



VIII. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

December 4-5, 2022

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Rijeka
Rijeka, Croatia

ABSTRACTS BOOK

EDITOR:

Prof. Dr. Kornelija Mrnjaus

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Editors

Prof. Dr. Kornelija Mrnjaus

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CONGRESS ID

TITLE OF CONFERENCE

VIII. International European Congress On Social Sciences

PARTICIPATION

Keynote & Invited

DATE - PLACE

December 4-5, 2022

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Rijeka
Rijeka, Croatia

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University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia
&

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TOTAL ABSTRACTS: 99

The number of abstracts from foreign countries: **54**

The number of abstracts from Turkey: **45**

LANGUAGES

Croatian, Turkish, English



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Rijeka, Friday, 16 December 2022

Dr. Salih Ozturk
President of the Institute of Economic
Development and Social Research (İKSAD)
Turkey

Respected Prof. Dr. Salih Ozturk

I am writing to express all my satisfaction and gratitude to the Institute of Economic Development and Social Research (İKSAD) for giving to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Rijeka the opportunity to be involved in the organisation of the extremely successful **VIII. International European Conference on Social Sciences**, that was held on December 04-05, 2022, in Rijeka, Croatia.

As testified by Professor Kornelija Mrnjaus, the Head of the conference local organising board, I would like to highlight that İKSAD delivered a timely, professional and flawless organisational support to the event.

Hope that our Institution will have other opportunities to collaborate with İKSAD.

The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences



Professor Aleksandar Mijatović, PhD



VIII. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

December 4-5, 2022

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Rijeka
Rijeka, Croatia

CONGRESS PROGRAM

FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES (21)

Croatia, Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Saudi Arabia, UK,
Romania, Pakistan, South Korea, Yemen, Poland, Vietnam, India,
Morocco, Ghana, Malaysia, Albania, South Africa, Germany, Serbia,
Nigeria



OPENING CEREMONY

Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Mijatović

Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Rijeka

Prof. Dr. Kornelija Mrnjaus

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Rijeka

Dr. Mustafa Latif Emek

President of IKSAD Institute

05.12.2022**FACE TO FACE****Rijeka Time: 10:00-13:00**

Vennue: University of Rijeka, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Kornelija Mrnjaus

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
CHILDREN'S FRIENDSHIPS - FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF HOMEROOM TEACHERS	Pamela Grozdanić Sofija Vrcelj Kornelija Mrnjaus	Elementary school Turnić, Croatia University of Rijeka, Croatia University of Rijeka, Croatia
MONETARY TRANSMISSION MECHANISM IN TÜRKİYE: A LITERATURE REVIEW	Zeynep KARAÇOR Sevilay KONYA	Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye
GOSPEL, FREEDOM SONGS, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY	Tatjana Vukelić	University of Rijeka
ADVERTISING AND CHILDREN IN THE AGE OF CONSUMPTION: SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS ON GLOCAL ADVERTISING	Süleyman KARAÇOR Aşina Gülerarslan ÖZDENGÜL Şule Nur Canöz	Selcuk University, Konya, Türkiye
UNDERSTANDING THE VOCATIONAL INTERESTS THROUGH LIFE HISTORY STRATEGY	Katarina Banov Trošelj	University of Rijeka, Croatia
SECURITY MEASURES SPECIFIC TO CHILDREN IN TURKISH CRIMINAL LAW	Berrin AKBULUT	Selcuk University, Konya, Türkiye
THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING	Damir Purković	University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia



VIII. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

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Rijeka, Croatia

CONGRESS PROGRAM

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

Meeting ID: 846 1993 7916
Passcode: 050505

ZOOM LINK:

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IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- To be able to make a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID instead of "Meeting ID
- or Personal Link Name" and solidify the session.
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- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
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- All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
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- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

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- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

**Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number,
exp. Hall-1, Shahla Tahirgizi**

ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN

- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
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Örnek: Salon-1, Shahla Tahirgizi

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES: (21)

Croatia, Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Saudi Arabia, UK, Romania, Pakistan, South Korea, Yemen, Poland, Vietnam, India, Morocco, Ghana, Malaysia, Albania, South Africa, Germany, Serbia, Nigeria

	Session 1	Session 2
Croatia	11:00-13:00	13:30-15:30
Türkiye	13:00-15:00	15:30-17:30
Azerbaijan	14:00-16:00	16:30-18:30
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11:00-13:00	13:30-15:30
Saudi Arabia	13:00-15:00	15:30-17:30
UK	10:00-12:00	12:30-14:30
Romania	12:00-14:00	14:30-16:30
Pakistan	15:00-17:00	17:30-19:30
South Korea	19:00-21:00	21:30-23:30
Yemen	13:00-15:00	15:30-17:30
Poland	11:00-13:00	13:30-15:30
Vietnam	17:00-19:00	19:30-21:30
India	15:30-17:30	18:00-20:00
Morocco	10:00-12:00	12:30-14:30
Ghana	10:00-12:00	12:30-14:30
Malaysia	18:00-20:00	20:30-22:30
Albania	11:00-13:00	13:30-15:30
South Africa	12:00-14:00	14:30-16:30
Germany	11:00-13:00	13:30-15:30
Serbia	11:00-13:00	13:30-15:30
Nigeria	11:00-13:00	13:30-15:30

05.12.2022

Session-1 / Hall-1

Rijeka Time: 11⁰⁰-13⁰⁰

Ankara Time: 13⁰⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Yusuf BAYRAKTUTAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FACTORS AND INFLATION IN TURKIYE: BOOTSTRAP TODA-YAMAMOTO CAUSALITY TEST APPROACH	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdal ALANCIOĞLU Prof. Dr. Yusuf BAYRAKTUTAN	Harran University, Türkiye Kocaeli University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: AN ANALYSIS OF NATO COUNTRIES	Prof. Dr. Yusuf BAYRAKTUTAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdal ALANCIOĞLU	Kocaeli University, Türkiye Harran University, Türkiye
HOW ARE NATIONAL EMOTIONS AS AN EMOTIONAL APPEAL ELEMENT TRANSFERRED IN ADVERTISEMENTS IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT? A DISCUSSION ANALYSIS ON AUGUST 30 VICTORY DAY ADVERTISEMENTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mikail BATU İlkay Burak TAŞKIRAN	Ege University, Türkiye Istanbul Yeni Yuzyil University, Türkiye
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ETHICS AND ETHICAL LEGISLATION IN TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Müslüm KAYACI	Dicle University, Türkiye
A SUSTAINABLE LEADERSHIP MODEL TOWARDS THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GOALS	Canan Yurdakul Prof. Dr. Pınar Tınaz	Beykoz University, Türkiye
WORKPLACE LONELINESS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL CYNICISM: A STUDY ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES	Assit. Prof. Dr. B. Dilek ÖZBEZEK H. Beyza PAKSOY Subhi KORD ARABO	Gaziantep University, Türkiye Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Türkiye Gaziantep University, Türkiye
THE CONCEPT OF GREEN FINANCE AND A REVIEW IN THE WOS DATABASE	Büşra Nur YILMAZ Tuğba EYCEYURT BATIR	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ISLAMIC FINANCE: "AN EVALUATION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ISLAMIC FINANCE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2021"	Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba EYCEYURT BATIR	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye

05.12.2022

Session-1 / Hall-2

Rijeka Time: 11⁰⁰-13⁰⁰

Ankara Time: 13⁰⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Esengül SALİHOĞLU

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
GREEN SUPPLIER SELECTION IN HIGH TECH PRODUCTS: AN APPLICATION WITH ANALYTICAL NETWORK PROCESS	Ali Tunahan EROL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzum BÜYÜKKEKLİK	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, Türkiye
TURKEY'S ENERGY TRANSITION: MILESTONES AND CHALLENGES	Ahmet ARSLAN	Marmara University, Türkiye
AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VOLUME OF CONSUMER LOANS AND THE CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT AND INFLATION RATE	Prof. Dr. Ahmet ŞENGÖNÜL Assist. Prof. Dr. Esengül SALİHOĞLU	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
A SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF THE LAST DECADE OF TURKISH COMPANIES' PRICE-TO-BOOK RATIOS AND THEIR RELATION TO THE DISCLOSED INTANGIBLES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Gözde TÜRKMEN MÜLDÜR	Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University, Türkiye
EUROPEAN SECURITY IN THE SHADOW OF THE GLOBAL HEGEMONY CRISIS: AN ASSESSMENT ON THE UKRAINE PROBLEM	Muammer TUT	Yalova University, Türkiye
PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT IN BUSINESS LIFE	Kadir ERMAN Seda GÜL Burcu PAKALIN	Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
TRANSPORT IMPORTANCE OF KARABAKH	Aynur QULUYEVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
EVALUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING ON BUSINESS PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY	Ayşenur ERDİL	Istanbul Medeniyet University, Türkiye
THE IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION SECURITY AND TECHNOLOGY: EVALUATION OF THE BUSINESS IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABILITY	Ayşenur ERDİL	Istanbul Medeniyet University, Türkiye

05.12.2022

Session-1 / Hall-3

Rijeka Time: 11⁰⁰-13⁰⁰

Ankara Time: 13⁰⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice KETEN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ANALYSIS OF ANDRE RIEU CONCERTS WITH GANS' "OMNIVORE" APPROACH TO POPULAR CULTURE-HIGH CULTURE CLASSIFICATION	Dr. Nimet ERSİN	İstanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University, Türkiye
REFLECTION OF DIGITAL GAME CULTURE ON MUSEOLOGY: DIGITAL GAME MUSEUMS	Dr. Özlem GÜNCAN	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye
FASHION THROUGH THE CITY and PUBLIC RELATIONS	Prof. Dr. Sefa ÇELİKSAP Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜRGÜLER	Istanbul Aydın University, Türkiye Halic University, Türkiye
JUSTSEEDS ARTISTS COOPERATIVE: PRINTMAKING AND SOCIAL AWARENESS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selvihan KILIÇ ATEŞ	Balikesir University, Türkiye
LINE IN THE WORKS OF CHRISTOPHER WOOL	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice KETEN	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye
BATH-BATHING CULTURE AND SPACE IN ANATOLIA	Gülnisa ŞENOL Pınar DİNÇ KALAYCI	Gazi University, Türkiye
THE PRACTICABILITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL MUSIC CURRICULUM	Dr. Erkan DEMİRTAŞ	Ankara Music and Fine Arts University, Türkiye
HYPER REALITY AND SIMULATION	Assoc. Dr. Merve YILDIRIM	Giresun University, Türkiye

05.12.2022

Session-1 / Hall-4

Rijeka Time: 11⁰⁰-13⁰⁰

Ankara Time: 13⁰⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Antonija Petričušić

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
PARTNERSHIP CONTRACTS IN VIETNAMESE LAW	Phan Minh Gioi	VNU, Hanoi- University of Law
EQUALITY DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES IN CROATIA	Antonija Petričušić, PhD Olja Družić Ljubotina, PhD Craig Willis, PhD	Associate Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb Researcher at the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI), Flensburg, Germany
REGULATORY AND LEGAL ISSUES OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES IN EU. HOW CRYPTO IS CHANGING THE GLOBAL LEGISLATIONS	Renata Kau	Phd., European University of Tirana, Faculty of Law Political Sciences and International Relations, Department of Law
MEASURES TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHTS OF FREE SPEECH IN THE PRESS IN VIETNAM, NOW	Mr. Huỳnh Minh Quân	Law lecturer at Thu Dau Mot University, Vietnam
PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN SPORTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EXPERTS: PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT	Tereza BALIĆ Marina MILIĆ BABIĆ PhD. Associate professor	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work
BENEFITS AND DIFFICULTY OF APPLYING CUSTOMARY LAW IN VIETNAM	Mr. Huỳnh Minh Quân	Law lecturer at Thu Dau Mot University, Vietnam
FORCED MIGRATION AND THE RISE IN INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NIGER STATE, NIGERIA: CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES 2007-2021	OJO OLUWOLE SIMEON MUSBAU ADAMU MUFIDAT SAEED I.B	Newgate University Minna, Nigeria

05.12.2022

Session-1 / Hall-5

Rijeka Time: 11⁰⁰-13⁰⁰

Ankara Time: 13⁰⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof.Dr. Bushra Sumaiya

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE CHALLENGES IN CONSIDERING A ROLE OF EDUCATION IN PENITENTIARY SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA	Assist. Prof. PhD. Dijana Gracin Assist. Prof. PhD. Jadranka Herceg	Croatian Defence Academy "Dr. Franjo Tuđman", Zagreb, Croatia
THE IMPACT OF THE USE OF FLIPPED CLASSROOMS AND E-LEARNING STRATEGIES IN TEACHING THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH UNIT ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND STUDENT SATISFACTION	Assist. Prof. PhD. Yousry Mohammad Othman Ali Alwardany Ali Omar	Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS A PART OF CURRICULA OF FACULTIES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES	Vesna NIKOLIĆ Tamara VUKIĆ	University of Niš, Faculty of Occupational Safety, Niš, Serbia
THE IMPACT OF E-MARKETING ON CREATING CONSUMER AWARENESS OF SMALL BUSINESSES: A CASE STUDY	Nusaibah Al-maghbashi	Spółeczna Akademia Nauk z siedzibą w Łodzi , Łódzkie ,Poland, Faculty of Education Hadhramout University, Al-mahra, Yemen
PRODUCTION OF THE /TH/ SOUND BY AFGHAN DARI EFL LEARNERS	AHMAD FAWAD NOORZADAH	Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey
INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FROM A PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVE	Assist. Prof.Dr. Bushra Sumaiya Dr. Arvinder Kaur Ms. Supriya Dang	Department of Education and Humanities, Manav Rachna University, Faridabad, Haryana, India

05.12.2022

Session-1 / Hall-6

Rijeka Time: 11⁰⁰-13⁰⁰

Ankara Time: 13⁰⁰-15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dibyendu Nandy

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL AGILITY IN SUPPORTING FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Ovidiu Niculae BORDEAN	Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Department of Management
EXPLORING THE DETERMINANTS OF CONSUMERS' ADOPTION OF MOBILE PAYMENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: UTAUT MODEL WITH PERCEIVED SECURITY AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL	Assist. Prof. Dr. Raneem R. Saqr Rozan O. Maghrabi	Management Information System, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
COCOA FARMERS' AWARENESS AND USAGE OF COMPOST AND BIOCHAR AS SOIL AMENDMENTS IN GHANA	Dadson Awunyo-Vitor, Andrew Daymond, Amos Quaye, Godfred Awudzi, Laura Atuah Lumbani Mwafulirwa, John Hammond, Chris Turnbull, Fiona Lahive, Sean Coole, Steve Robinson, Paul Hadley	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology University of Reading Cocoa Research Institute
DIGITAL MOROCCO: SOCIAL USES, ECONOMIC ACTORS AND POLITICAL POWERS	Pr. Chahid SLIMANI Samah BOUHAZAMA	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, ESSOR Lab, Fez, Morocco.
MASSTIGE MARKETING IN COMMODITY MARKET: FACTORS INFLUENCING PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS	Dibyendu Nandy Dr. Sudipta Majumdar	ICFAI University, Jharkhand
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SMARTPHONE USAGE TIME OF KOREAN ADOLESCENTS AND THE CHANGES IN DAILY LIFE DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Prof. Dr. Eunkyong Kim	Kunsan National University, Department of Nursing, South Korea
ESTABLISHING THE EFFICIENCY OF BUSINESS-TO-CONSUMER CONTRACTUAL REMEDIES FOR PRODUCT NON-CONFORMITY	Juanita GOICOVICI	Dr., Lecturer, University Babeş-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Law, Department of Private Law, Romania
THE USE OF COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY DEVICES IN DIGITAL LEARNING AMONG SECONDARY STUDENTS	Rosninawati Hussin, Muhammad Fahmi Azhar	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

05.12.2022

Session-2 / Hall-1

Rijeka Time: 13³⁰-15³⁰

Ankara Time: 15³⁰-17³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Cihan AYHAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
INVESTIGATION OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF CHARISMATIC LEADERSHIP ABOUT THE COACHES OF INDIVIDUALS PLAYING TEAM SPORTS	Esra CÖMERT Nuran KANDAZ GELEN Mert ALADAĞ Onur GELİR Fırat İŞLER	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Sport Sciences
THE EFFECT OF LEISURE INVOLVEMENT ON LEISURE BENEFIT	Dr. Cihan AYHAN Dr. Ersin ESKİLER	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Türkiye
LEISURE INVOLVEMENT WITH ONLINE WORD OF MOUTH: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF POSITIVE EMOTIONS	Dr. Ersin ESKİLER Dr. Cihan AYHAN	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Türkiye
THE ANALYZE OF THE CHRONOTYPES OF YOUTH FOOTBALL PLAYERS	Tuğba ONAT Assist. Prof. Dr. Şaban ÜNVER Prof. Dr. Tülin ATAN	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
THE ANALYZE OF JUMP HEIGHT, FLEXIBILITY BALANCE PERFORMANCES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS	Tuğba ONAT Prof. Dr. Tülin ATAN	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye

05.12.2022

Session-2 / Hall-2

Rijeka Time: 13³⁰-15³⁰

Ankara Time: 15³⁰-17³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ahmet VURAL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
TRACES OF ZOROASTRIANISM in THE MUSLIMS' THOUGHT OF QADAR: 'OLAMĀ-YE ESLĀM TEXTS	Oğuzhan ÖZOĞLU	Ankara University, Türkiye
SUBJECT OF POVERTY (FAQR) AS AN EXAMPLE OF CRITICISM IN HISTORY OF ŞÜFİSM	Dr. Ahmet VURAL	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, Türkiye
DESIGN FOR EVERYONE' IN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION IN TURKEY	Nehir TAŞTAN	Gebze Technical University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN'S SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTIONS REGARDING THEIR FAMILY	Enver DURUALP Lügen Ceren GÜNEŞ Prof. Dr. Ender DURUALP	Bartın University, Türkiye Ankara University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN'S READING HABITS REGARDING THEIR FAMILY	Lügen Ceren GÜNEŞ Enver DURUALP Prof. Dr. Ender DURUALP	Ankara University, Türkiye Bartın University, Türkiye
A COMPARISON OF THE REGULATIONS ON ASSIGNING MANAGERS TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION BETWEEN 2004-2021 IN THE SCOPE OF APPOINTMENT CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATION CONDITIONS	Aydın GÜVEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra KIRANLI GÜNGÖR	Directorate of National Education, Master, Teacher Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING AND THEMATIC LEARNING APPROACHES ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING	İsmet Şahin Serpil Türkan Çerniski Güler	Kocaeli University, Turkey

05.12.2022

Session-2 / Hall-3

Rijeka Time: 13³⁰-15³⁰

Ankara Time: 15³⁰-17³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Darrell MANN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE INFLUENCE OF THE WEALTH OF A CHILD WITH AUTISM ON THE STRESS LEVEL OF THE PARENTS	Dr. Kilda Gusha Dr.Irena Shala	University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi"
GOLDILOCKS AND THE THREE 'ISMS: HONOURING THE PAST, DESIGNING WIN-WIN FUTURES	Prof. Dr. Darrell MANN	University of Buckingham & Systematic Innovation Network, UK
PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF CYBER BULLYING ON FEMALE STUDENTS OF PUNJAB (PAKISTAN)	Dr. Shaista Jabeen Dr. Zill E Huma	Assistant Professor, Govt. Graduate College for Women Jhang. Assistant Professor, Lahore College for Women University Lahore
SUPPORT TO YOUTH AND INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Dr. Dunja POTOČNIK	Institut za društvena istraživanja u Zagrebu, Centar za omladinska i rodna istraživanja
PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT OF ACADEMIC STAFF IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Mirna Marković	University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	WÓJCIK-CZERNIAWSKA Agnieszka	Warsaw School of Economics (SGH), Warsaw, Poland
MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION	AGNIESZKA WÓJCIK-CZERNIAWSKA, Ph.D. ZBIGNIEW GRZYMAŁA, Ph.D. SGH Professor	Warsaw School of Economics (SGH), Warsaw, Poland

05.12.2022

Session-2 / Hall-4

Rijeka Time: 13³⁰-15³⁰

Ankara Time: 15³⁰-17³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Phan Thi Yen

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
CREATING THEIR OWN MAP: SPATIALITY OF SURVIVAL IN MIRIAM TOEWS' WOMEN TALKING	Ksenija KONDALI	Associate Professor, Ph.D., University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
ASSESSMENT OF CROSS-CULTURAL IMPACTS IN EXPRESSING SATISFACTION BETWEEN AMERICAN AND VIETNAMESE	Dr. Phan Thi Yen Dr. Nguyen Thi Anh Dao	University of Foreign Languages Studies, The University of Danang, Viet Nam Dong A University, Danang, Viet Nam
SACIDAVA FORTRESS: MATERIALS AND THEIR STRUCTURAL / COMPOSITIONAL IDENTIFICATION	Rodica-Mariana ION, Sorin COLESNIUC, Verginica SCHRODER, Anca Irina GHEBOIANU, Sofia SLAMNOIU-TEODORESCU	ICECHIM, Research Group „Evaluation and conservation of cultural heritage”, Bucharest, Romania Valahia University of Târgoviște, Targoviste, Romania Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Romania University Ovidius Constanta
AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SPACE AND PLACE: LEVANTINE COMMUNITY IN IZMIR	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre Ergül Beste Demircan	Izmir University of Economics, Türkiye
ASSESSING THE TEACHING COMPETENCY OF LECTURERS: A MEASURE OF TEACHING AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	Dr. Phan Thi Yen Dr. Dang Vinh	University of Foreign Languages Studies, The University of Danang, Viet Nam Vietnam - Korea University of Information and Communication Technology, Danang, Vietnam
SUBVERTING WESTERN GENRE IN JANE CAMPION'S POWER OF THE DOG	Silvana Tokić	University Department of Professional Studies, University of Split
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH NEXUS IN NIGERIA	Ebenezer Akinniyi Akinyemi	Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria
PUBLIC SPENDING AND ECONOMIC GROWTH NEXUS IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS	Ebenezer Akinniyi Akinyemi	Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria

05.12.2022

Session-2 / Hall-5

Rijeka Time: 13³⁰-15³⁰

Ankara Time: 15³⁰-17³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Amelia Precup

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ONLINE TEACHING SELF-EFFICACY: THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND TEACHER ATTITUDES TOWARDS TEACHING CHEMISTRY	MOSES ABDULLAI ABUKARI JOHN AMETEFÉ PHILIP DORSAH	C. K. Tedom University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Ghana
IMPACT OF XERTE ONLINE TOOLKITS ON SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS' LEARNING OUTCOMES IN BIOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL GONJA DISTRICT OF THE SAVANNAH REGION	MOSES ABDULLAI ABUKARI JAMES DENTU MENSAH ISAAC AZUMAH GONYALUG	C. K. Tedom University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Ghana Buipe Technical/Vocational Senior High School, Ghana. Bagabaga College of Education, Tamale, Ghana
DISABLED CARE MODELS AND DISABLED CARE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES	Dr. Mehmet YILMAZ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University
PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE OF PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE TEACHERS	MOSES ABDULLAI ABUKARI ABEL NYIMBA NAJAH THOMAS NIPIELIM TINDAN	C. K. Tedom University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Ghana St Charles Minor Seminary/Senior High School, Ghana.
E-LEARNING IN THE CLASSROOM: A TEACHER'S PERSPECTIVE ON E-LEARNING READINESS AND ADOPTION	Neha SAXENA Dr. Kiran GUPTA Dr. Bishan SINGH NAGI	Manav Rachna University, Faridabad, India
WARFARE AND MEMORY IN ANTHONY DOERR'S "THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE"	Dr. Amelia Precup	Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Letters, Department of English Language and Literature
ENSURING INCLUSION THROUGH COLLABORATIVE TEACHING: A TEACHER TRAINEES' PERSPECTIVE	Dr. Ritu Sharma Mr Chandra Prakash Singh	School of Education & Humanities Manav Rachna University, Faridabad, Haryana, India
BEHAVIOR ADDICTIONS AND FIGHTING IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	Dr. Mehmet YILMAZ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University
CULTURE AND REVERSE GENDER STEREOTYPING OF FEMALE CHARACTERS AS PORTRAYED IN SWEDISH NOVEL "PIPPI LONGSTOCKING" AND CROATIAN NOVEL "PIGULICA"	Kristina RIMAN Katarina KNEŽEVIĆ	Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia
POETRY AS A INCENTIVE FOR CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES	Kristina RIMAN DHEEBA KOŽLIAN ŠKABIĆ	Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia

05.12.2022

Session-2 / Hall-6

Rijeka Time: 13³⁰-15³⁰

Ankara Time: 15³⁰-17³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Martin E PALAMULENI

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DETERMINANTS OF AGE AT FIRST BIRTH IN SOUTH AFRICA	Prof. Dr. Martin E PALAMULENI	North-West University, Mahikeng, South Africa.
OPINION OF AFRICAN STUDENTS BENEFITING FROM THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT (YTB) SCHOLARSHIP DURING THE HIGHER EDUCATION PROCESS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF ESKIŞEHİR	Egide NSABIMANA Ahmet OĞUZ AKÇAY	Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Eskişehir, Turkey
RELATIONSHIP OF MOTIVATION AND PERSONALITY TRAITS WITH THE MOOD STATE IN SITUATIONS OF MAXIMUM LOAD IN FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS	Mladen MARINOVIĆ, Ana KOKAN	University of Split, Split, Croatia Institute of Kinesiology, Split, Croatia
COGNITIVE APPRAISAL OF PARENTAL PUNITIVE AND NON-PUNITIVE BEHAVIOURS	Eva Anđela DELALE, Katarina MAČEK STJEPANOVIĆ	Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, Croatia. Varaždin General Hospital, Varaždin, Croatia
THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION NOISES IN PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION AMONG NURSES ON PATIENT SAFETY	Mateja Križaj, Marijana Neuberg, Zoran Žeželj, Tina Košanski, Ivana Herak	Odjel za sestrinstvo, Sveučilište Sjever, Varaždin, Republika Hrvatska
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL REGULATION AND CONTROL OF NURSES WITH THE COMMUNICATION	Rosana Ribić, Lara Zadravec, Tomislav Meštrović, Željka Kanižaj, Valentina Vincek	Odjel za sestrinstvo, Sveučilište Sjever, Varaždin, Republika Hrvatska
GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE ADOPTION OF TENERA OIL PALM TECHNOLOGY AMONG SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN EDO STATE, NIGERIA	Cornelius Michael Ekenta	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria – Nigeria

PHOTO GALLERY











Zoom Toplantı - H-2

Kalın: 08:17:30 Gözetile

H-2 dinleyici

H-2 - Serpil Tuzkan Cennet Güler

H-2 dinleyici

ÖRMEY VURME

H-2 - Nehir Taştan

DOÇ.DR.EREN KÖ

H-2 - Lügün Ceren GÜNEŞ

H-2 - Aydın GÜVEN

H-2 observer

Ses aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekrana Fxlayın Kapat Tutarlı İle Akademynde Uygulamalar

Çıkışın Çık

TR 7°C Güneşli 17:08

Kayıtlı... H-2 No. 5 Nehir Savran e-learning potansiyelini artırma Seçenekleri Gözetile Kalın: 08:17:30 Gözetile

E-learning Readiness Model (adapted from Aydın & Tasci (2005) & Akaslan & Law (2011))

Technology Innovation

E-learning Training Personnel

Resources Skills Attitude

Perceived Usefulness & Acceptance

2 atamamış katılımcı

Amelia Precup

Hall-5 Observer

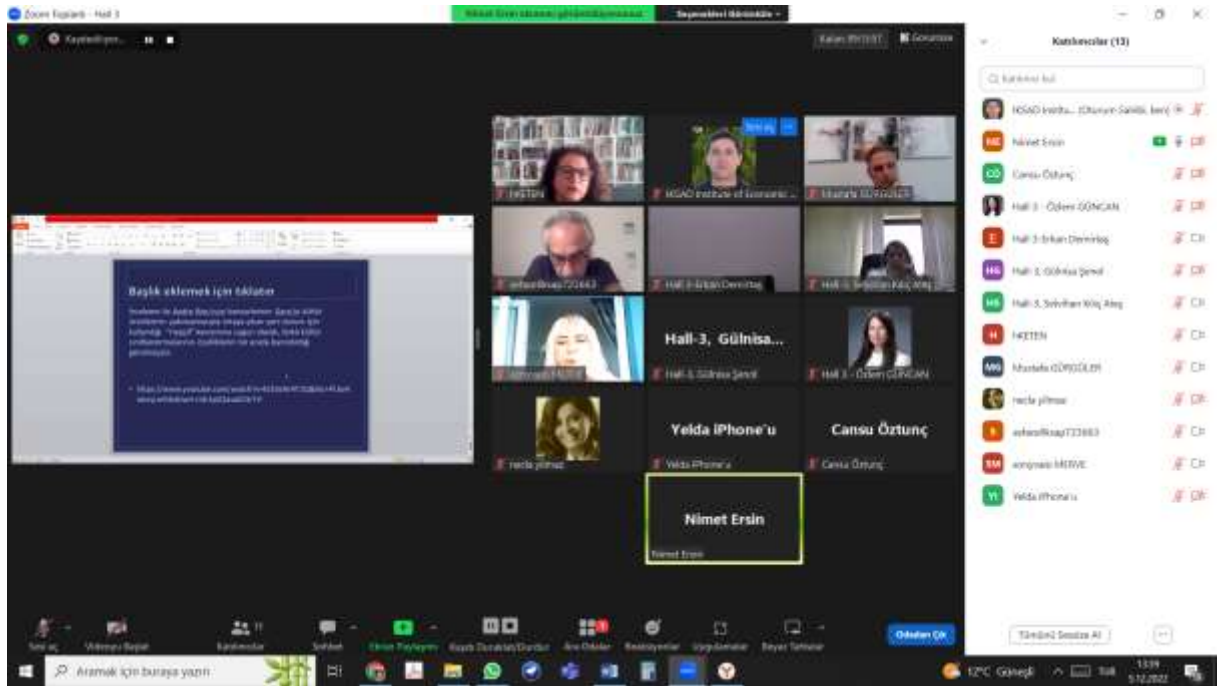
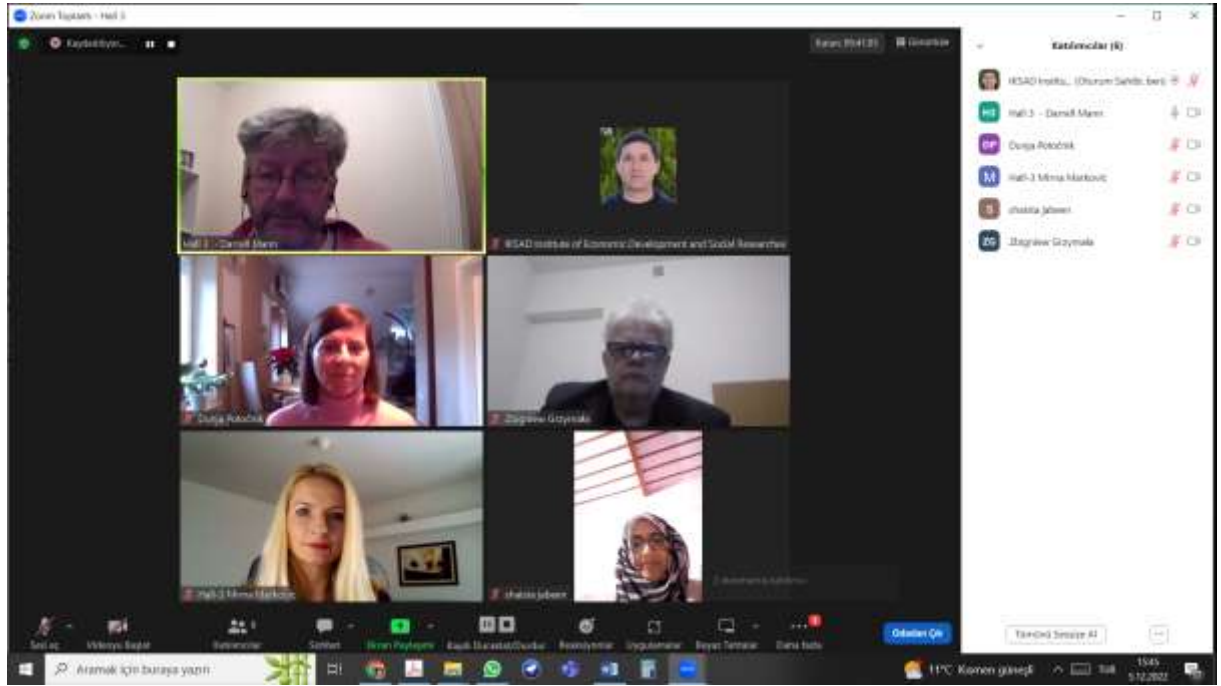
USEOF MÖZES-Abdülaziz A.

Hall No. 5 Nehir Savran

Hall 5 James Demba Mena

Ses aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekrana Fxlayın Kaydı Duruldu/Durdur Ara Çıkışlar Sesliyle Uygulamalar

Çıkışın Çık



Kayıtlıdır... Mateja danićević-grošelj@uniri.hr Seçenekler Gözetim... Kapan: 08:46:32 Gözetim

VIII. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

UTJECAJ ŠUMOVA U PROFESIONALNOJ KOMUNIKACIJI KOD MEDICINSKIH SESTARA/TEHNIČARA NA SIGURNOST BOLESNIKA
THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION NOISES IN PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION AMONG NURSES ON PATIENT SAFETY

Authors:
Mateja Križaj, dr.sc, Marijana Neuberg, Zoran Žeželj, Tina Košarski, Ivana Herak
University North, University Centre Varaždin, Department of Nursing, Croatia
Rijeka, Croatia 4-5 December 2022

Hall 6 - Observer
Hall 6 - Observer
Hall 6 - Eva Antala Dr...
Hall 6 - Martin Marti...
Mafra
Martin Palamul...
Martin Palamul...





















Tez. aç. Videyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sözlük Ekran Paylaşımı Kayıt Duraklat/Durdur Araçlar Notlar Paylaşım Uygulamalar

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 1

Hall-1, Observer
Hall-1, Observer
Erdal ALANOĞLU
Yusuf Sayrakutan
S. Dilek ÖZBEK
Hall-1, İlker Burak TAŞKIRAN

Katılımcılar (11)

Q: Katılımcı İad

H... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)  
Hall-1, İlker Burak TAŞKIRAN  
Erdal ALANOĞLU  
Yusuf Sayrakutan  
S. Dilek ÖZBEK  
H-1, MÜSLÜM KARACI  
Hall 1, Tuğba Ercayurt Satır  
Hall-1, Canan Yıldızlı  
Hall1 Başra Nur Yılmaz  
Sibel A.  
Safin KORD ARABO - Hall...  

Duygusal Çekicilik Unsuru Olarak Millî Duygular Dijital Ortamda
Yayınlanan Reklamlarda Nasıl Aktarılır? 30 Ağustos Zafer Bayramı
Reklamlarına Yönelik Söylem Analizi

Doç. Dr. Mikail BATU
Ege Üniversitesi – İletişim Fakültesi

Arg. Gör. İlker Burak TAŞKIRAN
İstanbul Yeni Yüzyıl Üniversitesi – İletişim Fakültesi

VIII. ULUSLARARASI
AVRUPA SOSYAL BİLİMLER
KONGRESİ

Tez. aç. Videyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sözlük Ekran Paylaşımı Kayıt Duraklat/Durdur Reklam Paylaşım Uygulamalar Dilek Notları

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CREATING THEIR OWN MAP: SPATIALITY OF SURVIVAL IN MIRIAM TOEWS'
WOMEN TALKING

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to analyze Miriam Toews' novel *Women Talking* (2018) and the female characters' struggle following sexual violation in their homes using the critical lens of contemporary spatial literary studies. While acknowledging the pertinent readings of this novel in terms of trauma, suffering, victimization, and related theoretical approaches, this paper interrogates another thread – the spatial and social engagement as the abused women reevaluate their life-long Mennonite beliefs, cultural norms and practices. In the wake of heinous sexual attacks that happened in their strict religious and male-centered community, the protagonists grapple to find a resisting mode of survival in conjunction with new understandings of material and imaginative geographies of home as well as a changed subjectivity and emancipatory resolutions. Based on cultural and feminist geography, in addition to spatial literary tenets that offer analytical tools in exploring gendered spaces of home and other *loci*, this paper examines the protagonists' enhanced capacity to decide how to survive that includes creating their own map, physically and symbolically, in the quest for safety. The research findings demonstrate the relevance of using the proposed methodological apparatus to investigate Toews' novel *Women Talking* by focusing on the social construction of sites conditioned by patriarchal hegemony and power struggle.

Keywords: Canadian women's writing, cultural and feminist geography, spatial literary theories, home.

**TÜRKİYE ENFLASYON VE ULUSLARARASI İKTİSADİ FAKTÖRLER: BOOTSTRAP
TODA-YAMAMOTO NEDENSELLİK TESTİ YAKLAŞIMI**

**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FACTORS AND INFLATION IN TURKIYE: BOOTSTRAP
TODA-YAMAMOTO CAUSALITY TEST APPROACH**

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ÖZET

Fiyatlar genel seviyesinin seyri ve bunun göstergesi olarak enflasyon oranı, yurt içi talep ve arz ilintili unsurlar yanında uluslararası koşullardan da etkilenir. Ülke ekonomisinde üretimin dışa bağımlılığı ölçüsünde ithal aramalı ve hammadde fiyatları, yurt dışından temin edilen mal ve hizmetler ile girdilerin ulusal para cinsinden maliyetini belirleyen döviz kuru, vb uluslararası iktisadi değişkenler enflasyon oranı üzerinde etkili olmaktadır. Seçilmiş uluslararası iktisadi etkenlerin Türkiye enflasyonuna yansımaları, 2013.1-2022:6 dönemi verileriyle saptamayı amaçlayan bu çalışmada, ilgili literatür paylaşıldıktan sonra analiz bulguları tartışılmaktadır. Toda-Yamamoto nedensellik analiziyle, DK, ABENF ve BYE'den ENF değişkenine doğru tek yönlü; ENE ile ENF değişkenleri arasında çift yönlü bir nedensellik bulgusu elde edilmiştir. Bulgulardan hareketle, Türkiye'de fiyat istikrarı için ulusal politika çerçevesinin uluslararası dinamiklere uygun tasarım ve revizyonu önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enflasyon, Döviz kuru, Baltık endeksi, Türkiye.

ABSTRACT

Trend of general price level, and thus inflation rate, as its indicator, is affected by international conditions, as well as domestic demand and supply related determiners. International economic variables, such as costs of imported inputs, to the extent of external dependency of national production; exchange rates influencing the cost of imported goods and services, and inputs, in terms of national currency, have been effective on inflation rate. In this study whose main objective is to determine the effects of international economic factors on the inflation rate in Türkiye for the period of 2013:1-2022:6, having presented the related literature, empirical findings have been discussed. Todo-Yamamoto causality test indicated that there is a uni-directional causality relationship from exchange rates, inflation rates of the EU, and Baltic Index to inflation, as well as a bidirectional causality between inflation and energy consumption index. Making use of the empirical findings, it has been recommended that the national policy framework should be designed and revised, taking international dynamics into account in order to achieve price stability in Türkiye.

Keywords: Inflation, Exchange rate, Baltic index, Türkiye.

SAVUNMA HARCAMALARI İKTİSADİ BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ: NATO ÜLKELERİNE DAİR ANALİZLER

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: AN ANALYSIS OF NATO COUNTRIES

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ÖZET

Savunma harcamalarının iktisadi büyümeye etkisini araştırmayı amaçlayan bu çalışmada, NATO üyesi ülkelerin 2010-2021 dönemini kapsayan yıllık verileri panel veri yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Değişkenler arasındaki eşbütünleşme ilişkisi belirlendikten sonra katsayı tahmini için seriler arasındaki yatay kesit bağımlılığını ve ülkelerin heterojen yapısını dikkate alan bir yaklaşım kullanılmıştır. Test sonucunda, savunma harcamalarının büyüme üzerinde %1 önem düzeyinde pozitif bir etkiye sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ülkelere ait birim etkiler incelendiğinde, 5 ülkede etkinin pozitif ve anlamlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu bulgu, savunma harcamalarının iktisadi büyümeye etkisinin ülkeden ülkeye değiştiğini gösterdiği gibi literatürde farklı ülkeler için yapılan çalışmalardan farklı sonuçlar alınmasını da açıklamaktadır. Çalışmada son olarak değişkenler arasında nedensellik ilişkisi araştırılmış ve değişkenler arasında çift yönlü nedensellik olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Panelin geneli için geri besleme hipotezi geçerlidir. Bulgulardan hareketle, savunma harcamalarını ulusal ve uluslararası ihtiyaçlara uygun olarak artırıcı politikaların, dışa bağımlılığı azaltma, yurt içi üretim, katma değer, istihdam ve ihracatı destekleyerek büyüme üzerinde olumlu etki yapacağı beklentisi teyit edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Savunma harcamaları, İktisadi büyüme, NATO ülkeleri

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the effect of defense expenditures on economic growth, analyzing annual data of NATO member countries for the period of 2010-2021 by panel data methodology. In order to define the cointegration relationship between the variables, an approach that takes into account the cross-section dependence between the series and the heterogeneous structure of coefficient estimation is adopted. Empirical findings indicate that defense expenditures have a positive effect on growth at the 1% significance level. When the unit effects of the countries were examined, it was observed that the effect was positive and significant in 5 countries. This means that the effect of defense expenditures on economic growth varies from country to country, and also explains the different results obtained from studies conducted for different countries in the literature. Finally, we investigated the causality relationship between the variables in the study, and concluded that there was bidirectional causality between the variables. The feedback hypothesis is valid for the entire panel. As a policy outcome it can be stated that increasing defense expenditures to meet national and international needs will have a positive effect on growth by reducing foreign dependency, supporting domestic production, added value, employment, and exports.

Keywords: Defense expenditures, Economic growth, NATO Member Countries

ANDRE RIEU KONSERLERİNİN GANS'IN POPÜLER KÜLTÜR-YÜKSEK KÜLTÜR SINIFLANDIRMASINA YÖNELİK "HEPÇİL" YAKLAŞIMIYLA İNCELENMESİ

ANALYSIS OF ANDRE RIEU CONCERTS WITH GANS' "OMNIVORE" APPROACH TO POPULAR CULTURE-HIGH CULTURE CLASSIFICATION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, keman virtüözü Andre Rieu'nun konserleri kültür sınıflandırmalarında Gans'ın Peterson'dan alarak kullandığı bir kavram olan "hepçil" yaklaşımıyla incelenmektedir. Andre Rieu'nun konserleri çeşitli ülkelerde milyonlarca kişi tarafından izlenmekte, bu konserlerin konser öncesi ve sonrası aşamalarını içeren belgeleri televizyon kanallarında yayınlanmakta, YouTube gibi izleme platformlarında büyük ilgi görmektedir. Bir klasik müzik konserinin popüler kültürün unsurlarıyla birleştirilerek milyonlarca kişi tarafından izlenmesi, küreselleşen kültürel ortamın ve gelişen teknolojinin de etkisiyle kültürel sınıflandırmaların giderek belirsizleştiğini düşündürmektedir. Popüler kültür, kimi yazarlarca kitle kültürü karşılığı olarak değerlendirilmekte, düşük beğeni düzeylerine hitap ederek kültürü yozlaştırıcı olduğu öne sürülmektedir. Horkheimer ve Adorno tarafından geliştirilen "kültür endüstrisi" kavramına dayanan "popüler kültür" kapitalizmin kurallarına göre üretilip, devamını sağlayan bir kitle kültürü olarak eleştirilirken bazı araştırmacılar direnme olanakları barındırdığı, geliştirici yönü olduğu gibi düşüncelerle "popüler kültür"e olumlu yaklaşmaktadır. Gans ise popüler kültür-yüksek kültür ayrımının sınırlarının kesin çizgilerle çizilemeyeceğini belirtir. Gans, eskiden yüksek kültürden kişilerin aşağı kültürle gönül eğlendirmesini anlatan "Slumming" kavramının yerine günümüzde kültür seçimlerinin yakınsamasıyla ortaya çıkan ve daha az itici olduğunu belirttiği "hepçil" kavramını kullanır.

Çalışmanın amacı Andre Rieu konserlerinin Gans'ın farklı kültürel sınıflandırmaları içeren "hepçil" kavramıyla tanımladığı kültüre uygun olup olmadığını ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaca uygun olarak inceleme için yargısal örnekleme yöntemi ile 2013-2021 yılları arasında Youtube'da yayınlanan 5 ülkedeki Andre Rieu konserleri seçilmiştir. Maddi gözlem yoluyla elde edilen veriler, müzikler, şovlar, sahne tasarımı, müzisyenlerin kıyafet ve tavırları, Andre Rieu'nun kişiliği ve izleyici katılımını içeren yedi temaya göre değerlendirilmiş ve verilerin analizi betimleme tekniğiyle yapılmıştır. İnceleme ile Andre Rieu konserlerinin Gans'ın kültür ürünlerinin yakınsamasıyla ortaya çıkan yeni durum için kullandığı "Hepçil" kavramına uygun olarak, farklı kültür sınıflandırmalarının özelliklerini bir arada barındırdığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Popüler kültür, yüksek kültür, Andre Rieu, Hepçil

ABSTRACT

In this study, violin virtuoso Andre Rieu's concerts are analyzed with the "omnivorous" approach, a concept that Gans borrowed from Peterson in cultural classifications. Andre Rieu's concerts are watched by millions of people in various countries, documentaries of these concerts, including the pre and post-concert stages of these concerts, are broadcast on television channels and attract great interest on viewing platforms such as YouTube. The fact that a classical music concert is combined with elements of popular culture and watched by millions of people suggests that cultural classifications are becoming increasingly ambiguous with the effect of the globalizing cultural environment and developing technology. Popular culture is considered by some authors as the equivalent of mass culture, and they argue that it corrupts culture by appealing to low levels of taste. While "popular culture", which is based on the concept of "culture industry" developed by Horkheimer and Adorno, is criticized as a mass culture that is produced according to the rules of capitalism and ensures its continuity, some

researchers approach "popular culture" positively with the ideas that it has resistance opportunities and has a developmental aspect. Gans, on the other hand, states that the boundaries of the distinction between popular culture and high culture cannot be drawn with clear lines. Instead of the concept of "slumming", which used to be used to describe people from high culture having fun with low culture, Gans uses the concept of "omnivore", which emerged with the convergence of cultural choices and which he states is less repulsive. The aim of the study is to reveal whether Andre Rieu concerts conform to the culture defined by Gans' concept of "omnivore", which includes different cultural classifications. In accordance with this purpose, Andre Rieu concerts in 5 countries broadcasted on Youtube between 2013 and 2021 were selected for the study by judgmental sampling method. The data obtained through material observation were evaluated according to seven themes including music, shows, stage design, musicians' attire and demeanor, Andre Rieu's personality and audience participation, and the data were analyzed using the descriptive technique. The analysis revealed that Andre Rieu's concerts contain the characteristics of different cultural classifications together, in accordance with Gans' concept of "omnivore" for the new situation that emerges with the convergence of cultural products.

Key words: Popular Culture, High Culture, Andre Rieu, Omnivore

TÜRK CEZA HUKUKUNDA ÇOCUKLARA ÖZGÜ GÜVENLİK TEDBİRLERİ
SECURITY MEASURES SPECIFIC TO CHILDREN IN TURKISH CRIMINAL LAW

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ÖZET

Ceza hukukunda fiili işlediği esnada 18 yaşını bitirmemiş olanlar, çocuk olarak nitelendirilmekte ve yaşı ceza sorumluluğu üzerinde etkili olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Türk Ceza Kanununun (TCK) 31. maddesinde, 18 yaşına kadar dönem içerisinde ceza sorumluluğunu etkileyen 3 grup yaş küçüklüğü (1. 12 yaşının tamamlanmamış olanlar (m. 31/1), 2. 12 yaşın tamamlanmasından 15 yaşın tamamlanmasına kadar olan dönem (m. 31/2), 3. 15 yaşın tamamlanmasından 18 yaşın tamamlanmasına kadar olan dönemdir (m. 31/3)) olarak düzenlenmiştir. Bu maddede 12 yaşını tamamlamayan çocukların ve 12-15 yaş grubu arasında olup da kusur yeteneği olmayan çocukların ceza sorumluluğunun bulunmadığı kabul edilmekte, ancak güvenlik tedbirinin uygulanması imkanı getirilmektedir. Buna karşılık 12-15 yaş grubu arasında olup da kusur yeteneği olan çocuklar ile 15-18 yaş grubu arasında bulunan çocukların kusur yeteneği ve ceza sorumluluğu kabul edilmekte, ancak cezalarında zorunlu indirimine gidilmesi hükme bağlanmaktadır. Türk hukukunda kusur yeteneği olmayan çocuklara güvenlik tedbirinin uygulanması, kusur yeteneği olan çocuklara ise zorunlu ceza indirimi uygulanması Birleşmiş Milletler Çocuk Haklarına Dair Sözleşmenin gereklerini karşılayamamakta ve günümüz anlayışına da uygun nitelik göstermemektedir. Zira belirtilen hallerde çocuklara cezanın en son çare olarak uygulanması benimsenmektedir.

Kusur yeteneği olmayan çocuklar için uygulanması kabul edilen güvenlik tedbirleri Çocuk Koruma Kanununda (ÇKK) düzenlenmiştir. Bu kanun gereğince uygulanacak güvenlik tedbirleri, danışmanlık, eğitim, bakım, sağlık ve barınma konularında alınacak tedbirlerdir. Suç işlediği kabul edilen çocuklara ilişkin tedbirler korunma ihtiyacı olan çocuklara uygulanan tedbirlerle aynı kabul edilmiştir. Oysa suç işleyen çocuk ile korunma ihtiyacı olan çocuk birbirinden farklı olup, aynı şekilde nitelendirilmesi doğru olmamıştır. Kanunda suç işleyen çocuğun göz önüne alınması ve hakime çocuğun yaptığının farkına varmasını sağlanması için farklı tedbirler uygulama imkanı veya yetkisinin verilmesi gerekirdi. Ayrıca cezanın en son çare olarak uygulanması gerektiğinden bunu sağlayacak kademeli bir sistemin de kabul edilmesi gerekirdi.

Yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda mevzuatımızda çocuklara ilişki hükümlerde değişikliğe gidilmesi gerektiği, mevcut hükümlerin uluslararası düzenlemelerin gerisinde kaldığı ve ihtiyaçları karşılamak açısından yeterli olmadığı kanaati oluşmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, on sekiz yaş, kusur yeteneği, güvenlik tedbiri.

ABSTRACT

In criminal law, those who have not completed the age of 18 at the time of the crime are considered as children and it is accepted that age has an effect on criminal responsibility. In the Article 31 of the Turkish Criminal Code, three groups of minors that affect the criminal responsibility within the period up to the age of 18 have been identified as (1. Those who have not completed the age of 12 (art. 31/1), 2. The period from the completion of the age of 12 until the completion of the age of 15 (m. 31/2), 3. The period from the completion of the age of 15 to the completion of the age of 18 (art. 31/3)). In this article, it is accepted that children who have not completed the age of 12 and children between the ages of 12-15 who do not have ability to fault do not have criminal responsibility, but the

possibility of applying security measures is put forward. On the other hand, children between the ages of 12-15 who have the capacity of acting with fault and those between the ages of 15-18 are accepted to have the capacity of acting with fault and criminal responsibility, but a mandatory reduction in their sentences is decreed. In Turkish law, the application of security measures to the children who do not have the capacity of acting with fault, and the mandatory reduction of sentence to the children who have the capacity of acting with fault do not meet the requirements of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and do not comply with today's understanding. Because the application of punishment to children is regarded as the last resort in the specified cases.

The security measures accepted to be implemented for children who do not have the capacity of acting with fault are regulated in Child Protection Law. The security measures to be implemented in accordance with this law are the measures to be taken in the fields of consultancy, education, care, health and accommodation. Measures regarding children who are considered to have committed crimes are considered the same as those applied to children in need of protection. However, a child who has committed a crime and a child who needs protection are different from each other and it would not be right to describe them in the same way. In the law, the child who committed a crime should have been taken into account and the judge should have been given the opportunity or authority to take different measures to make the child aware of what she/he did. In addition, since punishment should be applied as the last resort, a gradual system should have been adopted to ensure this.

As a result of the research carried out, it has been concluded that the provisions regarding children in our legislation should be changed, that the existing provisions fall behind the international regulations and are not sufficient to meet the needs.

Keywords: Child, age of eighteen, the capacity of acting with fault, security measure.

MONETARY TRANSMISSION MECHANISM IN TÜRKİYE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Monetary transmission mechanisms are an important factor in measuring the macroeconomic dimensions of the implemented monetary policies. Monetary transmission mechanisms are a mechanism that explains the interaction between the real economy and monetary policy. In other words, monetary transmission mechanisms measure the macroeconomic effects of monetary changes in the economy. Since the 1980s, Central Banks have begun to use monetary transmission mechanisms that show to what size and through which tools monetary variables impact inflation, aggregate demand, and output gap to understand the impact of monetary policies on the economy. Particularly, the structural changes that occurred after the 2001 Crisis and the transition to the floating exchange rate regime, as well as the emergence of the 2008 Crisis in the USA, revealed the importance of the effectiveness of the monetary transmission mechanism together with the monetary policy implementations. In monetary transmission mechanisms, which of the interest channel, foreign exchange channel, credit channel, expectation channel, housing and land prices channel, and stock price channels works more effectively varies from country to country. The main reasons for the emergence of this factor can be explained by the economic conjuncture and size of the countries. Therefore, our study aims to present an evaluation by examining the literature on monetary transmission mechanisms in the Türkiye economy. It will be tried to determine which of the interest channel, foreign exchange channels, credit channels, expectation channels, housing and land prices channel, and stock price channels are more effective in the Türkiye economy based on the relevant literature. Considering the conjuncture change experienced by the Türkiye economy in the last 20 years, it is thought that the interest and credit channel will yield more effective results.

Keywords: Monetary transmission mechanisms, monetary policy, and Türkiye

**ÇOCUKLARIN SOSYAL MEDYA BAĞIMLILIKLARININ AİLE BAĞLAMINDA
İNCELENMESİ**

**EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN'S SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTIONS REGARDING THEIR
FAMILY**

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ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı, ortaokula devam eden çocukların sosyal medya bağımlılıklarını aileye ait bazı değişkenler açısından farklılık gösterip göstermediğini incelemektir. Bu amaçla yapılan araştırmada, nicel araştırma metodlarından olan betimsel tarama modelinden yararlanılmıştır. Betimsel araştırmalarda, evrende bulunan ve örneklem olarak isimlendirilen bir alt kümeden, evrene ait özelliklere dair çıkarım yapmak amaçlandığından örneklem seçimine gidilmiştir. Araştırmada evrenin tamamına ulaşılması mümkün olmadığından örneklem seçimine gidilmiş Yapılan örneklem hesabına göre, araştırmanın güvenilirliği ve geçerliliği için %5 hata payı ile en az 387 örnekleme gereksinim olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu doğrultuda, amaçlı ve uygun örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen, ortaokul 5., 6., 7. ve 8. sınıflarına devam eden 215 kız ve 172 erkek olmak üzere toplam 387 gönüllü çocuk araştırmanın örnekleme dahil edilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan çocukların %27,1'inin 12 ve 13 yaşlarında olduğu, %27,6'sının altıncı sınıfa devam ettiği saptanmıştır. Çocukların annelerinin; çoğunluğunun 36-45 yaşlarında, lise mezunu olduğu ve çalışmadığı, babalarının; çoğunluğunun 36-45 yaşlarında, lise mezunu olduğu ve çalıştığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada çocukların çoğunluğu çekirdek aileye sahiptir, orta sosyoekonomik düzeyde olduğunu algılamaktadır. Anne-babalarının %59,2'sinin kitap okumadığı ve %83,5'inin sosyal medya kullandığı görülmektedir. Araştırmada veriler "Genel Bilgi Formu" ve Özgenel, Canpolat ve Ekşi (2019) tarafından geliştirilen "Ergenler İçin Sosyal Medya Bağımlılığı Ölçeği (ESMBÖ)" ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmada gerekli izinler ve etik onay alındıktan sonra, veriler Google Form aracılığıyla çevrimiçi olarak toplanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde frekans, yüzde, çarpıklık, basıklık, ortalama gibi betimsel istatistikler ile t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi ve LSD testinden yararlanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler; çocukların sosyal medya bağımlılıklarının annelerin çalışma durumu, babaların yaş, eğitim ve çalışma durumu, algılanan sosyoekonomik düzey, aile tipi ve anne-babaların sosyal medya kullanmalarına göre farklılık göstermediğini ($p>0,05$), çocukların sosyal medya bağımlılıklarının annelerin yaşı, eğitim durumu ve anne-babaların kitap okumaya zaman ayırmasına göre farklılık yarattığını ($p<0,05$) ortaya koymuştur. Sonuç olarak; anneleri 36-45 ve 46-55 yaşlarında olan çocukların, anneleri 25-35 yaşlarındaki çocuklardan; anneleri okuryazar olmayan çocukların, ilk-orta-lise ve üniversite mezunu olanlardan, anneleri yalnızca okuryazar olanların ilk-orta-üniversite mezunu olan çocuklardan; anne-babaları kitap okumayan çocukların, anne-babaları kitap okuyanlardan daha yüksek sosyal medya bağımlılığı yaşadığı tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, aile, sosyal medya, sosyal medya bağımlılığı.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine social media addiction of children attending secondary school with regard to family-related variables. Descriptive survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the research. Sample selection has been made since it was aimed to make inferences about the characteristics of the universe from a subset called the sample in the universe. A total of 387 volunteer children, 215 girls and 172 boys, attending the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades of secondary school, selected by convenient sampling method, were included in this study. It was determined that 27.1% of the children participating in the study were at the age of 12 and 13, and 27.6% were at the sixth grade. Most mothers were 36-45 years old, high school graduate and not working. Majority of fathers were 36-45 years old, high school graduates and working. Most children had a nuclear family with middle socioeconomic level. It was seen that 59.2% of parents do not read books and 83.5% use social media. Data were collected with the "General Information Form" and the "Social Media Addiction Scale for Adolescents (ESMBS)" developed by Özgenel, Canpolat and Ekşi (2019). After obtaining permissions and ethical approval, the data were collected online via Google Form. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, skewness, kurtosis, mean, and t-test, one-way ANOVA and LSD tests were used. Children's social media addictions did not differ according to their mothers' working status, fathers' age, education and employment status, socioeconomic level, family type, and parents' use of social media ($p>0.05$). However, mothers age, education status, and parents' spending time on reading was significant ($p<0.05$). As a result, children whose mothers are aged between 36-45 and 46-55 had a higher addiction than children whose mothers are aged between 25-35; children whose mothers were illiterate had higher addiction than those graduated from primary-secondary-high school and university; children whose mothers are only literate had higher addiction than primary-secondary-university graduates; and children whose parents do not read books had higher social media addiction than those whose parents do not read books ($p<0.05$).

Keywords: Child, family, social media, social media addiction.

**ÇOCUKLARIN KİTAP OKUMA ALIŞKANLIKLARININ AİLE BAĞLAMINDA
İNCELENMESİ**

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN'S READING HABITS REGARDING THEIR FAMILY

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, ortaokula devam eden çocukların kitap okuma alışkanlıklarının aileye ait bazı değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amacıyla yapılan betimsel bir araştırmadır. Araştırmada evrenin tamamına ulaşılması mümkün olmadığından örneklem seçimine gidilmiş ve araştırmaya ortaokul 5., 6., 7. ve 8. sınıflarına devam eden çocuklar alınmıştır. Hesaplanan örneklem sayısı doğrultusunda, amaçlı ve uygun örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen 387 gönüllü çocuk örneklemi oluşturmuştur. Araştırmaya katılan çocukların %55,6'sı kız, %44,4'ü erkektir, yaş ortalamaları ise $12,44 \pm 1,07$ 'dir. Çocukların annelerinin; %56,3'ünün 36-45 yaşlarında, %28,1'inin lise mezunu ve %76,5'inin çalışmadığı, babalarının; %54,3'ünün 36-45 yaşlarında, %31,5'inin lise mezunu ve %93,3'ünün çalıştığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada çocukların %81,7'sinin çekirdek ailede yaşadığı, %81,9'unun orta sosyoekonomik düzeyde olduğu ve %59,2'sinin anne-babalarının kitap okumadığı tespit edilmiştir. Çocuk ve ailelerine ait sosyodemografik verilerin toplanmasında "Genel Bilgi Formu", kitap okuma alışkanlıklarının belirlenmesinde Tok, Küçük ve Kırmacı (2015) tarafından geliştirilen "Ortaokul Kitap Okuma Alışkanlığı Ölçeği (OKOAÖ)" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada gerekli izinler ve etik onay alındıktan sonra, veriler Google Form aracılığıyla çevrimiçi olarak toplanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde frekans, yüzde, çarpıklık, basıklık, ortalama gibi betimsel istatistikler ile t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi ve Post Hoc (LSD-Tamhane's) testlerden yararlanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda; anneleri 55 yaş ve üzerinde olan, çekirdek ve parçalanmış ailede yaşayan ve anne-babası kitap okuyan çocukların kitap okuma alışkanlıklarının fazla olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($p < 0,05$). Çocukların kitap okuma alışkanlıklarının annelerinin çalışma durumu, babalarının yaş, eğitim ve çalışma durumu ve algılanan sosyoekonomik düzeye göre farklılık göstermediği belirlenmiştir ($p > 0,05$). Buna karşın kitapların becerilere yansımaları, kitapla kurulan ilişki ve kitaplardan hareketle anlatıma yönelmeyi içeren kitap okuma alışkanlıklarının annenin yaşı ve eğitim düzeyi, aile tipi ve anne-babanın kitap okumasına göre farklılık yarattığı saptanmıştır ($p < 0,05$). Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlar ışığında ebeveynlere, uzmanlara ve araştırmacılara öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, aile, kitap okuma, alışkanlık.

ABSTRACT

This research is a descriptive study to examine the reading habits of children attending secondary school in terms of family variables. Children attending 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades of secondary school were included in the study. A total of 387 volunteer children were selected by purposeful and convenient sampling method. The mean age of children participating in the study were 12.44 ± 1.07 , 55.6% were

girls, and 44.4% were boys. Considering mothers of children, 56.3% were aged between 36-45, 28.1% were high school graduates and 76.5% were not working; 54.3% of the fathers were aged between 36-45, 31.5% were high school graduates and 93.3% were working. It was determined that 81.7% children had a nuclear family, 81.9% of them had middle socioeconomic level and 59.2% of their parents do not read books. "General Information Form" was used to collect sociodemographic data from children and their families, and "Middle School Reading Habits Scale (OCAÖ)" developed by Tok, Küçük, and Kırmacı (2015) was used to determine reading habits. After obtaining permissions and ethical approval for the research, the data were collected online via Google Form. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, skewness, kurtosis, mean, and t-test, one-way analysis of variance and Post Hoc (LSD-Tamhane's) tests were used. It was determined that reading habits of children whose mothers are 55 years or older, who had nuclear and broken families and whose parents read books are higher ($p<0.05$). Also, children's reading habits did not differ according to their mothers' working status, their fathers' age, education and employment status, and perceived socioeconomic level ($p>0.05$). On the other hand, it was determined that the book reading habits, which include the reflection of the books on the skills, the relationship established with the book, and the orientation to the narration based on the books, made a difference according to the age and education level of the mother, family type and the reading status of parents ($p<0.05$). In the light of these results, suggestions were made to parents, experts and researchers.

Keywords: Child, family, reading, habit.

IZAZOVI U RAZMATRANJU ULOGE OBRAZOVANJA U ZATVORSKOM SUSTAVU U
REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

THE CHALLENGES IN CONSIDERING A ROLE OF EDUCATION IN PENITENTIARY
SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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SAŽETAK

Obrazovanje zatvorenika u penitencijarnom sustavu regulirano je brojnim međunarodnim dokumentima, a u Republici Hrvatskoj uređeno je Zakonom o izvršavanju kazne zatvora, kojim je propisano da svaki zatvorenik ima pravo na obrazovanje.

Cilj ovog rada je pružiti pregled relevantne literature o ovoj temi na primjeru punoljetnih počinitelja kaznenih djela, analizirajući opseg, strukturu i dinamiku kriminaliteta u proteklom desetljeću (2013. – 2021.) u Republici Hrvatskoj te potvrditi polaznu hipotezu da je obrazovni sustav u ustanovama za izvršavanje kazne zatvora u Republici Hrvatskoj potrebno proširiti spektrom obrazovnih programa koje će provoditi stručnjaci te koji će motivirati zatvorenike na pohađanje obrazovnih programa, omogućavajući im pristup višim stupnjevima obrazovanja i lakšu reintegraciju u društvo nakon izlaska iz zatvora.

Empirijska analiza temelji se na sekundarnim podacima dobivenim iz baze podataka o registriranim kaznenim djelima koje vode državna odvjetništva, Državni zavod za statistiku te podacima iz službenih izvješća Ministarstva pravosuđa u promatranom razdoblju.

Podaci o počiniteljima odnose se na stupanj obrazovanja zatvorenika u trenutku počinjenja kaznenog djela, vrstu počinjenog kaznenog djela, izrečenu kaznenopravnu sankciju, a kako bi se, između ostaloga, identificirali trendovi i obrasci kriminaliteta u promatranom razdoblju i analizirala obrazovna struktura osuđenih osoba.

Primijenjena metoda u ovom istraživanju je opisno-komparativna metoda.

Autorice zaključuju da je ova tema nedovoljno zastupljena u postojećoj literaturi i znanstvenim istraživanjima, a da trenutačni sustav ponuđenih i provedenih obrazovnih programa ne ispunjava svoju primarnu svrhu ostvarenja specijalno-preventivne funkcije kazne zatvora.

Ključne riječi: kazna zatvora, edukacija zatvorenika, struktura i opseg kriminaliteta, obrazovni programi, rehabilitacija.

ABSTRACT

The education of prisoners in the penal system is regulated by numerous international documents, and in Croatia is prescribed by Act on the Execution of the Prison Sentence, which stipulates that every prisoner has the right to education.

The aim of this research is to provide an overview of the relevant literature on adult offenders, analysing the extent, structure and dynamics of criminality in the past decade (2013-2021) in Croatia, and to determine how the educational system in penal institutions in Croatia needs to be expanded with the spectrum of available educational programs which will be conducted by experts. Furthermore, the research addresses the motivation of prisoners to attend educational programs, enabling them to access higher levels of education and consequently after release take a part in society as a good citizen.

The empirical analysis is based on secondary data obtained from the database of registered criminal offenses led by the State Attorney's Office, Croatian Bureau of Statistics and reports of the Ministry of Justice in the observed period. The authors analyzed data relating to the prisoners including several criteria: the level of education, type of criminal offense committed, imposed penalties, in order to identify trends and patterns of crime in the observed period.

The method applied during this research was the descriptive-comparative method.

The authors conclude that this topic is underrepresented in the existing literature, whereas the current educational programs do not fulfill its primary goal i.e. special prevention as the main purpose of the punishment.

Keywords: imprisonment, education of prisoners, scope and structure of criminality, educational programs, rehabilitation.

**TÜKETİM ÇAĞINDA REKLAM VE ÇOCUK: GLOKAL REKLAMLAR ÜZERİNE
GÖSTERGEBİLİMSEL ANALİZ**

**ADVERTISING AND CHILDREN IN THE AGE OF CONSUMPTION: SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS
ON GLOCAL ADVERTISING**

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ÖZET

İçerisinde bulunduğumuz dönemde tüketim kavramının insan hayatının önemli bir bölümünü kapsadığı ve insanın günlük yaşamında büyük bir yer tuttuğu bilinmektedir. Bireyleri zaman ve mekândan bağımsız olarak istenilen an ve istenilen yerde tüketime yönlendirme potansiyeli medyanın gücünü gözler önüne sermektedir. Reklam birçok kritere göre planlanıp tasarlanmaktadır. Ürünün hitap ettiği hedef kitle ise reklamda göz önünde bulundurulması gereken en önemli unsurlardan biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Günümüz dünyasında çocukların da tüketim noktasında belirli bir konumlarının bulunduğu görülmektedir. Modernleşmenin ve hız çağının etkisiyle zaman içerisinde çocuğun toplumdaki konumunun farklılaştığı görülmektedir. Bu değişimin pazarlama ve medya araçlarına yansımaları ise kaçınılmazdır. İnternet teknolojisinin büyümesi ve dijital araç gereçlerin yaygınlaşması gibi gelişmeler aynı zamanda çocukların tüketim ürünleri ile tanışmasını kolaylaştırmaktadır. Bu durum çocukların tüketime daha kolay ve hızlı yönlendirilmesine yol açmaktadır. Çocuk tüketim çağında potansiyel alıcı olarak konumlandırılmaktadır ve markaların bu doğrultuda tutundurma çalışmaları yaptıkları görülmektedir. Bu bildirinin temel amacı; reklamda çocuk imajını ortaya çıkarmak, çocukların medya aracılığıyla reklamda nasıl yansıtıldıklarını belirlemektir. Reklamda çocuğun zaman, mekân, aile, çevre, kültür ve diğer unsurlarla ilişkileri bakımından hedef kitleye nasıl aktarıldığı üzerinde durulmaktadır. Çocukların dikkatini çekme konusunda nasıl bir yol izlendiği ve hangi uygulamaların yapıldığı belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada Türkiye’de çocuklara yönelik televizyonda yayımlanan gıda reklamlarına odaklanılmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında Türkiye’de faaliyet gösteren markalar seçilmiştir. Reklamda çocuğun nasıl konumlandırıldığı, çocukların ilgisini ve merakını uyandırma noktasında dikkat edilen unsurların neler olduğu, reklamlar üzerinden çocuğun ve aynı zamanda çevresinin yansıtılma biçimi göstergebilim yöntemi kullanılarak incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Reklam, tüketim, çocuk

ABSTRACT

It is known that the concept of consumption covers an important part of human life and occupies a great place in people's daily life. The potential of directing individuals to consumption at any time and place,

regardless of time and place, reveals the power of the media. Advertising is planned and designed according to many criteria. The target audience of the product is one of the most important elements to be considered in the advertisement. In today's world, it is seen that children also have a certain position at the point of consumption. With the effect of modernization and the age of speed, it is seen that the position of the child in the society has changed over time. The reflection of this change on marketing and media tools is inevitable. Developments such as the growth of internet technology and the spread of digital tools also make it easier for children to meet consumer products. This situation, leads children to be directed to consumption more easily and quickly. The child is positioned as a potential buyer in the age of consumption and it is seen that brands are making promotional efforts in this direction. The main purpose of this study is, revealing the image of the child in the advertisement and determining how the children are reflected in the advertisement through the media. In advertisement, it is emphasized how the child is transferred to the target audience in terms of time, place, family, environment, culture and other elements. In addition, it was tried to determine what kind of way was followed in attracting the attention of children and which applications were made. The study focuses on food advertisements broadcast on television for children in Turkey. Within the scope of the study, the brands operating in Turkey were selected. How the child is positioned in the advertisement, the elements that are considered to arouse children's interest and curiosity, and the way the child and his environment are reflected through advertisements are examined using semiotics.

Keywords: Advertising, consumption, children

THE IMPACT OF THE USE OF FLIPPED CLASSROOMS AND E-LEARNING STRATEGIES IN TEACHING THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH UNIT ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND STUDENT SATISFACTION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify the impact of the use of flipped classrooms and e-learning strategies in teaching the scientific research unit on the development of achievement and student satisfaction. The researchers used the semi-experimental curriculum to identify the impact of E-learning and flipped classroom strategies in teaching first-year university students.

The study sample consisted of “106” students divided into two groups, the first being made up of “59” students taught using e-learning and the second being made up of “47” students studying using flipped classrooms. The researchers prepared the scientific research unit to fit the e-learning strategy and the flipped classroom strategy. The researchers also prepared a test on the scientific research unit as well as a measure of satisfaction with the use of e-learning and flipped classroom strategies in teaching.

The study results showed that the level of student satisfaction who used the e-learning strategy was acceptable on average (1.85) and the level of student satisfaction who used flipped classroom strategy was also acceptable on average (1.81). The results showed no statistically significant differences between students' levels of satisfaction that used e-learning and flipped classrooms. The results also showed a statistical difference in students' achievement levels in favor of the post-test for students who used the e-learning strategy and students who used the flipped classroom. The results also showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the level of the post-achievement test due to the different learning strategies used. Considering the study's results, the two researchers made a few recommendations and suggestions.

Keywords: flipped classroom, E-learning strategy, student satisfaction.

ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Activities of social enterprises in developing countries have to face many economic, political, and social challenges to overcome the problems faced by them. Such as, by making policies globally, they can add the developing countries, in which they face problems. Significant role is played by the government and the donor organizations, who participate in resolving the poverty issue globally and want to eradicate it from their country. Entrepreneurship concepts is effective and innovative in eradicating such issues socially. it not only profit them socially, but also politically and economically. A multi-dimensional model proposed in India and Kenya is helpful to make social space and value to resolve the social problems. Innovation and pro activeness is essential to create social value and through this, the organizations can find their center way to their social mission. Many factors, like climate, environmental and cultural hazards can create difficulties in their mission. But by creating networks and partnerships to other organizations can resolve such issues. Developmental goals could be achieved by devising policies that will help and assist social entrepreneurship.

Keywords: social mission, poverty, political and economic factors, social entrepreneurship, social policies, social challenges.

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE WEALTH OF A CHILD WITH AUTISM ON THE STRESS
LEVEL OF THE PARENTS**

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ABSTRACT

This study comes as a logical consequence of the numerous developments that have taken place in recent years in this field, where research is becoming more and more intense, as the number of children affected by autism is increasing. For this reason, we say that the treatment of this topic takes special emphasis and importance for several reasons:

First, the paper explores a topic that is not very affected and addressed in Albania. We must emphasize that today, everywhere in the civilized world, studies on autism are new, as they reveal cases and evident phenomena that are not only increasing, but also taking on new, more advanced forms. For this fact, specialists and society itself should not sit idly by.

Second, the study attempts to present a complex and clear picture of the impact that children with autism have on parents, based on the experiences and experiences of parents themselves as well as service providers. For this, it brings important information on the main areas in which the family and its members are affected as well as on many other specific aspects.

Third, this study helps to better understand the impact that the child with autism has on the family and its members, as well as their needs. Likewise, the study provides information on the services offered in Albania for children with autism, for parents, families and their typology.

Finally, the study helps to better know and understand the situation of children with autism in the Albanian reality. Its results will serve to encourage service providers to recognize and assess more and more accurately the concerns and needs not only of children with autism, but also of their families. This would help to design and subsequently develop strategies for effective intervention.

Keywords: children, autism, impact on the family, stress, sense of parental competence

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION

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ABSTRACT

The conflict between Ukraine and Russia and its consequences, such as problems with the supply of coal, oil and gas, as well as the high price of these carriers, force European countries, to search for and disseminate more effective solutions for energy generation.

The main goal of the article is to show the example of the Regional Centre for Water and Sewage Management and the Tychy Energy Cluster. In these entities, sewage from sewage treatment plants, gas from biogas plants were used in a practical way to build an integrated system for the production of electricity, heat, which is successfully used to maintain the Tychy Water Park. It is the first example of this type in Europe.

The interview and materials of the president of the Tychy Energy Cluster Zbigniew Gieleciak were used to write the article. His ideas and the team led by him are used in Silesia for the energy transformation of municipal economy.

Thanks to our own energy production, even during the pandemic, when this park was closed, large savings in the energy produced were created. In 2020, more than 7.3 thousand MWh of electricity was produced on the water park, and 3.5 thousand MWh was consumed. A surplus of 3.9 thousand MWh was given to the power grid.¹

The main conclusion of the study is to integrate municipal industries, such as water and sewage, industrial biodegradable waste and heating into one system to improve energy efficiency.

Key words: energy efficiency, municipal industries

¹ Source: [Tychy Water Park. During the pandemic, an innovative business model works perfectly. Interview with President Zbigniew Gieleciak | Tychy Our City](#)

GOLDILOCKS AND THE THREE 'ISMS: HONOURING THE PAST, DESIGNING WIN-WIN FUTURES

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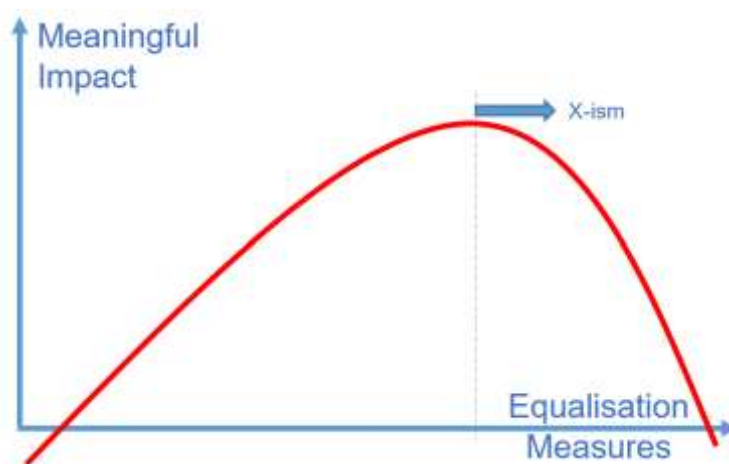
ABSTRACT

Objectives: The Utopian belief that social media will somehow connect and unite people has now helped to create a world of polarised echo-chambers in which individuals with different views of the world have not only become irretrievably separated from one another, but also surrounded by like-minded others that serve to confirm and reinforce existing opinions and biases. This polarisation, especially when it comes to the three big societal 'isms – racism, sexism and ageism – effectively precludes meaningful dialogue, and thus prevents the realisation of breakthrough solutions. Society thus finds itself approaching levels of chaos that, without transformational, contradiction-breaking intervention, will lead inexorably to a breakdown of civilisation.

Methods: The paper describes a systematic win-win conflict resolution methodology, based on over 25 years of research in the technology, business, healthcare and governance domains. This will be the first time the methodology has been exposed to the social sciences.

Results: The paper describes a series of case study examples, working with conflicting age, race and gender groups in order to help them make sense of opposing perspectives, to recognise the need to find 'Goldilocks' levels of 'ism equalisation measures, and to then deploy proven strategies for transcending the underpinning root contradictions.

Conclusions: We demonstrate that scalable, breakthrough win-win conflict transcending solutions are systematically achievable across all forms of social conflict situation.



Keywords: contradiction, complexity, meaning, impact, equality, equity.

**ESTABLISHING THE EFFICIENCY OF BUSINESS-TO-CONSUMER CONTRACTUAL
REMEDIES FOR PRODUCT NON-CONFORMITY**

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ABSTRACT

Regulated within the notion of ‘objective conformity’, the legal requirements set by the recently adopted EU legislation on non-conformity of products supplied by a trader to a consumer continue to raise several interrogations, especially for practitioners. The most salient features, under the regulation materialized in Directive (EU) 2019/771 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the supply of products in B2C contracts, include the issue whether conformity should be evaluated according to certain subjective criteria, as laid down in the contractual terms, or according to specific objective criteria, pertaining to the general expectations consumers have regarding a given type of digital content or service. The main purpose of our study is to underline the fundamentals of the traders' liability for the lack of conformity, while identifying the pillars of the new regulation in terms of substantial criteria applicable to the contractual conformity. This paper aims to set forth the premises for non-contractual efficiency of contractual remedies in B2C contracts concerning the commercial guaranty for conformity, which receives contractual force in terms of compliance requirements that will be applied to the delivered product, in hypotheses in which the public statements of the professional are becoming an integral part of the B2C contract, being automatically included and often in default of clauses to the contrary indicated by to the supplier of the products, so that compliance with their content is mandatory for the trader. Firstly, the trader's liability in contracts for the supply of digital content or digital services is centered on the trader's obligation to answer for any non-conformity that exists at the time of supply and that is ascertained within 5 years from the date of supply, in the case of contracts that provide for a single act of supply or a series of individual acts of supply of products with digital content or with digital elements; additionally, for the scenarios in which the B2C contract provides for continuous supply during a certain period, the trader is responsible for any non-conformity that manifests itself or is found during the period in which the digital content or digital service must be provided continuously to the consumer according to the provisions of the B2C contract. According to the results of the research, it was determined that a triple requirement is imposed for the validation of consumer's right to obtain a proportional price reduction, by bringing an assessment action (in price reduction) or an action in the resolution/termination of the B2C contract.

Keywords: Business-to consumer contracts, contractual remedies, product non-conformity, liability.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF CYBER BULLYING ON FEMALE STUDENTS OF
PUNJAB (PAKISATN)**

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ABSTRACT

Cyberbullying is a form of harassment using social media forum. It has become common especially during online learning amid Covid-19. It is difficult to counter and deal with psychological effects of cyber bullying as there is no external medium which can be blocked by the help of other persons. In this article, we will discuss the definition of cyber bullying and its characteristics common or different from tradition bullying, the types of cyberbullying and the psychological impacts on the cyber victims. The Purpose of this mix method research is to find the psychological impacts of cyber bullying on females in two public sector universities of Punjab, Pakistan. The sample size will consist of 100 students of different domains of social sciences. The data will be collected using survey through interview and questionnaire. In Conclusion, we will discuss the ways of prevention from cyber bullying and to cope with its psychological effects.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Psychological Effects, Females, Mental Health

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SMARTPHONE USAGE TIME OF KOREAN ADOLESCENTS AND THE CHANGES IN DAILY LIFE DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

This study is a secondary analysis study conducted to prepare countermeasures to prevent adolescent problematic smartphone addiction by analyzing risk factors of youth smartphones based on lifestyle changes related to COVID-19 using original data from the seventeenth Korea Youth Risk Behavior Web-based Survey (KYRBS) in 2021.

Independent t-test and chi-square statistics were performed for smartphone usage time according to subject characteristics and changes in lifestyle related to COVID-19. Cronbach's α coefficient was calculated to verify the reliability of the tool. Multiple regression analysis was performed to identify the relation between changes in lifestyle related to COVID-19 and smartphone usage time. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to identify changes in lifestyle due to COVID-19 and risk factors for smartphone overuse.

As a result of the study, it was found that adolescents' overuse of smartphones was related to changes in economic conditions, physical activity, skipping breakfast, drinking, smoking and depression caused by COVID-19.

This study confirmed that adolescents overuse smartphones due to changes in lifestyle caused by COVID-19. Consequently, in preparation for the era of COVID-19 and future new infectious disease situations, a healthy lifestyle, specific smartphone usage guidelines, and addiction prevention measures should be considered in developing programs for smartphone use management.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, lifestyle changes, smartphone use, adolescents.

THE IMPACT OF E-MARKETING ON CREATING CONSUMER AWARENESS OF SMALL BUSINESSES: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we concentrate on developing an extensive consumer base by using online marketing to raise brand awareness. Further, we assess how websites, online marketing, and social media impact building brand awareness. Also, we go into detail about the company we used as a case study, detailing the services it offers. In addition, we discuss about marketing, brand awareness, advertisements, internet marketing. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used in this paper. The results were obtained through the administration of online questionnaires and in-person interviews. Additionally, we concentrate on evaluating the outcomes and developing recommendations for the business. The statistics clearly show that the business needs to spend more money on social media and websites if it wants to attract more customers. This is due to the fact that social media usage increases online traffic and search rankings. We got great results that contributed to improving the corporate identity, developing the brand image and reputation, making it simpler and accelerating communication between businesses and their customers, accelerating the creation of new services and products in response to customer feedback.

**ASSESSMENT OF CROSS-CULTURAL IMPACTS IN EXPRESSING SATISFACTION
BETWEEN AMERICAN AND VIETNAMESE**

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ABSTRACT

Cross - cultural can be seen as an inevitable phenomenon of the process of globalization and international integration. It help the culture of the country meet and absorb new cultures. Progress contributes to richer and more diverse in its cultural values. Foreign cultural factors at the same time contribute to building an advanced and modern culture, opening up opportunities to promote their image and cultural values to international friends. This study has shown the effects of cross-cultural influences on the satisfaction expression of Americans and Vietnamese.

The study conducted a survey of politeness strategies of Americans and Vietnamese to assess the impact of cultural interference on communication situations. The study also listed 9 polite strategies commonly used in communication and 10 communication situations. Research shows that communication situations in everyday life often occur that everyone must have encountered, but some people behave well, others are really confused with those communication situations.

Research results showed that around 80% of respondents rate the impact of cultural interference communication on expressing satisfaction. More than 35% of respondents often use communication situations to increase listener satisfaction. In addition, the study also showed 9 satisfaction expression strategies used by both Americans and Vietnamese.

Keywords: Assessment, Cross-Cultural, globalization, integration, communication, satisfaction.

BENEFITS AND DIFFICULTY OF APPLYING CUSTOMARY LAW IN VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Facing the current situation of Vietnam's legal system is not synchronized, inconsistent, low feasibility, and slow to come to life. In many recent legal documents, customary law is recognized as a supplementary source of law. However, despite having a specific legal basis, the application of custom also has certain advantages and disadvantages, especially in the adjudication activities of the courts.

Research Methods: The article analyzes, synthesizes, and evaluates information based on dialectical materialistic methodology. The author uses analytical methods to analyze regulations related to the recognition and application of customary law and issues related to the advantages and disadvantages of the application of customary law. And the author uses the synthesis method to draw the necessary conclusions.

Result: The advantages of applying the tradition will diversify legal sources to support adjudication activities and simultaneously reduce the burden on the court system in adjudicating actions.

The custom has the characteristics of each specific locality, so it isn't easy to apply in general to different localities. Who can define and explain the custom, the criteria for determining the tradition, the way to determine the trade, and the criteria for evaluating the tradition?

Conclusion: The Vietnamese legal system has similarities and is heavily influenced by the civil law system. The diversification of legal forms is demonstrated in recognizing customary law as an auxiliary source of law in regulating social relations. Identifying the advantages and disadvantages of applying customary law helps the court's settlement process to be secure and effective.

Keywords: law, source of law, custom, customary law

**MASSTIGE MARKETING IN COMMODITY MARKET: FACTORS INFLUENCING
PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – This paper seeks to develop a framework for understanding of how masstige marketing is being adopted in cement industry and what drives customer segments to buy a product at higher price.

Design/methodology/approach – The paper reviews empirical studies made in transformation of commodity to a brand, particularly in the context of cement and concept of masstige marketing of premium products and customers' willingness to pay. It compares and analyses the results from explorative field studies and conceptual articles with prior research on transformation of commodity to brand and drivers of premium products.

Findings – The study finds that product quality and packaging, distribution, service, and promotion through celebrity endorsement are prime independent constructs in fetching price premium focusing on the cement sector and highlights the role of value generation as a reflective construct to command price premium in the market. Willingness to pay premium (WTP) is the dependent construct which primarily is linked with the independent constructs through value generation. Relevant variables (design of packaging, quality of product, reputation of celebrity, technical support etc.) specific to cement are identified and proposed for future research for validation and further investigation.

Practical implications – The development of a conceptual model brings to the table a multi-dimensional structure of masstige marketing of premium products of cement which considers packaging, product quality, service, distribution, and celebrity endorsement both individually and collectively for contributing towards premiumisation of cement.

Originality/value – The paper provides a framework for understanding, conceptualizing, and identifying variables of masstige marketing and drivers of willingness to pay premium for cement. The paper puts up research questions, which on further exploration would provide insights to marketers to decide on marketing spend and customised value proposition across customer segments. In addition, there is contribution to the general field of commodity to brand transformation and premiumisation of products.

Keywords: Cement, Masstige Marketing, Value, Willingness to Pay Premium

**ZNAČAJ TEHNIČKO-TEHNOLOŠKIH SPOZNAJA ZA RAZVOJ KRITIČKOG
RAZMIŠLJANJA UČENIKA**

**THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING**

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SAŽETAK

Promjene suvremenog svijeta, koje rezultiraju narušavanjem čovjekova prirodnog okoliša te sve većim energetskim, prehrambenim i drugim potrebama, pred mlade naraštaje postavljaju izazove s kojima će se u budućnosti morati suočavati. Pritom male zemlje i gospodarstva pokazuju slabiju otpornost, jer zbog nedovoljno kritičkog odnosa prema takvim problemima i izazovima pribjegavaju gotovim i često neprimjerenim rješenjima. To dugoročno ugrožava njihovu opstojnost, pa treba biti alarm i za obrazovni sustav. U tom se smislu razvoj kritičkog razmišljanja učenika, koje će holistički uključivati i tehničko-tehnološko razumijevanje svijeta, postavlja kao važna karika u ovom procesu.

Ovaj rad donosi istraživanje problema razvoja kritičkog razmišljanja učenika kroz prizmu njihove tehničko-tehnološke osviještenosti u kontekstu hrvatskog osnovnog obrazovanja. Pritom se analiziraju važne tehničko-tehnološke spoznaje bez kojih danas nije moguće razvijati kritičko razmišljanje učenika. To su spoznaje na kojima se zasnivaju prirodni i tehnološki procesi koji osiguravaju opstanak, znanja o tehnologijama koje narušavaju i o onima koje osiguravaju održivost društva, te vještine koje će takva relevantna znanja učenici koristiti za usmjeravanje vlastitog ponašanja. Usporedbom nužnih spoznaja s istraživanjima povezanim s razvojem kritičkog razmišljanja učenika o pitanjima održivosti, ustanovljeno je da učenici nemaju dostatna znanja na temelju kojih bi razvijati kritičko razmišljanje. Daljnom analizom je ustanovljeno da brojni društveno-ekonomski problemi i izazovi, koji su povezani s tehničko-tehnološkim znanjima bitnima za razvoj kritičkog razmišljanja, u kurikulumu osnovnoškolske nastave nisu zastupljeni ili su zastupljeni samo kao gotova rješenja.

Iz analize se zaključuje da je transformativno tehničko-tehnološko obrazovanje, koje će dati priliku učeniku za djelovanje i donošenje vlastitih odluka, neizostavno za razvoj kritičkog razmišljanja u kontekstu suvremenog društva. Ignoriranje ovog problema može samo produbiti gospodarske probleme zemlje, te uzrokovati daljnju depopulaciju i degradaciju društva.

Ključne riječi: holistički pristup, kritičko razmišljanje, održivost, tehnički odgoj i obrazovanje, tehničko-tehnološka znanja.

ABSTRACT

The changes in the modern world leading to the destruction of man's natural environment and the ever-increasing demand for energy, food and other essentials pose challenges for the younger generation to face in the future. At the same time, small countries and economies show less resilience because they resort to ready-made and often inadequate solutions due to an insufficiently critical attitude towards such problems and challenges. This threatens their survival in the long term, so it should also be an alarm for the education system. In this sense, the development of students' critical thinking, which holistically includes a technical-technological understanding of the world, is an important link in this process.

This paper examines the problem of developing students' critical thinking through the prism of their technical-technological awareness in the context of Croatian primary education. At the same time,

important technical-technological knowledge is analysed, without which it is not possible to develop students' critical thinking today. These are the knowledge on which the natural and technological processes that ensure survival are based, the knowledge about technologies that disrupt society and those that ensure the sustainability of society, and the students' abilities to use this relevant knowledge to guide their own behaviour. A comparison of the required knowledge with research on the development of students' critical thinking regarding sustainability issues revealed that students do not have sufficient knowledge to develop critical thinking skills. Further analysis revealed that numerous socioeconomic problems and challenges associated with the technical and technological knowledge required to develop critical thinking are not presented in the primary school curriculum or are presented only as ready-made solutions.

The analysis concludes that transformative technical-technological education that empowers students to act and make their own decisions is essential for the development of critical thinking in the context of modern society. Ignoring this problem can only exacerbate the country's economic problems and lead to further depopulation and degradation of society.

Keywords: critical thinking, holistic approach, sustainability, technical education, technical and technological knowledge.

**SUDJELOVANJE DJECE S TEŠKOĆAMA U RAZVOJU U SPORTU IZ PERSPEKTIVE
STRUČNJAKA: PRIJEDLOZI ZA UNAPREĐENJE**

**PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN SPORTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE
OF EXPERTS: PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT**

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SAŽETAK

Djeca s teškoćama u razvoju u manjoj mjeri sudjeluju u tjelesnim i sportskim aktivnostima u odnosu na djecu uobičajenog razvoja i njihovo sudjelovanje u sportu determinirano je nizom različitih čimbenika. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je dobiti uvid u čimbenike sudjelovanja djece s teškoćama u razvoju u organiziranim sportskim aktivnostima iz perspektive stručnjaka koji rade s djecom s teškoćama u razvoju u okviru klubova i organizacija koje provode organizirane sportske aktivnosti za djecu s teškoćama u razvoju. Osim uočavanja čimbenika, vezanih uz dijete, obitelj i okruženje, koje stručnjaci percipiraju kao resurs ili kao barijeru za sudjelovanje djece s teškoćama u razvoju u sportu, svrha ovog istraživanja ogledala se i u identificiranju prijedloga stručnjaka za unapređenje sudjelovanja djece s teškoćama u razvoju u sportu. Radilo se o kvalitativnom istraživanju u kojem su uzorak činile stručnjakinje koje rade s djecom s teškoćama u razvoju (N=7), a podaci su prikupljeni metodom polustrukturiranog intervjua. Rezultati istraživanja, dobiveni metodom tematske analize, upućuju na stručnjakinjama važna područja za unapređenje sudjelovanja djece s teškoćama u razvoju u sportu. Ona uključuju bolju institucionalnu podršku, više prilika za uključivanje djece s teškoćama u razvoju u sportske aktivnosti te bolju educiranost stručnog kadra, ali i cjelokupnog društva u vezi sa sudjelovanjem djece s teškoćama u razvoju u sportu. Dobivene spoznaje, odnosno identificirani prijedlozi daju smjernice za unapređenje sudjelovanja djece s teškoćama u razvoju u sportu te pružaju kvalitetan i značajan okvir za njegovo promicanje.

Ključne riječi: djeca s teškoćama u razvoju, sudjelovanje, sport

ABSTRACT

Children with disabilities participate less in physical and sports activities than children without disabilities, and their participation in sports is determined by a number of different factors. The goal of this research was to gain insight into the factors of participation of children with disabilities in organized sports activities from the perspective of experts who work with children with disabilities within clubs and organizations that conduct organized sports activities for children with disabilities. In addition to observing factors related to the child, family and the environment, which experts perceive as a resource or barrier to the participation of children with disabilities in sports, the purpose of this research was also reflected in the identification of experts' proposals for improving the participation of children with disabilities in sports. It was a qualitative research in which the sample consisted of experts who work with children with disabilities (N=7), and the data was collected using a semi-structured interview method. The results of the research, obtained using the method of thematic analysis, point to areas that experts consider important for improving the participation of children with disabilities in sports. The mentioned areas include better institutional support, more opportunities for the inclusion of children

with disabilities in sports activities, and better education of professional staff as well as of the entire society regarding the participation of children with disabilities in sports. The identified proposals provide guidelines for improving the participation of children with developmental disabilities in sports and represent a significant framework for its promotion.

Keywords: children with disabilities, participation, sport

**DUYGUSAL ÇEKİCİLİK UNSURU OLARAK MİLLÎ DUYGULAR DİJİTAL ORTAMDA
YAYINLANAN REKLAMLARDA NASIL AKTARILIR? 30 AĞUSTOS ZAFER BAYRAMI
REKLAMLARINA YÖNELİK SÖYLEM ANALİZİ**

HOW ARE NATIONAL EMOTIONS AS AN EMOTIONAL APPEAL ELEMENT TRANSFERRED
IN ADVERTISEMENTS IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT? A DISCUSSION ANALYSIS ON
AUGUST 30 VICTORY DAY ADVERTISEMENTS

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ÖZET

Bir ulusa duyulan sevginin, sadakatin ve gururun duygusal kaynağı olarak millî duygular, bireylerin politik tercihlerini ve yaşam tarzlarını belirlerken aynı zamanda tüketim tercihlerini de şekillendirebilmektedir. Ulusal olaylar esnasında yükselen vatanseverlik ve milliyetçilik duygularına hitap etmek isteyen kurumlar, çeşitli iletişim ve pazarlama hedefleri doğrultusunda reklamlarında millî duygulara yer vermektedir. Millî duyguların reklamlarda kullanılmasının nedeni markaya ilişkin olumlu tutum oluşturmak veya hedef kitle ile kurum arasında güçlü bir duygusal bağ kurmak olabileceği gibi kurumsal imaj ve itibar ile ilgili konular da olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, 30 Ağustos Zafer Bayramı reklamlarında çekicilik unsuru olarak millî duyguların nasıl ifade edildiğini ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında, 2022 yılında dijital ortamda yayınlanan 30 Ağustos Zafer Bayramı temalı reklam filmleri tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmada internet üzerinden çeşitli anahtar kelimeler kullanılarak erişilen 34 adet reklamın incelenmesinde söylem analizi yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Teun Adrianus van Dijk tarafından geliştirilen yöntem doğrultusunda, makro ve mikro yapılar tespit edilerek, reklam filmlerinin sözlü ve yazılı öğeleri çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklemini kabul edilen reklam filmleri analiz edildiğinde, millî duyguların söylem bağlamında farklı biçimlerde ifade edildiği anlaşılmıştır. Bu kapsamda, reklamveren kurumların, söylemlerini “100. yıl”, “millî mücadele”, “zafer” ve “istiklal” gibi yoğun ulusal duygular uyandıran kavramlar üzerine kurguladıkları anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Millî Duygular, Reklam, Reklam Çekicilikleri, 30 Ağustos Zafer Bayramı Reklamları, Söylem Analizi.

ABSTRACT

National feelings, as the emotional source of love, loyalty and pride felt for a nation, can affect individuals' political preferences, lifestyles, as well as consumption preferences. Institutions that want to appeal to the feelings of patriotism and nationalism that increase during national events can use national feelings in their advertisements in line with different communication and marketing objectives. The reason for the use of national feelings in advertisements may be to create a positive attitude towards the brand or to establish a strong emotional bond between the target audience and the institution, as well as issues related to corporate image and reputation. In this study, it is aimed to reveal how national feelings are expressed as an element of advertising appeal in the 30 August Victory Day

advertisements. In the study, first of all, 30 August Victory Day-themed advertisements published digitally in 2022 were determined within the framework of the research method. 34 advertisements, which were determined by using various keywords on the Internet, were examined in detail. Discourse analysis method was used in the interpretation of each film frame. In line with the method developed by Teun Adrianus van Dijk, the macro and micro structures were determined and the verbal and written elements of the advertisements were analyzed. When the advertisements, which are accepted as the sample of the research, were analyzed, it was understood that national feelings were expressed in different ways in the context of discourse. In this context, it was understood that the advertisers' discourses include concepts that contain intense national feelings such as "100th anniversary", "national struggle", "victory" and "independence".

Keywords: National Feelings, Advertising, Advertising Appeals, 30 August Victory Day Advertisements, Discourse Analysis.

**CHILDREN'S FRIENDSHIPS - FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF HOMEROOM
TEACHERS**

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: This paper deals with children's friendships, particularly from the perspective of homeroom teachers. The aim of the research was to examine the attitudes of homeroom teachers about friendships of elementary school students (according to Croatian school system), i.e., students aged 11-15.

Method: A qualitative study based on a semi-structured interview on a sample of 15 homeroom teachers was conducted.

Results: The results show that children's friendships are important but also fragile. Homeroom teachers estimate that students most often view friendships as shared and enjoyable gatherings, while small communication noises between friends and/or within the group lead to distancing or breakup of a friendship. Furthermore, according to teachers' assessment, students value virtual and real friendships equally, although virtual friends have a greater influence on children's behaviour, choice of music genre and selection of movie repertoire. In a real environment, they are better in assessing desirable and undesirable behaviours of their friends, which also affects the termination of the friendship.

Conclusions: Regardless of the elasticity of the friendship construct and the impossibility of the generalization of this term, because it is marked both individually and culturally, the results of this study suggest that friendships are important at this age and that they should be considered an important factor in education.

Key words: children, friendship, real and virtual friendships, fragility, educational potential of friendships, homeroom teacher

DIGITAL MOROCCO: SOCIAL USES, ECONOMIC ACTORS AND POLITICAL POWERS

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ABSTRACT

Morocco's integration into the information society and the adoption of digital technology is a relatively new issue. We are still in the stage of the fascinated citizen or society. There is still a long way to go for the Moroccan citizen and society before becoming reasonable. Stimulated by its regional and international environment, the Moroccan State has given itself, since the Youssoufi government, the task of drawing up and steering the IT policy by promoting the digitalization of economic and society in collaboration of private sector. However, the enthusiasm of the time's precursors appears rather naive. By providing the State the total supervision of the significant aspects: "Strategic, Technological, and Sector Organization", they had actually signed a bad blank check. Within the framework of the Structural Adjustment Programme that aimed at restoring internal and external fundamental balances as well as the efficiency and competitiveness of the national economy, Morocco has also begun the process of socioeconomic reform in order to fully and effectively integrate a new world order and an increasingly competitive and, above all, digital world economy. Political and economic actors in Morocco have long time benefited from the absence of legal legislation and the complacency of a shy or intimidated public debate, on a most important issue: IT at the service of the most powerful.

COCOA FARMERS' AWARENESS AND USAGE OF COMPOST AND BIOCHAR AS SOIL AMENDMENTS IN GHANA

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ABSTRACT

Compost and biochar are organic soil amendments that can be used to improve soil fertility and crop yield. Although farmers have ready access to materials that can be used to prepare compost and biochar, they often do not use organic soil amendments. The purpose of the study was to explore cocoa farmers' awareness and usage of compost and biochar on their farms and make recommendations to increase adoption. A survey was created to collect data from 150 cocoa farmers in Ghana using a questionnaire. Data for the study was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics included frequencies, percentages and means while inferential statistics included Kendall coefficient of concordance with the help of SPSS software. The respondents identified declining soil fertility and high cost of farm inputs, particularly chemical fertilizer, as the major constraints to cocoa production. The farmers attributed low cocoa yields to declining soil fertility. Only a small percentage of farmers used poultry manure as a soil amendment and none of the farmers used compost and biochar as a soil amendment on their cocoa farms. However, farmers were willing to buy compost and biochar for application to their cocoa trees and also willing to learn how to prepare these amendments. The findings suggest that the reason for low adoption is because farmers are not aware of the importance of compost or biochar as a soil amendment for improving cocoa productivity. Therefore, education and training on the preparation and use of these soil amendments is very important to increase adoption. The Ghanaian government, through the Ghana Cocoa Board (Cocobod) should lead the education and training of the farmers by establishing demonstration farms. Furthermore, the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) should collaborate with Cocobod to support individuals to establish compost and biochar production enterprises to create organic fertilisers to sell to farmers. Finally the agricultural input dealers should be encouraged to buy and sell these soil amendments as well.

Keywords: Soil fertility, compost, biochar, cocoa, cocobod, Ghana, adoption

**MEASURES TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHTS OF FREE SPEECH IN THE PRESS IN
VIETNAM, NOW**

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Objectives: Freedom of expression in the press plays an essential role in human and civil rights structure. This is a right that every citizen has the right to enjoy and a condition for ensuring other rights, primarily political, civil, economic, cultural, and social. For the right to freedom of expression in the press to be indeed promoted in every citizen's life, measures to realize this right are necessary.

Research Methods: The article synthesizes and evaluates information based on dialectical materialistic methodology. The author uses analytical methods to analyze regulations related to clarifying measures to ensure freedom of expression in the press in Vietnam. From the diagnosed problems, the synthesis method will contribute to defining the tasks posed to the topic.

Result: To ensure freedom of expression in the press, it is necessary to take specific measures such as: Developing legislation to ensure the implementation of energy management in the media, Organize the apparatus, monitoring and urging the exercise of the right to freedom of expression in the field of the press; To inspect, examine and supervise the enforcement of the law on guaranteeing the right to freedom of expression in the area of the media; Handling violations of freedom of expression in the field of the press; And propagate the law on freedom of speech in the media of citizens.

Conclusion: The right to freedom of expression in the press is guaranteed in practice by a combination of measures. Each security measure needs to be developed and implemented consistently to create linkages between measures. Thereby creating a unified whole of security measures to bring efficiency and feasibility when exercising rights.

Keywords: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of expression

**THE USE OF COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY DEVICES IN DIGITAL LEARNING
AMONG SECONDARY STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Communication technology is a term commonly used to associate with the modern era of a communication channel. It has its history back then during the era of early centuries with the usage of very moderate media technology. Development in communication technology has continued with the combination of computer and telephone technology. Nowadays, communication technology is widespread, and it can cover all aspects of use, whether in the office or school or for casual activities such as playing video games and surfing the internet. This technology is also a medium to gain knowledge in schools associated with education technology. This study is to determine the relationship between communication technology devices and the teaching and learning process among secondary school students. A quantitative online survey has been conducted since September 2022 until now, which involved respondents who are secondary school students from four selected schools. They were chosen randomly from various levels of classes. The respondents' schools were selected because the teaching and learning process involves devices such as a tablet, iPad, and smartphones as part of their digital learning. Since this is a preliminary study, the researcher runs a descriptive analysis using SPSS software to analyse the frequency and percentage of communication technology devices in digital learning. For the time being, this research involved 179 respondents from secondary schools. This article is brief information from the research's early findings that are still ongoing, in which the researchers found a positive relationship between communication technology device usage and the digital learning process.

Keywords: Communication technology, education technology, digital learning, digital devices, secondary school

**ASSESSING THE TEACHING COMPETENCY OF LECTURERS: A MEASURE OF
TEACHING AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES**

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ABSTRACT

Education is a matter related to the development of society, in order to have a comprehensive education, there must be educators with the necessary qualities and capabilities. Throughout the history of higher education, teachers have contributed to common educational goals in various ways through their work. They have created learning environments, created new knowledge and insights, applied knowledge to solve problems in nature and in the human world. Therefore, assessment of teaching competence has become an important issue of all times and countries, attracting many scientists' attention to research..

Building a tool to assess the teaching competency of teachers is the basis to help teachers update and apply modern pedagogical principles and teaching methods in teaching activities. The tool to evaluate the teaching competency of lecturers is built with 10 standards and 45 criteria. The author has surveyed more than 120 lecturers of a university, using SPSS software and Rash model to analyze the results. The measuring tool ensures reliability and the research results show that the competency of lecturers is rated as good or higher, accounting for more than 80%. his helps lecturers self-assess their own competency, and at the same time develop indicators that are not really good in the future.

Keywords: Education, competency, measure, teaching competency, standards, criteria.

REGULATORY AND LEGAL ISSUES OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES IN EU. HOW CRYPTO IS CHANGING THE GLOBAL LEGISLATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to analyse the Albanian and recent legal framework initiatives of the European Union and beyond in relation to cryptocurrencies. According to the Bitcoin Glossary a cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency employing cryptography to provide security and verify transactions on its network and at the time of writing the dominant specie is Bitcoin. The first to develop the world's first cryptocurrency was the anonymous inventor Satoshi Nakamoto in late 2008.

In this paper there are used different research methods such as the literature review, the descriptive research, the analytical research and the applied research.

The use of cryptocurrencies has its positive and negative sides. For their promoters cryptocurrencies offer many benefits, including greater speed and efficiency in foreign payments by promoting financial inclusion. Also, being decentralized they are immune from the intervention of banks and governments. For the European vigilance authorities the anonymous nature of digital currencies has made them very attractive to criminals, that's why cryptocurrencies have been associated to black market transactions, money laundering, illicit activities and tax evasion. On the other hand, the lack of a precise legal framework makes it impossible to implement the legal and contractual protection of the interests of users, who, as a result, may be exposed to significant economic losses, for example in the case of cessation of a platform activity of online exchange where personal digital wallets are held.

Thanks to the spread of Bitcoin in recent years many governments around the world are taking measures to regulate, restrict or ban the use and sale of bitcoin. Although cryptocurrencies are generally considered legal throughout the European Union, regulations for cryptocurrencies, and consequently for Bitcoin, may vary from one Member State to another. Therefore, there is a need for the drafting of a uniform legislation for the whole of Europe.

Keywords: cryptocurrencies, Bitcoin, legal issues, EU legislation

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FROM A PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

“Inclusion means that we, as teachers, are responsible for all available support (from the government of the country of origin, schools, communities, families, children, educational institutions, health services, community leaders, etc.) to find and educate ALL children” (UNESCO, 2005). Inclusive pedagogy is a student-centered approach to teaching that pays attention to the varied background, learning styles, and abilities of all the learners in front of us. It is a method of teaching in which instructors and students work together to create a supportive and open environment that fosters social justice and allows everyone to be fully present and feel equally valued. Inclusive pedagogy at its core is learner-centered and equity-focused, creating an overarching learning environment in which students feel equally invited and included. Drawing from a large body of research, much of its foundational scholarship on teaching and learning, it is clear that learning outcomes are improved for everyone when teachers attend to student differences and take deliberate steps to ensure that all students, across differences in academic and social background as well as physical and cognitive abilities, feel welcomed, valued, challenged, and supported in their academic work. As a teacher, one must understand the social, cultural, and regional context in which learners grow up and accept human diversity. One of the most important qualities that one must develop in inclusive education is to be human and meet the requirements of inclusive education. This paper throws light on the knowledge and skills required by teachers to promote and support inclusive education and help them to implement inclusive pedagogical practices at different levels of education.

Key Words: Inclusive Education, Pedagogy, Teaching and Learning

KAMU YÖNETİMİ ETİĞİ VE TÜRK KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE ETİK MEVZUATI
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ETHICS AND ETHICAL LEGISLATION IN TURKISH PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION

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ÖZET

Kamu yönetimi etiği, kamu yöneticilerinin ve görevlilerinin, karar alırken ve hizmetleri yürütürken uymaları gereken, tarafsızlık, dürüstlük, nezaket, adalet, saydamlık, hesap verebilirlik, kamu yararını gözetme, göreve bağlılık, liyakat, verimlilik, etkinlik, kalite gibi bir takım ahlaki ilke ve değerler bütününe denir. Vatandaşların temel beklentisi, kamu yönetimi içerisinde hizmet veren her makam, mevki, kurum, kuruluş, kişi ve organın görevlerini etik standartlarda yerine getirmesidir. Bu açıdan kamu yönetiminde etik, devlete ve kurumlarına karşı güven oluşturma ve bunu korumanın önemli bir unsurudur.

Kamu yönetimi etik mevzuatı, kamu görevlilerinin görevlerini yerine getirirken uymaları gereken etik davranış standartlarını ortaya koyan, personelin herhangi bir şekilde etik dışılığa kayması durumunda takip edilecek hukuksal süreçleri belirleyen ve bunlara ilişkin yaptırım ve cezaları ortaya koyan anayasa, kanun, yönetmelik ve yasal niteliğe sahip diğer belgelerden meydana gelir. Kamu yönetimi etik mevzuatı, ceza hukuku, personel hukuku, mal bildirimi, rüşvet, yolsuzluk, hediye alma vb. yönleri olan geniş kapsamlı bir alandır. Bu genişliğe paralel olarak da Türk kamu yönetiminde etiğe ilişkin yasal mevzuat son derece dağınık bir görünüm sergilemektedir. Bu bildirinin amacı, yasal mevzuatımızda yer alan kamu yönetimi etiği ile ilgili düzenlemeleri tek bir metin halinde ortaya koymaktır. Yapılan incelemeler neticesinde başta 1982 Anayasası olmak üzere, 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu, 3628 sayılı Mal Bildiriminde Bulunulması, Rüşvet ve Yolsuzluklarla Mücadele Kanunu, 5237 sayılı Türk Ceza Kanunu, 5176 Sayılı Kamu Görevlileri Etik Kurulu Kurulması Hakkında Kanun, 2531 sayılı Kamu Görevlilerinden Ayrılanların Yapamayacakları İşlere Dair Kanun, Kamu Görevlileri Etik Davranış İlkeleri İle Başvuru Usul ve Esasları Hakkında Yönetmelikte kamu yönetiminde etik konusunda düzenlemelerin olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu yönetimi etiği, Türk kamu yönetimi, etik mevzuatı

ABSTRACT

Public administration ethics is whole principles and values like objectivity, integrity, civility, justice, transparency, accountability, prioritizing public interest, devotion, merit, productivity, efficiency, and quality that public administrators and officers should follow when carrying out public services and taking a decision. The main expectation of citizens is the fulfillment of public administration duties according to ethical standards by every chair, position, institution, establishment, individual, and organization. From this point, ethics in public administration is an important component to create and preserve trust in the state and its institutions.

Public administration ethical legislation is composed of the constitution, laws, regulations, and other legal instruments that put forth the ethical behavior standards which public officers should follow when they carry out their duties, determine the legal processes which will be followed when public personnel show unethical behavior and exhibit the sanctions and penalties which are related to these processes.

Public administration ethical legislation is a comprehensive field that has diverse aspects like criminal law, personnel law, property declaration, bribery, corruption, and receiving a gift. Related to this comprehensiveness legislation about ethics in Turkish public administration presents an extremely dispersed outlook. This presentation aims to introduce the regulations about public administration ethics in our legislative bodies in a single document. According to observations, there are regulations about public administration ethics primarily in the 1982 constitution, Civil Servants Law No. 657, Declaration of Goods Law No. 3628, Anti-bribery and Corruption Law, Turkish Penalty Code No. 5237, The Establishment of the Public Servants Ethics Committee Law No. 5176, Law No. 2531 regarding the jobs that cannot be done by those who leave public offices and The Legislation about Public Officers Ethical Behavior Guidelines and Application Procedures and Principles.

Keywords: public administration ethics, Turkish public administration, ethical legislation

**BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ YOLUNDA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR
LİDERLİK MODELİ**

**A SUSTAINABLE LEADERSHIP MODEL TOWARDS THE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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ÖZET

1972 yılında Birleşmiş Milletler Stockholm Konferansı ile başlayan ekolojik farkındalık çalışmaları, günümüzde Birleşmiş Milletler Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri şemsiyesi altında gelecek nesillere yaşanabilir bir dünya bırakmak için icraatlara dönüşmeye başlamıştır. Bahsi geçen icraatlar, ekonomik, ekolojik ve sosyal sürdürülebilirlik boyutları altında ve sürdürülebilir kalkınma kavramı etrafında toplanmıştır.

Kalkınmanın yapıtaşlarını oluşturan örgütlerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri doğrultusunda hizalanması, hem kendi kurumsal sürdürülebilirliklerini sağlayabilmeleri hem de gezegenin sürdürülebilirliğine karşı sorumlu olmaları nedeniyle elzem olmuştur. Örgütlerdeki sürdürülebilirlik faaliyetlerinin gerçekleşebilmesi liderlerin bu konudaki, bilinç seviyesi, yaklaşımı, inancı, değerleri, yetkinlikleri ve eylemleri ile mümkündür. Bu bağlamda, izleyici kitlesini sürdürülebilirlik vizyonu ve değerleri etrafında toplayabilecek, onlara ilham olabilecek, faaliyetlerinin altına sürdürülebilirliğin anlamını yerleştirebilecek “sürdürülebilir liderler”e gereksinim duyulmaktadır.

Örgütleri yöneten ve sürdürülebilir liderlik yaklaşımlarının işyerlerinde benimsenmesini sağlayan liderler, ortak geleceğimizin inşa edilmesindeki en önemli aktörlerdir. Bu nedenle sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşabilmek için içinde bulundukları örgütlerdeki faaliyetlerini insana ve doğaya saygı prensipleri ile ve etik yaklaşım çerçevesinde düzenleyebilecek, dünya kaynaklarını ve toplumsal eşitliği gözeterek ekonomik anlamda refah üretme yaklaşımı sergileyebilecek liderlere ihtiyacımız bulunmaktadır. Bu liderler, izleyicilerini işbirliği, kapsayıcılık ve dayanışma ile harekete geçirebilecek, gelecek nesillerin dünya üzerindeki yaşam ve kaynak hakkını koruma vizyonu ile süreçleri yönlendirebilecek sürdürülebilir liderlerdir.

Bu çalışmada, BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri, sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik konularının önemi ve gereksinimleri ve sürdürülebilir liderlik teorilerindeki öne çıkan sürdürülebilir liderlik bileşenleri çerçevesinde örgüt liderlerine klavuzluk etmesi amacı ile bir Sürdürülebilir Liderlik Modeli sunulmuştur. Modelde sürdürülebilir liderlik, ekonomik, ekolojik, sosyal, prosedürel ve bireysel boyut olmak üzere beş boyut altında incelenmiştir. Sürdürülebilir liderliğin prosedürel boyutu, sürdürülebilir liderliğin ekolojik, ekonomik ve sosyal boyutlarındaki amaçların hayata geçirilmesi, değişimi yönlendirmek ve planlı eylem alabilmek için liderlere prosedürel liderlik yaklaşımları sunmaktadır. Bireysel boyut ise sürdürülebilirlik felsefesi ile uyumlu ve örgütlerin sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerine ulaşılmasına katkı sağlayacak içsel ve sosyal liderlik becerilerini irdelemektedir. Sürdürülebilir liderliğin modelde incelenen her boyutu, BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerine ulaşılmasında örgütlere katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Sürdürülebilir Liderlik, Örgütlerde Sürdürülebilirlik, Liderlik, Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

Ecological awareness studies, which started with the United Nations Stockholm Conference in 1972, have begun to transform into actions to leave a livable world to future generations under the umbrella of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The mentioned actions are gathered under the dimensions of economic, ecological and social sustainability and around the concept of sustainable development.

Alignment of the organizations that constitute the building blocks of development in line with the sustainable development goals has been essential because they can both ensure their own corporate sustainability and be responsible for the sustainability of the planet. The realization of sustainability activities in organizations is possible with the awareness level, approach, belief, values, competencies and actions of the leaders on this issue. In this context, there is a need for “sustainable leaders” who can gather the audience around the sustainability vision and values, inspire them, and embed the meaning of sustainability under their activities.

Leaders who manage organizations and ensure that sustainable leadership approaches are adopted in the workplace are the most important actors in building our common future. For this reason, in order to achieve sustainable development goals, we need leaders who can organize their activities in their organizations with the principles of respect for human and nature and within the framework of an ethical approach, and who can demonstrate an economic welfare approach by taking into account world resources and social equality. These leaders are sustainable leaders who can mobilize their followers with cooperation, inclusion and solidarity, and who can direct the processes with the vision of protecting the right of future generations to life and resources on earth.

In this study, a Sustainable Leadership Model is presented with the aim of guiding organizational leaders within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the importance and requirements of sustainable development and corporate sustainability, and the prominent sustainable leadership components in sustainable leadership theories. In the model, sustainable leadership was examined under five dimensions: economic, ecological, social, procedural and individual. The procedural dimension of sustainable leadership offers procedural leadership approaches to the leaders in order to realize the goals in the ecological, economic and social dimensions of sustainable leadership, to direct change and to take planned action. The individual dimension examines the internal and social leadership skills that are compatible with the sustainability philosophy and will contribute to the achievement of the sustainability goals of the organizations. Every aspect of sustainable leadership examined in the model will contribute to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Sustainable Leadership, Sustainability in Organizations, Leadership, Corporate Sustainability

DETERMINANTS OF AGE AT FIRST BIRTH IN SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to establish the factors influencing age at first birth in South Africa. The study used data from the 1998 and 2016 South African Demographic and Health Surveys and Cox Proportional Hazard regression model. The study found that the mean age at first birth in South Africa increased from 20.01 years in 1998 to 20.52 years in 2016 ($t=7.633$, $p<0.0001$). The median age at first birth was estimated at 22.0 years, based on Kaplan-Meier methods. Proportional hazard modelling established that age of respondent, education, wealth, ethnicity, region of residence and age at first sexual intercourse are the main determinants of age at first birth in South Africa. The Hazard of early childbearing (ECB) was higher among women in younger age groups (women in age group 15-19 HR =3.429, CI=2.838-4.143; women in age group 20-24 HR =1.496, CI=1.291-1.733) than older women; higher among women with no education (HR=2.537, CI=1.917-3.358), with primary education (HR=2.721; CI=2.217-3.341) and women with secondary education (HR=1.899, CI=1.591-2.266) than women with tertiary education; higher among poorest women (HR=1.226; C.I=1.025-2.165) than richest women, higher among poorer women (HR=1.203; C.I=1.014-1.426) than richest women, and higher among women who had first sex before 18 years (HR=5.622, CI=4.899-6.452) than women who had sex after 18 years. The Hazard of early childbearing (ECB) was lower among not working women (HR=0.915; CI=0.842-0.995) than working women and among coloured women (HR=0.915; CI=0.842-0.995) than white women. The study recommends the strengthening of policies that promote women empowerment such as increasing women education to increase women's age at first birth.

Key words: Age at first birth, Demographic and Health Survey, proportion hazard model.

WARFARE AND MEMORY IN ANTHONY DOERR'S "THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE"

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ABSTRACT

In *Authoring War*, Kate McLoughlin argues that war is "ineffable and intractable"², thus emphasizing the difficulty of writing about it. This paper starts from the claim that, in his short story "The Demilitarized Zone", American author Anthony Doerr subtly manipulates the ineffability and intractability of war by relegating the war experience to a complex exploration of memory. In the short story, the narrator mediates between his father's fading memory of the Korean War and the experience of his son serving in the Korean DMZ. There is no direct representation of active warfare in Doerr's short story; however, the war is present, conveyed in the son's letters as death, decay, desolation, sickness, and loneliness. Warfare and the state of conflict are encoded in environmental metaphors, as the story foregrounds environmentalist thinking and configures the formation of prememory and postmemory through an iterative, palimpsestic feedback loop with the environment. The paper examines the dynamics between environmental memory and transgenerational memory transmission in "The Demilitarized Zone" and claims that the formation of prememory and postmemory (Marianne Hirsch and Guy Beiner) is guided here by a complex process of encoding, inscribing, and accessing individual memory into/from environmental memory (Lawrence Buell).

Keywords: Anthony Doerr, war literature, inter-/transgenerational memory, prememory, postmemory, environmental memory, ecological awareness.

² McLoughlin, Kate. *Authoring War. The Literary Representation of War from the Iliad to Iraq*, Cambridge University Press, 2011, p.8.

**ENSURING INCLUSION THROUGH COLLABORATIVE TEACHING: A TEACHER
TRAINEES' PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

The present study is carried out with the purpose of exploring the perspective of teacher trainees towards collaborative teaching. This teaching competency is an integral part of pedagogical skills to achieve the aims of inclusive education. Since teachers are the actual stakeholders who transact the curriculum in an inclusive setting, it becomes essential for them to understand the process and competency involved in collaborative teaching. Inclusion ensures that no child is left behind therefore all possible measures are taken for their holistic development.

As the paper is aimed at looking at the perception of teacher trainees towards collaborative teaching, therefore literature related to this competency was searched thoroughly. At this stage various papers related to inclusion and collaborative teaching were explored but very few related to their perception were found. The research aimed at finding out the impact of collaborative teaching competency on teacher's effectiveness; teaching learning effectiveness; students' involvement and ICT enabled learning. The study was carried out on 65 teacher trainees enrolled in three different programmes and who transacted the lessons in inclusive classrooms in collaboration with other teachers. Self-constructed open ended questionnaire was used to explore the perception of these teachers towards collaborative teaching. The data gathered through the interview schedule was analyzed qualitatively and the themes derived thus showed a positive impact of collaborative teaching competency on all the four aspects studied. It was concluded thereby that collaborative teaching competency is an effective tool that would play an inevitable role in ensuring inclusion in the classroom.

Key words: Collaborative Teaching, Teacher Trainees, Inclusion, Inclusive Classroom, Teaching Competency, Diverse Learners, Diverse Learning Styles.

**WORKPLACE LONELINESS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL
CYNICISM: A STUDY ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES**

**İŞYERİ YALNIZLIĞI VE ÖRGÜT SİNİZME ETKİSİ: KAMU ÇALIŞANLARI ÜZERİNE BİR
ARAŞTIRMA**

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ABSTRACT

Today, with the social, cultural, and technological changes brought about by globalization, loneliness emerges as an important problem not only in social life but also in business life. This study aims to examine the effect of workplace loneliness on organizational cynicism. As a result of the literature review, it was decided to conduct a field study with the assumption that examining the effect of workplace loneliness on organizational cynicism in the sample of public employees would contribute to the literature. In this context, while workplace loneliness is handled with emotional deprivation and social friendship dimensions, organizational cynicism is examined with cognitive, affective and behavioral cynicism dimensions. The sample of the study consisted of 387 public employees working in the TRC1 region (Gaziantep, Kilis, and Adıyaman provinces of Turkey). The data obtained from these participants by the online survey technique were evaluated by performing explanatory factor analysis, descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis. As a result of the correlation analysis, it was found that there was a positive relationship between the emotional deprivation dimension of workplace loneliness and the cognitive, affective and behavioral cynicism dimensions of organizational cynicism, while it was concluded that there is no relationship between the social friendship dimension of workplace loneliness and the cognitive, affective and behavioral cynicism dimensions of organizational cynicism. At the same time, it was concluded that a moderate and positive relationship exists between general workplace loneliness and general organizational cynicism. As a result of the regression analysis, it was also found that the social friendship dimension of workplace loneliness did not have a significant effect on the cognitive, affective and behavioral cynicism dimensions of organizational cynicism, but the effect of the emotional loneliness dimension of workplace loneliness on the cognitive, affective and behavioral cynicism dimensions of organizational cynicism was positive and significant. Specifically, the results of the regression analysis also indicate that workplace loneliness has a positive effect on organizational cynicism.

Keywords: Cynicism, Organizational Cynicism, Workplace Loneliness.

ÖZET

Günümüzde küreselleşmenin beraberinde getirdiği sosyal, kültürel ve teknolojik değişimlerle birlikte, yalnızlık sosyal yaşam içerisinde değil, aynı zamanda iş yaşamı içerisinde de önemli bir sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışma, işyeri yalnızlığının örgütsel sinizm üzerindeki etkisini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Yapılan literatür taraması sonucu, özellikle işyeri yalnızlığının örgütsel sinizme etkisinin kamu çalışanları örnekleminde incelenmesinin alan yazına katkı sağlayacağı varsayımıyla bir saha araştırması yapılmasına karar verilmiştir. Bu kapsamda, işyeri yalnızlığı duygusal yoksunluk ve sosyal arkadaşlık boyutlarıyla ele alınırken, örgütsel sinizm bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal sinizm boyutlarıyla incelenmektedir. Araştırmanın örneklemini TRC1 bölgesinde (Türkiye'nin Gaziantep, Kilis ve Adıyaman illeri) görev yapan 387 kamu çalışanı oluşturmuştur. Bu katılımcılardan online anket tekniğiyle elde edilen veriler, açıklayıcı faktör analizi, tanımlayıcı istatistikler, korelasyon ve regresyon analizleri yapılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Korelasyon analizi sonucu işyeri yalnızlığının duygusal yoksunluk boyutu ile örgütsel sinizmin bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal sinizm boyutları arasında olumlu bir ilişki olduğu belirlenirken, işyeri yalnızlığının sosyal arkadaşlık boyutu ile örgütsel sinizmin bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal sinizm boyutları arasında bir ilişki olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bununla birlikte, işyeri yalnızlığının geneli ile örgütsel sinizmin geneli arasında orta düzeyde ve pozitif yönlü bir ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Regresyon analizi sonucunda da işyeri yalnızlığının sosyal arkadaşlık boyutunun örgütsel sinizm bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal sinizm boyutları üzerindeki anlamlı bir etkisinin olmadığı, ancak duygusal yalnızlık boyutunun örgütsel sinizmin bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal sinizm boyutları üzerindeki etkisinin pozitif ve anlamlı olduğu bulunmuştur. Spesifik olarak, regresyon analizi sonuçları işyeri yalnızlığının örgütsel sinizm üzerinde pozitif bir etkisinin olduğuna da işaret etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sinizm, örgütsel sinizm, işyeri yalnızlığı.

**E-LEARNING IN THE CLASSROOM: A TEACHER'S PERSPECTIVE ON E-LEARNING
READINESS AND ADOPTION**

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to ascertain teachers' readiness to embrace the opportunity of E-learning. The researchers utilized the approach of Descriptive Research. The study gathered data from school teachers who completed a questionnaire as part of the data collection process. A questionnaire was developed to collect data qualitatively and quantitatively. The key factors were derived from (Akaslan & Law, 2011; Aydin & Tasci, 2005) models of E-learning readiness. Along with demographic data, the questionnaire focused on the key four factors: technology, innovation, personnel, and E-learning training. The teachers graded their available resources, skills, and attitude on a 5-point Likert scale, and qualitative data was also gathered. Teachers appear to have embraced the integration of E-learning in their pedagogy. However, some raised concerns regarding institutional support and technological use. Additionally, they believe their school is prepared to undertake E-learning but requires minor improvements in the matters of technology and personnel. This study will have an impact on teachers, students, and the institution as a whole. The study's findings may serve as a reflection for the institution in terms of considering how to sustainably incorporate E-learning into schools and in terms of understanding teacher requirements.

Keywords Online learning, Educators, measuring readiness, innovative teaching, E-learning Training

EXPLORING THE DETERMINANTS OF CONSUMERS' ADOPTION OF MOBILE PAYMENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: UTAUT MODEL WITH PERCEIVED SECURITY AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

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ABSTRACT

Mobile payment (M-payment) has become a significant component of financial technology. It offers users the flexibility to perform their transactions ubiquitously allowing them to get money faster, access transaction records and reduce communication cost (Dahlberg et al., 2008; Tam & Oliveira, 2017; Fahlevi & Alharbi, 2021). In the past two years, the use of contactless M-payment has grown rapidly to minimize unwanted physical contact and restrict the possible spread of infections. However, the review of M-payment literature highlighted the lack of research diversity (Dahlberg et al., 2008; 2015). Specifically, not enough studies have been conducted in Saudi Arabia to address consumers' perceptions of use of M-payment during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This study aims to examine consumers' adoption of M-payment, as well as their perceptions of shifting from traditional cash payment to M-payment during the COVID-19 period. The study explores the behavioral intention to use M-payment from the perspective of consumers by applying the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) with users' attitude towards perceived security of M-payment and grievance redressal. Data were derived from an online survey, and 164 respondents were analyzed using Path analysis for model and hypothesis testing. The results reveal that performance expectancy, social influence and facilitating conditions impact M-payment use. Moreover, the UTAUT explained 70% of the variance in the behavioural intention to use M-payment. Our findings provide valuable insights to M-payment research and practical reference for financial institutions to maximize the continuance usage intention of M-payment services after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Intention to use, Saudi Arabia, Pandemic, mobile payment, Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), perceived security

KÜRESEL HEGEMONYA KRİZİNİN GÖLGESİNDE AVRUPA GÜVENLİĞİ: UKRAYNA SORUNU ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

EUROPEAN SECURITY IN THE SHADOW OF THE GLOBAL HEGEMONY CRISIS: AN ASSESSMENT ON THE UKRAINE PROBLEM

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ÖZET

1991’de Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği’nin (SSCB) yıkılmasıyla beraber iki kutuplu sistemin sona ermesi, kapitalist sistemin egemenlik alanını genişletmiştir. Uluslararası sistemde bağımlılık ilişkileri artarken, diğer yandan, ülkeler arasında rekabet ve çelişkiler de birikmiştir. Artan çelişkilerin, en belirgin olduğu alanlardan biri olan Doğu Avrupa coğrafyası, Rusya Federasyonu, Avrupa Birliği (AB), NATO ve Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (ABD) gibi güçlü aktörlerin hegemonya arayışları bakımından bir kesişim noktasıdır. Söz konusu aktörler arasında 1990’lı yılların başından itibaren Doğu Avrupa üzerinde değişik biçimlerde süren mücadele, 2004 yılında Ukrayna’nın Batı’ya yakınlaşmasını sağlayan “Turuncu Devrim” sırasında ciddi bir ihtilaf haline gelmiştir. Rusya’ya yakın duran Viktor Yanukovich iktidarı ve Batı’ya yakın duran muhalefet odakları arasında 2014 yılında yaşanan çekişme ise Batılı aktörler ve Rusya Federasyonu arasındaki mücadeleye yeniden ivme kazandırmış; 2022 yılında Ukrayna ve Rusya Federasyonu arasında askeri çatışmaya dönüşen silahlı bir mücadelenin kapısını aralamıştır.

Bu çalışma, 21. yüzyılda Doğu Avrupa’da açığa çıkan gerilimin dinamiklerini uluslararası sistemin yapısıyla ilişkilendirerek, hegemonya krizi başlığı altında incelemektedir. NATO, ABD ve Rusya gibi önemli aktörlerin hegemonya arayışlarının Avrupa güvenliğine etkileri siyasi, ekonomik, askeri ve sosyal boyutlarıyla tartışılmaktadır. 2004-2022 yılları arasında Ukrayna’da meydana gelen olaylara odaklanan çalışma, tarihsel vaka çalışmasına dayalı olarak hazırlanmıştır. Literatür taraması sonucunda, Ukrayna üzerinden yürütülen mücadeleyi hegemonya ve güvenlik arasındaki bağıntıyı dikkate alarak kapsamlı bir şekilde tartışan herhangi bir çalışmanın olmadığı gözlemlenmiştir. Ukrayna ve Rusya arasında sıcak çatışmaya dönüşen mücadele, Gramşiyen hegemonya ve güvenlik perspektifinden değerlendirilmektedir. Bu anlamda, hegemonya arayışı ve güvenlik politikaları arasında ilişki olduğu savı, çalışmanın dayanak noktasını oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hegemonya, Gramşiyen Hegemonya, Güvenlik, Avrupa Güvenliği, Ukrayna Çatışması

ABSTRACT

The end of the bipolar system with the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1991, expanded the sovereignty domain of the capitalist system. While dependency relations have increased in the international system, on the one hand, competition and contradictions have also accumulated between countries. Eastern Europe, one of the areas where the increasing contradictions are most evident, is an intersection point in terms of the pursuit of hegemony of powerful actors such as the Russian Federation, the European Union (EU), NATO and the United States of America (USA). The struggle between these actors, which has been going on in different forms over Eastern Europe since the early 1990s, became a serious controversy in 2004 during the "Orange Revolution", which brought Ukraine closer to the West. The conflict in 2014 between the power of Viktor Yanukovich, which is

close to Russia, and the opposition centers that are close to the West, reaccelerated the struggle between Western actors and the Russian Federation; In 2022, it opened the door to an armed struggle that turned into a military conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

This study examines the dynamics of tension that emerged in Eastern Europe in the 21st century, under the title of hegemony crisis, by relating it to the structure of the international system. The effects of the hegemony pursuits of important actors such as NATO, the USA and Russia on European security are discussed with their political, economic, military and social dimensions. The study, which focused on the events that took place in Ukraine between the years 2004-2022, was prepared on the basis of a historical case study. As a result of the literature review, it was observed that there is no study that comprehensively debates the struggle over Ukraine by considering the link between hegemony and security. The struggle, which has turned into a hot conflict between Ukraine and Russia, is evaluated from the perspective of Gramscian hegemony and security. In this sense, the argument that there is a relation between the pursuit of hegemony and security policies constitutes the mainstay of the study.

Keywords: Hegemony, Gramscian Hegemony, Security, European Security, Ukraine Conflict

**GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE
ADOPTION OF TENERA OIL PALM TECHNOLOGY AMONG SMALLHOLDER
FARMERS IN EDO STATE, NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The research made a gender comparative analysis of the influence of sources of information on the adoption of tenera improved oil palm technology. Purposive, stratified and random sampling techniques were used to sample a total of 292 farmers (155 males and 137 females) for the study. Structured questionnaire was used to obtain primary data used for analysis. Obtained data were analyzed with descriptive statistics and Logit regressions analysis. Findings revealed that radio, extension office, television and farmers' group were the most preferred sources of information by the farmers both male and female. Also, males perceived information from radio (92%) and farmers' group (84%) to be available and information from Research Institutes as credible (95%). Similarly, the female perceived information from Research Institutes to be reliable (70%). The study showed that 38% of men adopted the variety, 25% of the women adopted the variety while 32% of both men and women adopted the variety in the study area. Regressions analysis indicated that radio, extension office, television, farmers' group and research institute were significant at 0.5% of probability for men and female farmers. The study concluded that the adoption of tenera improved oil palm technology was low among male and female farmers though men adopted more than the women. It was recommended therefore that Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) in other states of the country should partner with their state radio and television stations to broadcast agricultural programmes periodically to ensure efficient dissemination of agricultural information to the farmers.

Keywords: Analysis, Edo, Gender, Influence, Information, Sources, Tenera

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**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS A PART OF CURRICULA OF FACULTIES OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this paper is to research the integration of sustainable development (SD) into the curricula of faculties of social sciences and humanities. Following that, the paper explores the need and the importance, as well as the ways of integrating SD in the foreign higher education institutions and universities' curricula. In addition, the analysis of the current state of education for sustainable development at the faculties of social sciences and humanities in the Republic of Serbia was conducted.

The obtained results indicated the necessity of integrating SD into the curricula of the faculties of social sciences and humanities, especially because these faculties educate students of professions directly related to aspects of sustainable development, such as politics, economy, sociology, education, etc. The results of the research also indicated two possible approaches to the integration of SD into the curricula: designing special subjects/courses entirely dedicated to SD issues, or including SD contents into existing subjects/courses. The analysis of these approaches led to the identification of obstacles in the integration of SD into the curricula, which is the first step for their overcoming in the future. In addition, the subjects/courses dedicated to SD at the faculties of social sciences and humanities in Serbia were identified and their representation was determined in relation to the different study levels; different years of studies; status of the courses, i.e. whether the courses are compulsory or elective; as well as the fields of social sciences and humanities in which the subject is studied.

Keywords: education for sustainable development, curricula, faculties of social sciences and humanities

GOSPEL, FREEDOM SONGS, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY

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ABSTRACT

This paper defines the place of music within African American community and the American nation as a whole. Black music bears witness to the horrors of slavery, the first years of emancipation, the burden of segregation, and the striving for civil rights. My topic is deeply embedded in African American social history. African American music is one of the treasures of the United States. Spirituals, ragtime, the blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, gospel, soul, and hip hop are some of the richest and most distinctive products of American national culture. Developed in the face of centuries of racial discrimination, poverty, and other challenges, this music testifies to the resilience of African and Caribbean musical origins and the creativity of individuals and communities.

The Lincoln Memorial had served as the stage for Marian Anderson's historic concert in 1939. On August 28, 1963, the Memorial was the site of another milestone in the history of African Americans. The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom brought a quarter of a million people to the Memorial, coincidentally on the day after W. E. B. DuBois died in Ghana at the age of ninety-five. The March was a crossroads in the struggle for black equality, a moment at which years of suffering and conflict seemed to herald a revolution in national legislation regarding race. The formal program on the steps of the Memorial is best remembered for the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.'s ringing vision of equality: "I have a dream." The Lincoln Memorial program marked a crossroads in the history of African American music as well.

PODRŠKA MLADIMA I MEĐUGENERACIJSKA SOLIDARNOST TIJEKOM COVID-19 PANDEMIJE

SUPPORT TO YOUTH AND INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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SAŽETAK

Rad predstavlja rezultate istraživanja *Mišljenje mladih o utjecaju epidemije bolesti COVID-19 na kvalitetu života, budućnosti Europske unije te podršci starijim građanima*, provedenog 2021. godine metodom strukturiranog upitnika putem platforme Alchemer na mladima u dobi 15-30 (n = 512) metodom "snježne grude". Radom će biti prikazane tri komponente istraživanja: 1) struktura podrške koju su mladi iskusili tijekom pandemije; 2) utjecaj pandemije na elemente mentalnog zdravlja mladih i 3) mjera u kojoj su mladi senzibilizirani na probleme ranjivih društvenih skupina tijekom pandemije. Ranjive skupine prema kojima su mladi iskazivali podršku obuhvatile su djecu iz siromašnih obitelji, bolesne i nemoćne sugrađane, nezaposlene osobe, starije sugrađane i imigrante. Nalazi ukazuju na relativno nisku razinu podrške koju su mladi iskusili tijekom pandemije od uže zajednice i šire društvene okoline, što je rezultiralo s relativno najvećim udjelom mladih koji tijekom pandemije nisu uspjeli ostvariti svoje ciljeve. Rezultati pokazuju i relativno nisku razinu senzibiliziranost prema ranjivim skupinama građana, pri čemu je senzibiliziranost najveća prema djeci iz siromašnih obitelji, a najmanja prema imigrantima. Mladi su također većinski izrazili nespretnost na odricanje od vlastitog dohotka i dobrobiti u korist ostarjelih članova vlastite obitelji.

Ključne riječi: mladi, COVID-19 pandemija, ranjive skupine, međugeneracijska solidarnost.

ABSTRACT

The paper presents the results of the research *Opinion of young people about the impact of the epidemic of the disease COVID-19 on the quality of life, the future of the European Union and support to elderly citizens*. The research was conducted in 2021 by a structured questionnaire through the Alchemer platform on young people aged 15-30 (n = 512) using the "snowball" method. The paper will present three components of the research: 1) the support structure experienced by young people during the pandemic; 2) the impact of the pandemic on elements of the mental health of young people and 3) the extent to which young people are sensitized to the problems of vulnerable social groups during the pandemic. Vulnerable groups towards which young people expressed support included children from poor families, ill and infirm fellow citizens, unemployed people, elderly fellow citizens and immigrants. The findings indicate a relatively low level of support that young people experienced during the pandemic from the immediate community and wider social environment, which resulted in the relatively highest proportion of young people who failed to achieve their goals during the pandemic. The results also show a relatively low level of sensitization towards vulnerable groups of citizens, with the highest sensitization towards children from poor families and the lowest towards immigrants. The majority of young people also expressed their reluctance to give up their own income and welfare in favour of their elderly family members.

Keywords: youth, COVID-19 pandemic, vulnerable groups, intergenerational solidarity.

ALTYAPI FUTBOLCULARININ KRONOTİPLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ
THE ANALYZE OF THE CHRONOTYPES OF YOUTH FOOTBALL PLAYERS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı futbolcuların kronotiplerini belirleyerek bazı değişkenlere göre karşılaştırmaktır. Çalışmaya Samsun Spor Kulübünün U15 (n=20), U16 (n=14), U17 (n=20), U19 (n=19) takımlarında aktif olarak futbol oynayan toplam 73 erkek futbolcu gönüllü olarak katılım göstermiştir. Futbolcuların kronotipini belirlemek için, Horne ve Östeberg (1976) tarafından geliştirilen “Morningness-Eveningness” ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin istatistiksel analizinde SPSS 21 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde Independent Samples t test, One Way Anova ve ki kare testleri kullanılmıştır.

Çalışmaya katılan futbolcuların spor yaş ortalamalarının 8.31 yıl olduğu ve bu sporcuların haftalık antrenman sürelerinin 8.56 saat olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yaş gruplarına göre sabahçıl-akşamcıl ölçeğinden alınan toplam puanlar karşılaştırılmış ve gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir ($p>0.05$). Puan ortalamaları incelendiğinde, tüm yaş gruplarının “ara tip” olduğu görülmektedir. Çalışmada akşamcıl tipe sahip hiçbir denek bulunmamaktadır. Kaldığı yere göre sabahçıl - akşamcıl ölçeğinden alınan toplam puanlar karşılaştırıldığında aile yanında kalanlar ile kulüpte kalanlar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir ($p>0.05$).

Sonuç olarak çalışmaya katılan futbolcuların %63’nün “ara tip” % 37’sinin “sabahçıl” tip olduğu görülmüştür. Futbolcuların yaş gruplarına ve yaşadıkları yere göre kronotiplerinin farklılaşmadığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Çalışmamızdaki futbolcular ara tipe daha yatkındır.

Anahtar kelimeler: kronotip, sirkadiyen ritim, futbolcu,

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the chronotypes of football players and compare them according to some variables. A total of 73 male football players, actively playing football in Samsun Sports Club's U15 (n=20), U16 (n=14), U17 (n=20), U19 (n=19) teams, voluntarily participated in the study. The “Morningness-Eveningness” scale developed by Horne and Östberg (1976) was used to determine the chronotype of football players. SPSS 21 package software was used in the statistical analysis of the data. Independent Samples t-test, One Way Anova and chi-square tests were used to analyze the data.

The mean sport age of participants was 8,31 and mean weekly training hours was 8,56. When the total scores obtained from the morningness-eveningness scale were compared according to age groups, statistically no significant difference was found between the groups ($p>0,05$). Mean scores showed that all age groups were “mid type”. None of the participants was “eveningness-type”. When the scores examined according to accomodation, there was no significant difference between participants living with parents and living in club house ($p>0,05$).

As a result, it was seen that 63% of the football players participating in the study were "mid type" and 37% were "morningness type". Participants in our study were more prone to the “mid type”. On the other hand, the chronotypes of the football players did not differ according to their age groups and where they live.

Keywords: chronotype, circadian rhythm, football player,

KARABAĞ'IN ULAŞIM AÇISINDAN ÖNEMİ

TRANSPORT IMPORTANCE OF KARABAKH

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ÖZET

Büyük İpek Yolu üzerinde, Kuzey-Güney ve Doğu-Batı ulaşım koridorlarının kesiştiği noktada yer alan Azerbaycan, bölgenin önemli ulaşım ve lojistik merkezlerinden biridir. Azerbaycan topraklarından geçen uluslararası ve bölgesel ulaşım koridorlarının geliştirilmesi ekonominin gelişmesine olumlu etki yapmaktadır.

Ermenistan tarafından işgal edilmeden önceki dönemde Karabağ'da otomobil ve demiryolu taşımacılığı başta olmak üzere tüm ulaşım araçları oldukça gelişmişti. Yaklaşık 30 yıldır işgal altında olan Karabağ'da ulaşım altyapısı Ermeniler tarafından tahrip edildi ve tüm iletişim kesildi. Karabağ işgalden kurtulduktan sonra Azerbaycan hükümetinin karşısındaki ilk işlerden biri ulaşım hatlarının restorasyonu ve yeni yolların oluşturulmasıydı. Ermenistan'ın aksine uluslararası ilişkilerin önemini her zaman vurgulayan Azerbaycan, bölgede barış ve istikrarın sağlanmasında ulaşımın geliştirilmesinin rolünü defalarca belirtmiştir. Özellikle Zengezur Koridoru'nun açılmasının hem Türk devletleri arasında, hem de bölge ülkelerinin yerel ve küresel kalkınmasında büyük etkisi vardır.

Karabağ bölgesi için önemli ulaşım araçlarından biri de demiryolu taşımacılığıdır. Ermeniler tarafından işgal edilinceye kadar Karabağ'da yük ve yolcu taşımacılığı hacmi ile demiryolu taşımacılığındaki ciro yıldan yıla artmıştır. Ulaşım yollarının geçtiği alanlar nispeten gelişmiş ve nüfusluydu. Özellikle Karabağ ekonomik bölgesinin düz kesimlerinde ve Doğu Zengezur ekonomik bölgesinin Cebrayıl ve Zengilan bölgelerinde bu farklılık göze çarpmaktadır.

İşgal sırasında Ermenilerin uzun süre kontrol altında tuttıkları ana demiryolu hatlarının toplam uzunluğu 240,4 km idi. İşgalden kurtarılmış topraklarımızda karayolu ulaşım altyapısının inşası ile ilgili olarak devlet düzeyinde imar ve restorasyon çalışmaları yürütülmektedir. Bu çalışmalar kapsamında Fuzuli-Cebrayıl-Zangilan-Ağbend demiryolu hattı yeniden inşa ediliyor. Horadiz-Fuzuli ve ardından Fuzuli-Şuşa demiryolu inşaatı devam ediyor.

Karabağ ve Doğu Zengezur'daki ulaşım altyapısındaki önemli projelerden biri de yapımı devam eden 3 uluslararası havalimanıdır. Fuzuli ve Zengilan uluslararası havalimanları inşa edilmiş ve işletmeye alınmıştır. Laçın Uluslararası Havalimanı'nın inşası ile ekonomik bölgelerin askeri, ekonomik ve stratejik önemi daha da artacaktır. Bu havaalanları Zengezur koridoruna giden ulaşım ve demiryolu hatları üzerinde yer almaktadır.

Uzun yıllardır işgal altında olan Karabağ toprakları ekonomik çeşitlendirme politikası kapsamında Avrasya ulaşım sistemine dahil olan önemli bölgelerden biri olacaktır. Zengezur Koridoru'nun açılması Türk devletleri, aynı zamanda bölge ülkeleri arasındaki ilişkilerin gelişmesinde önemli rol oynayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Karabağ, ulaşım, Zengezur koridoru,

ABSTRACT

Located on the Great Silk Road, at the intersection of the North-South and East-West transport corridors, Azerbaijan is one of the important transport and logistics centers of the region. The development of

international and regional transport corridors passing through the territory of Azerbaijan has a positive effect on the development of the economy.

In the period before it was occupied by Armenia, all means of transport in Karabakh, especially automobile and railway transport, were highly developed. In Karabakh, which was under occupation for nearly 30 years, the transport infrastructure was destroyed by the Armenians, and all communications were cut off. After the liberation of Karabakh from occupation, one of the first issues faced by the Azerbaijani government was the restoration of transport lines and the creation of new routes. Azerbaijan, which always emphasizes the importance of international relations, in contrast to Armenia, emphasizes the role of transport development in the creation of peace and stability in the region. In particular, the opening of the Zangezur Corridor has a great impact both among the Turkish states and on the local and global development of the countries of the region.

One of the important means of transport for the Karabakh region is railway transport. Until it was occupied by Armenians, the volume of freight and passenger transportation and turnover in railway transport in Karabakh increased year by year. The areas crossed by transport routes were relatively highly developed and populated. In particular, this difference was noticeable in the plain parts of the Karabakh economic region and Jabrayil and Zangilan regions of the Eastern Zangezur economic region.

During the occupation, the total length of the main railway lines, which the Armenians kept under control for a long time, was 240.4 km. Reconstruction and restoration works are being carried out at the state level in connection with the construction of road transport infrastructure in our territories freed from occupation. As part of these works, the Fuzuli-Jabrayil-Zangilan-Aghband railway line is being rebuilt. The construction of the Horadiz-Fuzuli and then the Fuzuli-Shusha highway continues.

One of the important projects in the transport infrastructure in Karabakh and East Zangezur is the 3 international airports under construction. Fuzuli and Zangilan international airports have already been built and put into operation. With the construction of the international airport of Lachin, the military, economic and strategic importance of the economic regions will further increase. These airports are located on the transport and railway lines leading to the Zangezur corridor.

The territory of Karabakh, which has been under occupation for many years, will be one of the important regions included in the Eurasian transport system as part of the economic diversification policy. The opening of the Zangezur Corridor will play an important role in the development of relations between the Turkish states and the countries of the region.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Karabakh, transportation, Zengezur corridor

SACIDAVA FORTRESS: MATERIALS AND THEIR STRUCTURAL / COMPOSITIONAL IDENTIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

Sacidava Fortress is a Geto-Dacian settlement and Roman castrum, from the Roman era (Trajan era). The toponym Sacidava shows that there was a Daco-Getic settlement in that place or nearby before the Roman conquest. The research carried out until now, revealed that the Sacidava Fortress is a complex of archaeological monument, located on the right side of the Danube, on the plateau of the Musait hill, between the towns of Rașova and Dunăreni, which is a predominantly Roman fortification from the 2nd-7th centuries AD, which has never been investigated in detail. The present work aims, for the first time, to approach through advanced techniques the investigation of stone materials from this archaeological site (composition by techniques such as XRF, FTIR, Raman, XRD, morphology of surfaces/layers: optical microscopy, stereomicroscopy), which served to identify the materials, components of the stone, and their degradation degree. FTIR and Raman spectra of the mortars, put into evidence the bands assigned to the carbonate phases (1800 cm^{-1} , $1406\text{--}1440\text{ cm}^{-1}$, 873 cm^{-1} and 711 cm^{-1}), bound water (bands at 3370 and $1630\text{--}1640\text{ cm}^{-1}$), most probably linked to hydraulic compounds such as silicate and aluminate hydrates (strong silicate bands (Si–O) at $1011\text{--}1022\text{ cm}^{-1}$) and Al–O bands around 1000 cm^{-1} . XRD correlated with XRF analysis of mortars identified multiple crystalline phases: quartz [$\text{SiO}_2\text{—}28(2q)$] and calcite/dolomite [carbonate Ca and Mg— $30, 38(2q)$], small amounts in the group of feldspars (aluminosilicate-containing cations of alkali and alkaline earth metals) as well as mica and siderite.

Keywords: Sacidava, materials, stone, Roman empire.

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PUBLIC SPENDING AND ECONOMIC GROWTH NEXUS IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This study undertakes an analysis into the relationship that may exist between public spending and economic growth in Nigeria between the period of 1990 – 2021.

The focus is on government recurrent expenditure that includes various functions (administration, social and community services, economic service). The various components of each of the functions are examined viz administration – defence and internal security, national assembly; social and community services – education and health; economic services – agriculture, transport, communication and construction.

The study by investigating the existence of co-integration among the variables and attempts to establish a long-run relationship between various functions of government's recurrent expenditure and economic growth adopted the ordinary least square (OLS) regression, unit root test, co-integration test and the error correction model (ECM) technique test using econometric (E views) software.

All the data are in their log form. Gross domestic product (GDP) represent economic growth and it is the dependent variable, while total government recurrent expenditure on: administration, economic services and social and community services represent public spending (expenditure) and are all explanatory variables.

From the analysis conducted, the result suggest that only total expenditure on social and community services is statistically significant while the remaining two explanatory variables – total expenditure on administration and economic services are not.

The variables are not stationary at their level form and are therefore difference once to obtain stationarity. The implication of this is that the variables are integrated of order 1 i.e. I(1). There exist a long-run equilibrium relationship between the explanatory variables used and the level of economic growth in Nigeria.

The coefficients of all the three explanatory variables at one period lag did not behave well i.e. did not conform to apriori expectation in the long-run. Sound fiscal policy, adequate infrastructure, improve political and social stability among others are factors necessary to make government expenditure on social and community services more significant.

Key words: Public Spending, Economic Growth, Nexus, Empirical Analysis

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH NEXUS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper undertakes an analysis into the nexus between human capital development and economic growth in Nigeria which covers the periods 1990 – 2021. The study investigate the existence of co-integration among the variables - school enrolment, life expectancy rate, government expenditure: on health, education and economic growth and attempts to establish a long-run relationship among these variables using estimation of an error correction model (ECM) co-integration analysis . In order to examine the impact of human capital development on economic growth, I will disaggregate the human capital development and examine the variable(s) that contribute more to economic growth in Nigeria. The study builds a model on Hadir and Laurech (2015) which specified relationship between human capital development and economic growth. The principal method that employed to analyse the time series behaviour of the data include unit root test, co-integration test, and the estimation of an error correction model (ECM). Specifically, the unit root test is necessary to detect the order of integration of the variables using the Dickey Fuller and Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test by Dickey and Fuller. This is important because research has shown that non-stationary data leads to spurious regression.. The first step is to determine the order of integration of the variables before testing for co-integration. However, in this model, human capital development is disaggregated into: total government expenditure on education (TGEE), total government expenditure on health (TGEH); Life expectancy rate (LER), primary school enrolment (PSE), secondary school enrolment (SSE) and tertiary school enrolment (TSE). *All variables are in their log form. The result showed that there is long run relationship (positive) among secondary school enrolment, public spending on education, life expectancy rate and economic growth. The result further showed that there is negative long-run relationship among primary school enrolment, tertiary school enrolment, public spending on health and economic growth. The policy recommendation is that government should provide enabling environment by making adequate provision for quality education at primary and tertiary level that will translate to meaningful economic growth.

Key Words: Nexus, Economic Growth, Human Capital Development, ECM .

**AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SPACE AND PLACE: LEVANTINE
COMMUNITY IN İZMİR**

MEKÂN VE YERİN ANTROPOLOJİK DEĞERLENDİRMESİ: İZMİR LEVANTEN TOPLULUĞU

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ÖZET

İzmir'de yaşamış önemli topluluklardan biri olan Levantenler, kentin kültürel ve mimari ortamını etkilemişlerdir. 19. yüzyılın ortasından başlayarak İzmir, deniz ticaretinde önemli bir merkez haline gelmiş ve nüfus artmıştır. Ticaret çoğunlukla gayrimüslim gruplar eliyle yapılmaktadır ve Levantenlerin batı ile güçlü bağlantıları vardır. Tarihsel süreç içinde önemli bir liman ve ticaret kenti olarak gelişimini sürdüren İzmir, etnik köken temelli mahalle ayırımının kent formunda en belirgin şekilde görüldüğü yerleşimlerden biridir. Topluluğun kentsel yaşamda öne çıkması da bu döneme rastlar. Bu nedenle, 19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısıyla 20. yüzyılın ilk çeyreğini içeren 75 yıllık bir dönem bu çalışmanın kapsamını oluşturmuştur. Değerlendirme yöntemi, mekân ve yere antropolojik temelli bir yaklaşım öneren Low'un yöntemidir. Low'un üç kollu yöntemi; antropolojik ve sosyolojik teori ve yöntem, psikolojik teori ve yöntem ve siyaset bilimi teorisi ve analizinden oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışmada antropolojik ve sosyolojik teori ve yöntem izlenmiştir. Bu da etnografik analiz ve topluluk kavramı olmak üzere iki bölüme ayrılmıştır. Değerlendirme, her iki bölümde de kamusal alanları ve özel mekânları içeren bir anlamlandırma denemesidir. Buna göre Levantenler, 19 yüzyıl ortaları itibarıyla ayrılmış bir topluluk olarak tanımlanmıştır. Ancak, topluluğun varlıklı ailelerinin, bu dönemde kazandıkları mülk edinme hakkı sonrasında, Buca ve Bornova gibi bölgelere taşınarak yalıtık bir alt topluluk oluşturduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu süreçte, Levantenler tarafından yaptırılan eğitim, sanat ve spor işlevli binalar, topluluk içi sosyal ilişkilerin doruk noktasına ulaştığı ve topluluk bilincini güçlendiren mekanlar olmuştur. Öte yandan, bu yalıtılmış toplumsal düzen içinde, örneğin mutfak kültürü üzerinden karşılıklı ödünçlenmelerin diğer topluluklarla aradaki sınır kavramını aşındırdığı da bilinmelidir. Kısaca bu çalışma, yukarıda sınırları çizilmiş bir tarihsel dönem ve insan topluluğu üzerine yapılmış bir anlamlandırmadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Levanten topluluğu, topluluk kavramı, etnografik analiz, ayrılmış topluluk, yalıtılmış topluluk.

ABSTRACT

Levantines were one of the most significant communities in Izmir and influenced the cultural and architectural environment of the city. From the mid-19th century, İzmir became a significant center in maritime trade, and the population increased accordingly. Being an important port and commercial city in the historical process, İzmir is one of the settlements where ethnically-based neighborhood separation is most clearly seen in the urban form. The community's prominence in urban life also coincides with this period. The trade was being executed by non-Muslim groups, and the Levantines had strong relations with the west. The fact that the community stands out in urban life coincides with this period as well.

Therefore, the 75-years period from the second half of 19th century to the first quarter of 20th century, is the scope of this study. This study follows the hermeneutic approach and applies the method of anthropological analysis of space and place which was proposed by Low. There are three axes in Low's method. The first is the anthropological and sociological theory and methodology. The second is the psychological theory and method. The last one is political science theory and analysis. This analysis can be evaluated as an interpretation of public and private spaces in general. Hereunder, Levantines can be defined as a separated community. However, wealthy families of the community moved to Buca and Bornova after the right to own property in this period and created an isolated sub-community. In this process, public spaces such as educational buildings, arts and sports halls were the places where their social relations in the community might reach its peak and strengthened the concept of community. On the other hand, it can be considered that exchanges like in culinary culture might erode the border with other communities. In short, this study is an interpretation of the Levantine community in a specific period.

Keywords: Levantine community, concept of community, ethnographic analysis, separated community, isolated community.

**FORCED MIGRATION AND THE RISE IN INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN
NIGER STATE, NIGERIA: CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES 2007-2021**

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria has been experiencing increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), mostly due to insurgency, ethno-religious conflicts, farmers-herders conflicts and banditry, especially in some northern states. The paper examines the increasing population displacements in Niger state, using Shiroro Local Government Area as a case study. The area has been a harvest ground for bandits, thereby, resulting in increasing number of IDPs in the state. The consequences of this displacement on the people and the economy of Niger State therefore became the object of this article. Historical method of data collection, analysis and collation is used with content referrer approach.

Keywords: Forced Migration, Migration, Internally displaced persons, Local Government

YEŞİL FİNANS KAVRAMI VE WOS VERİ TABANINDA BİR İNCELEME
THE CONCEPT OF GREEN FINANCE AND A REVIEW IN THE WOS DATABASE

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda hızla değişen iklim koşulları günümüz dünyasının göz ardı edemeyeceği güçlüklerden biri haline gelmiştir. Finans sektörü ise bu duruma kayıtsız kalamayıp çevre ile ilgili konuların finansal sistemle bütünleştiği bir kavram olan yeşil finansı ortaya atmıştır. Finans, kaynakları rasyonel bir şekilde dağıtmayı amaç edinmişken yeşil finans ise finansal kurumların enerji tasarrufu ve çevre koruma projelerini desteklemeyi amaç edinmiştir. Yeşil finansla ilgili bugüne kadar yapılan tanımların farklılık göstermesi ve Uluslararası Finans Kurumu (IFC) gibi kuruluşlar tarafından tam olarak bir tanım yapılmamış olmasından dolayı “yeşil finans” kavramının kesin bir tanım yapılamamaktadır. Yeşil finans, 2007 yılında uygulamaya konulmuş ve 2016 yılında Çin ve İngiltere’nin başkanlığında Yeşil Finans Grubunun kurulmasıyla dünyanın hemen her yerinde fark edilmeye başlamıştır. Birleşmiş Milletler İklim Değişikliği Çerçeve Sözleşmesi (Paris Anlaşması) imzalanmış ve ortak bir fikir birliğine varılmıştır. Sözleşme kapsamında iklime uyumlu sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşılabilmesi için gerekli finansman akışı konuları değerlendirilmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, yeşil finans kavramının farklı değişkenler içerisindeki yoğunluğunun belirlenmesidir. Bu yoğunluğun belirlenmesinde nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden Bibliyometrik analizden faydalanılmıştır. Analizde kullanılan değişkenler ülkeler, yayın dilleri, üniversiteler, yazarlar, araştırma bölgeleri, yayın yılları, yayıncılar ve yayın başlıklarıdır. Bu değişkenler analiz edilirken VOSviewer ağ haritalaması da kullanılmış, böylece çalışma güncel bir yöntemle güçlendirilmiştir.

Yapılan Bibliyometrik analiz sonucunda 2856 çalışma bulunmuştur. Yeşil finans kavramı ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalarda özellikle 2017 yılından itibaren hızlı bir artış yaşanmış ve her geçen yıl konuya ilginin arttığı gözlemlenmiştir. 773 yayının 2022 yılına ait olduğu görülmektedir. Yeşil finans kavramıyla ilgili yayımlanan yayınlara ülkeler bazında bakıldığında 998 adet ile en fazla yayının Çin’de olduğu görülürken, Türkiye’de ise Web of Science veri tabanında bulunan yayın sayısı 37’dir. Yayın dillerine bakıldığında ise yayınların %96’lık büyük bir kısmının İngilizce olarak yayınlandığı gözlenmektedir. Araştırma bölgelerinde Çevre Bilim Ekoloji alanında en fazla yapıldığı görülmektedir. Yayın başlıkları kısmında 189 yayının Sürdürülebilirlik başlığında olduğu görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmayı yaparken kullanılan Bibliyometrik analizler, bilimsel anlamda durumun saptanması ve üzerinde durulan konuya geniş bir bakış sağlaması noktasında önemli bir yere sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Finans, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Web Of Science, Vosviewer

ABSTRACT

The rapidly changing climatic conditions in recent years have become one of the challenges that today's world cannot ignore. The finance sector, on the other hand, could not remain indifferent to this situation and introduced green finance, a concept in which environmental issues are integrated with the financial system. While finance aims to distribute resources rationally, green finance aims to support the energy saving and environmental protection projects of financial institutions. The concept of "green finance" cannot be defined precisely because the definitions of green finance differ so far and there has not been a brief definition by organizations such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Green finance was introduced in 2007 and started to be noticed almost everywhere in the world with the establishment of the Green Finance Group under the chairmanship of China and England in 2016. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement) was signed and a common consensus was reached. Within the scope of the contract, the necessary financing flow issues were evaluated in order to achieve the sustainable development goals compatible with the climate.

The aim of this study is to determine the density of the concept of green finance in different variables. Bibliometric analysis, one of the quantitative research methods, was used to determine this density. The variables used in the analysis are countries, publication languages, universities, authors, research regions, publication years, publishers and publication titles. While analyzing these variables, VOSviewer network mapping is also used, thus the study is strengthened with a new method.

As a result of the bibliometric analysis, 2856 studies were found. There has been a rapid increase in studies on the concept of green finance, especially since 2017, and it has been observed that the interest in the subject has increased with each passing year. It is seen that 773 publications belong to the year 2022. When the publications published on the concept of green finance are examined on the basis of countries, it is seen that the highest number of publications is in China with 998, while the number of publications in the Web of Science database in Turkey is 37. When the publication languages are examined, it is observed that 96% of the publications are published in English. It is seen that most of the research is done in the field of Environmental Science Ecology. In the section titles of publications, it is seen that 189 publications are under the title of Sustainability.

Bibliometric analyzes used in this study have an important place in determining the scientific situation and providing a broad view of the subject.

Keywords: Green Finance, Bibliometric Analysis, Web Of Science, Vosviewer

**PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE OF PROFESSIONAL AND NON-
PROFESSIONAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE TEACHERS**

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ABSTRACT

This research study investigated the pedagogical content knowledge of professional and non-professional Senior High School science teachers in Northern Region, Ghana. The main focus of the study was to determine the PCK of both professional and non-professional SHS science teachers, and to further determine if there were differences in PCK between these professional and non-professional science teachers. PCK model adapted was Shulman's PCK. Comparative Multi-Case study design was adopted for the study. The total population included all the SHSs in Northern Region, and targeted three SHSs within Tamale Metropolis and Sagnerigu Municipal. The second year science students' population of these three schools stood at 367 and 81 science teachers. Samples of 150 science students were randomly selected and 12 science teachers were purposively selected for the study. The research instruments included four point Likert scale type questionnaire, classroom observation checklist, and closed ended interview questions. The interviews data was analysed qualitatively by finding themes and patterns in response. The questionnaires were analysed using descriptive statistics, whilst, T-test and MANOVA were used to analyse classroom observations. The data revealed that some non-professional teachers surprisingly exhibited a higher PCK, in the individual PCK elements than some professional teachers. Comparatively, the professional science teachers on generally exhibited a higher PCK higher than the non-professional science teacher. This was tested to be statistically significant. It was suggested that both professional and non-professional science teacher be supported with in-service training programs by school management to better their professional practices in their needful areas. Stakeholders in education such as GES, GAST, GNAT, NAGRAT among others should organise workshops and continuous professional development programmes for teachers, not for promotion purposes, but to improve teaching and learning.

PRODUCTION OF THE /TH/ SOUND BY AFGHAN DARI EFL LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of current study is to realize why Afghan Dari EFL learners have difficulty in pronouncing English /th/ digraph correctly. After a proficiency test, 24 Afghan Dari EFL learners were interviewed on the basis of their gender, age, proficiency level, and accuracy and respectively the data analyzed for further investigation to look whether voiced or voiceless dental fricative is more problematic. In fact, the data analysis enabled us to conclude that both voiced and voiceless dental fricatives are challenging for Afghan Dari EFL learners, but voiceless seems to be more problematic because while 92% of the voiced sound was articulated correctly, only 8% was articulated incorrectly; whereas; 61% of voiceless sound was articulated correctly, and 39% was articulated incorrectly. In addition, some factors such as age, duration of study, gender, and proficiency level of the participants seem to have an impact on the production of these phonemes. The main reason why English /th/ digraph is problematic for Afghan Dari EFL learner is that there is no corresponding sound in Dari language; therefore, Dari EFL learners substitute these sounds by close equivalent sounds in Dari language; specifically, they replace voiced dental fricative with /d/ or /ð/ and voiceless dental fricative with /s/ or /ت/. We suggest some further extensive investigations on this topic for more clarification in order to scrutinize and cure this fossilized pronunciation problem of Dari learners of English.

Keywords: Production, Pronunciation, Dari EFL learners, Gender, Age, Proficiency Level, and Accuracy.

UNDERSTANDING THE VOCATIONAL INTERESTS THROUGH LIFE HISTORY STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

Within the evolutionary theory framework, life history theory describes differences in the trade-offs species or individuals make in the allocation of resources toward longer survival, reproductive effort, and kin investment. Unfavorable socioecological conditions foster the development of faster life history strategy (LHS), which directs individuals to prefer short-term gains, be more self-centered and endorse less prosocial behavior. Conversely, in secure and predictable environments a slow LHS arises, manifesting as a tendency to reproduce later in the lifespan and invest intensely in progeny. Early-life environmental factors contribute to individual differences in LHS that in turn underpin the differences in personality traits. However, for other stable psychological characteristics such as vocational interests, there is yet a lack of empirical evidence of their association with LHS. Some working environments might require risk-taking and promote opportunities for individual socioeconomic short-term gains, favoring fast strategies. This study explores whether LHS are likely to provide biases towards job choice.

Theoretical definitions of six interest types defined by John Holland, the Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising, and Conventional are applied to formulate the hypotheses. Individuals with faster LHS are expected to be more interested in Realistic and Enterprising careers, while slower LHS should be more present in Social career environments.

A total of 430 participants completed a questionnaire survey with self-report measures of vocational interests and a brief measure of LHS, the Mini-K. The results indicate that slower LHS is positively and modestly associated with Artistic, Social, Enterprising, and Conventional interest, even after controlling for sociodemographic variables. Gender differences and implications for theory and practice in vocational psychology are discussed.

Keywords: vocational interests, life-history strategies, job choice, evolutionary perspective

DİJİTAL OYUN KÜLTÜRÜNÜN MÜZECİLİĞE YANSIMASI: DİJİTAL OYUN MÜZELERİ
REFLECTION OF DIGITAL GAME CULTURE ON MUSEOLOGY: DIGITAL GAME MUSEUMS

Özlem GÜNCAN

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ÖZET

Dijital teknolojilerin hızlı bir şekilde gelişimi ve bu teknolojilerin toplumların günlük yaşamlarında kendine yer bulması, toplumsal hayatı dönüşüme uğratmıştır. Bu da insanların boş zaman değerlendirme alışkanlıklarının değişmesine ve boş zamanlarında oynadıkları oyunların dijital ortamlara taşınmasına neden olmuştur. Buna bağlı olarak günümüzde oynanan oyunlar fiziksel dünyadan uzaklaşarak elektronik ortamlarda yaratılan dijital platformlara taşınmıştır. Bu durum, günümüz toplum yaşamına dijital oyun kültürünün hakim olmasına neden olmuştur. Toplumsal yapıyı yakından etkileyen dijital oyun kültürünün, kültürel mirasın önemli bir unsuru olan müzecilik alanına da yansıdığı varsayılmaktadır. Bu çalışma, bu varsayımdan yola çıkılarak hazırlanmış ve çalışmada, dijital oyun kültürünün müzecilik alanında kendine yer bulup bulamadığı sorusu ortaya atılmıştır. Bu soruya yanıt aramak ve dijital oyun kültürünü konu alan müze uygulamalarına yönelik genel bir inceleme yapmak bu çalışmanın amacını oluşturmuştur. Bu amaca ulaşmak için gerekli olan veriler, kaynak taraması yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Taramalar hem basılı hem de elektronik kaynakların Türkçe ve İngilizce dillerinde yapılmıştır. Taramalar sonucunda Türkiye’de ve Dünya genelinde hizmet veren 12 dijital oyun müzesine ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmada, ulaşılan müzelerin tamamı değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda, dijital oyun kültürünün müzecilik alanında kendine yer bulabildiği ve bu anlamda “dijital oyun müzelerinin” ortaya çıktığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Dijital oyun müzelerinin, başta ABD olmak üzere, çeşitli ülkelerde bulunduğu ve bu ülkeler içerisinde Türkiye’nin de yer aldığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca Türkiye’deki dijital oyun müzesinin, geniş koleksiyonu ile Avrupa’nın en büyük dijital oyun müzesi olduğu bulgusu da elde edilmiştir. Diğer yandan, dijital oyun müzelerinin koleksiyonlarında bilgisayar oyunlarına, konsol oyunlarına, arcade oyunlarına, video oyunlarına ve bu oyunlar için gerekli olan dijital oyun materyallerine (oyun bilgisayarı, atari makineleri, oyun konsolları vb.) yer verdikleri de ulaşılan bulgular arasındadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital oyun, müzecilik, dijital oyun müzeleri.

ABSTRACT

The rapid development of digital technologies and the finding of these technologies in the daily lives of societies have transformed social life. This has caused people’s leisure habits to change and the games they play in their leisure time to be transferred to digital environments. Accordingly, the games being played today have moved away from the physical world and moved to digital platforms created in electronic environments. This situation has caused the digital game culture to dominate today’s social life. It is assumed that the digital game culture, which closely affects the social structure, is reflected in the field of museology, which is an important element of cultural heritage. This study has been prepared on the basis of this assumption, and in the study, the question of whether digital game culture can find a place for itself in the field of museology has been raised. The aim of this study is to seek an answer to this question and to make a general review of museum applications on digital game culture. The data necessary to achieve this aim have been obtained through literature review. The review has been carried out in Turkish and English languages of both printed and electronic sources. As a result of the review, 12 digital game museums serving in Turkey and around the world have been reached. In the study,

all of the museums reached have been evaluated. At the end of the study, it has been concluded that digital game culture can find a place for itself in the field of museology and in this sense, “digital game museums” have emerged. It has been observed that digital game museums are located in various countries, especially in the USA, and Turkey is among these countries. In addition, it has been found that the digital game museum in Turkey is the largest digital game museum in Europe with its large collection. On the other hand, it is also among the findings that digital game museums include computer games, arcade games, console games, video games and digital game materials (gaming computer, arcade machines, game consoles, etc.) required for these games in their collections.

Keywords: Digital game, museology, digital game museums.

IMPACT OF XERTE ONLINE TOOLKITS ON SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS' LEARNING OUTCOMES IN BIOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL GONJA DISTRICT OF THE SAVANNAH REGION

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to assess the impact of using the Xerte Online Toolkits as an innovative instructional tool on the conceptual understanding and retention of biological concept of SHS students in elective biology. 134 second year Home Economics students were purposively selected at the Buipe Technical/Vocational Senior High School. These students were randomly put into four groups, made up of two experimental and two control groups. The students in the experimental groups were taught biological concepts (cell division, circulation and respiration) using the Xerte Online Toolkits as an instructional tool, whereas those in the control groups were taught the same content without Xerte Online Toolkits, but using the conventional method of teaching. The research design was carried out using the Pre-Test-Post-Test Two-Group Design. The main data collection instruments employed were: Biology Achievement Test (BAT), observation checklist and student questionnaire. The instruments collected data on concepts in cell division, circulation and respiration on three cognitive domains of knowledge and comprehension, knowledge and application, and experimental skill. The data collected were analysed using SPSS package.

The analysis of the of the achievement test showed the experimental groups, who were taught using the Xerte Online Toolkits out performed in the three cognitive domains of knowledge and comprehension, knowledge and application , and experimental skills in biological concepts of cell division, circulation and respiration. Attitudes and values of students in the experimental groups were also moderately but positively impacted by the use of Xerte Online Toolkits as an instructional tool. It was concluded that the use of Xerte Online Toolkits an instructional tool has a positive impact on conceptual understanding and retention of students in biological concepts.

It was recommended that biology teachers should be encouraged to employ the use of Xerte Online Toolkits in teaching other biological concepts in order to enhance and improve the conceptual understanding and retention of students in biology.

Keywords: Xerte Online Toolkits, cognitive domains, innovation instructional tool, conceptual understanding.

**COGNITIVE APPRAISAL OF PARENTAL PUNITIVE AND NON-PUNITIVE
BEHAVIOURS**

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ABSTRACT

Despite rich literature related to parents' childrearing strategies, within last decades little research has been dedicated to the relation between parents' childrearing practices and their cognitive appraisal of discipline behaviour. The goal of the study was to examine relations between parental corrective discipline (punitive and non-punitive behaviours) and the degree to which the parent approves or disapproves those behaviours. Research was provided on the convenient sample of six-year-olds' mothers (N=329). For each of 26 discipline behaviour within Dimensions of Discipline Inventory there was parallel question about the degree to which the parent approves or disapproves of the behaviour, approximately equally split between punitive and non-punitive methods. Nine discipline method scales as well as two subscales of corrective behavior were used. Results confirmed positive connection between frequency of using corrective discipline and their evaluation of appropriateness of these behaviours. Higher correlation coefficients were obtained for non-punitive behaviours than punitive, and within both subscales mothers used socially acceptable discipline more often and evaluated it as more appropriate. Results are discussed in accordance with the literature related to connections between attitudes and human behaviour, as well as considering socially preferable answers.

Keywords: Parents' childrearing practices, attitudes, cognitive appraisal, punitive behaviours, non-punitive behaviours.

EQUALITY DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES IN CROATIA

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ABSTRACT

In the past two decade, following a passing and transposition of the Racial Equality Directive and the Employment Equality Directive, it has become widely accepted among human rights practitioners (in and outside of the European Union) that reliable and robust equality data are needed to measure inequalities, to target social policies and to monitor their implementation, as well as to design action measures and remedies. Equality data is defined as any piece of information, quantitative or qualitative in nature, that is useful for the purposes of describing and analyzing the state of equality and for the purpose of measuring discrimination. They can be derived from different sources such as censuses, administrative registers, and surveys.

This article is analyzing Croatian national legal framework, policy and activities in the field of equality data collection. In the past two decade, it has become widely accepted among human rights practitioners that reliable and robust equality data are needed to measure inequalities, to target social policies and to monitor their implementation, as well as to design action measures and remedies. Equality data is defined as any piece of information, quantitative or qualitative in nature, that is useful for the purposes of describing and analyzing the state of equality and for the purpose of measuring discrimination. They can be derived from different sources such as censuses, administrative registers, and surveys. The survey we conducted on equality data collection discloses that the data collected by various Croatian state institutions are to great extent are not comparable, whereas two competent authorities that collect and make equality data available to the public are the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Ombudswoman. The findings point towards conclusion that much more elaborated equality data policy is needed if Croatian social policies are to target specific needs of certain categories of citizens and to track the impact of policy initiatives on the ground.

Keywords: equality data; equality statistics; non-discrimination legislation; collection and processing of sensitive personal data; evidence-based policy making; measuring inequality; combating discrimination; Croatia

OPINION OF AFRICAN STUDENTS BENEFITING FROM THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT (YTB) SCHOLARSHIP DURING THE HIGHER EDUCATION PROCESS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF ESKİŞEHİR

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the opinions of masters and Ph.D. students who have benefited from YTB scholarship from the Turkish government during their studies in the city of Eskişehir.

The qualitative research method was used to conduct this study. The study population consists of African YTB scholarship students in the masters and Ph.D. programs of the three universities of Eskişehir, namely Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Eskişehir Technical University, and Anadolu University.

During data analysis, the N-VIVO pro program was used. As a result of the study, it was concluded that the city of Eskişehir is appreciated by the majority of African students for its good environment, clean transport, modern infrastructure, local food, education system, and hospitality.

The study also highlighted the difficulties encountered, especially in the first years, in particular the Turkish language which is the tool of communication and research, the inefficient accompaniment as well as the difficulties linked to the climate. The study also mentions the difficulties of African scholarship students in finding internships or easily meeting employers.

Recent economic issues seen in Turkey have also impacted international students as they struggle to reach the end of the month with ever higher prices while the scholarship remains the same, which can lead to mediocrity, dissatisfaction with meeting their expectations, and even dropping out of university.

Based on our results, we suggest that anyone concerned pay particular attention to how to improve the mechanisms for financing student life, to support and facilitate the integration of African scholarship students in the city of Eskişehir.

İSLAMİ FİNANSTA GÜNCEL GELİŞMELER: “İSLAMİ FİNANS GELİŞİM RAPORU 2021 KAPSAMINDA BİR İNCELEME”

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ISLAMIC FINANCE: “AN EVALUATION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ISLAMIC FINANCE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2021”

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ÖZET

İslami finans, İslam hukukuna uygun olarak yürütülen finansman sistemidir. Modern İslami finans 1940’lı yıllarda tartışılmaya başlanmakla birlikte, modern anlamda kurulan ilk İslami finans kurumu olarak İslami bankalar 1960’lı yılların ortalarında faaliyet göstermeye başlamıştır. İslami finans sisteminin temel kurumları olarak kabul edilen İslami bankalar, faiz yasağı, belirsizlik ve risk yasağı, İslam dininde yasaklı olan maddelere yatırım yapma yasağı, kâr-zarar ortaklığı prensibi ve yapılan tüm ticari işlemlerin arkasında gerçek bir ekonomik işlem ve somut bir ticari varlık olması gereği gibi 5 temel prensibe riayet etmek suretiyle faaliyet göstermektedir. İslami finans özellikle 1975 yılında İslam Kalkınma Bankası’nın kurulmasıyla gelişimini hızlandırmıştır. İslami finans yalnızca İslam ülkelerinde değil, Müslüman olmayan ülkelerde de önemini artırmış, özellikle ekonomik kriz dönemlerinde kendilerine has prensipleri ile krize karşı daha güçlü ve başarılı bir sistem olabileceği düşünülmüştür. Sadece ticaret yolu ile para kazanması ve aşırı riskli işlemlerin yasak olması, hem ekonomiyi canlandırma bakımından hem de olası kriz durumlarında İslami bankaların daha az darbe alması bakımından avantajlı olup, İslami finansı çalışma alanı olarak daha popüler hale getirmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı İslami finansın güncel gelişimini 2022 yılında yayınlanan İslami Finans Gelişim Raporu (IFDI) 2021 kapsamında incelemek ve değerlendirmektir. Bu kapsamda Refinitiv veri tabanından elde edilen IFDI 2021 raporuna göre; 2020 yılı itibarıyla sektörde 1595 tane İslami Finans Kurumu, 2878 adet İslami Finans ile ilgili araştırma yayını bulunmaktadır. İslami finansal varlıkların %70’i İslami bankacılıkta, %19’u Sukuk’ta, geri kalanı ise İslami fonlar, tekafül ve diğer İslami finans kurumları bünyesindedir. İslami finansal varlıklar 2015 yılında 2 trilyon 201 milyar \$ iken, 2020 yılında 3 trilyon 374 milyar \$ olmuştur. 2025 yılında ise İslami finansal varlıkların 4 trilyon 940 milyar \$’a ulaşacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Varlıkların artış hızı göz önüne alındığında İslami finansın önemini gittikçe artırdığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslami finans, finansal gelişim, İslami finans gelişim raporu, refinitiv

ABSTRACT

Islamic finance is a financial system that is conducted according to Islamic law. Although modern Islamic finance started to be discussed in the 1940s, Islamic banks, as the first Islamic financial institution established in the modern sense, began to operate in the mid-1960s. Islamic banks, which can be considered as the basic institutions of the Islamic financial system, operate by abiding by the 5 basic principles such as prohibition of interest, prohibition of uncertainty and risk, prohibition of investing in substances forbidden in Islam, profit-loss sharing principle, and the necessity to have a real economic transaction and a tangible commercial entity behind all commercial transactions. Islamic finance accelerated its development especially with the establishment of the Islamic Development Bank in 1975. Islamic finance has increased its importance not only in Islamic countries but also in non-Muslim countries, and it is thought that it could be a stronger and more successful system against the crisis with its unique principles, especially in times of depression. Making money only through trade

and prohibiting extremely risky transactions are advantageous both in terms of stimulating the economy and in terms of taking less damage of Islamic banks in possible crisis situations, making Islamic finance more popular as a field of study.

The aim of this study is to examine and evaluate the current development of Islamic finance within the scope of the Islamic Finance Development Report (IFDI) 2021. In this context, according to the IFDI 2021 report obtained from the Refinitiv database; there are 1595 Islamic Finance Institutions and 2878 research publications about Islamic Finance in 2020. 70% of Islamic financial assets are in Islamic banking, 19% are in Sukuk, and the rest is in Islamic funds, takaful and other Islamic financial institutions. While Islamic financial assets were \$2 trillion 201 billion in 2015, it reached \$3 trillion 374 billion in 2020. It is estimated that Islamic financial assets will reach \$4 trillion 940 billion in 2025. Considering the rate of increase in assets, it is seen that the importance of Islamic finance is gradually increasing.

Keywords: Islamic finance, financial development, Islamic finance development report, refinitiv

YÜKSEK TEKNOLOJİ ÜRÜNLERİNDE YEŞİL TEDARİKÇİ SEÇİMİ: ANALİTİK AĞ SÜRECİ İLE BİR UYGULAMA

GREEN SUPPLIER SELECTION IN HIGH TECH PRODUCTS: AN APPLICATION WITH ANALYTICAL NETWORK PROCESS

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ÖZET

Yüksek teknoloji ürünleri özellikle Ar-Ge şirketleri ve teknoloji üretimi yapan şirketler için sürekli takip edilmesi ve doğru tedarik edilmesi gereken ürünlerdir. Yüksek teknoloji ürünlerinin seçiminde çoğu zaman sadece maliyet düşünülmekte, teknolojiyle ilgili fonksiyonellik, uyum, güvenlik ve çevresel konular karara dahil edilmemekte ya da nispeten düşük önemde dahil edilmektedir. Oysa, özellikle müşterilerin Ar-Ge firmaları olduğu durumlarda maliyetten daha çok, son ürüne etki edebilecek özellikler ve günümüz dünyasının en önemli önceliklerinden biri olan çevresel duyarlılıkla ilgili kriterler yüksek etkiye sahiptir. Ayrıca bu kriterler açısından yüksek teknoloji ürünlerinin tedarikçileri arasında önemli farklılık da bulunmaktadır. Bu kapsamda firmalar, mevcut tedarikçileriyle alışverişlerini sürdürmek veya yeni teknolojilere uyumlarına göre yeni tedarikçilerle anlaşmaya varmak şeklinde karar problemleri ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı; üretici bir firma örneği üzerinden yüksek teknolojiye sahip yeni sensor ve kontrol ürünleri için yeşil tedarikçi seçimidir. Tedarikçi seçimi belirli kriterlere göre birçok alternatif arasından yapılmaktadır. Tedarikçilerin değerlendirilmesi ve seçimi karmaşık bir karar verme sürecidir. Çalışmada tedarikçi seçim problemi; çok sayıda kriter ve alternatifi farklı bakış açılarıyla ve aralarındaki ilişkilere göre değerlendirmeye imkan tanıyan çok kriterli karar tekniklerinden Analitik Ağ Süreci (ANP) ile çözülmüştür. Yüksek teknoloji endüstrisinde kullanılan entegrelerde ve diğer elemanlarda yeşil tedarikçi seçimi için genel ve çevresel kriterlerin birleşimini içeren bir model oluşturulmuştur. Modelde kullanılan kriterler ve kriterler arası ilişkiler firmanın Ar-Ge projelerinde çalışan uzmanlardan alınan bilgiler ve teorik araştırmalar ile oluşturulmuştur. Buna göre yüksek teknoloji endüstrisi için önemli olabilecek uygun kriterler oluşturulmaya çalışılmış; yeşil tedarikçi alternatifleri maliyet, eğitim desteği, marka imajı, fonksiyonellik ve karbon ayak izi gibi kriterler açısından değerlendirilmiştir.

Literatürde yeşil tedarikçi seçimine yönelik çok sayıda araştırma bulunmakla birlikte; yüksek teknoloji ürünlerine yönelik ve özellikle Ar-Ge şirketlerinin tedarikçisi olan üreticilerle ilgili benzer nitelikte bir çalışmaya rastlanamamıştır. Bu nedenle çalışmanın sınırlı literatüre katkı sağlaması ve uygulamada yüksek teknolojiyi kullanacak veya yatırım yapacak firmalara faydalı olması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil tedarikçi seçimi, yüksek teknoloji ürünleri, analitik ağ süreci.

ABSTRACT

High-tech products are products that must be constantly monitored and supplied correctly, especially for R&D companies and technology production companies. In the selection of high-tech products only cost is considered technology-related functionality, compliance, safety and environmental issues are not

included in the decision or are included with relatively low importance. However, especially in cases where the customers are R&D companies the features that can affect the final product and environmental sensitivity which is one of the most important priorities of today's world, have a high impact rather than the cost. There is also a significant difference between suppliers of high-tech products in terms of these criteria. In this context, companies are faced with decision problems such as continuing their procurement with their suppliers or reaching an agreement with new suppliers according to their adaptation to new technologies.

The aim of this study; is the selection of green supplier for new high-tech sensor and control products for a manufacturing company. There are a lot decision alternatives and criteria in supplier selection. Evaluation and selection of suppliers is a complex decision-making process. In this study supplier selection problem has been solved with the Analytical Network Process (ANP), one of the multi-criteria decision techniques that allows to evaluate many criteria and alternatives from different perspectives and according to the relations between them. A model including a combination of general and environmental criteria has been created for green supplier selection in integrated and other elements used in the high technology industry. The criteria used in the model and the relations between the criteria have been established with the information obtained from the experts working in the R&D projects of the company and theoretical researches. With the model, it has been tried to establish suitable criteria that may be important for the high technology industry and green supplier alternatives were evaluated in terms of criteria such as cost, training support, brand image, functionality and carbon footprint.

Although there are many studies about green supplier selection in the literature; no similar study could be found regarding the manufacturers of high-tech products, especially the suppliers of R&D companies. For this reason, it is expected that the study will contribute to the limited literature and will be beneficial to companies that will use or invest in high technology.

Keywords: Green supplier selection, hi-tech products, analytical network process.

**ORTAÖĞRETİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SİÇRAMA, ESNEKLİK VE DENG
PERFORMANSLARININ İNCELENMESİ**

**THE ANALYZE OF JUMP HEIGHT, FLEXIBILITY BALANCE PERFORMANCES OF
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı 5,7 ve 8. sınıflarda öğrenim gören öğrencilerin denge, sıçrama ve esneklik performans değerlerini incelemektir. Çalışmaya gönüllü olarak 11-14 yaş arası orta öğretim öğrencisi olan 52 kız ve 48 erkek olmak üzere toplamda 100 öğrenci katılmıştır. Tüm öğrencilere sıçrama değerlerinin incelenmesi için dikey sıçrama testi, denge değerlerinin incelenmesi için stroke stand denge testi, esneklik değerlerinin incelenmesi için otur eriş testi uygulanmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterip göstermediği Kolmogorov Smirnov testi ile incelenmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterdiği belirlenmiş ve verilerin analizinde tek yönlü varyans analizi ve LSD testi kullanılmıştır.

Deneklerin öğrenim gördükleri sınıflara göre denge performansları ve esneklik değerleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark görülmedi ($p>0.05$). 5.sınıfta öğrenim gören deneklerin sıçrama mesafelerinin 8.sınıfta öğrenim gören öğrencilere göre daha düşük olduğu tespit edildi ($p<0.01$).

Sonuç olarak deneklerin, cinsiyete göre boy uzunluğu, vücut ağırlığı, denge ve sıçrama yüksekliği değerlerinin istatistiksel olarak farklılaşmadığı, ancak kızların esneklik değerlerinin erkeklerden daha yüksek olduğu tespit edildi ($p<0,01$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: denge, sıçrama, esneklik

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to analyze balance, jump height and flexibility performances of 5th,7th and 8th grade secondary school students. A total of 100 students, 52 girls and 48 boys, who were aged between 11-14, voluntarily participated in the study. For all students, vertical jump test was used to collect jump height values, stroke stand balance test was for balance values and sit-reach test was used to evaluate flexibility values. Kolmogorov Smirnov Test was used to examine the data for normality. Normal distribution was detected so the data was evaluated via one way variance analysis and LSD test.

There was no significant difference found for the balance and flexibility performances, according to their grades ($p>0,05$). Jump heights for the participants in 5th grade were lower than students in 8th grade ($p<0,01$).

As a result, according to gender, body length, body mass, balance and jump height did not differ significantly, but flexibility values of girls were higher than boys ($p<0,01$).

Keywords: balance, jump height, flexibility

MÜSLÜMANLARIN KADER DÜŞÜNCESİNDE ZERDÜŞTİLİĞİN İZLERİ: OLEMÂ-Yİ İSLÂM METİNLERİ

TRACES OF ZOROASTRIANISM in THE MUSLIMS' THOUGHT OF QADAR: 'OLAMÂ-YE ESLÂM TEXTS

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ÖZET

İslâm'ın İran coğrafyasında yayılmaya başladığı dönemden itibaren Zerdüştilerle Müslümanlar arasında yaratılış, kader, kıyamet ve ahiret inançları etrafında polemikler yaşanmış ve hatta bu minvalde polemik eserleri kaleme alınmıştır. *Şâyest Neşâyest*, *Zend-i Vohuman Yasn*, *Şkand Gûmânîk Vîçâr* ve *Olemâ-yi İslâm* metinleri ile Zadsparam ve Menûçîhr'in risâleleri, Zerdüşti din adamları tarafından kaleme alınmış polemik eserlerinin başlıcalarıdır. Bu eserlerdeki farklı konuların Müslüman kelâmında işlendiği görülür. Ancak Müslüman kelâmı tartışılan konuları birbirine bağlayan ana temalardan biri olan kader konusunda oldukça zayıftır; çünkü mütekellimler, Tanrı-insan ilişkisi meselesinde neredeyse hiçbir ortak zeminde buluşamamıştır.

Zerdüşti klasiklerinde “kötülük” Ehrimen ile ilişkilendirildiği için doğrudan kader inancını öne çıkaran bir anlatıma pek rastlanmaz; kader düşüncesi daha çok anekdotlarda görülür. Ancak “iyi” olan Tanrı'nın Ehrimen'i yok etmeyerek herkesin iyi olmasını engellemesi önemli bir sorundur. Muhtemelen bu sorunun çözümü olarak evrensel kader ve nübüvvet teorileri savunulmuştur. Ehrimen'in karşısında Ahura Mazda yoktur; akıl ve iman vardır. Bu nedenle, insan özgürlüğüne biraz yer verir.

İyilik ve kötülük kavramlarını ve kötülüğün kaynağını merkeze alarak Müslüman kelâmının kader anlayışını irdelediğimiz zaman Mu'tezile ile Ehl-i sünnet arasında da bir polemik görürüz. Bu polemğin tarafları, birbirlerini “Mecûsî” olmakla itham etmiştir. Oysaki kötülüğün kaynağının Tanrı olamayacağını düşündüğü için Mu'tezile'ye Mecûsî benzetmesi yapan Ehl-i sünnet mütekellimleri, kaderci tavırlarını savunmak için geliştirdikleri argümanlarla Zerdüşti doktrinine daha yakın durmaktadırlar. Zerdüşti kader doktrini ile Müslüman kültürün ilmî gelişimini izleyebilmek açısından *Olemâ-yi İslâm* metinlerini incelemek gerekmektedir.

Olemâ-yi İslâm adlı Müslüman bilginlere cevap niteliği taşıyan metnin iki versiyonu bulunmaktadır. Her iki versiyonda da ana konu yaratılış, Ehrimen (iyilik-kötülük) ve diriliştir; ancak yalnızca ilk 18 paragraf birbiriyle paraleldir. Metnin bir versiyonunda “iyiliğin yaratıcısının kötülüğün yaratıcısını yok etmemesi”, diğer versiyonunda ise Ahura Mazda'nın Ehrimen'i yaratma sebebi kısaca ele alınmıştır ki bu bölümler araştırmamızın temelini oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmamız *Olemâ-yi İslâm* metinlerini ve kader meselesi bağlamında polemikleri konu edinmektedir. Ayrıca bu metinler üzerinden mütekellimler arasındaki polemğin Zerdüşti metinleriyle yakınlığı/bağlantısı tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Olemâ-yi İslâm, Zerdüştilik, Mu'tezile, Ehl-i Sünnet.

ABSTRACT

Since the period when Islam began to spread in the Iranian geography, polemics have been experienced between Zoroastrians and Muslims around the beliefs of creation, destiny, doomsday and the hereafter, and even polemical works have been written in this manner. *Şâyest Nê Şâyest*, *Zand ī Wahman Yasn*, *Şkand Gumânīg Wizār* and *'Olamâ-ye Eslâm* texts, and the epistles of Zādsparam and Manuščîhr are the

main polemical works written by Zoroastrian religious men. It is seen that different subjects in these works are handled in the Muslim theology/Kalam. However, Muslim theology/Kalam is rather weak on destiny/*qadar* which is one of the main themes that connects the topics discussed, because the mutakallims could not find almost any common ground on the issue of God-human relationship.

Since “evil” is associated with Ahriman in Zoroastrian classics, it is not very common to find a narrative that directly emphasizes the belief in destiny; the idea of destiny is mostly seen in anecdotes. However, it is an important problem that the “good” God prevents everyone from being well by not destroying Ahriman. Probably as a solution to this problem, the theories of universal destiny and prophethood were defended. There is no Ahura Mazda against Ahriman, but reason and faith. Therefore, it gives some room for human freedom.

When we examine the concept of destiny in Muslim theology by focusing on the concepts of goodness and evil and the source of evil, we see a polemic between the Mu’tazila and the Ahl al-sunna. The parties of this polemic accused each other of being “Majūs/Magūs”. However, Ahl al-sunna mutakallims, who likened Mu’tazila to Magus because they thought that the source of evil could not be God, stand closer to Zoroastrian doctrine with the arguments they developed to defend their fatalistic attitudes. In order to follow the scientific development of Muslim culture with the Zoroastrian doctrine of destiny, it is necessary to examine the ‘Olamā-ye Eslām texts.

There are two versions of the text called ‘Olamā-ye Eslām, which is a response to Muslim scholars. In both versions, the main theme is creation, Ahriman (good-evil) and resurrection; but only the first 18 paragraphs are parallel to each other. In one version of the text, “the creator of good does not destroy the creator of evil”, and in the other version, the reason for Ahura Mazda’s creation of Ahriman is briefly discussed. These sections form the basis of our research. This paper deals with the ‘Olamā-ye Eslām epistles and polemics in the context of the issue of destiny. In addition, the closeness and connection of the polemic among the mutakallims with the Zoroastrian texts is discussed over these epistles.

Keywords: ‘Olamā-ye Eslām, Zoroastrianism, Mu’tazila, Ahl as-Sunnah.

KENT ve İNSAN İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNDEN MODA
FASHION THROUGH THE CITY and PUBLIC RELATIONS

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ÖZET

Geçmişin izlerini daha sağlıklı görebilmek için kentlerin sokaklarında dolaşmamız gerekir. Turistlik amaçla yapılan gezilerin ana fikrinde bu düşünce yatar. Kent sokaklarında özgün mimari yapıların korunması altında yaşayan halkın yüzlerce, binlerce yıl boyunca biriktirdiği kültürel varlıkları, değerleri izleyerek, inceleyerek kendimiz ile empati yaparak ortak iletişim dili ararız. Aynı heyecan modern yerleşim birimlerinde moda, lezzet, yeni kişilerle tanışma olarak düşünülse de farklı coğrafyalarda geçmiş kadim kültürlerin gizemli atmosferinde gizli kalmış sanatı, etnografyası da bir o kadar etkili olur ziyaretçilerinin üzerinde.

Toplumların kent kültür birikimleri başlangıçta mimari karakter ile karşımıza çıksa da giyim tarzları, moda anlayışı, sokak lezzetleri, müziği, dansı kentin sosyolojik karakterlerini oluşturur. İlginç biçimde antik uygarlıklara ait kalıntılarda yer alan, tarihin derinlerinden gelen el sanatları, duvar resimleri ve yontu sanatına ait örnekler önemlidir. Bu kanıtlar üzerinden bakıldığında özellikle tekstil ve giyim modasına yoğunlaştığımızda saç stilinden makyaj ve aksesuar kullanımına kadar tüm ip uçlarını görebiliriz. Günümüzde bu belgesel örnekler fotoğraf ve sinema gibi yeni nesil görüntüleme teknikleri aracılığı ile farklı ülkelerin kentlerine ulaşarak merak uyandırır.

Doğanın zor koşullarına daha dirençli yapay, konforlu, güvenli olarak tasarlanan kentler Asya kıtasından Anadolu topraklarına ve orada tüm kıtalara yayılan insan yığınlarına barınak olurken, işgal edilmek için birçok istilacıların da gözdesi olmuştur; güç uğruna.

Kırsal kesimden farklı olarak inşa edilen kent adı verilen yerleşim birimleri de kendi sosyal statüsünü yaratırken edebiyat, fotoğraf, sinema gibi tüm sanat dallarının ilham kaynağı olarak karşımıza çıkar. Tanımını sadece giyimle bilinçli sınırladığımız kent ile giyim modası da bu anlamda kendi üzerine düşen rolü yerine getirmek için eğlence kültürünün bir parçası olan sinema üzerinden kendini kent insanına tanımlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent, moda, sinema, insan.

ABSTRACT

One should walk in the city streets just to see the traces of the past more clearly. This opinion lies behind the main idea of sightseeing. We look for a common communication language by watching and examining cultural assets and values accumulated by people living under the protection of original architectural structures in city streets for hundreds and thousands of years and empathizing with ourselves. Although the same excitement may be thought of as fashion, taste, and meeting with new

people in modern settlements, the art and ethnography hidden in the mysterious atmosphere of ancient cultures in different geographies may also be effective on the visitors.

Although the urban cultural background of societies initially shows itself as an architectural character, clothing styles, fashion sense, street tastes, music, and dance constitute the city's sociological characters. Interestingly, examples of handicrafts, wall paintings and sculptural arts located in the ruins of antique civilizations from the past are important. Looking through this evidence and focusing especially on textile and clothing fashion, we could see all the clues from hairstyle to make-up and accessory use. Nowadays, these documentary examples arouse curiosity by reaching different cities of different countries with new-generation imaging techniques like photography and cinema.

Cities that were designed as more resistant to harsh conditions of nature, artificial, comfortable, and secure have become not only the shelters for people spreading from the Asian continent to Anatolia and eventually to all continents but also the targets for invaders; just for power.

Settlements called cities are built differently from rural areas to act as a source of inspiration for all branches of art like literature, photography and cinema while creating their own social status. City and fashion whose definitions are intentionally limited to clothing define themselves to the city populace over cinema which is a part of entertainment culture to fulfill their role.

Keywords: City, fashion, cinema, human

ONLINE TEACHING SELF-EFFICACY: THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND TEACHER ATTITUDES TOWARDS TEACHING CHEMISTRY

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine the level technological pedagogical knowledge, teacher attitude towards teaching chemistry in an online environment and online teaching self-efficacy and further examine the influence of technological pedagogical knowledge and teacher attitude towards teaching chemistry in an online environment on online teaching self-efficacy of chemistry teachers in selected colleges of education in Ghana. A cross sectional survey design was adopted. Responses from 24 randomly selected chemistry teachers' questionnaire were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that teachers have a high level of technological pedagogical knowledge ($M = 3.745$, $SD = .378$), online teaching self-efficacy ($M = 3.613$, $SD = .572$) and a positive attitude ($M = 3.289$, $SD = .380$) towards teaching chemistry in an online environment. It further revealed a significant positive relationship between technological pedagogical knowledge and online teaching self-efficacy of chemistry teachers ($r = .618$, $p = .001$). A multiple regression analysis revealed variations in online teaching self-efficacy and was significantly predicted by the combined effects of teachers' technological pedagogical knowledge and attitude towards teaching chemistry in an online environment, $F(2,21) = 6.492$, $p = .006$. Additionally, coefficient assessment revealed technological pedagogical knowledge as a significant predictor of online teaching self-efficacy ($\beta = .615$, $t = 3.458$, $p = .002$) contributing 38.2% of the variations in the online teaching self-efficacy of chemistry teachers. The study provided the need for educational institutions and science teachers of colleges of education to develop strategies to sustain the use of technology to support online teaching and learning.

Keyword: online teaching self-efficacy, technological pedagogical knowledge, teacher attitude, chemistry, online environment

PARTNERSHIP CONTRACTS IN VIETNAMESE LAW

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ABSTRACT

Partnership contract is a concept that has appeared in the laws of many countries around the world such as India, Japan, France, and the United States. In these codes, there are many Chapters (Chapters) including many Articles (Articles) regulating the partnership contract (Partnership Contract). However, in Vietnam in terms of practice and science, legal research on partnership contracts is still modest. Survey of the laws of Vietnam and recent studies show that there is almost no theoretical system to comprehensively and fully evaluate the concept, characteristics and legal nature of the contractual relationship. name; lack of an appropriate theoretical framework as a foundation for research, formulation, promulgation of laws and organization of implementation.

The article analyzes the shortcomings of the Vietnamese legal system on partnership contracts, as a legal basis for proposing amendments and supplements to the provisions of the current law. Especially, in the context of many new forms of companies and enterprises appearing in Vietnam today; Therefore, it is necessary to appear new forms of contracts, meeting the practical needs in the operation of companies and enterprises. Therefore, the appearance of a partnership contract in the Vietnamese legal system is becoming increasingly urgent to ensure the building of a socialist-oriented market economy and international integration; industrialization, modernization, as well as the implementation of the industrial revolution 4.0. First of all, articles, dissertations, and laws of some countries such as the US, India, and Japan have been studied. However, in Vietnam, there has not been any research on partnership contracts and issues related to this type of contract. Legal analysis methods, synthetic methods, comparative jurisprudence methods, historical logic methods are used to analyze and synthesize issues from history to modernity in order to clarify issues. relating to the partnership contract.

Keywords: Contract, partnership agreement, law, company

İŞ YAŞAMINDA PSİKOLOJİK GÜÇLENDİRME
PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT IN BUSINESS LIFE

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ÖZET

İnsan kaynakları yönetimine ilişkin yapılan araştırmalarda, örgütün en kıymetli ve değerlikaynağı olan insan faktörüne odaklanılmış ve insan kalitesinin, performansının, motivasyonunun ve enerjisinin nasıl ve hangi ölçütlerde olması gerektiği üzerinde durulmuştur. Psikolojik güçlendirme kavramı bu noktada üzerinde durulması gereken bir konu olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Güçlendirme en basit anlamıyla çalışanlara güç ve yetki verilerek onların daha iyi seviyelere çıkartmak olarak belirtilebilir. Ayrıca çalışanların enerjilerini artırarak daha fazla kendilerine ve başaracaklarına inanmalarını sağlamaktadır.

Güçlendirme ise ; istenilen bireye veya gruba güç konusunda katkılar sağlayarak ; gurubun veya bireyin etki,yetenek ve kapasitesini daha yukarıya çekebilmek için yapılan ve yapılması planlanan iş ve işlemlerin tümüdür.Güçlendirme ile yönetici veya lider tarafından örgüt üyeleri veya alt çalışanlarına gerçek anlamda bir güç aktarımı sağlanır.Güçlendirme bir süreçtir.Bu süreçte çalışanları ve grubu yönetim sürecine katarak, onlara sorumluluk verme yoluyla çalışanlara özgürce çalışabilecekleri , özerk alanlar sunarak yetenek,bilgi ve verimliliklerini artırmak amaçlanmaktadır. Güçlendirme kavramının çalışanlar tarafından nasıl algılandığı ise bu kavramın bilişsel ya da diğer bir şekliyle psikolojik boyutunu ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

Psikolojik güçlendirme, çalışanların karşılaştıkları sorunları aşabilmeleri için sahip oldukları güçlerine ilişkin algılamaları olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmamızda da personel güçlendirmeyi psikolojik güçlendirme bağlamında anlatmaya çalışacağız.Psikolojik güçlendirme ,çalışanlara kendini gerçekleştirebileceği alanlar bulmasına,iş kalitelerinin artmasına, karar mekanizmasında yer almalarına ve motivasyonlarının artmasına vesile olmaktadır.bu çalışanlara sahip şirketlerde ise iş verimi,kaliteli ürün üretimi ve sağlıklı örgüt ortamı ile oluşan kurum kültürü temel kazançlardır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı personele güçlendirme çalışmalarının iki boyutundan çalışanın özüne dair olan psikolojik güçlendirmeyi tüm unsurları ile açıklayarak psikolojik güçlendirmenin örgüt için önemini ortaya koymaktır. Ayrıca çalışma içinde psikolojik güçlendirme süreçleri ile süreç sonunda örgütsel çıktılarda yaratabileceği etki ve değişim arasındaki olumlu etki durumunu literatürde yapılmış çalışmalar ışığında incelemek ve açıklamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güçlendirme, Personel Güçlendirme, Psikolojik Güçlendirme.

ABSTRACT

The researches on human resources management focused on the human factor, which is the most valuable resource of the organization, and focused on how and at what criteria human quality, performance, motivation and energy should be. The concept of psychological empowerment draws

attention as a subject that should be emphasized at this point. Empowerment, in the simplest sense, can be defined as giving power and authority to employees and raising them to better levels. In addition, it increases the energy of the employees and enables them to believe more in themselves and that they can succeed.

Empowerment is; by contributing to the desired individual or group in terms of power; It is all the work and actions that are done or planned to be done in order to increase the influence, ability and capacity of the group or individual. With empowerment, a real transfer of power is provided by the manager or leader to the members of the organization or subordinates. Empowerment is a process. In this process, it is aimed to increase the skills, knowledge and productivity of the employees by including the employees and the group in the management process and by giving them responsibilities, by offering them autonomous areas where they can work freely. How the concept of empowerment is perceived by the employees reveals the cognitive or psychological dimension of this concept.

Psychological empowerment is defined as employees' perceptions of the power they have to overcome the problems they face. In this study, we will try to explain personnel empowerment in the context of psychological empowerment. Psychological empowerment helps employees find areas where they can realize themselves, increase their job quality, take part in the decision mechanism and increase their motivation. In companies with these employees, business efficiency, production of quality products and a healthy organizational environment and corporate culture are the main gains.

The aim of this study is to reveal the importance of psychological empowerment for the organization ,by explaining with all its elements, the psychological empowerment of the employee's essence, which is one of the two dimensions of personnel empowerment studies. In addition, it is to examine and explain the positive effect between the psychological empowerment processes in the study and the effect it can create on organizational outputs at the end of the process, and the positive effect of the change in the light of the studies done in the literature.

Keywords: Empowerment, Personnel Empowerment, Psychological Empowerment.

JUSTSEEDS SANATÇILAR KOOPERATİFİ: BASKİRESİM VE TOPLUMSAL DUYARLILIK

JUSTSEEDS ARTISTS COOPERATIVE: PRINTMAKING AND SOCIAL AWARENESS

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ÖZET

“Justseeds Sanatçılar Kooperatifi: Baskiresim ve Toplumsal Duyarlılık” isimli araştırmanın konusu; Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, Kanada ve Meksika’da faaliyet gösteren Justseeds Sanatçılar Kooperatifi’ni üye sanatçıların baskiresime getirdiği farklı yaklaşımlar, teknik uygulamalar ve konu seçimleri çerçevesinde ele alarak protest tavrın incelenmesidir.

Bu bildiride amaç; sosyal ve politik anlatımlar bağlamında benzer fikir yapısına sahip baskiresim sanatçılarının iş birliğini, ortak bakış açılarını ve çalışma yöntemlerini ortaya koyarak seçilen konular ve uygulamalar açısından baskı teknikleri ile üretilen çalışmaların sanat formu olarak baskiresim disiplini içindeki yerinin araştırılmasıdır.

Araştırma kapsamında Justseeds Sanatçılar Kooperatifi hakkında yazılan yazılar, sergi katalogları, web sitesi, kooperatif üyeleri ve gerçekleştirdikleri sanat etkinlikleri izlenmiş, sanatçı paylaşımlarından yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmanın kuramsal kısmında kaynak tarama, eser inceleme ve söyleşiler gibi nitel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır.

Kişisel ifadenin dönüştürücü gücüne inanarak kolektif eylemle uyum içinde hareket eden ve üretim yapan yaratıcı bireylerden oluşan Justseeds Sanatçılar Kooperatifi ve sanatçıları hakkında özellikle Türkçe kaynak sıkıntısı bulunması, baskiresim üreten protest sanatçıların tanınması, kendisinden sonra gelecek çalışmalara kaynak olması, araştırmanın genç sanatçılar için yeni bakış açıları oluşturması ve bir disiplin olarak baskiresim literatürünün genişlemesi açısından önem arz etmiştir. “Justseeds Sanatçılar Kooperatifi: Baskiresim ve Toplumsal Duyarlılık” isimli araştırmada; kooperatif içinde yer alan sanatçıların eserlerindeki teknik kullanımları, konu seçimleri ve kurgusal yaklaşımları incelenerek sosyal, çevresel ve politik bir dille üretilen baskiresimlerin disiplin içindeki yerinin araştırılması hedeflenmiştir.

Sosyal ve çevresel sorunları ele alan baskiresimler üreten Justseeds Sanatçılar Kooperatifi, üyesi olan sanatçılar ve disipline olan etkisi incelendiğinde; sanatçıların ironi ve mizahi bir yaklaşımla empati, umut, zarafet ve dönüşüme dayalı direniş çerçevesinde kültür, iklim krizi, çevresel adalet konularını görselleştirme çabaları ve duyarlılıkları gözlemlenmiştir. Kooperatif içinde ve dışında ortaklaşa çalışarak politik, çevresel ve sosyal konumu yansıtan baskiresimler üretmeye kendini adanmış sanatçıların birbirine destek olarak iş birliği içinde faaliyetlerini sürdürdüğü sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hiciv, İpek Baskı, Politika, Protesto, Josh Macphee.

ABSTRACT

The subject of the research titled “Justseeds Artists Cooperative: Printmaking and Social Awareness”; It is an examination of the protest attitude by dealing with the Justseeds Artists Cooperative operating in the United States, Canada and Mexico within the framework of the different approaches, technical practices and subject choices brought by the member artists to printmaking.

The purpose of this statement; The aim of this study is to investigate the place of works produced with printing techniques in the discipline of printmaking as an art form in terms of selected topics and

applications by revealing the cooperation, common perspectives and working methods of printmaking artists with similar ideas in the context of social and political expressions.

Within the scope of the research, the articles written about the Justseeds Artists Cooperative, the exhibition catalogues, the website, the members of the cooperative and the art activities they carried out were followed, and the artist shares were used. In the theoretical part of the research, qualitative research methods such as literature review, work analysis and interviews were used.

The lack of resources, especially in Turkish, about the Justseeds Artists Cooperative, which consists of creative individuals who act and produce in harmony with collective action, believing in the transformative power of personal expression, recognition of protest artists who produce printmaking, being a source for future works, and creating new perspectives for young artists and the expansion of printmaking literature as a discipline. In the research titled “Justseeds Artists Cooperative: Printmaking and Social Awareness”; By examining the technical uses, subject choices and fictional approaches of the artists in the cooperative, it is aimed to investigate the place of printmaking produced in a social, environmental and political language in the discipline.

When the Justseeds Artists Cooperative which produces printmakings that deal with social and environmental problems, the artists who are its members and its effect on the discipline; With an ironic and humorous approach, the artists' efforts and sensitivities to visualize the issues of culture, climate crisis, and environmental justice within the framework of resistance based on empathy, hope, grace and transformation were observed. It has been concluded that the artists who are committed to producing printmaking that reflect the political, environmental and social position, by working together inside and outside the cooperative, continue their activities in cooperation by supporting each other.

Keywords: Satire, Silk Print, Politics, Protest, Josh Macphee.

TÜRKİYE'DE ENERJİ DÖNÜŞÜMÜ: KILOMETRE TAŞLARI, ZORLUKLAR

TURKEY'S ENERGY TRANSITION: MILESTONES AND CHALLENGES

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ÖZET

Bir G20 ülkesi olarak Türkiye uzun yıllardır dünyanın en büyük 20 ekonomisinden biridir. Enerji kullanımı da, elektrik kullanımı da ekonomik büyümeye paralel olarak değişmektedir. Enerji arzı ve elektrik tüketimi büyük kriz dönemleri hariç, sürekli artış göstermiştir. Yıllar içinde kişi başı göstergelerinde artış hızı yavaşlasa da kişi başı enerji kullanımı ve elektrik tüketimi büyümektedir. 2021 yılında toplam birincil enerji arzı 158,2 milyon tep (ton eşdeğer petrol) olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Elektrik enerjisi tüketimi 2021 yılında 332,9 milyar kWh (yaklaşık 28,6 milyon tep), elektrik üretimi ise 334,7 milyar kWh olarak gerçekleşmiştir.

Türkiye ekonomisi için yapısal bir kırılma yaratan 1980'lerin liberalizasyon politikaları, özel yatırımın teşviki ve özelleştirmeler ile başlayan yeniden yapılandırma süreci ile enerji sektörü için de önemli bir dönüm noktasıdır. Ekonominin dünya mal ve finansal piyasaları ile eklemlenmesi için dışa açılması ve piyasalaşması hedefleri üretimi ve enerji talebini güçlü tutmuştur. Özellikle 1990'lı yılların başından itibaren enerji tüketimi hızlanmıştır. 2001 Elektrik Yasası'nın yürürlüğe girmesinin ardından Türkiye, kamu iktisadi teşebbüslerini üretim, iletim, dağıtım ve perakende satış gibi farklı iş faaliyetlerine ayırmıştır. Öte yandan enerji piyasalarının serbestleşmesi politikaları ile elektrik üretimine yönelik özel sektör yatırımları 2003 yılından bu yana önemli ölçüde artmıştır. Özel sektör yatırımlarını teşvik etmek için alım ve fiyat garantileri gibi uygulamalar devreye sokulmuştur.

Enerji ihtiyacının çok büyük çoğunluğunu fosil yakıtlardan elde eden Türkiye'nin CO2 emisyonları da artmaya devam etmektedir. Türkiye net bir fosil enerji ithalatçısıdır, başka bir deyişle enerjide dışa bağımlıdır. Elektrik üretiminde yenilenebilir kaynakların kullanımı çarpıcı bir şekilde yükselmesine rağmen enerji bileşimi sınırlıdır. Yenilenebilir enerjinin payının çok sınırlı kalması ve Türkiye ekonomisinin doğal gaz ve petrole fazla bağımlı olması nedeniyle YE potansiyeli yeterince değerlendirilememektedir. Fosil yakıt sübvansiyonları, doğal gaz ve petrol ithalatına bağımlılık ve enerji sistemindeki diğer sorunlar, acil yapısal değişikliklerin yapılması gerektiğini göstermektedir.

Bu çalışma beş temel bölümden oluşacaktır; (1) Türkiye'de enerji bileşiminin sorunları; (2) Enerjide dışa bağımlılık; (3) Fosil yakıt teşvikleri: Kamu bütçesine yük; (4) Türkiye'nin sera gazı emisyonlarını azaltma taahhüdü ve (5) Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatı ve Sınırdaki karbon düzenlemeleri başlıkları altında özetlenen Türkiye'nin enerji alanında karşılaştığı sorunlar ele alınacaktır. Böylece Türkiye'nin yenilenebilir enerji yatırımlarının önemi ve mutlak gerekliliği ortaya koyulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerjide dışa bağımlılık, seragazı emisyonları, yenilenebilir enerji.

ABSTRACT

As a G20 country, Turkey has been one of the 20 largest economies in the world for many years. The energy and electricity use tends to increase in parallel to the economic growth. Energy supply and electricity consumption have increased continuously, except during major crisis periods. Although the rate of increase in per capita indicators has slowed over the years, energy use and electricity consumption per capita are growing. Total primary energy supply in 2021 was 158.2 million toe. Electric energy

consumption was 332.9 billion kWh (about 28.6 million toe) in 2021, and electricity production was 334.7 billion kWh.

The liberalization policies of the 1980s, which created a structural break for the Turkish economy, are also an important turning point for the energy sector, with the encouragement of private investment and the restructuring process that started with privatizations. Turkey's goals of integration into the world economy and transition to an open market economy kept their high energy demand. Especially since the beginning of the 1990s, energy consumption has accelerated. Following the enactment of the 2001 Electricity Law liberalized energy markets, private sector investments in electricity generation have increased significantly since 2003. To encourage private sector engagement in investment, the subsidy policy such as purchase and price guarantees policy has been implemented.

The CO₂ emissions of Turkey, which obtains the vast majority of its energy needs from fossil fuels, continue to increase. Turkey is a net importer of fossil energy, in other words, it is dependent on foreign energy. Although the use of renewable resources in electricity generation has risen significantly, the diversification of its energy mix is insufficient. The renewable energy potential cannot be adequately evaluated. Fossil fuel subsidies, dependency on natural gas and oil imports and other problems in the energy system indicate the need for urgent structural changes.

This study will consist of five main parts; (1) Problems of energy mix in Turkey; (2) Foreign dependency on energy; (3) Fossil fuel subsidies: a harmful government expenditure; (4) Turkey's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and (5) European Green Deal and Carbon Border Adjustment. Thus, Turkey's energy challenges and the critical importance of renewable energy transition will be discussed.

Keywords: Foreign dependency on energy, greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy.

**TÜKETİCİ KREDİLERİ HACMİ İLE CARİ İŞLEMLER AÇIĞI VE ENFLASYON İLİŞKİSİ
ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ**

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VOLUME OF CONSUMER LOANS
AND THE CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT AND INFLATION RATE

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ÖZET

Tüketici kredileri tüketici talebinin artışına katkı sağlayarak ekonomik büyümeyi pozitif yönde etkilemektedir. Diğer taraftan tüketimdeki artışın mal ve hizmet fiyatlarında artışa neden olabilmektedir. Tüketicinin ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için ithal mal ve hizmetleri tercih etmesi ise cari işlemler açığını arttıran bir faktördür. Enflasyondaki yükseliş piyasalardaki istikrara negatif yönde etki etmektedir. Talebin ithal mal ve hizmetlere yönelmesinin cari işlemler açığının büyümesini teşvik etmesi beklenmektedir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye’de tüketici kredilerinin son yıllardaki gelişimi incelenmiştir. İncelenen dönemde tüketici kredileri ile cari işlemler açığı ve enflasyon oranı arasındaki nedensellik ilişkisinin varlığının araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Belirlenen amaç kapsamında 2010 yılı Mart dönemi ile 2022 yılı Haziran döneminde frekans sıklığı üç ay olan veri seti Toda ve Yamamoto tarafından 1995 yılında geliştirilen Toda Yamamoto nedensellik testi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Zivot-Andrews Birim kök testi sonuçlarına göre analize dahil edilen değişkenlerin bir kısmı seviyede durağanlaşırken bir kısmı seviyede durağanlaşmamıştır. Değişkenlerin özelliklerinin dikkate alınmış ve nedensellik analizi için Toda Yamamoto Testi tercih edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre incelenen dönemde tüketici kredileri ile enflasyon ve cari işlemler açığının milli gelire oranı arasında karşılıklı nedensellik ilişkisi bulunduğu tahmin edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte Toda Yamamoto nedensellik testi tahmin sonuçlarına göre cari işlemler açığından enflasyona doğru da tek yönlü bir nedensellik ilişkisi tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda tüketici kredileri hacmindeki değişimin cari işlemler açığını ve enflasyonu hem etkilediği hem de bu değişkenlerden etkilendiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu durum değişkenler arasındaki ilişkinin döngüsel olduğunu göstermektedir. Tahmin edilen döngüsellik üzerinde değerlendirmeler yapılmalıdır. Politika yapıcıların uygulayacakları politikalarda tüketici kredi hacmindeki değişimle oluşturulacak talebin cari işlemler açığı ve enflasyonla ilişkisini dikkate almaları önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tüketici Kredileri, Cari İşlemler Açığı, Enflasyon, Türkiye Bankacılık Sektörü, ARDL Testi.

ABSTRACT

Consumer loans positively affect economic growth by contributing to the increase in consumer demand. On the other hand, the increase in consumption may lead to an increase in the prices of goods and services. Consumers' preference for imported goods and services to meet their needs is a factor that increases the current account deficit. The rise in inflation has a negative impact on market stability. The shift in demand toward imported goods and services is expected to encourage the growth of the current account deficit. This study analyzes the development of consumer loans in Turkey in

recent years. It is aimed at investigating the existence of a causality relationship between consumer loans, the current account deficit, and the inflation rate in the analyzed period. Within the scope of the determined objective, the data set with a frequency of three months between March 2010 and June 2022 is analyzed using the Toda Yamamoto causality test developed by Toda and Yamamoto in 1995. According to the results of the Zivot-Andrews unit root test, some of the variables included in the analysis are stationary at the level, while others are not stationary at the level. The characteristics of the variables were taken into account, and the Toda Yamamoto Test was preferred for causality analysis. According to the results of the analysis, it is estimated that there is a reciprocal causality relationship between consumer loans and inflation and the ratio of the current account deficit to GDP in the analyzed period. Moreover, according to the Toda Yamamoto causality test estimation results, a unidirectional causality relationship was also detected from the current account deficit to inflation. In line with the findings, it is concluded that the change in the volume of consumer loans both affects and is affected by the current account deficit and inflation. This shows that the relationship between variables is procyclical. Evaluations should be made based on the estimated procyclicality. It is important for policymakers to take into account the relationship between the demand to be created by the change in consumer credit volume and the current account deficit and inflation in their policies.

Keywords: Consumer loans, Current account deficit, Inflation, Turkish banking sector, ARDL test.

A SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF THE LAST DECADE OF TURKISH COMPANIES' PRICE-TO-BOOK RATIOS AND THEIR RELATION TO THE DISCLOSED INTANGIBLES

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ABSTRACT

The difference between the market value and the book value of equity has been getting larger, gradually. To proxy the difference between the market value and the book value of equity, a standard ratio, the Price-to-Book Ratio, is used in this paper. The average Price-to-Book Ratio for BIST 100 index in 2012 was 2,2; in the last two years, it jumped to 3,9 and recently, the ratio is 8,6. There might be different reasons as to why this gap is getting bigger and bigger constantly. Still, there is a growing literature on the valuation of intangibles and how they are attributable to the gap between the market and the book value of companies. This gap, naturally, is expected to be more prominent in technology-intensive industries as intangibles are highly associated with the companies' ability to develop competitive products or services, therefore determining their future growth capacities. This paper analyses companies' Price-to-Book Ratios that are operating in six different technology-intensive industries' in Turkey, namely, Defence; Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery, Electrical Equipment, and Transportation Vehicles; Chemicals, Petroleum Rubber and Plastic Products; Banks; Technology; and Telecommunications, over the last decade. Sectors have been chosen according to the R&D expenditures of the companies. After the ratio analysis, the association between companies' Price-to-Book Ratio and their intangible assets are examined. The association is investigated with Pearson's Correlation Coefficient Analysis. The findings are expected to shed light on the discussion about the gap between financial accounting and financial valuation.

Keywords: Intangible Assets, Price-to-Book Ratio, Ratio Analysis, Technology-intensive sectors

CHRISTOPHER WOOL'UN YAPITLARINDA ÇİZGİ

LINE IN THE WORKS OF CHRISTOPHER WOOL

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ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı, plastik sanatların temeli olan çizginin çağdaş sanatta nasıl ele alındığını incelemektir. Sanatın değişimine paralel olarak plastik sanatlarda yer alan temel öğelerin yapıtta birincil rol alması, modern yaklaşımın ötesinde bir kavrayışı barındırır. Son yüzyılın içinde yer alan sanatçıların yapıtlarında plastik öğelerin yalınlaştırıldığı veya seçildiği görülmektedir. Bu seçimin temelinde ise modern sanatla gelen plastik dilin çözümlenmesi ile kendine has yeni oluşum arayışları yatmaktadır. Sanat yapıtlarının değerlendirilmesinde sanatçının içinde bulunduğu dönemin sosyo-kültürel yapısı ve sanat eğilimleri belirleyici olmaktadır. Sanatçıların yapıtlarıyla bir içsellik kurulabilmesi için zeitgeist yaklaşımı içinde olmak, sanatın içinde bulunduğu değişimi anlama yoluna da rehberlik eder. Dolayısıyla, sanat yapıtlarında yer alan kavram ve nesnel çerçeveyi değerlendirmek için sürecin bir parçası olma düşüncesini hayata geçirmek gerekmektedir. Sanat, eylem ve düşünceyi senkronize eden bir dinamizmin ortaya çıkardığı enerjinin ürünüdür. Ortaya çıkan sanat yapıtı da sanatsal sürecin görüntülenmiş halidir. Çizgi ögesi, plastik sanatların temel taşı olup ifadenin en yalın olanıdır. Resim sanatının ilk örnekleri çizgilerden oluşmakta, tüm plastik sanatların başlangıç noktası olmaya devam etmektedir. Çizgi, sonsuz seçenekler oluşturan potansiyeline karşılık doğrudan verilebilecek en yalın ifadeyi barındıran plastik bir unsurdur. Sanat tarihinde çizginin gelişimini ve değişimini izlemek mümkündür. Bu çalışmada, çağdaş sanat içinde çizginin yeri, Christopher Wool'un yapıtları üzerinden değerlendirilmektedir. Çağdaş sanatçılar arasında yer alan Christopher Wool'un yapıtlarının temelini 'çizgi' ögesi oluşturmaktadır. Çizgi, Wool'un yapıtlarında bütüncül bir biçim dilini işaret eder. Bu çalışmada; çizgi ögesinin kendi içindeki devinimine bağlı yapıtlarda görülen biçimselliği, sanatçı yaratıcılığı ve çağdaş sanat bağlamı açısından incelenmektedir. Çağdaş sanat düşüncesinde ve yeni biçim arayışlarında plastik dilin karmaşık bir yapı barındırdığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Christopher Wool, çağdaş sanat, çizgi, sanatçı, yaratıcılık.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to examine how the line, which is the basis of plastic arts, is handled in contemporary art. Parallel to the change in art, the primary role of the basic elements in the plastic arts in the work includes an understanding beyond the modern approach. It is seen that plastic elements are simplified or chosen in the works of artists in the last century. On the basis of this choice lies the analysis of the plastic language that comes with modern art and the search for a unique new formation. In the evaluation of works of art, the socio-cultural structure and art tendencies of the period in which the artist lived are decisive. Being in a zeitgeist approach in order to establish an interiority with the works of artists also guides the way of understanding the change in which art is going. Therefore, in order to evaluate the concept and objective framework in works of art, it is necessary to realize the idea of being a part of the process. Art is the product of energy generated by a dynamism that synchronizes action and thought. The resulting artwork is also the displayed state of the artistic process. The line element is the cornerstone of plastic arts and is the simplest of expression. The first examples of painting art consist of lines, and it continues to be the starting point of all plastic arts. Line is a plastic element that contains the simplest expression that can be given directly in return for its potential that creates endless options. It is possible to follow the development and change of the line in the history of art. In

this research, the place of line in contemporary art is evaluated through the works of Christopher Wool. The 'line' element forms the basis of the works of Christopher Wool, who is among the contemporary artists. The line indicates a holistic language of form in Wool's works. In this study; The formality of the line element in the works related to its own movement is examined in terms of artist creativity and contemporary art context. It is seen that plastic language has a complex structure in contemporary art thought and search for new forms.

Keywords: Christopher Wool, contemporary art, line, artist, creativity.

TASAVVUF TARİHİNDE BİR ELEŞTİRİ ÖRNEĞİ OLARAK “FAKR” BAHSİ
SUBJECT OF POVERTY (FAQR) AS AN EXAMPLE OF CRITICISM IN HISTORY OF ŞÜFİSM

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ÖZET

Tasavvuf ilmi başından itibaren kendi iç eleştiri sistemine sahip olmuştur. Sûfiler arası meşrep farkından doğan muhtelif görüşler normal karşılanmakla birlikte bilhassa usul, muâmelât ve ahlak konularında ifrat ve tefrite varan uygulamalar tenkit edilerek tashihe gidilmiştir. Fakr bahsi bu tenkitlerin yöneldiği hususlardan birisidir. Sözlükte “ihtiyaç” anlamına gelen fakr, sûfilerin bezenmeye çalıştıkları ahlak ideallerinin başında gelir. Kısaca, tevhid inancının bir yansıması olarak sebepleri görmeyip yalnızca Allah’a itimad etmek demektir. Zaman içerisinde çeşitli fakr yorumları ortaya çıkmış; el emeğiyle çalışıp kazanmanın tevekkül ve fakr haline muhalif olduğu dile getirilmiştir. İslam toplumunda dilencilığe kapı aralayan bu yaklaşım pek çok kesim gibi sûfiler tarafından da eleştirilmiştir. Bu aşamada fakr ile yakından ilişkili bir tasavvuf ıstılahı olan “gınâ”nın yanlış anlaşılması, fakirlik ve zenginliğin üstünlüğü tartışmasını doğurmuştur. Sünni tasavvufu tesis etmeye çalışan müelliflerden Ebû Abdurrahman es-Sülemî (ö. 73/692[?]), Ebû Nasr es-Serrâc (ö. 378/988), Kuşeyrî (ö. 465/1072) ve Hücvirî (ö. 465/1072[?]) gibi isimler, fakr kavramını izah ederek gınâ, tevekkül ve kesb bahislerine de açıklık getirmeye çalışmışlardır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle zikredilen kavramlarla alakalı farklı yorumlar örneklendirilecek; daha sonra sorunun nasıl ve ne kadar çözüme kavuşturulduğu ortaya konacaktır. Son bölümde tasavvuf ilminin iç meselesi olarak fakr eleştirileri ve bunun neticeleri hakkında genel bir değerlendirme yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fakr, Tasavvuf, Ebû Abdurrahman es-Sülemî, Ebû Nasr es-Serrâc, Kuşeyrî, Hücvirî, Gınâ.

ABSTRACT

Şūfism has its own internal criticism system from the beginning. Various opinions that emerged by disposition difference between Şūfis are accepted normal as well as the applications up to overdoing and understatement about the method, treatment and morals are criticized and amended. The subject of poverty (faqr) is one of the issues that critiques head for. Faqr that means “need” in the dictionary is the leading morals ideal which Şūfis endeavor to be adorned. Briefly, it means that trusting to only God without accepting the reasons as the reflection of oneness belief. Several comments on the concept of faqr have emerged in time; it is mentioned that working hard and earning by hand labor is opposite to the condition of tawakkul (reliance on God) and faqr. This approach that opens the door for mendicity in Islamic society has been criticized by Şūfis just as many sections of the society. Being misunderstood the wealth that is closely associated with faqr brought about the discussion of the superiority of poverty and wealth. The names such as Abū ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Sulamī, Abū Naṣr as-Sarrāj, Qushayrī and Hujwirī who tried to establish sunni Şūfism endeavored to clarify the issues of wealth, tawakkul and kasb (earning by working) by explaining the concept of faqr. In this paper, different comments on the concepts mentioned above are exemplified; besides, it is revealed that how and to what extent the problem has resolved. The last chapter makes a general assessment of faqr critiques as the internal matter of Şūfism and also about its conclusions.

Keywords: Faqr, Şūfism, Abū ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Sulamī, Abū Naṣr as-Sarrāj, Qushayrī, Hujwirī, Wealth.

ANADOLU'DA HAMAM-YIKANMA KÜLTÜRÜ VE MEKANI

BATH-BATHING CULTURE AND SPACE IN ANATOLIA

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ÖZET

Antik Çağ'dan başlayarak temel ihtiyaçlardan biri olan bedensel ve ruhsal temizlenme eylemini gerçekleştirmek amacıyla zaman çizgisinde var olmaya çalışan hamam mekânı, Anadolu yıkanma kültürünün de yegâne bir parçası olmuştur. Tunç ve Demir Çağı'nda gelişmiş şekilde su ve drenaj sistemleri bulunan yıkanma odalarından zamanla kentsel yaşamın yapıtaşını oluşturan hamam-gymnasium kompleksleri, kubbeli ve yüksek tonozlu iç mekanlar, simetrik / asimetrik plan tipleri, eğimli ve dairesel mimari elemanların kullanılması yolunda çeşitli tasarımsal adımlar atılmıştır. Sadece tasarımsal ve teknik anlamda gelişmeyi hedefleyen bir bakış açısı olmamakla birlikte toplumun geneline hâkim olan gündelik kültürel bir alışkanlığın devamlılığının sağlanması da önemsenmiştir. Fiziksel ve psikolojik bir rahatlamayla birlikte memnuniyet verici bir deneyim olarak karşımıza çıkan hamam ve yıkanma geleneği, berrak su ve buharlı mekanla bütünleşerek yüzyıllardır vazgeçilemeyen bir olgu haline gelmiştir. Yunan *gymnasiumu* ve Roma hamamını planlama ve tasarım anlamında bir araya getirerek kullanan Anadolu'da, hamam kültürünün nasıl yaşatıldığı bu anlamda bir merak konusu olmuştur. Bu çalışmada; Anadolu toprakları üzerinde yer tutan dini, sosyal, kültürel ve özellikle mimarlık bağlamlarında farklı medeniyetlerden esinlenen ve devam ettirilen hamam mekânı olgusunun değişim ve dönüşüm aşamalarını irdelemek amaçlanmıştır. Tarihsel zaman akışı içerisinde yer tutan örnekler üzerinden hamam kültürü-mekânının değişen öncelikleri ve devamlılığının sağlanması konusunda gayret gösterilen özelliklerine değinilmiştir. Anadolu'daki hamam yapılarının özellikle mimarlık tarihi boyunca kendine nasıl bir yer bulduğu, sosyal yaşamdaki yeri, günümüze kadar hangi aşamalardan geçtiği ve günümüzdeki karşılıkları konularına odaklanılmıştır. Oldukça uzun bir geçmişe sahip olan ve tüm uygarlıklar boyunca bir gereklilik haline gelen hamam kültürünün Anadolu'daki örnekler üzerinden durumunun sorgulanması önemli görülmüştür. Çalışmanın sonucunda; tarihi bir terim haline gelmiş olan Türk hamamı ve yıkanma kültürünün geleceği hakkında öngörülerde bulunulmuş, geleneğin sürekliliğinin sağlanması bakımından değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anadolu'da Hamam Kültürü, Yıkanma Kültürü, Hamam Mekânı, Toplumsal Yaşam, Mekânsal Analiz, Hamam Geleneği

ABSTRACT

Starting from the Ancient Age, the bath space, which tried to exist in the timeline in order to perform the physical and spiritual cleansing action, which is one of the basic needs, has also become a unique part of the Anatolian bathing culture. Various design steps were taken towards to use bath-gymnasium complexes, domed and high vaulted interiors, symmetrical / asymmetrical plan types, inclined and circular architectural elements, which formed the building blocks of urban life over time, from the bathing rooms with developed water and drainage systems in the Bronze and Iron Ages. Although it is not only a point of view aiming at development in design and technical terms, it is also important to ensure the continuity of a daily cultural habit that dominates the society in general. The tradition of bathing and bathing tradition, which is a satisfying experience along with physical and psychological relaxation, has become an indispensable phenomenon for centuries by integrating with

the clear water and steamy space. In Anatolia, which uses the Greek gymnasium and the Roman bath together in terms of planning and design, it has been a matter of curiosity in this sense how the bath culture is kept alive. In this study; it is aimed to examine the stages of change and transformation of the phenomenon of the bath space, which is inspired and maintained by different civilizations in religious, social, cultural and especially architectural contexts on Anatolian lands. Through the examples that take place in the historical flow of time, the changing priorities of the bath culture-space and the features of efforts to ensure its continuity are mentioned. It is focused on how the bath structures in Anatolia have found a place for themselves especially throughout the history of architecture, their place in social life, which stages they have passed through until today and their counterparts today. It has been considered important to question the status of the bath culture, which has a very long history and has become a necessity throughout all civilizations, through the examples in Anatolia. As a result of the study; predictions have been made about the future of the Turkish bath and bathing culture, which has become a historical term, and evaluations have been made in terms of ensuring the continuity of the tradition.

Keywords: Bath Culture in Anatolia, Bathing Culture, Bath Space, Social Life, Spatial Analysis, Bath Tradition

DAVRANIŞ BAĞIMLILIKLARI VE OKUL ORTAMINDA MÜCADELE
BEHAVIOR ADDICTIONS AND FIGHTING IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

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ÖZET

Bağımlılık kişinin hayatını kendi iradesi ile sürdürme ve yönlendirme özgürlüğünü kaybetmesi ve başka davranış ya da maddelere bağımlı hale gelmesi şeklinde tanımlanabilir. Bağımlılık, hem beyni hem de davranışı etkileyen bir hastalık olarak kabul edilmektedir. Biyolojik, genetik, sosyo-kültürel, çevresel, kişisel ve ekonomik pek çok faktör bağımlılık üzerinde etkili olabilmektedir.

Bağımlılık, madde bağımlılığı ve davranışla ilgili bağımlılıklar şeklinde iki grupta incelenmektedir. Madde bağımlılığının alkol bağımlılığı, uyuşturucu madde bağımlılığı, tütün bağımlılığı, uyarıcı madde bağımlılığı gibi türleri vardır. Davranışla ilgili bağımlılıklar başlığı altında en başta günümüzde internet, sosyal medya ve sanal oyun bağımlılıkları gelmektedir. Bunun dışında kumar bağımlılığı, cinsel bağımlılık, yeme bağımlılığı, alışveriş ve toplama bağımlılığı, egzersiz bağımlılığı ve çeşitli dürtüsel (saç yolma, tırnak yeme, vb.) bağımlılıklar üzerinde durulmaktadır.

Okul ortamında teknoloji, internet, cep telefonu, sosyal medya ve sanal oyun bağımlılıkları ile mücadele, bu bağımlılıkların takibi ve azaltılmasına yönelik çabalar önem taşımaktadır. Günümüzde hem ortaöğretimde hem yüksek öğrenimde cep telefonu aşırı kullanımı/kötüye kullanımı ve bununla ilgili bağımlılıklar artmış durumdadır. Bu durum yetişkinlikte başka diğer davranış bağımlılıklarının tetiklenmesine de yol açabilmektedir. Bu nedenle madde bağımlılığı ile olduğu gibi davranış bağımlılığı ile mücadele de önemlidir.

Davranış bağımlılığı ile ilgili olarak çeşitli kriterler geliştirilmektedir. Davranışın tespitinde ve bağımlılık tespitinde, davranışın kendisinin sürekli yapılmak istenmesi, her defasında doz ve sürenin artırılması şeklinde tolerans sıklığı, davranış yapılmadığı zaman huzursuzluk, sinirlilik, baş ağrısı vb. yoksunluk belirtilerinin ortaya çıkması, okul, sosyal ilişkiler ve iş ilişkilerinin bozulması, davranışla ilgili çok fazla zaman harcanması vb. gibi çeşitli kriterler geliştirilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada davranış bağımlılığı türleri ana hatlarıyla incelenecek ve okul ortamında davranış bağımlılıkları ile mücadele açısından geliştirilebilecek yöntemler üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: davranış bağımlılığı, bağımlılıkla mücadele, okul ortamında bağımlılık

ABSTRACT

Addiction can be defined as the loss of the freedom to lead and direct one's life with one's own will, and to become dependent on other behaviors or substances. Addiction is considered a disease that affects both the brain and behavior. Many biological, genetic, socio-cultural, environmental, personal and economic factors can be effective on addiction.

Addiction is examined in two groups as substance addiction and behavioral addictions. There are types of substance addiction such as alcohol addiction, drug addiction, tobacco addiction, and stimulant addiction. Internet, social media and virtual game addictions come first under the title of behavioral addictions. Apart from this, gambling addiction, sexual addiction, eating addiction, shopping and collecting addiction, exercise addiction and various impulsive (hair pulling, nail biting, etc.) addictions are emphasized.

Efforts to combat technology, internet, mobile phone, social media and virtual game addictions in the school environment and to monitor and reduce these addictions are important. Today, cell phone overuse/abuse and related addictions have increased in both secondary and higher education. This may lead to triggering other behavioral addictions in adulthood. For this reason, it is important to fight behavioral addiction as well as substance addiction.

Various criteria have been developed regarding behavioral addiction. In the detection of the behavior and in the detection of addiction, the frequency of tolerance in the form of constantly wanting to do the behavior itself, increasing the dose and duration each time, restlessness, nervousness, headache, etc. when the behavior is not performed. emergence of withdrawal symptoms, deterioration of school, social and work relations, spending too much time on behavior, etc. Various criteria have been developed.

In this study, the types of behavioral addictions will be examined in outline and the methods that can be developed in terms of combating behavioral addictions in the school environment will be emphasized.

Keywords: behavioral addiction, struggle with addiction, addiction in school environment

ENGELLİ BAKIM MODELLERİ VE ÇEŞİTLİ ÜLKELERDE ENGELLİ BAKIMI

DISABLED CARE MODELS AND DISABLED CARE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

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ÖZET

Engellilik, doğuştan ya da sonradan herhangi bir hastalık ya da kaza nedeniyle bedensel, ruhsal, duygusal ve sosyal kabiliyetlerin çeşitli derecelerde kaybı sonucu normal hayatın gereklerine uyamama durumunda olup, koruma, bakım, rehabilitasyon, danışmanlık ve destek hizmetlerine ihtiyaç duyan kişilerin durumu şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır.

Engelli bakımı, kendi hayatını tek başına sürdürüme, bireysel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayamayan kişilerin hayatlarını sürdürmelerine destek hizmetlerini, günlük faaliyet rutinlerinin yerine getirilmesine yardım ve destek faaliyetlerini ve ihtiyaçların karşılanması faaliyetlerini ve sağlık problemlerinin çözümünü içeren geniş kapsamlı bir sosyal hizmet ve sağlık tekniğidir.

Engelli bakım modelleri ülkelerin sosyo-ekonomik yapısı ve sosyal politika anlayışlarına göre farklılaşmaktadır. Sosyal politika ve sosyal refah yaklaşımlarına göre ülkeler liberal model, sosyal demokrat model, Anglo-Sakson model/Beceridge modeli, muhafazakar model/Bismarck modeli vb. şekilde sınıflandırılmaktadır. Engelli bakımı anlayışları ve ülkelerin kullandığı engelli bakım teknikleri de tercih ettikleri sosyal refah anlayışına göre biçimlenmektedir.

Engelli bakım modelleri, ülkelerin sosyal refah anlayışlarından bağımsız olarak kurum bakımı ve evde bakım modeli, olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Kurum bakımı, gündüzlü bakım ve yatılı bakım olarak ikiye ayrılırken, evde bakım da aile ve akrabalar tarafından verilen informal bakım ve profesyonel bakım elemanları tarafından verilen formal bakım şeklinde ikiye ayrılır.

Bu çalışmada ülkelerin tercih ettiği sosyal refah yaklaşımları çerçevesinde hangi bakım modeline ağırlık verdikleri ve engelli bakım finansmanını nasıl sağladıkları incelenecektir. Bu çerçevede Almanya, İngiltere, İsveç, Kanada ve Türkiye’de engelli bakım modelleri inceleme konusu yapılacaktır. Diğer ülke uygulamalarından hareketle Türkiye için önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: engelli bakımı, engelli bakım modelleri, evde bakım, kurum bakımı, sosyal refah

ABSTRACT

Disability is defined as the situation of people who cannot comply with the requirements of normal life as a result of loss of physical, mental, emotional and social abilities in various degrees due to congenital or subsequent illness or accident, and who need protection, care, rehabilitation, counseling and support services.

Disabled care is a comprehensive social service and health technique that includes support services for people who cannot lead their own lives and meet their individual needs, help and support activities to fulfill their daily activity routines, activities to meet their needs, and solution of health problems.

Disabled care models differ according to the socio-economic structure and social policy understanding of countries. According to social policy and social welfare approaches, countries can be divided into liberal model, social democratic model, Anglo-Saxon model/Beceridge model, conservative model/Bismarck model etc. are classified accordingly. Disabled care understanding and disability care techniques used by countries are also shaped according to the social welfare understanding they prefer.

Disabled care models are divided into institutional care and home care models, regardless of the social welfare understanding of countries. While institutional care is divided into day care and residential care, home care is divided into informal care given by family and relatives and formal care given by professional care staff.

In this study, it will be examined which care model that countries prefer within the framework of social welfare approaches and how they provide disability care financing. In this context, disabled care models in Germany, England, Sweden, Canada and Turkey will be examined. Based on the practices of other countries, suggestions will be made for Turkey.

Keywords: disabled care, disabled care models, home care, institutional care, social welfare

SERBEST ZAMAN İLGİLENİMİNİN REKREASYONEL FAYDA ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF LEISURE INVOLVEMENT ON LEISURE BENEFIT

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ÖZET

İnsan yaşamında önemli bir yere sahip olan serbest zaman kavramı, tatmin edici nitelikleri nedeniyle toplumsal yaşam içerisinde önemli bir potansiyele sahiptir. Bireylerin serbest zaman ilgilenimleri fiziksel, ekonomik, çevresel ve psikolojik faydaların oluşmasına katkıda bulunmaktadır. İlgilenim düzeyi yüksek katılımcıların yüksek motivasyon haline sahip olmaları aktivitelerden daha fazla haz almalarına ve aktivitelerle katılım sıklıklarının artış göstermesine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca ilgilenim düzeyi yüksek olan bireyler serbest zaman aktivitelerine uzun vadeli olarak katılım sağlayarak yüksek oranda fayda ve deneyim elde etmektedirler. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı, serbest zaman ilgileniminin rekreasyonel fayda algısı üzerine etkisinin araştırılmasıdır. Bu çalışmada nicel araştırma yaklaşımlarından ilişkisel tarama modelinden faydalanılmıştır. Araştırmaya tenis oynayan bireyler arasından kolayda örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen, 18-35 yaş aralığında ($\bar{x}=21.88\pm2.41$) (183 erkek, 168 kadın) 351 kişi katılım göstermiştir. Verilerin analizi SPSS ve AMOS programları aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilmiş olup, tanımlayıcı istatistikler, doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ve yapısal eşitlik modeli ile analiz edilmiştir. Ölçüm modeline ilişkin uyum indeks değerleri $*p<.001$, $\chi^2/sd=3.839$, RMSEA=.077, TLI=.914, CFI=.954, GFI=.962 olarak gözlemlenmiştir. Araştırma bulguları incelendiğinde, serbest zaman ilgileniminin rekreasyonel fayda üzerinde pozitif etkiye sahip olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Ek olarak, serbest zaman ilgileniminin fiziksel, sosyal ve psikolojik fayda boyutlarını sırasıyla .43, .45 ve .48 oranında yordadığı görülmektedir. Sonuç olarak, tenis oynayan bireylerin serbest zaman ilgilenim düzeylerinin rekreasyonel fayda algıları üzerinde olumlu etkiye sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Serbest zaman ilgilenimi, rekreasyonel fayda

ABSTRACT

The concept of leisure, which has an important place in human life, has an important potential in social life due to its satisfying qualities. Leisure involvements of individuals contribute to the formation of physical, economic, environmental and psychological benefits. The high motivation of the participants with a high level of involvement contributes to their getting more pleasure from the activities and the increase in the frequency of their participation in the activities. Additionally, individuals with a high level of involvement gain high benefits and experience by participating in leisure activities for a long time. In this context, the aim of the study was to investigate the effect of leisure involvement on the perception of leisure benefit. In this study, relational screening models, one of the quantitative research approaches, were used. A total of 351 people (183 males, 168 females) between the ages of 18-35 ($\bar{x}=21.88\pm2.41$) who were selected by convenience sampling method among individuals playing tennis participated in the study. The analysis of the data was carried out through SPSS and AMOS programs and analyzed with descriptive statistics, confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling. The fit index values of the measurement model were observed as $*p<.001$, $\chi^2/sd=3.839$, RMSEA=.077,

TLI=.914, CFI=.954, GFI=.962. When the research findings were examined, leisure involvement had a positive effect on leisure benefit. In addition, leisure involvement predicted physical, social and psychological benefit dimensions by .43, .45 and .48, respectively. As a result, it has been determined that the level of leisure involvement of individuals playing tennis has a positive effect on their perceptions of leisure benefit.

Keywords: Leisure involvement, leisure benefit

ÇEVİRİMİÇİ AĞIZDAN AĞIZA İLETİŞİM İLE SERBEST ZAMAN İLGİLENİMİ: POZİTİF DUYGULARIN ARACILIK ROLÜ

LEISURE INVOLVEMENT WITH ONLINE WORD OF MOUTH: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF POSITIVE EMOTIONS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde çevrimiçi toplulukların çeşitleri ve sayıları hızla artmaktadır. Bu durum çevrimiçi toplulukları, tüketici etkileşimlerinin önemli bir parçası haline getirmektedir. Bununla birlikte, mevcut literatür çevrimdışı ağızdan ağıza iletişim (word-of-mouth –WOM-) ve bunun satın alma eğilimleri gibi tüketici davranışları üzerindeki etkilerine odaklanmaktadır. Diğer yandan serbest zaman ilgilenimi ve tüketici duygularının tüketici davranışlarının şekillenmesinde etkin bir rol oynadığı ifade edilmektedir. Açıklamalar ışında bu çalışmanın amacı, sağlık ve zindelik kulüpleri özelinde serbest zaman ilgilenimi ile çevrimiçi WOM davranışı arasındaki ilişkide pozitif duyguların aracılık rolünün belirlenmesidir. Çalışma nicel araştırma yaklaşımlarından ilişkisel tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin toplanmasında çevrimiçi ve yüzyüze anket tekniklerinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmaya sağlık ve zindelik kulüplerine üye olan 215 (%45) erkek ($\bar{X}_{yaş}=31.45\pm9.18$) ve 263 (%55) kadın ($\bar{X}_{yaş}=29.31\pm7.61$) olmak üzere toplam 478 kişi katılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, doğrulayıcı faktör analizi (DFA) ve Hayes Process makro uzantısı kullanılmıştır. DFA sonucu her bir ölçüm aracının mükemmellik/kabul edilebilir düzeyde iyi uyum indeks değerlerine sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre, değişkenler arasında orta düzeyde, pozitif ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca serbest zaman ilgileniminin çevrimiçi WOM üzerindeki dolaylı etkisinin anlamlı olduğu belirlenmiş olup, pozitif duyguların serbest zaman ilgilenimi ile çevrimiçi WOM arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık ettiği tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları sağlık ve zindelik kulübü müşterilerinin serbest zaman ilgilenim düzeyleri arttıkça daha fazla çevrimiçi WOM davranışı sergileyeceklerini ve pozitif duyguların bu etkiyi arttıracaklarını ortaya koymaktadır. Diğer bir ifade ile serbest zaman ilgilenim düzeyi yüksek olan müşterilerin sağlık ve zindelik kulüplerinde elde ettikleri pozitif deneyimler sonucu oluşan duygular, onların daha fazla çevrimiçi iletişimde bulunmalarına katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu durum sağlık ve zindelik kulübü müşterilerinin gönüllü tanıtım elçileri olarak rol alacakları anlamına gelebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık ve zindelik kulüpleri, serbest zaman ilgilenimi, WOM, duygular.

ABSTRACT

Today, the types and numbers of online communities are increasing rapidly. In this context, online communities are an important part of consumer interactions. However, the current literature focuses on offline word-of-mouth (WOM) and its effects on consumer behavior such as purchasing tendencies. On the other hand, it is stated that leisure involvement and consumer emotions play an active role in shaping consumer behavior. In the light of explanations, the aim of this study was to determine the mediating role of positive emotions in the relationship between leisure involvement and online

WOM behavior in health and fitness clubs. The study was carried out in the relational screening model, which is one of the quantitative research approaches. Online and face-to-face survey techniques were used to collect data. A total of 478 people, 215 (45%) male ($\bar{X}_{age}=31.45\pm9.18$), 263 (55%) and female ($\bar{X}_{age}=29.31\pm7.61$), who were members of health and fitness clubs, participated in the research. Descriptive statistics, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and Hayes Process macro extension were used in the analysis of the data. As a result of CFA, each measurement tool had excellent/acceptably good fit index values. According to the findings, it was determined that there was a moderate, positive and statistically significant relationship between the variables. Additionally, it was determined that the indirect effect of leisure involvement on online WOM was significant, and positive emotions mediated the relationship between leisure involvement and online WOM. The results of this research reveal that as the level of leisure involvement of health and fitness club customers increases, they will exhibit more online WOM behaviors and positive emotions will increase this effect. In other words, the emotions created as a result of the positive experiences of customers with a high level of leisure involvement in health and fitness clubs will contribute to their more online communication. This may mean that health and fitness club consumers will act as volunteer promotional ambassadors.

Keywords: Health and fitness clubs, leisure involvement, WOM, emotions.

PSIHOLOŠKI UGOVOR AKADEMSKOG OSOBLJA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI
PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT OF ACADEMIC STAFF IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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SAŽETAK

Psihološki ugovor predstavlja percipirani sporazum o uzajamnim obavezama i razmjeni resursa, koji se u akademskom radnom kontekstu najprije prepoznaje na relaciji nastavno osoblje-visokoobrazovna institucija. Budući da je koncept psihološkog ugovora relativno nov i neistražen u bh akademskom kontekstu, u okviru ovog rada se nastojalo odgovoriti na pitanje: Šta čini sadržaj psihološkog ugovora akademskog osoblja? S ciljem sticanja jasnijeg uvida u subjektivne interpretacije psihološkog ugovora provedeno je osam fokus-grupnih diskusija u kojima je učestvovalo 59 članova i članica akademskog osoblja. Na temelju analize ovako prikupljenih podataka pripremljena je preliminarne verzija skale psihološkog ugovora, koja je u nastavku istraživanja povrdnuta faktorskoj analizi što je rezultiralo konstrukcijom finalne Skale psihološkog ugovora. U ovoj fazi istraživanja učestvovalo je 669 članova i članica akademskog osoblja na svih osam javnih univerziteta u Bosni i Hercegovini. Rezultati sugeriraju četverofaktorsku strukturu Skale psihološkog ugovora akademskog osoblja, koja sadrži 21 česticu. Dobiveni nalazi sugeriraju da bi sadržaj psihološkog ugovora akademskog osoblja u Bosni i Hercegovini mogle činiti sljedeće četiri dimenzije (faktora): *rukovodstvo i liderstvo, prepoznavanje i uvažavanje, podrška profesionalnom razvoju i pravednost*.

Ključne riječi: psihološki ugovor, akademsko osoblje, skala psihološkog ugovora

ABSTRACT

The psychological contract represents a perceived agreement on mutual obligations and the exchange of resources, which in the academic work context is first recognized in the relationship between the teaching staff and the higher education institution. Since the concept of the psychological contract is relatively new and unexplored in the BiH academic context, this paper attempts to answer the question: What constitutes the content of the academic staff's psychological contract? With the aim of gaining a clearer insight into subjective interpretations of the psychological contract, eight focus group discussions were conducted in which 59 members of the academic staff participated. Based on the analysis of the data collected in this way, a preliminary version of the psychological contract scale was prepared, which was subjected to factor analysis in the continuation of the research, which resulted in the construction of the final scale of the psychological contract. 669 members of the academic staff at all eight public universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in this phase of the research. The results suggest a four-factor structure of the Academic Staff Psychological Contract Scale, which contains 21 items. The obtained findings suggest that the content of the psychological contract of academic staff in Bosnia and Herzegovina could consist of the following four dimensions (factors): *management and leadership, recognition and appreciation, support for professional development and fairness*.

Keywords: psychological contract, academic staff, Psychological Contract Scale

TÜRKİYE'DE ENDÜSTRİYEL TASARIM LİSANS EĞİTİMİNDE 'HERKES İÇİN TASARIM'

'DESIGN FOR EVERYONE' IN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Evrensel Tasarım, Herkes İçin Tasarım, Kapsayıcı Tasarım gibi terimlerle adlandırılan tasarım anlayışı farklı yaş, cinsiyet, yetenek ve yeterliliklere sahip olan tüm bireylerin eşit olarak faydalanabileceği mekân, çevre, yapı, ürün ve hizmetlerin geliştirilmesini amaçlamaktadır. İçinde yaşadığımız çevrenin, kullandığımız ürün ve hizmetlerin sunduğu kullanıcı deneyiminin tüm bireyler için eşit fırsatlar sunması için Herkes İçin Tasarım anlayışının yaygınlık kazanması gerekmektedir. Bu anlayışın yaygınlaşabilmesi için Mimarlık ve İç Mimarlık disiplinlerinde olduğu kadar Endüstriyel Tasarım/Endüstri Ürünleri Tasarımı disiplinlerinde de verilmekte olan tasarım eğitimi büyük rol oynamaktadır. Endüstriyel Tasarım lisans eğitimlerinde Herkes İçin Tasarım dersinin zorunlu ders statüsünde verilmesi, öğrencilerin tasarımcı rolünü üstlenmeden önce bu konuya olan bilgi ve hassasiyetinin artırılması açısından önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; Türkiye’de Endüstriyel Tasarım lisans eğitiminde Herkes İçin Tasarım, Evrensel Tasarım, Kapsayıcı Tasarım ile ilişkili derslerin mevcudiyetinin incelenmesi ve güncel durum tespitinin yapılmasıdır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle Herkes İçin Tasarım yaklaşımı tanımlanmış, gelişimi ve prensipleri açıklanmıştır. Ardından Türkiye’de 2021 yılı itibariyle lisans düzeyinde Endüstriyel Tasarım lisans eğitimi veren 32 üniversitenin müfredatları araştırılmıştır. Bu üniversitelerin lisans düzeyindeki müfredatları ve ders içerikleri incelenmiş ve Herkes İçin Tasarım ile ilgili verilmekte olan dersler tespit edilmiştir. Bu derslerin seçmeli veya zorunlu ders olma durumları analiz edilmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmada elde edilen verilere göre Endüstriyel Tasarım alanında lisans düzeyinde eğitim veren toplam 32 üniversite arasından 14 üniversitede lisans müfredatında Herkes İçin Tasarım ile ilişkili dersler bulunmaktadır. Herkes İçin Tasarım ile ilişkili verilen derslerinden sadece 1 tanesi zorunlu, diğerleri seçmeli ders olarak verilmektedir. Türkiye’de Endüstriyel Tasarım alanında lisans eğitimi veren üniversitelerin yarısının yani 16 üniversitenin lisans müfredatında Herkes İçin Tasarım ile ilişkili dersler bulunmamaktadır. Endüstriyel Tasarım lisans eğitimi veren 2 üniversitenin ise müfredatına çevrimiçi olarak erişilememiştir. Çalışma kapsamında farklı üniversiteler bünyesinde verilmekte olan Herkes İçin Tasarım ile ilişkili görülen dersler listelenmiştir. Çalışma sonunda Herkes İçin Tasarım ve ilişkili derslerin Endüstriyel Tasarım bölümleri için lisans müfredatına zorunlu ders statüsünde alınmasının gerekliliğine değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Herkes İçin Tasarım, Evrensel Tasarım, Kapsayıcı Tasarım, Endüstriyel Tasarım Eğitimi.

ABSTRACT

Design For All is a design approach which aims to develop spaces, environments, structures, products and services that all individuals of different ages, genders, abilities and competencies can benefit equally. This design approach is also called as Inclusive Design and Universal Design in different parts of the World. In order to have equal opportunities in the environments we live in and the products and services we experience, the design approach of Design for All should become widespread. In order to get a widespread understanding to design, design education, which is given in the disciplines of Architecture and Interior Architecture as well as in Industrial Design / Industrial Product Design, plays a major role. Giving the Design for All course as a compulsory course in Industrial

Design undergraduate education is important in terms of increasing the knowledge and sensitivity of the students before they take on the role of designer. The aim of this study is to examine the availability of courses related to Design for All, Universal Design, Inclusive Design in Industrial Design undergraduate education in Turkey and analyze the current situation. In this study, first of all, the Design for All approach is defined, its development phase and principles are explained. Then, 32 universities in Turkey that provide Industrial Design undergraduate education at the bachelor level were researched. The undergraduate level curriculum of these universities were examined and the courses related to Design for All were selected. The status of these courses as elective or compulsory courses was analyzed and evaluated. According to the data obtained in the study, only 14 universities' undergraduate curriculum out of a total of 32 there are courses related to Design for All. Only one of the courses related to Design for All is given as a compulsory course and the others are given as an elective course. There are no Design for All courses or related course in the undergraduate curriculum of 16 universities. The undergraduate curriculum of 2 universities could not be accessed online. Within the scope of the study, the courses related to Design for All, which are given in different universities, are listed. At the end of the study, it was mentioned that Design for All and related courses should be included in the undergraduate curriculum for Industrial Design departments as compulsory courses.

Keywords: Design for All, Universal Design, Inclusive Design, Industrial Design Education.

**UTJECAJ ŠUMOVA U PROFESIONALNOJ KOMUNIKACIJI KOD MEDICINSKIH
SESTARA/TEHNIČARA NA SIGURNOST BOLESNIKA**

**THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION NOISES IN PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION
AMONG NURSES ON PATIENT SAFETY**

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SAŽETAK

Cilj komunikacije je razmjena i razumijevanje poruka. Prilikom komunikacije postoji mogućnost pojave komunikacijskih šumova. Šumovi u komunikaciji između medicinskih sestara/tehničara povezuju se najčešće s prekidom kontinuiteta skrbi, neodgovarajućom zdravstvenom njegom i potencijalnim narušavanjem sigurnosti bolesnika. Cilj istraživanja bio je ispitati percepciju medicinskih sestara/tehničara o utjecaju šumova u komunikaciji na sigurnost bolesnika.

Provedeno je presječno istraživanje u periodu u srpnju i kolovozu 2021. godine putem online ankete. Korišteni upitnik se sastoji od pitanja o socio-demografskim podacima i tvrdnji koje ispituju percepciju sudionika o utjecaju određenog šuma u komunikaciji na sigurnost bolesnika. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 192 medicinskih sestara/tehničara s područja Republike Hrvatske. Istraživanje je pokazalo kako ne postoji statistički značajna razlika u percepciji medicinskih sestara/tehničara o utjecaju šumova u komunikaciji vezanih uz osobne karakteristike, vođenje sestrinske dokumentacije, organizaciju rada i kradljivce vremena s obzirom na socio-demografske karakteristike.

Šumovi u komunikaciji prisutni su na radnom mjestu medicinskih sestara/tehničara te utječu na sigurnost bolesnika prilikom provođenja zdravstvene njege. Postoji potreba za sustavnom i trajnom edukacijom medicinskih sestara/tehničara o šumovima u komunikaciji čime bi se postigla bolja kvaliteta pružene skrbi i viša razina sigurnosti bolesnika.

Ključne riječi: medicinska sestra/tehničar, komunikacija, šumovi, sigurnost bolesnika

ABSTRACT

The goal of communication is the exchange and understanding of messages. During communication, there is a possibility of communication noises. Noise in communication between nurses is most often associated with interruption of continuity of care, inadequate health care and potential violation of patient safety. The aim of the research was to examine the perception of nurses about the impact of communication noise on patient safety.

A cross-sectional survey was conducted in July and August 2021 through an online survey. The questionnaire consists questions about socio-demographic data and statements that examine the

participants' perception of the impact of certain noise in communication on patient safety. 192 nurses/technicians from the Republic of Croatia participated in the research.

The research showed that there is no statistically significant difference in the perception of nurses about the impact of communication noise related to personal characteristics, keeping nursing documentation, work organization and time stealers with regard to socio-demographic characteristics.

Communication noise is present at the nurses workplace and affects on patients safety during providing health care. There is a need for systematic and permanent education of nurses about noise in communication, which would achieve a better quality of care and a higher level of patient safety.

Keywords: nurse/technician, communication, noises, patient safety

**POVEZANOST EMOCIONALNE REGULACIJE I KONTROLE MEDICINSKIH
SESTARA/TEHNIČARA S KOMUNIKACIJOM**

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL REGULATION AND CONTROL OF NURSES WITH
THE COMMUNICATION**

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SAŽETAK

Emocije se često definiraju kao složeno stanje osjećaja koje rezultira fizičkim i psihičkim promjenama koje utječu na mišljenje i ponašanje. Emocionalna se regulacija definira kao skup procesa kojima osoba pokušava djelovati na to kakve će emocije doživjeti i izraziti, te u koje vrijeme i na koje načine. U današnje vrijeme se u zdravstvu, a posebno u sestrinstvu sve veći naglasak stavlja na emocionalnu inteligenciju te na komunikaciju i komunikacijske vještine. Komuniciranje se definira kao „dinamičan proces namjernog ili nenamjernog davanja, prenošenja i primanja poruka između dvije i više osoba na verbalan ili neverbalan način – uključujući uporabu simbola“. Emocionalna inteligencija govornika ima veoma važnu ulogu u uspješnosti komunikacije. Temelj praktičnog rada medicinskih sestara je međuovisnost sestre i pacijenta. Komunikacija je specifična vještina koja se vježba, nadograđuje i čuva kako bi se ostvario najbolji mogući učinak. Razvitak i pozitivna orijentacija komunikacije u velikoj mjeri ovise o emocionalnoj inteligenciji. Što je kod medicinske sestre razvijenija emocionalna inteligencija, to će biti bolja njena kvaliteta upravljanja sustavom komunikacija. Provedeno je istraživanje koji se ispitala povezanost emocionalne regulacije i kontrole medicinskih sestara/tehničara s komunikacijom. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo ukupno 174 sudionika, tj. medicinskih sestara i tehničara, a za potrebe istraživanja korišten je „Upitnik emocionalne regulacije i kontrole“ autora Vladimira Takšića za čije korištenje je dobiveno odobrenje. Uz navedeni upitnik korišten je i „Upitnik interpersonalnih komunikacijskih vještina“. Rezultati provedenog istraživanja pokazuju da sudionici s izraženijom emocionalnom regulacijom i kontrolom imaju bolje komunikacijske vještine. Dob i razina obrazovanja medicinskih sestara/tehničara nisu povezani s emocionalnom regulacijom i kontrolom, a sudionici muškog spola imaju bolje razvijenu emocionalnu regulaciju i kontrolu u odnosu na ženske sudionike.

Ključne riječi: emocionalna inteligencija, emocionalna regulacija i kontrola, komunikacija, sestrinstvo

ABSTRACT

Emotions are one of the most important factors influencing the complete functioning of a person. Emotional regulation is defined as a set of processes in which a person tries to influence what emotions he or she will experience and express, and in what time and in what ways. Nowadays, in health care, especially in nursing, an increasing emphasis is placed on emotional intelligence, communication and communication skills. Communication is defined as a “dynamic process of deliberate or unintentional

giving, transmission and reception of messages between two or more persons verbal or non-verbal – including the use of symbols”. The emotional intelligence of speakers plays a very important role in the success of communication. The basis for the practical work of nurses is the interdependence between a nurse and a patient. Communication is a specific skill that is exercised, upgraded and stored in order to achieve the best possible effect. Development and positive orientation of communication largely depend on emotional intelligence. The more developed emotional intelligence is among nurses, the better her quality of managing the communication system and insisting on the correct relationship. Within the research relationship between emotional regulation and control of nurses/technicians with the communication was investigated. A total of 174 participants, i.e. nurses and technicians, participated in the research, and the “questionnaire of emotional regulation and control” by Vladimir Taksic was used for the purpose of the research. In addition to the above mentioned questionnaire, the “interpersonal communication skills questionnaire”. Results of the conducted research show that participants with more pronounced emotional regulation and control have better communication skills, age and level of education are not related to emotional regulation and control, and male participants have better developed emotional regulation and control compared to female participants.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, emotional regulation and control, communication, nursing

İLKOKUL MÜZİK DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ UYGULANABİLİRLİĞİ

THE PRACTICABILITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL MUSIC CURRICULUM

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ÖZET

Öğretim programları toplumların gelecek planlarının bir göstergesi olarak görülebilir. Gelecek nesillerin inşası bugünkü eylemlerle sağlanabilmektedir. Okullar, öğretmenler, dersler kısacası bütün eğitim ortamı toplumun geleceğe hazırlanması için düzenlenmektedir. Bu doğrultuda Milli Eğitim Temel Kanunda “toplumun refah ve mutluluğunu arttırmak, iktisadi, sosyal ve kültürel kalkınmayı desteklemek ve çağdaş uygarlığın yapıcı, yaratıcı, seçkin bir ortağı yapmak” genel amaç olarak belirlenmiştir. Bütün seviyelerde hazırlanan öğretim programları ile gelecekte nasıl bireyler ve dolayısıyla toplum hazırlanmak istendiği görülebilmektedir. Programların iyi hazırlanması önemli bir noktadır. Daha önemli nokta ise programların uygulanmasıdır. Türkiye’de şuan yürürlükte olan 1-8. sınıflar Müzik Dersi Öğretim Programı 2018 yılında yürürlüğe girmiştir. 1-4. sınıfların müzik derslerini sınıf öğretmenleri, 5-8. sınıfların müzik dersini ise müzik öğretmenleri yürütmektedir. Müzik derslerini yürüten sınıf ve müzik öğretmenlerinin yetiştirildiği lisans programları için de Yükseköğretim Kurulu tarafından belirlenmiş öğretim programları kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada ilköğretim müzik dersi öğretim programının genel yapısı ve özellikleri belirlenerek sınıf öğretmenlerinin bu programı ne düzeyde yürütebildikleri değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma yaklaşımıyla yürütülmüştür. Veriler doküman incelemesi ve yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Doküman incelemesiyle toplanan 1-4. sınıf müzik dersi öğretim programı ve sınıf öğretmenliği lisans programı incelenmiştir. Ankara-Çankaya’da görev yapan dokuz sınıf öğretmeni ve sınıf öğretmenliği lisans programında müzik öğretimi dersini yürüten iki akademisyen ile görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Görüşme kayıtları metin haline getirilerek içerik analizi tekniği ile incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre dinleme-söyleme, müziksel algı-bilgilenme, müziksel yaratıcılık ve müzik kültürü olmak üzere dört çeşit öğrenme alanı ve bunlara ilişkin kazanımlar barındıran ilköğretim müzik dersi öğretim programı yeterli gözükmemektedir. Bu duruma karşın sınıf öğretmenliği lisans programı oldukça yetersiz gözükmemektedir. Sınıf öğretmenleri ve akademisyenler de lisans programını yetersiz görmektedir. Sınıf öğretmenleri müzik dersi öğretim programını tam anlamıyla uygulayamadıklarını düşünmektedirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müzik eğitimi, sınıf öğretmeni, lisans programı.

ABSTRACT

Curricula can be seen as an indicator of the plans of societies. The construction of future generations can be achieved through today's actions. Schools, teachers, lessons, and the whole educational environment are organized to prepare society for the future. Accordingly, the Basic Law on National Education sets its general objective "to increase the welfare and happiness of the society, to support economic, social and cultural development and to make it a constructive, creative and distinguished partner of contemporary civilization." Curricula are prepared for all levels of education. Through the curricula, it is possible to see what kind of individuals and, thus, society is intended to be prepared. Good preparation of programs is an important point. The more important point is the implementation of the programs. The Music Curriculum for Grades 1-8, currently in force in Turkey, entered into force in 2018. Classroom teachers conduct the music lessons of grades 1-4, and music teachers conduct the music lessons of grades 5-8. The curricula determined by the Council of Higher Education are also used for

the undergraduate programs in which classroom and music teachers who conduct music lessons are trained.

In this study, the general structure and characteristics of the primary music curriculum were determined, and it was tried to evaluate to what extent classroom teachers could carry out this curriculum. The study was conducted with a qualitative research approach. Data were collected through document analysis and semi-structured interview forms. The 1st-4th grade music course curriculum and the undergraduate classroom teaching program were examined through document review. Interviews were conducted with nine classroom teachers working in Ankara-Çankaya and two academics teaching music courses in the undergraduate classroom teaching program. The interview records were transcribed and analyzed using by content analysis technique. According to the findings, the primary school music curriculum, which includes four learning domains (listening-singing, musical perception-knowledge, musical creativity, and music culture) and related learning outcomes, seems adequate. In contrast to this situation, the undergraduate classroom teaching program seems quite inadequate. Classroom teachers and academicians also see the undergraduate program as inadequate. Classroom teachers think that they cannot fully implement the music curriculum.

Keywords: Music education, classroom teacher, undergraduate program.

**EVALUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING ON
BUSINESS PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY**

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ABSTRACT

Many businesses around the world need Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software to provide solutions to their different goals. With the development of technology, competition between businesses is increasing. In the developing competitive environment, companies must find a way to use their resources efficiently and effectively. ERP, one of the information technology systems that enables the efficient organization of the necessary resources to provide goods and services is used. In addition, these softwares have been started to be used by businesses in order to adapt to the rapidly advancing environment and processes of this competitive environment in developing information technologies. ERP is a system that integrates all stages of production and operation management processes used by businesses in different sectors and of various scales. Today, different variations of these package programs are used all over the world. This diversity is caused by the manufacturing companies as well as the different accounting processes carried out around the world. Enterprise resource planning are systems developed to reveal the strengths of the business in order to increase the performance of the processing. It aims to improve all parts of the business and to achieve harmony between each other. It is a system developed to combine and use the resources provided for all parts of the business in the most effective way. The database created will help when a problem is encountered during the process or when a new product is desired to be created. Within the scope of the research, firstly, a general examination of ERP and then national and international ERP application examples and its importance in the decision-making process in management are presented. Evaluations are made on various criteria and factors through the case study, and suggestions are presented.

Keywords: Enterprise Resource Planning, Management, Operation, Performance, Sustainability.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION SECURITY AND TECHNOLOGY:
EVALUATION OF THE BUSINESS IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABILITY**

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ABSTRACT

From the past to the present, the concept that has been loaded with experience is knowledge. Knowledge is data obtained through research or observation. As people's needs have changed over time, the need for information has also increased. Some people have acquired knowledge themselves, while others have acquired knowledge based on other people's knowledge skills and experience. There are standards necessary to protect the security of information. Necessary trainings are given regarding the confidentiality of information and protocols are prepared. Technology is used in information security. With the development of technology, it has been beneficial in hiding, encrypting information and protecting it from threat situations. Today, with the increase of virtual attacks in the online environment, information security has become a factor to be considered in terms of individuals and institutions. The aim is to protect information from threats and to ensure data security based on its availability and use by everyone. As technology changes rapidly, threats that may arise should not be ignored. These threats can appear at any time. For this reason, information security should be taken into account and an information security should be established. It is beneficial to constantly control the information security created on behalf of the company. Within the scope of the study, there is a literature review about the general concepts of information and information security. In the research, the importance of the importance of Information and Information Security at the national and international level, and the importance of the effect of the institution-business application on the sustainability of the information security of the institution-enterprise on the efficiency of the institution-business were emphasized.

Keywords: Information, Information Security, Technology, Sustainability.

**TAKIM SPORU YAPAN BİREYLERİN ANTRENÖRLERİ İLE İLGİLİ KARİZMATİK
LİDERLİK ALGILARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI**

INVESTIGATION OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF CHARISMATIC LEADERSHIP ABOUT THE
COACHES OF INDIVIDUALS PLAYING TEAM SPORTS

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ÖZET

Karizmatik liderlik örgütsel bazda etkiye sahip bir liderlik teorisi olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu nedenle özellikle psikoloji, sosyoloji, örgütsel davranış, siyaset bilimi, tarih, insan kaynakları ve yönetim gibi çeşitli sosyal bilim dallarınca üzerinde çalışmalar yapılmıştır. İlerleyen süreçte karizmatik liderlik yönetim alanına girmiş, yönetim ve organizasyon alanında önemli bir çalışma konusu haline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda, bu araştırmada takım sporu yapan bireylerin antrenörleri ile ilgili karizmatik liderlik algılarının bazı değişkenler açısından araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu araştırmada nicel araştırma yaklaşımından genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya takım sporu yapan bireyler arasından kolayda örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen ve spor bilimleri fakültelerinin çeşitli bölümlerinde takım sporları yapan 18-29 yaş aralığında (133 erkek (%68.9), 60 kadın (%31.1)) toplam 193 kişi gönüllü olarak katılım göstermiştir. Verilerin analizi spss paket programıyla gerçekleştirilerek, verilerin ± 2 değer aralığında olduğu ve dolayısıyla normal dağılım gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda tanımlayıcı istatistikler, bağımsız gruplar t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizleri kullanılmıştır. Antrenörlerin karizmatik liderlik davranışları ölçeğinin alt boyutlarına ilişkin araştırma bulguları incelendiğinde, katılımcıların cinsiyetlerine göre ilgi, yaşlarına göre güven ve etki, okuduğu sınıf değişkenine göre güven ve konuşma alt boyutlarında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, antrenörlerin karizmatik liderlik davranışlarının çeşitli demografik özelliklere göre bireysel farklılıklar gösterdiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Takım sporu, antrenör, karizmatik liderlik

ABSTRACT

Charismatic leadership is considered as a leadership theory that has an organizational impact. For this reason, studies have been carried out on various social sciences such as psychology, sociology, organizational behavior, political science, history, human resources and management. In the following process, charismatic leadership has entered the field of management and has become an important study in the field of management and organization. In this context, in this study, it is aimed to investigate the charismatic leadership perceptions of the individuals who play team sports in terms of some variables. A total of 193 people (133 men (68.9%), 60 women (31.1%)) between the ages of 18-29 who were selected by convenience sampling method among individuals who do team sports and who do team sports in various departments of the faculties of sports sciences, participated voluntarily. The analysis of the data was carried out with the spss package program, and it was determined that the data were in the range of ± 2 values and therefore showed a normal distribution. In this context, descriptive statistics, Independent sample t-test and One-way ANOVA were used. When the research findings regarding the sub-dimensions of the charismatic leadership behavior scale of the coaches were examined, it was determined that there were statistically significant differences in the sub-dimensions of interest according to the gender of the participants, trust and influence according to their age, trust and speaking according to the variable of the class they studied. As a result, it has been observed that the charismatic leadership behaviors of coaches show individual differences according to various demographic characteristics.

Keywords: Team sport, coach, charismatic leadership

THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL AGILITY IN SUPPORTING FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic had increased the pressure on companies to perform their activities. The severity of the Coronavirus pandemic on companies' performance varied from one company to another and from industry to another. This paper aims inquiries the role of organizational agility on the financial performance of the companies during those difficult times. Moreover, it addresses the impact of both the external (market turbulence) and internal (deliberate business strategies) environments on the ability of companies to increase their agility. Using a sample of companies from Romania, the study estimates path coefficients between variables and tests several hypotheses with the help of the Structural Equation Model-Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS). The findings reveal that companies who developed deliberate business strategies were able to increase their organizational agility and obtain better financial results. On the other hand, no significant impact was found between the market turbulence and organizational agility for the sample of companies that were analysed. These findings are useful for managers of companies who are facing challenges and who try to find best solutions for their companies during the most difficult times. This study also contributes to the literature of dynamic capabilities and the ways in which companies should may use of them while undergoing periods of crisis.

Keywords: Organizational agility, Coronavirus pandemic, business strategies, market turbulence, organizational performance.

RELATIONSHIP OF MOTIVATION AND PERSONALITY TRAITS WITH THE MOOD STATE IN SITUATIONS OF MAXIMUM LOAD IN FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The paper compares female volleyball players' relatively stable psychological characteristics with their emotional state in situations of maximum load. Fifty female volleyball players, who have competed in the Croatian national competition, have completed the following tests: Motives of general and sport achievement of Havelka and Lazarević and Eysenck's personality questionnaire. Just before the start of testing, athletes completed the Profile of mood state. For statistical data processing was used program Statistica 14. The intercorrelation matrix indicates that: a) negative emotional reactions in general and sport motivation as well as neuroticism, significantly and positively correlate with all "negative" emotions and correlate negatively with Vigor, b) psychoticism correlates significantly and positively with all negative emotions but fatigue, c) extraversion correlates positively with Vigor and negatively with Tension and Depression, d) positive emotional reactions in sports achievement motivation has positive correlations with Vigor and negative correlations with all "negative" emotions, e) General achievement motivation with the facet of positive emotional reaction and Dissimulation have no significant correlations with emotional state. The findings indicate a significant correlation between motivation, personality traits, and mood in female volleyball players in situations before maximum load. The information mentioned can be important for coaches to improve communication with female athletes and build their self-confidence.

Keywords: volleyball, motivation, personality, mood state

**2004-2021 YILLARI ARASINDA YÜRÜRLÜKTE OLAN MEB EĞİTİM KURUMLARINA
YÖNETİCİ GÖREVLENDİRME YÖNETMELİKLERİNİN ATAMA ŞARTLARI VE SINAV
KOŞULLARI KAPSAMINDA KARŞILAŞTIRMASI**

A COMPARISON OF THE REGULATIONS ON ASSIGNING MANAGERS TO THE
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION BETWEEN
2004-2021 IN THE SCOPE OF APPOINTMENT CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATION
CONDITIONS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı 2004 ile 2021 yılları arasında yürürlükte olan MEB'e bağlı eğitim kurumlarına yönetici görevlendirme yönetmeliklerini yönetici kadroları, yönetici görevlendirmede gerekli genel ve özel şartlar, yazılı sınav uygulama esasları, sözlü sınav uygulama esasları, yöneticilik görevi yeterlilikleri kapsamında istenen sertifikalar ve yeniden görevlendirme kriterleri kapsamında görülen benzerlik ve farklılıkları ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada incelenen dokümanlar 11.01.2004, 13.04.2007, 24.04.2008, 13.08.2009, 28.02.2013, 04.08.2013, 10.06.2014, 06.10.2015, 22.04.2017, 21.06.2018, 12.01.2019, 09.02.2019 ve 05.02.2021 tarihlerinde resmî gazetede yayınlanan yönetmelikler ve yönetmeliklerde değişiklik yapılmasına dair yayınlanan yönetmeliklerden oluşmaktadır. Yönetmelikler ve yönetmeliklerde değişiklik yapılmasına dair yayınlanan yönetmelikler Resmî Gazete'nin internet sitesi üzerinden elde edildiğinden güvenilir ve geçerli kabul edilmiştir. Yönetmelik metinleri incelenerek belirtilen alanlarda karşılaştırmalar yapılmış elde edilen veriler tablolar aracılığıyla sunulmuştur. Çalışmada elde edilen en önemli sonuçlar Okul Müdürlüğüne atamada görev süresi şartı sıklıkla değişikliğe uğramış 2013 ve 2014 yıllarında yürürlükte olan yönetmeliklerde doğrudan öğretmenlikten müdürlüğe atama yapılmıştır. 2007, 2008 ve 2017 yıllarında çıkarılan yönetmeliklerde okul yöneticileri için yazılı sınav şartı aranmamıştır. 2019 yılında yapılan değişiklikle yazılı sınavın ÖSYM tarafından yapılması kararlaştırılmıştır. 2021 yılında çıkarılan yönetmelikte yönetici olarak görevlendirileceklere Eğitim Yönetimi Sertifikası alma zorunluluğu getirilmiştir. Okul yöneticisi atama sınavının ÖSYM tarafından merkezi sistemle gerçekleştirilmesi olumlu görülürken sınav içeriğinde okul yöneticilerinin hâkim olmaları gereken mevzuat ve yasal düzenlemelerin artırılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mevzuat, okul yöneticiliği, atama, doküman analizi, nitel araştırma.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to apply the regulations for the appointment of administrators to the educational institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education, which were in force between 2004 and 2021, the general and special conditions required for the appointment of administrators, the principles for the application of the written exam, the application principles of the oral exams, the required certificates and reassignment criteria within the scope of the competency of the managerial task. to

reveal the similarities and differences seen in the scope. In the study, document analysis technique, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. Documents examined in the research 11.01.2004, 13.04.2007, 24.04.2008, 13.08.2009, 28.02.2013, 04.08.2013, 10.06.2014, 06.10.2015, 22.04.2017, 21.06.2018, 12.01.2019, 09.02.2019 and the regulations published in the official gazette on 05.02.2021 and the regulations published on making changes in the regulations. The regulations and the regulations published on the amendment of the regulations are accepted as reliable and valid since they are obtained through the website of the Official Gazette. By examining the texts of the regulation, comparisons were made in the specified areas and the data obtained were presented through tables. The most important results obtained in the study, the term of office requirement for the appointment to the School Director has been changed frequently. In the regulations issued in 2007, 2008 and 2017, no written exam requirement was sought for school administrators. With the change made in 2019, it has been decided that the written exam will be held by ÖSYM. In the regulation issued in 2021, it is obligatory to obtain an Education Management Certificate for those who will be appointed as administrators. While it is considered positive that the school administrator assignment exam is carried out by the ÖSYM with the central system, it is recommended to increase the legislation and legal regulations that school administrators should dominate in the content of the exam.

Keywords: Legislation, school administration, appointment, document analysis, qualitative research.

SUBVERTING WESTERN GENRE IN JANE CAMPION'S POWER OF THE DOG

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ABSTRACT

The article attempts to interrogate the reconfiguration of the western genre and its representation of masculinity in Jane Campion's movie "The Power of the Dog" (2021). Comparatively analyzing the movie within the recent film and masculinity theory, the author observes cinematic concatenation of narrative figures and iconographic images which provide an imaginative potential of the western iconography that goes beyond the framework of the classic genre design and questions the aspect of traditional gender dynamics. Theoretical studies on masculinity developed mainly from the feminist film theory, are the basis of analysis through which we try to look at the visual imagery and the symbolic representation of the movie's main male characters. The dramatic transformation of the protagonists, established through surprising narrative economization and the use of the western setting, results in fracturing the masculine heterosexual order, thus changing the very matrix of the genre and its paradigm which relies on the archetypal masculinity constructed on violence and action. The masculine identity tormented by homosexuality has destabilizing effect not only on the main protagonist and the genre, but also on the majority of the genre viewers. The narrative where the cowboy becomes an object of homoerotic gaze and is looked at, positions its male viewers among the concepts of scopophilia and voyeurism. This dangerous situation threatens not only to emasculate its audience, whose expectations persist on a traditional return to the heteronormatively desired qualities of a typical western hero, but it also looms over the existence of the traditional western genre.

Keywords: Western genre, masculinity, representation, gender.

POETRY AS A INCENTIVE FOR CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

Poetry is one of the first literary genres that children encounter. Poetry follows children through growing up, in the family, playing and socializing. Also, songs with lyrics are an integral part of the activities carried out in early and preschool education institutions. Lyrics, Verses, poetry and words are rarely offered to children on their own as an incentive for an activity, but they are part of it almost every day. Poetry and verses can be something that will awaken children's imagination and motivate them to explore a particular topic. In other cases, they can and should be a separate activity with children coming up with their verses, rhymes or movements.

The paper discusses the significance of poetry for various aspects of children's development, especially speech development. Regularly using poetic texts requires teachers to know an extensive collection of children's poems and to have an affinity for this type of literature. The paper aims to highlight the importance of using poetic texts in working with children of early and preschool age. Using poetic texts contributes to children's imagination and creativity, developing their love for written art, reading and creating poetry. Also, the activities carried out in the kindergarten, which were encouraged by poetic text, are detailed in this paper.

Keywords: poetry, children, early and preschool education, creativity

**CULTURE AND REVERSE GENDER STEREOTYPING OF FEMALE CHARACTERS AS
PORTRAYED IN SWEDISH NOVEL "PIPPI LONGSTOCKING" AND CROATIAN NOVEL
"PIGULICA"**

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ABSTRACT

In order to analyse examples of reverse gender stereotyping, two non-stereotypical girl characters are presented and compared in the paper, with particular reference to the historical and socio-cultural context and reception of selected novels in which girls are the main characters. The first example relates to the novel "Pippi Longstocking", in which Swedish author Astrid Lindgren described the girl character in the title of the novel. The main character and reception of this novel will be compared to the one in the novel "Pigulica", in which the Croatian author Anto Gardaš describes the heroine in the title.

A comparative analysis of these girls indicates non-stereotypical characterizations of main female characters. In many ways, girls are similar in their unusual habits, attitudes and behaviours, and they do not fit the pattern of the established gender stereotypes. By their strangeness, they can be an incentive to think of girls as persons who are not constrained by the expectations of their environment. However, while Pippi Longstocking character became recognised as important part of European and international children's fantasy literature, Pigulica is an example of realistic writing characteristic of Croatian national literature, and it has not made a significant impact even within the national literature within which it was created. The popularity of Pippi Longstocking and the relative unpopularity of Pigulica, as well as differences in the reception of these books and heroines characterized by the reverse gender stereotyping, can be linked to socio-cultural differences of recipients in places where these novels were written, specifically with the liberal Swedish and traditional/conservative Croatian cultural pattern.

Keywords: children's literature, girl characters, non-stereotypical characters, reverse gender stereotyping

**HİPER GERÇEKLİK VE SİMÜLASYON
HYPER REALITY AND SIMULATION**

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ÖZET

Simülasyon; Bir araç, bir makine, bir sistem, bir olguya özgü işleyiş biçiminin incelenme gösterilme yada açıklanma amacıyla bir market yada bir bilgisayar programı aracılığı ile yapay bir şekilde üretilmesidir. Kısaca gerçek ya da hayali bir sistemin modelini tasarlama ve yapma sürecidir. Simüle etmek; Gerçek olmayan bir şeyi gerçekmiş gibi sunmak, göstermeye çalışmak. Bir simülasyon çalışmasının başarısı, oluşturulan simülasyon modelinin gerçek sistemi hangi oranda yansıttığı ile belirlenir. Kurulan modelin gerçek sistemle benzer davranışlar gösterebilmesi için, modelin hazırlanma amacının ve mevcut problemlerin doğru bir şekilde tanımlanması, simülasyon modelinin hazırlanabilmesi için gerekli verilerin sağlıklı bir şekilde toplanması ve analiz edilmesi ile mümkündür. Günümüzde gerçek artık minyatürleştirilmiş hücreler, matrisler, bellekler ve komut modelleri tarafından üretilmektedir. Bu sayede gerçeğin sonsuz sayıda yeniden üretimi mümkün olmaktadır. Bundan böyle rasyonel bir gerçeğe ihtiyacımız olmayacaktır zira “gerçek” ideal ya da negatif süreçlerle başa çıkabilecek (boy ölçülebilecek) bir durumda değildir. Artık işlemsel bir gerçek vardır. Aslında gerçek bu değildir çünkü onu sarıp sarmalayan bir düşsellikten yoksundur. Bu atmosferden yoksun bir hiperuzamda kombinatuvar modellere benzeyen, sentetik bir şekilde üretilmiş gerçek, diğer adıyla hipergerçekliktir (Baudrillard, 2013:14). Bu çalışmada dijital sanat dünyasında üretilen hiper gerçekliğin simülasyonlarla etkileşimi incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hiper Gerçeklik, Dijital Sanat, Simülasyon.

ABSTRACT

Simulation; It is the artificial production of a tool, a machine, a system, a phenomenon-specific way of working, by means of a market or a computer program, for the purpose of examination, demonstration or explanation. In short, it is the process of designing and making a model of a real or imaginary system. simulate; To present something that is not real as if it is real, to try to show it. The success of a simulation study is determined by the extent to which the created simulation model reflects the real system. In order for the established model to show similar behavior with the real system, it is possible to correctly define the purpose of preparing the model and existing problems, and to collect and analyze the necessary data in a healthy way to prepare the simulation model. Reality today is produced by miniaturized cells, matrices, memories, and instruction models. In this way, an infinite number of reproductions of reality is possible. We will no longer need rational truth because "truth" is not in a position to cope with ideal or negative processes. There is now an operational reality. In fact, this is not the truth because it lacks the imaginary that envelops it. This is synthetically produced reality, aka hyperreality, which resembles combinatorial models in a hyperspace devoid of atmosphere (Baudrillard, 2013:14). In this study, the interaction of hyper-reality produced in the digital art world with simulacra will be examined.

Keywords: Hyper-Reality, Digital Art, Simulacra.

**SORGULAMA TEMELLİ ÖĞRENME VE TEMATİK ÖĞRENME YAKLAŞIMLARININ
YABANCI DİL ÖĞRENİMİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING AND THEMATIC
LEARNING APPROACHES ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING**

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ÖZET

İkinci dilin öğretilmesiyle ilgili tarihsel süreç incelendiğinde pek çok farklı yöntem ve metodolojiye rastlamak mümkündür. Gelişen teknolojiyle birlikte nesillerin ihtiyaçlarında oluşan farklılıklar, eğitim ve öğretim alanında yeni kazanımlar ve becerilerin ortaya çıkmasına, bu kazanım ve becerilerle birlikte bir takım yeni yöntem ve metodolojilerin gelişmesine öncülük etmiştir. Meydana gelen tüm bu gelişmelerin bir sonucu olarak etkili bir öğrenmenin gerçekleşebilmesi için sorgulama, deneyim ve keşfedebilme becerilerinin yanı sıra iyi soru sorabilme becerisinin kazanılması da süreç açısından büyük bir önem kazanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada betimsel bir kaynak çalışması yapılmış, tematik öğrenme yaklaşımı, sorgulama temelli öğrenme yaklaşımı ve bu iki yaklaşımın yabancı dil eğitimi üzerindeki etkileri araştırılarak bir alan yazın derlemesi yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın amacı, sorgulama temelli öğrenme ve tematik öğrenme yaklaşımlarını tanımlayarak yabancı dil öğretimi üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Sorgulama temelli öğretim yaklaşımında temel nokta, öğrencilerin herhangi bir kavramı doğru soruları sorarak öğrenmesi ve bilgiye bu sorular vasıtasıyla yaptığı keşif sonucunda ulaşmasıdır. Bu yaklaşım, öğrencilerin eleştirel düşünme ve problem çözme becerilerini geliştirmelerine öncülük eden, akran etkileşimini ve akran öğrenmesini ön planda tutarak öğrenmenin gerçekleşmesine yardımcı olan bir yaklaşımdır. Tematik Öğrenme ise, bir temanın farklı disiplinlerde öğretilmesini veya aynı ders içerisinde farklı disiplinlerle ilişkilendirilerek öğretilmesini destekler. Öğrencilerin, bir temayı öğrenirken farklı alanlarla bağlantılar kurması ve bilgiyi ilişkilendirme yolu ile öğrenmesi esastır. Her iki yöntem de öğrenci merkezli olup, bilginin öğrenci tarafından çeşitli etkinliklerle keşfedilerek gerçek hayatla ilişkilendirilebilmesini hedefler. Sorgulama temelli öğrenme yaklaşımı ile tematik öğrenme yaklaşımının yabancı dil eğitiminde kullanılmasının, öğrencinin ikinci bir dilde sorgulaması, dili gerçek yaşamla ilgili konular ve olaylarla ilişkilendirmesi, grup çalışmaları vasıtasıyla akran etkileşiminde yabancı dili yazılı ya da sözlü olarak kullanması açısından etkili olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sorgulama temelli öğrenme, tematik öğrenme, yabancı dil.

ABSTRACT

When the historical process of teaching a second language is researched, it is possible to come across many different methods and methodologies. The differences in the needs of generations with the developing technology have led to the emergence of new acquisitions and skills in the field of education and training, and the development of a number of new methods and methodologies with these outcomes and skills. As a result of all these developments, in order for an effective learning to take place, the

acquisition of inquiring, experience and discovery skills, as well as the ability to ask good questions, has gained great importance in terms of the process.

In this study, a descriptive resource study and a literature review were made by investigating the thematic learning approach, inquiry-based learning approach and the effects of these two approaches on foreign language education. The aim of the study is to define inquiry-based learning and thematic learning approaches and research their effects on foreign language teaching. The main point in the inquiry-based teaching approach is that students learn any concept by asking the right questions and reach the information as a result of the discovery made through these questions. This approach is an approach that leads students to develop their critical thinking and problem-solving skills and helps learning to take place by prioritizing peer interaction and peer learning. Thematic Learning, on the other hand, supports teaching a theme in different disciplines or teaching it by associating it with different disciplines in the same course. While learning a theme, it is essential that students make connections with different fields and learn through associating knowledge. Both methods are student-centered and aim to associate knowledge with real life by being discovered by the student through various activities. It is thought that the use of an inquiry-based learning approach and thematic learning approach in foreign language education is effective in terms of questioning the student in a second language, associating the language with real life issues and events, and using the foreign language in written or oral form in peer interaction thanks to group work.

Keywords: Inquiry-based learning, thematic learning, foreign language education.

AZƏRBAYCAN MİFLƏRİNİN FUNKSIONAL XARAKTERİ

Ph.D. dosent, Mürşüdüova Ulduz Başir qızı

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“Folklor və sənətkarlıq” şöbəsi, aparıcı elmi işçi

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ABSTRACT

The Functionalist Myth Theory discusses how myths may be used to educate morality and social conduct by describing what we should and shouldn't do, as well as the repercussions of our mistakes. According to this view, myth was formed solely for the purpose of social control and to ensure societal stability.

First, the most widely accepted definitions equate functionalism with sociological analysis, while non-functionalism is associated with either reductionist theories or pure description. Second, the concerns posed by functionalism are basically the basic issues or questions of sociological theory, save in as much as they arise from the ambiguities of terminology like "function." Third, under the guise of sociology or social anthropology, the growth of functionalism signified a reaction against reductionist theories, anti-theoretical empiricism, and moralistic or ideological viewpoints. (1.757) Although functionalism may have been beneficial at the time of its inception, the ambiguities of its unique nomenclature have made the myth that it is a unique strategy a liability today. For the purpose of greater clarity and efficiency, it is prudent to forsake the myth.

Keywords: myth, functionalism theory, characteristic features

**SAVAŞ ALANLARININ MİRAS DEĞERLERİNE DAYALI YAKLAŞIMLA
TANIMLANMASI: GELİBOLU TARİHİ ALANI
DEFINING BATTLEFIELDS HERITAGE VALUES-BASED APPROACH, GALLIPOLI
HISTORICAL SITE**

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ÖZET

Savaşlar, tarihi değiştirebilir, toplumların, ülkelerin geleceğini etkileyebilir. Savaş alanlarının yaşanmışlıklarıyla birlikte alana atfedilen değer ve küresel ölçekte toplumları değiştiren ve etkileyen bağlamıyla alternatif bir turizm hareketi olarak görülmektedir. 1. Dünya Savaşı sürecinde Çanakkale Savaşları 20. yüzyılın en önemli savaşı olarak, Türklerin zaferiyle sonuçlanmıştır. Bu savaşlarda yarım milyona yakın askerin can kaybı, Çanakkale Savaşları Gelibolu Tarihi Alanı'nda savaşlara katılan tüm ülkeler tarafından uluslararası törenlerle anılmaktadır. Somut ve somut olmayan kültürel değerleriyle 1915 yılının ruhunu anlatan tarihi bu alan, 2014'de Dünya Kültür Mirası Geçici Listesine alınmış ve günümüzde Hüzün Turizminin önemli bir merkezine dönüşmüştür. Bu çalışmada; 2000'li yıllarda miras alanlarının sürdürülebilirliğine ilişkin yeni (yenilenen) kapsam ve açılımlar ile Gelibolu Tarihi Alanı "Miras Değerlerine Dayalı Yaklaşım" ile yeniden tanımlanmakta ve savaş mirası ve diğer miras değerleri ile birlikte bölgenin turizm potansiyelinin tanımlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Etkin ve sürdürülebilir miras yönetiminin sağlanabilmesi ve Tarihi Alanın mevcut durumun ve yönetim hedeflerinin güncellenebilir olması için Tarihi Alana ilişkin somut ve somut olmayan miras değerlerinin bütüncül olarak değerlendirilmesi, alana yönelik olağanüstü evrensel değerini tanımlamanın başlangıç adımını oluşturmaktadır. Tarihi Alanın hem kültürel hem de doğal miras değerlerine sahip olması alanın tüm boyutlarıyla bütüncül ele alınarak sahip olduğu fırsatlar ve tehditler miras değerlerinin sürdürülebilir korunması açısından önemli stratejiler belirlenmesine yol açacaktır. Bu anlamda Tarihi Alanın kültürel miras değerleri ile tüm miras varlığının da tanınırlığına önemli katkı oluşturmaktadır. Tarihi Alanın kimliğini kapsayan bir bakış açısıyla miras varlıkları üzerinden etkin bir turizm yönetimi sağlanmaktadır. Böylece miras değerlerinin etkin ve bütünsel olarak korunmasında ve sadece hüzün turizmi değil kültür turizminin gelişmesinde yol gösterici olmaya ve savaş sonrası barış ve dostluğun pekiştirilmesine katkı sağlanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Savaş alanları, Çanakkale savaşları Gelibolu tarihi alanı, miras değerlerine dayalı yaklaşım, hüzün turizmi.

ABSTRACT

Wars can change history and affect the future of societies and countries. It is seen as an alternative tourism movement with the value attributed to the field with the experiences of the battlefields and the context that changes and affects societies on a global scale. During the First World War, the Çanakkale Wars, as the most important war of the 20th century, resulted in the victory of the Turks. The loss of life of nearly half a million soldiers in these wars is commemorated with international ceremonies by all the countries

participating in the wars in the Gallipoli Historical Site of the Gallipoli Wars. This historical site, which describes the spirit of 1915 with its tangible and intangible cultural values, was included in the World Cultural Heritage Tentative List in 2014 and has turned into an important center of Sadness Tourism today. In this study; With the new (renewed) scope and expansions regarding the sustainability of heritage sites in the 2000s, the Historical Site of Gallipoli is redefined with the "Heritage Values-Based Approach" and it is aimed to define the tourism potential of the region together with the war heritage and other heritage values. A holistic evaluation of the tangible and intangible heritage values of the Historic Site constitutes the initial step to define its extraordinary universal value for the Historic Site in order to ensure effective and sustainable heritage management and to update the current situation and management objectives of the Historic Site. The fact that the Historic Site has both cultural and natural heritage values will lead to the determination of important strategies in terms of the sustainable preservation of the heritage values, the opportunities and threats it has by considering all dimensions of the area holistically. In this sense, it makes an important contribution to the recognition of the cultural heritage values of the Historic Site and all the heritage assets. An effective tourism management is provided through heritage assets with a perspective that covers the identity of the Historic Site. Thus, it has been tried to be a guide in the effective and holistic protection of heritage values and in the development of not only sadness tourism but also cultural tourism and to contribute to the consolidation of peace and friendship after the war.

Keywords: Battlefields, Gallipoli historical site of the Çanakkale Wars, Heritage Values-Based Approach, sadness tourism.