, tasked with identifying and promoting innovative projects and strengthening the startup ecosystems. The paper highlights the organizational details of the committee's responsibilities and the establishment of a national fund dedicated to startup financing. The efforts of the Algerian authorities aim to create a more inclusive environment that encourages the growth of startups both nationally and internationally.

**Keywords:** startups, legal framework, executive decrees, innovation, National Commission, ecosystem, financing.



## WHAT IS CONCRETIZATION AND WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO USE IT? TYPES OF CONCRETIZATION AND THEIR METHODOLOGICAL USE

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### ABSTRACT

In the logic of learning, it has become natural to use and apply the didactic-psychological requirement that the more senses participate in the learning process, the better the new material is remembered. The teacher's speech is in itself the means of conveying new knowledge, it expresses emotions, creates a visual and imaginary perception, but not a complete and clear image of the event and phenomenon, event or historical concepts. It is true that history cannot be repeated, wars, events and numerous historical phenomena cannot be repeated. They can be improvised, be part of scenography, dramaturgy, cinematography, literature and history, etc., but not remade. In the logic of learning, it has become natural to use and apply the didactic-psychological requirement that the more senses participate in the learning process, the better the new material is remembered. The teacher's speech is in itself the means of conveying new knowledge, it expresses emotions, creates a visual and imaginary perception, but not a complete and clear image of the event and phenomenon, event or historical concepts. It is true that history cannot be repeated, wars, events and numerous historical phenomena cannot be repeated. They can be improvised, be part of scenography, dramaturgy, cinematography, literature and history, etc., but not remade.

**Keywords:** Concretization, methods, importance



## KURTULUŞ YILLARINDA ÖZBEKİSTAN'DA YAZI (ALFABE VE HAREKET) REFORMLARI

### WRITING (ALPHABET AND SPELLING) REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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#### ÖZET

Makalede Özbekistan'da Özbek-Latin alfabesine geçiş ve yazım tarihi, Latin alfabesine dayalı yeni Özbek alfabesinin tanıtılma süreçleri ve bağımsızlık yıllarında Özbek dilinin geliştirilmiş temel imla kuralları, kazanımlar ele alınmaktadır. ve bu alandaki mevcut eksiklikler.

Tarihte, 20. yüzyılın 20'li yıllarında Türkistan aydınları arasında Özbekistan'da alfabe ve imla reformu ve ardından yazıyı Latin alfabesine aktarma çabaları olmuştur. Bu tarihsel süreçlerde Özbek dilbilimcileri arasında çekişmeler baş göstermiştir. Bunda Türkistan aydın milliyetçilerinin Orta Asya Türk halkları için ortak bir dil, yazı ve edebiyat oluşturma fikirleri ortaya atılmıştır.

Makalede, geçen yüzyılın 20'li yıllarında alfabe ve imla sorunlarının çözümü, bağımsızlık yıllarında yazı değişikliği ihtiyacı ve gelişim süreçleri hakkında önemli Özbek bilim adamları, ünlü yazar ve aydınların görüşleri yer almaktadır. yeni Özbek alfabesi ve Latin alfabesine dayalı imla uygulamaları değerlendirilmiş, alfabe ve imla kuralları konusunda bilim camiasının görüşleri dile getirilmiş, uygulamada kullanılan Özbekçe yazısının eksiklikleri ve kullanımları hakkında tespitlerde bulunulmuştur. eliminasyon.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Özbekistan, yazı, alfabe ve imla, yazı reformu, Latin yazısı, Özbekistan yazı tarihi, Türk halklarının yazıları

#### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the history of the transition to the Uzbek-Latin alphabet and spelling in Uzbekistan, the processes of introducing the new Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script and the improved basic spelling rules of the Uzbek language during the years of independence, the achievements and existing shortcomings in this field.

In history, in the 20s of the 20th century, among the intellectuals of Turkestan, there were efforts to reform the alphabet and spelling, and later, to transfer the writing to the Latin alphabet in Uzbekistan. During these historical processes, conflicts arose between Uzbek linguists. In this, the ideas of Turkestan intellectual nationalists to create a common language, writing and literature common to the Turkic peoples of Central Asia were put forward.

In the article, the opinions of major Uzbek scientists, famous writers, and intellectuals about the solution of the alphabet and spelling issues in the 20s of the last century, the need to change the writing system in the years of independence were analyzed, the processes of the development and implementation of the new Uzbek alphabet and spelling based on the Latin script were evaluated, the opinions of the scientific community on the rules of the alphabet and spelling were expressed, and conclusions were given regarding the shortcomings of the Uzbek script used in practice and their elimination.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, writing, alphabet and spelling, writing reform, Latin writing, history of writing in Uzbekistan, writing of Turkic peoples.



## UNRAVELING THE DRIVERS OF CUSTOMER PERCEPTIONS ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN PARISIAN RESTAURANTS: A DEEP DIVE INTO SUSTAINABLE DINING

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### ABSTRACT

In the thriving restaurant industry of Paris, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has become an increasingly prominent feature, mirroring global trends toward sustainability and ethical business practices. This study aimed to uncover the factors influencing customer perceptions of CSR within this context.

This investigation applied a multifaceted methodological approach, involving document scrutiny, individual interviews, field observations, and questionnaire dissemination. The compilation of data underwent processing and interpretation using Descriptive Statistics, supplemented by Partial Least Squares and Structural Equation Modeling techniques.

The present study's results demonstrated a complex interplay of factors that influence customer perceptions of CSR. Notably, (1) the communication of CSR initiatives, (2) the authenticity of these actions, and (3) their alignment with the overall brand image emerged as significant influencers. Furthermore, the link between CSR perceptions and customer loyalty was underpinned by a demand for consistent and genuine CSR engagement.

This study conclusively underscores the importance of effectively communicating CSR initiatives to customers in the Parisian restaurant industry, whilst ensuring that these initiatives are authentic and align with the restaurant's overall brand identity. These insights can help Parisian restaurants to strategize their CSR initiatives more effectively, ultimately contributing to a more sustainable dining culture in the city.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility, Parisian Restaurants, Customer Perceptions, Sustainable Dining, Authenticity, Brand Image.



**A PRAGMATIC LITERARY STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF A POLITICAL SPEECH  
DELIVERED BY A MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY AT THE INDUCTION  
CEREMONY OF THE 9TH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN BENIN REPUBLIC**

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to analyze a political speech delivered by Mr. Nourénoù Atchadé (henceforth, ‘the/this speaker’), the first vice president of the opposition party called “Les Démocrates” (henceforth, LD) on February 12th, 2023, at the induction ceremony of the 9th legislative assembly held at the National Assembly, in Benin Republic. Drawing its theoretical insights from pragmatic literary stylistics (Chapman and Clark, 2014), and the quantitative and qualitative descriptive research methods, the study specifically seeks to examine how the speaker uses language to encode his intended meaning(s) and distinctive style in his speech. Simply put, it intends to demonstrate how this speaker deploys linguistic resources (speech act, presupposition and conversational implicature) (including rhetorical strategies) to produce stylistic effects in his speech. The findings reveal that the speaker uses four out of the five types of speech act (representatives, directives, commissives and expressives), the most dominant type being representatives. In addition, the findings indicate that the speaker deploys a considerable number of presuppositions and conversational implicatures. They reveal too that he employs such rhetorical strategies as hyperbole, imagery, litotes, metaphor, simile, allusion, rhetorical question, anastrophe, repetition/anaphora/epistrophe, apposition and phonological schemes (alliteration and assonance). The rhetorical strategy he deploys most in his speech is hyperbole. The speaker uses all the aforementioned linguistic features in his speech to represent the entrance of his political party into the National Assembly as a new dawn for the Beninese political landscape and its citizens, on the one hand, and the ruling party as the harbinger of the economic, political and, social bad governance prevailing therein. In fact, as the representation exudes, the speaker personally holds the Talon regime responsible for the unhealthy liberty-denying and antidemocratic practices (for example, lack of freedom of expression, institutionalized electoral fraud, corruption, etc.) in place since 2016.

**Keywords:** Bad governance, Les Démocrates, political party, political speech, pragmatic literary stylistics





## SPOT & STOP: RAISING AWARENESS ON SPAM THROUGH A DOCUMENTARY VIDEO

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### ABSTRACT

The goal of this project is to raise public awareness on the danger of scam by educating them how to spot the signs of scam and prevent themselves from becoming victims. This project was developed to counter the rise of scam victims among students at Keningau Vocational College. There have been few cases where the students were coerced into making regular transfers of money where they earned commissions on each transfer they made. They were deceived into believing that they were involved in an online business. As the amount gradually increased, they were pressured by those that they were in contact with to keep making the transfers. Hence, these victims were interviewed in order to identify the factors that caused them to voluntarily join this scheme and determine the possible means to prevent more students as well as the public from falling victims into this type of scam. The modus operandi of this scam was consistent with money-laundering scam that used the victims as money mules. As a result of the data gathered from the victims, a documentary video which was the reenactment of a real life situation that one of the victims experienced was developed to educate the students and a series of challenges that students could answer to help them understand the modus operandi that scammers regularly use.

**Keywords:** scam, money-laundering, money mule



## ASSESSING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BHAVANTAR BHARPAYEE YOJANA IN THE STATE OF HARYANA

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyse the performance of the Bhavantar Bharpayee Yojana from its inception and to assess the relationship between awareness level and problems faced by beneficiaries of BBY in Haryana. Farmers' level of penetration is also examined. This research is exploratory cum descriptive in nature. Information was acquired utilizing a structured questionnaire of 112 respondents from Haryana. Both frequency analysis and the chi-square test were used to analyse the data. The majority of the respondents i.e., 51.8% were between the age of 25- 35. Only 21.4% of farmers work on tenant land, compared to 78.6% who own their own land. Most of the farmers have less than 5 years of experience in farming. The results showed that 58.04% of people are completely unaware of the BBY, compared to 41.96% who are aware of it. The framed hypothesis was found to be statistically significant signifies that awareness has a significant relation with the problems faced by beneficiaries of BBY. As a result, it is recommended that awareness among farmers be raised through campaigns, farm magazines, agriculture columns in newspapers, and agriculture programmes on television, with a greater emphasis being placed on educating farmers about the registration process on the portal, area verification, and procedure for claiming benefits under the scheme in those awareness programmes.

**Keywords:** Bhavantar Bharpayee Yojana (BBY), Minimum Support Price (MSP), Horticulture crops.



## EXPANDING OPTIONS FOR SNACKS AT SCHOOL WITH PASTRIES AND CAKES

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### ABSTRACT

The goal of this project is to study school students' interest in cakes and pastries as an additional option for snacks and meals that they can purchase from schools. It was discovered that due to several factors, there is only a limited variety of foods sold in the school canteens or cafes. This causes students to resort to consuming foods with less nutrients but higher in calories like chips and chocolate bars that can harm their health. Thus, this project seeks to resolve this issue by offering a range of healthy cakes and pastries for students to choose either as their snacks or main meals. Thus, a number of respondents will be randomly selected to identify their preferences and these data will be used to determine the types of cakes and pastries that will be available for purchase at the chosen school. Another instrument will be distributed to find out how well they respond to the food products.

**Keywords:** cakes, pastries, variety, nutrients



## STYLISTIC AND IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PORTRAYAL OF TWO MOTHERS IN AMMA DARKO'S *FACELESS* (2003)

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### ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze how two mothers (Maa Tsuru and Kabria) are portrayed in Amma Darko's *Faceless* (2003). Drawing its theoretical insights from stylistics (Fowler, 1967; 1977; 1986, Freeborn, 1996; Leech and Mick, 2007; Simpson, 2004; Leech, 2013; Toolan, 2013; Mick, 2013) informed by an eclectic grammatical approach and coupled with quantitative and qualitative research methods, this article seeks to examine how the narrator's or the implied author's language depicts each mother in her social world. To reach this goal, two texts wherein these mothers are (re-)presented for the first time in their social worlds are selected from the novel and described quantitatively in consonance with the eclectic grammatical approach and the findings thereof are presented and discussed qualitatively. In addition, this study attempts to compare the linguistic features inferred from the analysis with a view to highlighting the stylistic and ideological differences that they intrinsically encode in the fiction.

**Keywords:** Mothers, portrayal, social world, stylistics, stylistic and ideological differences.



## AN EXAMINATION OF THE THEORETICAL CONCERNS OF BRAND EQUITY

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### ABSTRACT

The concept of brand equity remains controversial in academia since it's unclear how it's nurtured, controlled, and sustained. This article assesses brand equity research and examines the theoretical concerns of brand equity. It has been found that factors relevant to brand equity (brand awareness, image, and perceived quality) can be adapted to a variety of brand types and economic sectors. However, these factors should be treated as antecedents of brand equity, rather than being considered brand equity components. In developing a brand equity construct, the transition from composition to decomposition would be natural. Another essential part that required prominence was brand loyalty, as loyalty must be considered a possible outcome of brand equity instead of merely a component. This study is among the first to examine the theoretical concerns of brand equity and contributes to the unified branding theory.

**Keywords:** Brand equity, Consumer-based Brand Equity, Brand Loyalty



## PROMOTING VOCATIONAL TRAINING THROUGH THE CITIES OF TRADES AND SKILLS, A LEVER FOR A KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY IN MOROCCO

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### ABSTRACT

Like a number of other countries, Morocco has set itself the goal of making the knowledge economy a dynamic force and a lever for the development and competitiveness of its economic policy. To achieve this, the government is advocating increased investment in the production of new knowledge and the development of a vocational training system better suited to its ambitions, through the creation of a new generation of training centers associated with the Office for Vocational Training and Work Promotion (OFPPT). In this context, the "Cities of trades and skills (CMC)" are intended to become multi-sectoral and multi-functional structures in each region of the country, reflecting the particular interest of the public authorities in the vocational training sector, as a strategic lever for economic competitiveness and a promising avenue for the professional integration of young people. They are dedicated to the acquisition of professional skills, with integrated application platforms for immersive training, based on "learning by doing", allowing complex situations close to the reality of the company to be put into practice throughout the learning process. With this new knowledge, learners improve their performance and make an early contribution to the company's productivity and economy. What's more, they acquire greater value professionally and in the job market.

Thus, to make training a vehicle for a knowledge-based economy, a number of strategic measures need to be taken to complement reforms in this area. Hence, the interest of our study, which aims to understand how these cities of trades and skills, can contribute to the production and development of new knowledge, through a new generation of vocational training.

In order to answer this question, this article will present a comparative study between this new mode of learning and the old traditional mode of the office of vocational training.

**Keywords:** Knowledge economy, Vocational training, Technology transfer, CMC.





## AESTHETICS LITERARY AS A TECHNIQUE OF COMMUNICATION IN AFRICAN LANGUAGES: CASE OF HAUSA SONGS IN THE ZINDER CITY (NIGER)

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### ABSTRACT

Generally, the sandals and the hat are sacred symbols in the kingdoms. These are distinctive signs of traditional and religious authorities in Africa. These attributes of royal power bear signs in writing as well as in image that distinguish each type of kingdom. What messages hide these attributes? What can a layman understand when approaching the hats and sandals worn by the Kings of Dahomey in Benin? Thanks to a corpus of attributes designed as part of this communication, we take a semiotic look coupled with communicational approaches on these attributes in order to perceive the meaning and the communicative acts that emerge from them. Interviews and content analysis serve as methodological and theoretical bases for this study. The results are analyzed using the theoretical tools of the semiotics of communication.

**Keywords:** literary aesthetics, African languages, communication techniques, Hausa, proverbs



**THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IS TO DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREPARING FUTURE EDUCATORS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES IN AN INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article highlights the content of a study conducted in the field of professional training of future teachers in an inclusive educational environment. As one of the modern strategies of world educational policy, the possibility of implementing inclusive education by future educators in a preschool educational institution is theoretically analyzed. Particular attention is paid to scientific research on the formation of future teachers as competitive personnel capable of functioning in the space of inclusive education, preparation for professional activities, improvement based on modern approaches.

The process of preparing future teachers for professional activities in an inclusive educational environment was chosen as the object of study.

The subject of the research is the content, form, methods and means of preparing future teachers for professional activities in an inclusive educational environment.

The preparation of future educators for professional activities in an inclusive educational environment is analyzed as a pedagogical problem, the classification of modern approaches to professional activities in an inclusive educational environment, definitions related to research activities are explained on a scientific basis.

The analysis of approaches to the preparation of future educators for professional activities in the conditions of inclusive education, the principles of an inclusive educational environment, the essence of inclusive competence are highlighted. Also, the content of the development of inclusive competence in the preparation of future educators for professional activities, the direction of training teaching staff to work in an inclusive education (competence-oriented, specially-oriented, collectively-oriented), analysis of models and components of the organization of inclusive activities; Particular attention is paid to inclusive educational technologies.

A model of the pedagogical process aimed at preparing future educators for professional activities in an inclusive educational environment has been developed.

**Keywords:** inclusive, inclusive education, future educators, inclusive competence, principles of an inclusive educational environment.



## THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN SOCIO-CULTURAL UNITY OF THE NATION

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, considering any science as a special field of scientific knowledge, it is necessary to recognize that there are topics, functions, concepts, laws, categories specific to this science. Viewing axiology as a special field of socio-philosophical knowledge is no exception. It is also possible to observe all the features typical of the sciences in the field.

Value science is a system of knowledge about values based on axiological consciousness, sense of appreciation, axiological knowledge, humanity and others. It is true that our knowledge has not yet been fully described as a scientific system that has reached the level of a certain science, and no special manuals or textbooks have been published based on them. But this does not change the essence of the matter. In addition, it was not long before such knowledge products as "Cultural Studies" and "Political Studies" were recognized as sciences, and the field took its place in the system of social sciences in the field of security. The phrase axiology is now familiar to many people, the knowledge in this field has increased much more than before.

Since ethnicity embodies ethnocultural components, it is theoretically more difficult to separate it or build a separate group. It is possible to determine the dynamics of relations in families with problems related to continuing ethnocultural characteristics.

"Ethnogeneity" means material (fortress, city, labor tools, etc.) and immaterial values, household, social assistance, models of ethics, etc.) during a certain historical period, creating examples, tasks, movement and social - mastering can be lowered. It is necessary to control their implementation from generation to generation, the expression and improvement of the spiritual and educational complex that exists as an example of the way of life. In order to ensure human perfection, more precisely, in the system of social relations, it is necessary to imagine ethnicity realistically, so that conflicts and conflicts of interests do not arise. Only then, the new content (element) of support to the system of relations can perform an educational task in the development of national characteristics. This content requires paying special attention to the issue of family enlightenment in the practice of preparing our young people for independent life. For this purpose, the educational facilities (centers) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support should have a number of components, such as fatherhood, motherhood, bride, son-in-law, in order to develop social competence in our youth. "Ethnogeneity" means material (fortress, city, labor tools, etc.) and immaterial values, household, social assistance, models of ethics, etc.) during a certain historical period, creating examples, tasks, movement and social - mastering can be lowered. It is necessary to control their implementation from generation to generation, the expression and improvement of the spiritual and educational complex that exists as an example of the way of life. In order to ensure human perfection, more precisely, in the system of social relations, it is necessary to imagine ethnicity realistically, so that conflicts and conflicts of interests do not arise. Only then, the new content (element) of support to the system of relations can perform an educational task in the development of national characteristics. This content requires paying special attention to the issue of family enlightenment in the practice of preparing our young people for independent life. For this purpose, the educational facilities (centers) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support should have a number of components, such as fatherhood, motherhood, bride, son-in-law, in order to develop social competence in our youth.

**Keywords:** team, person, behavior, character, axiological consciousness, appreciation, human, value, knowledge, youth, scientific, group, role, member, collection, strong, unique, qualities, stable, categories.



## SPIRITUAL COMPETENCE - A SOURCE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, along with social, economic and political factors, the content and essence of the reforms implemented in the spiritual and educational fronts are highlighted in the current development of New Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan's independence has ushered in a completely new era in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. The long historical culture of our people has shown that many lessons can be learned from history in the formation of our spirituality, and these lessons are undoubtedly useful for the future. Therefore, a nation that does not know its history and forgets its past has no future. This fact has been proven many times in human history.

Any activity, any behavior of a person is to create a certain relationship with nature, or with society, with family members, with other people, to realize a certain connection and interaction. Therefore, the conscious activity of a person is evaluated first of all from the point of view of morality and law, as well as from the point of view of spirituality in general. Human production has not only economic but also spiritual aspects. A society that gives the same great importance to economy and spirituality creates a basis for its stable development without major social conflicts and contradictions.

Spirituality is a concept that represents the spiritual and mental world of a person. It includes people's philosophical, legal, scientific, artistic, moral, and religious ideas. It is known that there is an external and internal world of a person. His external world includes his appearance, clothes, behavior, and his inner world includes his life purpose, thoughts, dreams, aspirations, and feelings. This inner world of man is spirituality. Food gives a person physical strength; spirituality gives him spiritual nourishment and strength.

In fact, the main goal of our society is to fully realize the talents, abilities, knowledge, spirituality and noble aspirations of today's youth, to increase their social activity, and to create all the opportunities for them to take their rightful place in the future. The new development strategy of Uzbekistan will initiate a new stage of our national development and will become a unified moral basis and criterion that will unite our people towards common goals.

**Keywords:** New Uzbekistan, spiritual potential, development strategy, knowledge, humanity, spirituality, economics.



## INSON KAPITALINI RIVOJLANTIRISH: UZLUKSIZ TA'LIM KONSEPSIYASI DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL: THE CONCEPT OF LIFELONG LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT

In modern conditions, the formation and development of human capital, the political and socio-economic development of the country, its demographic potential, law and order, the safety of citizens, the quality of education and healthcare are influenced by the main factors. A special place is given to education, which is recognized as the most valuable resource of human society - the main condition for the development of human capital. In this regard, education is a leading factor not only in the development of the whole society, but also in its economic development. One of the main theses of the theory of human capital is that in the conditions of the information society, human capital is the most important factor in the reproduction of national wealth and an important element of it. T. Schultz proved that the funds invested in human capital are greater than the funds invested in physical capital using the example of the US economy. This suggests that investment in health, education and science is particularly important for countries with low levels of satisfaction and low incomes. Uzbekistan has developed an innovative development strategy aimed at improving the quality of education by ensuring the continuity of the educational process. Investment in human capital is an investment in the future, the concept of lifelong learning requires a person to learn throughout life and regularly improve their knowledge.

**Keywords:** education, human capital, continuous education

### ABSTRACT

Zamonaviy sharoitda inson kapitalining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi, mamlakatning siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi, uning demografik salohiyati, qonun ustuvorligi, fuqarolar xavfsizligi, ta'lim sifati va sog'liqni saqlash kabi asosiy omillar ta'siri ostida amalga oshiriladi. Kishilik jamiyatning eng qimmatli resursi – inson kapitalini rivojlantirishning asosiy sharti sifatida e'tirof etilgan ta'limga alohida o'rin berilgan. Shu munosabat bilan aynan ta'lim nafaqat butun jamiyat taraqqiyotida, balki uning iqtisodiy taraqqiyotida ham yetakchi omil hisoblanadi. Inson kapitali nazariyasining asosiy tezislardan biri shundaki, axborot jamiyati sharoitida inson kapitali milliy boylik va uning muhim elementini takror ishlab chiqarishning eng muhim omili hisoblanadi. T.Shults AQSH iqtisodiyoti misolida inson kapitaliga qo'yilgan mablag'lar jismoniy kapitalga qo'yilgan mablag'lardan ko'ra ko'proq ekanligini isbotladi. Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki, insonning qoniqish darajasi past va daromadlari past bo'lgan mamlakatlar uchun sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim va fanga sarmoya kiritish ayniqsa muhimdir. Shuni ham hisobga olish kerakki, ta'lim xarajatlari, agar shaxs tomonidan olingan bilimlarning mazmuni mehnat bozoridagi talabga mos keladigan bo'lsa, ishlab chiqarish kapitali hisoblanadi, boshqacha qilib aytganda, bilimlar o'rtasidagi miqdoriy va sifat jihatidan mavjud muvofiqlik umumiy ishchi kuchining tarkibiy xususiyatlari va ijtimoiy - ishlab chiqarishning ob'ektiv ehtiyojlaridir. O'zbekistonda ta'lim jarayonining uzluksizligi prinsipini ta'minlash orqali ta'lim sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan innovatsion taraqqiyot strategiyasi ishlab chiqilgan. Inson kapitaliga sarmoya – kelajak uchun sarmoya, uzluksiz ta'lim olish konsepsiyasi insonni butun umri davomida o'qishini, o'zining bilimlarini muntazam oshirib borishini taqozo etadi.

**Keywords:** ta'lim, inson kapitali, uzluksiz ta'lim





## MODERN LITERATURE IS A COMBINATION OF TRADITION AND INNOVATION

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### ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the 20th century, modern writers continued the ideological-artistic traditions and poetic forms of the history of classical literature in new conditions and used poetic elements effectively. In this article, views on reformism, legacy of classical traditions and literary influence in the formation of these relations, which form the basis of literary and artistic innovations, are presented. Among the contemporary Uzbek poets Abdulhamid Cholpon, Ishakhan Ibrat, Abdulla Avloniy, there is tradition and innovation in the use of ghazals, lyrics sub-genres and musammat forms, which are expressed in the use of traditional symbols and artistic imagery, used in poetry. In prose, adherence to classical traditions manifests itself above all in the subject and content of the stories. Each story structure created at the beginning of the 20th century has its own beginning and narrative, and the tradition of transferring poetry from short stories is also reflected in modern literature. In the study of the phenomenon of the literary process, the issues of tradition and innovation, the continuation of cultural heritage and literary influence are considered important scientific problems of literary studies.

**Keywords:** Ancient writers, classical literature, tradition and innovation, inheritance, issues of literary influence, lyrics, prose, dramaturgy, literary process





## IMPORTANCE AND TEACHING OF MOTHER TONGUE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

The development of the Uzbek language is not only the work of linguists, poets or writers, it is the duty of every person living in this country, who drinks its water and tastes its salt. Whether we are an ordinary farmer or a builder, regardless of the sector we represent, it is our duty to contribute to the development of the state language, towards this homeland and this people.

We must understand one thing, not only linguists, but every representative of the nation must work hard for the development of the national language. As long as the person is indifferent to his own national language, language standards continue to be violated. We often hear that the violation of language standards is linked to the activation of the internet system in our lives. In fact, this is just a window showing the written version of distorted verbal speech. The indifferent attitude towards speech was not so visible before, but now it is "documented" under the pretext of the Internet. The prevalence of the Internet has also popularized language defects. In order to eliminate such negative situations related to language, first of all, it is necessary to awaken the feeling of love for language in the hearts of young people.

**Keywords:** language, linguists, bad words, culture, traditions, country, spirituality, views



## IMPROVING THE THEORETICAL-LEGAL FOUNDATIONS FOR ATTESTATION OF EMPLOYEES

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### ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the procedure of employee attestation, the problems of systematization of legislation related to attestation, and the specific aspects of employee attestation.

Attestation of employees is a form of comprehensive assessment of employees in enterprises, institutions, organizations, based on the results of which it is a process of making decisions about further career growth, relocation or dismissal of an employee.

Attestation of employees is a very responsible process and is of great importance for both the employer and the employee. In the conditions of strong competition, the employer, first of all, focuses on effective use of material, financial and labor resources to achieve business goals. Attestation mobilizes workers, contributes to the manifestation of their creative initiative, and encourages skill improvement.

Attestation of employees in the enterprise allows to perform several tasks: improves the selection of personnel at each workplace; helps to use experts wisely; increases the efficiency of the use of workers' labor; increases the material interest of workers.

The effectiveness of the Attestation process is closely related to the evaluation of the employee's performance. Employee evaluation is based on the measurement of his contribution to the overall success of the enterprise.

In practice, we face several problems regarding the attestation of employees and its results. These are:

- low level of awareness of employees undergoing attestation;
- this process is often carried out in the form of evaluation for dismissal of employees;
- employee evaluation is often based on subjective conclusions;
- problems such as the fact that certification procedures are not always carried out in accordance with the rules are encountered in practice.

This article examines the approaches to the attestation of employees in the legislation of foreign countries, and in this regard, recommendations of important practical importance for improving the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan are developed.

**Keywords:** attestation, mandatory attestation, activity assessment, extraordinary attestation, qualification



## METHODS OF CATEGORIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PROVERBS

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### ABSTRACT

This article identifies categorization and classification of language units and linguistic phenomena. It has been known since ancient times and has become a tradition. Scientists have expressed different opinions about the description of the language system and its classification into classification groups, and the methods of classification have been proposed in different ways.

Classification is the focus of theoretical and practical linguistics because it is a characteristic of all levels of language. In particular, great importance is attached to clarifying the principles of classification and categorization in the studies aimed at revealing the nature of the linguistic landscape of the world, which is currently being studied on a large scale. In fact, the use of the concept of category, which means "categorization" in linguistics, is related to the philosophical interpretation of this concept. The practice of categorizing and classifying proverbial units began with the practice of collecting them and publishing special collections. Because religious patrons and politicians are engaged in this practice, they are based on the ideas and concepts specific to their fields when interpreting and classifying proverbs.

**Keywords:** categorization, classification, linguistic phenomena, language units, principles



## COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES FOR IMPLICIT EXPRESSION OF MEANING IN A LITERARY TEXT

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### ABSTRACT

The presence of hidden information in the texts of oral communication presents the problem of its adequate transmission in the transition from language to language, that is, in the implementation of intercultural communication. The presence of the (hidden) meaning implied in the works of speech is the main feature of oral communication. This fact reflects the ontological properties of language as a system, communication as an oral and mental activity. The different components of the cognitive environment, when interacting with the linguistic content of speech, create an unrepresented, but implied meaning. This is often referred to as "implicit meaning". Speech can be seen as a speech stimulus that attracts knowledge to form meaning from a cognitive environment. The linguistic landscape of the universe is the parts of the conceptual sphere reflected in the language. These are elements of the cognitive environment expressed in linguistic signs, that is, enshrined in the meanings of language units.

Another concept that belongs to the type of hidden information and arises before the birth of thought, which determines the conditions for its relevance is presupposition. The concept of presupposition is based on philosophical logic P. Introduced by Strawson, it is defined as the sum of the speaker's propositional Relations up to the process of expressing thought. If the Speaker accepts his reality as natural and is based on the fact that other participants in the context follow the same point of view, in this case the proposal is a presupposition.

**Keywords:** literary text, language units, implicit, repression, artistic skill, explicit, anthropocentric approach.



## GENDER PAY GAP AMONG PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES IN SPORTS COMPETITIONS

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### ABSTRACT

The relations between the sexes in the field of sport, especially parts of the sections that have been attempted to use in recent years. The importance of the concept of gender is highlighted in explaining the different sport experiences of women and men in performance sports. A significant gender inequality, especially in performance sports, consists of gender-based inequality among athletes' wages. Although some steps are tried to be made for this situation, wage inequality in sports continues to be an important problem today. The name of this paper is to dive deeper into the issue of gender pay in sports by discussing the history of the issue, explore the current up-to-date status of the problem, discover its roots, and elaborate on both the causes and consequences of the gender, pay gap in sports in general, provide a deeper understanding of the issue, and finally conclude with realistic potential solutions towards this inequality that could raise awareness and help further shrink this existing pay gap between genders among professional sports competitions. This paper focuses all the importance of systematic and structural changes in both policies from respective authorities, and in societal perceptions towards gender pay disparities. It explores the influence of this pay gap on professional sports, athletes, institutions organizations, and on the society as a whole highlighting the importance of equal treatment and equal opportunities for both female and male athletes. Since sports is based on physical appearance and feature, the field causes gender inequality. It is also a dynamic research-field where important strategies that can create solutions in this inequality. Therefore, certain measures could be taken by the sports industry as a whole, to facilitate the environment with a modern structure and ecosystem that focuses on talent development, performance enhancement, and overall skill and ability boosting for athletes, regardless of their gender. In addition, the paper highlights the critical role of various actors such as sponsors, media, fans, clubs, and sports organizations. The efforts of these actors are as important as collective and collaborative action among all these entities to combat the difficult problem of gender stereotypes in sports, to save future generations from the same problems facing the industry, and to ultimately eliminate the gender pay gap in professional sports.

**Keywords:** Gender Pay Gap, Women in Sports, Female Athletes, Gender Discrimination, Professional Sports



## PROCEDURE FOR ORGANIZING THE STUDENT'S INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

This article outlines the content, ways of organizing students' independent learning, the types and objectives of independent learning. It also reveals the levels and criteria of independent learning activities, the stages of implementation of independent learning, the ways of developing skills and competence of working independently, as well as the degrees of independent learning.

**Key words:** education, creative, degree, criteria, knowledge, skills, competence, independent education, independent work, degrees of education.





## İNOVASYON VE KALİTE ALANINDA BLOCKCHAIN BLOCKCHAIN IN INNOVATION AND QUALITY

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### ÖZET

Ekonomik kalkınmanın ve firmaların büyümesinin en önemli kaynağı yeniliktir. Yeniliği artırmak politika yapıcılar ve girişimciler için önemli bir ilgi kaynağıdır. Öte yandan, organizasyonların daha esnek, çevik olmaları ve rekabet edebilirliklerini, büyümelerini geliştirmek için inovasyonu entegre etmeleri, değişim kültürü geliştirmeleri gerekmektedir (Dupont, 2019, Laperche, Burger-Helmchen, 2019). Bu bağlamda işletmelerde kalite kavramının oluşturulması, geliştirilmesi ve devam edebilmesi için inovasyon olmazsa olmazdır. Bu çalışmada inovasyon ve kalite kavramları blockchain teknolojileri çerçevesinde ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Blockchain, İnovasyon, Kalite

### ABSTRACT

The most important source of economic development and growth of companies is innovation. Increasing innovation is an important source of interest for policy makers and entrepreneurs. On the other hand, organizations need to be more flexible, agile and integrate innovation to improve their competitiveness and growth, and develop a culture of change (Dupont, 2019, Laperche, Burger-Helmchen, 2019). In this context, innovation is indispensable for the establishment, development and continuation of the concept of quality in enterprises. In this study, the concepts of innovation and quality will be discussed within the framework of blockchain technologies.

**Keywords:** Blockchain, Innovation, Quality



## THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKISH STATES AND CENTRAL ASIA UNDER THE TRANSFORMATION OF GLOBAL ORDERS

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### ABSTRACT

Today, under the transformation of the existing order in the world, there is a growing need to conduct a more skillful foreign policy, to consolidate the internal capabilities of the regional states. The formation of alternative associations to the previously formed institutional associations, China's bold actions as an actor of global stability, and Russia's actions regarding Ukraine make this need even more urgent. Based on this reality, the countries of the region are trying to form a new architecture of regional security and stability. One of the products of this aspiration is the Organization of Turkic States. The article analyzes the possibilities of this organization, its impact on regional stability, existing problems and prospects.

**Keywords:** Central Asia, Organization of Turkic States, order transformation, political institutions, integration, institutionalization of relations.



## BİOLOGİYANIN TƏDRİSİNDƏ İKT-NİN TƏTBİQİNİN ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ THE IMPORTANCE OF THE APPLICATION OF ICT IN THE TEACHING OF BIOLOGY

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### XÜLASƏ

Tədris prosesində İKT-nin tətbiq edilməsi, tədrisin tərkibinin zənginləşməsinə, ona məntiqi və axtarıcı xarakter verməklə bərabər, şagirdlərin öyrənmək marağının aktivləşdirilməsinə, onların yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətlərinin inkişaf etdirilməsinə və zehni fəaliyyətlərinin stimullaşdırılmasına xidmət edir.

Virtual laboratoriyalarda şagirdlər istənilən kimyəvi reaksiyanın, fiziki, bioloji, coğrafi proseslərin izahını və video görüntülərini izləyə biləcəklər.

Müəllim dərsi izah etmək üçün lövhədə tabaşirə yazmaq, şəkil çəkmək və ya tablolar asıb çıxarmaq kimi yorucu işdən azad olur.

İKT avadanlığının, o cümlədən interaktiv lövhənin, kompyuterin, proyektorun quraşdırılması, əks əlaqəli multimediyalı auditoriyanın təşkili ilə virtual sinif otaqlarının yaradılması problemin həllinə kömək edir. Elektron kitabxanaların yaradılması isə müəllimlərin hər bir dərslərində multimediyadan istifadə imkanlarını artırır.

İKT vasitəsi ilə səs, mətn, şəkil, animasiya, video kimi məlumatları əldə etmək mümkündür: Tərcümə proqramları: dilmanc, poliqlot, linqvo, Google translate,

Fənn üzrə toplanmış informasiyanın elektron vasitələrlə ana dilinə çevrilməsi və istifadəsinə imkan yaranır. Fənn tədris olunan zaman elektron lövhə, printer, skayner kimi qurğular təlim prosesinin effektiv aparılmasını təmin edir.

Müəllimin İKT-dən istifadə bacarıqlarına aiddir:

1. Şagirdlərin bilik və bacarıqlarının qısa vaxt ərzində qiymətləndirilməsi.
2. Konkret internet resurslarının müəllimin metodiki tapşırığı əsasında öyrənilməsi
3. Lazımı məlumatın azad, geniş zolaqlı şəkildə axtarılması;
4. Dünya təcrübəsi və biliklərinə yiyələnməni təmin etməsi.

İKT sayəsində şagird problemi həll etmək üçün onu araşdırır, həm də müxtəlif proqramlardan istifadə etməklə ümumi məqsəd ətrafında birləşdirir, əldə etdiyi bacarıqları ümumiləşdirərək bacarıqlarını nümayiş etdirir. Bütün bunlar onlarda tədqiqatçılıq bacarığını formalaşdırır.

Tədrisdə İKT-dən istifadədə bir sıra çatışmazlıqlar özünü göstərir:

1. Şagirdlər arasında əməkdaşlığın pozulması;
2. Şagirdlərə qarşı inamsızlığın yaranması (verilən tapşırığın cavabı zamanı);
3. Müəllim şagird arasında ünsiyyətin azalması;
4. Bəzi məlumatların yetərsizliyi və müəllimin izahına ehtiyacın yaranması;
5. Sağlamlığa mənfi təsiri;
6. Kitaba marağın azalması və s.



İKT-dən istifadə edilməsi müəllimə pedaqoji elmlərin, o cümlədən biologiyanın tədrisinin inkişaf tendensiyalarını izləməyə imkan verir. Onun peşəkar səviyyəsini yüksəltməyə, dünyagörüşünü artırmağa, ən əsası isə bioloji biliklər bazasının genişləndirməsinə, sistemləşdirməsinə, dərsliklərlə sərbəst işləməsinə, əlavə informasiyalar toplanmasına kömək edir.

**Açar sözlər:** İKT, biologiya, müəllim, şagird, pedaqoji elm

## ABSTRACT

The application of ICT in the teaching process serves to enrich the content of teaching, to give it a logical and searching character, to activate students' interest in learning, to develop their creative abilities and to stimulate their mental activities.

In virtual laboratories, students will be able to watch videos and explanations of any chemical reaction, physical, biological, geographical processes.

The teacher is freed from the tedious task of writing with chalk on the board, drawing pictures or hanging charts to explain the lesson.

The installation of ICT equipment, including an interactive board, a computer, a projector, and the creation of virtual classrooms with the organization of an interactive multimedia audience help to solve the problem. The creation of electronic libraries increases the possibilities of using multimedia in each of the teachers' lessons.

It is possible to obtain information such as sound, text, image, animation, video through ICT: Translation programs: dilmanc, polyglot, lingvo, Google translate,

It becomes possible to convert and use the information collected in the subject by electronic means into the native language. When the subject is taught, devices such as electronic boards, printers, and scanners ensure the effective conduct of the training process.

Regarding the teacher's skills in using ICT:

1. Assessment of students' knowledge and skills in a short period of time.
2. Study of specific internet resources based on the methodical task of the teacher
3. Searching for necessary information in a free, wide-band way;
4. Ensuring the acquisition of world experience and knowledge.

Thanks to ICT, the student investigates the problem in order to solve it, but also combines it around a common goal using various programs, summarizes the acquired skills and demonstrates his abilities. All this forms research skills in them.

There are a number of shortcomings in the use of ICT in education:

1. Violation of cooperation between students;
2. Distrust of students (when answering the given task);
3. Reduction of communication between teacher and student;
4. The insufficiency of some information and the emergence of the need for the teacher's explanation;
5. Negative impact on health;
6. Loss of interest in the book, etc.

The use of ICT allows the teacher to follow the development trends of pedagogical sciences, including teaching of biology. It helps to raise his professional level, to increase his outlook, and most importantly, to expand and systematize his biological knowledge base, to work freely with textbooks, and to collect additional information.

**Key words:** ICT, biology, teacher, student, pedagogical science



## EDUCATIONAL TOOLS CLASSIFICATION BASED ON CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEMS

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### ABSTRACT

This article gives information about the role of modern educational didactic tools, classification and types of educational tools in the creation of didactic supply of educational materials based on the credit-module system. Also, information about the types of didactic tools used in the educational process is given.



## 12-14 YAŞ ARASI HENTBOLCULARDA MAÇ SÜRESİNCE OLUŞAN YORGUNLUĞUN GÖRSEL REAKSİYON ZAMANINA VE DENGEEYE ETKİSİ

### THE EFFECT OF FATIGUE DURING THE MATCH ON VISUAL REACTION TIME AND BALANCE IN HANDBALL PLAYERS AGED 12-14

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#### ÖZET

Hentbolcular üst seviyeye ulaşmak için hentbol oyununun gerektirdiği becerilerin yanı sıra gerekli fiziksel ve fizyolojik özelliklere de sahip olmalıdırlar. Böylece seçkin hentbol oyuncularının fiziksel ve fizyolojik seviyesi, bu özelliklerin hentbol oyunundaki gereksinimlerinin bir göstergesi olabilir.

Hentbol sporunda hamlelerin sürekli, yoğun ve patlayıcı şekillerde gerçekleşmesi ve toparlanma zamanının kısıtlılığı, ayrıca setler arasındaki sürelerin kısıtlılığı hentbolda yorgunluk seviyesinin yükselmesine neden olmaktadır. Reaksiyon zamanı, bireyin karar verebilme hızıyla doğrudan ve yakın bir ilişkiye sahiptir. Reaksiyon zamanı; bireye verilen uyarının ardından bireyin o uyarana istemli şekilde cevap verebildiği anın başlangıcı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bunun yanında yorgunluğunda dengeye etkisinin hangi yönde olduğu merak edilmektedir .

Çalışmamızın amacı, yaşları 12-14 arası olan hentbolcularda maç süresince oluşan yorgunluğun görsel reaksiyon zamanına ve dengeye etkisinin olup olmadığı incelenmiştir.

Çalışmamıza toplamda Mardin yeşilli ilçesinde düzenli hentbol antrenmanı yapan toplamda 22 genç hentbolcu gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Deneylerin yaş ortalamaları  $13.55 \pm 0.88$  , boy uzunluğu  $1.60 \pm 0.05$  vücut ağırlığı  $50.22 \pm 9.33$  çıkmıştır.

Çalışmada maç öncesi, birinci set sonu ve maç sonu olmak üzere toplamda üç görsel reaksiyon zamanı ölçümü 0.001 sn hassasiyete sahip PerformaNZ Spark test cihazı kullanılmıştır. Cihaz ahtapot şeklinde 8 adet ışık anahtarı içerir. Işık anahtarlarının her biri kırmızı, sarı, mavi ve yeşil olmak üzere istenilen renklere ayarlanabilir. Herhangi bir Android tablete yüklenen özelleştirilmiş programı ile elektronik ortamda anında veri izleme, veri analizi ve geriye dönük takip yapılabilmektedir.

Denge testi ise araştırma grubundaki sporcuların statik dengelerini belirlemek amacıyla flamingo denge testi kullanılmıştır. Bu teste göre Araştırma grubundan; 50cm uzunluğunda, 4 cm yüksekliğinde ve 3 cm genişliğinde tahta bir denge aletinin üzerine dominant ayağı ile çıkarak dengede durması istenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Denge, Reaksiyon zamanı, Yorgunluk , Hentbol

#### ABSTRACT

Handball players must possess the necessary physical and physiological traits, as well as the abilities needed by the game of handball, in order to compete at the highest level. Therefore, the degree of physical and physiological fitness of top handball players can serve as a guide to what is required of these attributes in handball.

The amount of exhaustion in handball rises as a result of the sport's constant, powerful, and explosive movements as well as the restrictions on recovery and set-break times. The amount of time it takes for a reaction to occur is closely related to how quickly a person makes decisions. Reaction time is defined as the first point at which an individual can actively respond to a stimuli following the presentation of a stimulus. Additionally, it is unclear in which direction weariness affects equilibrium.





Our study's objective was to determine whether handball players aged 12 to 14 are affected by match fatigue in terms of their visual reaction time and balance.

A total of 22 young handball players who do regular handball training in the green district of Mardin voluntarily participated in our study. The mean age of the experiments was  $13.55 \pm 0.88$ , height was  $1.60 \pm 0.05$  and body weight was  $50.22 \pm 9.33$ .

The PerformaNZ Spark test gadget, which has a sensitivity of 0.001 seconds, was utilized in the study to evaluate three different visual reaction times: one before the match, one after the first set, and one at the end of the match. The gadget has eight light switches that are shaped like an octopus. It is possible to set the desired hue for each light switch, including red, yellow, blue, and green. Instantaneous data monitoring, data analysis, and retrospective tracking may be done in an electronic environment with the customized program loaded on any Android tablet.

The balance test was used to determine the static balance of the athletes in the research group, and the flamingo balance test was used. According to this test, from the research group; The athlete was asked to stand on a wooden balance beam 50 cm long, 4 cm high and 3 cm wide with his dominant foot.

**Keywords:** Balance, Reaction time, Fatigue, Handball



## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IRONY IN UZBEK LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

In world literature, a number of scientific investigations are being conducted on the classification of irony, its artistic manifestations, parody, paradox, grotesque and image. The role of irony and image in the structure of the work of art in the world literary science, in which the coverage and identification of the individual skills of the writer remains one of the urgent tasks.

In modern Uzbek literature, there is an approach based on various research methods of world literature in the analysis of works of art, the coverage of the poetic skills of the author.

At the same time, as poetry and prose of the 1970s and 1980s emerged from ideological stereotypes, literary criticism seemed to lag behind. That is why determining the place of irony in the system of aesthetic categories, to determine its status in the Uzbek prose, to determine its place in the structure of the creative and literary work, its influence on the transformation of the romantic worldview, the receptive features of the satirical work, identification of national-psychological factors of satirical attitude to reality is one of the urgent tasks of modern Uzbek literature.

This article identifies the methodological basis for the study of irony in modern national fiction for Uzbek literature; in the late 19th and early 20th centuries a holistic conceptual picture of the development of Uzbek prose was developed; the study of ghazals and poems by the great poet Muqimi and the Hero of Uzbekistan and the famous poet Erkin Vahidov has expanded the possibilities of analyzing modern Uzbek prose; the satires analyzed in the article have been found to serve as a valuable and rich source for future sociological, psychological, and philosophical research.

The irony expresses the subject's point of view based on the acquisition of ignorance. Irony means in the narrow sense of the word antiphrasis, in the broadest sense, an ideological-emotional response to reality. Irony is a special type of comic in which a positive attitude is expressed on the surface and a negative attitude in essence, or vice versa. Irony varies with the leadership of a subjective beginning from humor and satire, and sarcasm is the highest stage of irony. The irony is not limited to capture the essence of reality as in satire and humor, but it also examines the principles of reality assessment itself.

**Key words:** Uzbek literature, Uzbek satire, ghazals, Muqimi's lyrics, comic, satire of 1970s and 1980s.



## XX ƏSR AZƏRBAYCAN MUĞAM MƏCLİSLƏRİNƏ DAİR 20. YÜZYIL AZERBAIJAN MUĞAM MECLİSİ HAKKINDA

### ABOUT THE MUGHAM MAJLİSSES OF AZERBAIJAN OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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#### XÜLASƏ

Təqdim edilən "XX əsr Azərbaycan muğam məclislərinə dair" adlı elmi məqalədə Azərbaycan muğamı və onun təsnifatı haqqında məlumat verilir. Muğamın əsrlər öncə təkmilləşərək bir şöbədən digərinə keçid alması, onun xalq arasında getdikcə daha da sevilərək təkmilləşməsi məqalədə yer alır. Məqalədə dahi bəstəkar Ü. Hacıbəylinin 20 ildən artıq üzərində işlədiyi "Azərbaycan xalq musiqisinin əsasları" adlı kitabından əsaslı nümunələr öz yerini almışdır. Musiqi bilicilərinin sərbəlliklə mənəblərinə istinadən belə nəticəyə gəlmək olur ki, muğam Şərqi xalqlarına mənsub milli musiqi forması olub, şifahi ənənələrə əsaslanan klassik musiqi nümunəsidir. Muğam Azərbaycan xalq musiqisinin əsasını təşkil edir.

Muğamlar orijinal mahiyyətinə və öz musiqi xarakterinə görə bir-birindən fərqlənir. Hər kəsə bəllidir ki, Azərbaycanda 70 -dən artıq muğam vardır. Əsas isə 7 muğamdır. Dahi bəstəkarımız Üzeyir Hacıbəyli "Azərbaycan xalq musiqisinin əsasları" adlı elmi-nəzəri kitabında muğamların dinləyiciyə aşılacağı əhval-ruhiyyəni belə səciyyələndirir:

Rast - dinləyicidə mərdlik və gümrahlıq hissi;

Şur - şən, lirik əhval-ruhiyyə;

Segah - məhəbbət hissi;

Şüştər- dərin kədər;

Çahargah- həyəcan və ehtiras hissi;

Bayatı-Şiraz- qəmginlik;

Hümayun -dərin kədər hissi oyadır.

Azərbaycan bəstəkarlarının əsərləri öz kökü etibarilə muğamlara bağlıdır.

Məqalədə Ərəb, İran və Avropa musiqişünaslarına istinadən bildirilir ki, qədim yunanlar yeddi səma cisimlərindən hər birinin Pifaqor tərəfindən icad edilmiş 7 tondan birinə müvafiq olduğunu zənn edirlərmiş.

**Açar sözlər:** muğam, xalq musiqisi, klassik, bəstəkar, türk, ərəb, iran, dəstgah, muğam məclisləri,

#### ÖZET

"20. Yüzyıl Azərbaycan muğam meclisləri haqqında" başlıklı bilimsel makale, Azərbaycan muğamı ve tasnifi hakkında bilgi vermektedir. Yazıda, muğamın asırlar önce geliştirilerek bir şubeden digere nakledildiğinden ve halk arasında giderek daha fazla sevildiğinden bahsedilmektedir. Yazıda dahi besteci Ü. Hacıbeyli'nin 20 yılı aşkın süredir üzerinde çalıştığı "Azerbaycan Halk Müziğinin Temelleri" kitabından temel örnekler yerini aldı. Musiki erbabının sambali kaynaklarına bakıldığında, muğamın Doğu halklarına ait bir milli müzik türü olduğu ve sözlü geleneklere dayalı klasik müzik örneği olduğu sonucuna varılabilir. Muğam, Azerbaycan halk müziğinin temelidir.

Muğamlar orijinal özleri ve musiki karakterlerinden dolayı birbirlerinden farklılık gösterirler. Azerbaycan'da 70'den fazla nugam olduğunu herkes biliyor. Esas olan 7 muğamdır. Dahi bestecimiz



Üzeyir Hacıbeyli, muğamların dinleyicide uyandırdığı ruh halini "Azerbaycan Halk Müziğinin Temelleri" adlı bilimsel-teorik kitabında şöyle anlatıyor:

Rast - dinleyicide bir cesaret ve neşe duygusu;

Shur - neşeli, lirik ruh hali;

Segah - sevgi duygusu;

Shushtar - derin üzüntü;

Chahargah- heyecan ve tutku duygusu;

Bayatı-Şiraz - üzüntü;

Hümayun derin bir hüznü uyandırır.

Azerbaycan bestecilerinin eserleri temelde muğamlarla bağlantılıdır.

Makale, Arap, İranlı ve Avrupalı müzikologların, eski Yunanlıların yedi gök cisminin her birinin Pisagor tarafından icat edilen yedi tondan birine karşılık geldiğine inandıklarını söylediklerini aktarıyor.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** muğam, halk müziği, klasik, besteci, Türkçe, Arapça, İran, destgah, muğam meclisleri,

## ABSTRACT

The presented scientific article entitled "About the Azerbaijani mugham majlisses of the XX century" provides information about the Azerbaijani mugham and its classification. The article mentions that mugham was improved many centuries ago, passed from one industry to another and is becoming more and more popular among the people. Turning to the sources of music connoisseurs, we can conclude that mugham is a form of national music belonging to the peoples of the East and is an example of classical music based on oral traditions. Mugam is the basis of Azerbaijani folk music.

Mugams differ from each other in their original essence and their musical character. Everyone knows that there are more than 70 mugams in Azerbaijan. The main one is 7 mugams. Our brilliant composer Uzeyir Hajibayli characterizes the mood that mugams instill in the listener in his scientific and theoretical book "Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Folk Music":

Rast - a feeling of courage and cheerfulness in the listener;

Shur - cheerful, lyrical mood;

Segah - feeling of love;

Shushtar - deep sadness;

Chahargah - a feeling of excitement and passion;

Bayati-Shiraz - sadness;

Humayun causes deep sadness.

The works of Azerbaijani composers are inextricably linked with mugams.

The article cites Arabic, Iranian and European musicologists. the ancient Greeks believed that each of the seven celestial bodies corresponds to one of the seven tones invented by Pythagoras.

**Key words:** mugham, folk music, classical, composer, Turkish, Arabic, Iranian, dastgah, mugham medjlisi

**Key words:** mugam, oral professional music, zarbi – mugam, tar, kamancha, mugam majlisses.



## ÖRGÜTLERDE ROL BELİRSİZLİKLERİ VE ÖRGÜT STRESİNİN BİREYLERİN GERİ ÇEKİLME DAVRANIŞI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

### A RESEARCH ABOUT WITHDRAWAL BEHAVIOUR ON ACCOUNTING SECTOR PROFESSIONALS IN THE LIGHT OF ATATÜRKIST THOUGHT

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#### ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı rol belirsizliği ve iş stresinin geri çekilme davranışı üzerindeki etkisini belirlemektir. Rol belirsizliği, örgütteki bireylerin rollerini uygun olarak sergileyebilmek için gerekli olan bilgi eksikliğini yaşayarak ve bireyden beklenen rollerin iyi bir şekilde anlaşılabilmesi durumunda görülmektedir. Rol belirsizliği, işçilerin rollerini anlamamaları nedeniyle ne yapacaklarını bilememektedirler. İşçilerin belirsiz rolleri ise işveren tarafından gerekli beklentiyi karşılamamaktadır. Bu nedenle işçilerin iş baskısını arttırabilir. İş stresi, birey ile örgüt arasındaki etkileşim sonucunda bireyin üzerinde hissettiği baskıdır. İş yükünün artmasıyla birlikte çalışma ortamının olumsuzlukları ve vardiyalı çalışma gibi faktörler, bireyin stresli çalışmasındaki başlıca nedenlerindendir. Örgüte zarar vermeden, örgütteki haksızlık algılarının, olumsuz durumların, strese maruz kalma ve memnuniyetsizliğin sonucu olarak, örgütte fiziksel bulunarak daha az çalışmak, işlerinin gereğini yapmamak, iş dışındaki eylemlerde bulunmak gibi davranışlar, geri çekilme davranışları arasında bulunmaktadır. Araştırma, Bursa'da bulunan mermer sektöründeki fabrikaların muhasebe personellerine uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini Bursa'da bulunan mermer sektöründeki fabrikalarda çalışmakta olan 215 muhasebe personeli oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise 196 aynı firmada çalışan muhasebe personeli ile kolayda örnekleme yöntemiyle tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmanın verileri anket tekniği ile toplanmıştır. Toplanan veriler ile güvenilirlik analizi, frekans analizi, normallik testi, korelasyon analizi ve regresyon analizleri yapılmıştır. Yapılan regresyon analizinin neticesinde yalnızca rol belirsizliğinin geri çekilme davranışı üzerinde anlamlı etkiye sahip olduğu görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İş Stresi, Geri Çekilme Davranışı, Rol Belirsizliği.

#### ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the effect of role ambiguity and job stress on withdrawal behavior. Role ambiguity is seen in situations where individuals in the organization lack the knowledge necessary to perform their roles appropriately and the roles expected from the individual are not well understood. Role ambiguity, workers do not know what to do because they do not understand their roles. The ambiguous roles of the workers do not meet the expectations required by the employer. Therefore, it can increase the work pressure of workers. Job stress is the pressure felt by the individual as a result of the interaction between the individual and the organization. With the increase in the workload, the negative effects of the working environment and factors such as shift work are the main reasons for the stressful work of the individual. Behaviors such as working less by being physically present in the organization, not doing their job, taking actions outside of work as a result of unfair perceptions, negative situations, exposure to stress and dissatisfaction in the organization without harming the organization are among the withdrawal behaviors. The research was applied to the accounting personnel of the factories in the marble sector in Bursa. The universe of the research consists of 215 accounting



personnel working in the factories in the marble sector in Bursa. The sample of the research was determined by the convenience sampling method with 196 accounting personnel working in the same company. The data of the research were collected by questionnaire technique. Reliability analysis, frequency analysis, normality test, correlation analysis and regression analyzes were performed with the collected data. As a result of the regression analysis, it was seen that only role ambiguity had a significant effect on the withdrawal behavior.

**Key Words:** Job Stress, Withdrawal Behavior, Role Ambiguity.





## PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING IN MODERN SOCIETY "EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES": PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines the prospects for the development of teaching in modern society in the field of "Exact and Natural Sciences". Possible solutions to these problems are proposed. The importance of using modern information technologies, interactive materials and virtual environments for visualization and experiments is considered. One of the solutions is the development of cooperation between educational institutions, scientific institutes and industrial enterprises. All proposed solutions are aimed at improving the quality of education, stimulating students' interest in science and preparing qualified specialists capable of solving modern challenges and problems in the field of "Exact and Natural Sciences".

**Keywords:** methods, equipment, training, distance technologies, natural sciences, higher educational institutions.



**ANALYSING THIRD WORLD WOMEN ISSUES IN EUROPE.  
CASE OF ROMA WOMEN**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this paper I would like to analyse *Roma women* living in Europe, their struggles and oppressions in developed countries. Even if the countries from Europe are considered developed, the problems faced by the women of this minority can be categorized as third world issues. Feminist movement are present in all the countries, but still they seem to not include the problems of all women. In order to answer to the research question I will get my data from previous studies and from a short interview by phone with a Roma woman living in Romania.

**Keywords:** Roma minority, child marriage, discrimination, status of women, education



## NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCIES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

Today we live in an information society in which more people must manage more information, which in turn requires more technological support is demanded in the market sectors. Electronic technology and information are mutually reinforcing phenomena, and one of the key aspects of living in the information society is the growing level of interactions we have with this complex and increasingly electronic environment. The general consequence is that we deal with large volumes of information, new forms and aggregations of information, and new tools for working with information. The study will examine new technologies for entrepreneurial competencies of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The study will gather information from 6 states in South-South out of the 36 States in Nigeria. The study will use structured questionnaire as instrument for data collection. Data collected from the respondents will be analysed with mean and standard deviation and t-test will be used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance or the extent in which new technology has enhanced entrepreneurial competency of small and medium enterprises in Nigeria. The finding of the result shows that new technology in the market enhances entrepreneurial competency, new technology increases the speed and reliability of business transactions of small and medium enterprises. The finding of the result concluded that new technology needs to be used to facilitate every business transaction of entrepreneurial competency of small and medium enterprises. The result of the findings recommended that government should provide adequate capital outlay that will reduce the big challenge that affects small and medium enterprises.

**Key words:** New Technologies, Entrepreneurial Competencies, Small and Medium Enterprises



## ANALYSIS NECESSARY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BUSINESS DECISIONS IN THE BUSINESS CONDITIONS OF THE COMPANY IN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES

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### ABSTRACT

The analysis necessary for the implementation of business decisions in the conditions of the company's operations in extraordinary circumstances is of great importance, especially in the conditions of making valid management decisions by the top management. This comes to the fore in the conditions that are characteristic for the business operations of economic entities in the business conditions of extraordinary circumstances. The goal of pointing out such business conditions is business with raising the maximum business conditions and achieving profits that can be realized in most economic sectors. The business of legal entities should go in a direction that will enable the improvement of the business of legal entities even under extraordinary circumstances, which can be achieved, for example, through a real distribution channel. This research done by the authors was carried out in the conditions of the existence of a possible state of emergency and the current way of organizing the overall business in numerous legal entities. This paper draws attention to the importance of respecting the making of valid business decisions in conditions of changed conditions that affect the overall business of heterogeneous business conditions.

**Key words:** distribution channels in emergency conditions, production companies.



## MAKING MANAGEMENT DECISIONS IN EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THE STATE IN THE COUNTRY

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### ABSTRACT

Making a valid management decision by the top management is constantly present, both in normal economic conditions and in economic conditions when there are difficult economic conditions, i.e. economic conditions in extraordinary circumstances. Such economic conditions are characteristic for making management decisions in the conditions of earthquakes, pandemics, war, unrest in the country and others. Management decisions of the company's top management should be adequate, designed, valid, rational, i.e. realistic in the given conditions. In this paper, the authors highlight the importance of making valid management decisions in such business circumstances. Decisions made in this way are a reality in the decision-making of a large number of heterogeneous legal entities. The goal of such an observation, however, the authors directed towards the achievement of planning categories, that is, the maximum realization of profit that can be realized in the economy under conditions of extraordinary circumstances. Thus, the observation of business in extraordinary circumstances is an imperative of observation in this paper, which the authors present with the aim of observing the company's business in all economic circumstances.

**Keywords:** state of emergency, economy, top management.



**MEDIAMAKONDA AXLOQIY MADANIYAT**  
**ETHICAL CULTURE IN MEDIASPACE**  
**MEDYA MEKANINDA ETİK KÜLTÜR**

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**ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada axborotlashgan jamiyatda axloqiy madaniyatining taraqqiyoti batafsil ilmiy hayotiy misollar yordamida yoritib berilgan.

Mediamadaniyat insonlarning nafaqat ilmiy balki oddiy kundalik so'z leksikoniga kirib, inson hayotining ajralmas qismiga aylanib bormoqda. Media vositachi sifatida insonni insonlar bilan, insonni texnika bilan va texnikani texnika bilan bog'laydi. Media makon esa narsalar olamini yaratilishi natijasida shakllanadi. Unda inson ommaviy axborot va kommunikatsiya vositalari yordamida matn, rasm, audio, video, buklet, aloqa turlari va boshqa ko'rinishlarda narsalar olamini yaratadilar. "Media makon" tushunchasi uni jamiyat o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettirgan holda o'zini o'zi rivojlanayotgan tizim sifatida ko'rib chiqish zarurligini ko'rsatadi. Mediamakon taxlil qilinib o'quvchiga yetkazilganda o'qituvchi mamlakatning axborot makonidagi nufuzi va jahon axborot maydonidagi imijiga putur yetkazmaslikka intiladi.

O'qituvchi qanday mavzuga qo'l urmasin milliy o'ziga xoslik, milliy ma'naviyat va axloqiy qadriyatlarga, shu bilan birga boshqa millat va elatlarning urf-odat va madaniyatiga nisbatan hurmat saqlaydi. Materialni tarqatishda adabiy til qoidalariga amal qiladi.

O'qituvchi hech bir xalq va elatning milliy, diniy yoki irqiy kamsitilishiga yo'l qo'ymaydi.

O'qituvchi dars jarayonida xar bir o'tayotgan mavzuni ta'lim tarbiya jarayoniga bog'lab, xayotiy misollar keltirganda talabalarning shaxsiy hayoti haqidagi ma'lumotlarni faqat ularning roziligi va hujjatlarning sir saqlanishiga rioya qilgan holda aytishi lozim.

Bugun o'qituvchi o'z tafakkurida o'quvchi yoshlar bilan bo'lgan muloqotida turli axborotlardan foydalanishida noqonuniy yo'l va nomaqbul vositalar yordamida olingan odamlarning shaxsiy hayoti haqidagi to'plangan axborotlarni, kommunikatsiya, audio va video vositalaridan foydalanishda o'quv muassasasining axloqiy qoidalariga rioya qilishi kerak.

Madaniyat inson faoliyati soxasi, media xam inson faoliyati soxasi xisoblanadi. Shu sababli mediasavodxon inson media olamida axborotlarni uzatadi, qabul qiladi, uni o'zgartiradi va saqlaydi. Mediasavodxon shaxs ishonchli axborot manbalarini ajrata oladi, ommaviy axborot vositalarini madaniyatdagi rolini aniqlaydi va ularning ommaviy axborot vositalarining ta'sirini tushunishi, turli media platformalar o'rtasida almashinishi uchun javobgardir. Mediata'lim mediamadaniyatni o'rganishga asoslanadi, chunki madaniyatni inson o'z qo'llari bilan yaratadi va yaratilgan madaniyat inson uchun xizmat qiladi. Madaniyat bu tarix, u o'tmishni, hozirgi davr va kelajakni bog'laydi. Virtual xaqiqatni real xaqiqatdan ajratib beradigan tushuncha bu mediamadaniyat xisoblanadi.

Media madaniyat inson faoliyat ko'rsatadigan shart-sharoitlar to'plami ommaviy axborot vositalar to'plamini yaratilishi, aloqa vositalarini paydo bo'lishi, media madaniyat insonni media makonda tashqi olam bilan bog'laydi, qolaversa, media madaniyatni inson o'zida shakllantirish bilan boshqa axloqiy estetik qadriyatlar, odamlarning baholari, fikrlari va xulq-atvoriga mafkuraviy, iqtisodiy yoki tashkiliy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Maqolada axborot madaniyati, axloqiy madaniyat inson madaniyati ta'sirida rivojlanishi yoritilgan.





**Kalit soʻzlar:** media, mediasavodxonlik, mediabilim, mediakompetentlik, mediadunyoqarash, mediamakon, mediamadaniyat

## ABSTRACT

In this article, the development of the moral culture of the society in the information society is highlighted with the help of detailed scientific life examples.

Media culture is becoming an integral part of people's life, entering not only the scientific but also everyday lexicon of people. Media as an intermediary connects people with people, people with technology and technology with technology. The media space is formed as a result of the creation of the world of things. In it, people create the world of things in the form of text, pictures, audio, video, booklets, types of communication and other forms with the help of mass information and communication tools. The concept of "media space" shows the need to consider it as a self-developing system reflecting the specific characteristics of society. When the media space is analyzed and delivered to the student, the teacher tries not to damage the country's reputation in the information space and its image in the world information space.

Regardless of the subject, the teacher respects the national identity, national spirituality and moral values, as well as the customs and culture of other nations and peoples. Follows the rules of literary language when distributing material.

The teacher does not allow national, religious or racial discrimination of any people and people.

The teacher, connecting each subject to the educational process, giving life examples, should share information about the personal life of students only with their consent and keeping the documents confidential.

Today, in his thinking, the teacher should observe the ethical rules of the educational institution in the use of various information in the communication with young students, the collected information about the personal life of people obtained by illegal means and inappropriate means, and in the use of communication, audio and video tools.

Culture is a field of human activity, and media is also a field of human activity. Therefore, a media literate person transmits, receives, changes and stores information in the media world. A media literate person is able to distinguish between reliable sources of information, determine the role of media in culture, and is responsible for understanding the impact of media and switching between different media platforms. Media education is based on the study of media culture, because culture is created by man with his own hands, and the created culture serves for man. Culture is history, it connects the past, present and future. The concept that separates virtual reality from real reality is media culture.

Media culture is a set of conditions under which a person operates, the creation of a set of mass media, the emergence of means of communication, media culture connects a person with the outside world in the media space, in addition, with the formation of media culture in a person, other moral and aesthetic values, people's evaluations, thoughts and behavior has an ideological, economic or organizational influence on his character.

The article describes the development of information culture and moral culture under the influence of human culture.

**Keywords:** media, media literacy, media knowledge, media competence, media worldview, media space, media culture

## ÖZET

Bu makalede bilgi toplumunda toplumun ahlaki kültürünün gelişimi bilimsel yaşamdan detaylı örnekler yardımıyla vurgulanmaktadır.



Medya kültürü, insanların yaşamının ayrılmaz bir parçası haline geliyor, sadece bilimsel değil, aynı zamanda insanların günlük sözlüğüne de giriyor. Bir aracı olarak medya, insanları insanlarla, insanları teknolojiyle ve teknolojiyi teknolojiyle buluşturur. Medya alanı, şeyler dünyasının yaratılmasının bir sonucu olarak oluşur. İçinde insanlar, kitlesel bilgi ve iletişim araçlarının yardımıyla metin, resim, ses, video, kitapçık, iletişim türleri ve diğer biçimler biçimindeki şeyler dünyasını yaratırlar. "Medya alanı" kavramı, onu toplumun kendine özgü özelliklerini yansıtan, kendi kendini geliştiren bir sistem olarak ele alma ihtiyacını göstermektedir. Medya alanı analiz edilip öğrenciye teslim edildiğinde öğretmen ülkenin bilgi alanındaki itibarını, dünya bilgi alanındaki imajını zedelememeye çalışır.

Konu ne olursa olsun, öğretmen ulusal kimliğe, ulusal maneviyat ve ahlaki değerlere olduğu kadar diğer ulusların ve halkların gelenek ve kültürlerine de saygı duyar. Materyal dağıtırken edebi dil kurallarına uyar.

Öğretmen hiçbir kişi ve kişi arasında milliyet, din veya ırk ayırımına izin vermez.

Her konuyu eğitim süreciyle ilişkilendiren, hayattan örnekler veren öğretmen, öğrencilerin özel hayatlarıyla ilgili bilgileri sadece onların rızasıyla paylaşmalı ve belgeleri gizli tutmalıdır.

Bugün kendi düşüncesine göre öğretmen, genç öğrencilerle iletişimde çeşitli bilgilerin kullanımında, yasadışı yollardan ve uygunsuz yollarla elde edilen kişilerin özel yaşamları hakkında toplanan bilgilerde ve eğitim kurumunun etik kurallarına uymalıdır. İletişim, ses ve video araçlarının kullanımı.

Kültür bir insan faaliyet alanıdır ve medya da bir insan faaliyet alanıdır. Dolayısıyla medya okuryazarı bir kişi medya dünyasında bilgi iletir, alır, değiştirir ve saklar. Medya okuryazarı bir kişi, güvenilir bilgi kaynakları arasında ayırım yapabilir, medyanın kültürdeki rolünü belirleyebilir ve medyanın etkisini anlamaktan ve farklı medya platformları arasında geçiş yapmaktan sorumludur. Medya eğitimi, medya kültürünün incelenmesine dayanır, çünkü kültür insan tarafından kendi elleriyle yaratılır ve yaratılan kültür insana hizmet eder. Kültür tarihtir, geçmişi, bugünü ve geleceği birbirine bağlar. Sanal gerçekliği gerçek gerçeklikten ayıran kavram medya kültürüdür.

Medya kültürü, bir kişinin faaliyet gösterdiği, bir dizi kitle iletişim aracının yaratılması, iletişim araçlarının ortaya çıktığı bir dizi koşuldur; medya kültürü, bir kişiyi medya alanında dış dünyayla ve ayrıca oluşumuyla birleştirir. Bir insandaki medya kültürü, diğer ahlaki ve estetik değerler, insanların değerlendirmeleri, düşünceleri ve davranışları onun karakteri üzerinde ideolojik, ekonomik veya örgütsel bir etkiye sahiptir.

Makale, insan kültürünün etkisi altında bilgi kültürü ve ahlaki kültürün gelişimini anlatmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** medya, medya okuryazarlığı, medya bilgisi, medya yetkinliği, medya dünya görüşü, medya alanı, medya kültürü



## EFFECT OF CHITOSAN ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF PAPER

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### ABSTRACT

Chitosan is a natural polymer obtained from the skeleton of crabs and crustaceans. The chemical structure of chitosan is similar to cellulose. According to the chemical structure and its properties, chitosan can be used as an adhesive and filler in the paper industry, replacing the traditionally used substances. It improves a number of paper properties, such as increasing strength, reducing water absorption, increasing smoothness, and helping to improve antibacterial properties. The use of chitosan in paper production can reduce the harmful impact on the environment, because chitosan is a natural biodegradable polymer. In this study, chitosan was used to replace the filler in paper processing and also as an adhesive to improve paper properties. The result shows that 1% low molecular weight chitosan can reduce water absorption and improve paper strength and paper smoothness.

**Keywords:** Chitosan, cellulose, paper, water absorption, strength, smoothness, echospectroscopy (IK), scanning electron microscope (SEM), thermogravimetric analyzer (TGA).



## OBTAINING FILTER MATERIAL FROM NATURAL FIBER COMPOSITION AND AREAS OF ITS USE

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### ABSTRACT

Filtration materials were obtained from the composition of fibers containing cellulose and the processes of its extraction were analyzed. The results of the study of the effect of the composite composition and the method of obtaining the filter material on its filtering properties and main indicators are presented.

**Keywords:** Composite composition, filter layer, air permeability, heat resistance, filtration purity, regeneration of filter properties



## LOGISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN HEALTHCARE

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines the issues of the modern logistics system in healthcare, in the conditions of the development of market relations, the management of commodity movement, which is one of the most promising and multifaceted areas in economic and financial, production and economic activities with real volumes and quality of medical care, monitoring of the results of activities, an objective adequate assessment of the activities of medical institutions, a single the information space of healthcare in general, a logical and functional connection between management and medical personnel is also built.

Healthcare logistics is a relatively new direction for medicine. And the peculiarity of studying logistics skills will accelerate the development of the medical field in the conditions of market relations. Where, there will be no such kind as medicine in need of elementary drugs, dissatisfied patients, a high level of epidemiological diseases, a shortage of beds and other inconveniences. Effective functioning of the healthcare system due to the development of system-forming factors (improvement of the organizational system, development of infrastructure and resource provision of healthcare, expansion of economic independence of healthcare institutions, increasing their responsibility for the economic results of their activities, implementation of a phased technological principle of functional distribution of diagnostic, preventive, medical and rehabilitation measures) in a logical and rational sequence will increase the medical and economic efficiency of the entire healthcare system.

All the studied methods of managing medical institutions have ceased to be effective, because there is nothing permanent or predictable in the modern economic environment. It is extremely difficult to accurately predict market changes, consumer demand, the life cycle of a medical product, scientific and technical changes, and competition between subjects of market relations. The effectiveness of the management of the production of medical services is negatively affected by the trivial system of labor rationing, the absence or shortcomings in the work schedule, low stimulation and motivation of staff. The vast majority of decisions taken do not take into account the desire of the clientele and are prepared without taking into account and using modern technologies for organizing the management process, as a result of which there are no clearly developed plans for their implementation in the control system. A medical institution today is, as it were, the final point of concentration of all defects in the management of the healthcare system.

The planning of the medical institution's activities is carried out on the basis of taking into account fragmentary information and an informal method of expert assessments without using modern methods of systematic, statistical and economic analysis (actuarial forecasting, correlation, regression, multifactor analysis, economic and mathematical modeling, etc.).

**Keywords:** logistics, management, functioning, healthcare system, medical and economic efficiency.



## FUNCTIONING OF THE CENTER OF OPEN EDUCATION IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

The article deals with the functioning of the Center for Open Education in Russian and teaching the Russian language in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This project is international in nature: it was developed jointly with teachers from Syktyvkar State University named after Pitirim Sorokin and the Tashkent Financial Institute. It is concluded that the study of Russian as a foreign language within the framework of the chosen specialty contributes to the professional development of students.

**Key words:** education, educational project, Russian as a foreign language, communication, professional development.





## INCREASING EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY BASED ON INDIVIDUAL LEARNING TRAJECTOR

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### ABSTRACT

This article aims to identify methodological methods that contribute to the improvement of educational efficiency based on the development of an individual educational trajectory

**Key words:** pedagogy, education, cluster, innovation, information technologies, individual education.



## AZƏRBAYCANDA TURİZM SEKTORUNUN İNKİŞAFININ MÜASİR VƏZİYYƏTİNİN TƏHLİLİ VƏ QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ

### ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT STATE OF TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN AZERBAIJAN

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#### XÜLASƏ

Turizm istirahət üçün, sağlamlıq üçün, işgüzar və ya dini məqsədlər üçün müəyyən müddətə edilən səyahətdir. "Turizm" sözü dilimizə fransız dilindən keçib, mənası səyahət, istirahət və əyləncə deməkdir. Dünyadakı iqtisadi inkişafıla birlikdə insanların həyat səviyyəsi yüksəldikcə səyahət edənlərin sayı da artmağa başladı. Xüsusilə texnologiyadakı inkişaf turizmdəki irəliləyişə təkan verdi desək, yanlışdır. Bunun sayəsində qloballaşan dünyada turizm insanların həyatının bir hissəsinə çevrildi.

Turizm beynəlxalq və daxili ola bilər. Daxili turizmin inkişafı beynəlxalq turizmə təkan verməkdədir. Hal-hazırda dünya ÜDM-nin 9%-i, məşğulluğun 1/11-i, ixracın 6%-i, xidmət ixracının 30%-i turizmdən asılı vəziyyətdədir. Dünya üzrə son statistikaya görə, hazırda turizm sektorunda 266 milyon insan çalışır və 2024-cü ilə qədər sayının 298 milyona çatacağı təxmin edilir.

Turizm sektorunun inkişafı onun sahələrinin hər birinin ayrı-ayrılıqda inkişafından asılıdır. Turizm sənayesinin sahələri aşağıdakılardır:

- Nəqliyyat – quru, hava və su nəqliyyatı mövcuddur. Turist daşımalarının demək olar ki, böyük hissəsini quru və hava yolları həyata keçirməkdədir.
- İnformasiya texnologiyaları – turizmin təbliğində və xüsusilə turistlərin fərqli turizm məkanlarına cəlb edilməsində çox mühüm rol oynayır. Bu məsələdə, xüsusilə sosial şəbəkə reklamları, Google və Youtube reklamları ilə yanaşı həm də Booking, Trivago, Agoda kimi mobil tətbiqlər də özünəməxsus yer tutmaqdadır.
- Qida və içki kimi xidmət sahələri turizmdə çox böyük əhəmiyyətə malikdir. Belə ki, bəzi turistlər daha fərqli qida və içki mədəniyyətinə sahib olan ölkələrə səyahət etməyi üstün tuturlar.

Turizmin cəlbediciliyi sərmayənin tez qaytarılmasında və qısa müddətdə gəlir əldə edilməsindədir. Əsas xüsusiyyətlərinə görə turizm onu digər iqtisadi fəaliyyət formalarından fərqləndirən bir sıra fundamental spesifik xüsusiyyətlərə malikdir. Nəzərə almaq lazımdır ki, bu spesifikasiyalar turizm xidmətlərinin qeyri-maddilik, keyfiyyətin qeyri-sabitliyi, saxlanmasının qeyri-mümkünlüyü və mənbədən ayrılmazlığı ilə ifadə olunan xüsusiyyətləri ilə birbaşa bağlıdır.

**Açar sözlər:** turizm, əhali, beynəlxalq, iqtisadi, ölkə

#### ABSTRACT

Tourism is a trip made for a certain period of time for recreation, health, business or religious purposes. The word "tourism" came to our language from French and means travel, recreation and



entertainment. Along with the economic development in the world, as people's living standards increased, the number of travelers began to increase. It would not be wrong to say that the development in technology, in particular, has spurred the progress in tourism. Thanks to this, in a globalized world, tourism has become part of people's lives.

Tourism can be international and domestic. The development of domestic tourism gives impetus to international tourism. Currently, 9% of world GDP, 1/11 of employment, 6% of exports, and 30% of service exports are dependent on tourism. According to the latest statistics worldwide, 266 million people are currently employed in the tourism sector and the number is estimated to reach 298 million by 2024.

The development of the tourism sector depends on the individual development of each of its areas. The areas of the tourism industry are as follows:

Transport – land, air and water transport available. Most of the tourist transportation is carried out by land and air routes.

Information technologies play a very important role in the promotion of tourism and especially in attracting tourists to different tourism destinations. In this matter, especially social network ads, along with Google and YouTube ads, mobile applications such as Booking, Trivago, and Agoda also occupy a special place.

Service areas such as food and drink are of great importance in tourism. So, some tourists prefer to travel to countries with a more diverse food and drink culture.

The attractiveness of tourism lies in the quick return of investment and short-term income. According to its main characteristics, tourism has a number of fundamental specific characteristics that distinguish it from other forms of economic activity. It should be taken into account that this specificity is directly related to the characteristics of tourism services expressed by their intangibility, instability of quality, impossibility of storage and inseparability from the source.

**Keywords:** tourism, population, international, economic, country