

ABSTRACT BOOK



AKDENİZ 11. ULUSLARARASI SOSYAL BİLİMLER KONGRESİ



AKDENİZ
11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
February 23- 25, 2024
MERSİN

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11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
FEBRUARY 23- 25, 2024
MERSİN

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FEBRUARY 23- 25, 2024
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Fakülteniz Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümü öğretim üyelerinden Doç.Dr.Elif AKPINAR KÜLEKÇİ'nin, Yükseköğretim Genel Kurulunun 15.06.2023 tarihli, 10 sayılı oturumunda alınan 2023.10.183 sayılı kararı gereğince Doçentlik Başvuru Şartlarında bulunan ve doçent olacak adaylardan istenen "Diğer uluslararası/ ulusal bilimsel toplantının düzenleme komitesinde resmi olarak görevlendirilmiş üniversite akademisyen temsilcisi bulunması zorunludur." maddesi gereğince, Academy Global Conference & Journals tarafından yapılan kongrelerin düzenleme kurullarında yolluksuz ve gündeliksiz olarak görevlendirilmesi Rektörlüğümüzce uygun görülmüştür.

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- Sunumlar TÜRKÇE veya İNGİLİZCE yapılabilmektedir.
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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 1	H Dr. Ahmet Emre Aydın	1	HADİS ALİMİ İBN-İ HİBBAN VE ESERİ; EL-MECRUHİN	Dr. Ahmet Emre Aydın
		2	KUR'ÂN-I KERİM'İN ANLAŞILMASINDA HADİSLERİN ROLÜ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Ferhat AÇIKGÖZ Doç. Dr. Mehmet KILIÇARSLAN
		3	HADİSLERDE KOMŞULUK İLİŞKİLERİ	Emine DEMİL
		4	KELÂMDA TEKLİF-İ MA LÂ YUTÂK	Dr., Buket ATAMAN
		5	KELÂM'DA HÜSÜN VE KUBUH	Dr., Buket ATAMAN
		6	BİRGİVİ MEHMED EFENDİ'NİN "VASİYETNÂME" ADLI ESERİNİN İLMİHAL LİTERATÜRÜNE ETKİSİ	Muhammet Kasım Gültekin,

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Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
SALON 2	Doç. Dr. Bahar SOĞUKKUYU POYRAZ	1	ASSESSMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MARIKINA CITY: BASIS FOR STRENGTHENING POLICY DIRECTION	Roberto G. Dolojan
		2	RETREATS IN THE HILLS: UNRAVELLING THE POTENTIAL OF HOMESTAYS IN UTTARAKHAND THROUGH A SWOT ANALYSIS	Shubham Goswami Giri Dr. Surendra Kumar
		3	EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN EMERGING MARKETS	Dr. Öğr. Üy. Alper YILMAZ
		4	HAVAYOLU FİRMALARINDA ALGILANAN HİZMET KALİTESİNİN MÜŞTERİ SADAKATİNE ETKİSİ	Eda ÖZKESER KAYA Prof. Dr. Kahraman ÇATI Ebru OSKALOĞLU Şule EKİNCİ
		5	NEW GENERATION PACKAGING: INTERACTION And UPCYCLING	Doç. Dr. Bahar SOĞUKKUYU POYRAZ Berfin SANAĞ
		6	KÜRESEL REKABET ENDEKSİNİN ÇOK DEĞİŞKENLİ İSTATİSTİKSEL ANALİZLER İLE SINIFLANDIRILMASI	Arş. Gör. Dr. Sibel ÖRK ÖZEL Arş. Gör. Dilek VEYSİKARANİ
		7	ÜLKELERİN DİJİTAL HAZIRLIK ENDEKSİ'NE GÖRE SINIFLANDIRILMASININ İNCELENMESİ	Arş. Gör. Dr. Sibel ÖRK ÖZEL Arş. Gör. Dilek VEYSİKARANİ
		8	A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON LEAN MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONS: LEAN LEADERSHIP	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hüseyin KARAGÖZ

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SALON 3	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Abdulkерim SAKA	1	TANZİMAT SONRASI KENTLEŞME VE KENTSEL MEKANDA BATILILAŞMA	Doç. Dr. Emrah Atar Şennur Kırboz
		2	İKİNCİ MEŞRUTİYET'İN İLANI SÜRECİNDE İTTİHATÇILARIN FİKİRLERİNİN ANADOLU'YA VE KONYA'YA GİRİŞİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Abdulkерim SAKA
		3	TÜRK DÜNYASI İÇ ENTEGRASYON PROSELERİ BAĞLAMINDA PROF.DR.ASMAD MUHTAROVA'NIN BİLİMSEL VE EĞİTİMSEL FAALİYETLERİNE GENEL BAKIŞ	Doç. Dr. Sevinç Ruintan
		4	TÜRK SİYASAL YAŞAMINDA DEMOKRASİ VE KADIN	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Elif KALDIRIMOĞLU TÜRKOĞLU
		5		

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SALON 4	Doç.Dr., Yasin ACAR	1	COVID-19 KÜRESEL SALGINININ BİLECİK EKONOMİSİNE ve VERGİ GELİRLERİNE ETKİSİ	Doç.Dr., Yasin ACAR
		2	LOJİSTİK PERFORMANS ENDEKSİNİN VERGİ GELİRLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ANALİZ	Doç. Dr., Yasin ACAR Doktora öğrencisi, Derya ÖZGÜN ACAR
		3	ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE IN TÜRKİYE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FISCAL INSTRUMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (EPI)	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Çiğdem ÇADIRCI
		4	IS THE ENVIRONMENTAL KUZNETS CURVE HYPOTHESIS VALID IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKISH STATES? EVIDENCE FROM THE NEXT GENERATION OF TESTS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Dilek ATILGAN
		5	TÜRKİYE'DE KAYITDIŞI YABANCI İSTİHDAMININ SOSYO-EKONOMİK ETKİSİ	Dr. Büşra KORU UZKURT
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SALON 5	Prof. Dr. Munise AKSÖZ	1	ظاهرة القلب المكاني في بنية مفردات اللغة العربية	Dr. Mustafa CEMİLOĞLU
		2	طرق تعليم البلاغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها والصعوبات التي تواجه المتعلم	Dr. Mustafa CEMİLOĞLU
		3	EDİRNELİ ŞÂHİDÎ'NİN LEYLÂ VÜ MECNÛN (GÜLŞEN-İ UŞŞÂK) MESNEVÎSİ'NDE SU VE SU İLE İLGİLİ KAVRAMLARIN KULLANIMI	Prof.Dr., Ziya AVŞAR Doktora Öğrencisi, Funda DOLAHMET
		4	A NEW BREATH IN THE FIELD OF ARAB LITERARY CRITICISM: MUHAMMED SABER OBAID	Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şirin ÇINAR Dok. Öğr. Nur MUNLAVELİ
		5	SES YİNELEME BİÇEMLERİ: ÖZELLİKLERİ VE TÜRKÇE KARŞILIKLARI	Prof. Dr. Munise AKSÖZ
		6	TÜRKÇE VE ALMANCADA SÖZCÜKLERİ KAYNAŞTIRMA	Prof. Dr. Munise AKSÖZ Prof. Dr. Tahir BALCI

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SALON 6	Prof. Dr. Chutarat Boontho	1	IS MANAGEMENT SCIENCE DOING ENOUGH TO IMPROVE HEALTHCARE?	Lalit Garg, Sally McClean, Maria Barton
		2	MCRM-S NEW OPPORTUNITIES OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	Cheng Fang Hsu, Shinn-Jong Lin
		3	AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PHU KRADUENG NATIONAL PARK	Prof. Dr. Chutarat Boontho
		4	THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROCESS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY	Seyed Mohammad Reza Hosseini
		5	PROPOSING A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF CUSTOMER KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF CKM TOOLS IN BRITISH DOTCOMS	Mehdi Shami Zanjani, Roshanak Rouzbehani, Hosein Dabbagh
		6	REGINA CONNOLLY, FRANK BANNISTER	Dr. Regina Connolly, Frank Bannister
		7	ETAX FILING AND SERVICE QUALITY: THE CASE OF THE REVENUE ONLINE SERVICE	Dr. Regina Connolly, Frank Bannister
		8	DESIGN AN ELECTRONIC MARKET FRAMEWORK USING JADE ENVIRONMENT	Mohammad Ali Tabarzad, Caro Lucas

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SALON 7	Assis. Prof. Dr. Jan Zeman	1	FINANCIAL ANALYSIS ANALOGIES FOR SOFTWARE RISK	Masood Uzzafer
		2	AN EVALUATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF WI-FI ADOPTION IN MALAYSIAN INSTITUTIONS	Subrahmanyam Kodukula, Nurbiya Maimaiti
		3	TOWARDS A SYSTEMATIC, COST-EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR ERP SELECTION	Hassan Haghighi, Omid Mafi
		4	INFLUENCE OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND JOB INVOLVEMENT TO ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE APPLIED BY EMPLOYEES ON BANK X	Sri Suwarsi, Nadia Budianti
		5	DYNAMIC INTERACTION NETWORK TO MODEL THE INTERACTIVE PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS	Laura Lukmanto, Harya Widiputra, Lukas
		6	FUTURES TRADING: DESIGN OF A STRATEGY	Assis. Prof. Dr. Jan Zeman
		7	MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	David Wiese
		8	THE IMPACT OF SUBSEQUENT STOCK MARKET LIBERALIZATION ON THE INTEGRATION OF STOCK MARKETS IN ASEAN-4 + SOUTH KOREA	Noor Azryani Auzairy, Rubi Ahmad

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SALON 8	Yu-Syuan Chang,	1	FROM MICRO TO NANOSYSTEMS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF INFLUENCES ON INNOVATION TEAMS	Norbert Burger, Thorsten Staake
		2	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND E-COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG LOGISTICS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN MALAYSIA	Mohd Iskandar bin Illyas Tan, Iziati Saadah bt Ibrahim
		3	THE IMPACT OF PRODUCT PACKAGE INFORMATION ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARD GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS	Yu-Syuan Chang, Li-Chun Huang
		4	ECOLABELING AND GREEN CERTIFICATION FOR EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT – AN ANALYSIS	A. Ramachandran
		5	APPLICATION OF FEED-FORWARD NEURAL NETWORKS AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELS IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PREDICTION	E. Giovanis
		6	DETERMINING THE ONLINE PURCHASING LOYALTY FOR THAI HERBAL PRODUCTS	Dr. Chummanond Natchaya, Rotchanakitumnuai Siriluck
		7	A STUDY OF PANEL LOGIT MODEL AND ADAPTIVE NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM IN THE PREDICTION OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS PERIODS	E. Giovanis
		8	A NEW DIMENSION IN SOFTWARE RISK MANAGEMENT	Dr. Masood Uzzafer

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SALON 9	George Yungchih Wang	1	DURATION ANALYSIS OF NEW FIRMS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY	Jesus Orbe, Vicente Nunez-Anton
		2	ENHANCING CUSTOMER LOYALTY TOWARDS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THAI MOBILE SERVICE PROVIDERS	Wichai Onlaor, Siriluck Rotchanakitumnuai
		3	THE SERVICE FAILURE AND RECOVERY IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES	Jun Luo, Weiguo Zhang., Dabin Qin
		4	OPERATIONAL RISK – SCENARIO ANALYSIS	Milan Rippel, Petr Těplý
		5	THE APPLICATION OF REAL OPTIONS TO CAPITAL BUDGETING	George Yungchih Wang
		6	ROLE OF INVESTMENT IN THE COURSE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN	Maqbool Hussain Sial, Maaida Hussain Hashmi, Sofia Anwar
		7	A FRAMEWORK OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATION FOR EXAMINING THE UNCERTAINTY-INVESTMENT RELATIONSHIP	Assis. Prof. DR.. George Yungchih Wang
		8	THE EXCLUSION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS IN E-AUCTIONS – IS AN E-AUCTION REALLY AN AUCTION AT ALL?	Trish O'Sullivan

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SALON 10	Minoru Nakayama	1	ANALYSIS OF TEAM MEMBERS' BEHAVIOR IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION BASED ON TRUST DIMENSION AND LEARNING	Dr. Indiramma M., K. R. Anandakumar
		2	AUTOMATED CLASSIFICATION IMPROVEMENT OF ALCOHOLICS AND NON-ALCOHOLICS	Dr. Ramaswamy Palaniappan
		3	RHETORICAL COMMUNICATION IN THE COGSCI DISCOURSE COMMUNITY: THE COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCES (2004) IN THE CONTEXT OF SCIENTIFIC DISSEMINATION	Lucia Abbamonte Assis . Prof. Dr. Olimpia Matarazzo
		4	REASONING AND BEHAVIOR IN ADULTHOOD	O. Matarazzo, L. Abbamonte, G. Nigro
		5	A MODEL FOR COGNITIVE CLASSIFICATION OF FREQUENCY SIGNALS	Dr. Rui Antunes, Fernando V. Coito
		6	EFFECTS OF PROBABILITY AND INSTRUCTION IN SYLLOGISTIC CONDITIONAL REASONING	Olimpia Matarazzo Ivana Baldassarre
		7	INVESTIGATION INTO KANJI CHARACTER DISCRIMINATION PROCESS FROM EEG SIGNALS	Hiroshi Abe, Minoru Nakayama
		8	TEACHING OF INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS IN THE HEALTH, SOCIAL, AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES – REFORM-ORIENTED HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND RATIONALE	Prof. Dr. Rossi A. Hassad
		EXPLORATIONS IN THE ROLE OF EMOTION IN MORAL JUDGMENT	Arthur Yan	

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SALON 11	Subramaniam Chandran	1	THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF OPEN LEARNING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION IN MALAWI	Andrew Chimpololo
		2	BETWEEN POLICY OPTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS: MEASURING THE SUSTAINABLE IMPACTS ON DISTANCE LEARNING	Subramaniam Chandran
		3	ACADEMIC STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF THE VALUE OF THE ELEMENTS OF AN ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT	Dr. Stuart Palmer, Dale Holt
		4	USING THE STUDENTS-AS-CUSTOMERS CONCEPT IN TECHNOLOGY DISCIPLINES: STUDENTS- PERSPECTIVES	Boonlert Watjatrakul
		5	USING WEBLOG TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING – AN EXPLORATORY STUDY	Huay Lit Woo, Qiyun Wang
		6	THE EXPERIENCES OF SOUTH-AFRICAN HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS IN A FAB LAB ENVIRONMENT	Dr. Nomusa Dlodlo, Ronald Noel Beyers
		7	EXPLORING SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING AMONG CHILDREN	Mariani Md Nor, Y. Saeednia
		8	THE STATE, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE PRACTICES: PROSPECTS OF CHANGE	Gaysu R. Arvind

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SALON 1	Dr. Emine TORAMAN	1	SPİRULİNA PLATENSİS ve TİP 2 DİABETES MELLİTUS İLİŞKİSİ	Arş. Gör. Dr. Mehmet ÇAVDAR Arş. Gör. Meliha ÇAVDAR
		2	OLEUROPEİN ve SAĞLIK ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ	Arş. Gör. Dr. Mehmet ÇAVDAR Arş. Gör. Meliha ÇAVDAR
		3	DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESSENTIAL OILS AND METHANOLIC EXTRACTS IN TERMS OF ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECTS	Assist. Prof. Dr., Ayşegül HOŞ Research Ass., Ayşe İNCİ Ebrar OKTAY Dilara DEMİREL Gülsembe İMRAK Research Ass., Ayşe ÇALIŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr., Ozan Emre EYUPOĞLU
		4	DRENLİ HASTADA HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI	Yüksek Lisans Öğrenci Hemşire, Merve CİNCİ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hatice ERDOĞAN
		5	HAŞİMATO HASTALIĞINDA BESLENME YAKLAŞIMLARI	Ceren SUNGUR Öğr. Gör. Beyza MENDEŞ
		6	FARKLI GRUPLARDA EGZERSİZ REÇETELENDİRME	Hamza Küçük
			EFFECTS of VITAMIN B12 on ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEM in Drosophila melanogaster EXPOSED to ZINC	Dr. Emine TORAMAN Dr. Melike KARAMAN

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SALON 2	Dr. Servet Kapçak	1	DOĞU TÜRKİSTAN ve ÇİN'in KUŞAK-YOL SORUNLARI	Dr. Hüseyin AVCI
		2	ÇEVRENİN REALİZMİ YA DA REALİZMİN ÇEVRESİ: "DİĞER DEVLETLER"İN ULUSLARARASI SİYASET DAVRANIŞLARI ÜZERİNE	Arş. Gör. Dr. Ahmet Göksel ULUER
		3	BIOSECURITY THREATS AND MEASURES IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY	Res. Asst. Dr. Tolga ERDEM Ph.D. Candidate Cengiz ÖZBEK
		4	TÜRKİYE'DE YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ VE EKOLOJİK AYAK İZİ ARASINDAKİ UZUN DÖNEM İLİŞKİSİ	Dr. Servet Kapçak Dr. Aycan Can
		5	OYUN TEORİSİ VE NASH DENGESİ	Dr. Servet Kapçak Dr. Aycan Can

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SALON 3	Prof. Dr., Belgin COŞGE ŞENKAL	1	GIDA GÜVENLİĞİ AÇISINDAN, PASTÖRİZE VE UHT SÜTLERDE PROPOLİS VE PATOGEN ETKİLEŞİMLERİ	Doç. Dr. Sabire YERLİKAYA Dr. Öğr. Ü. Yeliz DURGUN
		2	PROPOLİSİN KIYMA ve KUŞBAŞI ÖRNEKLERİNDE İNHİBİTÖR ETKİSİ	Doç. Dr. Sabire YERLİKAYA Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi İrfan YÜCEEL
		3	ARPA ÇEŞİTLERİNDE VERİMLE İLİŞKİLİ BAZI MORFOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİN BELİRLENMESİ	Ümmügülüm BAŞ Kübra ÇOLAK Ali GÜR Mevlüt NAVRUZ Gökay EYYUPOĞLU Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi Cengiz YÜRÜRDURMAZ
		4	SAFFLOWER (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L.) CULTIVATION, INDUSTRIAL USE OF ITS SEEDS AND FLOWERS IN TÜRKİYE	Prof. Dr., Belgin COŞGE ŞENKAL
		5	AN ENDEMIC OREGANO SPECIES OF TURKEY <i>Origanum acutidens</i> (Hand.-Mazz.) Ietsw.: BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION, CULTIVATION AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF ITS ESSENTIAL OIL	Prof. Dr., Belgin COŞGE ŞENKAL
		6	THE EFFECT OF PREBIOTIC SUPPLEMENTS SOLD IN TURKEY ON THE GROWTH OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA STARINS ISOLATED FROM KEFİR	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Emine DİNÇER
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SALON 4	Lecturer Mert DEMİR	1	AĞAÇ KAVUNU MEYVESİNİN FARKLI MİKRODALGA GÜÇLERİNDE KURUTULMASI VE KURUTMA KİNETİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Arş. Gör. Muhammed Emin TOPAL Doç. Dr. Birol ŞAHİN
		2	SECURITY CONDITIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL CORPORATE COMPUTER NETWORKS	Hasan Tagi oğlu Najafov,
		3	TITANIUM OXIDE IMPACTS ON GAMMA-RAY SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF POTASSIUM-BISMUTH-VANADATE GLASS SYSTEM	Dr. Zehra Nur KULUÖZTÜRK Dr. Recep KURTULUŞ
		4	ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACCORDING TO DAYLIGHT AND BUILDING DIRECTION	Mehmet Sait CENGİZ
		5	DISTINGUISHING PARSNIP FROM POISONOUS SPECIES WITH MACHINE LEARNING	Lecturer Mert DEMİR
		6	DETECTION OF POISONOUS CHAMOMILE WITH MACHINE LEARNING	Lecturer Mert DEMİR

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SALON 5	Neslihan CEYLAN	1	PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TEACHING SPEAKING SKILLS IN EFL CLASSROOMS	Aseel Saeed Rasheed ALSHAKHSHIR
		2	POLITENESS AND CULTURE IN FRANCE	Associate Professor, PhD, Mavlonova Ugiyoy Khamdamovna
		3	WHERE DOES EDUCATION INTERSECT WITH EMIGRATION: ALBANIAN UNIVERSITY YOUTH STUDY CASE	Ph.D. MERLINA KOSENI (POGRAZHA) Ph.D. MATILDA LIKAJ
		4	SOSYAL HİZMET KONUSUNDA HAZIRLANMAKTA OLAN LİSANÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOGRAFİK İNCEMESİ	Neslihan CEYLAN
		5	RAISING HIGH SCHOOL EFL STUDENTS' INTERCULTURAL AWARENESS BY USING POETRY	Rukiye Altınsoy
		6	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS OF CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT FOREIGN PEERS	Doktora öğrencisi, Fatma Nur Karataş Prof. Dr. Hatice Bekir Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sanem Şahlı
		7	ABOUT THE MYSTICAL HERITAGE OF QUSHAYRI	Associate professor (PhD), Davronbek Kodirov

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SALON 6	Assis. Prof. Muntanavadee Maytapattana	1	A CONTRASTING EXAMINATION OF ZOTERO AND MENDELEY REFERENCE MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE	Sujit K. Basak
		2	POSSIBILITIES, HAZARDS, AND MORAL CONSIDERATIONS IN SOCIAL MEDIA AND COUNSELING	Dr. Kyriaki G. Giota Lecture George Kleftaras
		3	META-ANALYSIS OF MATERNAL SMOKING AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH CHILDHOOD OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY	Martina Kanciruk Jac W. Andrews, Tyrone Donnon
		4	IMPACT OF THE PARENT TRAINING PROGRAM FOR REDUCING OBESITY ON THE HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN	Assis. Prof. Muntanavadee Maytapattana
		5	COMPREHENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' VIEWS ON ADOPTING PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIORS	Dr .Astrid de Leeuw Dr. Pierre Valois
		6	INITIAL STUDY ON THE LINK BETWEEN SENSORY PROCESSING AND COGNITIVE DEFICITS IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN SAUDI ARABIA	Rana M. Zeina Laila AL-Ayadhi Shahid Bashir
		7	DETERMINANTS OF VARIANCES AMONG YOUNG SAUDI WOMEN IN TRADITIONAL FAMILIES WHO ADHERE TO SOCIETAL NORMS AND THOSE WHO DEFY THEM	Assis. Prof. Dr. Mai Al-Subaie
		8	PARENTING STYLE, NOT FAMILY TYPE AND CHILD'S GENDER, CONTRIBUTES TO COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION IN CHILDREN	AKM Rezaul Karim Tania Sharafat Abu Yusuf Mahmud

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		2	THE OMISSION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS IN E-AUCTIONS – IS AN E-AUCTION TRULY AN AUCTION AT ALL?	Trish O'Sullivan
		3	E-PROCUREMENT, THE GOLDEN SOLUTION TO ENHANCING THE SUPPLY CHAINS SYSTEM THE PRIMARY HURDLES OF THE NEW BANK REGULATIONS	Somayeh Farzin, Hossein Teimoori Nezhad
		4	THE ROUTE TO WEB INTELLIGENCE MATURITY	Petr Těplý
		5	OBSTACLES AND POTENTIALS FOR THE ADOPTION OF E-GOVERNANCE SERVICES	Dr. Zeljko Panian
		6	ENHANCEMENT OF TRANSFER PRICING IN A RECESSION WITH REFLECTION ON CROATIAN SCENARIO	Haroula N. Delopoulos
		7	UTILIZATIONS OF CONIC OPTIMIZATION AND QUADRATIC PROGRAMMING IN THE EXPLORATION OF INDEX ARBITRAGE IN THE THAI DERIVATIVES AND EQUITY MARKETS	Dr. Jasminka Radolović
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SALON 8	Assis. Prof. Salwa Aftab,	1	ENHANCING LEARNING FOR RESEARCH HIGHER DEGREE STUDENTS MECHANISMS IN CONTROLLING LANGUAGE PRACTICES IN ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING: A PROGRAM PLAN FOR OUTCOMES-BASED EDUCATION	Jenny Hall, Alison Jaquet
		2	EXPERIMENTING WITH THE INFLUENCE OF INPUT MODALITY ON INVOLVEMENT LOAD HYPOTHESIS	Dr. Analiza Acuña-Villacorte
		3	IMPACT OF GRADE SENSITIVITY ON LEARNING MOTIVATION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE	Mohammad Hassanzadeh
		4	PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR POSTGRADUATES IN EGYPT TO DEVELOP THE SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES FOR CREATING CONCEPT CARTOONS FOR KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN	Assis. Prof. Salwa Aftab, Dr. Sehrish Riaz
		5	THE EFFECT OF THE ANDALUS KNOWLEDGE PHASES AND TIMES MODEL OF LEARNING ON THE ADVANCEMENT OF STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT	Ahmed Amin Mousa, M. Abd El Salam
		6	MILLENNIAL TEACHERS OF CANADA: INNOVATION WITHIN THE CONFINED CONSTRAINTS OF TRADITION	Assoc. Prof . Dr. Sobhy Fathy A. Hashesh
		7	UTILIZING QR CODE AS AN EFFICIENT EDUCATIONAL TOOL FOR SWIFT ACCESS TO SOURCES OF KINDERGARTEN CONCEPTS	Lena Shulyakovskaya
		8	TEACHING ENGLISH TO ENGINEERS: BETWEEN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AND PSYCHOLOGY	Ahmed Amin Mousa, M. Abd El-Salam

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SALON 9	Prof. Dr. Pratoom Rekklang	1	THE U.S. AND CENTRAL ASIA: FAITH, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY	Zhanar Aldubasheva, Elnura Assyltayeva, Mukhtar Senggirbay, Gaziza Aldubashova
		2	EXAMINATION OF THE GAMING INCLINATION OF SNGS (SOCIAL NETWORK GAMES) USERS BY GENDER	Jooyeon Yook, Wonjun Ko
		3	ELECTRONIC VOTING: TRUSTWORTHINESS IN DEMOCRACY; AN OUTLOOK FROM TECHNOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL ASPECTS	Sera Syarmila Sameon, Rohaini Ramli
		4	DETERMINATION OF FOOT SIZE MODEL USING KOHONEN NETWORK	Khawla Ben Abderrahim
		5	THE INFLUENCE OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM ON MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT – TURMOIL IN THE UK AND PERCEPTION OF SAFETY IN MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT	Assis. Prof. Tamara Kelly
		6	POLITICAL INFORMATION EXPOSURES, POLITICAL FIGURES' PERCEPTIONS, POLITICAL ATTITUDES, AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AMONG PEOPLE IN BANGKOK METROPOLITAN AREA	Prof. Dr. Pratoom Rekklang
		7	METROPOLITAN TRANSFORMATIONS OF MEDITERRANEAN CITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF ADVANCEMENTS IN THE MODERN ERA	Dr. Bakr Hashem Paumeey Ahmed Alashwal
		8	SPATIAL EXAMINATION AND STATISTICS FOR ZONING OF URBAN AREAS	Benedetto Manganelli, Beniamino Murgante

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		2	CUSTOMER-SUPPLIER COLLABORATION IN CASTING INDUSTRY: A REVIEW ON ORGANIZATIONAL AND HUMAN ASPECTS Dr. Taneli Eisto, Dr .Venlakaisa Hölttä
		3	THE IMPACT OF WEBSITE PERSONALITY ON CONSUMERS' INITIAL TRUST TOWARDS ONLINE RETAILING WEBSITES Jasmine Yeap Ai Leen, T. Ramayah, Azizah Omar
		4	CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT WITH INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM Sharareh Mirsaeidi Farahani , Gholamreza Chitsaz
		5	THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPULSORY ELECTRONIC EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC: COMPARING EXPECTATION AND REALITY Assis. Prof. Kamila Tišlerová
		6	ROLE OF CREDIT ON PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY OF FARMING SECTOR IN PAKISTAN(A DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS) Saima Ayaz, Zakir Hussain, Maqbool Hussain Sial
		7	SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY AND FIRM PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS Prof. Martin Macion
		8	FACTORS PAVING THE WAY TOWARDS ISLAMIC BANKING IN PAKISTAN Muhammad Mazhar Manzoor, Muhammad Aqeel, Abdul Sattar
		DURATION ANALYSIS OF NEW FIRMS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY Jesus Orbe, Vicente Nunez-Anton	



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SALON 2	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah ULAŞ	1	БАКТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ И ГРИБКОВЫЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ ЗЕРНОВЫХ КУЛЬТУР	Абдуллаева Шахла
		2	AFLATOXIN M1(AMF1) IN BREAST AND COW MILK	Aysel GÜVEN
		3	INVESTIGATION OF THE RARE EARTH SUBSTITUTION ON THE STRUCTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES	Dr. Ayse DEMİR KORKMAZ
		4	ENHANCING FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF RICE PROTEIN THROUGH COVALENT CONJUGATION WITH TANNIC ACID	Dr., Gulsah KARABULUT
		5	HAVA KİRLİLİĞİNİN KONTROLÜNDE BİYOLOJİK PROSESLER	YL Öğrencisi, Basir Ahmad HAMIDY
		6	A NEW SPECIES IN THE FAMILY OF BERBERIDACEAE JUSS. IN THE FLORA OF NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC	Talybov Tariyel Salmanova Natiga
		7	IMPACT AND WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT OF AGROLANDSHAFTS ON NATURAL LANDSCAPES IN NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC	PhD student Shafag Orujova
		8	EPIGENETIC INSIGHTS INTO LIVESTOCK NUTRITION	Dr. Mustafa Can YILMAZ
		9	ROOT MORPHOLOGY OF PEPPER PLANTS DETERMINED BY WHINRHIZO SYSTEM UNDER HYDROPONIC CONDITIONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah ULAŞ
		10	INVESTIGATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PROPERTIES OF ENTEROCOCCUS DURANS TK6 ISOLATED FROM GOAT MILK SAMPLES	Research Assistant Elanur DAŞDEMİR Research Assistant Dr. Sümeyye AKBULUT Yaren Zeynep KESKİN Yaren DEDEOĞLU Müberra Ahsen GÖKTAŞ Sinem KESKİN

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SALON 3	Doç. Dr., Aysel ARSLAN	1	MATEMATİKSEL DÜŞÜNME İLE İLGİLİ İLİŞKİSEL TÜRDE YAPILMIŞ ARAŞTIRMALARIN İNCELENMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, İrem BAŞAĞAÇ Prof. Dr., Kürşat YENİLMEZ
		2	SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN KIRSALDA MATEMATİK ÖĞRETİMİNDE KARŞILAŞTIKLARI SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, İrem BAŞAĞAÇ Prof. Dr., Kürşat YENİLMEZ
		3	ZEKÂ ve ÇOCUK	Dr. Burcu GÜLEY Dr. Ayşegül KESKİNKILIÇ
		4	OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİMDE TÜRKÇE ETKİNLİĞİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ	Bil. Uzm. Ayşe DOĞAN Dr. Ayşegül KESKİNKILIÇ
		5	FORMASYON ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MESLEK ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMEN KİMLİK DÜZEYLERİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Didem KAYAHAN-YÜKSEL Doç. Dr., Aysel ARSLAN
		6	SINIF ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖĞRETMENLİĞE HAZIR OLMA DURUMLARI	Doç. Dr., Aysel ARSLAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Didem KAYAHAN-YÜKSEL

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SALON 4	Doç. Dr. Dursun Murat SEKBAN	1	GEMİ İNŞAATINDA KULLANILAN AA5083 ALÜMİNYUM ALAŞIMININ MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNE SÜRTÜNME KARIŞTIRMA İŞLEMİNİN ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Doç. Dr. Dursun Murat SEKBAN
		2	SVC-KDT İLE GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE STATİK GERİLİM KARARLILIĞININ İNCELENMESİ	Doç. Dr. M. Kenan DÖŞOĞLU Arş. Gör. Dr. Enes KAYMAZ
		3	GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE TRANSFORMATÖRLERDEKİ FARKLI FAZ AÇISI DEĞİŞİMLERİNİN GÜÇ AKIŞI VE KAYIPLAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ	Doç. Dr. M. Kenan DÖŞOĞLU Arş. Gör. Dr. Enes KAYMAZ
		4	MANİSA CELAL BAYAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ ŞEHİT PROFESÖR DOKTOR İLHAN VARANK YERLEŞKESİ RÜZGÂR POTANSİYELİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	Hayati MAMUR Fatih Berk MUSLU
		5	NESNELERİN İNTERNETİ TABANLI AKILLI UÇ SU KONTROL SİSTEMİNİN TASARLANMASI VE UYGULAMASI	Hayati MAMUR Aşin ÖZDOĞAN İbrahim ÜNLÜER
		6	EFFECT OF MODIFICATION ON PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYACRYLONITRILE FIBERS AS A FUNCTION OF STABILIZATION TIME	Hiba HARIRI Kemal Şahin TUNÇEL

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SALON 5	Doç. Dr. Levent SEMİZ	1	SÜLFONLU POLİMERLER İLE ÜRETİLEN METAL KATALİZÖRLERİN HİDROJEN ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANILMASI	Doç. Dr. Levent SEMİZ
		2	DETERMINATION OF TOTAL ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITIES AND PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS	Şeyda Karaman Ersoy Leyla Yıldız
		3	FARKLI BAKIR KİMYASAL KAYNAKLARININ CuO İNCE FİMLERİNİN YAPISAL VE OPTİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERE ETKİSİ	Dr. Öğr. Üye, Gülşen ŞAHİN Prof. Dr., Abdullah GÖKTAŞ
		4	ZnFeS İNCE FİMLERİNİN YAPISAL ve FOTOKATALİTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ	Dr., Sultan GÖKTAŞ Dr. Öğr. Üye, Gülşen ŞAHİN Prof. Dr., Abdullah GÖKTAŞ
		5	ANTİVİRAL ÖZELLİĞE SAHİP NİTROPİRİDİN TÜREVLİ BİLEŞİĞİN MOLEKÜLER YERLEŞTİRME (DOCKİNG) YÖNTEMİYLE İNCELENMESİ	Doç. Dr. Hacer GÜMÜŞ
		6	DFT HESAPLAMALARINA DAYALI CİVA, KADMİYUM VE ÇİNKO METAL KOMPLEKSLERİNİN MOLEKÜLER YAPILARININ VE SPEKTROSKOPİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Doç. Dr. Hacer GÜMÜŞ

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SALON 6	Prof. Dr. Farideh Alizadeh	1	THE INFLUENCE OF CONTEXT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIORAN: THE CHOICES OF AN ENGAGED THINKER	Dr. Mara Magda Maftçi
		2	THE ATTRIBUTES OF THAI FILMS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO GAINING RECOGNITION IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS	Tanyatorn Panyasopon
		3	THE ORIGINS OF THE ART OF KAZAKH SALS, SERIS, AND PALUANS IN DISTINCT COMPARISON TO EUROPEAN HISTRIONES AND RUSSIAN SKOMORKHS	D. Dosbatyrov
		4	BORIA IN MALAYSIA: ELEMENTS IMPACTING THE MEDIA LITERACY OF EARLY TEENAGERS	Prof. Dr. Farideh Alizadeh
		5	POWER DISTANCE AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FROM A POST-TAYLORIST VIEWPOINT	Dr. Khajomjit Bunnag
		6	ORNAMENT AS A UNIVERSAL PEACE LANGUAGE (BASED ON COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CULTURES OF PROTO-TURKIC PEOPLES AND INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA)	John Walton, Vishal Parikh
		7	CAUSAL FACTORS IMPACTING THE TRUSTWORTHINESS AND SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL PRESS COUNCIL OF THAILAND IN REGULATING PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN THE OPINIONS OF NEWSPAPER JOURNALISTS	Zhamilya Boldykova, Assel Berdigulova
		8	FEATURES OF PARTY CONSTRUCTION IN THE COURSE OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION OF KAZAKHSTAN	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bubpha Makesrithongkum

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SALON 7	Dr. Asmita Shukla	1	THE HUMAN BIAS ASPECT IN DECISION MAKING WITHIN QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS & LEAN THEORY	Dr .Adriana Ávila Zúñiga Nordfjeld
		2	EFFICACY OF SPECIFIC MOBILITY EXERCISES AND PARTICIPATION IN SPECIAL GAMES ON PSYCHOMOTOR ABILITIES, FUNCTIONAL ABILITIES, AND GAME PERFORMANCE AMONG INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OLD	Lecture Dr. J. Samuel Jesudoss
		3	DEEP LEARNING AND VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS IMPACT OF PERSONALITY AND LONELINESS ON LIFE: THE ROLE OF ONLINE FLOW EXPERIENCES	Danielle Morin Jennifer D.E.Thomas Raafat G. Saade
		4	CAREER COUNSELING PROGRAM FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF FRESHMEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Dr. Asmita Shukla Dr. Soma Parija
		5	DIAGNOSIS OF HATE SCHEMAS IN PRISONERS WITH ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER (ASPD)	Sheila Marie G. Hocson
		6	MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY (MIL) FOR THAI YOUTHS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Barbara Gawda
		7	THE IMPACT OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON QUALITY OF WORK LIFE AMONG THE STAFF OF E-WORKSPACE	Waralak Vongdoiwang Siricharoen, Nattanun Siricharoen
		8	MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA AND CAUSAL BELIEFS: AMONG POTENTIAL MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	Alireza Bolhari Ali Rezaeean Jafar Bolhari Fatemeh Zare

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SALON 8	Prof. Dr. Eugene Allevato	1	THE BROADER ADVANTAGES OF NEGOTIATIONS: AUSTRIAN VIEW ON EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AS A 'POWER GAME' FOR TRADE UNIONS	Dr. Rudolf Egger
		2	ENHANCING LISTENING COMPREHENSION FOR EFL PRE-INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS THROUGH A BLENDED LEARNING APPROACH	Dr. Heba Mustafa Abdullah
		3	EXAMINATION OF INFLUENTIAL FACTORS ON FIRST YEAR ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS' PRODUCTIVITY	Shima Nikanjam, Badiossadat Hassanpour, Adi Irfan Che Ani
		4	EXCELLENCE AND QUANTITY IN THE STRATEGIC NETWORK OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	Assis. Prof. Juha Kettunen
		5	VARIOUS ROLES FOR MENTORS AND MENTEES IN AN E-LEARNING SETTING	Dr. Nidhi Gadura
		6	ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TRANSFORMATIVE PEDAGOGIES IN UNIVERSITIES	Prof. Dr. Eugene Allevato
		7	THE APPROACH OF THE INNOVATION ALLIANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION	Juha Kettunen
		8	UTILIZING COLLABORATIVE IMAGES TO COMPREHEND STUDENT EXPERIENCE	Tessa Berg, Emma Guion Akdag
		9	ALTERITY OF ROMA IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION OF ROMA PUPILS IN SLOVAKIA	Bibiana Hlebova

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SALON 9	Jonathan M. Garibaldi	1	FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS AND EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION OF PROXIMAL FEMUR FAILURE PATTERNS USING QUANTITATIVE COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IMAGES	Majid Mirzaei, Saeid Samiezadeh , Abbas Khodadadi, Mohammad R. Ghazavi
		2	CONSISTENT HEATING IN FOCUSED ULTRASOUND THERMAL THERAPY	To-Yuan Chen, Tzu-Ching Shih, Hao-Li Liu, Kuen-Cheng Ju
		3	FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH TO DISTINGUISH SMALL RETINAL HEMORRHAGES FROM DUST ARTIFACTS UTILIZING HUE, LIGHTNESS, AND SATURATION IN COLOR SPACE	Dr. Naoto Suzuki
		4	ALIGNMENT OF BINARY OBJECTS THROUGH RIGID AND NON-RIGID REGISTRATION USING WEIGHTED RATIO IMAGES	Panos Kotsas, Tony Dodd
		5	AN OVERVIEW OF FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM APPLICATIONS FOR AUTOMATING BREAST CANCER GRADING WITH SPECTRAL DATA	Shabbar Naqvi, Jonathan M. Garibaldi
		6	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SWIFT CHANGES IN MEAN FLOW STABILITY CHARACTERISTICS DURING BYPASS TRANSITION	Dong Ming, Dr. Lecture Su Caihong
		7	UTILIZATION OF SMARTPHONES FOR IN-HOME DIAGNOSTICS IN TELEMEDICINE	Assoc. Prof. DR. Nálevka Petr
		8	REDUCTION OF IMPULSE NOISE IN BRAIN MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF FUZZY FILTERS	Dr. Benjamin Y. M. Kwan, Dr. Hon Keung Kwan

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SALON 10	Shilpi Kushwaha,	1	PALLADIUM-CATALYZED DECHLORINATION FOR WATER REMEDIATION: CATALYST INACTIVATION AND RENEWAL	Dalia Angeles-Wedler, Katrin Mackenzie, Frank-Dieter Kopinke
		2	OPTICAL REFLECTION OF PURE AND DOPED TIN OXIDE: FROM THIN COATINGS TO POLYCRYSTALLINE SILICON/THIN FILM DEVICE	Smaali Assia, Outemzabet Ratiba, Media El Mahdi, Kadi Mohamed
		3	METHANE AND OTHER HYDROCARBON GAS EMISSIONS ARISING FROM FLARING IN KUWAIT OILFIELDS	Dr. Khaireyah Kh. Al-Hamad, V. Nassehi, A. R. Khan
		4	EQUILIBRIUM, KINETICS, AND THERMODYNAMIC INVESTIGATIONS FOR ADSORPTION OF HG (II) ON PALM SHELL POWDER	Shilpi Kushwaha, Suparna Sodaye, P. Padmaja
		5	EXAMINATION OF THE KINETICS OF AG INCORPORATION WITH TCP	Rahmatollah Rahimi, Fariba Moharrami
		6	EXPLORATION OF THE ELECTRONIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AU/METHYL-RED/AG SURFACE-TYPE SCHOTTKY DIODE THROUGH CURRENT-VOLTAGE METHOD	Zubair Ahmad, Muhammad Hassan Sayyad
		7	SEGREGATION OF VITAMIN B2 AND B12 BY IMPREGNATING HPTLC PLATES WITH BORIC ACID	Dr. Homayon Ahmad Panahi, Phd. CanHossein Sid Kalal, Ateyeh Rahimi
		8	IMPACT OF VALVE PRESSURE DROP IN EXERGY ANALYSIS OF C2+ RECOVERY PLANTS REFRIGERATION CYCLES	B. Tirandazi, M. Mehrpooya, A. Vatani
			OSMOTIC REMOVAL OF MOISTURE FROM BEETROOT IN SALT SOLUTION: PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION VIA STATISTICAL EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN	P. Manivannan, M. Rajasimman

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SALON 1	Doç. Dr. Semra KAÇAR	1	İNTRAGASTRİK BALON KOMLİKAYONLARI.	Sinan SOYLU
		2	ETHNOCENTRIC ORIENTATION AND CULTURAL RELATIVISM IN MIDWIFERY CARE SERVICES	Nazlı Akar Nazlı Seval Kurt Ayçasultan Kılıç
		3	IS SEXUALITY POSSIBLE AT ANY AGE? SEXUAL LIFE IN THE MENOPAUSE PERIOD	Nazlı Seval Kurt Ayçasultan Kılıç Nazlı Akar
		4	ÇOCUKLARDA YETERSİZ AĞRI YÖNETİMİ	Doç.Dr. Funda KARDAŞ ÖZDEMİR Arş.Gör. Melis Can KESGİN GÜNGÖR
		5	HASTANEDE YATAN ÇOCUKLARIN BESLENMESİNDE HEMŞİRENİN SORUMLULUKLARI	Doç.Dr. Funda KARDAŞ ÖZDEMİR Arş.Gör. Melis Can KESGİN GÜNGÖR
		6	LİZA ABU'NUN KAS DOKUSU YAĞ ASİDİ İÇERİĞİ	Doç. Dr. Semra KAÇAR

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SALON 2	Doç. Dr., Serpil SAVCI	1	HAVA KİRLİLİĞİNİN İNSAN ve ÇEVRE ÜZERİNE OLAN ETKİLERİ	Doç. Dr., Serpil SAVCI
		2	KURŞUN KİRLİLİĞİ: ÇEVRE ve İNSAN SAĞLIĞI	Doç. Dr., Serpil SAVCI
		3	KENTSEL KATI ATIK DEPOLAMA ALANLARINDA FARMASÖTİK KİRLİLİĞİ VE OLUŞTURABİLECEĞİ RİSKLER	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Arzu ULVİ Prof. Dr. Senar AYDIN Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin AYDIN
		4	DEXTROMETHORPHAN FARMASÖTİĞİNİN ATIKSULARDA VARLIĞI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Arzu ULVİ Prof. Dr. Senar AYDIN Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin AYDIN
		5	THE IMPACTS OF INVASIVE ALIEN PLANT WATER HYACINTH (EICHHORNIA CRASSIPES [Mart.] Solms) ON THE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM	Dr. AYSEGUL ERGENLER Prof. Dr. FUNDA TURAN
		6	POTENTIAL TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF KAOLIN IN DAPHNIA MAGNA	Prof. Dr. FUNDA TURAN Dr. AYSEGUL ERGENLER
		7	GEOTECHNICAL CLASSIFICATION OF HAZAR LAKE (ELAZIĞ/EASTERN TÜRKİYE) SEDIMENTS	Dr. Yasemin ASLAN TOPÇUOĞLU Prof. Dr. Zülfü GÜROCAK
		8	CARBON FIBER AND AREAS OF USE	Dr. Yasemin ASLAN TOPÇUOĞLU Prof. Dr. Zülfü GÜROCAK

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		2	HOW ENVIRONMENTAL UNCERTAINTY AFFECTS SUSTAINABILITY OF BUSINESSES?	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Şerife KUZGUN Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ayşe BADAQ
		3	THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY AND PROSOCIAL MOTIVATION IN THE INFORMATION SHARING PROCESS OF BUSINESS	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ayşe BADAQ Öğr. Gör. Dr. Şerife KUZGUN
		4	TÜRKİYE'DE OTOMOTİV SEKTÖRÜNÜN GELECEĞİ: CARİ AÇIK VE VERGİ POLİTİKASI PERSPEKTİFİ	Doç. Dr. Doğan BAKIRTAŞ Araş. Gör. Metin NAZLIOĞLU
		5	SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR LİDERLİK YOLUYLA İŞLETMELERDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK İNOVASYONUNU DESTEKLEMELER: TEORİK PERSPEKTİFLER VE STRATEJİK YAKLAŞIMLAR	Dr. Öğr. Gör. Bilgen Gaye YALPA Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Alptuğ AKSOY
		6	ÇEKTE MUHATAP BANKANIN KAMBİYO İLİŞKİSİNE DAHİL OLMASI YASAĞININ YASAL İSTİSNASI MEVCUT MUDUR?	Dr. Hakan Bilgeç
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SALON 4	moderatör	1	GENÇLİK POLİTİKALARI: TÜRKİYE'DE GENÇ NÜFUSUN REFAHI VE TOPLUMSAL KATILIMI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	Prof.Dr., Emrah AKBAŞ Öğr. Gör., Azize AÇIK
		2	THE ROLE OF GRANDPARENTS IN THE GRANDCHILDREN'S LIFE	Öğr. Gör. Dr., Zahide YUVAKGİL Öğr. Gör. Dr., Cemil YAVUZ
		3	EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICES IN ACTIVE AND HEALTHY AGING PROGRAMS CARRIED OUT IN OUR COUNTRY IN TERMS OF SOCIAL POLICY	Öğr. Gör. Dr., Cemil YAVUZ Öğr. Gör. Dr., Zahide YUVAKGİL
		4	EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROBLEM-SOLVING AND LIFE SKILLS OF ATHLETE CHILDREN	Sena HAN Doç. Dr. Kurtuluş ÖZLÜ
		5	SİMEL'İN KÜLTÜR KURAMI ÜZERİNDEN: MODERN KÜLTÜRDE KADIN	Sosyolog Dr. Gözde Özelce
		6	THE BALANCE OF RELIGION AND SCIENCE IN SUFISM: THE APPROACH TO BARBOUR'S TYPOLOGY DRIVING IN SUFI CEMALNUR SARGUT'S SPEECHES	Sosyolog Dr. Gözde Özelce
		7	YEME BOZUKLUĞU BELİRTİLERİ OLAN BİREYLERDE BÜYÜME KORKUSU İLE EBEVEYNLİK TUTUMLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİDE OBSESİF BELİRTİLERİN ARACI ROLÜ	Banu Dereyurt Dr. Bingül Harmancı Subaşı
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SALON 5	Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin BARIŞ	1	AĞAÇ İŞLERİ ENDÜSTRİSİNDEKİ ÇATI MAKASI ELEMENLARINDA FARKLI BAĞLANTI ELEMENLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI	Arş. Gör. Ramazan BÜLBÜL Doç. Dr. Hasan Özgür İMİRZİ Mert ARSLAN Emin Berk KAYA
		2	KATMANLI AHŞAP KOMPOZİT LEVHALARIN FİZİKSEL VE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİ	Mustafa GÖNÜL Doç. Dr. Hasan Özgür İMİRZİ
		3	İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ İLE MÜCADELE KAPSAMINDA YEŞİL ÇATILAR	Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin BARIŞ Arş. Gör. Seher Simay KUŞOĞLU
		4	TOPLU KONUT ALANLARINDA SU ETKİN PEYZAJ TASARIMI	Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin BARIŞ Arş. Gör. Seher Simay KUŞOĞLU
		5	BETONARME YAPILARIN HIZLI DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNDE UYGULANAN YÖNTEMLERDE TEKNOLOJİK OLANAKLARIN KULLANILMASI	Merve Kaya Serkan Engin

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SALON 6	Prof. Dr. Emine NAS	1	BELGESEL SİNEMADA CÜZZAM ANLATISI: FURUĞ FERRUHZAD EV KARADİR	Prof. Dr. Yusuf YURDİGÜL Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Canan İYİYOL
		2	THE INFLUENCE OF CRISES ON COMPETITIVE POSITIONING IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY: A STRATEGIC ANALYSIS	Kawtar Anini Fatiha Benamar
		3	TRAVEL BEHAVIOR OF TOURISTS FROM CAN THO CITY – THE CASE OF DA LAT DESTINATION	My-Kim Thi LE Que-Nhu DUONG Nam-Khang Tri NGUYEN
		4	SOME MOVEMENT PATTERNS SEEN IN ELAZIG FOLK DANCES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Selami AKIŞ
		5	VISUAL RHETORIC AND ADVERTISEMENTS: THE USE OF THE HYPERBOLA, ANTITHESIS AND PERSONIFICATION AS RHETORICAL FIGURES IN ADVERTISEMENTS	Doç. Dr. Eda ÇORBACIOĞLU
		6	MUSIC FESTIVAL AS SERVICE DESIGN: APPLICATION OF KANSEI ENGINEERING	Doç. Dr. Eda ÇORBACIOĞLU
		7	THE ROLE OF TRIBES IN THE FAITH AND CULTURE MOSAIC OF ANATOLIA	Dr. Mehmet Nuri ŞANDA
		8	THE EVOLUTION OF TOY DOLLS OVER TIME: "HISTORIES AND CHANGING TRENDS"	Prof. Dr. Emine NAS
		9	ASSESSMENTS ON THE QUALITATIVE EFFECTS OF ART IN SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROJECTS	Prof. Dr. Emine NAS

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SALON 7	Dr. Swapnoneel Roy,	1	DEDUCING THE DYNAMICS OF "CONCEALED" NEURONS FROM ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL RECORDINGS	Valeri A. Makarov, Nazareth P. Castellanos
		2	CATEGORIZING PRIMITIVES AND GENOME REARRANGEMENT IN BIOINFORMATICS: AN INTEGRATED PERSPECTIVE	Dr. Swapnoneel Roy, Minhazur Rahman, Ashok Kumar Thakur
		3	IDENTIFYING REMOTE PROTEIN EVOLUTIONARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH STRING SCORING METHOD	Nazar Zaki, Assis. Prof. Dr. Safaai Deris
		4	PARENTAGE COEFFICIENT FOR CROP HYBRIDIZATION	Manpreet Singh, Parvinder Singh Sandhu, Basant Raj Singh
		5	A MAXIMUM PARSIMONY MODEL TO RECONSTRUCT PHYLOGENETIC NETWORK IN HONEY BEE EVOLUTION	Usha Chouhan, K. R. Pardasani
		6	INITIAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE IMPACT OF SINGLE GENE PERTURBATIONS ON THE INFERENCE OF GENETIC NETWORKS	Frank Emmert-Streib, Dr. Matthias Dehmer
		7	COMPARISON OF ATTRIBUTE SELECTION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA	Helyane Bronoski Borges, Júlio Cesar Nievola
		8	THE INFLUENCE OF GUANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE ON THE PHASE DIAGRAM OF PEG-PHOSPHATE AQUEOUS TWO-PHASE SYSTEM	Prof. Dr. Farshad Rahimpour, Mohsen Pirdashti

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SALON 8	Prof. Dr. Katarzyna Strzala-Osuch	1	UTILIZATION OF NANOFILTERS FOR PROVIDING POTABLE WATER IN THE WATERSHED BASIN OF PERSIAN GULF AND OMAN SEA	Sara Zamani, Mojtaba Fazeli, Abdollah Rashidi Mehrabadi
		2	EVALUATION OF EIA REPORTS ADEQUACY: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN – A CRITICAL REVIEW	Dr. Obaidullah Nadeem, Assis. Prof . Dr. Rizwan Hameed
		3	EXAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER QUALITY AND IDENTIFICATION OF POLLUTION SOURCES IN BAGHAN WATERSHED, IRAN	Abolfazl Moeini, Elahe Alizadeh Paenafrakaty
		4	APPRAISAL OF POLLUTION REDUCTION	Prof. Dr. Katarzyna Strzala-Osuch
		5	DEVELOPMENT OF ESTIMATION METHOD FOR CREATING A HYDROGEN SOCIETY UTILIZING VARIOUS BIOMASS RESOURCES IN JAPAN – PROJECT ON COST REDUCTIONS IN BIOMASS TRANSPORT AND FEASIBILITY OF HYDROGEN STATION WITH BIOMASS	Masaki Tajima, Kenji Imou, Shinya Yokoyama
		6	IMPACT OF CELLULOLYTIC MICROBIAL ACTIVATOR ON DECOMPOSITION OF COMPOSTED RUBBER FACTORY WASTE	Dr. Thaniya Kaosol, Dr. Sirinthrar Wandee
		7	INVESTIGATION INTO ENERGY-EFFICIENT TEMPERATURE CONTROL	Mitsuyuki Kawakami, Kimihiro Yamanaka
		8	ASSESSING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF AIR POLLUTION IN MOSCOW THROUGH HEDONIC PRICES	Assis. Prof. Dr. V. Komarova

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SALON 9	Dr. Ismael Younis Abu-Jarad	1	AN AGENT-BASED APPROACH TO KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND E-LEARNING	Teodora Bakardjieva Galya Gercheva
		2	DOCTOR BRAIN DRAIN: CAUSES AND RAMIFICATIONS IN PAKISTAN	Muhammad Wajid Tahir Rubina Kauser Majid Ali Tahir
		3	EVOLVING FROM SEPARATISM TO COALITION: VARIATIONS IN LANGUAGE POLITICS AND LEADERSHIP PATTERNS IN THE DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENT	PHD Subramaniam Chandran
		4	A KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT MODEL FOR EFFECTIVELY MANAGING KNOWLEDGE AMONG INTERCONNECTED ORGANIZATIONS	Mahboubeh Molaei
		5	USERS' MOTIVATION AND SATISFACTION WITH INFORMATION SYSTEMS	Abbas Moshref Razavi, Rodina Ahmad
		6	THE IMPACTS OF HUMAN ACTIVITY ON THE HEALTH OF STREAM CITY IN YASUJ AREA	Jamalodin Alvani Fardin Boustani, Omid Tabiee, Masoud Hashemi
		7	EXTRACTING IMPLICIT KNOWLEDGE TO FORECAST POLITICAL RISK THROUGH A NOVEL FRAMEWORK UTILIZING BAYESIAN NETWORK	Assis. Prof. Dr. Siavash Asadi Ghajarloo
		8	THE ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATIVENESS OF PUBLIC-LISTED HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS	Nor'Aini Yusof, Dr. Ismael Younis Abu-Jarad

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SALON 10	Assis. Prof. Ghulam Murtaza	1	A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CHITOSAN UTILIZATION AS A NATURAL ANTIMICROBIAL	F. Nejati Hafdani, N. Sadeghinia
		2	EXPLORING THE NEUROGENIC CAPACITY OF CLITORIA TERNATEA AQUEOUS ROOT EXTRACT – IMPLICATIONS FOR ENHANCING COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS	Dr. Kiranmai S.Rai
		3	DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES INCORPORATING LACTOBACILLUS	Sanae Kaewnopparat, Nattha Kaewnopparat
		4	EXTRACTION OF B-SİTOSTEROL DİARABİNOSİDE FROM RHİZOMES OF ALPİNİA GALANGA	Prof. Dr. N. K. Fuloria, S. Fuloria
		5	APPLICATION OF DATA MINING CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES IN DRUG DESIGN	Mária Stachová, Dr. Lukáš Sobišek
		6	PHARMACOKINETIC STUDY OF SALBUTAMOL SULPHATE-ETHYLCELLULOSE TABLETTED MICROCAPSULES: UTILIZING A CONVOLUTION APPROACH	Assis. Prof. Ghulam Murtaza, Kalsoom Farzana
		7	EVALUATING THE ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF ETHANOL EXTRACTS FROM SELECTED THAI MEDICINAL PLANTS AGAINST CAMPYLOBACTER JEJUNI	Achara Dholvitayakhun, Nathanon Trachoo
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SALON 11	Assis. Prof. Dr. Davood A. Khaburi	1	OPTIMAL CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR VELOCITY REGULATION OF PERMANENT-MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR DRIVES	Dr. Roozbeh Molavi, Assis. Prof. Dr. Davood A. Khaburi
		2	NSGA-BASED OPTIMAL VOLTAGE/VAR MANAGEMENT IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WITH SCATTERED GENERATION	P. N. Hrisheeksha, Jaydev Sharma
		3	HANDWRITING IDENTIFICATION USING CONJUGATE GRADIENT NEURAL NETWORKS SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF SPEECH: A NOVEL TECHNIQUE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jamal Fathi Abu Hasna
		4	INVESTIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF FLASH EVAPORATION DESALINATION UTILIZING THE OCEAN THERMOCLINE AND RELEASED HEAT	Sami Mutair, Yasuyuki Ikegami
		5	INTRODUCING AN IMAGE PROCESSING-BASED CONCEPT FOR OUTDOOR CHILDREN CARE	Hooman Jafarabadi
		6	DEVICE DISCOVERY: A COMPONENT FOR NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM UTILIZING SIMPLE NETWORK MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL	Garima Gupta, Daya Gupta
		7	EXTRACTION OF THEMATIC ROLES USING SHALLOW PARSING	Mehrnoush Shamsfard, Maryam Sadr Mousavi
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Kırkyama Alışverişte	Dr. Arzu BOR KOCAMAN
7 nokta 8	Prof. Dr. Yüksel GÖĞEBAKAN
7 nokta 6	Prof. Dr. Yüksel GÖĞEBAKAN
Doğanın kaynağı/ Source of Nature	Doç. Dr. Elif Aksoy
Dinginlik / Calmness	Doç. Dr. Elif Aksoy
Gods, Eagles and Others (Tanrılar, Kartallar ve Diğerleri)	Yüksek Mimar Meltem Özkaya SARUL
Historical Hierarchical Icons (Tarihi Hiyerarşik İkonlar)	Yüksek Mimar Meltem Özkaya SARUL
Brand New Loves	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Dilek Aydemir
Pür-i Pak II	DOÇ. DR. GÖKÇEN ŞAHMARAN CAN
Pür-i Pak I	DOÇ. DR. GÖKÇEN ŞAHMARAN CAN
Nefes-Siz	Doç. Sevda KARASEYFİOĞLU PAÇALI
Üç boyut /Three Dimensions	Prof. Dr. Emine KOCA
Buluşma	Doç. Dr. Mustafa Oğuz GÖK
Karşılık	Doç. Dr. Mustafa Oğuz GÖK
Renkli Çiçek / colorful flower	Öğr.Gör. Arzu PİLEVNE
CREATIVITY	Öğr. Gör. Pınar ONGAN
Melek	Lale Yıldır
İsimsiz/No Title	Doç Samet Doğan
Antalya Town Center	Öğr. Gör. Mehmet Uluç CEYLANI
Dönüşüm/ Transformation	Doç. Dr. Ali KILIÇ
Organik Makinalar	Doç. Ayşegül Türk

Aspect	Arş. Gör. Dr. Turgut KALAY
Doric	Arş. Gör. Ayşenur KANDEMİR
Değişim	Dr.Öğr.Ü.Nursen GEYİK DEĞERLİ
BENZERLİK / RESEMBLANCE	Öğr. Gör. Dilek AKDEMİR
Bi' Bulut Olsam / If I Were A Cloud	Dr.Öğretim Üyesi Sibel Begeç
Yama	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Sezin YILMAZ
İsimsiz	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Sezin YILMAZ
Tolerance	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sevim Karaalioğlu
İsimsiz	Doç. Uğur Günay Yavuz
İŞARET	Arş. Gör. Merve Özel
Cyberpunk	Arş. Gör. İmge ÜRKÜT
NARLAR	Prof. Dr. Fatma KOÇ
İsimsiz /No title	Doç.Dr.Serpil KAPAR

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HADIS ALIMI İBN-İ HİBBAN VE ESERİ; EL-MECRUHİN

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ÖZET

Araştırmacı bu çalışmasında İmam İbn Hibban'ın hayatı, yetiştirilme tarzı, ilim için gerçekleştirdiği yolculukları, eğitim aldığı hocaları ve talebeleri, vefatı, eserleri ve El-Mecruhîn adlı eserindeki yaklaşımını, eserinin önemi ve bilim adamlarının kendisine gösterdiği ilgiyi zikretmiştir.

İbn Hibban el-Busti, hadis alimi, tarihçi ve önemli muhaddislerden birisidir. Hicri 270 yılında Herat ile Gazne arasında büyük bir şehir olan Bust şehrinde doğdu. İmam İbn Hibban hadis ile İslam Hukuku ilimlerini birleştiren imamlardan biridir. Mütakaddim alimler, İmam İbni Hibban'ın müçtehit alimlerden olduğunu, pek çok ülkeye seyahat edip ilim aldığını ve pek çok şeyhten istifade ettiğini belirtmişlerdir. İbn Hibban, Sahih'inin mukaddimesinde şöyle demiştir: "İki binden fazla şeyhin rivayetiyle yazmışız..." İslam ülkelerinin çoğunu ziyaret etmiş ve her ülkede kendilerinden ilim aldığı ve onlardan hadis rivayet ettiği şeyhleri vardı.

İmam İbn Hibban, İslami ilimlerin pek çok dalında eserleri ile meşhurdur. Hadis, fıkıh, ülkeler, tarih ve diğer konularda pek çok kitap yazdı. Hicri 354'te vefat etti.

Hadislerle ilgili pek çok kitabı vardır, bunlardan en önemlileri şunlardır: Sahih-i İbn Hibban, Kitab-ü's Sikat, el-Mecruhin.

El-Mecruhin, zayıf ravilerin biyografilerini içeren bir kitaptır ve Ebu Hatim bin Hibban El-Busti tarafından yazılmıştır.

İbn Hibban, râvîlerin isimlerini sözlükteki harflere göre düzenleyerek râvînin adını, nesebini ve künyesini zikretmiştir. Bazen de rivayet ettiği kimselerden söz etmiş, vefat tarihini de zikretmiştir. Raviyi sadece cerh etmekle yetinmemiş ve cerh etme nedenlerini de dile getirmiştir.

İbn Hibban, hadis, cerh ve tadil ilmiyle ilgilenenlerin de çok iyi bildiği gibi, râvîlerin halleri konusunda bilgisi olan bir imamdır.

İbn Hibban'ın çoğu zaman raviyi cerh etmesi ve bunu açıklaması, cerh ve tadilin tearüz etmesinde açıkladığı bu durum meselenin anlaşılmasında önemli bir fayda sağlar.

İbn Hibban hadis ricaline hükmetme doktrinini tanımlayan açık kurallar koymuştur.

Aynı zamanda İbn-i Hibban, ravilerin cerh türlerini yirmi bölüme ayırmış ve açıklamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hadis, İbn Hibban, el-Mecruhin, Metot.

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ÖZET

İslâm dininin hassasiyetle üzerinde durduğu hususlardan birisi komşuluk ilişkileridir. Bu bağlamda sünnet komşuluk ilişkileri için bir kültür inşa etmiştir. Kişinin dünyada mutluluğuna vesile olacak, ahirette ise kendisi hakkında şahitlik yapacak komşusunun seçimine dikkat edilmesi gereğine işaret eden Allah Rasûlü (s.a.s): “Ev almadan önce komşu, yola çıkmadan önce de arkadaş arayın” buyurmuştur. Bu bağlamda Rasûlullâh (s.a.s), “Evin kötü olması nedir?” diye soran Esmâ bnt. Umeyy’e, “Alanının dar, komşusunun kötü olmasıdır” buyurarak, iyi insanlarla komşu olma imkânı olan evde oturmayı tercih etmenin önemine işaret etmiş, insanın kendini, rahat, güvenli ve huzurlu hissedebilmesi için bunun hayati bir önemi olduğunu belirtmiştir. Kendisi için “ne iyi komşu” diye şiir söylenen Allah Rasûlü (s.a.s) komşuyla güzel geçinmeyi tavsiye etmiştir. Zira komşuyla kuracağımız ilişki, sosyal hayatta kuracağımız diğer ilişkileri de şekillendirmektedir. Ayrıca komşuyla güzel ilişkiler içinde olmak hem Allah Teâlâ’nın rızasına hem de dünya ve ahirette büyük bir mükâfata erişirmektedir. Bu bağlamda İslâm dininde, komşularımıza karşı tutum ve davranışlarımız, imanın göstergelerinden birisi addedilmekte, Mü’minin mühim vasıflarından birisi olarak nitelendirilmektedir. Dolayısıyla bir Mü’mine komşusuyla iyi geçinmesi, ona güzel muamelede bulunması ve gerektiğinde onun kusurlarını affetmesi tavsiye edilmektedir. Biz de çalışmamızda İslâm’ın komşuluk ilişkilerine verdiği değeri göstermeyi ve hadisler çerçevesinde meseleyi ele almayı amaçlamaktayız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hadis, Hz. Peygamber, Mü’min, Komşuluk, İlişki.

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ÖZET

Sözlükte etkilemek ve yaralamak manasına gelen kelâm ilmi, Allah'ın zât ve sıfatlarından, nübüvvetten, başlangıç ve sonuç itibariyle kâinatın hallerinden İslâm kanunları üzere bahseden bir ilim dalıdır. Konularını nakil ve akılla tetkik eden bu ilim muhtevasını sadece tecrübî ve duyulur âlemde sınırlandırmamış metafizik konularla da ilgilenmiştir. Vâcibu'l-vücut olan Allah ile yaratılan insan arasındaki ilişki düşünüldüğünde kelâm ilminin bu minvalde ele aldığı bazı kavramlar arasında Teklîf-i mâ lâ yutâk'ı, zikredilebiliriz. Bir işi güçlüğüne rağmen üstlenmek anlamına gelen Teklîf-i mâ lâ yutâk Allah-insan ilişkisi bağlamında kelâm ilmine konu olmuştur. Allah'ın bir işi yapma veya yapmama konusunda insanı yükümlü tutup tutmayacağı teklifin mümkün olup olmayacağı tartışılmalıdır. Çünkü Allah'ın fiili olan teklifin gayesi ortaya konulmaya çalışılmış ve hikmetlerine ulaşılmak istenmiştir. Yine güç yetirilemeyen bir şeyin teklifinin caiz veya vacip olup olmayacağı gibi hususlarda kelâm mezhepleri farklı düşünceler sergilemişlerdir. Konuya yaklaşım yöntemleri genel itibariyle savundukları argümanlar temelinde şekillenmiştir. İlk kelâm mezhebi olma özelliğinde olan Mu'tezile bu konuya fayda açısından yaklaşmıştır. Allah'ın teklif sayesinde kullarını faydalandırmak istediği iddia edilmiştir. Tekîf-i mâ lâ yutâk ise caiz görülmemiştir. Eş'ariler açısından ise Allah'ın irade ve kudret sıfatlarına vurgu yapılarak caiz görülmüştür. Böylece Allah'ın kullarına güç yetiremeyeceği şeyleri yüklemesini ve bunlarla sorumlu tutmasını caiz kapsamında değerlendirmişlerdir. Mâtürîdîler ise Tekîf-i mâ lâ yutâk'ı caiz olarak görmemişlerdir. Çünkü Allah'ın kullarını güç yetiremeyeceği şeylerle teklif etmesi hikmete uygun bulunmamıştır. Bu konuda Mâtürîdî ve Mu'tezile'nin aynı paydada duruş sergilediği sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teklif, Tekîf-i mâ lâ yutâk, Mâtürîdî, Eş'ari, Mu'tezile.

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ÖZET

Hüsün ve kubuh kelâm ilminde öneme haiz kavramlar arasında yer almaktadır. Hüsün, sözlükte güzel olan, rağbet edilen ve beğenilen şey demektir. Hüsün kavramının zıttı olan kubuh ise kötü, çirkin, fena ve beğenilmeyen şeydir. Hüsün ve kubûh, insanlar arasındaki ilişkilerin ahlâkî ve dinî değerlerini konumlandırma yahut nitelendirme açısından ele alınmaktadır. Kelâmda önemli konular arasında zikredilen hüsün dünyada övgüye değer, ahirette sevapla münasebeti olan bir kavramdır. Dünyada kötülenmeyi ve yerilmeyi gerektiren ahiret âleminde ise cezaya sebep olan kavramın karşılığı kubuhur. Dolayısıyla hüsün ve kubhun, dünya ve ahiret hayatına yansıyan yönü bulunmaktadır. Çünkü kulun fiilinde sâdır olan bu nitelikler, failini övülmeye kadar götürebildiği gibi yerilmesine de sebep olabilmektedir. Fiillerdeki iyi ve kötü vasfı herkes için aynı mı yoksa değişebilir mi yahut bu vasıflar akılla bilinebilir mi kelâmda tartışılmıştır. Bu konuda kelâm mezhepleri arasında görüş ayrılıkları olmuştur. Mu'tezile hüsün ve kubhun akılla bilinebileceğini ve objektif yani nesnel ahlâki değerlere sahip olduğunu iddia etmiştir. Bu konuya daha çok adâlet argümanı açısından yaklaşan Mu'tezile, hüsün olan fiilleri Allah'a zorunlu tutmuş ve vücup alellah kategorisinde değerlendirmiştir. Matürîdiler hüsün ve kubhun akılla bilinebileceğini kabul etmekle birlikte akıl bunların dini yönünü tek başına idrak etmekten yoksundur düşüncesini kabul etmiştir. O yüzden Mâtürîdiler, konuya hem aklî hem de şer'î perspektiften yaklaşmışlardır. Eşâriiler ise, Allah'ın irade ve kudret sıfatlarına vurgu yaparak konuya daha çok şer'i açıdan yaklaşmışlar eşyadaki hüsün ve kubhun izafî olduğunu savunmuşlardır. Hüsün ve kubhu belirleyen şeyin din olduğu hükmüne varmışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Hüsün, Kubuh, Mu'tezile, Eş'ari, Mâtürîdî

BİRGİVÎ MEHMED EFENDİ'NİN “VASİYETNÂME” ADLI ESERİNİN İLMİHAL LİTERATÜRÜNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Birgivî Mehmed Efendi (ö. 981/1573) Osmanlı coğrafyasında yetişmiş âlimler arasında en meşhur, en velûd ve en müessir âlimlerden biridir. Onun fikirleri kendisinden sonra takipçisi olan âlimler üzerinden nesilden nesle aktarıldığı gibi muhtelif sahalarda telif ettiği eserler de o sahalarda üzerinde farklı izler bırakmıştır. Arap diline dair telif ettiği *Avâmil* ve *İzhâr* gibi eserleri nesiller boyu medreselerde ve özel ders meclislerinde ders kitabı olarak okunmuş ve okutulmuştur. İslâm ahlak ve adabına dair telif ettiği *et-Tarîkatü'l-Muhammediyye* adlı eseri onun fikirlerini bugüne taşıyan en önemli eseridir. Mezkûr eser üzerine bir şerh geleneği de oluşmuştur.

Birgivî'nin önemli eserlerinden biri *Risâle-i Birgivî* olarak da bilinen *Vasiyetnâme*'dir. İlmihal hüviyetindeki eser çok rağbet görmüş, halkın din öğretiminde önemli bir fonksiyon üstlenmiş, temel dinî bilgiler bakımından muhtelif kaynaklarda ideal metin olarak ifade edilmiştir. Üzerine bir şerh geleneği oluşmuş, Birgivî'nin fikirlerinden beslenen âlimler bu yolda eserler telif etmiş ve birçok ilmihal eserine kaynaklık etmiştir. Bu noktada *Vasiyetnâme*'nin ilmihal literatürüne etkisini özel olarak inceleme düşüncesi doğmuştur. *Vasiyetnâme*'nin ilgili literatüre etkisi dört cihette toplanmıştır:

- 1-Vasiyetnâme üzerine yazılan şerhler,
- 2-Birgivî'nin talebeleri ve takipçileri tarafından telif edilen benzer eserler,
- 3- İdeal bir ilmihal metni olarak *Vasiyetnâme*'yi öne çıkaran ve teklif eden eserler,
- 4-Muhtelif ilmihallerde *Vasiyetnâme*'ye yapılan atıflar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Birgivî, Vasiyetnâme, ilmihal

ASSESSMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MARIKINA CITY: BASIS FOR STRENGTHENING POLICY DIRECTION

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ABSTRACT

The Solid Waste Management Program in Marikina City is one of the LGU's crowning glory. Various award giving bodies have recognized the city as one of the best LGUs to save and sustain a healthy environment. However, in the near future there will be a problem on where to dispose all the garbage collected in Metro Manila considering that the lands where sanitary landfills are located will be filled. When that time comes, what will be the action of the city in such situations? The researcher assessed the best solution that the LGU could come up when the time comes

The SWM policies and programs of Marikina City is very effective as it shows the answers of respondents to the distributed questionnaires including awards that have been received. It attributes to the attitude and discipline of Marikina residents when it comes to disposing wastes and the LGUs efficient garbage collection.

The SWM policies and programs of Marikina City is very effective as it shows the answers of respondents to the distributed questionnaires including awards that have been received. It attributes to the attitude and discipline of Marikina residents when it comes to disposing wastes and the LGUs efficient garbage collection.

Keywords: Solid Waste Management, Policy Direction, Marikina City, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Master in Public Administration

RETREATS IN THE HILLS: UNRAVELLING THE POTENTIAL OF HOMESTAYS IN UTTARAKHAND THROUGH A SWOT ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study explores at the boom of homestays in Uttarakhand, set against the backdrop of the Himalayas, offering a special blend of cultural immersion and sustainable tourism. Utilizing a qualitative research design and the SWOT framework, the research unveils the multifaceted landscape of homestays in the region. The literature study underlines the global importance of homestays while stressing the absence of particular studies focusing on Uttarakhand. In terms of methodology, in-depth interviews, group discussions, and secondary data analysis contribute to a complete SWOT analysis, indicating strengths in cultural immersion, economic empowerment, and sustainable practices. Weaknesses include limited marketing exposure and infrastructure issues. Opportunities encompass government backing, diversity of offerings, and digital literacy, while risks involve market competitiveness and environmental damage. Cross-cutting themes of community collaboration, digital literacy, and sustainable tourism emerge. The study continues by stressing the dual function of homestays in cultural preservation and economic resilience, suggesting future studies for more broad regional analysis and in-depth tourist perception insights. Limitations include the requirement for specific cultural analysis and insights into regulatory regimes. Subsequent chapters strive to address these gaps, adding to a deeper understanding of homestays in Uttarakhand and encouraging sustainable tourism growth in the region.

Keywords: Homestays, SWOT analysis, Sustainable tourism.

EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN EMERGING MARKETS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we aim to illuminate the impact of new products and applications driven by artificial intelligence (AI) on international trade. In this frame, we hypothesized that the AI capability of an economy has a major impact on international trade volume in the case of 30 emerging markets for the 2016-2022 periods. On that note, We modelled the trade volume as a function of independent variables with yearly data, namely GDP (billion US\$), inflation rate (%), Trade Restrictiveness Index (take the value from 0 to 1; complete openness to trade gives a score of zero, while being completely closed, it yields a score of one) and Real Effective Exchange Rates (CPI based). The data are retrieved from the electronic data bases of the World Bank's World Development Indicators, and the IMF's International Financial Statistics. We conducted both the Chow test and the Hausman test to decide which model between the fixed or random effect was most appropriate. Following this determination, we proceeded with the application of the Random Effect Model (Error Component Model) within a static panel data methodology. According to the results, a pairwise relationship was tested with scatterplot and the figure indicates that AI and trade volume moves in a same direction. Second, the empirical findings provide positive relationship between AI development index and trade volume in the random effect model. According to it's coefficient, 1% unit rise in AI would increase trade volume by 0.89 unit. The model also shows that the coefficients of GDP and exchange rate variable are positive and significant at 1% confidence level respectively. Samely, one unit increase in GDP and Exchange rate lead to 1.375 and 0.985 unit rise respectively. On the other hand, inflation and trade restrictions exhibit inverse effect. They carry negative and significant coefficients at conventional size. As such, the coefficients points out 1% unit increase in inflation and Trade restrictions yields 0.975 and 1.027 decrease in Trade volume respectively. Sum up, all of the coefficients have expected signs, supporting the hypotheses of this research. According to the findings, we can draw some conclusion. AI applications are causing fundamental changes in many areas from the basic sectors of the economy to daily life. It has introduced significant benefits and transformed traditional practices across a wide range of domains, including big data analysis, trade facilitation, supply chain optimization, market

intelligence, and language barrier reduction. While AI is already transforming economies, its full impact on international trade is still to come. It holds immense promise for generating new trade opportunities by driving productivity, rising work efficiency, personalizing consumption, reducing the costs of trade, and catalyzing the transition toward service economies. However, we also need to watch out for big companies getting too powerful, people's privacy being messed with, and some people getting left behind. Additionally, questions linger regarding the actual impact of AI on productivity. Governments may need to address these challenges domestically through trade policies, regulations, and investments in human capital and digital infrastructure. International collaboration could further amplify the benefits of AI applications in trade and promote inclusivity for all.

Key Words: International Trade, Artificial Intelligence, Panel Data Analysis

HAVAYOLU FİRMALARINDA ALGILANAN HİZMET KALİTESİNİN MÜŞTERİ SADAKATİNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı, havayolu firmalarından hizmet almış katılımcıların hizmet kalitesi algılarının müşteri sadakatine etki edip etmediğini tespit etmektir. Ayrıca demografik faktörlere göre algılanan hizmet kalitesi ve müşteri sadakati algısının farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığı da incelenmiştir. Araştırma verileri çevrimiçi uygulanan anket formu aracılığıyla 410 kişiden toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 26 paket programıyla frekans analizi, faktör analizi, t-testi, ANOVA ve regresyon analizi kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. Algılanan hizmet kalitesine yapılan faktör analizi neticesinde ortaya çıkan üç boyut “Çalışanlar”, “Uçak İçi Hizmetler” ve “Uçuşlar” olarak isimlendirilmiştir. Müşteri sadakati “müşteri sadakati” olarak tek boyutta isimlendirilmiştir. Yapılan t-testi neticesinde cinsiyete göre algılanan hizmet kalitesinin farklılık gösterip müşteri sadakatinin farklılık göstermediği, medeni duruma göre algılanan hizmet kalitesi ve müşteri sadakatinin farklılık göstermediği, uçuş yönüne göre algılanan hizmet kalitesi ve müşteri sadakatinin farklılık gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. ANOVA testi neticesinde yaşa, eğitim durumuna, hane gelirine ve mesleğe göre algılanan hizmet kalitesinin farklılık gösterdiği fakat müşteri sadakatinin farklılık göstermediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Son bir yılda en çok tercih edilen havayolu şirketine ve son 1 yıl içerisinde kaç kez uçakla seyahat edildiğine bağlı olarak algılanan hizmet kalitesi ve müşteri sadakatinin farklılık gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. En çok hangi amaçla seyahat edildiğine bağlı olarak müşteri sadakatinin, uçak bileti satın alırken en çok tercih edilen satın alma yöntemine göre algılanan hizmet kalitesinin, uçakla seyahati tercih etme nedenine bağlı olarak algılanan hizmet kalitesinin farklılaştığı tespit edilirken; kaç kişi seyahat edildiğine bağlı olarak algılanan hizmet kalitesi ve müşteri sadakatinin farklılaşmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Regresyon analizi sonucunda algılanan hizmet kalitesinin müşteri sadakatini etkilediği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Algılanan Hizmet Kalitesi, Müşteri Sadakati, Havayolu Firmaları

THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED SERVICE QUALITY IN AIRLINE COMPANIES ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research is to determine whether the service quality perceptions of participants who have received service from airline companies affect customer loyalty. In addition, it was also examined whether the perceived service quality and customer loyalty perception differed according to demographic factors. Research data was collected from 410 people via an online survey form. The data obtained were analyzed using frequency analysis, factor analysis, t-test, ANOVA and regression analysis with the SPSS 26 package program. The three dimensions that emerged as a result of the factor analysis of perceived service quality were named "Employees", "In-flight Services" and "Flights". Customer loyalty is named in one dimension as "customer loyalty". As a result of the t-test, it was determined that perceived service quality and customer loyalty did not differ according to gender, perceived service quality and customer loyalty did not differ according to marital status, and perceived service quality and customer loyalty differed according to the flight direction. As a result of the ANOVA test, it was concluded that perceived service quality differs according to age, education level, household income and profession, but customer loyalty does not differ. It has been determined that perceived service quality and customer loyalty differ depending on the most preferred airline company in the last year and the number of times traveled by plane in the last year. While it was determined that customer loyalty differs depending on the reason for travelling, the perceived service quality varies depending on the most preferred purchasing method when purchasing a flight ticket, and the perceived service quality varies depending on the reason for choosing to travel by plane; It has been determined that perceived service quality and customer loyalty do not differ depending on how many people travel. As a result of the regression analysis, it was seen that perceived service quality affected customer loyalty.

Keywords: Perceived Service Quality, Customer Loyalty, Airline Companies

KÜRESEL REKABET ENDEKSİNİN ÇOK DEĞİŞKENLİ İSTATİSTİKSEL ANALİZLER İLE SINIFLANDIRILMASI

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ÖZET

Küresel ekonomik rekabet, günümüzde ülkeler arasındaki ekonomik farklılığı belirlemede etkili bir faktör haline gelmiştir. Bu rekabetin ölçülmesi ve anlaşılması, ülkelerin ekonomik performanslarını değerlendirmede önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu bağlamda ilgili çalışmada, Uluslararası Yönetim Geliştirme Enstitüsü (International Institute for Management Development, IMD) tarafından yayınlanan Küresel Rekabet Endeksi'nin (Global Competitive Index, GCI) verileri ele alınarak ülkelerin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. IMD tarafından yayınlanan Küresel Rekabet Endeksi raporu, Ekonomik Performans, Devlet Verimliliği, İş Verimliliği ve Altyapı olmak üzere dört ana boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Bu boyutlardan toplanan verilerden GCI elde edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, 2023 yılında yayınlanan GCI raporunda yer alan değerler kullanılarak örnekleme oluşturan 64 ülkenin sınıflandırılması hedeflenmiştir. Çok değişkenli istatistiksel analiz yöntemlerinden kümeleme analizi kullanılarak 2023 yılına ait olan ülke verileri sonucunda GCI ve GCI'nin alt boyutlarına göre benzerlik gösteren ülkeler belirlenerek kümelendirilmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmada, Türkiye'nin GCI değerlerine göre hangi ülkeler ile benzer ekonomik özellikler gösterdiği hangi ülkeler ile heterojen bir yapıya sahip olduğunun belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Böylelikle, elde edilen kümeler incelenerek, Türkiye'nin rekabet gücünü etkileyen faktörlerin ifade edilmesi sağlanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçları doğrultusunda, Türkiye'nin küresel rekabet ortamındaki konumu daha iyi anlaşılacak, rekabet gücünün artırılmasında etkisi olan faktörler belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küresel Rekabet Endeksi, Sınıflandırma, Kümeleme Analizi.

ÜLKELERİN DİJİTAL HAZIRLIK ENDEKSİ'NE GÖRE SINIFLANDIRILMASININ İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Çağın gerekliliklerin biri haline gelen dijitalleşme ve dijitalleşme süreci tüm toplumları etkileyen bir unsur haline gelmiştir. Bu süreçte her ülke büyük ölçüde kendi ekonomilerine paralel olarak dünyanın dijitalleşmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Bundan dolayı ülkelerin bu sürece hazır olma durumunu ölçen ve ülkelerin bu süreçte çeşitli parametreler açısından hangi durumda olduğunu görebilmelerini sağlayan bir endeks oluşturulmuştur. CISCO tarafından oluşturulan ve Dijital Hazırlık Endeksi (Digital Readiness Index – DRI) olarak adlandırılan bu endeks; temel ihtiyaçlar, işletme ve devlet yatırımları, iş yapma kolaylığı, beşeri sermaye, başlangıç ortamı, teknolojik uyum ve teknolojik alt yapı adı verilen yedi boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Bu parametrelere göre hesaplanan DRI skoru -2,5 ve 2,5 arasında değer almaktadır. Endeks skoru 2,5 değerine yaklaştıkça o ülkenin dijitalleşmeye daha hazır olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Endekse ait son rapor ve çalışmada kullanılan veriler 2021 yılına ilişkin olup 146 ülke içindir. Bu raporda DRI skoru; -2,5 ile -1 arasında olan ülkeler, -1 ile 0 arasında olan ülkeler, 0 ile 1 arasında olan ülkeler ve 1 ile 2,5 arasında ülkeler şeklinde sınıflandırma yapılmıştır. Çalışmamızda bu sınıflandırmanın incelenmesi amacı ile diskriminant analizinden faydalanılmıştır. Hem endeks skoru hem de endeksi oluşturan boyutlar çerçevesinde yapılan diskriminant analizi sonucunda yapılan sınıflandırmanın doğruluğunun derecesi ölçülmüştür. Çalışmanın sonucunda ülkelerin bu endekse göre sınıflandırılma başarısının oldukça yüksek olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Hazırlık Endeksi, Diskriminant analizi, Sınıflandırma.

ÖRGÜTLERDE YALIN YÖNETİME DAİR YENİ BİR BAKIŞ AÇISI:

YALIN LİDERLİK

A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON LEAN MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONS: LEAN LEADERSHIP

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Özet

Yalın düşünce israftan yola çıkılmak suretiyle ortaya atılmış olup, örgütlerin maliyet ve rekabet üstünlüğü sağlayabilmesi açısından önemli görülmektedir. Yalın yönetim anlayışının örgütlerde benimsenebilmesi ancak yalın liderlik tarzı ile mümkündür. Bu sebepten ötürü günümüz rekabet ortamında örgütler, müşteri değeri yaratabilmek, israfları ortadan kaldırmak adına yalın liderlik tarzını benimsemek suretiyle öne çıkabilmektedir. Yalın liderlik, sürekli iyileştirme kültürünü örgüte hâkim kılan, israflarla mücadele eden, örgütsel hiyerarşide sadeliği benimseyen, astlarla kurulan etkili iletişimle onlara ilham veren, müşteri taleplerine hızlı ve etkin cevap verebilme yetisini örgütlere kazandırabilen bir anlayıştır. Yalın liderliğin benimsendiği örgütlerde çalışanların kişisel gelişimine önem verilmekte, iyileştirme kültürü örgütteki tüm süreçlere entegre edilmekte, ve ürün ya da hizmetlerle ilgili kalite anlayışı bu bağlamda yapılandırılmaktadır. Tüm bu sebeplerden ötürü yalın liderlik tarzı örgütler için tavsiye edilmektedir. Örgütler bu anlayış neticesinde rekabet avantajı elde edebilmekte ve rakiplerine karşı rekabet üstünlüğü avantajı elde edebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yalın Yönetim, Yalın Yönetim Anlayışı, Yalın Liderlik

Abstract

Lean thinking was introduced by starting from waste, and it is considered important for organizations to achieve cost and competitive advantage. Adoption of the lean management approach in organizations is only possible with the lean leadership style. For this reason, in today's competitive environment, organizations can stand out by adopting the lean leadership style in order to create customer value and eliminate waste. Lean leadership is an approach that makes the culture of continuous improvement dominant in the organization, fights against waste, embraces simplicity in the organizational hierarchy, inspires subordinates with effective communication, and provides organizations with the ability to respond quickly and effectively to customer demands. In organizations where lean leadership is adopted, importance is given to the personal development of employees, improvement culture is integrated into all processes in the organization, and the quality understanding of products or services is structured in this context. For all these reasons, lean leadership style is recommended for organizations. As a result of this understanding, organizations can gain a competitive advantage and gain competitive advantage over their competitors.

Key Words: Lean Management, Lean Management Approach, Lean Leadership

TANZİMAT SONRASI KENTLEŞME VE KENTSEL MEKANDA BATILILAŞMA

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ÖZET

Tanzimat Dönemi, Osmanlı Devleti'nde gerçekleşen kapsamlı toplumsal, siyasal, ekonomik ve hukuksal reformları içeren bir evreyi simgeler. Batılı devletlerle olan ilişkilerin güçlendiği bu dönemde, Osmanlı, çeşitli alanlarda toplumsal bir dönüşüme öncülük etmiştir. Sermaye ve dış ticarete kapılarını açarak ekonomik ilişkilerini genişletmiş, modernleşme çabalarını hızlandırmıştır. Ancak, bu reformlar kentleşme sürecindeki zorlukları tamamen ortadan kaldırmamış, belli sınırlılıkları beraberinde getirmiştir.

Tanzimat Dönemi, Osmanlı toplumunda önemli değişimlere neden olmuş ve bu değişimler zaman içinde kent alanlarını da etkilemiştir. Makale, bu dönemin karmaşıklıklarını ve miraslarını anlatarak, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun ekonomik ve mimari manzarasına olan etkisini detaylı bir şekilde irdelemektedir. Batılı devletlerle olan ilişkilerin güçlenmesiyle birlikte, ticaret aracılığıyla ekonomik bağlantılarını artıran Osmanlı, ancak kentleşme konusunda karşılaşılan zorlukları tam anlamıyla çözememiştir.

Makale aynı zamanda Tanzimat Dönemi'nde gerçekleşen kentsel reformları inceleyerek, Osmanlı Devleti'ndeki bu dönemdeki kentsel mekanın batılılaşma sürecini detaylı bir şekilde tartışmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, reformların getirdiği değişikliklerin kent dokusuna etkileri ve bu süreçte ortaya çıkan çeşitli mimari örnekler ele alınmaktadır. Bu analiz, Tanzimat Dönemi'nin sadece toplumsal ve ekonomik açıdan değil, aynı zamanda kentsel mekanın evrimi üzerindeki etkilerini anlamak adına önemli bir perspektif sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tanzimat Dönemi, Kentleşme, Batılılaşma, Reform, Kentsel Mekan

İKİNCİ MEŞRUTİYET'İN İLANI SÜRECİNDE İTTİHAÇÇILARIN FİKİRLERİNİN ANADOLU'YA VE KONYA'YA GİRİŞİ ¹

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ÖZET

İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti Meşrutiyetin yeniden ilan edilmesi için verilen mücadelede ortaya konulan fikir ve düşünceleri basın yayın yolu ile Osmanlı toplumuna yaymaya çalışmıştır. İttihatçı aydınların fikirlerinin Osmanlı toplumunda yayılmaya başlaması ve mevcut durumdan kaynaklanan kitlesel memnuniyetsizlikler İkinci Meşrutiyet'e giden yolun zemininin oluşmasında etkin rol oynamıştır. Cemiyet Osmanlı toplumunda bu değişimin kitlesel olarak ortaya çıkmasında İkinci Meşrutiyet gibi önemli bir kırılmayı inşa etmiştir. İttihatçıların yayınları kısmen Rumeli ve İstanbul başta olmak üzere muhtelif yerlerde dağıtılmaya çalışılmıştır. Lakin Anadolu coğrafyasında bu oldukça zor olmuştur. Konya'nın meşrutiyet fikri ile tanışma süreci Anadolu'da bu tür fikirlerin yayılmasında karşılaştığı zorluklara benzerlik göstermektedir. Fakat Konya'yı farklı kılan pek çok etken vardır. Bunların en başında Konya'nın merkezî ve tarihî bir yer olmasının yanı sıra önemli bir sürgün merkezi olmasıdır. Zengin bir kültür ve medeniyet birikimi, devrinin pek çok ulemasına ev sahipliği yapıyor olması ile birlikte muhtelif tarikat ve kimliklere de ev sahipliği yapmış olması anayasal ve özgürlükçü fikirler ile erken tanışmasında etkili olmuştur. Bu hususta konsolosluklar pek çok yerde olduğu gibi Konya'da da İttihatçıların evrak ve fikirlerini ihtiva eden basın yayın organlarının dolaşımında önemli birer aktör olmuşlardır. Yeni açılan eğitim kurumları da anayasaya dayalı yönetim fikrinin yayılmasında faaliyet göstermişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İkinci Meşrutiyet, İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti, Anadolu, Konya,

¹ Bu çalışma, yazarın hazırladığı *İkinci Meşrutiyet Konya'sında Siyasal Yaşam (1908-1914)* isimli doktora tezinden üretilmiştir.

TÜRK DÜNYASI İÇ ENTEGRASYON PROSELERİ BAĞLAMINDA PROF.DR.ASMED MUHTAROVA'NIN BİLİMSEL VE EĞİTİMSEL FAALİYETLERİNE GENEL BAKIŞ

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ÖZET

20. yüzyılın 90'lı yıllarından itibaren güncel konulardan biri haline gelmiş Türk dünyası iç entegrasyon prosesleri aynı zamanda bilim ve eğitim alanlarındaki işbirliğini de içermektedir. Ortak Türk tarihinin yazılmasının Türk Dünyası iç entegrasyon proseslerinin bir hissesi olması bakımından, Prof.Dr.A.Muhtarova'nın hakkında bahsedeceğim faaliyetinin de hemin proseslerinin bir parçası olduğu kanaatindeyim.



1991'de Azerbaycan'ın bağımsızlığına kavuşmasıyla birlikte Azerbaycan tarih yazımında Türk dünyası üzerine araştırmalar özel bir önem kazandı. 1992'den itibaren ilk olarak Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi olmak üzere eğitim kurumlarında "Türk Halkları Tarihi" öğretimine başlandı. Prof.Dr.A.Muhtarova da o yıllardan itibaren Azerbaycan'da Türk halkları tarihi konularını araştırmaya başladı. Araştırmaları özellikle Türk halklarının devletçilik tarihi, Türklerin Kafkasya'ya yürüyüşleri, Eski Türk kültürü vb. konulardadır. O, yoğun çalışmaları sonucunda, 1993-1999'da Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi'nde tedaris ettiği ilgili konulara ilişkin bir dizi tedaris-metodik materyal, derslik ve ders vesaiti hazırladı. Yazarı olduğu "Türk Halklarının Tarihi (Eski Çağ ve Orta esrler)" dersliyi Postsovyet mekanda Ortak Türk tarihine ilişkin yazılmış ilk

derslik olarak "Hatun" Edebi-Bedii Meclisi tarafından "Sara Hatun" ödülüne layık görüldü. Tüm bu faaliyetlerinden dolayı 1999'da BDU'nun "Türk Halkları Tarihi" ABD başkanlığına seçildi ve halen görevini sürdürmektedir. Onun liderliğinde bölüm, mühim tedqiqat ve tedris merkezine dönüştü.

Prof.Dr.A.Muhtarova'nın Türk tarihinin tebliğindeki rolü da inkaredilemez. 1997'den bu yana kurucusu ve Baş redaktörü olduđu "Tarih ve Onun Problemleri" dergisinde Türk tarihi arařtırmalarının yanı sıra Türk tarihi arařtırmacılarının eserlerinin yayınlanmasına da özel önem vermektedir ki, bu da onun Türk dünyası iç entegrasyon proseslerine katkısı olarak deđerlendirilebilir.

Meruzede Muhtarova'nın bu alandaki faaliyetlerinden, hemçinin Türk bilimi için genç tarihçiler yetiřtirme faaliyetlerinden de detaylı bahs edilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Asmed Muhtarova, Ortak Türk Tarihi Arařtırmaları, Tarih ve Onun Problemleri dergisi.

TÜRK SİYASAL YAŞAMINDA DEMOKRASİ VE KADIN

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ÖZET

Siyasette kadın temsil düzeylerinin yüksekliği, siyasal yaşamın demokratik niteliği açısından önemli bir göstergedir. Türkiye’de kadınların 1930’lu yıllarda kazandıkları siyasal haklar, Batı ile kıyaslandığında önemli bir demokratik gelişme olsa da çoğu ülkeden daha önce seçme ve seçilme hakkına sahip olan kadınların siyasal temsil düzeyleri erkeklere göre düşük kalmıştır. Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisinde kadın vekillerin sayısının erkek vekillere göre her dönem daha az olduğu görülmektedir. Günümüzde de devam eden bu tablo, siyasetin demokratik niteliği açısından tartışmalı bir durum yaratmaktadır. Erkeklerin çoğunlukta kadınların ise azınlıkta olduğu bir siyasal sistemde kadınları ilgilendiren konulara yönelik kararların alınmasında erkeklerin belirleyici olduğu görülmektedir. Bu durum kadınların günümüzde karşılaştıkları pek çok problemin çözümsüzlüğüne yol açmaktadır. Demokratik bir siyasal sistem, kadınların siyasete eşit katılımlarını ve eşit temsil düzeylerini gerektirmektedir. Kadınların temsil düzeylerinin düşüklüğünün temelinde, sosyo-ekonomik, politik ve kültürel düzeyde yaşadıkları eşitsiz koşullar ile özellikle eril siyasal anlayışlar bulunmaktadır. Kadınların siyasal düzeyde sahip oldukları hakları temsil düzlemine taşıyamamaları, politik bir tercihin ötesinde siyasetten uzak durmalarına ya da siyaseti erkek işi olarak görmelerine yol açan belirli zihinsel ve yapısal koşulların bir ürünüdür. Kadınların siyasete mesafeleri temsil düzeylerini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Çalışmanın amacı kadınların eksik temsil düzeyleri ile siyasetin demokratik niteliği arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmaktır. Bu doğrultuda literatür taraması yöntemi uygulanmaktadır. Kadınların siyasal katılım düzeylerinin artması ve temsil düzeylerinin yükselmesi ile siyasetin demokratikleşmesi arasında önemli bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Kadınların siyasete aktif katılımları ve daha fazla kadın siyasetçinin TBMM’de yer alması, başta kadın cinayetleri, şiddet ve işsizlik olmak üzere kadınların yaşadıkları pek çok sorununun ve dezavantajlı koşulların çözümüne yol açacaktır. Bununla birlikte politikada eşit koşulların oluşması, siyasetin demokratikleşmesini sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, Siyaset, Siyasal Temsil, Demokrasi

COVID-19 KÜRESEL SALGINININ BİLECİK EKONOMİSİNE VE VERGİ GELİRLERİNE ETKİSİ¹

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ÖZET

Çin'in Wuhan kentinde 2019'un Aralık ayında çıkmış olan Covid-19 pandemisi ve tüm dünyaya yayılarak Dünya sağlık örgütü tarafından pandemi olarak adlandırılmıştır. 6 Nisan 2023 itibarıyla, tüm dünyada yaklaşık 762 milyondan fazla vaka sayısı tespit edilmiş olup, yaklaşık 6.9 milyon kişi hayatını kaybetmiştir (WHO, 2023). Türkiye'de ise yaklaşık 17 milyon kişi bu hastalığa yakalanmış, 101.419 kişi vefat etmiştir (WHO, 2023). Salgını kontrol altına almak isteyen hükümetler, kapanma tedbirleri almışlardır. Bu kapanmalar nedeniyle, tüketim harcamaları azalmış, özellikle hizmet sektörü çok olumsuz etkilenmiştir. Ekonomik durgunluk nedeniyle işsizlik artmış, işletmeler kapanmış ve nihayetinde devletin vergi gelirleri azalmıştır. Pandemi sonrasında ise yaşanan sokağa çıkma yasakları ile beraber üretimde düşüş yaşanmış ve Haziran 2020'ye kadar vergi gelirleri düşmüştür. Ancak daha sonra vergi gelirlerinde artış yaşanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Covid-19 salgınının Bilecik ili ekonomisine ve vergi gelirlerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Analiz kapsamında veri seti 2018:Ocak-2022:Aralık dönemini kapsayacak Görselde oluşturulmuştur. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre, Bilecik ilinde 2019 yılında genel bütçe gelirleri %3.81 azalarak yaklaşık 9 milyar TL olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Pandeminin başlangıç yılı olan 2020 yılında bir önceki yıla göre yaklaşık %11 artmış, 2021 yılında ise artış oranı %5.69 olarak gerçekleşmiştir. 2022 yılında ise Türkiye'de yaşanan enflasyonist süreç nedeniyle genel bütçe vergi gelirleri %26.4 azalarak 7.77 milyar TL olmuştur. Dış ticaret açısından bakıldığında ise Türkiye'de toplam ihracat pandemisinin etkisi ise 2020 yılında %6 azalırken, Bilecik ilinde %22.4 artış gerçekleştirmiştir. Bu durum Bilecik ekonomisinin küresel salgından az etkilendiğini hatta avantaja çevirdiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Bütçe geliri, Bilecik.

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LOJİSTİK PERFORMANS ENDEKSİNİN VERGİ GELİRLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ANALİZ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Lojistik Performans Endeksi (LPI) ile vergi geliri arasındaki karmaşık ilişkiyi, farklı ekonomik manzaralar arasında karşılaştırmalı bir analiz kullanarak incelemektedir. Ticaret lojistiğini etkileyen altyapı, verimlilik ve düzenleyici ortamların bileşik bir ölçüsü olan LPI, malların sınırlar arasında sorunsuz akışını kolaylaştırmada önemli bir belirleyici olarak hizmet etmektedir. Bu araştırma, çeşitli ülkeleri ve zaman dilimlerini kapsayan verilerin titizlikle incelenmesi yoluyla, lojistik performanstaki iyileşmelerin vergi geliri üretimindeki artışa ne ölçüde karşılık geldiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Ayrıca, ticaret hacmi, uyum maliyetleri ve kurumsal kalite gibi faktörleri göz önünde bulundurarak, gelişmiş lojistiğin vergi toplama verimliliğini artırmasına aracılık eden mekanizmaları araştırmaktadır. Hem gelişmiş hem de gelişmekte olan ülkelere elde edilen ampirik kanıtları sentezleyen bu çalışma, mali sürdürülebilirliği ve ekonomik kalkınmayı desteklemek için lojistik çerçeveleri optimize etmeyi amaçlayan politika formülasyonlarına değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik Performans indeksi, Ekonomik Büyüme, Vergi Gelirleri, Dış Ticaret

TÜRKİYE'DE ÇEVRE PERFORMANSININ ÇEVRE POLİTİKASI MALİ ARAÇLARI VE ÇEVRE PERFORMANS ENDEKSİ (EPI) ÇERÇEVESİNDE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet

Günümüzün en önemli sorunlarından birisi çevresel sorunlardır. Çevresel sorunlar içerisinde küresel ısınma, iklim değişikliği, doğa olayları vb. yer almaktadır. Bu sorunlar gün geçtikçe tüm canlıların neslinin sürekliliğini tehdit etmeye başlamıştır. Bu süreçte ülkeler çevresel performanslarının iyileştirmeye yönelik bazı maliye politikası araçlarını aktif olarak kullanmaya başlamıştır. Bu araçlar arasında; çevre vergileri, çevre harçları, çevresel mali yardımlar ayrı bir yere sahiptir. Bu araçların etkinliği ise günümüzde çevre kaynaklı sorunların artması ile daha önemli hale gelmiştir. Bu süreçte çeşitli kurum ve kuruluşlar ülkelerin sergiledikleri çevresel performansların ölçülmesi ile değerlendirilmesinde birtakım roller üstlenmiş ve çevrenin performansını ölçen endeksler geliştirmiştir. Bu endekslerden Çevre Performans Endeksi ülkelerin en çok başvurduğu endeksler arasındadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, Türkiye'nin çevre sorunlarını önlemeye yönelik olarak kullanılan mali araçlarının ve bu araçların etkinliğinin incelenmesi ile Çevre Performans Endeksi'ne göre dünya ülkeleri arasındaki mevcut durumunun belirlenmesidir. Çalışmada Türkiye'de çevre sorunlarını önlemeye yönelik birçok mali araç kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Bu mali araçlar arasında çevre vergileri en yaygın olanıdır. Ancak Çevre Performans Endeksi incelendiğinde; Türkiye'nin dünya ülkeleri arasında çok düşük bir performans sergilediği anlaşılmıştır. Endekse göre Türkiye hesaplamaya dahil olan 180 ülke içinde 172. sıradadır. Sonuç olarak çalışmada Türkiye'de uygulanan çevresel mali araçlarının endeks puanları üzerinde olumlu bir etkisinin olmadığı görülmüştür. Bu durumda Türkiye'de çevre sorunlarının azaltılmasında çevresel mali araçların daha etkin şekilde kullanılması zorunluluğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevre Performansı, Çevre Politikası Mali Araçları, Çevre Vergisi, Çevre Performans Endeksi (EPI), Türkiye.

ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE IN TÜRKİYE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FISCAL INSTRUMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (EPI)

Abstract

One of the most important problems of our time is environmental problems. Environmental problems include global warming, climate change, natural events, etc. These problems are increasingly threatening the survival of all living things. In this process, countries have started to actively use some fiscal policy instruments to improve their environmental performance. Among these instruments, environmental taxes, environmental fees and environmental

financial aids have a special place. The effectiveness of these financial instruments has become more important with the increase in environmental problems. In this process, various institutions and organizations have assumed certain roles in measuring and evaluating the environmental performance of countries and developed indices that measure environmental performance. Among these indices, the Environmental Performance Index is among the most widely used indices. The main aim of this study is to analyze Türkiye fiscal instruments used to prevent environmental problems and their effectiveness to determine its current position among the world countries according to the Environmental Performance Index. The study shows that many fiscal instruments are used to prevent environmental problems in Türkiye. Among these fiscal instruments, environmental taxes are the most common. However, when the Environmental Performance Index is analyzed, it is understood that Türkiye has a very low performance among the world countries. According to the index, Türkiye ranks 172nd out of 180 countries included in the calculation. As a result, the study finds that environmental fiscal instruments implemented in Türkiye do not have a positive impact on the index scores. This situation shows that environmental fiscal instruments should be used more effectively to reduce environmental problems in Türkiye.

Keywords: Environmental Performance, Fiscal Instruments for Environmental Policy, Environmental Taxes, Environmental Performance Index (EPI), Türkiye.

TÜRK DEVLETLERİ TEŞKİLATI ÜLKELERİNDE ÇEVRESEL KUZNETS EĞRİSİ HİPOTEZİ GEÇERLİ Mİ? YENİ NESİL TESTLERDEN KANITLAR

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliğinin neden olduğu çevresel bozulmaların giderek artması ve etkilerinin her geçen gün daha fazla hissedilmesi, sürdürülebilir büyümeye karşı önemli bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Çevresel bozulmaların artan görünürlüğü, çevre sorunlarına ilişkin farkındalığı artırmış ve çevresel kaygılar nedeniyle ilgili konu dünya çapında dikkat çekmiştir. Bu kapsamda iklim değişikliğinin etkileri ve çevresel bozulma nedeniyle sürdürülebilir çevre konusu ülkelerin en önemli iki gündeminden biri haline gelmiştir. Çalışma, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı'nı oluşturan ülkelerde 1990-2020 dönemi için Çevresel Kuznets Eğrisi (ÇKE) hipotezinin geçerli olup olmadığını araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Ekonomik yöntem olarak yapısal kırılmalı panel eşbütünleşme ve eşbütünleşme tahminci testlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Çevre göstergesini temsilen karbondioksit emisyonu, büyüme göstergesini temsilen de kişi başı GSYİH ve kişi başı GSYİH'nin karesi değişkenler olarak eklenmiştir. Panel geneli bulguların, ilgili ülkelerde gelirdeki artış karbondioksit emisyonunu %1.984 arttırmakta iken; gelirin karesindeki artış karbondioksit emisyonunu %1.986 arttırmaktadır. Bu durum ÇKE hipotezini destekler nitelikte bir sonuç elde edilmediğini ve sürdürülebilir ekonomik büyüme yaklaşımının sağlanamadığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı, Çevresel Kuznets Eğrisi, Panel Veri Analizi.

IS THE ENVIRONMENTAL KUZNETS CURVE HYPOTHESIS VALID IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKEY STATES? EVIDENCE FROM THE NEXT GENERATION OF TESTS

ABSTRACT

Increasing environmental degradation caused by climate change and its effects being felt more and more every day pose a significant threat to sustainable growth. The increasing visibility of environmental degradation has increased awareness of environmental problems and the relevant issue has attracted worldwide attention due to environmental concerns. In this context,

due to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation, the issue of sustainable environment has become one of the two most important agendas of countries. The increasing visibility of environmental degradation has increased awareness of environmental problems and caused politicians and researchers to focus on the relevant field due to environmental concerns. The study aims to investigate whether the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis is valid for the period 1990-2020 in the countries that constitute the Organization of Turkic States. As economic methods, structural break panel cointegration and cointegration estimator tests were used. Carbon dioxide emissions were added as variables to represent the environmental indicator, and GDP per capita and the square of GDP per capita to represent the growth indicator. While panel-wide findings show that an increase in income increases carbon dioxide emissions by 1,984% in the relevant countries; the increase in the square of income increases carbon dioxide emissions by 1,986%. This situation shows that a result supporting the EKC hypothesis was not obtained and a sustainable economic growth approach could not be achieved.

Keywords: Organization of Turkish States, Environmental Kuznets Curve, Panel Data Analysis.

TÜRKİYE'DE KAYITDIŞI YABANCI İSTİHDAMININ SOSYO-EKONOMİK ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Yabancı işçilerin istihdam edilmesi, bazı sektörlerdeki işgücü eksikliğini gidermekte ve emek piyasasındaki dengesizlikleri gidererek ekonomik büyümeyi desteklemektedir. Buna karşın, yerel işgücünün iş bulma olanaklarını azalmakta, sosyal hizmetlerin yükünü artırmakta bazı sektörlerde maaşların ve iş koşullarının düşmesine neden olabilmektedir. Bu nedenlerle, yabancılara çalışma izni verilirken ülkeler, dengeli bir yaklaşımla hareket etmektedir. 2024 yılında Türkiye'de 4 milyon 307 bin 269 yabancı bulunurken bunlardan ancak 1 milyon 113 bin 084 yabancı çalışma iznine sahip olmaktadır. Türkiye'de toplam yabancı sayısına göre çalışma izni bulunan yabancıların oranının düşük oluşu, yabancıların yasal yükümlülükler ve hukuki sonuç doğuran kuruluşlara hiç bildirilmeyerek kayıt dışılık durumunu ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Çalışma iznine sahip olmayan yabancılar, kayıtdışılık ile ilişkilendirilen düşük ücret ve kötü çalışma koşullarına maruz kalmakta bu da genel olarak işçi refahını olumsuz etkilemektedir. Yabancı olmanın getirdiği dil engeli, kültürel farklılıklar, hizmetlere erişim kısıtları, sosyal uyumsuzluk gibi yaşanan zorlukların yanında çalışma koşullarında yaşanan kayıtdışılığın getirdiği dezavantajlar yabancıların yaşam şartlarını daha zorlaştırmaktadır. Ayrıca, kayıt dışı istihdamda çalışan yabancılar, vergi gelirlerinin kaybına yol açmakta ve kamu hizmetlerinin finansmanını olumsuz yönde etkileyerek ülke ekonomisi için bir takım olumsuz sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, mevcut durumda zaten dezavantajlı durumda bulunan yabancıların kayıtdışı çalışma koşullarının getirdiği sosyo-ekonomik sorunları ortaya koymak ve muhtemel çözüm yolları önermektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Dezavantajlı Gruplar, Yabancılar, İstihdam, Kayıtdışılık, Yabancı Kaçak İşçiliği.

طرق تعليم البلاغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها والصعوبات التي تواجه المتعلم

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Abstract

The Arabic language is one of the richest living languages in terms of vocabulary, synonyms, diverse styles, eloquence, and many other characteristics. It holds significant importance for Arabs as it represents their identity and personalities. Arabic is not merely a means of communication; it is also the language of Islamic religion and is studied by non-Arabic speaking Muslims for understanding the Quran and other purposes. Therefore, there is a pressing need to understand Arabic rhetoric for non-native speakers to comprehend Arabic literature, art, and the rich Arab heritage.

The aim of the study is to shed light on the concept of rhetoric, its types, teaching methods, and the difficulties encountered by foreign learners. The significance of this study lies in revealing the difficulties faced by Arabic language learners who are not native speakers and the importance of rhetoric in teaching Arabic language and its teaching methods.

The study adopted a descriptive-analytical approach to identify rhetorical difficulties, divided into four main sections and a conclusion. Several recommendations were made regarding teaching Arabic rhetoric to non-native speakers, along with proposed solutions to address the challenges faced in teaching Arabic rhetoric to non-native speakers.

The study concludes that teaching Arabic rhetoric to non-native speakers differs from teaching it to native Arabic speakers. Therefore, teaching methods and resources should be adapted accordingly. One of the main reasons for the difficulties faced by learners stems from the deep-rooted Arabic rhetoric and culture. Arabic learners should be familiar with the culture and ideally should immerse themselves among native speakers to appreciate the linguistic nuances and artistic style naturally used by Arabic speakers.

Keywords: Arabic Language, Rhetoric, Arabic for Non-Native Speakers, Teaching Rhetoric to Non-Native Speakers.

المخلص

إن اللغة العربية من أغنى اللغات الحية من حيث الألفاظ والترايف وتنوع الأساليب والإحياء والتصريح وكثير من الخصائص الأخرى. واللغة العربية مهمة بالنسبة للعرب لأنها تعتبر هويتهم وشخصياتهم التي يظهر فيها، ولكن ليست العربية مجرد لغة للتواصل، بل هي لغة الدين الإسلامي والمسلمين غير العرب الناطقين بلغات أخرى أيضاً، فيهتمون باللغة العربية

لفهم القرآن الكريم ولأهداف أخرى، لذا جاءت الحاجة الملحة لفهم البلاغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها لفهم الأدب والفن وتراث العرب العريقة.

وتهدف الدراسة أن تسلط الضوء على مفهوم البلاغة وأنواعها، وطرق تدريسها، وعلى الصعوبات التي تواجه المتعلم الأجنبي. أهمية هذه الدراسة هي الكشف عن صعوبات التي تواجه متعلمي اللغة العربية غير الناطقين بها، وأهمية البلاغة في تعليم اللغة العربية وطرق تدريسها.

أتبعت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي في الكشف عن الصعوبات البلاغية، وقسمنا هذه الدراسة إلى أربعة مباحث رئيسية وخاتمة، ثم قمنا بذكر توصيات عدة حول تعليم البلاغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها، وفي نهايتها وضعنا حلول مقترحة لمعالجة أسباب وجودها التي أدت إلى إشكال في تعليم البلاغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها.

وخلصت الدراسة إلى أنّ وتعليم البلاغة العربية لغير الناطقين بالعربية ليست كتعليمها للأبناء العرب، تبعاً لهذا يجب أن تختلف طرق تعليمها ومصادرها. ومن أهم أسباب الصعوبات التي تواجه المتعلم ترجع أساساً إلى البلاغة والثقافة العربية العريقة، لأن ينبغي على دارسي العربية أن يكونوا ملمين بالثقافة وعلى الأقل ينبغي عليهم أن يعيشوا بين الناطقين فترة حتى يتمكن من تذوق اللغوي والأسلوب الفني الفطري التي يستخدمها أصحاب اللغة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللغة العربية، البلاغة، العربية للناطقين بغيرها، تعليم البلاغة للناطقين بغيرها.

ظاهرة القلب المكاني في بنية مفردات اللغة العربية

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Abstract

The study addressed a phenomenon that has been the subject of recent and ancient studies due to its importance in language in general and in Arabic specifically. This phenomenon is known as "al-Qalb al-Makānī", which has influenced the structure of Arabic words and holds a significant position in phonetic transformations that have occurred in many Arabic vocabulary items. The changes that occur in words lead to the determination of the inflectional forms resulting from this process. What's noteworthy about this linguistic phenomenon is that there was no consensus among ancient Arabic scholars regarding it, leading to disagreements among scholars about its interpretation and the explanation of the words affected by the phenomenon.

The study aims to shed light on the phenomenon of al-Qalb al-Makānī by defining it, discussing its types, reasons for its occurrence, its impact on morphological analysis, and the opinions of scholars about it.

The study adopted a descriptive-analytical approach to describe the phenomenon of al-Qalb al-Makānī and analyze the words affected by it.

The study concluded that al-Qalb al-Makānī is an important topic that has occupied many scholars of Arabic language both in the past and present, and it has witnessed disagreements regarding the reasons for its occurrence, with some attributing it to dialectal variations, others to phonetic difficulties, and some to defects in pronunciation and hearing.

Keywords: Arabic Language, al-Qalb al-Makānī, Morphology, Morphological Analysis, Phonetics.

المُلخَص

تناولت الدراسة ظاهرة جرى عليها دراسات حديثة وقديمة بسبب أهميتها في اللغة عامة وفي اللغة العربية خاصة، فهذه الظاهرة هي القلب المكاني التي أثرت في بنية الكلمة العربية، ولها مكانة مهمة في تحويلات صوتية طرأت على كثير من مفردات اللغة العربية. إذ إنّ التغييرات التي تطرأ على الكلمات: تُفضي إلى تحديد الصيغ الصرفية المتولدة عن هذه العملية. والجدير في هذه الظاهرة اللغوية أن لم تكن إجماع عليها بين علماء العربية القدماء، لذا ولدت خلافاً بين العلماء حول تفسيرها وشرح المفردة التي طرأ عليها الظاهرة.

وتهدف الدراسة أن يسلط الضوء على ظاهرة القلب المكاني يبدأ بتعريف الظاهرة وأنواعها وأسباب حدوثها وأثرها في الميزان الصرفي، وأراء العلماء حولها.

واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي في وصف ظاهرة القلب المكاني، وتحليل المفردات التي طرأ عليها القلب المكاني.

وخلصت الدراسة إلى أنّ ظاهرة القلب المكاني من الموضوعات الهامة التي شغلت الكثير من علماء العربية قديماً وحديثاً، وشهدت خلافاً في سبب حدوثها، فالبعض رده إلى اختلاف اللهجات، والبعض إلى صعوبة الأصوات والبعض إلى عيوب النطق والسمع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللغة العربية، قلب المكاني، الصرف، ميزان الصرفي، الصوتيات.

EDİRNELİ ŞÂHİDÎ'NİN LEYLÂ VÜ MECNÛN (GÜLŞEN-İ UŞŞÂK) MESNEVİSİ'NDE SU VE SU İLE İLGİLİ KAVRAMLARIN KULLANIMI¹

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ÖZET

Su tüm canlıların hayatında çok önem taşıyan bir maddedir. Yaşamın ve varlığın devamlılığını sağlayıp yaşama biçimini belirleyen bir unsur olarak su, bütün medeniyetlerde, bütün kültürel oluşumlarda ve bunların temelini oluşturan inanç alanında her daim var olmuştur. Bu var oluş neticesinde insanların inanç, düşünce ve hayal dünyalarına yansımaları olmuş ve medeniyetler suya farklı anlamlar yüklemiştir. Türk kültürü açısından da suyun önemi bilinmektedir. İlk destanlardan itibaren edebiyatımızda da su vazgeçilmez bir öge olarak kullanılmaktadır. Divan edebiyatının sembolik anlamlara açılan yönü soyutlamaya müsait olduğundan okundukça yeni anlamlar yüklenebilmektedir. Divan edebiyatında su, gerçek anlamı yanında farklı anlamlarda ve çağrışımlarda kullanılmıştır. Kimi zaman olumlu kimi zaman da olumsuz özellikleriyle karşımıza çıkan su, divan şairlerinin eserlerinde sıklıkla kendisine yer bulmuştur. Divan edebiyatının bilinen eserlerinden olan Leylâ vü Mecnûn birçok şair tarafından kaleme alınmıştır. Bunlardan biri de 15. yüzyıl Divan edebiyatı şairlerinden Edirneli Şâhidî'dir. Edirneli Şâhidî mesnevisinde su ve su ile ilgili kavramlara sıklıkla yer vermiş, su ve su ile kavramları soyut tamlamalar, mecazlarla örülü anlamlar, çağrışım ve hayal unsuru olarak kullanmıştır. Bu çalışmada söz konusu eserde Edirneli Şâhidî'nin su ve su ile ilgili kavramlara verdiği anlamlar seçilmiş beyitler üzerinden ele alınarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Su, Edirneli Şâhidî, Leylâ vü Mecnûn, mesnevi.

¹Bu çalışma "Edirneli Şâhidî'nin Leylâ vü Mecnûn (Gülşen-i Uşşâk) Mesnevisi (Bağlamlı Dizin ve İşlevsel Sözlük)" adlı doktora tezinden üretilmiştir.

ARAP EDEBİ ELEŞTİRİ ALANINDA YENİ BİR SOLUK: MUHAMMED SABER OBAİD

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ÖZET

Prof. Dr. Muhammed Saber Obaid, Musul'da doğmuş eğitim öğretimini orada tamamlamış ve daha sonra Musul Üniversitesinde akademisyen olmuştur. Obaid, erken yaştan itibaren şiir ve edebi yazılar yazmaya başlamış ve akademik çalışmalarında ise Edebi Eleştiri alanını seçmiştir. Modern Dönem Arap Şiiri, Otobiyografik Yazılar ve Estetik üzerine yazmış olduğu kitaplarla birlikte Obaid, kendine özgü bir diskur ve dil oluşturmuştur. Çok sayıda bilimsel makale ve otuzdan fazla kitabı ile Irak Edebiyatında da önemli bir yer edinmiştir. O, bir eleştirmen olmanın yanı sıra serbest şiirleriyle ve yazmış olduğu 'Hataun Maksud/Kasıtlı Hata' adlı romanıyla da ses getirmiştir. Zira bu romanında son dönem yaşanan siyasi olaylardan yola çıkmış ve yaşanan toplumsal olaylara çok farklı açıdan bakmıştır. Obaid tüm bu çalışmalarının yanı sıra haftalık ve aylık edebi dergilerde de yazılar yazmakta ve edinmiş olduğu birikimi okuyucularıyla paylaşmaktadır. Biz de bu çalışmamızda es-Sabah adlı gazetede yazmış olduğu haftalık edebi makalelerini onun genel eleştiri bakışı üzerinden okumak istiyoruz. Bu okumalarda edindiğimiz en büyük intiba; Obaid'in yazılarında kendine ait bir yöntem ile birlikte icad ettiği yeni kavramlarla Arap Edebiyatına yeni bir soluk olduğudur. Onun bu durumunu yazmış olduğu 'Sevginin Metin İle Alakası: Okumanın Anahtar Kavramları' adlı makalesiyle birlikte, yazara, okuyucuya ve metine yüklemiş olduğu temel değerlere bakışını ortaya koymaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mohammed Saber Obaid, Arap Edebiyatı, Eleştiri, Metin, Okuyucu

**A NEW BREATH IN THE FIELD OF ARAB LITERARY CRITICISM:
MUHAMMED SABER OBAID**

ABSTRACT

Prof. Dr. Muhammed Saber Obaid was born in Mosul, completed his education there and later became an academician at Mosul University. Obaid started writing poetry and literary writings from an early age and chose the field of Literary Criticism in his academic studies. Obaid has created a unique discourse and language with the books he wrote on Modern Arab Poetry, Autobiographical Writings and Aesthetics. He has gained an important place in Iraqi Literature with many scientific articles and more than thirty books. In addition to being a critic, he also made a name for himself with his free verse poems and his novel 'Hataun Maksud/ Conscious Error'. Because in this novel, he started from the recent political events and looked at the social events from a very different perspective. In addition to all these works, Obaid also writes articles in weekly and monthly literary magazines and shares his knowledge with his readers. In this study, we want to read the weekly literary articles he wrote in the magazine es-Sabah from his general critical perspective. The biggest impression we got from these readings was; Obaid's writings are a breath of fresh air to Arabic Literature with his own method and the new concepts he invented. We will try to reveal his view of his situation and the basic values he has attributed to the writer, the reader and the text, together with his article titled 'Love's Relevance with the Text: Key Concepts of Reading'.

Key Words: Mohammed Saber Obaid, Arabic Literature, Criticism, Text, Reader

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ÖZET

Türkçede kaynaştırma ünsüzü veya bağlayıcı ünsüz diye tabir edilen dil olgusu aşikârdır: “sofra-y-a, amca-s-ı, amca-n-ın, yedi-ş-er”.¹ Tabii birleşik sözcüklerde ünlü çatışması, bazen iki sözcüğün kaynaşarak tek sözcüğe dönüşmesiyle sonuçlanabilmektedir: “kahve+altı = kahvaltı, ne+için = niçin, ne+asıl = nasıl”. Birleşik sözcüklerdeki kaynaştırma sesleri çekim eklerinin bazen aynısı, bazen de biçimsel değişime uğramış halleridir. Ancak günümüzde çekim eki özelliklerini genelde yitirmiş, söyleyişi kolaylaştıran unsurlar halini almışlardır. Eşsamanlı dilbilim gözüyle, birleşik sözcüklerde tamlayana gelen çekim eki asıllı unsurlar çekim eki değil, kesinlikle kaynaştırma sesleridir. Türkçeden örnek vermek gerekirse: Kaynaştırma / bağlama görevini yalnız ünsüzler / ünlüler değil, çekim eki kökenli olan, ancak işlevi hiç de öyle olmayan ses öbekleri de üstlenebilir. Birleşik sözcükler, tamlayan ve tamlanan olmak üzere ikili bir yapıya sahiptir. Temel sözcük (Grundwort) birleşik sözcüğün özünü oluşturur. Diğer sözcük onu tamlar, yani onun özellikleri hakkında açıklayıcı bilgi içerir. Ad türünden olan birleşik sözcüklerde tamlayana eklenen ilgi durumu ekleri tamlananı belirli bir kişi ya da nesneye dar bir iyelik ilişkisiyle bağlar. Oysa belirtisiz ad tamlamalarında ilişki doğrudan doğruya belirsiz genel bir nesneye, bir tür adına yöneliktir. Birleşik sözcüklerdeki kaynaştırma sesleri çekim eklerinin bazen aynısı, bazen de biçimsel değişime uğramış halleridir. Ancak günümüzde çekim eki özelliklerini genelde yitirmiş, söyleyişi kolaylaştıran unsurlar halini almışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Almanca sözcükler, Türkçe sözcükler, kaynaştırma sesleri, bileşik sözcüklerde kaynaştırma.

FUSING WORDS IN TURKISH AND GERMAN

ABSTRACT

¹ Halk dilinde ve halk edebiyatında dizinin hece sayısını tutturmak/artırmak için başvuru kaynaştırma ekleri de bu kapsamda değerlendirilebilir: örn. “Bacıyı koyma gıvana” (bkz. Öztürk 1992: 117 ve Öztürk 1994: 73).

Turkish can be considered a good example for syllabic languages, even if it is not the ideal example. The linguistic phenomenon called fusing consonant or binding consonant in Turkish is obvious: “sofra-y-a, amca-s-ı, amca-n-ın, yedi-ş-er”. Of course, vowel conflict in compound words can sometimes result in the fusion of two words into a single word: “kahve+altı = kahvaltı, ne+için = niçin, ne+asıl = nasıl”. The inflectional suffixes in compound words are sometimes the same as inflectional suffixes, and sometimes they have undergone formal changes. However, today they have generally lost their inflectional features and have become elements that facilitate pronunciation. From the point of view of syntactic linguistics, the inflectional elements coming to the complement in compound words are not inflectional suffixes, they are definitely inflectional sounds. Compound words have a binary structure with a compound word and a compound word. The base word (Grundwort) is the core of the compound word. The other word completes it, i.e. it contains descriptive information about its properties. In compound words of the noun type, the relative case suffixes added to the complement connect the complement to a specific person or object with a narrow possessive relation. However, in unspecified noun phrases, the relationship is directly directed towards an indefinite general object, a species name. The inflectional suffixes in compound words are sometimes identical to inflectional suffixes and sometimes have undergone formal changes. However, today they have generally lost their inflectional suffix features and have become elements that facilitate pronunciation.

Key Words: German words, Turkish words, fusing sounds, fusing in compound words.

SES YİNELEME BİÇEMLERİ, ÖZELLİKLERİ VE TÜRKÇE KARŞILIKLARI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada edebiyattaki ses yineleme biçimleri irdelenmiştir. Ses yineleme biçimlerinin içinde değişik ve birbirine benzer olanlar bulunmaktadır. Bunlar yapıları ve oluşturuluş şekilleri ve işlevleri açısından ortaya konmuştur. Ses yineleme biçimleri içerisinde oldukça sık kullanılanlar olduğu gibi nadir, bilinmeyen ses yineleme biçimleri de bulunmaktadır. Özellikle Batı edebiyatından aktarılan ses yineleme biçimlerinin bazılarında adlandırma sorunları görülmüş ve bu biçimlere Türkçe ad önerisinde bulunulmuştur.

Yapılan ad önerileri o biçimin etimolojik kökenine bakılarak, oradaki anlamı ele alınarak çıkış noktasına uygun bir şekilde yapılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Ayrıca çalışmanın çıkış noktasını Alman edebiyatında kullanılan ve Türk edebiyatında tanımları pek bilinmeyen ses yineleme biçimleri olduğundan, bu biçimlere hem Türkçe hem de Almanca örnekler verilmiş ve kullanım şekli ortaya konmuştur.

Çalışmada on bir ses yineleme biçimi irdelenmiş ve bunlardan üç tanesinin bir ses yineleme biçimi ve iki tanesinin yine başka bir ses yineleme biçimi için kullanıldığı ortaya çıkartılmıştır.

Türk edebiyatında ister tür ister biçim adı olsun, özellikle batı edebiyatından aktarılan kavramlarla ilgili birçok kargaşa görüldüğünden, bu çalışmanın bir nebze de olsa bir açıklık getirmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ses Yineleme Biçimleri, Ünlem Sesleri, Çok Ekli Yineleme, Hal Eki yineleme Biçimi

IS MANAGEMENT SCIENCE DOING ENOUGH TO IMPROVE HEALTHCARE?

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Abstract:

Healthcare issues continue to pose huge problems and incur massive costs. As a result there are many challenging problems still unresolved. In this paper, we will carry out an extensive scientific survey of different areas of management and planning in an attempt to identify where there has already been a substantial contribution from management science methods to healthcare problems and where there is a clear potential for more work to be done. The focus will be on the read-across to the healthcare domain from such approaches applied generally to management and planning and how the methods can be used to improvement patient care. We conclude that, since the healthcare domain significantly differs from traditional areas of management and planning, in some cases there is a need to modify the approaches so as to incorporate the complexities of healthcare, and fully exploit the potential for improvement.

Keywords: Management science, management and planning, transforming services, healthcare.

MCRM-S NEW OPPORTUNITIES OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

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Abstract:

This paper aims at a new challenge of customer satisfaction on mobile customer relationship management. In this paper presents a conceptualization of mCRM on its unique characteristics of customer satisfaction. Also, this paper develops an empirical framework in conception of customer satisfaction in mCRM. A single-case study is applied as the methodology. In order to gain an overall view of the empirical case, this paper accesses to invisible and important information of company in this investigation. Interview is the key data source form the main informants of the company through which the issues are identified and the proposed framework is built. It supports the development of customer satisfaction in mCRM; links this theoretical framework into practice; and provides the direction for future research. Therefore, this paper is very useful for the industries as it helps them to understand how customer satisfaction changes the mCRM structure and increase the business competitive advantage. Finally, this paper provides a contribution in practice by linking a theoretical framework in conception of customer satisfaction in mCRM for companies to a practical real case.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction; mCRM; MobileCommunication.

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PHU KRADUENG NATIONAL PARK

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Abstract:

The purposes of this study were as follows to evaluate the economic value of Phu Kradueng National Park by the travel cost method (TCM) and the contingent valuation method (CVM) and to estimate the demand for traveling and the willingness to pay. The data for this study were collected by conducting two large scale surveys on users and non-users. A total of 1,016 users and 1,034 non-users were interviewed. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis, logistic regression model and the consumer surplus (CS) was the integral of demand function for trips. The survey found, were as follows: 1) Using the travel cost method which provides an estimate of direct benefits to park users, we found that visitors- total willingness to pay per visit was 2,284.57 bath, of which 958.29 bath was travel cost, 1,129.82 bath was expenditure for accommodation, food, and services, and 166.66 bath was consumer surplus or the visitors -net gain or satisfaction from the visit (the integral of demand function for trips). 2) Thai visitors to Phu Kradueng National Park were further willing to pay an average of 646.84 bath per head per year to ensure the continued existence of Phu Kradueng National Park and to preserve their option to use it in the future. 3) Thai non-visitors, on the other hand, are willing to pay an average of 212.61 bath per head per year for the option and existence value provided by the Park. 4) The total economic value of Phu Kradueng National Park to Thai visitors and non-visitors taken together stands today at 9,249.55 million bath per year. 5) The users- average willingness to pay for access to Phu Kradueng National Park rises from 40 bath to 84.66 bath per head per trip for improved services such as road improvement, increased cleanliness, and upgraded information. This paper was needed to investigate of the potential market demand for bio prospecting in Phu Kradueng national Park and to investigate how a larger share of the economic benefits of tourism could be distributed income to the local residents.

Keywords: Contingent Valuation Method, Travel Cost Method, Consumer surplus.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROCESS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY

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Abstract:

The new institutional Economics helps generalization and expansion of new classic by adding the institution theories to Economic. It is clear that the appropriate institution is among the factors that lead to success in Economic programs. If the institutional are appropriate, the society will save the source and when we make use of time to apply the program, there will be welfare and average revenue product will also increase. In Economy, one should not expect the real manifestation of Economic programs only with a model for estimating and predicting rather institutions of the same purpose and along with production are needed to form the process of growth and development costs. In this research, the institution role in transaction costs, financial markets, distribution of revenue and capital and its influence on the process of growth and development are investigated so that handicaps and problems of Iran Economic Institutions can be recognized. In other words, incapability, non productivity and ambiguity of the institution in Iran Economic are some of the factors that handicap Economic growth and development. For example, Iran government as an important institution while having 20 ministries, 83 organizations and 60 years of programming could not go along the growth and development but why?

Keywords: Institution, New institutional economics, Transaction costs.

PROPOSING A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF CUSTOMER KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF CKM TOOLS IN BRITISH DOTCOMS

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Abstract:

Although current competitive challenges induced by today-s digital economy place their main emphasis on organizational knowledge, customer knowledge has been overlooked. On the other hand, the business community has finally begun to realize the important role customer knowledge can play in the organizational boundaries of the corporate arena. As a result, there is an emerging market for the tools and utilities whose objective is to provide the intelligence for knowledge sharing between the businesses and their customers. In this paper, we present a conceptual model of customer knowledge management by identifying and analyzing the existing tools in the market. The focus will be upon the emerging British dotcom industry whose customer based B2C behavior has been an influential part of the knowledge based intelligence tools in existence today.

Keywords: Customer knowledge, customer knowledge management, knowledge management, B2C E-commerce.

ETAX FILING AND SERVICE QUALITY: THE CASE OF THE REVENUE ONLINE SERVICE

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Abstract:

This paper describes an ongoing study into the quality of service provided by the Irish Revenue Commissioners- online tax filing and collection system. The Irish Revenue On-Line Service (ROS) site has won several awards. In this study, a version of the widely use SERVQUAL measuring instrument, adapted for use with online services, has been modified for the specific case of ROS. In this paper, the theory behind this instrument is set out, the particular problems of evaluating revenue collecting online are examined and the rationale for this approach is explained.

Keywords: E-service quality, revenue online system, online tax filing system.

DESIGN AN ELECTRONIC MARKET FRAMEWORK USING JADE ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract:

The daily growing use of agents in software environments, because of many reasons such as independence and intelligence is not a secret anymore. One of such environments in which there is a prominent job for the agents would be emarketplaces in which a user is able to give those agents the responsibility of buying and selling, instead of searching the emarketplace himself. Making up a framework which has sufficient attention to the required roles and their relations, is the first step of achieving such e-markets. In this paper, we suggest a framework in order to establish such e-markets and we will continue investigating the roles such as seller or buyer and the relations in JADE environment in details.

Keywords: Framework, software agents, e-commerce, e-market.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS ANALOGIES FOR SOFTWARE RISK

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Abstract:

A dynamic software risk assessment model is presented. Analogies between dynamic financial analysis and software risk assessment models are established and based on these analogies it suggested that dynamic risk model for software projects is the way to move forward for the risk assessment of software project. It is shown how software risk assessment change during different phases of a software project and hence requires a dynamic risk assessment model to capture these variations. Further evolution of dynamic financial analysis models is discussed and mapped to the evolution of software risk assessment models.

Keywords: Software Risk Assessment, Software ProjectManagement, Software Cost, Dynamic Modeling.

AN EVALUATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF WI-FI ADOPTION IN MALAYSIAN INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract:

There have been many variations of technologies that helped educators in teaching & learning. From the past research it is evident that Information Technology significantly increases student participation and interactivity in the classrooms. This research started with a aim to find whether adoption of Wi-Fi environment by Malaysian Higher Educational Institutions (HEI) can benefit students and staff equally. The study was carried out in HEI-s of Klang Valley, Malaysia and the data is gathered through paper based surveys. A sample size of 237 units were randomly selected from 5 higher educational institutions in the Klang Valley using the Stratified Random sampling method and from the analysis of the data, it was found that the implementation of wireless technologies in HEIs have created lot of opportunities and also challenges.

Keywords: Wired Technologies, Wireless Classroom, HEI, Dense User Environment.

TOWARDS A SYSTEMATIC, COST-EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR ERP SELECTION

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Abstract:

Existing experiences indicate that one of the most prominent reasons that some ERP implementations fail is related to selecting an improper ERP package. Among those important factors resulting in inappropriate ERP selections, one is to ignore preliminary activities that should be done before the evaluation of ERP packages. Another factor yielding these unsuitable selections is that usually organizations employ prolonged and costly selection processes in such extent that sometimes the process would never be finalized or sometimes the evaluation team might perform many key final activities in an incomplete or inaccurate way due to exhaustion, lack of interest or out-of-date data. In this paper, a systematic approach that recommends some activities to be done before and after the main selection phase is introduced for choosing an ERP package. On the other hand, the proposed approach has utilized some ideas that accelerates the selection process at the same time that reduces the probability of an erroneous final selection.

Keywords: enterprise resource planning, evaluation and selection of ERP packages, organizational readiness for employing ERP, evaluation lists.

INFLUENCE OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND JOB INVOLVEMENT TO ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE APPLIED BY EMPLOYEES ON BANK X

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Abstract:

As one of the big government bank, Bank X is paying attention its performance, so that it can compete. One of them is the existence of organizational culture which recognized with term TIPEC (Trust, Integrity, Professionalism, Costumer Focus, and Excellence). In application of organizational culture, it is needed the existence of employee involvement (job involvement). It can be influenced by various factors, such as Locus of Control. Related to above mentioned, the problems are how employee tendency of Locus of Control, how job involvement, how organizational culture applied by employees and how influence of Locus of Control and job involvement to the organizational culture applied by employees. Researchers collected data with questioner spreading, and respondents number of 30 people. After that, the data were analyzed with SPSS software constructively. The influence of Locus of Control and job involvement to the application of organizational culture was strong, i.e. 58.3%.

Keywords: Organizational culture, bank, employee locus of control, job involvement.

DYNAMIC INTERACTION NETWORK TO MODEL THE INTERACTIVE PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

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Abstract:

Studies in economics domain tried to reveal the correlation between stock markets. Since the globalization era, interdependence between stock markets becomes more obvious. The Dynamic Interaction Network (DIN) algorithm, which was inspired by a Gene Regulatory Network (GRN) extraction method in the bioinformatics field, is applied to reveal important and complex dynamic relationship between stock markets. We use the data of the stock market indices from eight countries around the world in this study. Our results conclude that DIN is able to reveal and model patterns of dynamic interaction from the observed variables (i.e. stock market indices). Furthermore, it is also found that the extracted network models can be utilized to predict movement of the stock market indices with a considerably good accuracy.

Keywords: complex dynamic relationship, dynamic interaction network, interactive stock markets, stock market interdependence.

FUTURES TRADING: DESIGN OF A STRATEGY

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Abstract:

The paper describes the futures trading and aims to design the speculators trading strategy. The problem is formulated as the decision making task and such as is solved. The solution of the task leads to complex mathematical problems and the approximations of the decision making is demanded. Two kind of approximation are used in the paper: Monte Carlo for the multi-step prediction and iteration spread in time for the optimization. The solution is applied to the real-market data and the results of the off-line experiments are presented.

Keywords: futures trading, decision making

THE IMPACT OF SUBSEQUENT STOCK MARKET LIBERALIZATION ON THE INTEGRATION OF STOCK MARKETS IN ASEAN-4 + SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract:

To strengthen the capital market, there is a need to integrate the capital markets within the region by removing legal or informal restriction, specifically, stock market liberalization. Thus the paper is to investigate the effects of the subsequent stock market liberalization on stock market integration in 4 ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore) and Korea from 1997 to 2007. The correlation between stock market liberalization and stock market integration are to be examined by analyzing the stock prices and returns within the region and in comparison with the world MSCI index. Event study method is to be used with windows of ± 12 months and $T-7 + T$. The results show that the subsequent stock market liberalization generally, gives minor positive effects to stock returns, except for one or two countries. The subsequent liberalization also integrates the markets short-run and long-run.

Keywords: ASEAN, event method, stock market integration, stock market liberalization.

FROM MICRO TO NANOSYSTEMS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF INFLUENCES ON INNOVATION TEAMS

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Abstract:

What influences microsystems (MEMS) and nanosystems (NEMS) innovation teams apart from technology complexity? Based on in-depth interviews with innovators, this research explores the key influences on innovation teams in the early phases of MEMS/NEMS. Projects are rare and may last from 5 to 10 years or more from idea to concept. As fundamental technology development in MEMS/NEMS is highly complex and interdisciplinary by involving expertise from different basic and engineering disciplines, R&D is rather a 'testing of ideas' with many uncertainties than a clearly structured process. The purpose of this study is to explore the innovation teams- environment and give specific insights for future management practices. The findings are grouped into three major areas: people, know-how and experience, and market. The results highlight the importance and differences of innovation teams- composition, transdisciplinary knowledge, project evaluation and management compared to the counterparts from new product development teams.

Keywords: Innovation teams, early phases, Microsystems, Nanosystems, technology developments.

A SURVEY ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND E COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG LOGISTICS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN JOHOR

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Abstract:

Logistics is part of the supply chain processes that plans, implements, and controls the efficient and effective forward and reverse flow and storage of goods, services, and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customer requirements. This research aims to investigate the current status and future direction of the use of Information Technology (IT) for logistics, focusing on Supply Chain Management (SCM) and E-Commerce adoption in Johor. Therefore, this research stresses on the type of technology being adopted, factors, benefits and barriers affecting the innovation in SCM and ECommerce technology adoption among Logistics Service Providers (LSP). A mailed questionnaire survey was conducted to collect data from 265 logistics companies in Johor. The research revealed that SCM technology adoption among LSP was higher as they had adopted SCM technology in various business processes while they perceived a high level of benefits from SCM adoption. Obviously, ECommerce technology adoption among LSP is relatively low.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Johor, Logistics Service Providers, Supply Chain Management.

THE IMPACT OF PRODUCT PACKAGE INFORMATION ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARD GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS

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Abstract:

Genetically modified (GM) technology in food production continued to generate controversies. Consumers were concerned with the GM foods about the healthy and environmental risks. While consumers- acceptance was a critical factor affecting how widely this technology be used. According to the research review, consumers- lack of information was one of the reasons to explain consumers- low acceptance toward GM foods. The objective for this study wanted to find out would informative product package affect consumers- behavior toward GM foods. An experiment was designed to investigate consumer behavior toward different product package information. The results indicated that the product package information influenced consumer product trust toward GM foods. Compared with the traceability production system information, the information about the GM rice was approved by authorized organizations could increase consumers product trust in GM foods. Consumers in Taiwan saw the information provided by authorized organizations more credible than other information.

Keywords: product package information, genetically modified food, consumer product trust, risk perception, benefit perception.

ECOLABELING AND GREEN CERTIFICATION FOR EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT – AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

Nowadays there is a growing environmental concern and the business communities have slowly started recognising environmental protection and sustainable utilization of natural resources into their marketing strategies. This paper discusses the various Ecolabeling and Certification Systems developed world over to regulate and introduce Fair Trade in Ornamental Fish Industry. Ecolabeling and green certification are considered as part of these strategies implemented partly out of compulsion from the National and International Regulatory Bodies and Environmental Movements. All the major markets of ornamental fishes like European Union, USA and Japan have started putting restrictions on the trade to impose ecolabeling as a non tariff barrier like the one imposed on seafood and aqua cultured products. A review was done on the available Ecolabeling and Green Certification Schemes available at local, national and international levels for fisheries including aquaculture and ornamental fish trade and to examine the success and constraints faced by these schemes during its implementation. The primary downside of certification is the multiplicity of ecolabels and cost incurred by applicants for certification, costs which may in turn be passed on to consumers. The studies reveal serious inadequacies in a number of ecolabels and cast doubt on their overall contribution to effective fisheries management and sustainability. The paper also discusses the initiative taken in India to develop guidelines for Green Certification of Fresh water ornamental fishes.

Keywords: Ecolabeling in fisheries, Fair trade, Green Certification, Sustainable Ornamental fish trade.

APPLICATION OF FEED-FORWARD NEURAL NETWORKS AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELS IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PREDICTION

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Abstract:

In this paper we present an autoregressive model with neural networks modeling and standard error backpropagation algorithm training optimization in order to predict the gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of four countries. Specifically we propose a kind of weighted regression, which can be used for econometric purposes, where the initial inputs are multiplied by the neural networks final optimum weights from input-hidden layer after the training process. The forecasts are compared with those of the ordinary autoregressive model and we conclude that the proposed regression-s forecasting results outperform significant those of autoregressive model in the out-of-sample period. The idea behind this approach is to propose a parametric regression with weighted variables in order to test for the statistical significance and the magnitude of the estimated autoregressive coefficients and simultaneously to estimate the forecasts.

Keywords: Autoregressive model, Error back-propagation Feed-Forward neural networks, , Gross Domestic Product

DETERMINING THE ONLINE PURCHASING LOYALTY FOR THAI HERBAL PRODUCTS

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Abstract:

The objective of this study is to identify the factors that influence the online purchasing loyalty for Thai herbal products. Survey research is used to gather data from Thai herb online merchants to assess factors that have impacts on enhancing loyalty. Data were collected from 300 online customers who had experience in online purchasing of Thai Herbal products. Prior experience consists of data from previous usage of online herbs, herb purchase and internet usage. E-Quality data consists of information quality, system quality, service quality and the product quality of Thai herbal products sold online. The results suggest that prior experience, Equality, attitude toward purchase and trust in online merchant have major impacts on loyalty. The good attitude and E-Quality of purchasing Thai herbal product online are the most significant determinants affecting loyalty.

Keywords: e-Commerce, Thai herb, E-Quality, satisfaction, loyalty.

A STUDY OF PANEL LOGIT MODEL AND ADAPTIVE NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM IN THE PREDICTION OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS PERIODS

E. Giovanis

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Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to present two different approaches of financial distress pre-warning models appropriate for risk supervisors, investors and policy makers. We examine a sample of the financial institutions and electronic companies of Taiwan Security Exchange (TSE) market from 2002 through 2008. We present a binary logistic regression with paned data analysis. With the pooled binary logistic regression we build a model including more variables in the regression than with random effects, while the in-sample and out-sample forecasting performance is higher in random effects estimation than in pooled regression. On the other hand we estimate an Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) with Gaussian and Generalized Bell (Gbell) functions and we find that ANFIS outperforms significant Logit regressions in both in-sample and out-of-sample periods, indicating that ANFIS is a more appropriate tool for financial risk managers and for the economic policy makers in central banks and national statistical services.

Keywords: ANFIS, Binary logistic regression, Financialdistress, Panel data

DURATION ANALYSIS OF NEW FIRMS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY

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Abstract:

This paper studies the duration or survival time of commercial banks active in the Moscovian three month Rouble deposits market, during the 1994-1997 period. The privatization process of the Russian commercial banking industry, after the 1988 banking reform, caused a massive entry of new banks followed by a period of high rates of exit. As a consequence, many firms went bankrupt without refunding their deposits. Therefore, both for the banks and for the banks-depositors, it is of interest to analyze which are the significant characteristics that motivate the exit or the closing of the bank. We propose a different methodology based on penalized weighted least squares which represents a very general, flexible and innovative approach for this type of analysis. The more relevant results are that smaller banks exit sooner, banks that enter the market in the last part of the study have shorter durations. As expected, the more experienced banks have a longer duration in the market. In addition, the mean survival time is lower for banks which offer extreme interest rates.

Keywords: Banking, censored, duration, Kaplan-Meier.

ENHANCING CUSTOMER LOYALTY TOWARDS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THAI MOBILE SERVICE PROVIDERS

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Abstract:

The aim of this research is to develop the understanding of corporate social responsibility (CSR) from consumers- perspective toward Thai mobile service providers. Based on the survey from 400 mobile customers, the result shows that four dimensions of CSR of Thai mobile service providers consist of economic, legal, ethical and philanthropic responsibility. These four CSR factors have positive impacts on enhancing customer satisfaction except one item of economic responsibility - profitability to shareholders. Ethical dimension has the strongest impact on customer satisfaction. Economic, legal, ethical, philanthropic responsibility and customer satisfaction have major impact on loyalty, whilst philanthropic component mostly affects loyalty.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, PriceFairness, Service Quality, Privacy Concern, CustomerSatisfaction, Customer Loyalty

THE SERVICE FAILURE AND RECOVERY IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

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Abstract:

It is important to retain customer satisfaction in information technology services. When a service failure occurs, companies need to take service recovery action to recover their customer satisfaction. Although companies cannot avoid all problems and complaints, they should try to make up. Therefore, service failure and service recovery have become an important and challenging issue for companies. In this paper, the literature and the problems in the information technology services were reviewed. An integrated model of profit driven for the service failure and service recovery was established in view of the benefit of customer and enterprise. Moreover, the interaction between service failure and service recovery strategy was studied, the result of which verified the matching principles of the service recovery strategy and the type of service failure. In addition, the relationship between the cost of service recovery and customer's cumulative value of service after recovery was analyzed with the model. The result attributes to managers in deciding on appropriate resource allocations for recovery strategies.

Keywords: service failure, service recovery, information technology services

OPERATIONAL RISK – SCENARIO ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

This paper focuses on operational risk measurement techniques and on economic capital estimation methods. A data sample of operational losses provided by an anonymous Central European bank is analyzed using several approaches. Loss Distribution Approach and scenario analysis method are considered. Custom plausible loss events defined in a particular scenario are merged with the original data sample and their impact on capital estimates and on the financial institution is evaluated. Two main questions are assessed – What is the most appropriate statistical method to measure and model operational loss data distribution? and What is the impact of hypothetical plausible events on the financial institution? The g&h distribution was evaluated to be the most suitable one for operational risk modeling. The method based on the combination of historical loss events modeling and scenario analysis provides reasonable capital estimates and allows for the measurement of the impact of extreme events on banking operations.

Keywords: operational risk, scenario analysis, economic capital, loss distribution approach, extreme value theory, stress testing

THE APPLICATION OF REAL OPTIONS TO CAPITAL BUDGETING

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Abstract:

Real options theory suggests that managerial flexibility embedded within irreversible investments can account for a significant value in project valuation. Although the argument has become the dominant focus of capital investment theory over decades, yet recent survey literature in capital budgeting indicates that corporate practitioners still do not explicitly apply real options in investment decisions. In this paper, we explore how real options decision criteria can be transformed into equivalent capital budgeting criteria under the consideration of uncertainty, assuming that underlying stochastic process follows a geometric Brownian motion (GBM), a mixed diffusion-jump (MX), or a mean-reverting process (MR). These equivalent valuation techniques can be readily decomposed into conventional investment rules and "option impacts", the latter of which describe the impacts on optimal investment rules with the option value considered. Based on numerical analysis and Monte Carlo simulation, three major findings are derived. First, it is shown that real options could be successfully integrated into the mindset of conventional capital budgeting. Second, the inclusion of option impacts tends to delay investment. It is indicated that the delay effect is the most significant under a GBM process and the least significant under a MR process. Third, it is optimal to adopt the new capital budgeting criteria in investment decision-making and adopting a suboptimal investment rule without considering real options could lead to a substantial loss in value.

Keywords: real options, capital budgeting, geometric Brownian motion, mixed diffusion-jump, mean-reverting process

ROLE OF INVESTMENT IN THE COURSE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract:

The present research was focused to investigate the role of investment in the course of economic growth with reference to Pakistan. The study analyzed the role of the public and private investment and impact of the political and macroeconomic uncertainty on economic growth of Pakistan by using the vector autoregressive approach (VAR). In long-run both public and private investment showed a positive impact on economic growth but the growth was largely driven by private investment as compared to public investment. Government consumption expenditure, economic uncertainty and political instability hampered the economic growth of Pakistan. In short-run the private investment positively influences the growth but there was negative and insignificant effect of the public investment and government consumption expenditure on the growth. There was a positive relationship found between economic uncertainty (proxy for inflation) and GDP in short run.

Keywords: Investment, Government Consumption, Growth, Co-integration, Pakistan.

A FRAMEWORK OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATION FOR EXAMINING THE UNCERTAINTY-INVESTMENT RELATIONSHIP

George Yungchih Wang

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Abstract:

This paper argues that increased uncertainty, in certain situations, may actually encourage investment. Since earlier studies mostly base their arguments on the assumption of geometric Brownian motion, the study extends the assumption to alternative stochastic processes, such as mixed diffusion-jump, mean-reverting process, and jump amplitude process. A general approach of Monte Carlo simulation is developed to derive optimal investment trigger for the situation that the closed-form solution could not be readily obtained under the assumption of alternative process. The main finding is that the overall effect of uncertainty on investment is interpreted by the probability of investing, and the relationship appears to be an invested U-shaped curve between uncertainty and investment. The implication is that uncertainty does not always discourage investment even under several sources of uncertainty. Furthermore, high-risk projects are not always dominated by low-risk projects because the high-risk projects may have a positive realization effect on encouraging investment.

Keywords: real options, geometric Brownian motion, mixeddiffusion-jump process, mean-reverting process, jump amplitudeprocess

THE EXCLUSION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS IN E-AUCTIONS – IS AN E-AUCTION REALLY AN AUCTION AT ALL?

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Abstract:

This paper considers the exclusion of consumer rights by the New Zealand Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 in e-auctions. The paper asserts that the absence of an individual auctioneer conducting each e-auction means that e-auctions may not be auctions at all. The paper also questions the justification for excluding consumer rights in e-auctions because the rationale for excluding consumer rights in traditional auctions does not fit with e-auctions due to the significant differences in the sale processes. The paper recommends reform by way of statutory amendment.

Keywords: auction, auctioneer, consumer rights, e-auction.

ANALYSIS OF TEAM MEMBERS' BEHAVIOR IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION BASED ON TRUST DIMENSION AND LEARNING

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Abstract:

Trust management and Reputation models are becoming integral part of Internet based applications such as CSCW, E-commerce and Grid Computing. Also the trust dimension is a significant social structure and key to social relations within a collaborative community. Collaborative Decision Making (CDM) is a difficult task in the context of distributed environment (information across different geographical locations) and multidisciplinary decisions are involved such as Virtual Organization (VO). To aid team decision making in VO, Decision Support System and social network analysis approaches are integrated. In such situations social learning helps an organization in terms of relationship, team formation, partner selection etc. In this paper we focus on trust learning. Trust learning is an important activity in terms of information exchange, negotiation, collaboration and trust assessment for cooperation among virtual team members. In this paper we have proposed a reinforcement learning which enhances the trust decision making capability of interacting agents during collaboration in problem solving activity. Trust computational model with learning that we present is adapted for best alternate selection of new project in the organization. We verify our model in a multi-agent simulation where the agents in the community learn to identify trustworthy members, inconsistent behavior and conflicting behavior of agents.

Keywords: Collaborative Decision making, Trust, Multi Agent System (MAS), Bayesian Network, Reinforcement Learning.

AUTOMATED CLASSIFICATION IMPROVEMENT OF ALCOHOLICS AND NON-ALCOHOLICS

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Abstract:

In this paper, several improvements are proposed to previous work of automated classification of alcoholics and nonalcoholics. In the previous paper, multiplayer-perceptron neural network classifying energy of gamma band Visual Evoked Potential (VEP) signals gave the best classification performance using 800 VEP signals from 10 alcoholics and 10 non-alcoholics. Here, the dataset is extended to include 3560 VEP signals from 102 subjects: 62 alcoholics and 40 non-alcoholics. Three modifications are introduced to improve the classification performance: i) increasing the gamma band spectral range by increasing the pass-band width of the used filter ii) the use of Multiple Signal Classification algorithm to obtain the power of the dominant frequency in gamma band VEP signals as features and iii) the use of the simple but effective knearest neighbour classifier. To validate that these two modifications do give improved performance, a 10-fold cross validation classification (CVC) scheme is used. Repeat experiments of the previously used methodology for the extended dataset are performed here and improvement from 94.49% to 98.71% in maximum averaged CVC accuracy is obtained using the modifications. This latest results show that VEP based classification of alcoholics is worth exploring further for system development.

Keywords: Alcoholic, Multilayer-perceptron, Nearest neighbour, Gamma band, MUSIC, Visual evoked potential.

RHETORICAL COMMUNICATION IN THE COGSCI DISCOURSE COMMUNITY: THE COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCES (2004) IN THE CONTEXT OF SCIENTIFIC DISSEMINATION

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Abstract:

In recent years linguistic research has turned increasing attention to covert/overt strategies to modulate authorial stance and positioning in scientific texts, and to the recipients' response. This study discussed some theoretical implications of the use of rhetoric in scientific communication and analysed qualitative data from the authoritative *The Cognitive Neurosciences III* (2004) volume. Its genre-identity, status and readability were considered, in the social interactive context of contemporary disciplinary discourses – in their polyphony of traditional and new, emerging genres. Evidence was given of the ways its famous authors negotiate and shape knowledge and research results – explicitly appraising team work and promoting faith in the fast-paced progress of Cognitive Neuroscience, also through experiential metaphors – by presenting a set of examples, ordered according to their dominant rhetorical quality.

Keywords: Appraisal, disciplinary discourses, experiential metaphors, genre, identity, knowledge, readability, rhetoric, strategies, theoretical implications.

REASONING AND BEHAVIOR IN ADULTHOOD

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Abstract:

This study aimed at assessing whether and to what extent moral judgment and behaviour were: 1. situation-dependent; 2. selectively dependent on cognitive and affective components; 3. influenced by gender and age; 4. reciprocally congruent. In order to achieve these aims, four different types of moral dilemmas were construed and five types of thinking were presented for each of them – representing five possible ways to evaluate the situation. The judgment criteria included selfishness, altruism, sense of justice, and the conflict between selfishness and the two moral issues. The participants were 250 unpaid volunteers (50% male; 50% female) belonging to two age-groups: young people and adults. The study entailed a 2 (gender) x 2 (age-group) x 5 (type of thinking) x 4 (situation) mixed design: the first two variables were betweensubjects, the others were within-subjects. Results have shown that: 1. moral judgment and behaviour are at least partially affected by the type of situations and by interpersonal variables such as gender and age; 2. moral reasoning depends in a similar manner on cognitive and affective factors; 3. there is not a gender polarity between the ethic of justice and the ethic of cure/ altruism; 4. moral reasoning and behavior are perceived as reciprocally congruent even though their congruence decreases with a more objective assessment. Such results were discussed in the light of contrasting theories on morality.

Keywords: Contextual-pragmatic approach to morality, ethic of care, ethic of justice, Kohlbergian approach, moral behaviour, moral reasoning.

A MODEL FOR COGNITIVE CLASSIFICATION OF FREQUENCY SIGNALS

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Abstract:

This article presents the development of a neural network cognitive model for the classification and detection of different frequency signals. The basic structure of the implemented neural network was inspired on the perception process that humans generally make in order to visually distinguish between high and low frequency signals. It is based on the dynamic neural network concept, with delays. A special two-layer feedforward neural net structure was successfully implemented, trained and validated, to achieve minimum target error. Training confirmed that this neural net structure descends and converges to a human perception classification solution, even when far away from the target.

Keywords: Neural Networks, Signal Classification, Adaptative Filters, Cognitive Neuroscience

EFFECTS OF PROBABILITY AND INSTRUCTION IN SYLLOGISTIC CONDITIONAL REASONING

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Abstract:

The main aim of this study was to examine whether people understand indicative conditionals on the basis of syntactic factors or on the basis of subjective conditional probability. The second aim was to investigate whether the conditional probability of q given p depends on the antecedent and consequent sizes or derives from inductive processes leading to establish a link of plausible cooccurrence between events semantically or experientially associated. These competing hypotheses have been tested through a $3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ mixed design involving the manipulation of four variables: type of instructions ("Consider the following statement to be true", "Read the following statement" and condition with no conditional statement); antecedent size (high/low); consequent size (high/low); statement probability (high/low). The first variable was between-subjects, the others were within-subjects. The inferences investigated were Modus Ponens and Modus Tollens. Ninety undergraduates of the Second University of Naples, without any prior knowledge of logic or conditional reasoning, participated in this study. Results suggest that people understand conditionals in a syntactic way rather than in a probabilistic way, even though the perception of the conditional probability of q given p is at least partially involved in the conditionals- comprehension. They also showed that, in presence of a conditional syllogism, inferences are not affected by the antecedent or consequent sizes. From a theoretical point of view these findings suggest that it would be inappropriate to abandon the idea that conditionals are naturally understood in a syntactic way for the idea that they are understood in a probabilistic way.

Keywords: Conditionals, conditional probability, conditional syllogism, inferential task.

INVESTIGATION INTO KANJI CHARACTER DISCRIMINATION PROCESS FROM EEG SIGNALS

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Abstract:

The frontal area in the brain is known to be involved in behavioral judgement. Because a Kanji character can be discriminated visually and linguistically from other characters, in Kanji character discrimination, we hypothesized that frontal event-related potential (ERP) waveforms reflect two discrimination processes in separate time periods: one based on visual analysis and the other based on lexical access. To examine this hypothesis, we recorded ERPs while performing a Kanji lexical decision task. In this task, either a known Kanji character, an unknown Kanji character or a symbol was presented and the subject had to report if the presented character was a known Kanji character for the subject or not. The same response was required for unknown Kanji trials and symbol trials. As a preprocessing of signals, we examined the performance of a method using independent component analysis for artifact rejection and found it was effective. Therefore we used it. In the ERP results, there were two time periods in which the frontal ERP waveforms were significantly different between the unknown Kanji trials and the symbol trials: around 170ms and around 300ms after stimulus onset. This result supported our hypothesis. In addition, the result suggests that Kanji character lexical access may be fully completed by around 260ms after stimulus onset.

Keywords: Character discrimination, Event-related Potential, IndependentComponent Analysis, Kanji, Lexical access.

TEACHING OF INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS IN THE HEALTH, SOCIAL, AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES – REFORM-ORIENTED HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

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Abstract:

There is widespread emphasis on reform in the teaching of introductory statistics at the college level. Underpinning this reform is a consensus among educators and practitioners that traditional curricular materials and pedagogical strategies have not been effective in promoting statistical literacy, a competency that is becoming increasingly necessary for effective decision-making and evidence-based practice. This paper explains the historical context of, and rationale for reform-oriented teaching of introductory statistics (at the college level) in the health, social and behavioral sciences (evidence-based disciplines). A firm understanding and appreciation of the basis for change in pedagogical approach is important, in order to facilitate commitment to reform, consensus building on appropriate strategies, and adoption and maintenance of best practices. In essence, reform-oriented pedagogy, in this context, is a function of the interaction among content, pedagogy, technology, and assessment. The challenge is to create an appropriate balance among these domains.

Keywords: Reform-oriented, reform, introductory statistics, health, behavioral sciences, evidence-based, psychology, teaching, learning.

THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF OPEN LEARNING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION IN MALAWI

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Abstract:

Open and distance learning is a fairly new concept in Malawi. The major public provider, the Malawi College of Distance Education, rolled out its activities only about 40 years ago. Over the years, the demand for distance education has tremendously increased. The present government has displayed positive political will to uplift ODL as outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy as well as the National Education Sector Plan. A growing national interest in education coupled with political stability and a booming ICT industry also raise hope for success. However, a fragile economy with a GNI per capita of -US\$ 200 over the last decade, poor public funding, erratic power supply and lack of expertise put strain on efforts towards the promotion of ODL initiatives. Despite the challenges, the nation appears determined to go flat out and explore all possible avenues that could revolutionise education access and equity through ODL.

Keywords: challenges, distance education, Malawi, openlearning, prospects.

BETWEEN POLICY OPTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS: MEASURING THE SUSTAINABLE IMPACTS ON DISTANCE LEARNING

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Abstract:

This paper examines the interplay of policy options and cost-effective technology in providing sustainable distance education. A case study has been conducted among the learners and teachers. The emergence of learning technologies through CD, internet, and mobile is increasingly adopted by distance institutes for quick delivery and cost-effective factors. Their sustainability is conditioned by the structure of learners and well as the teaching community. The structure of learners in terms of rural and urban background revealed similarity in adoption and utilization of mobile learning. In other words, the technology transcended the rural-urban dichotomy. The teaching community was divided into two groups on policy issues. This study revealed both cost-effective as well as sustainability impacts on different learners groups divided by rural and urban location.

Keywords: Distance Education, Mobile Learning, Policy, Technology

ACADEMIC STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF THE VALUE OF THE ELEMENTS OF AN ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract:

Based on 276 responses from academic staff in an evaluation of an online learning environment (OLE), this paper identifies those elements of the OLE that were most used and valued by staff, those elements of the OLE that staff most wanted to see improved, and those factors that most contributed to staff perceptions that the use of the OLE enhanced their teaching. The most used and valued elements were core functions, including accessing unit information, accessing lecture/tutorial/lab notes, and reading online discussions. The elements identified as most needing attention related to online assessment: submitting assignments, managing assessment items, and receiving feedback on assignments. Staff felt that using the OLE enhanced their teaching when they were satisfied that their students were able to access and use their learning materials, and when they were satisfied with the professional development they received and were confident with their ability to teach with the OLE.

Keywords: Academic staff, Distance education, Evaluation, Online learning environment.

USING THE STUDENTS-AS-CUSTOMERS CONCEPT IN TECHNOLOGY DISCIPLINES: STUDENTS- PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract:

Educational institutions increasingly adopt the students-as-customers concept to satisfy their students. Understanding students- perspectives on the use of this business concept in educational institutions is necessary for the institutions to effectively align these perspectives with their management practice. The study investigates whether students in technology and business disciplines have significantly different attitudes toward using the students-as-customers concept in educational institutions and explores the impact of treating students as customers in technology disciplines under students- perspectives. The results from quantitative and qualitative data analyses show that technology students, in contrast to business students, fairly disagree with educational institutions to treat students as customers. Treating students as customers in technology disciplines will have a negative influence on teaching performance, instructor-student relationships and educational institutions- aim, but a positive influence on service quality in educational institutions. The paper discusses the findings and concludes with implications and limitations of the study.

Keywords: Education, information technology, students-ascustomers, technology disciplines.

USING WEBLOG TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING – AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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Abstract:

Weblog is an Internet tool that is believed to possess great potential to facilitate learning in education. This study wants to know if weblog can be used to promote students- critical thinking. It used a group of secondary two students from a Singapore school to write weblogs as a means of substitution for their traditional handwritten assignments. The topics for the weblogging are taken from History syllabus but modified to suit the purpose of this study. Weblogs from the students were collected and analysed using a known coding system for measuring critical thinking. Results show that the topic for blogging is crucial in determining the types of critical thinking employed by the students. Students are seen to display critical thinking traits in the areas of information sourcing, linking information to arguments and viewpoints justification. Students- criticalness is more profound when the information for writing a topic is readily available. Otherwise, they tend to be less critical and subjective. The study also found that students lack the ability to source for external information suggesting that students may need to be taught information literacy in order to widen their use of critical thinking skills.

Keywords: Affordance, blog, critical thinking, perception, weblog.

THE EXPERIENCES OF SOUTH-AFRICAN HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS IN A FAB LAB ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract:

This paper reports on an effort to address the issue of inequality in girls- and women-s access to science, engineering and technology (SET) education and careers through raising awareness on SET among secondary school girls in South Africa. Girls participated in hands-on high-tech rapid prototyping environment of a fabrication laboratory that was aimed at stimulating creativity and innovation as part of a Fab Kids initiative. The Fab Kids intervention is about creating a SET pipeline as part of the Young Engineers and Scientists of Africa Initiative. The methodology was based on a real world situation and a hands-on approach. In the process, participants acquired a number of skills including computer-aided design, research skills, communication skills, teamwork skills, technical drawing skills, writing skills and problem-solving skills. Exposure to technology enhanced the girls- confidence in being able to handle technology-related tasks.

Keywords: Girls, design engineering, gender, science, women.

EXPLORING SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING AMONG CHILDREN

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Abstract:

Self-directed learning (SDL) was developed initially for adult learning. Guglielmino constructed a scale to measure SDL. Recent researchers have applied this concept to children. Although there are sufficient theoretical evidences to present the possibility of applying this concept to children, empirical evidences were not provided. This study aimed to examine the quality of SDL and construct a scale to measure SDL among young children. A modified scale of Guglielmino-s scale was constructed and piloted with 183 subjects of age 9. Findings suggest that the qualities of SDL in young ages are apparently congruent with that of adults.

Keywords: SDLR, Self-Directed Learning, Young Children.

THE STATE, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE PRACTICES: PROSPECTS OF CHANGE

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Abstract:

In policy discourse of 1990s, more inclusive spaces have been constructed for realizing full and meaningful participation of common people in education. These participatory spaces provide an alternative possibility for universalizing elementary education against the backdrop of a history of entrenched forms of social and economical exclusion; inequitable education provisions; and shrinking role of the state in today-s neo-liberal times. Drawing on case-studies of bottom-up approaches to school governance, the study examines an array of innovative ways through which poor people gained a sense of identity and agency by evolving indigenous solutions to issues regarding schooling of their children. In the process, state-s institutions and practices became more accountable and responsive to educational concerns of the marginalized people. The deliberative participation emerged as an active way of experiencing deeper forms of empowerment and democracy than its passive realization as mere bearers of citizen rights.

Keywords: Deliberative Forum, Inclusive Spaces, Participatory Governance, People's Agency

DOĞU TÜRKİSTAN VE ÇİN'İN KUŞAK-YOL SORUNSAĞI

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ÖZET

Dünyanın en büyük ikinci ekonomik gücüne sahip ve totaliter bir rejimle yönetilen Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti topraklarının yaklaşık 5/1'ini oluşturan, doğal zenginliklerinin yanı sıra stratejik bir bölgede olan Doğu Türkistan bölgesini tam olarak kontrol altında tutmak ve kendi adına yönetilebilir bir şekilde dönüştürmek istemektedir. Bu amaçla Doğu Türkistan'da yaşayan aslen Türk olan Uygur, Kazak ve Özbek gibi bölgenin asıl unsurlarını siyasi ve kültürel asimilasyona tabi tutarak yeni ulus (Marksizm, Mao Zedong düşüncesi, Yeryüzünü Benzeştirme düşüncesi, Konfüçyüsçülük vb.) kimliği oluşturmaktadır. Bunları sistematik olarak uygularken birbirinden farklı ama birbirinin tamamlayıcısı durumundaki enstrümanlarını ekonomik, askeri, polisiye ve teknolojik tüm imkanlarını kullanmaktadır. Çin yönetiminin Doğu Türkistan'da soykırıma varan uygulamalarına Doğu Türkistanlıların, Çin halkının ve dünya kamuoyunun dikkatlerinden saklamak için dezenformasyona başvurmaktadır. Dezenformasyona araç olarak dünya kamuoyundan destek almaya matuf terörizm, aşırıçılık, eğitimin yükseltilmesi gibi terimleri kullanmaktadır. Bunlara örnek olarak “Ortak Çin Ulusu Bilincini Yükseltmek”, “Terörizme ve Aşırıçığa Karşı Mücadele etmek”, “Yeniden Eğitim” ve “Çin Kültürüyle Beslemek” verilebilir. Bu çalışmada Çin hükümetinin son yıllarda oldukça önem verdiği küresel ölçekte önemli dünyanın en büyük, en önemli ticaret projelerinin başında yer alan ve içinde bulunduğumuz yüzyılın en büyük girişimi olarak gösterilen, küresel ekonominin ve siyasetin geleceğini baştan sona değiştirme potansiyeli bulunan, “Bir Kuşak, Bir Yol” projesinin de bölgeden geçmesi nedeniyle Çin yönetiminin bölgeye yönelik politikaları araştırılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Çin, Doğu Türkistan, Bir Kuşak Bir yol Projesi.

ÇEVRENİN REALİZMİ YA DA REALİZMİN ÇEVRESİ: “DİĞER DEVLETLER”İN ULUSLARARASI SİYASET DAVRANIŞLARI ÜZERİNE

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ÖZET

Uluslararası İlişkiler disiplininin başat teorilerinden olan Realizm, güç, beka, ulusal çıkar ve güç dengesi gibi ana hassasiyet ve kavramlar etrafında şekillendi. Soğuk Savaş'ta olgunlaşan bir disiplin olan Uluslararası İlişkiler de bilhassa iki kutuplu dünya sistemindeki sert güce dayalı rekabeti anlamaya geniş yer ayırdı. Bu süreçte Realizm, büyük ve/ya süper güçlerin davranışlarını açıklayan bir büyük teori oldu ve Küresel Güney, zayıf, küçük ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerin davranışları da büyük ve/ya süper güçlere kıyasla açıklandı. Bu çalışma, esas olarak 1990'larda ortaya çıkarak popülerlik kazanmış Üçüncü Dünya Güvenliği, madun realizmi ve çevresel realizm kavramlarını ele almaktadır. Bu yaklaşımların mahiyetini, teorik ve tarihsel bağlamlarıyla bir arada değerlendirme iddiasındadır. Güvensizlik ikilemi, her yerde dengeleme ve iç tehdit ittifakı gibi farklı “akraba kavramlar” ile Batılı/Kuzeyli/gelişmiş/büyük devletler dışındaki “diğer devletler”in davranışlarına dair oluşturulan kavramsal portfolyo ele alınmıştır. Yaklaşımların Realist teori içerisinde ne ifade ettiği, teorinin hangi eksikliklerini tamamlamaya çalıştığı ve bu yaklaşımların yirmi birinci yüzyılın getirdiği yeni koşul, risk ve fırsatlarda nasıl yeniden yorumlanabileceği tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası İlişkiler, Realizm, madun realizmi, çevresel realizm, üçüncü dünya güvenliği.

THE REALISM OF THE PERIPHERY OR THE PERIPHERY OF REALISM: ON THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL BEHAVIOR OF "OTHER STATES"

ABSTRACT

Realism, one of the dominant theories of the discipline of International Relations, was shaped around key sensitivities and concepts such as power, survival, national interest and balance of power. As a discipline that flourished during the Cold War, IR devoted a great deal of space to understanding the competition based on hard power, especially in the bipolar world system. In the process, Realism became the grand theory explaining the behavior of the great and/or superpowers, and the behavior of the Global South, weak, small and developing countries was also explained in comparison to the great and/or superpowers. This paper discusses the concepts of Third World Security, subaltern realism and environmental realism, which emerged and gained popularity mainly in the 1990s. It claims to assess the nature of these approaches together with their theoretical and historical contexts. Different "related concepts"

such as the insecurity dilemma, omnibalancing and the insider threat alliance, as well as the conceptual portfolio of the behavior of "other states" other than the Western/Northern/developed/powerful states are discussed. It is discussed what these approaches mean within Realist theory, what shortcomings the theory tries to complement and how these approaches can be reinterpreted in the new conditions, risks and opportunities of the twenty-first century.

Keywords: International Relations, Realism, subaltern realism, peripheral realism, third world security.

BIOSECURITY THREATS AND MEASURES IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Biological threats refer to problems posed by bacteria, viruses or toxins to human and animal health, as well as to the natural environment. Some of these threats occur naturally without any intent, such as epidemics or the accidental release of biological material into the environment. Others are caused by human misuse of pathogens or toxins to cause harm. The design of biological weapons, bio-attacks and bioterrorism are threats that result from a deliberate act. This also include the theft, misuse or release of biological material into the environment. Security measures taken against these threats on a personal or organizational level fall within the scope of biosecurity. Biosecurity measures also have a significant impact on international security and stability.

This study aims to examine the role and importance of biosecurity measures in international security studies. The study is important in terms of addressing biosecurity measures from an international security perspective. In order to examine the internationalized nature of biosecurity measures through official documents, document analysis method was preferred in the study. In addition to this, the research questions sought to be answered in the study are as follows: What are the biosecurity measures operationalized to prevent biological threats? What are the security problems caused by threats within the scope of biosecurity? What is the place and importance of biosecurity measures in the understanding of international security? Within the framework of these research questions, the main argument of the study is formulated as follows: Biosecurity measures are increasingly gaining importance and priority in ensuring international security. In this context, the study will first discuss "Biosecurity" as a concept and approach. Then, biological threats within the scope of biosecurity will be detailed. In the last section, the reflections of biosecurity measures on international security will be analyzed.

Keywords: Biosecurity, Security, International Security, Biological Threats.

ULUSLARARASI GÜVENLİK KAPSAMINDA BİYOEMNİYET TEHDİTLERİ VE ÖNLEMLERİ

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ÖZET

Biyolojik tehditler bakterilerin, virüslerin veya toksinlerin insan ve hayvan sağlığının yanı sıra doğal çevrenin üzerinde oluşturduğu sorunları ifade etmektedir. Bu tehditlerden bazıları salgın hastalıklar ya da biyolojik materyalin çevreye kazara salınması gibi herhangi bir kasıt olmaksızın doğal yollarla meydana gelmektedir. Bazıları ise zarar vermek amacıyla patojenlerin veya toksinlerin insanlar tarafından kötüye kullanılmasıyla oluşmaktadır. Biyolojik silahların tasarlanması, biyosaldırılar ve biyoterör faaliyetleri kasıtlı yapılan bir eylem sonucunda ortaya çıkan tehditlerdir. Ayrıca biyolojik materyalin çalınması, amacı dışında kullanılması veya çevreye salınması da bu duruma örnektir. Bu tehditlere karşı kişisel veya kurumsal düzeyde alınan güvenlik önlemleri biyoemniyet kapsamındadır. Biyoemniyet önlemlerinin uluslararası güvenlik ve istikrar üzerinde de belirgin etkileri bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, biyoemniyet önlemlerinin uluslararası güvenlik çalışmalarındaki rolünün ve öneminin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma, biyoemniyet önlemlerini uluslararası güvenlik perspektifinden ele alması bakımından önemlidir. Biyoemniyet önlemlerinin uluslararasılaşan niteliğinin resmî belgelerle incelenmesi için çalışmada doküman analizi yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra çalışmada cevabı aranan araştırma soruları şu şekildedir: Biyolojik tehditlerin önlenmesinde işlerlik kazandırılan biyoemniyet önlemleri nelerdir? Biyoemniyet kapsamındaki tehditlerin yol açtığı güvenlik sorunları nelerdir? Uluslararası güvenlik anlayışında biyoemniyet önlemlerinin yeri ve önemi nedir? Söz konusu araştırma soruları çerçevesinde çalışmanın ana argümanı şu şekilde formüle edilmiştir: Biyoemniyet tedbirleri uluslararası güvenliğin sağlanmasında giderek önem ve öncelik kazanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmada öncelikle bir kavram ve yaklaşım olarak "Biyoemniyet" ele alınacaktır. Ardından biyoemniyet kapsamındaki biyolojik tehditler detaylandırılacaktır. Son bölümde ise biyoemniyet önlemlerinin uluslararası güvenliğe yansımaları irdelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoemniyet, Güvenlik, Uluslararası Güvenlik, Biyolojik Tehditler.

TÜRKİYE'DE YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ VE EKOLOJİK AYAK İZİ ARASINDAKİ UZUN DÖNEM İLİŞKİSİ

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ÖZET

Dünya enerji tüketimi her geçen gün artmaktadır. Enerji tüketimi aynı zamanda ülkelerin gelişmişlik seviyesini de göstermektedir. Ülkelerin enerji ihtiyacını karşılamasında fosil yakıtlar tercih edilmektedir. Ancak bu fosil yakıtların çevre ve insan sağlığı üzerinde olumsuz etkiler oluşturmaktadır. Bu durum çevre sorunlarını beraberinde getirerek, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına olan eğilim artış göstermektedir. Uzun yıllardır devam eden ekolojik çevre sorunlarını baz alan bu çalışmada, Türkiye'de 1980-2020 dönemine ait veriler kullanılarak yenilenebilir enerji ve ekolojik ayak izi arasındaki uzun dönem ilişkisi incelenmiştir. Açıklayıcı değişken olarak yenilenemeyen enerji tüketimi ve beşeri sermaye değişkenleri kullanılmıştır. Modelde ilk olarak değişkenlerin durağanlık analizi ADF ve PP birim kök testleriyle incelenmiş ve değişkenlerin birinci farkta durağan oldukları tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca değişkenlerin uzun dönemde eşbütünlük olup olmadığını ARDL sınır testi ile sınanmıştır. Bulgulara göre değişkenler uzun dönemde eşbütünlük olduğu yani birlikte hareket ettiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekolojik Ayak İzi, Yenilenebilir Enerji Tüketimi, Beşeri Sermaye, Kentleşme

ABSTRACT

The World energy consumption is increasing day by day. Energy consumption also shows the level of development of countries. Fossil fuels are preferred in meeting the energy needs of countries. However, these fossil fuels have negative effects on the environment and human health. This situation brings environmental problems with it, and the trend towards renewable energy sources is increasing. In this study, based on the long-standing ecological environmental

problems, the long-term relationship between renewable energy and the ecological footprint was examined using data from the period 1980-2020 Dec in Turkey. Non-renewable energy consumption and human capital variables were used as explanatory variables. In the model, the stability analysis of the variables was first examined by ADF and PP unit root tests and it was determined that the variables were stationary at the first difference. In addition, whether the variables were cointegrated in the long term was tested by the ARDL limit test. According to the findings, it has been concluded that the variables are cointegrated in the long term, that is, they act together.

Key words: Ecological Footprint, Renewable Energy Consumption, Human Capital, Urbanization

OYUN TEORİSİ VE NASH DENGESİ

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ÖZET

Bireyler, devletler ve kurumlar arasındaki çatışmaları, anlaşmaları ve iş birliğini matematiksel ve mantıksal açıdan ortaya koyan Oyun Teorisi, karşılıklı bağımlılığın mevcut olduğu asimetrik bir disiplindir. Oligopol rekabet piyasasını açıklamaya çalışan iktisatçılar bu teoriyi sürekli olarak geliştirmiştir. 1940 ve 1950 yıllarında oyun teorisinin en çok tartışıldığı yıllar olmuştur. Bu dönemde iktisatçıların ve matematikçilerin üstünde çok çalıştığı ve yaptıkları katkılar ile tutarlı bir sistematığe oturtulmuş bir yaklaşımdır. Bu önemli katkıları sağlayan ünlü matematikçi John F. Nash, diferansiyel denklemlerin incelenmesinde bulunmuştur. Bazı araştırmalar doğrultusunda “Nash Dengesi” formülünün sosyal bilimlere ve iktisat bilimine önemli katkılar sağlayarak iktisat biliminin vazgeçilmez bir parçası olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oyun of Teorisi, Oligopol Piyasa, Nash Dengesi.

ABSTRACT

Game Theory is an asymmetric discipline in which interdependence is present, and it presents the conflicts, agreements and cooperation between individuals, states and institutions in mathematical and logical terms. Economists trying to explain the oligopoly competition market have continuously developed this theory. The 1940s and 1950s were the years when game theory was discussed the most. In this period, it is an approach that economists and mathematicians have worked on a lot and has been put into a consistent systematisation with their contributions. The famous mathematician John F. Nash, who made these important contributions, was involved in the analysis of differential equations. In line with some researches, the "Nash Equilibrium" formula has become an indispensable part of economics by making important contributions to social sciences and economics.

Keywords: Game Theory, Oligopoly Market, Nash Equilibrium.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TEACHING SPEAKING SKILLS IN EFL CLASSROOMS

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to identify the problems faced by EFL learners in learning English speaking skills and how to overcome these problems. In this paper, the researcher discusses the most common psychological problems that are often faced by English learners when learning English speaking skills namely; the lack of motivation, worrying of making mistakes, and the lack of confidence. The researcher also suggests some solutions, according to previous research, that could be used to overcome these difficulties such as; focusing more on allocating time for speaking, giving rewards to motivate students, using different activities to improve speaking skills, and more strategies discussed in this paper.

Keywords : EFL Learners, English Speaking Skills, Psychological Problems.

WHERE DOES EDUCATION INTERSECT WITH EMIGRATION: ALBANIAN UNIVERSITY YOUTH STUDY CASE

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ABSTRACT

In the rhetoric of Albanian political and mediatic speech nowadays, current emigration flows of high-skill workers, are defined as the youth cultural productivity, a new trend of youth desire to change lifestyles. In Albania, the 'cultural productivity' and the desire of university youth to emigrate, is as personal as a social choice, because of the multi-dimensions of the social, cultural, political, and economic current situation state situation. University youth get international skills and knowledge and specialise in universities with internationalised scope there in Albania, and are prepared for the global market. In case the home country could not offer better opportunities, to get better working conditions, a more successful career, a satisfactory salary, health insurance, better health services, a secure retirement in the future and current better conditions of life, university-educated youth decide to emigrate. In this context, international 'brain' movements have gained momentum in recent years and are reflected in Albania in the last few years.

To get a deep understanding, the research is based on an analysis of two main pillars of the intersection of education and emigration, by measurement of the opinions of youth. Firstly, it is about the tendency to emigrate, the education in university that prepares them as highly skilled workers for global trades (due to curricula and internationalisation policies). Secondly, university youth (bachelor and master programs), as a potential dynamic group to emigrate as high-skill workers and form the drain of this workforce in the national labour market. The research study hypothesis is about university education's effect on powering the attention to emigrate, by the internationalization of the skills and academic knowledge gained during the education process in universities strengthens the—decision-making to emigrate. The methodology of study is based on the national-level research, of university youth in Albania, to understand the intersection of education as the push factor of emigration.

Keywords: *Education; Emigration; Albania; University Youth*

SOSYAL HİZMET KONUSUNDA HAZIRLANMAKTA OLAN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOGRAFİK İNCEMESİ

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ÖZET

Sosyal hizmet konulu tezlerin mevcut görünümünü ortaya koymayı amaçlayan bu çalışmada üniversitelerde Sosyal Hizmet Anabilim Dalı'nda hazırlanmakta olan lisansüstü tezler bibliyografik olarak incelenmiştir. Araştırma kapsamına 2023 yılına kadar Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu Tez Merkezi sistemine hazırlanmakta olduğu bilgisi girilmiş tez bilgileri dahil edilmiştir. Buna göre Yükseköğretim Kurumu Tez Merkezi'nin Web sayfasında Sosyal Hizmet Anabilim Dalı'nda konu, yazar ve tez adı bilgisi verilmiş 150 teze ulaşılmıştır. Tezlerin 47'si Doktora, 103'ü Yüksek Lisans tezidir. Hazırlanmakta olan en eski tarihli tez 2007 yılına aittir. 2015 ve 2016 yıllarında hazırlanmaya başlanan 2 tez dışında 2021 ve 2022 yıllarında hazırlanmaya başlamış 7'şer tez yer alırken 133 tezin 2023 yılında hazırlanmaya başladığı anlaşılmaktadır. Biri doktora biri de yüksek lisans olmak üzere İngilizce hazırlanan tezler dışında yabancı dilde hazırlanan tez bulunmamaktadır. En fazla tezin hazırlanmakta olduğu üniversiteler Hacettepe Üniversitesi (42 tez) ve İstanbul Sebahattin Zaim Üniversitesi (12 tez)'dir. En fazla doktora tezi ise Hacettepe Üniversitesi (18 Tez) ve Selçuk Üniversitesi (8 tez)'nde hazırlanmaktadır. Sosyal hizmet konulu tezlerin Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Ankara Üniversitesi, Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Üsküdar Üniversitesi, Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Yalova Üniversitesi gibi farklı üniversitelerde hazırlanmakta olduğu görülmektedir. Tezlerin aile, kadın, gençlik, yaşlılık gibi alanlarda yoğunlaştığı anlaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Sosyal Hizmet, Sosyal Hizmet Alanları, Lisansüstü Tezler, Bibliyografik İnceleme.

**YABANCI UYRUKLU AKRANLARIYLA EĞİTİM ALAN VE ALMAYAN
ÇOCUKLARIN DİL GELİŞİMİ İLE YARATICI DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİ
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND CREATIVE
THINKING SKILLS OF CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT FOREIGN PEERS**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between language development and creative thinking skills of preschool children who receive and do not receive education with foreign peers. The study group of the research consisted of 101 (F: 52; M: 49) five and six years old children attending kindergarten. "General Information Form", "Torrance Creative Thinking Test (TTCT)" and "Preschool Language Scale 5 (PLS-5)" are used as data collection tools. Since the data is not normally distributed, Spearman's rho test is used. The correlation values are categorized as low (0-0.29), medium (0.30-0.69) and high (0.70-1).

As a result of the study, a moderate positive correlation is found between the receptive language, expressive language, and total language scores of the PLS-5 sub-dimensions and the creative forces list and creative thinking skills total figural score of the TTCT sub-dimensions of the children receiving education with foreign peers ($p<.05$; $r=0.379$). In children who did not receive education with foreign peers, a positive, moderate relationship is found between receptive language, expressive language, total language score and fluency, enrichment, creative forces and creative thinking skills total score ($p<.05$; $r=0,547$).

Keywords: Preschool, foreign national, language development, creative thinking skill

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, yabancı uyruklu akranlarıyla eğitim alan ve almayan anasınıfına devam eden çocukların dil gelişimi ve yaratıcı düşünme becerileri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu anasınıfına devam eden 5-6 yaş toplam 101(K:52; E:49) çocuk oluşturmuştur. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak "Genel Bilgi Formu", "Torrance Yaratıcı Düşünme Testi (TYDT)" ve "Okul Öncesi Dil Ölçeği-5 (Preschool Language Scale 5, (PLS-5))" kullanılmıştır. Veriler normal dağılım göstermediği için Spearman's rho testi kullanılmıştır.

Bu çalışma, ilk yazarın yüksek lisans tezinden üretilmiştir.

Korelasyon değerlerinin sınıflandırılması düşük (0-0,29), orta (0,30-0,69) ve yüksek (0,70-1) değerleri ile yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda yabancı uyruklu akranlarıyla eğitim alan çocukların PLS-5 alt boyutlarından olan alıcı dil, ifade edici dil, toplam dil puanıyla; TYDT'nin alt boyutlarından yaratıcı kuvvetler listesi ve yaratıcı düşünme becerileri toplam şekilsel puan arasında pozitif yönlü orta düzey bir ilişki çıkmıştır ($p<,05$; $r=0,379$). Yabancı uyruklu akranlarıyla eğitim almayan çocukların ise alıcı dil, ifade edici dil, toplam dil puanı ile akıcılık, zenginleştirme, yaratıcı kuvvetler ve yaratıcı düşünme becerileri toplam puan arasında pozitif yönlü orta düzeyde bir ilişki bulunmuştur ($p<,05$; $r=0,547$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul öncesi, yabancı uyruklu, dil gelişimi, yaratıcı düşünme becerisi

POSSIBILITIES, HAZARDS, AND MORAL CONSIDERATIONS IN SOCIAL MEDIA AND COUNSELING

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Abstract:

The purpose of this article is to briefly review the opportunities that social media present to counselors and psychologists. Particular attention was given to understanding some of the more important common risks inherent in social media and the potential ethical dilemmas which may arise for counselors and psychologists who embrace them in their practice. Key considerations of issues pertinent to an online presence such as multiple relationships, visibility and privacy, maintaining ethical principles and professional boundaries are being discussed.

Keywords : Social Media, Risk, Ethical Consideration

META-ANALYSIS OF MATERNAL SMOKING AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH CHILDHOOD OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

Martina Kanciruk, Jac W. Andrews, Tyrone Donnon

University of Calgary

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to determine the significance of maternal smoking for the development of childhood overweight and/or obesity. Accordingly, a systematic literature review of English-language studies published from 1980 to 2012 using the following data bases: MEDLINE, PsychINFO, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and Dissertation Abstracts International was conducted. The following terms were used in the search: pregnancy, overweight, obesity, smoking, parents, childhood, risk factors. Eighteen studies of maternal smoking during pregnancy and obesity conducted in Europe, Asia, North America, and South America met the inclusion criteria. A meta-analysis of these studies indicated that maternal smoking during pregnancy is a significant risk factor for overweight and obesity; mothers who smoke during pregnancy are at a greater risk for developing obesity or overweight; the quantity of cigarettes consumed by the mother during pregnancy influenced the odds of offspring overweight and/or obesity. In addition, the results from moderator analyses suggest that part of the heterogeneity discovered between the studies can be explained by the region of world that the study occurred in and the age of the child at the time of weight assessment.

Keywords: Childhood obesity, overweight, smoking, parents, risk factors.

IMPACT OF THE PARENT TRAINING PROGRAM FOR REDUCING OBESITY ON THE HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

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Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract:

The purposes of the study were to evaluate the effectiveness of the Parent Training Program for Obesity Reduction (PTPOR) on health behaviors of school-age children. An Ecological Systems Theory (EST) was approached the study and a randomized control trial was used in this study. Participants were school-age overweight or obese children and their parents. One hundred and one parent-child dyads were recruited and random assigned into the PTPOR ($N=30$), Educational Intervention or EI ($N=32$), and control group ($N=39$). The parents in the PTPOR group participated in five sessions including an educational session, a cooking session, aerobic exercise training, 2-time group discussion sessions, and 4-time telephoned counseling sessions. Repeated Measure ANCOVA was used to analyze data. The results presented that the outcomes of the PTPOR group were better than the EI and the control groups at 1st, 8th, and 32nd weeks after finishing the program such as child exercise behavior ($F_{(2,97)} = 3.98, p = .02$) and child dietary behavior ($F_{(2,97)} = 9.42, p = .00$). The results suggest that nurses and health care providers should utilize the PTPOR for child weight reduction and for the health promotion of a lifestyle among overweight and obese children.

Keywords: Parent training program for obesity reduction, child health behaviors, school-age children.

COMPREHENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' VIEWS ON ADOPTING PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIORS

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Abstract:

Environmental education is the key to enhancing or changing students' ways of thinking and acting in order to create an environmentally robust future for all. The present study investigates the beliefs of 812 primary school students, which merit consideration when developing educational interventions. Results of multiple regression analyses reveal that educational interventions should focus on promoting students' feelings of control over pro-environmental behaviors (PEB). For example, schools could provide recycling bins on the premises. Furthermore, it is critical to develop positive attitudes in students by stressing the various benefits of PEB for keeping our planet clean and protecting wildlife. Unfortunately, our results indicate that students believe that PEB is boring and annoying. Suggestions are offered for making PEB more interesting and relevant. Further research is needed to test the effectiveness of interventions based on the present results.

Keywords: Pro-environmental behaviors, primary school students, theory of planned behavior, beliefs, educational interventions.

INITIAL STUDY ON THE LINK BETWEEN SENSORY PROCESSING AND COGNITIVE DEFICITS IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN SAUDI ARABIA

Rana M. Zeina, Laila AL-Ayadhi, Shahid Bashir

King Saud University

Abstract:

The association between sensory problems and cognitive abilities has been studied in individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs). In this study, we used a Neuropsychological Test to evaluate memory and attention in ASDs children with sensory problems compared to the ASDs children without sensory problems. Four visual memory tests of Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery (CANTAB) including Big/little circle (BLC), Simple Reaction Time (SRT) Intra /Extra dimensional set shift (IED), Spatial recognition memory (SRM), were administered to 14 ASDs children with sensory problems compared to 13 ASDs without sensory problems aged 3 to 12 with IQ of above 70. ASDs individuals with sensory problems performed worse than the ASDs group without sensory problems on comprehension, learning, reversal and simple reaction time tasks, and no significant difference between the two groups was recorded in terms of the visual memory and visual comprehension tasks. The findings of this study suggest that ASDs children with sensory problems are facing deficits in learning, comprehension, reversal, and speed of response to a stimulus.

Keywords: Visual memory, Attention, Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs).

DETERMINANTS OF VARIANCES AMONG YOUNG SAUDI WOMEN IN TRADITIONAL FAMILIES WHO ADHERE TO SOCIETAL NORMS AND THOSE WHO DEFY THEM

Mai Al-Subaie

Effat University

Abstract:

This research suggests that women in traditional families of Saudi Arabia are divided into two groups, the one who conforms to the society and the new type of women that has been emerged due to the changing and development of the culture, who do not want to conform to the rules. The factors underlying the differences were explored by using a test and an interview. And that concluded some of the main factors that were a real affect of why some women still want to follow the society and traditional rules, and other want to break free.

Keywords: Conformity, Non-Conformity, Saudi Arabia, Women.

PARENTING STYLE, NOT FAMILY TYPE AND CHILD'S GENDER, CONTRIBUTES TO COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION IN CHILDREN

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Abstract:

The study aimed to investigate whether cognitive emotion regulation in children varies with parenting style, family type and gender. Toward this end, cognitive emotion regulation and perceived parenting style of 206 school children were measured. Standard regression analyses of data revealed that the models were significant and explained 17.3% of the variance in *adaptive* emotion regulation (Adjusted $R^2=0.173$; $F=9.579$, $p<.001$), and 7.1% of the variance in *less adaptive* emotion regulation (Adjusted $R^2=.071$, $F=4.135$, $p=.001$). Results showed that children's cognitive emotion regulation is functionally associated with parenting style, but not with family type and their gender. Amongst three types of parenting, authoritative parenting was the strongest predictor of the overall *adaptive* emotion regulation while authoritarian parenting was the strongest predictor of the overall *less adaptive* emotion regulation. Permissive parenting has impact neither on *adaptive* nor on *less adaptive* emotion regulation. The findings would have important implications for parents, caregivers, child psychologists, and other professionals working with children or adolescents.

Keywords: Cognitive Emotion Regulation, Adaptive, Less Adaptive, Parenting Style, Family Type.

A STRUCTURE OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATION FOR EXPLORING THE UNCERTAINTY-INVESTMENT RELATIONSHIP

George Yungchih Wang

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Abstract:

This paper argues that increased uncertainty, in certain situations, may actually encourage investment. Since earlier studies mostly base their arguments on the assumption of geometric Brownian motion, the study extends the assumption to alternative stochastic processes, such as mixed diffusion-jump, mean-reverting process, and jump amplitude process. A general approach of Monte Carlo simulation is developed to derive optimal investment trigger for the situation that the closed-form solution could not be readily obtained under the assumption of alternative process. The main finding is that the overall effect of uncertainty on investment is interpreted by the probability of investing, and the relationship appears to be an inverted U-shaped curve between uncertainty and investment. The implication is that uncertainty does not always discourage investment even under several sources of uncertainty. Furthermore, high-risk projects are not always dominated by low-risk projects because the high-risk projects may have a positive realization effect on encouraging investment.

Keywords: real options, geometric Brownian motion, mixed diffusion-jump process, mean-reverting process, jump amplitude process

THE OMISSION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS IN E-AUCTIONS – IS AN E-AUCTION TRULY AN AUCTION AT ALL?

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Abstract:

This paper considers the exclusion of consumer rights by the New Zealand Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 in e-auctions. The paper asserts that the absence of an individual auctioneer conducting each e-auction means that e-auctions may not be auctions at all. The paper also questions the justification for excluding consumer rights in e-auctions because the rationale for excluding consumer rights in traditional auctions does not fit with e-auctions due to the significant differences in the sale processes. The paper recommends reform by way of statutory amendment.

Keywords: auction, auctioneer, consumer rights, e-auction.

E-PROCUREMENT, THE GOLDEN SOLUTION TO ENHANCING THE SUPPLY CHAINS SYSTEM THE PRIMARY HURDLES OF THE NEW BANK REGULATIONS

Somayeh Farzin, Hossein Teimoori Nezhad

Iran Power Plant Projects Management Co

Abstract:

Procurement is an important component in the field of operating resource management and e-procurement is the golden key to optimizing the supply chains system. Global firms are optimistic on the level of savings that can be achieved through full implementation of e-procurement strategies. E-procurement is an Internet-based business process for obtaining materials and services and managing their inflow into the organization. In this paper, the subjects of supply chains and e-procurement and its benefits to organizations have been studied. Also, e-procurement in construction and its drivers and barriers have been discussed and a framework of supplier selection in an e-procurement environment has been demonstrated. This paper also has addressed critical success factors in adopting e-procurement in supply chains.

Keywords: E-Procurement, Supply Chain, Benefits, Construction, Drivers, Barriers, Supplier Selection, CFSs.

THE ROUTE TO WEB INTELLIGENCE MATURITY

Petr Teply

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Abstract:

The New Basel Capital Accord (Basel II) influences how financial institutions around the world, and especially European Union institutions, determine the amount of capital to reserve. However, as the recent global crisis has shown, the revision of Basel II is needed to reflect current trends, such as increased volatility and correlation, in the world financial markets. The overall objective of Basel II is to increase the safety and soundness of the international financial system. Basel II builds on three main pillars: Pillar I deals with the minimum capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk, Pillar II focuses on the supervisory review process and finally Pillar III promotes market discipline through enhanced disclosure requirements for banks. The aim of this paper is to provide the historical background, key features and impact of Basel II on financial markets. Moreover, we discuss new proposals for international bank regulation (sometimes referred to as Basel III) which include requirements for higher quality, constituency and transparency of banks' capital and risk management, regulation of OTC markets and introduction of new liquidity standards for internationally active banks.

Keywords: Basel II, Basel III, risk management, bank regulation

OBSTACLES AND POTENTIALS FOR THE ADOPTION OF E-GOVERNANCE SERVICES

Prof. Dr. Zeljko Panian

University of Zagreb,

Abstract:

Web intelligence, if made personal, can fuel the process of building communications around the interests and preferences of each individual customer or prospect, by providing specific behavioral insights about each individual. To become fully efficient, Web intelligence must reach a stage of a high-level maturity, passing throughout a process that involves five steps: (1) Web site analysis; (2) Web site and advertising optimization; (3) Segment targeting; (4) Interactive marketing (online only); and (5) Interactive marketing (online and offline). Discussing these steps in detail, the paper uncovers the real gold mine that is personal-level Web intelligence.

Keywords: Web intelligence, web analytics, information technology (IT), interactive marketing.

ENHANCEMENT OF TRANSFER PRICING IN A RECESSION WITH REFLECTION ON CROATIAN SCENARIO

Haroula N. Delopoulos

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Abstract:

In this article a bibliography research takes place to track down and introduce the barriers and opportunities for the adoption of e-Governance services mainly from the side of citizen, that is to say, the demand side. Although governments invest continuously in producing of e-Governance services, citizens face difficulties to adopt these services. Barriers derive and prevent them from using e-Governance services. Barrier is anything preventing citizens from the adoption of e-Governance services. Barriers impede or do not allow the adoption of e-Governance services by the citizens. If the barriers are pinpointed, it will be possible to take them into consideration while designing e-Governance services which the citizens are likely to use, if the obstacles are raised. The barriers will thus be converted in opportunities that will facilitate the adoption.

Keywords: adoption, barriers, e-governance services, eparticipation, opportunities.

UTILIZATIONS OF CONIC OPTIMIZATION AND QUADRATIC PROGRAMMING IN THE EXPLORATION OF INDEX ARBITRAGE IN THE THAI DERIVATIVES AND EQUITY MARKETS

Jasminka Radolović

University of Rijeka, Croatia

Abstract:

Countries in recession, among them Croatia, have lower tax revenues as a result of unfavorable economic situation, which is decrease of the economic activities and unemployment. The global tax base has decreased. In order to create larger state revenues, states use the institute of tax authorities. By controlling transfer pricing in the international companies and using certain techniques, tax authorities can create greater tax obligations for the companies in a short period of time.

Keywords: Documentation, Methods, Tax Optimization, Transfer Pricing

ENHANCING LEARNING FOR RESEARCH HIGHER DEGREE STUDENTS MECHANISMS IN CONTROLLING LANGUAGE PRACTICES IN ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING: A PROGRAM PLAN FOR OUTCOMES-BASED EDUCATION

Jenny Hall, Alison Jaquet

Queensland University of Technology

Abstract:

Universities' push toward the production of high quality research is not limited to academic staff and experienced researchers. In this environment of research rich agendas, Higher Degree Research (HDR) students are increasingly expected to engage in the publishing of good quality papers in high impact journals. IFN001: Advanced Information Research Skills (AIRS) is a credit bearing mandatory coursework requirement for Queensland University of Technology (QUT) doctorates. Since its inception in 1989, this unique blended learning program has provided the foundations for new researchers to produce original and innovative research. AIRS was redeveloped in 2012, and has now been evaluated with reference to the university's strategic research priorities. Our research is the first comprehensive evaluation of the program from the learner perspective. We measured whether the program develops essential transferrable skills and graduate capabilities to ensure best practice in the areas of publishing and data management. In particular, we explored whether AIRS prepares students to be agile researchers with the skills to adapt to different research contexts both within and outside academia. The target group for our study consisted of HDR students and supervisors at QUT. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used for data collection. Gathering data was by survey and focus groups with qualitative responses analyzed using NVivo. The results of the survey show that 82% of students surveyed believe that AIRS assisted their research process and helped them learn skills they need as a researcher. The 18% of respondents who expressed reservation about the benefits of AIRS were also examined to determine the key areas of concern. These included trends related to the timing of the program early in the candidature and a belief among some students that their previous research experience was sufficient for postgraduate study. New insights have been gained into how to better support HDR learners in partnership with supervisors and how to enhance learning experiences of specific cohorts, including international students and mature learners.

Keywords: Data management, enhancing learning experience, publishing, research higher degree students.

EXPERIMENTING WITH THE INFLUENCE OF INPUT MODALITY ON INVOLVEMENT LOAD HYPOTHESIS

Analiza Acuña-Villacorte

Bulacan State University,

Abstract:

The underlying principle behind the harmonization in international education does not solely aim for the comparability but also the compatibility of outputs produced. The international standard in the different professions particularly in engineering defines the required graduate attributes to attain suitable qualifications and recognitions. This study described the language practices of the Electronics Engineering students of Bulacan State University, Philippines who will be deployed for their internship program. The purpose of the study was achieved by determining the language proficiency of the students in terms of speaking, listening, reading, and writing, and checking the adherence of the University to the commitment of intensifying community building for the Association of Southeast Asian Nation Vision 2020. The analysis of variance of the variables defined the significance between the causal variables and dependent variables. Thus, this study identified the mechanism that would regulate language practices in the Electronics Engineering program.

Keywords: Communicative competence, descriptive design, language practices, mechanisms, outcomes-based education.

IMPACT OF GRADE SENSITIVITY ON LEARNING MOTIVATION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Mohammad Hassanzadeh

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Abstract:

As far as incidental vocabulary learning is concerned, the basic contention of the Involvement Load Hypothesis (ILH) is that retention of unfamiliar words is, generally, conditional upon the degree of involvement in processing them. This study examined input modality and incidental vocabulary uptake in a task-induced setting whereby three variously loaded task types (marginal glosses, fill-in-task, and sentence-writing) were alternately assigned to one group of students at Allameh Tabataba'i University (n=21) during six classroom sessions. While one round of exposure was comprised of the audiovisual medium (TV talk shows), the second round consisted of textual materials with approximately similar subject matter (reading texts). In both conditions, however, the tasks were equivalent to one another. Taken together, the study pursued the dual objectives of establishing a litmus test for the ILH and its proposed values of 'need', 'search' and 'evaluation' in the first place. Secondly, it sought to bring to light the superiority issue of exposure to audiovisual input versus the written input as far as the incorporation of tasks is concerned. At the end of each treatment session, a vocabulary active recall test was administered to measure their incidental gains. Running a one-way analysis of variance revealed that the audiovisual intervention yielded higher gains than the written version even when differing tasks were included. Meanwhile, task 'three' (sentence-writing) turned out the most efficient in tapping learners' active recall of the target vocabulary items. In addition to shedding light on the superiority of audiovisual input over the written input when circumstances are relatively held constant, this study for the most part, did support the underlying tenets of ILH.

Keywords: Evaluation, incidental vocabulary learning, input mode, involvement load hypothesis, need, search.

**PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR POSTGRADUATES IN EGYPT TO DEVELOP THE
SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES FOR CREATING CONCEPT CARTOONS FOR
KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN**

Salwa Aftab, Sehrish Riaz

Department of Education, FAST – NUCES

Abstract:

The objective of this study was to check the impact of grade sensitivity on learning motivation and academic performance of students and to remove the degree of difference that exists among students regarding the cause of their learning motivation and also to gain knowledge about this matter since it has not been adequately researched. Data collection was primarily done through the academic sector of Pakistan and was depended upon the responses given by students solely. A sample size of 208 university students was selected. Both paper and online surveys were used to collect data from respondents. The results of the study revealed that grade sensitivity has a positive relationship with the learning motivation of students and their academic performance. These findings were carried out through systematic correlation and regression analysis.

Keywords: Academic performance, correlation, grade sensitivity, learning motivation, regression.

THE EFFECT OF THE ANDALUS KNOWLEDGE PHASES AND TIMES MODEL OF LEARNING ON THE ADVANCEMENT OF STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT

Ahmed Amin Mousa, M. Abd El Salam

Cairo University

Abstract:

The current study presents a proposed program for acquisition the skills and techniques needed to produce concept cartoon. The proposed program has been prepared for non-specialist students who have never used neither graphics nor animating software. It was presented to postgraduates in Faculty of Education for Early Childhood, Cairo University, during the spring term of the 2014-2015 academic year. The program works in three different aspects: Drawing and images editing, sound manipulation, and creating animation. In addition, the researchers have prepared a questionnaire for measuring the quality of the concept cartoons produced by the students. The questionnaire was used as a pre-test and post-test, and at the end of the study, a significant difference was determined in favour of post-test results.

Keywords: Cartoon, concept cartoon, kindergarten, animation.

THE U.S. AND CENTRAL ASIA: FAITH, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY

Zhanar Aldubasheva, Elnura Assyltayeva, Mukhtar Senggirbay, Gaziza Aldubashova

al-Farabi Kazakh National University,

Abstract:

Numerous facts evidence the increasing religiosity of the population and the intensification of religious movements in various countries in the last decade of the 20th century. The number of international religious institutions and foundations; religious movements; parties and sects operating worldwide is increasing as well. Some ethnic and inter-state conflicts are obviously of a religious origin. All of this make a number of analysts to conclude that the religious factor is becoming an important part of international life, including the formation and activities of terrorist organizations. Most of all is said and written about Islam, the second, after Christianity, world religions professed according to various estimates by 1.5 bln. individuals in 127 countries.

Keywords: USA, Central Asia, Religion, Politics, Ideology Terrorism, Regional Security

EXAMINATION OF THE GAMING INCLINATION OF SNGS (SOCIAL NETWORK GAMES) USERS BY GENDER

Jooyeon Yook, Wonjun Ko

Hongik University

Abstract:

As the Social network game(SNG) is rising dramatically worldwide, an interesting aspect has appeared in the demographic analysis. That is the ratio of the game users by gender. Although the ratio of male and female users in online game was 60:40% previously, the ratio of male and female users in SNG stood at 47:53% which shows that the ratio of female users is higher than that of male users. Here, it should be noted that 35% in those 53% female users are the first-time users of game. This fact suggests that women who were not interested in game previously has taken an interest in SNG. Notwithstanding this issue, there have been little studies on the female users of SNG although there are many studies that analyzed the tendency of female users- online game play. This study conducted the analyzed how the game-playing tendency of SNG gamers was manifested in the game by gender. For that, this study will identify the tendency of SNG users by gender based on the preceding studies that analyzed the online game users by gender. The subject of this study was confined to the farm and urban construction simulation games which were offered based on the mobile application platform. Regarding the methodology of study, the first focus group interview(FGI) was conducted with the male and female users who had played games on Social network service(SNS) until recently. Later, the second one-on-one in-depth interview was conducted to gain an insight into the psychological state of the subjects.

Keywords: Social network Game, Gender, Play inclination, Game psychology

ELECTRONIC VOTING: TRUSTWORTHINESS IN DEMOCRACY; AN OUTLOOK FROM TECHNOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

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Universiti Tenaga Nasional

Abstract:

A trustworthy voting process in democratic is important that each vote is recorded with accuracy and impartiality. The accuracy and impartiality are tallied in high rate with biometric system. One of the sign is a fingerprint. Fingerprint recognition is still a challenging problem, because of the distortions among the different impression of the same finger. Because of the trustworthy of biometric voting technologies, it may give a great effect on numbers of voter-s participation and outcomes of the democratic process. Hence in this study, the authors are interested in designing and analyzing the Electronic Voting System and the participation of the users. The system is based on the fingerprint minutiae with the addition of person ID number. This is in order to enhance the accuracy and speed of the voting process. The new design is analyzed by conducting pilot election among a class of students for selecting their representative.

Keywords: Biometric, FAR and FRR, democratic, voting

DETERMINATION OF FOOT SIZE MODEL USING KOHONEN NETWORK

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Abstract:

In order to define a new model of Tunisian foot sizes and for building the most comfortable shoes, Tunisian industrialists must be able to offer for their customers products able to put on and adjust the majority of the target population concerned. Moreover, the use of models of shoes, mainly from others country, causes a mismatch between the foot and comfort of the Tunisian shoes. But every foot is unique; these models become uncomfortable for the Tunisian foot. We have a set of measures produced from a 3D scan of the feet of a diverse population (women, men ...) and we try to analyze this data to define a model of foot specific to the Tunisian footwear design. In this paper we propose tow new approaches to modeling a new foot sizes model. We used, indeed, the neural networks, and specially the Kohonen network. Next, we combine neural networks with the concept of half-foot size to improve the models already found. Finally, it was necessary to compare the results obtained by applying each approach and we decide what-s the best approach that give us the most model of foot improving more comfortable shoes.

Keywords: Morphology of the foot, foot size, half foot size, neural network, Kohonen network, model of foot size.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM ON MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT – TURMOIL IN THE UK AND PERCEPTION OF SAFETY IN MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT

Tamara Kelly

University of Abu Dhabi

Abstract:

The past decade has witnessed a good opportunities for city development schemes in UK. The government encouraged restoration of city centers to comprise mixed use developments with high density residential apartments. Investments in regeneration areas were doing well according to the analyses of Property Databank (IPD). However, more recent analysis by IPD has shown that since 2007, property in regeneration areas has been more vulnerable to the market downturn than other types of investment property. The early stages of a property market downturn may be felt most in regeneration where funding, investor confidence and occupier demand would dissipate because the sector was considered more marginal or risky when development costs rise. Moreover, the Bank of England survey shows that lenders have sequentially tightened the availability of credit for commercial real estate since mid-2007. A sharp reduction in the willingness of banks to lend on commercial property was recorded. The credit crunch has already affected commercial property but its impact has been particularly severe in certain kinds of properties where residential developments are extremely difficult, in particular city centre apartments and buy-to-let markets. Commercial property – retail, industrial leisure and mixed use were also pressed, in Birmingham; tens of mixed use plots were built to replace old factories in the heart of the city. The purpose of these developments was to enable young professionals to work and live in same place. Thousands of people lost their jobs during the recession, moreover lending was more difficult and the future of many developments is unknown. The recession casts its shadow upon the society due to cuts in public spending by government, Inflation, rising tuition fees and high rise in unemployment generated anger and hatred was spreading among youth causing vandalism and riots in many cities. Recent riots targeted many mixed used development in the UK where banks, shops, restaurants and big stores were robbed and set into fire leaving residents with horror and shock. This paper examines the impact of the recession and riots on mixed use development in UK.

Keywords: Diversity, mixed use development, outdoor comfort, public realm, safe places, safety by design.

**POLITICAL INFORMATION EXPOSURES, POLITICAL FIGURES'
PERCEPTIONS, POLITICAL ATTITUDES, AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
AMONG PEOPLE IN BANGKOK METROPOLITAN AREA**

Pratoom Rekklang

School of Communications Arts, Bangkok University

Abstract:

The purposes of this study are to study political information exposure, politicians- perceptions, political attitudes and political participations among people in Bangkok Metropolitan Area. The sample consisted of 420 which were selected by using accidental sampling method. Questionnaires were administered to all of the respondents to obtain the data for this research. T-test, one-way ANOVA and Pearson-s correlation coefficient were used to analyze the data. The findings are as follows: The difference in gender, education, income and occupation has significantly effect upon political information exposures. The difference in age, income has significantly effect upon politicians- perceptions. The difference in income has significantly effect upon political attitudes. The difference in gender, income and occupation has significantly effect upon political participations. There were a significantly relations between political information exposures, political attitudes, political participations and between politicians- perceptions, political attitudes and political participations.

Keywords: Political Information Exposures, Politicians' Perceptions, Political Attitudes, Political Participations.

METROPOLITAN TRANSFORMATIONS OF MEDITERRANEAN CITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF ADVANCEMENTS IN THE MODERN ERA

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Al-Azhar University

Abstract:

The urban transformation processes in its framework and its general significance became a fundamental and vital subject of consideration for both the developed and the developing societies. It has become important to regulate the architectural systems adopted by the city, to sustain the present development on one hand, and on the other hand, to facilitate its future growth. Thus, the study dealt with the phenomenon of urban transformation of the Mediterranean cities, and the city of Alexandria in particular, because of its significant historical and cultural legacy, its historical architecture and its contemporary urbanization. This article investigates the entirety of cities in the Mediterranean region through the analysis of the relationship between inflation and growth of these cities and the extent of the complexity of the city barriers. We hope to analyze not only the internal transformations, but the external relationships (both imperial and post-colonial) that have shaped Alexandria city growth from the nineteenth century until today.

Keywords: Urban Transformations, Mediterranean cities, Modern Era, Alexandria.

SPATIAL EXAMINATION AND STATISTICS FOR ZONING OF URBAN AREAS

Benedetto Manganelli, Beniamino Murgante

University of Basilicata

Abstract:

The use of statistical data and of the neural networks, capable of elaborate a series of data and territorial info, have allowed the making of a model useful in the subdivision of urban places into homogeneous zone under the profile of a social, real estate, environmental and urbanist background of a city. The development of homogeneous zone has fiscal and urbanist advantages. The tools in the model proposed, able to be adapted to the dynamic changes of the city, allow the application of the zoning fast and dynamic.

Keywords: Homogeneous Urban Areas, Multidimensional Scaling, Neural Network, Real Estate Market, Urban Planning.

A SURVEY ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND E COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG LOGISTICS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN JOHOR

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Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Abstract:

Logistics is part of the supply chain processes that plans, implements, and controls the efficient and effective forward and reverse flow and storage of goods, services, and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customer requirements. This research aims to investigate the current status and future direction of the use of Information Technology (IT) for logistics, focusing on Supply Chain Management (SCM) and E-Commerce adoption in Johor. Therefore, this research stresses on the type of technology being adopted, factors, benefits and barriers affecting the innovation in SCM and ECommerce technology adoption among Logistics Service Providers (LSP). A mailed questionnaire survey was conducted to collect data from 265 logistics companies in Johor. The research revealed that SCM technology adoption among LSP was higher as they had adopted SCM technology in various business processes while they perceived a high level of benefits from SCM adoption. Obviously, ECommerce technology adoption among LSP is relatively low.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Johor, Logistics Service Providers, Supply Chain Management.

CUSTOMER-SUPPLIER COLLABORATION IN CASTING INDUSTRY: A REVIEW ON ORGANIZATIONAL AND HUMAN ASPECTS

Taneli Eisto, Venlakaisa Hölttä

Aalto University School of Science and Technology

Abstract:

Customer-supplier collaboration enables firms to achieve greater success than acting independently. Nevertheless, not many firms have fully utilized the potential of collaboration. This paper presents organizational and human related success factors for collaboration in manufacturing supply chains in casting industry. Our research approach was a case study including multiple cases. Data was gathered by interviews and group discussions in two different research projects. In the first research project we studied seven firms and in the second five. It was found that the success factors are interrelated, in other words, organizational and human factors together enable success but not any of them alone. Some of the found success factors are a culture of following agreements, and a speed of informing the partner about changes affecting to the product or the delivery chain.

Keywords: Casting industry, collaboration success factors, customer-supplier collaboration, supply chain collaboration.

THE IMPACT OF WEBSITE PERSONALITY ON CONSUMERS' INITIAL TRUST TOWARDS ONLINE RETAILING WEBSITES

Jasmine Yeap Ai Leen, T. Ramayah, Azizah Omar

Universiti Sains Malaysia

Abstract:

E-tailing websites are often perceived to be static, impersonal and distant. However, with the movement of the World Wide Web to Web 2.0 in recent years, these online websites have been found to display personalities akin to 'humanistic' qualities and project impressions much like its retailing counterpart i.e. salespeople. This paper examines the personality of e-tailing websites and their impact on consumers- initial trust towards the sites. A total of 239 Internet users participated in this field experiment study which utilized 6 online book retailers- websites that the participants had not previously visited before. Analysis revealed that out of four website personalities (sincerity, competence, excitement and sophistication) only sincerity and competence are able to exert an influence in building consumers- trust upon their first visit to the website. The implications of the findings are further elaborated in this paper.

Keywords: E-commerce, e-tailing, initial trust, online trust, partial least squares, website personality.

CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT WITH INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Sharareh Mirsaeidi Farahani , Gholamreza Chitsaz

Medical management of Social Security Organization

Abstract:

Management Systems are powerful tools for businesses to manage quality , environmental and occupational health and safety requirements . where once these systems were considered as stand alone control mechanisms , industry is now opting to increase the efficiency of these documented systems through a more integrated approach . System integration offers a significant step forward, where there are similarities between system components , reducing duplication and administration costs and increasing efficiency . At first , this paper reviews integrated management system structure and its benefits. The second part of this paper focuses on the one example implementation of such a system at Imam Khomeini Hospital and in final part of the paper will be discuss outcomes of that process .

Keywords: environmental management , Integratedmanagement systems, occupational health and safetymanagement , quality management.

THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPULSORY ELECTRONIC EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC: COMPARING EXPECTATION AND REALITY

Kamila Tišlerová

University of J.E. Purkyne

Abstract:

This contribution aims to outline some topics around the process of introduction of compulsory electronic exchange of documents (so called e-Boxes) in public administration. The research was conducted in order to gauge the difference between the expectation of those using internal email and their experience in reality. Both qualitative and quantitative research is employed to lead also to an estimation of the willingness and readiness of government bodies, business units and citizens to adopt new technologies. At the same time the most potent barriers to successful e-communication through the e-Boxes are identified.

Keywords: E-Box, e-Government, electronic document exchange, digitalisation, public administration.

ROLE OF CREDIT ON PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY OF FARMING SECTOR IN PAKISTAN(A DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS)

Saima Ayaz, Prof. Dr. Zakir Hussain, Maqbool Hussain Sial

University of Sargodha

Abstract:

The study identified the sources of production inefficiency of the farming sector in district Faisalabad in the Punjab province of Pakistan. Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) technique was utilized at farm level survey data of 300 farmers for the year 2009. The overall mean efficiency score was 0.78 indicating 22 percent inefficiency of the sample farmers. Computed efficiency scores were then regressed on farm specific variables using Tobit regression analysis. Farming experience, education, access to farming credit, herd size and number of cultivation practices showed constructive and significant effect on the farmer-s technical efficiency.

Keywords: Agricultural credit, DEA, Technical efficiency, Tobit analysis

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY AND FIRM PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

Martin Macion

Comenius University Bratislava,

Abstract:

The request for a sustainable development challenges both managers and consumers to rethink habitual practices and activities. While consumers are challenged to develop sustainable consumption patterns, companies are asked to establish managerial systems and structures considering economical, ecological, and social issues. As this is in particular true for housing associations, this paper aims first, at providing an understanding of sustainability strategy in residential trade and industry (RTI) by identifying relevant facets of this construct and second, at conceptually analyzing the impact of sustainability strategy in RTI on operational efficiency and performance of municipal housing companies. The author develops a model of sustainability strategy in RTI and its effects and further, sheds light in priorities for future research.

Keywords: firm performance, sustainability strategy, residential trade and industry

FACTORS PAVING THE WAY TOWARDS ISLAMIC BANKING IN PAKISTAN

Muhammad Mazhar Manzoor, Muhammad Aqeel, Abdul Sattar

Federal Urdu - University of Arts

Abstract:

Islamic banking is one the most blossoming doctrine in economic system of the world. The Fast growing awareness about Islamic financial system has brought strong feeling to Muslims to confront the western interest-based economic cycle. The Islamic economic system is emerging as a reliable alternative to the interest based system. This study is proposed to ascertain the motivational factors encouraging people to go for Islamic banking in Pakistan. These pulsing factors are determined by generation of hypothesis that there are certain factors which are urging people to opt Islamic banking system and to see the differences in their ranking by applying Friedman test. These factors include: Economically derived factors such as stability of Islamic banks in crisis, profit and loss sharing doctrine and equity sharing etc. This study also highlights the religiously derived factors such as interest free banking, Shariah tenets and supervisory of Islamic Shariah board and sociopsychological factors.

Keywords: Islamic banking, motivational factors, religiousfactors, socio-psychological factors and economic factors

DURATION ANALYSIS OF NEW FIRMS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY

Jesus Orbe, Vicente Nunez-Anton

University of the Basque Country

Abstract:

This paper studies the duration or survival time of commercial banks active in the Moscovian three month Rouble deposits market, during the 1994-1997 period. The privatization process of the Russian commercial banking industry, after the 1988 banking reform, caused a massive entry of new banks followed by a period of high rates of exit. As a consequence, many firms went bankrupt without refunding their deposits. Therefore, both for the banks and for the banks- depositors, it is of interest to analyze which are the significant characteristics that motivate the exit or the closing of the bank. We propose a different methodology based on penalized weighted least squares which represents a very general, flexible and innovative approach for this type of analysis. The more relevant results are that smaller banks exit sooner, banks that enter the market in the last part of the study have shorter durations. As expected, the more experienced banks have a longer duration in the market. In addition, the mean survival time is lower for banks which offer extreme interest rates.

Keywords: Banking, censored, duration, Kaplan-Meier.

SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN KIRSALDA MATEMATİK ÖĞRETİMİNDE KARŞILAŞTIKLARI SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, kırsal kesimde çalışmış sınıf öğretmenlerinin matematik öğretiminde karşılaştıkları sorunları ortaya koymak ve bu sorunlara dair çözüm önerilerini paylaşmaktır. Çalışmada araştırmanın amacına uygun olarak nitel araştırma paradigması benimsenmiştir ve durum çalışması modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2023 – 2024 eğitim öğretim yılında İç Anadolu Bölgesinde bir il merkezinde görev yapan 13’ü kadın ve 7’si erkek olmak üzere toplam 20 sınıf öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri, görüşme tekniği kullanılarak “Kişisel bilgi formu” ve “Görüşme formu”nda yer alan görüşme sorularıyla toplanmıştır. Bireysel olarak yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda elde edilen verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, sınıf öğretmenlerinin mesleki gelişimlerinde yaşanan zorluklar daha çok materyal tedariki, kırsalda okulöncesi eğitimi almayan öğrencilerin olması, uygulama derslerinin ve hizmet içi seminerlerin yetersiz olması şeklinde dile getirilmiştir. Kırsal kesimde çalışmış sınıf öğretmenlerinin öğretim programına ilişkin en çok “Sayılar ve işlemler” öğrenme alanında zihinden toplama/çıkarma işlemi, bölme işlemi, çarpma işlemi, dört işlem problemleri, eldeli toplama işlemi, onluk bozarak çıkarma işlemi ve rakamlar/sayılar konularının öğretiminde zorlandığı, ölçme ve değerlendirmeye yönelik herhangi bir zorlukla karşılaşmadıkları ve öğretmen – öğrenci – aile etkileşiminin öğrencinin akademik hayatında önemli bir yere sahip olduğunu düşündükleri elde edilen diğer sonuçlar arasındadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kırsalda eğitim, matematik öğretimi, sınıf öğretmenleri.

MATEMATİKSEL DÜŞÜNME İLE İLGİLİ İLİŞKİSEL TÜRDE YAPILMIŞ ARAŞTIRMALARIN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı matematiksel düşünme ile ilgili ilişkisel türde yapılmış 2006 – 2022 yılları arasında yazılmış olan lisansüstü tezleri ve makaleleri inceleyerek çalışmalarda matematiksel düşünmenin nasıl ele alındığı konusunda bir durum tespiti yapmaktır. Bu çalışma lisansüstü tezleri ve makaleleri; hazırlandığı yıllara, türüne, örnekleme, araştırma yöntemine, araştırma desenine, veri analiz tekniklerine, matematiksel düşünme ile hangi türde ilişkilendirildiğine göre inceleyerek bu çalışmalar hakkında genel durumu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışmada, lisansüstü tezler ve makaleler incelendiğinden dolayı nitel araştırma desenlerinden doküman analizi yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklemi YÖK TEZ (Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi) ve Google Akademik veri tabanında bulunan 2006 – 2022 yılları arasında yayınlanan makale, yüksek lisans ve doktora tezlerinden matematiksel düşünme ile ilgili 13 lisansüstü tez ve 5 makaleden oluşmaktadır. Elde edilen veriler frekans ve yüzde değerleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiş ve bulgular tablolar halinde sunulmuştur. Matematiksel düşünme ile ilişkisel türde yapılmış çalışmaların benzer ve farklı yönleri ele alınmıştır. Matematiksel düşünme ile ilgili yapılacak olan çalışmalarda bu çalışmada ele alınan kriterler dışında farklı değişkenler belirlenerek inceleme yapılması önerilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matematiksel düşünme, doküman incelemesi, lisansüstü tezler, makaleler.

OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİMDE TÜRKÇE ETKİNLİĞİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ

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Özet

Bu çalışma, okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin Türkçe etkinliklerine ilişkin görüşlerini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında görev yapmakta olan 20 okul öncesi öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Öğretmenlerin görüşlerini belirlemek için araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda; okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin tamamının Türkçe etkinliklerine günlük eğitim akışı içerisinde her gün yer verdikleri, Türkçe etkinliğini en çok drama ve müzik etkinliği ile birlikte kullandıkları görülmüştür. Ayrıca, Türkçe etkinliği sırasında resimli çocuk kitaplarını tercih ettikleri, materyallerin seçiminde çocuğun gelişim düzeyine uygun olmasına dikkat ettikleri, Türkçe etkinliklerinin dil gelişimine katkı sağladığını düşündükleri ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul öncesi; Türkçe etkinliği, dil etkinliği.

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ÖZET

Zekâ genellikle deneyimler neticesinde öğrenme ve çevredeki ortama uyum sağlama becerisi olarak görülür. Zekâyı anlamak için psikometrik, bilişsel, biyolojik, kültürel / bağlamsal ve sistem yaklaşımları gibi çeşitli yaklaşımlar vardır. Her yaklaşım, zekânın farklı psikolojik yönlerine ve onu araştırmanın farklı yollarına vurgu yapar. Psikometrik yaklaşım büyük ölçüde istatistiksel yöntemlere, özellikle faktör analizine dayanmaktadır. Bilişsel yaklaşım zihinsel temsiller ve süreçleri incelerken biyolojik yaklaşım büyük ölçüde beyin tabanlıdır. Kültürel / bağlamsal yaklaşım, belirli bir kültürel ortamda zekâyı neyin oluşturduğunun tanımlanmasında kültürün rolünü vurgularken sistem yaklaşımı zekâyı karmaşık sistemik etkileşimler açısından ele almaktadır. İki sistem teorisi Howard Gardner'ın çoklu zekâ teorisi ve Robert Sternberg'in başarılı zekâ teorisidir. Gardner'ın teorisi sekiz farklı zekânın olduğunu savunurken, Sternberg'in teorisi zekânın yaratıcı, analitik, pratik ve hatta bilgeliğe dayalı becerileri içerdiğini savunmaktadır. Literatüre bakıldığında zekânın bazı etkenler neticesinde biraz da olsa biçimlendirilebilir olduğu görülmektedir. Bazı programların çocukların zekâlarını geliştirmeye yardımcı olma konusunda iyi bir başarı elde ettiği de görülmektedir. Çocukluk döneminde zekâ, zekânın ölçümü ev zekâyı etkileyen faktörler ile ilgili araştırmaların araştırmacılara ışık tuttuğu belirtilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Zeka, çocuk, gelişim

SINIF ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖĞRETMENLİĞE HAZIR OLMA DURUMLARI

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ÖZET

Öğretmenlik pedagojik eğitim gerektiren bir meslektir. Üniversitelerin eğitim fakültelerinde aday öğretmenlere yönelik verilen eğitimlerle onların mesleğe hazırlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Öğretmenliğin profesyonel olarak bir meslek olması ve eğitim ortamlarında niteliğin artırılması için öğretmen adaylarının nitelikli yetiştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının öğretmenliğe hazır olma düzeylerinin belirlenmesi ve araştırma değişkenlerine göre incelenmesidir. Araştırmada tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim döneminde Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Sınıf Öğretmenliği 3 ve 4. sınıfta eğitime devam eden 130 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Araştırma verileri Silvernail (1998), Darling-Hammond, Chung ve Frelow (2002) tarafından geliştirilen Türkçeye uyarlaması Yıldırım ve Kalman (2017) tarafından yapılan “Öğretmenliğe Hazır Olma Ölçeği” kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Etkili Öğrenme Ortamı Oluşturma (6 madde), Öğretim Sürecini Tasarlama (6 madde), Teknopedagojik Yeterlik (5 madde), Öğreneni Anlama (3 madde) olmak üzere dört faktörlü bir yapıya sahip olan ölçek toplamda 20 maddeden oluşmaktadır. 1=çok yetersiz ve 5=çok yeterli aralığında beşli likert tipi olarak derecelendirilen ölçeğin güvenilirliği uyarlama çalışmasında .923 bu çalışmada ise .958 olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre sınıf öğretmenliği öğrencileri kendilerini öğretmenliğe yüksek düzeyde hazır hissetmektedir. Öğretmenliğe hazır oluş ölçek genelinde cinsiyet ve programa isteyerek gelme değişkenleri açısından anlamlı farklılık bulunmamaktadır ($p>.05$). Sınıf düzeyi değişkeni açısından ise 4. sınıf öğrencileri lehine anlamlı farklılık olduğu görülmüştür ($p<.05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler : Öğretmenliğe hazır olma, Öğrenci, Sınıf Öğretmenliği

PEDAGOJİK FORMASYON ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MESLEK ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMEN KİMLİK DÜZEYLERİ

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ÖZET

Öğretmenlik eğitimi alan öğrencilerin mesleki kimlik edinimleri meslekteki başarıları, mesleğe yönelik tutumları ve mesleği içselleştirmeleri adına oldukça önemlidir. Öğretmenliğe aidiyet geliştirilmesi için mesleğin yeterliklerine sahip olmak ve duygusal olarak da mesleği sevmek gerekmektedir. Bir öğretmenin profesyonel kimliği, öğretmen hazırlık programlarına girmeden önce başlamakta ve programa girerken gelişmeye devam etmektedir. Bu nedenle öğretmen adaylarının öğretme konusundaki algılarını keşfetmeye ve bu konudaki algılarını karşılaştırmaya yönelik araştırmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; formasyon öğrencilerinin öğretmenlik mesleği öncesinde öğretmen kimliği taşıma düzeylerinin belirlenmesi ve araştırma değişkenlerine göre incelenmesidir. Araştırmada tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Çalışma grubunu İç Anadolu Bölgesinde yer alan bir üniversitenin 2023-2024 akademik yılında mezun formasyon programına katılan 102 kadın 35 erkek olmak üzere toplamda 137 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri Friesen ve Besley (2013) tarafından geliştirilen Türkçeye uyarlaması Arpacı ve Bardakçı (2015) tarafından yapılan “*Meslek Öncesi Öğretmen Kimliği Ölçeği*” kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Tek faktörlü ve 17 maddeden oluşan ölçeğin güvenilirliği uyarlama çalışmasında .91 bu çalışmada .87 olarak belirlenmiştir. Ölçekten elde edilen bulgulara bakıldığında katılımcıların ölçek ortalama puanlarının yüksek düzeyde olduğu görülmüştür. Cinsiyet değişkeni açısından kadın katılımcıların lehine ve öğretmenlik deneyimine sahip olma değişkeni açısından öğretmenlik deneyimi olan katılımcıların lehine anlamlı farklılık bulunmaktadır. Yaş, medeni durum, çocuk sahibi olma, çalışma durumu, algılanan gelir düzeyi değişkenleri açısından ise anlamlı farklılık görülmemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Pedagojik formasyon, Mesleki kimlik, Öğretmenlik, Öğrenci

MODERN LOJİSTİK İŞLETMELERİNDE STRATEJİK STOK YÖNETİMİNİN ETKİNLİĞİNİ VE VERİMLİLİĞİNİ ARTTIRMA YÖNTEMLERİ

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ÖZET

Stratejik stok yönetimi, bir işletmenin mevcut ve gelecekteki ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için stok seviyelerini yönetme sürecidir. Bu hammaddelerin, yarı mamul malların ve bitmiş ürünlerin stok seviyelerini içerir. Modern lojistik işletmelerinde stratejik stok yönetimi, tedarik zinciri süreçlerinin verimliliğini artırmak ve operasyonel maliyetleri azaltmak için önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu strateji işletmelerin stok seviyelerini optimize etmelerini ve talebi doğru bir şekilde tahmin etmelerini sağlar. Bu da hem müşteri memnuniyetini artırır hem de işletme karlılığını artırır. Bu nedenle, modern lojistik işletmeleri stratejik stok yönetimine odaklanarak etkinlik ve verimliliklerini artırmayı hedeflemektedir. Bu bildiride, modern lojistik işletmelerinde stratejik stok yönetimin etkinliğini ve verimliliğini artırma yöntemleri ayrıntılı olarak ele alınacaktır. Stok yönetimi her işletmenin başarılı bir şekilde faaliyet gösterebilmesi için hayati önem taşımaktadır. Doğru stok yönetimi ile, işletmeler talebi doğru bir şekilde yönetebilir, stok seviyelerini optimize edebilir ve işletme maliyetlerini azaltabilirler. Ayrıca, müşteri memnuniyetini artırarak işletmelerin rekabet avantajı elde etmesine yardımcı olabilmektedir. Bu bildirinin amacı, modern lojistik işletmelerinde stratejik stok yönetiminin önemini vurgulamak ve bu alanda etkinlik ve verimliliği artırmak için kullanılacak stratejileri incelemektir. Ayrıca, stok yönetiminin işletme performansı üzerindeki etkilerini ve bu alanda karşılaşılan zorluklar konusunda farkındalık yaratılması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik İşletmeleri, Stok Seviyeleri, Stok Yönetimi, Stratejik Stok Yönetimi

METHODS TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF STRATEGIC INVENTORY MANAGEMENT IN MODERN LOGISTICS ENTERPRISES

ABSTRACT

Strategic inventory management is the process of managing inventory levels to meet the current and future needs of a business. This includes managing the levels of raw materials, semi-finished goods, and finished products. In modern logistics enterprises, strategic inventory management plays an important role in increasing the efficiency of supply chain processes and reducing operational costs. This strategy enables businesses to optimize their inventory levels and accurately forecast demand, leading to increased customer satisfaction and business profitability. Therefore, modern logistics enterprises aim to increase their effectiveness and

efficiency by focusing on strategic inventory management. This report will detail the methods for increasing the effectiveness of and efficiency of strategic inventory management in modern logistics enterprises. Inventory management is vital for businesses to operate successfully. Proper inventory management enables businesses to manage demand accurately, optimize inventory levels, and reduce operational costs. Additionally, it can help increase customer satisfaction and provide businesses with a competitive advantage. The purpose of this report is to emphasize the importance of strategic inventory management in modern logistics enterprises and to examine the strategies that can be used to increase effectiveness and efficiency in this field. It also aims to raise awareness about the impact of inventory management on business performance and the challenges encountered in this area.

Keywords: Logistics Enterprises, Inventory Levels, Inventory management, Strategic Inventory Management

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY AND PROSOCIAL MOTIVATION IN THE INFORMATION SHARING PROCESS OF BUSINESS

İŞLETMELERİN BİLGİ PAYLAŞIM SÜRECİNDE PSİKOLOJİK GÜVENLİK VE PROSOSYAL MOTİVASYONUN ROLÜ

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ABSTRACT

Between 2019 and 2023 throughout the world during the Covid 19 pandemic period with the impact of the changes and developments experienced it has become necessary to transform and restructure most of the currently used information. With the impact of social and economic changes during the pandemic period, innovations have been made in individual, social, institutional relations and rules. Sharing information among employees has become more important in order to direct the changes in business practices and working conditions to positive business results and to increase efficiency and performance. Accordingly, in this study, the issues of psychological safety perception and prosocial motivation, which are factors that affect information sharing among employees and ultimately performance was discussed. Information sharing, psychological safety and prosocial motivation were examined conceptually and the relationships between them were determined. In parallel with these methods that can be applied in workplaces are discussed.

Keywords: Information Sharing, Psychological Safety, Prosocial Motivation.

ÖZET

2019-2023 yılları arasında tüm dünyada Covid 19 pandemi sürecinde yaşanan değişimlerin ve gelişimlerin etkisiyle, hali hazırda kullanılan bilgilerin pek çoğunun dönüşmesi ve yeniden yapılanması zorunluluğu doğmuştur. Pandemi dönemdeki sosyal ve ekonomik değişimlerin etkisiyle bireysel, toplumsal, kurumsal ilişkilerde ve kurallarda yeniliklere gidilmiştir. İşletmelerde iş yapış şekillerinde ve çalışma şartlarında yaşanan değişimlerin olumlu iş sonuçlarına yönlendirilmesi, verimliliğin ve performansın artırılması için çalışanlar arasında bilgilerin paylaşılması daha da önem kazanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda, bu çalışmada çalışanlar arasında bilgi paylaşımını ve nihayetinde performansı etkileyen faktörlerden olan psikolojik güvenlik algısı ve prososyal motivasyon konuları ele alınmış, kavramsal olarak incelenmiş ve

aralarındaki ilişkiler belirlenmiştir. Bunlara paralel olarak işyerlerinde uygulanabilecek yöntemler tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgi Paylaşımı, Psikolojik Güvenlik, Prososyal Motivasyon.

HOW ENVIRONMENTAL UNCERTAINTY AFFECTS SUSTAINABILITY OF BUSINESSES?

ÇEVRESEL BELİRSİZLİK İŞLETMELERİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİNİ NASIL ETKİLİYOR?

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ABSTRACT

Environmental uncertainty is a phenomenon that has been on the agenda in recent years and may arise from different reasons. Environmental uncertainty has positive or negative effects on variables and the relationships between variables. Economic, social, environmental problems and the causes and consequences of these problems are felt and discussed more and more every day. In this context, it seems that researchers and practitioners attach increasing importance to the phenomenon of sustainability. Environmental uncertainty affects the sustainability performance of businesses. In this research, it was determined that environmental uncertainty is generally considered as a moderator variable in the relationship between environmental uncertainty and the sustainability performance of businesses, and in very few studies environmental uncertainty is considered as an independent variable. This research reveals what types of environmental uncertainties are mainly evaluated in the literature, the effects of environmental uncertainty on the sustainability performance of businesses, and the activities that businesses can take to address these effects.

Keywords: Environmental Uncertainty, Sustainability, Business.

ÖZET

Çevresel belirsizlik son yıllarda gündemde olan bir olgu olup farklı nedenlerden kaynaklanabilmektedir. Çevresel belirsizliğin değişkenler ve değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler üzerinde pozitif veya negatif etkileri bulunmaktadır. Ekonomik, sosyal, çevresel sorunlar ve bu sorunların neden ve sonuçları her geçen gün daha fazla hissedilmekte ve tartışılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda araştırmacıların ve uygulayıcıların sürdürülebilirlik olgusuna giderek daha fazla önem verdiği görülmektedir. Çevresel belirsizlik işletmelerin sürdürülebilirlik performanslarını etkilemektedir. Bu araştırmada, çevresel belirsizlik ile işletmelerin sürdürülebilirlik performansı arasındaki ilişkide çevresel belirsizliğin genellikle moderatör değişken olarak ele alındığı, çok az çalışmada çevresel belirsizliğin bağımsız değişken olarak ele alındığı saptanmıştır. Araştırma, literatürde ağırlıklı olarak hangi tür çevresel belirsizliklerin değerlendirildiğini, çevresel belirsizliğin işletmelerin sürdürülebilirlik performansına olan

etkilerini ve bu etkilere yönelik işletmelerin gerçekleştirebileceği faaliyetleri ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevresel Belirsizlik, Sürdürülebilirlik, İşletme.

TÜRKİYE'DE OTOMOTİV SEKTÖRÜNÜN GELECEĞİ: CARİ AÇIK VE VERGİ POLİTİKASI PERSPEKTİFİ

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ÖZET

Türkiye ekonomisi uzun yıllardır -özellikle 1980'li yıllar itibariyle- cari açık sorunu ile mücadele etmektedir. 2001 ekonomik krizi ile giderek artan cari açık düzeyi, son yıllarda her ne kadar azalma gösterse de Türkiye ekonomisi açısından kronik bir sorun olmaya devam etmektedir. Birçok sektörde karşı karşıya kalınan dış ticaret açığı, Temmuz 2023 itibariyle otomotiv sektöründe de görülmeye başlamıştır. 2016 yılından bu yana otomotiv sektöründe dış ticaret fazlası veriliyor olsa da son dönemde gerçekleşen otomobil satış rakamları bu durumun tersine döndüğüne işaret etmektedir. TÜİK verilerine göre, 2023 yılı otomobil ihracatı yaklaşık 11,5 milyar dolar iken ithalat yaklaşık 17,5 milyar dolar seviyesinde gerçekleşmiştir. Böylelikle otomobiller özelinde 6 milyar dolar düzeyinde bir dış ticaret açığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Otomotiv sektörünü dış ticaret açığı sorununun yanı sıra tehdit eden diğer bir unsur ise Özel Tüketim Vergisi (ÖTV) oranlarıdır. 2023 yılında artan tüketici talebi ve döviz kuru sebebiyle otomobillerin vergisiz fiyatlarında yaşanan yükseliş, neredeyse tüm otomobillerin %80 ÖTV dilimine girmesine yol açmıştır. Bu durumun gerek otomobil satın alma noktasında tüketici bazlı maliyet artışlarına gerekse de yerli üretim avantajını ortadan kaldırarak yerli üreticilerin rekabet/üretim gücünün kaybolmasına sebebiyet vermesi muhtemeldir. Türkiye İhracatçılar Meclisi (TİM) verilerine göre 2023 yılı itibariyle 35,4 milyar dolar ile Türkiye'de en fazla ihracat yapan sektör, otomotiv sektörüdür. Dolayısıyla ihracat açısından kritik bir öneme sahip olan otomotiv sektörü, söz konusu tehditler karşısında gücünü ve potansiyelini artıracak vergi politikalarına ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Çalışmada, Türk otomotiv endüstrisinin geleceğine yönelik kamu politikalarının oluşturulması üzerine bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Bu değerlendirme, yalnızca ithalat temelli vergileri değil, aynı zamanda yerli üretimi destekleyici ve uzun vadede daha rekabetçi bir yapıya sahip olacak şekilde dış ticaret fazlası veren ve tüketicilerin ekonomik durumlarını hesaba katan/gözetilen bir yapıya kavuşturulması gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Otomotiv Sektörü, Vergi Politikası, Özel Tüketim Vergisi, Dış Ticaret Açığı

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR LİDERLİK YOLUYLA İŞLETMELERDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK İNOVASYONUNU DESTEKLEMEK: TEORİK PERSPEKTİFLER VE STRATEJİK YAKLAŞIMLAR

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ÖZET

Çevresel, sosyal ve yönetim (ÇSY) konularını ele alma aciliyetinin giderek arttığı işletme yönetimi alanında, sürdürülebilir liderlik çok önemli bir güç olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışma, sürdürülebilir liderliğin şirketleri sürdürülebilirlik inovasyonunu yönlendirmedeki dönüştürücü rolünü keşfetmeyi ve böylece sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın daha geniş gündemine önemli ölçüde katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamakta ve sürdürülebilirlik değerlerini benimseyen liderlerin yalnızca ekonomik açıdan uygulanabilir değil, aynı zamanda çevresel açıdan sağlam ve sosyal açıdan sorumlu inovasyon süreçlerine nasıl ilham verebileceklerini, yönlendirebileceklerini ve şekillendirebileceklerini incelemektedir. Ayrıca, araştırma teorik perspektifleri stratejik çerçevelerle bütünleştirerek, sürdürülebilir liderliğin şirketlerdeki sürdürülebilirlik inovasyonunu etkilediği ve teşvik ettiği mekanizmaların kapsamlı bir şekilde anlaşılmasını sağlamaya da katkı sunmayı hedeflemektedir.

Bu çalışmanın önemi, işletmelerin küresel sürdürülebilirlik sorunlarının çözümünde kritik bir rol oynamalarına yönelik artan taleplere zamanında yanıt vermesinde yatmaktadır. Liderlerin sürdürülebilirlik odaklı bir zihniyet benimsemelerinin gerekliliğini vurgulamakta ve böyle bir liderliğin yaratıcı problem çözmeyi ve sürdürülebilir ürün, hizmet ve süreçlerin geliştirilmesini teşvik eden bir kurum kültürünü nasıl destekleyebileceğini göstermektedir. Ek olarak sürdürülebilir liderliğin kurumsal itibarı, paydaş katılımını ve uzun vadeli rekabet gücünü artırmadaki stratejik öneminin altını çizmektedir. Sürdürülebilir liderliğin sadece riskleri azaltmak veya düzenlemelere uymakla ilgili olmadığını; daha ziyade, gelecek nesillerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılama yeteneğinden ödün vermeden mevcut ihtiyaçları karşılayan yenilik

fırsatlarını yakalamakla ilgili olduğunu öne sürmektedir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında sürdürülebilir liderlik yoluyla şirketlerin daha sürdürülebilir bir ekonomiye geçişte öncülük edebileceğini ve diğerlerinin takip etmesi için standartlar belirleyebileceğini ortaya koymaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, " Sürdürülebilir Liderlik Yoluyla İşletmelerde Sürdürülebilirlik İnovasyonunu Desteklemek: Teorik Perspektifler ve Stratejik Yaklaşımlar", sürdürülebilir liderliğin sürdürülebilirlik inovasyonu için kilit bir itici güç olarak nasıl kullanılabileceğine dair önemli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma konusundaki akademik söyleme katkıda bulunmakta ve gezegen ve toplum üzerinde olumlu bir etki yaratmaya kararlı liderler ve kuruluşlar için pratik çerçeveler sunmaktadır. Akademisyenler, uygulayıcılar, politika yapıcılar ve liderlik, inovasyon ve sürdürülebilirliğin kesiştiği noktalarla ilgilenen herkes için büyük önem taşıyan bu çalışma, sürdürülebilirliği kurumsal strateji ve operasyonların özüne entegre etmek için işletmelere de bir takım öneriler geliştirmek için farklı alanlarda fırsatlar sunmaya çalışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Sürdürülebilir liderlik, sürdürülebilir inovasyon, endüstriler arası, dönüştürücü potansiyel, kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik stratejisi.

ÇEKTE MUHATAP BANKANIN KAMBIYO İLİŞKİSİNE DAHİL OLMASI YASAĞININ YASAL İSTİSNASI MEVCUT MUDUR?

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Elektronik ödeme yöntemleri ve kredi kartının yaygınlaşması ile günlük yaşamda kullanımı azalmakla birlikte çek, ticaret hayatında varlığını etkili bir şekilde devam ettirmektedir. Çek, Türk Ticaret Kanunu hükümleri uyarınca bir ödeme aracı olarak düzenlenmesine rağmen Çek Kanunu Geçici Madde 3/5 nedeniyle uygulamada kredi aracı olarak da kullanılabilir. Elektronik ödeme yöntemleri ve kredi kartının yaygınlaşması ile günlük yaşamda kullanımı azalmakla birlikte çek, ticaret hayatında varlığını etkili bir şekilde devam ettirmektedir. Çek, Türk Ticaret Kanunu hükümleri uyarınca bir ödeme aracı olarak düzenlenmesine rağmen Çek Kanunu Geçici Madde 3/5 nedeniyle uygulamada kredi aracı olarak da kullanılabilir.

Hukuken nitelikli bir havale hükmünde olan çekte muhatap yalnızca banka olabilir. Bankaların güven kuruluşu olmalarına ilişkin düzenlemeler ve ekonomik pozisyonları dikkate alındığında bankaların çek kapsamında kambiyo ilişkisine dahil olması çeki adeta üzerinde yazan bedeli temsil eden bir banknot haline getirebilecek ve bu durum da T.C. Merkez Bankası'na ait olan banknot basma tekelini zedeleyebilecektir. Hal böyle olunca, kanun koyucu çekte muhatap kambiyo ilişkisi kapsamı dışında bırakmaya yönelik düzenlemeler getirmiştir. Bu doğrultuda getirilen düzenlemelerden birisi de çekte muhatap lehine yapılan cironun makbuz hükmünde sayılmasıdır (TTK m. 789/IV).

Muhatap lehine yapılan ciro makbuz hükmünde sayılmakla, çekin muhatap tarafından yeniden ciro edilmesi ve dolayısıyla muhatapın kambiyo ilişkisine dahil olması engellenmiştir. Öte yandan, muhatapın yaptığı cironun batıl olduğu da ayrıca hükme bağlanmıştır (TTK m. 789/II).

Yalnız, Türk Ticaret Kanunu'nun 789. maddesinin IV. fıkrasında önemli bir istisna yer almaktadır: Çekin, muhatapın çekle işleyen hesabının bulunduğu şubesi dışında bir şubesine yapılan ciro geçerli kabul edilmiştir. Çekin, muhatapın herhangi bir şubesi tarafından ödenmesini güvence altına almak amacıyla getirilen bu düzenleme günümüzde gelişen teknoloji ile provizyon sorgulamasının kolay bir şekilde yapılabilmesi ve tüzel kişilik teorisi açısından isabetliliğini kaybetmiştir. İstisnanın, lafza uygun olarak uygulanması halinde muhatapın kambiyo ilişkisine dahil olma ihtimali de gündeme gelebilecektir ki, kanun koyucunun istisnayı getirişindeki muradının bu olmadığı açıktır.

Sunumumuzda, Türk Ticaret Kanunu'nun 789. maddesinin IV. fıkrasında yer alan istisnadan hareketle çekte muhatap bankanın kambiyo ilişkisine dahil olup olamayacağı incelenecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çek, Muhatap, Kambiyo İlişkisi, Ciro, Şube

GENÇLİK POLİTİKALARI: TÜRKİYE'DE GENÇ NÜFUSUN REFAHI VE TOPLUMSAL KATILIMI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

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ÖZET

Sosyal bilimlerde gençlik kavramının evrensel ve toplumsal bağlamdaki esnek sınırlarını ele almaktadır. Gençlik, yaş kategorisi olarak mı yoksa toplumsal, mekânsal, zamansal değişkenliklere göre şekillenen bir kavram mı olarak değerlendirilmelidir sorusunu ortaya koymakta ve gençliğin ontolojik önemini vurgulamaktadır. Aydınlanma döneminden itibaren gençlik kavramının evrimini inceleyerek, gençliğin tamamlanmamışlık, eksiklik ve deneyimsizlikle ilişkilendirilmesinin batı modernitesi ve eğitimle bağlantılı olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Ulus devletlerin kurulmasıyla gençliğin kamusal alanda görünmeye başladığı 18. ve 19. yüzyıl dönemlerini inceleyerek, gençliğin ulusal yapılanma içinde önemli bir aktör haline gelmesini ele almaktadır. Toplumsal dönüşümler, endüstrileşme ve kentleşmenin gençliğin rolünü nasıl etkilediğini açıklamaktadır. Kronolojik, psikolojik ve sosyolojik tanımlamalar çerçevesinde gençliğin ele alındığı bu çalışma, gençliğin toplumsal yapının bir parçası olarak nasıl değerlendirildiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Türkiye'nin genç nüfusuna odaklanan çalışma, gençliğin toplumsal, ekonomik, kültürel yapının bir unsuru olarak ele alınmasının önemini vurgulamaktadır. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu'nun verilerine dayanarak, genç nüfusun ülkenin sosyal politikalarından etkili bir şekilde faydalanmasının önemini vurgulamaktadır. Ancak, gençlik politikalarının çeşitli kurumlar tarafından oluşturulması ve uygulanmasının gençlik refahını derinlemesine etkileyebilecek eksik geçişkenliklere yol açtığını öne sürmektedir. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma gençliğin sosyal politikalara olan ihtiyaçlarını, gençlik politikalarının oluşturulması ve uygulanmasındaki zorlukları ve Türkiye'de genç nüfusun refahının artırılması için önerileri ele almaktadır. Gençliğin potansiyelini desteklemek ve gençlerin çeşitli alanlardaki gelişimlerini rehberlik etmek için kapsayıcı, uzun vadeli sosyal politikaların benimsenmesini savunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Sosyal Politika, Genç, Gençlik Politikaları

ÜLKEMİZDE YÜRÜTÜLEN AKTİF VE SAĞLIKLI YAŞLANMA PROGRAMLARINDA SOSYAL POLİTİKA AÇISINDAN İYİ UYGULAMA ÖRNEKLERİ

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ÖZET

65 yaş ve üzeri nüfusun oranı, bu yaşın altındakilere göre daha hızlı artmaktadır. 65 yaş ve üzeri dünya nüfusunun 2022'de %10'dan 2050'de %16'ya yükselmesi beklenmektedir. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu'nun (TÜİK) verilerine göre ülkemizde, 2012 yılında %7,5 olan 65 yaş üstü nüfus oranı 2023 yılında %10,2 ye yükselmiştir. 2030 yılında %12,9, 2080 yılında %25,6 olacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Türkiye'de doğuştan beklenen yaşam süresi giderek artmıştır. 1990 yılında 66 yıl olan doğuştan beklenen yaşam süresi, 2023 yılında 77,5 yıl (K: 80,3, E: 74,8) olmuştur. Doğuştan beklenen yaşam süresi artarken hastalıklardan uzak yaşam süresinin (sağlıklı yaşam süresi) artırılması önemlidir. Kronik hastalıklara ne kadar geç yakalanılırsa sağlıklı yaşam süresi o kadar uzamaktadır. Türkiye'de 2019-2021 döneminde 58,1 yıl olan bu süre 2020-2024 döneminde 58,4 yıla yükselmiştir. Ülkemizde yaşam beklentisiyle birlikte ele alındığında, insanların ömürlerinin yaklaşık 20 yılını hastalıklarla geçirdiği görülmektedir. Sağlıksız olarak geçeceği beklenen bu yıllar **aktif ve sağlıklı yaşlanma açığı/farkı** olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Ölüme kadar hastalıkla geçirilen uzun sürelerin olması kişilerin yaşam kalitesini düşürürken, bakım ve tedavi gerektirmesi maliyetleri yukarı çekmektedir. Bu durum topluma ve ülkelerin sosyal güvenlik kurumlarına önemli bir yük getirmektedir. Buna karşın önerilen politika yaklaşımların başında aktif ve sağlıklı yaşlanma yaklaşımı gelmektedir. Aktif ve sağlıklı yaşlanma perspektifinde yaşlılıkla koruyucu hizmetler çok daha önemli hâle gelmiştir. Aktif ve sağlıklı yaşlanma, hayat boyu öğrenme kapsamında hayat kalitesinin artırılması ve yaşlıların fonksiyonel bağımsızlığını sürdürmenin son derece önemli olduğu, yaşlılığa gelmeden yaşlılığa hazırlanılması sürecidir. Türkiye'de aktif ve sağlıklı yaşlanma perspektifinin yaşlılarımıza yönelik geliştirilen tüm politika alanları ve sunulan hizmetlerde hâkim kılınması önerilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı ülkemizde aktif ve sağlıklı yaşlanma perspektifi ile kamu, yerel yönetimler, üniversiteler ve sivil toplum kuruluşlarınca yürütülen programları incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlı, Aktif sağlıklı yaşlanma, Sosyal politika, İyi uygulama örnekleri

EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICES IN ACTIVE AND HEALTHY AGING PROGRAMS CARRIED OUT IN OUR COUNTRY IN TERMS OF SOCIAL POLICY

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SUMMARY

The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is increasing faster than those under this age. The world population aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 10% in 2022 to 16% in 2050. According to the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK), the proportion of the population over the age of 65, which was 7.5% in 2012, increased to 10.2% in 2023. It is estimated that it will be 12.9% in 2030 and 25.6% in 2080. Life expectancy at birth in Turkey has gradually increased. Life expectancy at birth, which was 66 years in 1990, increased to 77.5 (F: 80.3, M: 74.8) in 2023. While increasing the congenital life expectancy, it is important to increase the life span away from diseases (healthy life expectancy). The later chronic diseases are caught, the longer the healthy life expectancy. In Turkey, this period, which was 58.1 years in the 2019-2021 period, increased to 58.4 years in the 2020-2024 period. When considered together with life expectancy in our country, it is seen that people spend about 20 years of their lives with diseases. These years, which are expected to pass unhealthily, are considered as active and healthy aging deficit/difference.

While the long periods spent with the disease until death reduce the quality of life of people, the need for care and treatment increases the costs. This situation imposes a significant burden on the society and the social security institutions of the countries. On the other hand, one of the proposed policy approaches is the active and healthy aging approach. In the perspective of active and healthy aging, preventive services with old age have become much more important. Active and healthy aging is the process of preparing for old age before it reaches old age, in which it is extremely important to increase the quality of life within the scope of lifelong learning and to maintain the functional independence of the elderly. In Turkey, it is recommended that the perspective of active and healthy aging should be made dominant in all policy areas and services developed for the elderly. The aim of this study is to examine the programs carried out by the public, local governments, universities and non-governmental organizations with the perspective of active and healthy aging in our country.

Keywords: Elderly, Active and healthy aging, Social policy, Good practice example

BÜYÜK EBEVEYNLERİN TORUNLARININ YAŞAMINDAKİ ROLÜ THE ROLE OF GRANDPARENTS IN THE GRANDCHILDREN'S LIFE

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de dahil olmak üzere dünya genelinde artan ömür süreleri büyük ebeveynler (babaanne, anneanne, dede, dedenin annesi vb.) ile torunların geçmiş yıllara göre daha uzun süreler birlikte yaşamalarını mümkün kılmaktadır. Bireyler hayatlarının yaklaşık yarısını büyük ebeveyn rolünde geçirmektedir. Nesiller arası örtüşen yılların uzaması büyük ebeveynler ile torunların anlamlı ilişkiler kurmalarını da sağlamaktadır. Büyük ebeveyn bakımı yeni bir kavram değildir. Ancak uzayan yaşam süreleri ve aile yapısındaki değişimler (aile boyutlarının küçülmesi, kadın istihdamının artması gibi) küresel çapta bu fenomene olan vurguyu artırmıştır. Son dönemlerde yapılan çalışmalar torunların yaşamlarında büyük ebeveynlerin önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Büyük ebeveynler, geleneksel olarak çocuğun temel bakımı (besleme, yıkama, göz kulak olma vb.) yanı sıra torunları ile çocukları arasında arabuluculuk, arkadaşlık kurma, finansal destek olma, ev ödevlerine yardım ve tavsiyeler ile akademik destek, bilgelik, rol model ve aile kimliği kaynağı olma gibi görevleri üstlenmektedirler. Büyük ebeveynler, torunları ile aynı çatı altında olsunlar veya olmasınlar nesiller arası ilişkiler temelinde torunlarının günlük yaşamlarında yer almaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada büyük ebeveynlerin torunlarının yaşamındaki rolü ve etkisi değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Büyük ebeveynler, torunlar, nesiller arası ilişkiler, büyük ebeveyn desteği

ABSTRACT

Increasing life expectancy worldwide, including in Turkey, makes it possible for grandparents (grandmother, grandfather, grandfather's mother, etc.) and grandchildren to live together for longer durations than in the past. Individuals spend approximately half of their lives in the role of grandparent. The longer intergenerational overlapping years also enables grandparents and grandchildren to have meaningful relationships. Grandparent care is not a new concept. Nevertheless, increasing life expectancy and changes in family structure (e.g. shrinking family size, increasing female employment) have increased the global emphasis on this phenomenon. Recent studies demonstrate the importance of grandparents in the lives of grandchildren. Grandparents traditionally provide basic care for the child (feeding, washing, looking after, etc.) as well as mediating between grandchildren and their children, forming friendships, providing financial support, academic support with homework help and advice, wisdom, role models and sources of family identity. Grandparents are involved in their grandchildren's daily lives on the

basis of intergenerational relationships, whether or not they are under the same roof with their grandchildren. In this study, the role and influence of grandparents in the lives of their grandchildren will be evaluated.

Keywords : Grandparents, grandchildren, intergenerational relationships, grandparent support

SPORCU ÇOCUKLARIN PROBLEM ÇÖZME VE YAŞAM BECERİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROBLEM-SOLVING AND LIFE SKILLS OF ATHLETE CHILDREN

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, 11-13 yaş arası spor yapan çocukların problem çözme ve yaşam becerilerini farklı değişkenlere göre inceleyerek aralarındaki ilişkinin ve etkinin belirlenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmada; nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan kişisel bilgi formu “İlköğretim Düzeyindeki Çocuklar için Problem Çözme Envanteri” ve “Sporun Yaşam Becerilerine Etkisi Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini aktif ve düzenli olarak spor yapan, basit rastgele örneklem yöntemi ile belirlenmiş 11-13 yaş arası 532 (kız=374, erkek=158) ilköğretim düzeyi çocuklar oluşturmaktadır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 22 paket programı ile analiz edilmiş ve verilerin normal dağılım gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmada verilerin analizinde aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma, frekans dağılımları, bağımsız gruplar T-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (One-Way ANOVA) ve Pearson korelasyon testi ve basit doğrusal regresyon analizi gibi istatistiksel testler kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre; sporcu çocukların problem çözme ve yaşam becerilerinde ilgilendikleri spor branşları anlamlı farklılığa neden olmazken cinsiyet, yaş, spor yaşı ve haftalık antrenman sayısı gibi değişkenler anlamlı farklılığa neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca sporcu çocukların problem çözme becerileri ile yaşam becerileri arasında pozitif yönlü, orta düzeyde anlamlı ilişkinin olduğu ve yaşam becerileri, problem çözme becerilerinin varyansının yüzde 23’ünü açıkladığı tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, sporun çocuklarda problem çözme ve yaşam becerileri üzerinde olumlu etkilerinin olduğu ve çocukların düzenli sportif etkinliklere katılımının sağlanması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Spor, Çocuk, Problem Çözme, Yaşam Becerisi.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the relationship and effect between problem-solving and life skills of children aged 11-13 who participate in sports, by examining them according to different variables. The relational survey model was used as the quantitative research method in the study. The data collection tools used in the research were the personal information form prepared by the researchers, the "Problem Solving Inventory for Children at the Primary Education Level," and the "Effect of Sports on Life Skills Scale." The sample of the study consists of 532 (girls=374, boys=158) primary school children aged 11-13, who engage in sports actively and regularly, determined by simple random sampling method. The data obtained were analysed using the SPSS 22 package program, and it was determined that the data showed a normal distribution. Statistical tests such as arithmetic mean, standard deviation, frequency distributions, independent samples T-test, one-way analysis of variance (One-Way ANOVA), Pearson correlation test, and simple linear regression analysis were used in the analysis of the data. According to the findings obtained from the research; while the sports branches that athlete children are interested in do not cause significant differences in their problem-solving and life skills, variables such as gender, age, sports age, and weekly training frequency cause significant differences. Additionally, it was found that there is a positive, moderately significant relationship between problem-solving skills and life skills of athlete children, and life skills explain 23% of the variance in problem-solving skills. In conclusion, it is recommended that regular participation in sports activities be ensured as sports have positive effects on children's problem-solving and life skills.

Keywords: Sports, Children, Problem Solving, Life Skills.

BELGESEL SİNEMADA CÜZZAM ANLATISI: FURUĞ FERRUHZAD EV KARADIR

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Özet

Araştırmanın amacı, insanlık tarihinde önemli bir etki bırakan Hansen Basili (*mycobacterium leprae basili*) adlı mikrobun neden olduğu cüzzam hastalığının sinemada nasıl ele alındığını incelemektir. Bu hastalığın toplumdan uzaklaştırılan bireylerin çirkin, korkunç ve sosyal hayattaki etkileri ele alınmıştır. Özellikle 20. yüzyılın ünlü İran kadın şairi Furuğ Ferruhzad'ın "Ev Karadır" belgeseli aracılığıyla bu insanlık dışı hükmü göstermeyi hedeflemektedir. Furuğ, hastalığın tıbbi boyutundan ziyade toplumdan tecrit edilmelerine dair bir eleştiri sunmayı amaçlamıştır.

Ayrıca, "Kingdom of Heaven" (Cennetin Krallığı, 2005), "Türkan "(2011) ve "Sweet Bean" (Umudun Tarifi, 2015) bu filmlerde cüzzamın, günümüzde ve geçmişteki muamelenin de dışlanmalarında değişim olmadığını gösterilmiştir. Dışlanmaları daha çok "Ev Karadır", "Sweet Bean (Umudun Tarifi, 2015)" filmlerinde gösterilmiştir. Çalışmanın yöntemi dramaturjik çözümleme tekniği kullanılmış olup "Ev Karadır" belgesel filmi çalışmanın örnekleme seçilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Cüzzam, Furuğ Ferruhzad, Ev Karadır, Belgesel, Sinemada Cüzzam

ELÂZİĞ HALK OYUNLARINDA GÖRÜLEN BAZI HAREKET KALIPLARI

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ÖZET

Elâzığ; tarih, kültür ve sanat bakımından Anadolu'nun en zengin illerinden biridir. Bünyesinde barındırdığı bu zenginlik, folklor unsurlarına da yansımıştır. Bu folklor unsurlarının başında ise halk oyunları gelmektedir. Türk halk oyunlarının çok eski dönemlere dayanması ve bu uzun süreçte birçok değişime ve güncellenmeye maruz kalması, oyunların repertuarını arttırmıştır. Bunlara ilaveten çağlar boyunca yaşanan savaşlar, göçler, mübadeleler vs. ise oyunların geniş coğrafi alanlara yayılmasını ve hareket yapılarındaki çeşitliliğinin artmasını tetiklemiştir. Bu çalışma Elâzığ ili ile sınırlandırılmıştır. Ayrıca Elâzığ halk oyunlarının karakteristik özelliklerinin ön plâna çıkarılması ve yörenin oyun üslûbunu oluşturan hareket kalıplarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Öte yandan Elâzığ'da güncel olarak oynanan oyunların tespiti ile ortaya çıkan hareket kalıplarının yorumlanması, çalışmanın yöntemini oluşturmuştur. Elâzığ halk oyunları gerek oyun müziklerinin yapısı gerek oyun repertuarı gerekse oyunlardaki hareket kalıpları bakımından çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Bunun yanında oyunlardaki hareketlerin sadeliği ve estetikliği, oyunların hem kolay öğrenimini hem de öğrenme isteğini arttırmaktadır. Yörede oynanan oyunlarda kullanılan ve yöre ile özdeşleşen hareket kalıpları; “çift sağ çift sol”, “yedili sekme”, “ağır yedili sekme”, “ayak çekerek parmak ucu vuruş” ve “topuk vuruş” olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bunların yanında “ayak çekerek parmak ucu vuruş” ile “ağır yedili sekme” kalıpları da Elâzığ yöresine has hareket kalıplarıdır. Dolayısıyla yapılan bu araştırma, Elâzığ oyun folklorunun hangi hareket kalıplardan oluştuğunu ve Türk halk oyunlarına ne gibi katkılar sağladığını ortaya koyarak oyunları oluşturan hareketlere farklı bir bakış açısı sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oyun, Halk oyunları, Elâzığ halk oyunları, Hareket kalıpları.

SOME MOVEMENT PATTERNS SEEN IN ELAZIG FOLK DANCES

ABSTRACT

Elazığ; It is one of the richest provinces of Anatolia in terms of history, culture and art. This richness it contains is also reflected in folklore elements. The most important of these folklore elements are folk dances. The fact that Turkish folk dances date back to ancient times and have been subject to many changes and updates during this long period has increased the repertoire of dances. In addition to these, wars, migrations, exchanges, etc. throughout the ages. This has triggered the spread of dances to wide geographical areas and the increase in the diversity of movement structures. This study is limited to Elazığ province. In addition, it is aimed to highlight the characteristic features of Elazığ folk dances and to examine the movement patterns that make up the dance style of the region. On the other hand, the interpretation of the movement

patterns that emerged from the determination of the dances currently played in Elazığ constituted the method of the study. Elazığ folk dances vary in terms of the structure of the dance music, the dance repertoire and the movement patterns in the dances. In addition, the simplicity and aesthetics of the movements in the dances increase the ease of learning and the desire to learn. Movement patterns used in local dances and identified with the region; It has been determined as "double right, double left", "seven bounce", "heavy seven bounce", "toe kick with foot pulling" and "heel strike". In addition to these, "foot-pulling toe kick" and "heavy seven-hop" patterns are also unique to the Elazığ region. Therefore, this research offers a different perspective on the movements that make up the dances by revealing which movement patterns the Elazığ dance folklore consists of and what contributions it makes to Turkish folk dances.

Keywords: Dance, Folk dances, Elazığ folk dances, Movement patterns.

GÖRSEL RETORİK VE REKLAMLAR: RETORİK FİGÜRLERİ OLARAK HİPERBOL, ANTİTEZ VE KİŞİLEŞTİRMEİN REKLAMLARDA KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

Latince *rhethorica* sözcüğünden gelen retorik güzel konuşma sanatı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Retorik ilk olarak Yunan Sicilya'sında yurttaşların topraklarını ele geçirmeye çalışan tiranlara karşı halk mahkemelerinde ikna edici etkili konuşmayı bilme gereksinimlerinden doğmuştur.

Aristo retorik kavramını ikna etmeye uygun olanı zekayla keşfetme becerisi olarak ele almaktadır. Söylem aracılığıyla ikna etme ve iyi/etkili konuşma sanatı retorik geleneğin geleneksel tanımlarıdır. Sanat kelimesi Yunanca *technè* kelimesinden gelmektedir. Bu durumda retorik öğretim yoluyla edinilen bir beceri olduğundan hem bir tekniktir zira hiç kimse doğuştan kelimelerle ikna etme yeteneğine sahip değildir hem de bir sanattır çünkü bazen yaratıcı beceriler için kullanılabilir.

Reklamlar hedef kitlenin dikkatini çekme, uyarıcı olma, ürüne aşinalık kazandırma ve tüm bunların sonucunda beklenen davranış değişikliği olan ürünü satın almaya hazır hale getirme amacı taşımaktadır. Reklam tasarımcıları açısından retorik; ikna etme, etkileme, dikkat çekme gibi özelliklerinden dolayı reklam tasarımında başvurulması faydalı olan bir tekniktir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı reklamlarda hedef kitleye iletilmek istenen mesajın ikna ediciliğini arttırmak ve hedef kitlenin dikkatini çekmek için sıklıkla kullanılan görsel retorik figürlerini örneklerle açıklamak ve tasarımcılara fikir oluşturmaktır. Bu çalışmada bu figürler arasında reklamlarda en çok kullanılan hiperbol, antitez ve kişileştirme figürleri reklam örnekleri üzerinden gösterilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Retorik, Figür, Reklam, Göstergibilim

VISUAL RHETORIC AND ADVERTISEMENTS: THE USE OF THE HYPERBOLA, ANTITHESIS AND PERSONIFICATION AS RHETORICAL FIGURES IN ADVERTISEMENTS

ABSTRACT

Rhetoric, which comes from the Latin word *rhethorica*, is defined as the art of eloquence. Rhetoric first emerged in Greek Sicily when citizens needed to know how to speak persuasively in public courts against tyrants who were trying to take over their lands.

Aristotle considers the concept of rhetoric as the ability to discover with intelligence what is suitable for persuasion. Persuasion through discourse and the art of good/effective speech are the traditional definitions of rhetoric. The word art comes from the Greek word *technè*. Since rhetoric is a skill acquired through teaching, it is both a technique, because no one is born with

the innate ability to persuade with words, and an art, because it can sometimes be used for creative skills.

Advertisements aim to attract the attention of the target audience, to be stimulating, to make them familiar with the product and to make them ready to buy the product, which is the expected behavioral change as a result of all these. For advertisement designers, rhetoric is a useful technique to be used in advertisement design due to its features such as persuasion, influence and attracting attention.

The aim of this study is to explain the visual rhetoric figures that are frequently used in advertisements to increase the persuasiveness of the message to be conveyed to the target audience and to attract the attention of the target audience and to create ideas for designers. In this study, hyperbole, antithesis, and personification figures, which are the most commonly used figures in advertisements, are shown through examples of advertisements.

Keywords: Rhetoric, Figure, Advertising, Semiotics

SERVİS TASARIMI OLARAK MÜZİK FESTİVALİ: KANSEİ MÜHENDİSLİĞİ UYGULAMASI

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ÖZET

Her yıl piyasada birçok yeni ürün çıkmakta ancak piyasaya çıktıklarının henüz ilk senesinde bu ürünlerin çoğu pazarda tutunamadan piyasadan çekilmek durumunda kalmaktadır. Oran olarak neredeyse yeni çıkan ürünlerin yüzde altmış, yüzde seksenine tekabül etmektedir. Bu rekabetçi piyasada ürünlerin kullanıcılar tarafından fark edilebilir ve kolayca benimsenebilir olması gerekmektedir.

Kansei mühendisliği, insan duygularını ürün ve hizmetlerin tasarımında ön planda tutan ve ürün tasarımında insan duygularından hareket eden bir yaklaşımdır. Bu yaklaşımın amacı, kullanıcının ürünleri kullanırken ya da ürünlerle karşılaştığında hissettiği duygu ve düşünceleri tespit etmek ve sonrasında tespit edilen bu duygu ve düşüncelerin ürün tasarımında nasıl kullanılabileceğini analiz etmektir. Tasarımında tüketicinin duygu ve düşüncelerinin taşıyan ürünler tüketici tarafından daha kolay benimsenmekte ve karşılık bulmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı Kansei mühendisliği ile ürün tasarımının ilk iki aşaması olan ürün alanı ve anlamsal uzayın taranması aşamalarını servis tasarımında uygulamaktır. İzleyicilerin ilgisini çekmek, festivallere katılımı arttırmak ve müşteri deneyimleri üzerinde olumlu etki yaratacak kavramları tespit etmek amacıyla örnek uygulama olarak servis tasarımı alanında müzik festivali belirlenmiştir.

Kansei kelimeleri belirlenirken 19-23 yaş arası 60 üniversite öğrencisine konserler ile ilgili videolar izlettirildi ve görseller gösterildi. Kansei uygulanacak servisi bilmek ve görmek kriterlerini sağlayan bu 60 kişilik grup verilen 250 kelime içerisinden 12 kelime belirlemiştir. Daha sonra 531 kişiye bu kelimeler sorulmuş özgür %69, heyecanlı %65, yaşam ve dinamik kelimeleri %56 oranlarıyla katılımcılar tarafından karşılık bulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Servis tasarımı, Kansei mühendisliği, Konser, Festival

MUSIC FESTIVAL AS A SERVICE DESIGN: AN APPLICATION OF KANSEI ENGINEERING

ABSTRACT

Every year, many new products are launched on the market, but within the first year of their launch, most of these products fail to gain a market and have to be withdrawn from the market. The rate is almost sixty to eighty percent of new products. In this competitive market, products need to be recognizable and easily adoptable by users.

Kansei engineering is an approach that prioritizes human emotions in the design of products and services and acts on human emotions in product design. The aim of this approach is to identify the emotions and thoughts that the user feels when using or encountering products and then analyze how these emotions and thoughts can be used in product design. Products that

carry the emotions and thoughts of the consumer in their design are more easily adopted and responded to by the consumer.

The aim of this study is to apply Kansei engineering and the first two stages of product design, product domain and semantic space scanning, to service design. In order to attract the attention of the audience, to increase participation in festivals and to identify concepts that will have a positive impact on customer experiences, a music festival was selected as a case study in the field of service design.

While determining the Kansei words, 60 university students between the ages of 19-23 were shown videos and visuals about the concerts. This group of 60 people, who met the criteria of knowing and seeing the service to be applied Kansei, determined 12 words out of the 250 words given. These words were then asked to 531 people and the words free 69%, exciting 65%, life and dynamic 56% were found by the participants.

Keywords: Service design, Kansei Engineering, Concert, Festival

ANADOLU'NUN İNANÇ VE KÜLTÜR MOZAIĞİNDE AŞİRETLERİN ROLÜ

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ÖZET

Aşiretler, konargöçerliğin beraberinde getirdiği bir takım coğrafi ve ekonomik zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için aynı amaç doğrultusunda bir araya gelmiş, çoğunluğu birbiriyle akraba olan fertlerin meydana getirdiği sosyal yapılarıdır.

Anadolu'da Türkmen, Kürt ve Arap aşiretlere rastlamak mümkündür. Bu durumun ortaya çıkmasındaki en önemli nedenlerden biri de Anadolu'nun coğrafi konumudur. Asya ve Avrupa arasında bir köprü vazifesi gören Anadolu, tarih boyunca birçok medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Verimli topraklara sahip olan bu coğrafyaya hâkim olma arzusu farklı devlet ve toplumları birçok kez karşı karşıya getirmiştir. Bu durum Anadolu'da yaşayan toplulukların etnik demografik yapısıyla birlikte kültür ve inançlarına da etki etmiştir.

Anadolu'daki Türkmen aşiretlere Anterli, Avşar, Bahadır, Barak, Bayat, Bayındır, Beydili, Beydili Aşireti'ne mensup Kıyas Cemaati, Canikli, Cihanbeyli, Çakallı, Çepni, Döğer, Gökçe Öyük, Hacılı, Karakeçili, Kılıçbeğli, Koyunlu, Köçekli, Saracı, Şerefli, Tokuzlular; Arap aşiretlere Aneze, Bakara, Benî 'İcil, Benî 'İz, Benî Amir, Benî Esed, Benî Hamid, Benî Hüseyin, Benî İsa, Benî Kays, Benî Muhammed, Benî Naif, Benî Yusuf, Biheyimî, Cit, Cümeyle, Ebu 'Asâf, Ebû Hamdan, Ebu Hâmis, El Ubeyd, Meşhûr, Seyâle, Tammah, Tayy; Kürt aşiretlere Bohtân, Dinâi, Dodıkân, Halidân, Eruh, Fadlavî, Garisî, Ketikân, Mervân, Milân, Ohyân, Picân, Sinikân, Şeddâdi, Şarkıyân, Zervân ve Zilân aşiretleri örnek gösterilebilir.

Anadolu'daki Türkmen, Kürt ve Arap aşiretler genel olarak İslam dinini benimsemişken bazı Kürt aşiretler Yezidiliği benimsemiştir. Yezidiliği benimseyen Kürt aşiretler Urfa ile Mardin arasındaki Viranşehir çevresinde yaşayan Şarkıyân ve Halidân aşiretleridir. İslamiyet'i benimseyen Türkmenler arasında da Alevilik ve Sünnilik gibi inançları benimseyen aşiretler mevcuttur. Bu aşiretlere Beydili Aşireti örnek gösterilebilir. Antep'in Araban ilçesine bağlı Beydili köyünde ve Adıyaman'ın Yazı Beydili köyünde yaşayan Beydililer, Sünniliği benimsemişken Sivas'ın Hafik ilçesine bağlı Beydili köyünde yaşayanlar Aleviliği benimsemiştir. Hatay çevresinde yaşayan Arap aşiretlerden Nusayri aşiretler de Aleviliği benimsemişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anadolu, Aşiret, İnanç, Alevi, Sünni.

THE ROLE OF TRIBES IN THE FAITH AND CULTURE MOSAIC OF ANATOLIA

ABSTRACT

Tribes are social structures formed by individuals, most of whom are related to each other, who have come together for the same purpose to overcome some geographical and economic difficulties brought about by nomadism.

Turkmen, Kurdish, and Arab tribes can be found in Anatolia. One of the most important reasons for this situation is the geographical location of Anatolia. Anatolia, which serves as a bridge between Asia and Europe, has been home to many civilizations throughout history. The desire to dominate this geography, which has fertile lands, has brought different states and societies face to face many times. This situation affected the ethnic demographic structure of the communities living in Anatolia as well as their culture and beliefs.

Turkmen tribes in Anatolia include Anterli, Avşar, Bahadır, Barak, Bayat, Bayındır, Beydili, Kıyas Community of Beydili Tribe, Canikli, Cihanbeyli, Çakallı, Çepni, Döğer, Gökçe Öyük, Hacılı, Karakeçili, Kılıçbeğli, Koyunlu, Köçekli, Saraçlı, Şerefli, Tokuzlu; Arab tribes were Aneze, Bakara, Benî 'Icil, Benî 'Iz, Benî Amir, Benî Asad, Benî Hamid, Benî Hussein, Benî Isa, Benî Qays, Benî Muhammad, Benî Naif, Benî Yusuf, Biheymî, Cit, Cumeyle, Abu 'Asâf, Abu Hamdan, Abu Hâmis, Al Ubayd, Mashhûr, Seyâle, Tammah, Tayy; Kurdish tribes include Bohtân, Dinâi, Dodıkân, Khalidân, Eruh, Fadlavî, Garısî, Ketikân, Mervân, Milân, Ohyân, Picân, Sinikân, Şeddâdi, Şarkıyân, Zervân and Zilân.

While Turkmen, Kurdish, and Arab tribes in Anatolia have generally adopted Islam, some Kurdish tribes have adopted Yezidism. The Kurdish tribes that adopted Yezidism are the Şarkıyân and Halidân tribes living around Viranşehir between Urfa and Mardin. Among the Turkmen who converted to Islam, some tribes have adopted beliefs such as Alevism and Sunnism. The Beydili tribe is an example of these tribes. Beydili people living in the Beydili village in the Araban district of Antep and the Yazı Beydili village in Adıyaman have adopted Sunnism, while those living in the Beydili village in the Hafik district of Sivas have adopted Alevism. Nusayri tribes among the Arab tribes living around Hatay have also adopted Alevism.

Keywords: Anatolia, Tribe, Belief, Alevi, Sunni.

ASSESSMENTS ON THE QUALITATIVE EFFECTS OF ART IN SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROJECTS

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ABSTRACT

The qualitative effects of art in social responsibility projects play a crucial role in understanding its impact beyond quantitative measurements. Art serves as a catalyst for emotional connections, empathy, and social awareness, fostering deeper engagement and understanding among participants. This assessment delves into the nuanced impacts of art, highlighting its ability to provoke meaningful conversations, challenge perspectives, and evoke powerful emotions. Art transcends language barriers and cultural differences, offering a universal platform for expression and communication. Through mediums such as visual arts, performing arts, and literature, individuals can convey complex ideas, stories, and emotions that resonate on a profound level. This ability to communicate beyond words enables art to facilitate introspection and empathy, promoting a deeper understanding of diverse experiences and perspectives. Furthermore, art in social responsibility projects often acts as a vehicle for social change and advocacy. By addressing pressing issues such as environmental sustainability, social justice, and mental health, artists can inspire action and mobilize communities towards positive change. Through thought-provoking exhibitions, immersive performances, and interactive workshops, art encourages dialogue, reflection, and collective action, empowering individuals to become agents of change in their communities. The evaluation of qualitative effects relies on diverse methodologies, including participant observation, in-depth interviews, and thematic analysis. These approaches allow researchers to capture the multifaceted nature of art's impact, exploring themes such as emotional resonance, personal transformation, and community cohesion. By listening to the voices of participants and stakeholders, evaluators can gain insights into the nuanced ways in which art shapes attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. In conclusion, assessments on the qualitative effects of art in social responsibility projects illuminate its transformative power in fostering empathy, dialogue, and social change.

Key words: Art, social responsibility, project, community.

**THE EVOLUTION OF TOY DOLLS OVER TIME:
“HISTORIES AND CHANGING TRENDS”**

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ABSTRACT

The history of toy dolls is a fascinating journey reflecting societal shifts, technological advancements, and evolving play preferences. This article explores the captivating evolution of toy dolls, tracing their histories and the dynamic trends that have shaped them. Toy dolls, once simple playthings, have transformed into intricate creations mirroring cultural changes. From the earliest handmade dolls to the advent of mass production in the 19th century, each era introduced new materials and designs. The mid-20th century witnessed the rise of iconic dolls like Barbie, revolutionizing the industry and setting trends in fashion and representation. Changing societal attitudes are often mirrored in doll designs. The evolution from traditional gender roles to more diverse and inclusive representations reflect the ongoing progress in fostering equality and acceptance. Dolls have become instruments for teaching tolerance and celebrating diversity. Technological advancements further pushed the boundaries of doll manufacturing. The introduction of interactive features, realistic movements, and customizable options has created a new dimension in the toy industry. Smart dolls equipped with artificial intelligence exemplify the fusion of traditional play and modern technology. Contemporary trends also reflect an increased focus on sustainability. With a growing awareness of environmental issues, toy manufacturers are exploring eco-friendly materials and ethical production practices. Dolls are not only play companions but also ambassadors for responsible consumerism. In conclusion, the evolution of toy dolls encapsulates a rich tapestry of history, societal changes, and technological progress. From humble beginnings to the present, these companions have been constant witnesses to our ever-changing world, leaving an indelible mark on both playtime and culture.

Key words: Doll, history, design, trend, tradition.

THE INFLUENCE OF CONTEXT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIORAN: THE CHOICES OF AN ENGAGED THINKER

Mara Magda Maftai

University of Bucharest.

Abstract:

The article emphasizes the ideological commitment of the philosopher Emil Cioran. It presents firstly Cioran's works on the theme announced by the title, then the European context that determined the political option of Cioran and a brief analysis of his relationship with History during his French period. The anti-Semitism of Cioran was favored by his attachment to a few philosophers, but also by the European extremist and anti-Semitic context. The article seeks to demonstrate that the philosopher Cioran, known more for his pessimism and nihilism, maintained in time an obsessive relationship with History. His political philosophy is as important as his subjective philosophy, better known than the former.

Keywords: Cioran, French writings, History, Iron Guard

THE ATTRIBUTES OF THAI FILMS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO GAINING RECOGNITION IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

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Abstract:

Many Thai movies have been very popular domestically and internationally. Some movies were box office hits and receiving awards. However, there has not yet been research about how Thai movies can sell in international markets. The objectives of the research were 1) To analyze the characteristics of Thai movies that can sell to world audiences; 2) To investigate the factors making Thai movies into foreign markets. Thai film professionals were interviewed. Their ideas were analyzed to find out what factors contributing to Thai movies widely seen in worldwide markets. Nine foreign audiences were also interviewed to reveal what characteristics of Thai movies would be well accepted by the markets. The results showed that major characteristics of Thai movies proving successful worldwide were cultural and exotic Thai movies, outstanding genres, well-known actors, music and songs. Factors contributing to global market were marketing, qualities of Thai movies, and financial support from the government.

Keywords: Characteristics, factors, international markets, Thai movies.

THE ORIGINS OF THE ART OF KAZAKH SALS, SERIS, AND PALUANS IN DISTINCT COMPARISON TO EUROPEAN HISTRIONES AND RUSSIAN SKOMORKHS

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Abstract:

This article is a piece of the doctoral thesis "Syncretism of traditional Kazakh culture in the light of the innovation direction of circus and choreographic art of Kazakhstan and its integration into the world civilization", and reveals the features of the creative personalities of the traditional culture of shamans, sals, seris, paluans in the comparative characteristic of the European histriones and Russian skomorokhs.

Keywords: circus, histriones, shamans, skomorkhs

BORIA IN MALAYSIA: ELEMENTS IMPACTING THE MEDIA LITERACY OF EARLY TEENAGERS

Farideh Alizadeh

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Abstract:

This article is investigating Boria which is a kind of common performance in Malaysia. Boria has been known as Boria and Borea and both are correct, but Boria is more common. Boria is a folk performance unique to Penang. This theatre style reached Penang in the mid-19th century and is believed to be derived from the Shia Islamic Passion play performed during the Muslim month of Muharram to commemorate the martyrs of Kerbela. These days in Malaysia (especially Penang) Boria mentions to a choral street performance performed annually by a number of groups composed mostly of Sunni Malaysian. Boria are performed for entertainment and often include an annual singing competition. The size, membership, themes and movements of each Boria troupe may vary from year to year. Similarly, the themes and contents of the Boria performed by the different troupes also changes each year and can have a comical, political or satirical notion. It is common to most groups during the first ten days of Muharram Boria generally is done.

Keywords: Boria, ritual, Passion play, theatre

POWER DISTANCE AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FROM A POST-TAYLORIST VIEWPOINT

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Abstract:

The purposes of this research are: 1) to study the media literacy of early teenagers, and 2) to study the interaction between gender and timing of media exposure that affects the media literacy of teenagers. The sample of the study included 400 young people aged between 11 to 17 and who were living in Bangkok. The data was collected using questionnaires. Two-way ANOVA was used in analyzing the collected data. The result revealed that gender and timing of media exposure affected the media literacy of early teenagers with statistical significance at the level of 0.05.

Keywords: Gender, Media Literacy, Teenager, Timing of Media Exposure.

**ORNAMENT AS A UNIVERSAL PEACE LANGUAGE (BASED ON
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CULTURES OF PROTO-TURKIC PEOPLES AND
INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA)**

John Walton, Vishal Parikh

Sheffield Hallam University

Abstract:

Contact centres have been exemplars of scientific management in the discipline of operations management for more than a decade now. With the movement of industries from a resource based economy to knowledge based economy businesses have started to realize the customer eccentricity being the key to sustainability amidst high velocity of the market. However, as technologies have converged and advanced, so have the contact centres. Contact Centres have redirected the supply chains and the concept of retailing is highly diminished due to over exaggeration of cost reduction strategies. In conditions of high environmental velocity together with services featuring considerable information intensity contact centres will require up to date and enlightened agents to satisfy the demands placed upon them by those requesting their services. In this paper we examine salient factors such as Power Distance, Knowledge structures and the dynamics of job specialisation and enlargement to suggest critical success factors in the domain of contact centres.

Keywords: Post Taylorism, Knowledge Management, Power Distance, Organisational Learning

CAUSAL FACTORS IMPACTING THE TRUSTWORTHINESS AND SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL PRESS COUNCIL OF THAILAND IN REGULATING PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN THE OPINIONS OF NEWSPAPER JOURNALISTS

Zhamilya Boldykova, Assel Berdigulova

Zhurgenov Kazakh National Academy of Arts

Abstract:

In this article, the authors reviewed and analyzed the survey materials similarities ornament proto-Turkic and northern Indians. The study examined the materials scientists - geneticists, archaeologists, anthropologists. Numerous studies of scientists from different directions once again prove the relevance of the topic. The authors approached the subject from an artistic side. The study authors have made the appropriate conclusions. This publication is based on the proceedings of the investigation.

Keywords: Ethnicity, Indians, Ornament, Proto-Turks

FEATURES OF PARTY CONSTRUCTION IN THE COURSE OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract:

The objectives of this research were 1) to study the opinions of newspaper journalists about their trustworthiness in the National Press Council of Thailand (NPCT) and the NPCT-s success in regulating the professional ethics; and 2) to study the differences among mean vectors of the variables of trustworthiness in the NPCT and opinions on the NPCT-s success in regulating professional ethics among samples working at different work positions and from different affiliation of newspaper organizations. The results showed that 1) Interaction effects between the variables of work positions and affiliation were not statistically significant at the confidence level of 0.05. 2) There was a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in the views of journalists (reporters, heads of news desks and editors) at newspapers in the Bangkok metropolis and at local newspapers in other regions regarding their level of trustworthiness in the NPCT-s fulfillment of its duty to regulate professional ethics.

Keywords: National Press Council of Thailand, newspaper journalists, regulation of newspaper professional ethics, trustworthiness and success in fulfilling duties.

THE HUMAN BIAS ASPECT IN DECISION MAKING WITHIN QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS & LEAN THEORY

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Abstract:

This paper provides a literature review to document the state of the art with respect to handling “human bias” in decision making within the established quality management systems (QMS) and LEAN theory, in the context of shipbuilding. Previous research shows that in shipbuilding there is a huge deviation from the planned man-hours under the project management to the actual man-hours used because of errors in planning and reworks caused by human bias in the information flows, among others. This reduces the efficiency, and increases operational costs. Thus, the research question is how QMS and LEAN handle biases. The findings show the gap in studying the integration of methods to handle human bias in decision making into QMS and lean, not only within shipbuilding, but in general. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed for researchers and practitioners in the areas of decision making, QMS and LEAN, and future research is suggested.

Keywords: Human bias, decision making, LEAN Shipbuilding, quality management systems.

EFFICACY OF SPECIFIC MOBILITY EXERCISES AND PARTICIPATION IN SPECIAL GAMES ON PSYCHOMOTOR ABILITIES, FUNCTIONAL ABILITIES, AND GAME PERFORMANCE AMONG INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OLD

Assist. Prof. J. Samuel Jesudoss

YMCA College of Physical Education

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to find out the efficacy of selected mobility exercises and participation in special games on psychomotor abilities, functional abilities and skill performance among intellectually disabled children of age group under 14. Thirty male students who were studying in Balar Kalvi Nilayam and YMCA College Special School, Chennai, acted as subjects for the study. They were only mild and moderate in intellectual disability. These students did not undergo any special training or coaching programme apart from their regular routine physical activity classes as a part of the curriculum in the school. They were attached at random, based on age in which 30 belonged to under 14 age group, which was divided into three equal group of ten for each experimental treatment. 10 students (Treatment group I) underwent calisthenics and special games participation, 10 students (Treatment group II) underwent aquatics and special games participation, 10 students (Treatment group III) underwent yoga and special games participation. The subjects were tested on selected criterion variables prior (pre test) and after twelve weeks of training (post test). The pre and post test data collected from three groups on functional abilities (self care, learning, capacity for independent living), psychomotor variables (static balance, eye hand coordination, simple reaction time test) and skill performance (bocce skill, badminton skill, table tennis skill) were statistically examined for significant difference, by applying the analysis ANACOVA. Whenever an 'F' ratio for adjusted test was found to be significant for adjusted post test means, Scheffe-s test was followed as a post-hoc test to determine which of the paired mean differences was significant. The result of the study showed that among under 14 age groups there was a significant improvement on selected criterion variables such as, Balance, Coordination, self-care and learning and also in Bocce, Badminton & Table Tennis skill performance, due to mobility exercises and participation in special games. However there were no significant differences among the groups.

Keywords: Functional ability, intellectually disabled, Mobility exercises, Psychomotor ability.

DEEP LEARNING AND VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS IMPACT OF PERSONALITY AND LONELINESS ON LIFE: THE ROLE OF ONLINE FLOW EXPERIENCES

Danielle Morin, Jennifer D.E.Thomas, Raafat G. Saade

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Abstract:

While computers are known to facilitate lower levels of learning, such as rote memorization of facts, measurable through electronically administered and graded multiple-choice questions, yes/no, and true/false answers, the imparting and measurement of higher-level cognitive skills is more vexing. These require more open-ended delivery and answers, and may be more problematic in an entirely virtual environment, notwithstanding the advances in technologies such as wikis, blogs, discussion boards, etc. As with the integration of all technology, merit is based more on the instructional design of the course than on the technology employed in, and of, itself. With this in mind, this study examined the perceptions of online students in an introductory Computer Information Systems course regarding the fostering of various higher-order thinking and team-building skills as a result of the activities, resources and technologies (ART) used in the course.

Keywords: Critical thinking, deep learning, distance learning, elearning, online learning, virtual environments.

CAREER COUNSELING PROGRAM FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF FRESHMEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Bhubaneswa

Abstract:

The present study examines the mediating effect of online flow experience on the relationship between extraversion/introversion, locus of control and loneliness, and depression and satisfaction with life. The data was obtained using a structured questionnaire prepared by adapting standardized scales available from a sample of 102 engineering students from different technical institutions at Bhubaneswar, India. The results indicate that there is a positive significant relationship between introversion, external locus of control, loneliness, depression and online flow experience, and extraversion, internal locus of control and satisfaction with life. The results also suggest that online flow experience mediates the relationship between the aforementioned variables.

Keywords: Life satisfaction and depression, loneliness, online flow experience, personality.

DIAGNOSIS OF HATE SCHEMAS IN PRISONERS WITH ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER (ASPD)

Sheila Marie G. Hocson

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Abstract:

One of the vital developmental tasks that an individual faces during adolescence is choosing a career. Arriving at a career decision is difficult and anxious for many adolescents in the tertiary level. The main purpose of this study is to determine the factors relating to career indecision among freshmen college students as basis for the formulation of a comprehensive career counseling program for the psychological well-being of freshmen university students. The subjects were purposively selected. The Slovin-s formula was used in determining the sample size, using a 0.05 margin of error in getting the total number of samples per college and per major. The researcher made use of descriptive correlational study in determining significant factors relating to career indecision. Multiple Regression Analysis indicated that career thoughts, career decisions and vocational identity as factors related to career indecision.

Keywords: career decisions, career guidance program, career thoughts, vocational identity

MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY (MIL) FOR THAI YOUTHS

Barbara Gawda

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Abstract:

The aim of this study is to show innovative techniques that describe the effectiveness of individuals diagnosed with antisocial personality disorders (ASPD). The author presents information about hate schemas regarding persons with ASPD and their understanding of the role of hate. The data of 60 prisoners with ASPD, 40 prisoners without ASPD, and 60 men without antisocial tendencies, has been analyzed. The participants were asked to describe their hate inspired by a photograph. The narrative discourse was analyzed, the three groups were compared. The results show the differences between the inmates with ASPD, those without ASPD, and the controls. The antisocial individuals describe hate as an ambivalent feeling with low emotional intensity, i.e., actors (in stories) are presented more as positives than as partners. They use different mechanisms to keep them from understanding the meaning of the emotional situation. The schema's characteristics were expressed in narratives attributed to high Psychopathy.

Keywords: Antisocial personality disorder, Emotional narratives, Hate schemas, Psychopathy

THE IMPACT OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON QUALITY OF WORK LIFE AMONG THE STAFF OF E-WORKSPACE

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Abstract:

The objectives of this study are to determine the role of media that influence the values, attitudes and behaviors of Thai youths. Analytical qualitative research techniques were used for this purpose. Data collection based techniques was used which were individual interviews and focus group discussions with journalists, sample of high school and university students, and parents. The results show that "Social Media" is still the most popular media for Thai youths. It is also still in the hands of the marketing business and it can motivate Thai youths to do so many things. The main reasons of media exposure are to find quality information that they want quickly, get satisfaction and can use social media to get more exciting and to build communities. They believe that the need for media and information literacy skills is defined as making judgments, personal integrity, training of family and the behavior of close friends.

Keywords: Media and Information Literacy, Making Judgments, Personal integrity, Behavior of close friends

THE BROADER ADVANTAGES OF NEGOTIATIONS: AUSTRIAN VIEW ON EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AS A ‘POWER GAME’ FOR TRADE UNIONS

Prof. Rudolf Egger

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Abstract:

This paper explores the relationships between the basic learning processes of leading trade union workers and their methods for coping with the changes in the life-courses of societies today. It will discuss the fragile discourse on lifelong learning in trade unions and the “production of self-techniques” to get in touch with the new economic forms. On the basis of an empirical project, different processes of the socialization of leading trade union workers will be analysed to discover the consequences of the lifelong learning discourse. The results show what competences they need to develop for the “wider benefits of negotiations”. The main challenge remains to make visible how deeply intertwined trade union learning and education are with development in an ongoing dynamic economic process, rather than a quick-fix injection of skills and information. There is a complex relationship existing between the three ‘partners’, work, learning and society forming. The author suggests that contemporary trade unions could be trendsetters who make their own learning agendas by drawing less on formal education and more on informal and non-formal learning contexts. This is in parallel with growing political and scientific consciousness of the need to arrive at new educational/vocational policies and practices.

Keywords: Lifelong learning, Trade unions, Non-formal learning, Educational/vocational policies.

ENHANCING LISTENING COMPREHENSION FOR EFL PRE-INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS THROUGH A BLENDED LEARNING APPROACH

Heba Mustafa Abdullah

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Abstract:

The research aimed at examining the effect of using a suggested blended learning (BL) strategy on developing EFL pre- intermediate students. The study adopted the quasi-experimental design. The sample of the research consisted of a group of 26 EFL pre- intermediate students. Tools of the study included a listening comprehension checklist and a pre-post listening comprehension test. Results were discussed in relation to several factors that affected the language learning process. Finally, the research provided beneficial contributions in relation to manipulating BL strategy with respect to language learning process in general and oral language learning in particular.

Keywords: Blended learning, English as a foreign language, listening comprehension, oral language instruction.

EXAMINATION OF INFLUENTIAL FACTORS ON FIRST YEAR ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS' PRODUCTIVITY

Shima Nikanjam, Badiossadat Hassanpour, Adi Irfan Che Ani

Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract:

The design process in architecture education is based upon the Learning-by-Doing method, which leads students to understand how to design by practicing rather than studying. First-year design studios, as starting educational stage, provide integrated knowledge and skills of design for newly jointed architecture students. Within the basic design studio environment, students are guided to transfer their abstract thoughts into visual concrete decisions under the supervision of design educators for the first time. Therefore, introductory design studios have predominant impacts on students' operational thinking and designing. Architectural design thinking is quite different from students' educational backgrounds and learning habits. This educational challenge at basic design studios creates a severe need to study the reality of design education at foundation year and define appropriate educational methods with convenient project types with the intention of enhancing architecture education quality. Material for this study has been gathered through long-term direct observation at a first year second semester design studio at the faculty of architecture at EMU (known as FARC 102), fall and spring academic semester 2014-15. Distribution of a questionnaire among case study students and interviews with third and fourth design studio students who passed through the same methods of education in the past 2 years and conducting interviews with instructors are other methodologies used in this research. The results of this study reveal a risk of a mismatch between the implemented teaching method, project type and scale in this particular level and students' learning styles. Although the existence of such risk due to varieties in students' profiles could be expected to some extent, recommendations can support educators to reach maximum compatibility.

Keywords: Architecture education, basic design studio, educational method, forms creation skill.

EXCELLENCE AND QUANTITY IN THE STRATEGIC NETWORK OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract:

The study analyzes the quality and the size of the strategic network of higher education institutions and the concept of fitness for purpose in quality assurance. It also analyses the transaction costs of networking that have consequences on the number of members in the network. Empirical evidence is presented from the Consortium on Applied Research and Professional Education, which is a European strategic network of six higher education institutions. The results of the study support the argument that the number of members in the strategic network should be relatively small to provide high-quality results. The practical importance is that networking has been able to promote international research and development projects. The results of this study are important for those who want to design and improve international networks in higher education.

Keywords: Higher education, network, research and development, strategic management.

VARIOUS ROLES FOR MENTORS AND MENTEES IN AN E-LEARNING SETTING

Nidhi Gadura

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Abstract:

Given the increase in the number of students and administrators asking for online courses the author developed two partially online courses. One was a biology majors at genetics course while the other was a non-majors at biology course. The student body at Queensborough Community College is generally underprepared and has work and family obligations. As an educator, one has to be mindful about changing the pedagogical approach, therefore, special care was taken when designing the course material. Despite the initial concerns, both of these partially online courses were received really well by students. Lessons learnt were that student engagement is the key to success in an online course. Good practices to run a successful online course for underprepared students are discussed in this paper. Also discussed are the lessons learnt for making the eLearning environment better for all the students in the class, overachievers and underachievers alike.

Keywords: Partially online course, pedagogy, student engagement, community college.

ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TRANSFORMATIVE PEDAGOGIES IN UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract:

Developing a responsible personal worldview is central to sustainable development, but achieving quality education to promote transformative learning for sustainability is thus far, poorly understood. Most programs involving education for sustainable development rely on changing behavior, rather than attitudes. The emphasis is on the scientific and utilitarian aspect of sustainability with negligible importance on the intrinsic value of nature. Campus sustainability projects include building sustainable gardens and implementing energy-efficient upgrades, instead of focusing on educating for sustainable development through exploration of students' values and beliefs. Even though green technology adoption maybe the right thing to do, most schools are not targeting the root cause of the environmental crisis; they are just providing palliative measures. This study explores the under-examined factors that lead to pro-environmental behavior by investigating the environmental perceptions of both college business students and personnel of green organizations. A mixed research approach of qualitative, based on structured interviews, and quantitative instruments was developed including 30 college-level students' interviews and 40 green organization staff members involved in sustainable activities. The interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed for analysis. Categorization of the responses to the open-ended questions was conducted with the purpose of identifying the main types of factors influencing attitudes and correlating with behaviors. Overall the findings of this study indicated a lack of appreciation for nature, and inability to understand interconnectedness and apply critical thinking. The results of the survey conducted on undergraduate students indicated that the responses of business and liberal arts students by independent t-test were significantly different, with a p-value of 0.03. While liberal arts students showed an understanding of human interdependence with nature and its delicate balance, business students seemed to believe that humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature. This result was quite intriguing from the perspective that business students will be defining markets, influencing society, controlling and managing businesses that supposedly, in the face of climate change, shall implement sustainable activities. These alarming results led to the focus on green businesses in order to better understand their motivation to engage in sustainable activities. Additionally, a probit model revealed that childhood exposure to nature has a significantly positive impact in pro-environmental attitudes to most of the New Ecological Paradigm scales. Based on these findings, this paper discusses educators including Socrates, John Dewey and Paulo Freire in the implementation of eco-pedagogy and transformative learning following a curriculum with emphasis on critical and systems thinking, which are deemed to be key ingredients in quality education for sustainable development.

Keywords: Eco-pedagogy, environmental behavior, quality education for sustainable development, transformative learning.

THE APPROACH OF THE INNOVATION ALLIANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Juha Kettunen

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to visualize the strategic network of higher education institutions and its strategic directions. The strategy map of the balanced scorecard approach is developed to describe the strategic objectives and their causal relationships in higher education. The empirical part of the study presents the survey results of the desired strategic directions of the network obtained from the teachers and other staff of the member institutions. Research and development projects are the most important form of activity in the network, but education and many other forms also turn out to be important. The results of this study support the argument that a strategic innovation alliance is a suitable and useful way to promote collaboration among European higher education institutions. The results of the study can be used by those who wish to promote such international collaboration among higher education institutions.

Keywords: Balanced scorecard, higher education, social networking, strategic planning.

UTILIZING COLLABORATIVE IMAGES TO COMPREHEND STUDENT EXPERIENCE

Tessa Berg, Emma Guion Akdag

Heriot-Watt University, UK

Abstract:

Summative feedback forms are used in academia for gathering data on course quality and student understanding. Students answer a series of questions based on the course they are soon to finish in these forms. Feedback forms are notorious for being homogenised and limiting and thus the data captured is often neutral and lacking in tacit emotional responses. This paper contrasts student feedback forms with collaborative drawing. We analyse 19 pictures drawn by international students on a pre-session course. Through visuals we present an approach to enable a holistic level of student understanding. Visuals communicate irrespective of possible language, cultural and educational barriers. This paper sought to discover if the pictures mirrored the feedback given on a typical feedback form. Findings indicate a considerable difference in the two approaches and thus we highlight the value of collaborative drawing as a complimentary resource to aid the understanding of student experience.

Keywords: Feedback forms, visualisation, student experience, collaborative drawing.

ALTERITY OF ROMA IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION OF ROMA PUPILS IN SLOVAKIA

Bibiana Hlebova

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Abstract:

The Slovak Republic is a democratic and plural society consisting of people differing in language and culture, and its citizens should already be well prepared for the coexistence of multiple nations, nationalities or ethnic groups. Reflection on culture, art and literature of the Roma minority has taken on a new dimension in Slovakia in the past two decades when it comes to social, cultural and arts integration of this ethnic group with the plural society. Non-Roma view Roma as a specific ethnic group with their own culture, language, customs and traditions, social norms and coexistence that has retained archetypal qualities of Roma identity (romipen) in their real lives as well as in the literary world. Roma characters in works of art are specific and distinguishable from other literary characters simply by being Roma, that is, of a different origin and social status, they represent a different way of life, a distinctive hierarchy of values. The portrayal of Roma and the life of Roma ethnic group in the most dominant genre of Roma literature for children and youth, a Roma fairy tale (paramisa), can work as a suitable means to learn about, accept and tolerate the otherness of Roma in the conditions of school inclusion of students coming from the Roma ethnic group, and to support their identification with their own ethnic group and its cultural traditions. The paper aims to point out not only the specific nature of Roma identity (romipen) through the selected Roma fairy tale (paramisa) – Children of the Sun, but also the diversity of its uses in the educational process within primary education of pupils at elementary schools, advocating the philosophy of inclusive education. Through the suggestions of multi-cultural, emotional, and language and communication education of pupils through the work with the selected Roma fairy tale (paramisa), the author is exploring ways to overcome the issues stemming from the coexistence of Roma and Non-Roma pupils, which are burdened with prejudice, intolerance, aggression and racism on both sides, in the education process.

Keywords: Inclusive education, otherness, Roma Pupils, Roma identity, Roma fairy tale.

RAISING HIGH SCHOOL EFL STUDENTS' INTERCULTURAL AWARENESS BY USING POETRY

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Abstract

Learning a new language includes more than learning the four skills or comprehending the linguistic features of the target language. Learning a language without first learning about and appreciating the culture of the language is not a whole language acquisition. Learning target language leads the learners to be aware of the similarities and differences between the native and target languages and their culture either consciously or unconsciously. To create interest and awareness to the target language and its culture in teaching environment authentic materials are applied. As literary texts are one of indispensable and authentic resources for teaching pupils about the culture of the target language, poetry was employed in language classrooms to promote students' intercultural understanding in this study. This research aims to find out whether using poetry in high school EFL classrooms enables students to have a better understanding of other cultures.

Key words: Language learning, Intercultural Awareness, Poem in Foreign Language Learning

Özet

Yeni bir dil öğrenmek, dört beceriyi öğrenmekten veya hedef dilin dilsel özelliklerini kavramaktan fazlasını içerir. Bir dili, önce o dilin kültürünü öğrenmeden ve takdir etmeden öğrenmek, tam bir dil edinimi değildir. Anadil ve hedef diller ile kültürleri arasındaki benzerlik ve farklılıkların bilinçli veya bilinçsiz olarak öğrenenlerin farkına varmalarını sağlar. Öğretim ortamında hedef dile ve kültürüne ilgi ve farkındalık yaratmak için özgün materyaller uygulanır. Edebi metinler, öğrencilere hedef dilin kültürünü öğretmek için vazgeçilmez ve özgün kaynaklardan biri olduğundan, bu çalışmada öğrencilerin kültürlerarası anlayışlarını geliştirmek için dil sınıflarında şiir kullanılmıştır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, lise EFL sınıflarında şiir kullanmanın öğrencilerin kültürlerarası farkındalığını artırıp arttırmayacağını belirlemektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dil öğrenimi, Kültürlerarası Farkındalık, Yabancı Dil Öğreniminde Şiir

