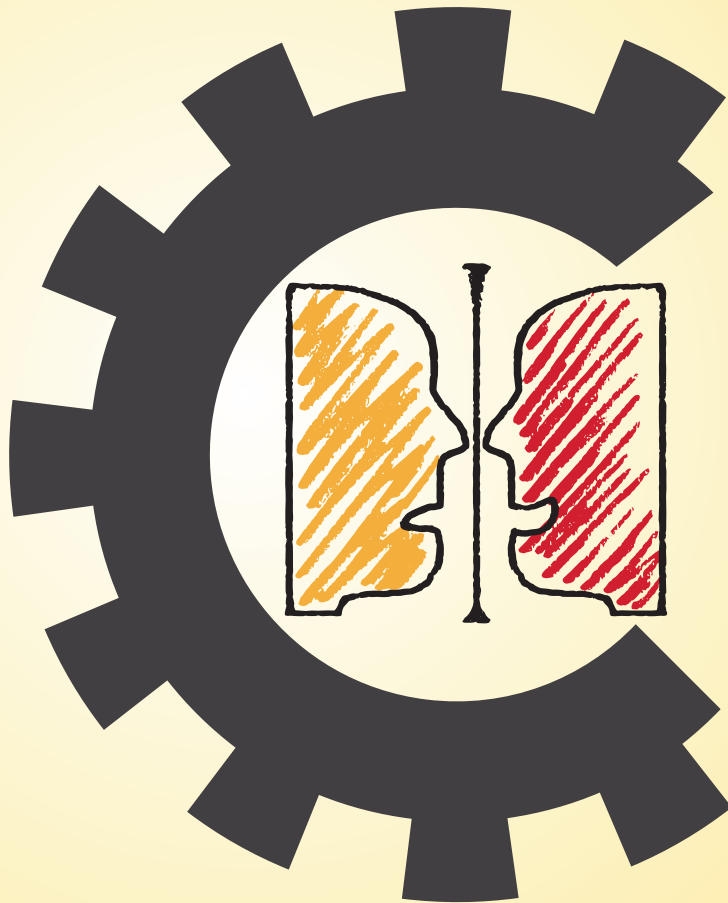


8. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON
**CURRENT DEBATES IN
SOCIAL SCIENCES**

28-30 SEPTEMBER 2018, İSTANBUL



ABSTRACTS

2018

CUDES 2018

Current Debates in Social Sciences

September 28-30, 2018, İstanbul, Turkey

| ABSTRACTS |

www.currentdebates.org

IJOPEC Publication Limited
CRN:10806608
615 7 Baltimore Wharf
London E14 9EY
United Kingdom

www.ijopec.co.uk
E-Mail: info@ijopoc.co.uk
Phone: (+44) 73 875 2361 (UK)
(+90) 533 667 3767 (Turkey)

Current Debates in Social Sciences Abstracts Book

No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means electronically without author's permission. No responsibility is accepted for the accuracy of information contained in the text, illustrations or advertisements. The opinions expressed in these chapters are not necessarily those of the editors or publisher.

A catalogue record for this book is available from Nielsen Book Data, British Library and Google Books.

The publishing responsibilities of the chapters in this book belong to the authors.

Illustration by Freepik.com

Printed in Turkey.
Hedef Copy Center .
Şehit Muhtar Mahallesi,
12 Taksim Cad. Ç, Taksim,
Yoğurtçu Faik Sk.
34435 Beyoğlu/Istanbul

Composer:
IJOPEC Art Design
London, UK
info@ijopec.co.uk

AUTHOR INDEX

- A. Ceren Alaçam-Akşit, 48
Abidin Çevik, 6
Ahmet Gönener, 151, 152
Akin Ünal, 7
Alaeddin Bobat, 8, 9
Ali Soylu, 10, 11
Andrea Betti, 12
Arzu Karaman Akgül, 32
Asel Mokonova, 66
Aslı Güleç Taşdemir, 13
Aslıhan Ardiç Çobaner, 14
Atalay Çağlar, 15
Ayça Emينوğlu, 138
Aydan Parçalı, 151
Aygen Oksay, 85
Aynur Toraman, 39
Ayşe Demirhan, 17, 18
Ayşe Görgün, 153
Ayşegül Ciğer, 19
Ayşegül Kanbak, 20
Ayşegül Şentürk, 21
Ayşen Temel Eğinli, 22
Ayşenur Erdil, 23, 24
Aysun Karadayı, 16
Aziz Muslu, 25, 26
Azra Nazlı, 22
Barış Ceylanlı, 81
Başak Altan, 27
Begüm Erdil Şahin, 29, 30
Begüm Güney, 28
Bülent Arpat, 34
Burçak Perker, 32, 33
Burcu Aykaç, 31
Burcu Küçükçkaya, 113
Celal Erkubilay, 56
Cengiz Gazeloğlu, 52
Ceyda Kuloğlu, 35
Cihan Camcı, 36
Demet Yaman Songur, 37
Deniz Dilara Dereli, 29
Dilek Kocabaş, 38, 39
Diren Çakmak, 40
Duygu Akyol, 41
Duygu Yolcu Karadam, 42
Ebru Çağlayan Akay, 43
Ebru Güner, 105, 106
Ekin Ayşe Özşuca, 44
Elif Şimşek Özkan, 45, 46
Elif Yücel, 47
Emet Gürel, 48
Emrah Doğan, 49
Ercan Geçgin, 50
Erdoğan Teyyare, 51
Eren Erkılıç, 52
Erkan Doğan, 53
Erskin Blunck, 148
Esmâ Torun Çelik, 54
Eylin Aktaş, 55, 157
Fahriye Dinçer, 6
Faruk Kerem Şentürk, 56
Fatih Çağatay Cengiz, 57
Fatih Pınarbaşı, 58
Fatma Özlem Tezcek, 59
Ferah Çekici, 60
Feyyaz Cengiz Dikmen, 61
Filiz Yıldız Contuk, 62
Fulya Akyıldız, 63, 64
Gaukhar Zhussupova, 65
Gizem Çopur Vardar, 19
Gökay Taşkaya, 76

Gökçe Yoğurtçu, 66
Gülgün Çiğdem, 67
Gülseren Özaltaş Serçek, 68
Günay Gönüllü, 69
Hakan Öner, 70
Halil Emre Akbaş, 130
Hamza Şimşek, 71
Harika Uçar Altınışik, 72, 73
Harun Semercioğlu, 74
Hazel Başköy, 75
Hülya Çevirme, 77
Huriye Demet Cabar, 76
İpek Beyza Altıparmak, 78
İpek Merçil, 79, 80
İsmail Şiriner, 71
İzlem Kanlı, 81
Jannat Sagimbayeva, 65
Joseph Phiri, 82
Kadir Yoğurtçu, 83
Kamal Tasiu Abdullahi, 82
Kendal Deniz, 84
Kevser Sezer Korucu, 38, 85
Kıvılcım Romya Bilgin, 86
Lale Dünder, 87
Lamamra Mebarka, 88
Laouer Hocine, 88
M. Emin Çaycı, 89
M. Mustafa Erdoğan, 90, 91
Makbule Şiriner Öner, 92
Mazlum Çelik, 128
Mehmet Aydın, 93
Mehmet Bölükbaş, 94, 97
Mehmet Çağlar, 18
Mehmet Demiral, 95
Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu, 96
Mehmet Songur, 37
Mehtap Tarhan Bölükbaş, 97
Mehtap Uğur, 154
Melek Astar, 43
Merve Karacaer Ulusoy, 98
Meryem Danışmaz Sevin, 134

Mimoza Tielidze, 99
Miray Beşbudak, 100
Münevver Katkat Özçelik, 107
Münir Yalçın Ortakale, 108
Murat Aydın, 96
Musa Gün, 101
Mustafa Çanakçıoğlu, 102
Mustafa Özodaşık, 103
Mustafa Savcı, 104
Mutlu Uygun, 105, 106
Necla İter Kucukcolak, 109
Nevin Göksal, 110, 111
Nihal Şirin Pınarcıoğlu, 112
Nihan Altan Sarıkaya, 113
Nuran Öze, 114, 115
Nuray Selma Özdişçiner, 132
Oğuz Kuyumcu, 47
Olivier Gajac, 116, 142
Ömer Furkan Özdemir, 119
Onur Uca, 117
Ozan Gönüllü, 118
Özge Demiral, 120
Özge Demirdelen, 7
Özgül Uyan, 121
Özlem Denli, 122
Özlem Özgür, 123
Pelin Aytemiz, 124
Pelin Öğüt Yıldırım, 14
Pınar Zeybekoğlu, 125
Polat S. Alpman, 126
Rıfat Ozan Şenturk, 127
Saadet Tabakcı, 108
Sadettin Yılmaz, 8
Sadiye Oktay, 17, 129, 130
Sadık Serçek, 128
Salih Batal, 131
Seda Ekmen Özçelik, 98
Seher Ceylan, 55, 132
Selman Yarcı, 133
Sema Buz, 134
Semra Boğa, 135

Şenel Gerçek, 146
Senem Güngör, 136
Serdar Bozkurt, 129
Serdar Dikmen, 114
Serkan Akçay, 137
Sertif Demir, 138
Servet Gün, 139
Seval Mutlu Çamoğlu, 140
Sevda Akar, 91
Sevil Yıldız, 141
Sibel Akyıldız, 142
Sidar Atalay Şimşek, 143
Sine Erdoğan Morçin, 144
Siyami Alp Limoncuoğlu, 125
Süha Oğuz Albayrak, 145
Tahsin Güler, 147
Thomas Gillpatrick, 148

Turgay Gökgöz, 149
Türkan Fırıncı Orman, 150
Ufuk Gencel, 84
Utku Gönener, 151, 152
Vahdet Özkoçak, 153, 154
Verda İrtiş, 155
Volkan İset, 127
Yasemin Bozkurt, 156, 157
Yasemin Gürsoy, 158
Yeliz Yeşil, 159
Yunus Taş, 160
Zehra Nur Canbolat, 58
Zeynep Aydın Sünbül, 161
Zeynep Demirci, 162
Zeynep Işıl Işık Dursun, 163
Zeynep Z Bayazıt, 164
Zühal Ünalp Çepel, 165

Changing Religious Politics of the Republican People's Party: The 1947 Convention Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi'nin Değişen Din Siyaseti: 1947 Kurultayı

Abidin Çevik (*Kocaeli University*)
abidincevik@gmail.com

Fahriye Dinçer (*Yıldız Technical University*)

By the end of World War II, the whole world stepped on a new stage that will affect any countries economically and politically. Turkey although did not involved in the actual war, but had been affected closely, and developed appropriate policies accordingly its' own situation. Turkey, which looked for a proper position in the new world system emerged after the war, genuinely understood that their single party system would not be sustainable more. İsmet İnönü and the party executives had closely followed the political issues in the World, and they realized the radical changes they have to carry out to be integrated into the new system. In parallel to these changes, the Single Party period, which took twenty-three years, was ended with the new political regulations by the end of 1945. Along with the establishment of opposition parties, CHP apparently had to go through some revisions of their own policies. They therefore understood that the concept of secularism they practiced had to be changed in the new period. They also agreed that this attitude created opposition movements emerging around religious education which remained undeveloped, and they would no longer resist to oppositions' demand for this issue. After the war, objections to the same issue were raised from both within the party and different social associations and groups. The aim of this study is to understand the debates carried out in the 1947 Convention on "secularism" and more particularly on "religious education". We also aimed to examine how the issues discussed throughout the convention reflect on party politics after the convention. We finally try to understand the internal and external causes drove CHP to these changes and how their internal perspectives changed.

Key Words: The Republican People's Party, Secularism, Religious Education, the 1947 Convention

Session Code: HIS.TR-Z

HISTORY / TARİH

**The Overview to Mariage and Divorce from Roman Law to Present and
The Termination States of Non- Marital Cohabitants Forms
Roma Hukuku' ndan Günümüze Evlilik ve Boşanmaya Genel Bakış
ve Evlilik Dışı Yaşam Modellerinin Son Bulma Halleri**

Akın Ünal (*Erciyes University*)
unala@erciyes.edu.tr

Özge Demirdelen (*Çağ University*)

With the advent of the earth after the earth's existence, some concepts have emerged that make human beings human. The most important of these concepts was that he could not spend his life alone. In an emotional sense he was looking for a partner. Later on, the feeling of setting up a family and the continuity of the descent was one of their most important purposes. In the first people, the concept of marriage and divorce was not the same as today's but it was seen as a picture of similar marriage ceremonies in the written tablets. While we did not look at the official dates of the observations of the future dates, the union was carried out before the religious ceremonies. With the settlement of civilization in the lives of people, such as marriage and divorce have officially begun to come to pass. Marriage and divorce do not depend in any way on Roman law; In terms of Turkish Law, it is the two separate institutions that should be realized in the framework drawn by law. In Roman law, marriage was concluded with an agreement that was not strictly related. Divorce was not tied to marriage in any way. Although some laws governing divorce are found, in general, there has never been an arrangement of divorce with a decision of a judge and a written reason in his blood. In Turkish Law, marriage refers to a cohort of spouses and children, beginning with the official marriage, covering the period up to the end of marriage by death or court order. Divorce occurs when the marriage union is legally terminated. Mankind has instinctively acted to establish an emotional connection throughout his life. However, the situation is different in non-marital cohabitants forms. Sometimes this situation continues with marriage, and sometimes it does not want to go under this responsibility, or because of different ideological reasons. This situation is increasing day by day. The most important goal of this article is to examine the issues of marriage and divorce by looking at Roman and Turkish legal systems and at the same time to evaluate the non-marital cohabitants forms from the Roman law to today's law. As a result of this evaluation, the establishment of partnerships in non-marital cohabitants forms and the reasons for their ending will be discussed and an overview of the reasons of marriage and divorce will be examined in detail. It is intended to provide an overview of the academics who will work in this area.

Session Code: LAW.SOC.TR-Z

LAW / HUKUK

Problems in Employment of Syrian Refugees Suriyeli Sığınmacıların İstihdamında Sorunlar

Alaeddin Bobat (*Kocaeli University*)
bobatus@gmail.com

Sadettin Yılmaz (*Kocaeli University*)

After the Syrian civil war that started in 2011, about 10 million people had to go out of country borders because of their life safety. Nearly 4 million of these refugees are in Turkey. Turkish Republic government which about 4 million Syrian refugees are hosting for 7 years has been worked to solve the employment problem. One of these solutions is the amendment work in the old legislation on the study of strangers who cause troubles to solve problems related to working life. In this context, the "International Labour Law" dated August 13, 2016 and numbered 6735 has been enacted. Working life of foreigners in Turkey has been considered with this law in a legal framework. However, there are great debates as to whether this law is still achievable in the current conditions. This article examines possible developments by comparing different views.

Session Code: ECO.1.TR-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

Condemned Students and Right to Education Hükümlü Öğrenciler ve Öğrenim Hakkı

Alaeddin Bobat (*Kocaeli University*)
bobatus@gmail.com

In frame of rights supplied by Constitution, law and regulations, many condemned students have been attending universities recently. But, the convicts could not take advantage of these rights adequately or could misuse these rights. In this study, the problems and difficulties encountered of convicts, academic staff and the personnel worked for prison are observed and recommendations are discussed.

Session Code: LAW.SOC.TR-Z

LAW / HUKUK

Data Mining Reflections in Entrepreneurship Veri Madenciliđi ve Giriřimcilik D nyasına Yansımaları

Ali Soylu (*Pamukkale University*)
asoylu@pau.edu.tr

The dizzying developments in the technology world have also accelerated digital transformation. With this transformation, an era in which everything produces data is entered. In cyberspace, machines and algorithms with special algorithms and writing communicate with each other and each other constantly, revealing a huge amount of data. The resulting data contains invaluable information for businesses. Competition in business life is rapidly moving towards being data-driven. Data mining practices are of great importance in the correct interpretation of data generated at this point. Data mining refers to finding and extracting important and useful data from large amounts of data. Data mining is a must for many sectors today. Many field data mining seem to be used, mainly marketing, tourism, e-commerce, banking, insurance, stock exchange, genetics, health, engineering, industry. The widespread use of data mining has also led to significant developments in the entrepreneurial dimension. The number of initiatives to provide services in the field of data mining is increasing, and the number of experts engaged in this area of software is rapidly increasing. The aim of this study is to examine data mining as part of a new generation entrepreneurial digital technology base and to put it at the conceptual dimension of entrepreneurial dimensions.

Session Code: BUS.1-X

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŐLETME BİLİMLERİ

Use of Digital Technology in Corporate Communication in SMEs KOBİ'lerde Dijital Halkla İlişkiler Uygulamaları

Ali Soylu (*Pamukkale University*)
asoylu@pau.edu.tr

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), an indispensable element of the country's economy, are one of the key drivers of economic and social development. These enterprises often have to deal with significant disadvantages compared to large-scale enterprises. One of them is an effective corporate communication practice. Often, such issues as the management capacity, financial structure, human resources of the enterprise prevent the achievement of desired outcomes in this area. Corporate communication refers to the whole of the communication activities that the institution has undertaken to achieve its planned objectives. These communication activities include; from corporate advertisements to presentations, from the communication with customers, employees, investors, government agencies and the media to crisis management. Digital technologies have been used effectively in the field of corporate communications in recent years. These technologies, which enable them to meet directly with the target group, also have important advantages such as providing great returns at low cost, establishing healthy communication, increasing productivity. From the perspective of SMEs, these advantages seem to be very important. The aim of this study is to examine conceptually the digital technology applications used in the field of corporate communication and the opportunities that these applications offer for SMEs.

Session Code: PBR.1-X

*PUBLIC RELATION & COMMUNICATION STUDIES /
HALKLA İLİŞKİLER VE İLETİŞİM ÇALIŞMALARI*

Questioning Humanitarian Intervention in the 21st century: British domestic actors and horizontal foreign policy contestation during the Syrian crisis

Andrea Betti (*Universidad Pontificia Comillas*)
abetti@comillas.edu

At the end of the 1990s, Western states agreed on the necessity to invoke and implement the norms related to HI, with NATO intervention in Kosovo as the most ideal-typical example. Opposition to Operation Allied Force was mostly limited to a group of developing countries. Despite an unclear legal basis and several doubts on the feasibility of using force for humanitarian purposes, in 1998-9 NATO countries considered that the international community had to resort to the military instrument in order to stop the violations of human rights perpetrated by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the civilian population of Kosovo, even in the absence of a legal authorization by the Security Council. Things have started to change since 9/11 and the decision of the United States (U.S) and the United Kingdom (UK) to invade Iraq in 2003. Despite several United Nations (UN) documents and the positive development of the World Summit Outcome in 2005, the Iraqi war arguably contributed to give HI a bad name. This article focuses on the 2013-15 British domestic debate on the possibility of using force against the Syrian government of Bashar Al Assad. The goal is to analyze how relevant domestic actors, namely the David Cameron's government and the political parties represented in the House of Commons, debated the concepts of R2P and engaged in several discursive strategies with the goal of influencing the decision on whether or not to intervene.

Session Code: SOC.INT.EN-Z

The Rise of Behavioural Approach and Conditionality in Welfare : The cases of Workfare and Pension Privatization in Turkey

Aslı Güleç Taşdemir (*Kocaeli University*)
ag258@kentforlife.net

()

The rise of behavioural economics in the design of social policies has widely been recognized. Behavioural approach is concerned with how citizens behave and make decisions. Nudging and soft compulsion are the principal mechanisms that inform policy-makers to change the behaviour of citizens along the desired policy goal with the aim of improving the delivery and effectiveness of welfare policies. In most cases, policies are framed within an evidence-based policy process, that is, policy informed by evidence. The merit of behavioural approach can be found in the argument that its insights can broaden individual autonomy compared to a paternalistic understanding of welfare conditionality inherent especially in workfare and poverty reduction programmes. This study argues that both welfare conditionality and behavioural approach are the two sides of the same coin as market conforming and enhancing strategies on the basis of both recent workfare programme and introduction of automatic enrolment in personal private pension system in Turkey. Workfare programme in Turkey was enacted in 2017 as a cost-containment strategy through activating social assistance recipients. The programme has given way to the process re-commodification of those who are officially in need given that the provision of social assistance transfers is defined within the regime of work conditionality. The introduction of automatic enrolment in private pension with opt out option in 2018 is a known as an example of nudging in the process of pension privatization. One of the main purposes is to prevent early withdrawals from the system. This study aims to understand the ways in which both work conditionality in workfare and soft compulsion in private pensions with automatic enrolment have given way to privatization and marketization of the sphere of welfare in Turkey.

Session Code: BUS.1.EN-Z

*LABOUR ECONOMICS & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS /
ÇALIŞMA EKONOMİSİ VE ENDÜSTRİYEL İLİŞKİLER*

**An Examination on the Media's Look on Current Social Policy Issues and on
Representations**
Medyanın Güncel Sosyal Politika Sorunlarına Bakışı ve Temsiller Üzerine Bir İnceleme

Aslıhan Ardiç Çobaner (*Mersin University*)
acobaner@mersin.edu.tr

Pelin Ögüt Yıldırım (*Mersin University*)

Media, as one of the basic requirements of democratic society imagination, is deemed as almost the most important instrument, which ensures plurality in representative democracies as the fourth power alongside legislation, execution and adjudication. According to such perspective, media are the instruments, which will inform public sense, force individuals to think about their interests, bring the issues, which have not emerged, into the agenda, recommend solution options, make people think about them and determine political decisions of people. A country's look on social policy contains, at the same time, how media represents social problems and inequalities not only social policy programs as a public policy of that country. While media makes social policy subjects as news particularly on the axis of news media, it also continues a system of representations about social issues and inequality at the same time. Such representations are significant for, they reproduce inequalities, power relations and social control. The aim of this study is to examine the process related with the production and transmission of news regarding current social policy subjects in Turkey and to handle the perspective on news about women, children, senescence, disability, poverty, immigration and migration which constitute social policy subjects and representations towards individuals and events through a literature scan. The analysis of media content on matters related with social policies may give information on the political and social dynamics of the look of the states and media on such policies. This study examines the findings of some selected studies. For that reason, it will first of all, be mentioned about social policy and media; existing literature will be reviewed and studies, which handle the process of social policy subjects take place on media in Turkey, will be examined. Accordingly, a theoretical framework regarding representation of current social policy subjects in the media will be drawn.

Session Code: LAW.MED.1-X

MEDIA STUDIES / MEDYA ÇALIŞMALARI

Financial Performance of the Deposits Banks in Turkey: An Investigation with TODIM Method

Türkiye'deki Mevduat Bankalarının Finansal Performansı: TODIM Yöntemi ile Bir İnceleme

Atalay Çağlar (*Pamukkale University*)
acağlar@pau.edu.tr

The banks that act as intermediaries for transferring the savings of those who want to save their savings to those who need it are the most important financial institutions. As a result of giving the resources to the economies through the banks, the real sector will be able to grow with the opportunities created and economic indicators, especially unemployment, will be opened for improvement. Hence, it can be said that a strong economy will depend on the size and strength of the banking sector. According to the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency's 2017 Annual Report, the asset size of the financial sector reached US \$ 1 trillion at the end of 2017. When the total assets of the financial sector reaching approximately 1.2 times of GDP in 2017 are examined, it is seen that the Turkish banking sector has the largest share with 86.2% in the financial system. Since the possible problems of the sector can lead to serious difficulties in the country's economy, the financial conditions of the banks need to be regularly monitored and supervised. The CAMELS method, which can also be described as "remote surveillance vehicle", is used to monitor financial structures of banks. Firstly, in the CAMELS approach which is composed of 6 different components which are used to examine the risks of commercial banks in the US and which are Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Managerial Quality, Profitability, Liquidity and Market Risk Sensitivity, the analyzes are made according to different numbers of indicators defined under each component. In the study, the financial performance of 22 deposit banks for 2016 was examined with a total of 21 indicators defined for 6 sub-components. For each component, 6 subindexes and general CAMELS index scores were ranked according to their financial performances. In the evaluations, the TODIM method, which is a multi-criteria decision method, is used. The weights for the indicators and subcomponents used in the TODIM Method differ from other multi-criteria decision-making methods because they involve the risk factor in the decision-making process. They are obtained from the Analytical Hierarchy Process with the help of a comparison matrix created by a specialist academy. In the general CAMELS index, Akbank, Ziraat Bank, Anadolubank, Turkish Bank and Garanti Bank are the first; Arab Turkish Bank, Şekerbank, Alternatifbank, Burgan Bank and Odea Bank were the last five. In addition, different values of the risk avoidance coefficient used in the TODIM Method were also examined.

Session Code: BUS.3.TR-Z

FINANCE / FİNANS

Role of Regional Development Agencies in SMEs' Finance: The Case of Turkey Kobilerin Finansmanında Kalkınma Ajanslarının Rolü: Türkiye Örneđi

Aysun Karadayı (*Pamukkale University*)
aysun.karadayi@gmail.com

This study examines the role and contributions of Regional Development Agencies in Turkey in meeting of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises' (SMEs) financial needs. In this context, after handling "access to finance problems" and "financing needs" of SMEs, the study closely examines financial support programs of Development Agencies in Turkey. The results indicate that the first five prominent theme of program priorities are Production, Innovation, Marketing, Management, R&D (Research and Development) respectively. The results also indicate that Regional Development Agencies provide financial support mostly for SMEs' investment finance needs in Turkey. For meeting financial needs of SMEs effectively; program budgets of Agencies should be enlarged, financial support instruments of them should be diversified, and accordingly their institutional capacities also need to be developed.

Key Words: SME, Access to Finance, Development Agency, Financial Support.

Session Code: BUS.2-X

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

Audit Firm Selection Using Analytic Hierarchy Process and an Application Denetim Firması Seçiminde Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi Yönteminin Kullanılması ve Bir Uygulama

Ayşe Demirhan (*Yıldız Technical University*)
aysedemirhan74@gmail.com

Sadiye Oktay (*Yıldız Technical University*)

The correctness and reliability of information provided by the businesses through financial statements is a critical issue in terms of all interest groups related to the business. Audit and thereby the audit firm, which will fulfill this function, play an important role in providing assurance for the correctness and reliability of the financial information. In recent years, following both national and international regulations, audit services have become an enormous necessity for enterprises. The selection of the audit firm that will provide such an important service is one of the most important business decisions to be taken. The decision on the most appropriate audit firm in terms of businesses; is a multi-criteria decision-making problem that requires both quantitative and qualitative factors to be taken into consideration. In this study, the applicability of Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method, one of the methods used for solving multi-criteria decision-making problems, has been examined in the audit firm selection process. The data used in this study were obtained from face-to-face interviews with senior officials of various types of businesses that are currently being rendered audit services. The aim of the study is to provide guidance for businesses that receive audit services for selecting the appropriate firm and also to make a contribution to the literature.

Session Code: BUS.2-X

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

**Tourism and Income Level: Comparison of Countries by the Travel
and Tourism Competitiveness Index
Turizm ve Gelir Düzeyi: Ülkelerin Seyahat ve
Turizm Rekabet Endeksine Göre Karşılaştırılması**

Ayşe Demirhan (*Yıldız Technical University*)
aysedemirhan74@gmail.com

Mehmet Çağlar (*Yıldız Technical University*)

The aim of this study is to investigate whether the travel and tourism competitiveness of countries is changing according to their income level. The World Economic Forum, measures the travel and tourism competitiveness of countries and reports its findings in The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report. In this report, countries' travel and tourism competitiveness is determined by a total of 14 indicators under 4 main headings. In this study, these 14 indicators will be used as travel and tourism competitiveness indicators of countries. Considering the income level of each country, the World Bank distinguishes four different economic groups: Low income, Lower-middle income, Upper-middle income, High income. In this study, 136 countries examined in the 2017 Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report were included in the analysis. In this study first Discriminant Analysis was conducted in order to identify which countries differ in terms of indicators according to the grouping and determine the degree of accuracy of grouping. Later, by conducting Cluster Analysis, it was tried to determine how many clusters of 136 countries exist and which countries have similar characteristics in terms of designated 14 indicators. According to the results of discriminant analysis; two significant discriminant functions were found to explain 98.7% of the total variance. The rate of countries assigned to the right groups was found to be 82.4%. According to the results of the Cluster Analysis, which provides homogeneous subgroups by gathering the units that are most similar to each other in a group; as a result of examining the dendrograms of several of the Hierarchical Clustering methods, Complete Linkage Method was found to provide the best grouping. In addition, the application of the K-Means method, which is one of the Non-Hierarchical Cluster Analysis methods, determined the best grouping for number of cluster $K=4$.

Session Code: TUR.CUL.1-X

TOURISM / TURİZM

**A Research on Women Accounting Professionals' Perception of Glass Ceiling:
Sample of Antalya Province**
**Kadın Muhasebe Meslek Mensuplarının Cam Tavan Algısına Yönelik Bir Araştırma:
Antalya İli Örneği**

Ayşegül Ciğer (*Akdeniz University*)
aysegulc@akdeniz.edu.tr

Gizem Çopur Vardar (*Mersin University*)

In recent years, although there is a significant increase in participation rates of female members of accounting profession in Turkey, it is fall behind the male participation rate of profession. The study was carried out to reveal the factors that constitute the “glass ceiling” which affect the career processes of female professionals (Certified Public Accountants). The survey method was chosen as data collection method in the study. The questionnaire consists of demographic information and questions about obstacles stemming from individual, organizational and social factors. The prepared questionnaires were applied to male and female Certified Public Accountant (CPA) operating in central districts of Antalya. 289 questionnaires were suitable for analysis. The data were analyzed by SPSS 23 packet software and with 95% confidence level. As a result of the research, it has been determined that the “Obstacles from Individual and Social Factors” varies according to gender. The average score of male participants for “Obstacles from Individual Factors” is higher than female participants’ average score. This results means that male professionals believe more in the idea of there is gender discrimination in business life and females are more emotional, and females are more likely to be inadequate in terms of traits such as ambition, leadership and ability than females. Also male professionals have more involvement in the idea of existence of self-induced barriers of females and taking multiple roles will have negative impact on females’ career.

KeyWords: Accounting Profession, Accounting Professional, Glass Ceiling, Women Accountant

Session Code: PMN.TR-Z

Thinking About Urban Agriculture in Urban Policies Kent Politikaları içinde Kentsel Tarımı Düşünmek

Ayşegül Kanbak (*Batman University*)
akanbak@gmail.com

According to recent demographic trends by United Nations (UN), world population is expected to reach to 9.3 billion in 2050 from 7.0 billion in 2011, while the urban population is expected to rise to 6.3 billion in 2050 from 3.6 billion in 2011 (UN, 2012). As regards World Urbanization Prospects (WUP) currently urbanization seems to widely spreading in low and middle-income countries. In other words the population living in cities is continuously increasing worldwide. In developing countries, this phenomenon is exacerbated by poverty, leading to tremendous problems of employment, immigration from the rural areas, transportation, food supply and environment protection. In accordance with Veenhuizen (2006), people find out livelihood strategies to deal with the economic burden of urban life and alleviate poverty. Urban agriculture (UA) is one of them. It brings us to improve new strategies for surviving on earth, not only concentrate on growing our own food but also contributing to environmental, social and economic cycles. While urban agriculture occurs in all cities of the world, there are still many questions about whether and how to develop research and development activity for this particular type of agriculture. While urban agriculture occurs in all cities of the world, there are still many questions about whether and how to develop research and development activity for this particular type of agriculture. So, this study aims to recover the potentials for urban agriculture activities in Istanbul metropolitan area throughout its historical background to address issues of creating more sustainable urban spaces and communities as well as healthier food systems and seeks to contribute to the growing field of UA research in Turkey.

Session Code: URB.TR-Z

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES / ÇEVRESEL ÇALIŞMALAR

**The National Protect Law, The Effect of The Wealth Tax and
Agricultural Products Tax on the Turkish Society**
**Milli Korunma Kanunu, Varlık Vergisi ve Toprak Mahsulleri Vergisinin
Türk Toplumuna Etkisi**

Ayşegül Şentürk (*Süleyman Demirel University*)
aysegulsenturk@sdu.edu.tr

In accordance with the decisions taken at the Economic Forum held on 17 February 1923 in İzmir, the new Turkish State adopted liberal economic policy that emphasized private enterprise, which was replaced by statist economic policy after 1930 due to the fact that the desired results were not fully achieved. This policy and planned development models led to a positive increase in the country's economy. However, with the outbreak of the Second World War, the priority of the country changed, with a stronger focus on national defense rather than economic development. As a result, the defense expenditures and the number of soldiers increased, which, in turn, resulted in economic and social problems. The Law on National Defense Obligations was enacted in 1939. However it was the National Protection Act enacted in 1940 that shaped the war economy in order to resolve the economic and social problems caused by the war. And it stood in force throughout the war. The law that authorized the government to use all the resources of the country during the state of emergency aims to provide the government with a quick-decision making capacity and resolving social and economic problems by preventing price surge caused by stockpiling and jobbery caused by war. Another tax issued during the period when defense spending caused more burden on the budget due to the war threat was the 1942 Wealth Tax. The Wealth Tax aimed to bring the ill-gotten gains in to the budget. Especially the adopted taxation method brought criticism. That the majority of the taxpayers of the Wealth Tax included the minorities living in İstanbul was the main criticism. Another tax imposed during the war period was Land Crops Tax introduced in 1943 and enacted with the regulations in 1944. This law aimed to secure control in the countryside and bring the wealth of the war in to the budget, which, however, adversely affected the poor farmers. This paper analyzes the laws and taxes introduced due to the Second World War and their impact on the Turkish society revealing the witnesses of the period and the national press.

Key words: The Second World War, National Protection Law, Wealth Tax, Agricultural Products Tax, Turkish Society

Session Code: HIS.CUL.1-X

HISTORY / TARİH

**Cultural Learning on the Local Tourism Areas: A Qualitative Analysis
on the Perceptions of Host Culture**
**Yerel Turizm Alanlarında Kültürel Öğrenme: Ev Sahibi Kültürün Algıları Üzerine
Nitel Bir İnceleme**

Ayşen Temel Eğinli (*Ege University*)
azraknazli@gmail.com

Azra Nazlı (*Ege University*)

Hofstede (1980) defines culture “collective programming of the mind”. This definition points out the differences of cultures. Gudykunst and Kim (1992)’s definition of culture is “systems of knowledge shared by a large group of people” With this definition, Gudykunst and Kim attract attention that every people from different cultures have a different cultural identity. Cultural identity is personal and unique that contains information, values, beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and way of life in which people shared. Hall (1959) states "culture hides more than it appears". With using the phrase, he emphasizes the importance of interaction with other people from different cultures is the part of the learning about another culture. Paige & Stringer (1997) describes the concept of cultural learning as the acquisition of knowledge on "particular linguistic and cultural context in interpersonal interaction process". The learning process is possible with being subjected to cultural product and materials. People inevitably learn the other culture in the processes of intercultural interaction, and they are schematizing these culture and cultural features. Touristic areas are locations where intercultural interactions are intensively experienced, and therefore, intercultural learning takes place for schematizing of other cultures in peoples' minds according to their perceptions. In this context, it is aimed to describe how tradespeople serving touristic areas perceive other cultures and how they learn about other cultures. With this purpose, tradespeople on Turkey’s local vacation areas are determined with purposive sampling and with descriptive analysis, qualitative analysis design is chosen for research.

Session Code: TUR.CUL.1-X

CULTURAL STUDIES / KÜLTÜREL ÇALIŞMALAR

Evaluation the Integrating Difficulties-Issues for Just-In Time and Erp Systems in Terms of Quality Management in Manufacturing Sector of Turkey: A Case Study in an Automotive Enterprise

Ayşenur Erdil (*Marmara-Anadolu University*)
erdil.aysenur@gmail.com

Due to the high productivity rates, using qualified automated technics-technologies, providing different products varieties and the obstacles-problems of automotive industry like a manufacturing company in the rivalry, XYZ Automative Company-Plant to examine integrating issues in ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) systems and evaluate the fundamentals of effective processing-working of ERP and explanation-solvings or developments. The literature and concepts of ERP and implementations of these concepts in the system are presented in order to support the objective of this study. For the efficient production, system design, Just In Time (JIT) and MRP (Material requirements planning) systems are examined and much more production systems are developed according to the hybrid structures which are the integration of MRP and JIT. The purpose of this research is to define the fundamental concepts and properties of JIT perception, to present the literature of JIT approaching and to discover the principles towards the framework of this system. The study is focused on the manufacturing sector of Turkey. JIT system is certainly implementation for production/manufacturing structure in Quality management and especially in Total Quality Management. Within the development area of this study, JIT supports a better management and potentially efficient of development for production/ manufacturing stage. In this research, the purpose of this research includes the subjects about the planning of machines, labor, production, resources, and materials depending on the stages of production, improvements, and controls so as to produce the goods-products in the intended quality, desired quantity with intended time and the minimum expenditures-costs in a company. The objective of this research is to provide the integration and to solve real working time problems and supply the improvement of the different software which are included in the production system. This XYZ Automative firm will have the efficient system with evaluation the processes of software-programs and combine the relation between software and information systems-ERP. According to the System Perception, the sustainable development concept Kaizen have been applied to support the evaluation and analysis the system, investigating the bottlenecks of the system and providing developments so as to find where the stages have the integrated problems. The purpose of the study is to demonstrate a genaral overview and assessment of JIT in terms of management, quality management with the customer and market-business anticipation via Quality Function Deployment (QFD) and Pareto Analysis. This structure-framework will provide more efficient solution techniques with constraints management from general materials management system (GMMS) to the outlines by company vehicle planning (CVP) in X Automotive Firm-Plant. The cause and effect diagrams and suggestions can be applied to solve the integration problems between the information, production and management systems and so as to build the convenient ERP system for the company.

Key Words: Enterprise Resource Planning, Information Systems, Just In Time, Quality, Quality management, Quality Function Deployment, Material Requirements Planning

**The Importance of Supply Chain Quality Management: Evaluation
in Terms of Strategic Perception in a Company of Service/Manufacturing Sector
Tedarik Zinciri Kalite Yönetiminin Önemi: Stratejik Açidan
Bir Firma Kapsamında Değerlendirilmesi**

Ayşenur Erdil (*Marmara-Anadolu University*)
erdil.aysenur@gmail.com

Supply Chain Quality Management (SCQM) is known to have an increasingly significance in terms of management and operational in quality management applications. In the scope of the study, current researches on the basic concepts-definitions of supply chain quality management and quality management content in the literature are mentioned and highlighted. Within the defined key definitions-words for quality orientation are customer orientation, customer relationship management, supplier relations, leadership, quality applications, human resources applications, management and business strategies and reliability. These definitions-words are used, applied for the proposed subjects for the future research in scopes of SCQM. Companies that have adopted SCQM applications, provide and support the formation of interactions with other companies, more effective communication in the management and the environment of rivalry regarding to the result of increasing capacity levels for independent growth and development. The envisaged and proposed structure are defined the critical factors that are effective and important in the success of the partnership in strategic sense and the role of trust component on growth and development for the companies within the scope of the study. Within SCQM, the firm's strategic approach to quality management and its application in procurement management is explained. In addition, within the management of the company in the strategic context, reliability, customer relations and customer satisfaction factors such as control mechanism are examined and the importance of holistic cooperation in the proposed structure is indicated. Determination and identification of the quality concepts and factors in SCQM are applied and examined with quality evaluation method in the manufacturing/service sector companies.

Key Words: Customer Relations, Customer Satisfaction, Quality Management, Reliability, Strategy, Supply Chain Quality Management, Supply Chain Management.

Session Code: BUS.2.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

Seafarers' Well-Being in Maritime Companies Denizcilik İşletmelerinde Gemi Adamlarının Bireysel İyi Oluşu

Aziz Muslu (Ordu University)
azizmuslu@gmail.com

In the development of safety, which is the most important factor in ship management, enhancing human capital is the most important factor. There are a number of essential problems in the management of ship crew. These problems lead to struggles in ship management and serious costs and expenses for market and concerns. It directly and indirectly increases operating costs. Additionally, it negatively affects the corporate reputation of the business. In terms of job attitudes of seafarer, commitment to the profession, organizational commitment and job satisfaction are directly related to the individual well-being of the seafarers. Negative work attitudes increase the turnover rate. Research have shown that positive impacts on organizational commitment and job satisfaction levels in enterprises investing in human capital. The increase in job satisfaction and organizational commitment is closely related to individual well-being. Therefore, individual well-being results in growth in enterprises productivity, customer satisfaction and quality. In this study, firstly the concept of individual well-being was revealed by literature review. The importance of individual well-being of seafarer for high-quality ship management is revealed by secondary data, incidents, statistics. Negative individual well-being of seafarer and negative effects for maritime businesses are explained. The effects of such negative individual well-being situations, economic losses of businesses and the maritime industry are expressed in statistics. In this subject, by evaluating case studies and case studies, managerial policies and practices that will positively affect the individual well-being of seafarers are being investigated.

Session Code: BUS.2.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

**Value Chain Analysis for Crewed Yacht Charter Service
in Turkey South Aegean South Coast
Türkiyenin Güney Ege Kıyılarında Mürettebatlı Yat Kiralama
Hizmeti için Değer Zinciri Analizi**

Aziz Muslu (*Ordu University*)
azizmuslu@gmail.com

The blue cruise emerged in the southwestern region of the Anatolian peninsula. In particular, the traditional gulet boats of the Bodrum region are often used as tourist attractions, usually consisting of a weekly cruise. Value chain analysis is used as an important method for determining the service and commodity production processes of the enterprises. The blue cruise is not offered by the institutionalized companies due to the high operating cost of the wooden boats. It is carried out by boutique operators as SMEs. Analyzing the processes of generating services at the efficiency of these enterprises is important for businesses to gain competitive advantage. In our study, the companies that provided blue cruise services in Bodrum, Marmaris and Fethiye regions were analyzed by observation method and negotiations with the managers. In this analysis, a value chain has been established in terms of differentiation and cost leadership from Porter's competition strategies. It has been evaluated in terms of competition strategies.

Session Code: TUR.CUL.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

Advertisement Strategy for New Product Introductions

Başak Altan (Özyeğin University)
basak.altan@ozyegin.edu.tr

This study analyzes how a monopolistic firm advertises while launching a new product. This study identifies whether heavy advertisement for the earlier product is able to create a customer base for the later product. When a customer has to experience the product to identify its value, advertisement becomes strategically significant for a monopolist. Consumers start forming beliefs regarding the product upon introduction of the product to a market. Information channels affect the process of forming beliefs. Firms may lead such channels to affect the choices of the consumers. Advertisement is informative and may send a signal to consumers regarding the value of the product. In the presence of social learning when two consecutive products are related, allocation of limited advertisement budget is crucial. The experience of customers from the early product affects the beliefs of the customers regarding the later product when these two products are related. We observe allocation of advertisement funds depend on the total budget, the cost of advertisement, the discount factor, how these two products are related, and the precision level of the signal that advertisement generates.

Session Code: ECO.1-X

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

Attraction Effect in Public Goods Games

Begüm Güney (*Ozyegin University*)
begum.guney@ozyegin.edu.tr

According to the experimental and empirical literature on choice, an alternative is more likely to be chosen over others in the presence of an asymmetrically dominated alternative. This is called “attraction effect”. In this paper, we experimentally study whether this effect carries onto public goods games. Our benchmark treatment is a standard public goods game with binary decisions: each agent in a group of N is given a certain amount of money and asked to decide between keeping his entire money in his private account or putting it in a public account. Each dollar in the private account brings \$1 return to the agent whereas each dollar in the public account brings a return of $\$A$ (where $1/N < A < 1$) to everyone in the group. In our design, we introduce a new treatment with two public goods games, one with a public account return of $\$A$ and the other with a public account return of $\$B$ where $1/N < B < A < 1$. Each agent in this new treatment decides what to do with his entire money: keep it in his private account, put it in the public account of the good with return A , or put it in the public account of the good with return B . The comparison of the observed behavior in the new treatment with that in the benchmark treatment enables us to understand whether the presence of the public good with return B can increase subjects’ contribution to the original public good with return A .

Session Code: ECO.1-X

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

**Monetary Transmission Mechanism: Analysis of the Exchange Rate
and Interest Rate Channel in Turkey**
Parasal Aktarım Mekanizması: Türkiye’de Döviz Kuru ve Faiz Kanalının Analizi

Begüm Erdil Şahin (*Istanbul Kültür University*)
b.sahin@iku.edu.tr

Deniz Dilara Dereli (*Istanbul Kültür University*)

In this study, the effects monetary policy shocks on the real economy and prices in Turkey were investigated. In this context, the effectiveness of monetary transmission channel such as exchange rate channel is analyzed in Turkey. In the model, 2005-2016 monthly data for Turkey is tested by using impulse response functions and variance decomposition methods via VAR analysis. According to the empirical findings, it is concluded that exchange rate channel is operational in Turkey. Keywords: Monetary Transmission Mechanism, Monetary Policy, Exchange Rate, Turkey.

Session Code: ECO.2.TR-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

**The Pharmaceutical Expenditures Within Public Expenditures
and Its Impact on Economic Growth**
Kamu Harcamaları İçinde İlaç Harcamalarının Yeri ve Ekonomik Büyüme Etkisi

Begüm Erdil Şahin (*Istanbul Kültür University*)
b.sahin@iku.edu.tr

The aim of this study is to evaluate the pharmaceutical expenditures within the public expenditures and the impact of these expenditures on economic growth. Within this context, the public expenditures under the economic growth models, pharmaceutical industry, pharmaceutical expenditures and policies applied on the industry are evaluated and afterwards the impact of pharmaceutical expenditure on economic growth is empirically evaluated. Panel data analysis is used for the empirical study for evaluating the relationship between pharmaceutical expenditures and GDP. Data from 14 OECD countries for GDP and pharmaceutical expenditure for the 1990-2016 period is used. According to the results of the study, a positive relationship between pharmaceutical expenditure and economic growth was identified. Keywords: Public Expenditures, Economic Growth, Panel Data *Bu çalışma Begüm Erdil Şahin'in "Kamu Harcamaları İçinde İlaç Harcamalarının Yeri ve Ekonomik Büyüme Etkisi" adlı doktora tez çalışmasından esinlenerek hazırlanmıştır.

Session Code: PMN.TR-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

**A Review of Asked Questions and Receipt Answers: Psychological Counseling
in the Context of Postmodern Paradigm
Sorulan Sorulara ve Alınan Cevaplara Dair Bir İnceleme:
Postmodern Paradigma Bağlamında Psikoloji**

Burcu Aykaç (*Istanbul University*)
burcu.duman@istanbul.edu.tr

Modern science has an understanding of what it is like to dance around a circle, assume that it is true, and seeking truth that is assumed as the only one. This paradigm shift in the scientific approach deeply affects many areas. The purpose of this study is to examine the postmodern understanding from a historical point of view and then reveal the effects of the postmodern understanding on the psychological counseling domain. In order to realize this aim, in the first part, the concept of postmodernism was compared with the previous periods and tried to be explained with an emphasis on epistemological and social change in particular. In the second part, the general features of postmodern psychological counselling were addressed within the scope of post modern epistemology and its core processes that are effective in terms of counseling theories and the reflections of the postmodern paradigm in the field of psychological counseling were addressed. They all care about language use, recognize that information is subjective and relative, and emphasize the importance of interpersonal relationships. Since language is evaluated as preliminary of thought, language used is thought to be important and worth investigating. From the perspective that scientific knowledge can only be understood in the paradigm in which it is built, it is worth considering the postmodern paradigm shift and its reflection on psychological counseling. In a further study, paradigm-based comparisons can be made by examining therapies that are considered to be basic postmodern therapies.

Session Code: PSY.SOC.TR-Z

PSYCHOLOGY / PSİKOLOJİ

Open Innovation in Defense Industry Savunma Sanayiinde Açık İnovasyon

Burçak Perker (*Bahçeşehir University*)
burcak.cebeci@eas.bau.edu.tr

Arzu Karaman Akgül (*Yıldız Technical University*)

Defense industry is one of the most important institution for countries. Defence expenditures of countries has considerable size in GDP for economies. Therefore, investments in R&D spending is increasing substantially in each year. Companies feel compelled to develop and compete with open innovation. How open innovation processes within the defense industry progress, the benefits and challenges is constituted the subject of this research. Main purpose of this study is contribute to competitive capacity of sector through the expansion of open innovation implementation in the Turkish defense industry. In this context, innovation and processes are examined. Besides, role of open innovation for Turkish defense industry has been put forward and suggestion for strategy was developed for companies. Literature study was conducted in this study. The historical process of the Turkish defense industry are explained and given some examples from open innovation implementations within this scope. It was tried to explain that why open innovation is required in the defense industry and what it gains and what it could provide.

Keywords: Innovation, Open Innovation, Defense Industry

Session Code: BUS.2-X

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

Return on Investment in Mobile Marketing Applications Mobil Pazarlama Uygulamalarında Yatırımın Geri Dönüşü(ROI)

Burçak Perker (*Bahçeşehir University*)
burcak.cebeci@eas.bau.edu.tr

Mobile marketing, a relatively new concept in marketing, is used to name all marketing activities associated with a mobile device. Nowadays, mobile phones being a tool that people cannot keep away in their daily lives, make mobile phones and tablets a marketing channel with great opportunities for marketers. With the transition from mass marketing to individual marketing, the introduction of special offers to consumers those who using social networks actively, getting access to brands through the internet at any time of daily life have enabled customer communication and mobile marketing to become widespread. With this study, in Turkish mobile marketing campaign the disclosed details of the ROI calculations which are not being implemented effectively will be explained. According to the MMA (Mobile Marketing Association) Turkey research carried out in corporation with the Nielsen, mobile advertising investments in 2017 reached to 1 billion 205 million TL. In mobile advertisement area, expenditures getting increased year by year, the calculation of the investment returning is increasingly important.

Key Words: Return on Investment, Mobile Campaign, Mobile Advertising

Session Code: BUS.2-X

MARKETING STUDIES / PAZARLAMA ÇALIŞMALARI

**The Relationship Between Management Systems and Safety Culture:
A Case Study in Metal Sector**

Yönetim Sistemlerinin İş Güvenliği Kültürü ile İlişkisi: Metal Sektöründe Bir Uygulama

Bülent Arpat (*Pamukkale University*)
barpat@pau.edu.tr

Safety culture, as subdimension of the organization culture, refers shared values, beliefs, assumptions and norms concerning individual and organizational safety attitudes influencing organizational decisions. The objective of the present study is to determine the effect of the 9001, 18001, 14001 and etc. management systems on safety culture. In this survey study conducted on 854 metal sector employees in the Denizli City, management systems were found to be effective on safety culture. Nevertheless, this effect was mostly negative on the contrary to what was expected. Accordingly, an organization with no management system administered tends to adopt more positive perception towards safety culture.

Session Code: LAW.MED.1-X

*LABOUR ECONOMICS & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS /
ÇALIŞMA EKONOMİSİ VE ENDÜSTRİYEL İLİŞKİLER*

Başkent University Students' Dating Violence Awareness

Ceyda Kulođlu (*Başkent University*)
ceyda.kuloglu@gmail.com

Dating violence constitutes the first stage of the violence against women. Dating is the emotional and sexual dimension shared by couples before marriage. Behaviors that are accepted as normal and desirable during dating may turn into family violence after the couples get married. Some behaviors are considered as “normal” during flirting such as intervening someone else's private space, partner restriction, and even sometimes physical violence. Physical violence, sexual violence and psychological violence that occur during the flirting are considered as dating violence. Dating violence is a less visible type of violence than other forms of violence against women and has begun to take place relatively recently in the literature and the concept is new. Dating violence research have been conducted for about twenty years. It happens because the couples intervene and limit each other by using physical, psychological or sexual violence types in their private lives. This type of violence usually affects young people and it is difficult for them to take an action because they regard their behavior as normal and they try to solve it on their own by keeping it as secret. The aim of this study is to reveal the awareness of Başkent University students about flirting violence. For this purpose, questionnaire were conducted to 1000 students from Başkent University (Faculty of Dentistry, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Faculty of Fine Arts, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Communication, Faculty of Health Sciences, Faculty of Commercial Sciences and Faculty of Medicine). The questionnaire consists of two different parts. In the first part, demographic information of the students were obtained. In the second part, students' awareness levels on flirting violence were gained with a total of 49 likert scale questions (3-system).

Session Code: SOC.CUL.EN-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

Being on the Way and the Experience of the Original Temporality Yolda Oluş ve Orijinal Zaman Deneyimi

Cihan Camcı (*Akdeniz University*)
cihanc@akdeniz.edu.tr

“Felsefe yolda oluştur” diyen Jaspers, bu sözü philosophos sözcüğünün sophos, bilgeliğin sahibi olmak anlamından ayrılan, bilgelige yönelmişlik, bilgeliği arayış anlamında hala etkisini sürdürdüğünü söylüyor. Novalis'in “Felsefe her yerde evde olmayı arayıştır” sözüne gönderme yapan Heidegger'in “wegsein”, yolda oluş hali olarak tanımladığı bu kipliği nasıl hayal edebiliriz? Hem yolda, hem de evde olma arayışı anlamında felsefeyi zamanın orijinal, uzamsal boyutların ötesinde bir geçiş olarak düşünebilir miyiz? Sokrates'i bu bağlamda, bir aylak olarak yorumlayabilir miyiz? Schlosser'in, Sokrates'in arayışını atopia, topoğrafik, uzamsal olmayan bir arayış olarak görüşü bu bağlamda yorumlanabilir mi? Felsefi arayış, fenomenoloji, uzamsal olmayan bir yolculuk olarak, hiç sahibi olamayacağımız a-topos'u arayış hali olarak yorumlanabilir mi? Platon'un, insanların belirli bir yöne gidebilmek için iki ayaklı ve yarım haline gelmeden önceki tümlük, birlik halindeki androgynos, androjen insan imgesinde deki küresel, periphere formu arayış aslında bir zaman deneyimi midir? Bu sunumda bu sorulara açık uçlu yanıtlar arayacak, Heidegger'in orijinal zaman, “Temporalität” ya da, “Die ursprüngliche Zeitlichkeit” kavramlarını aylaklık, yolda oluş hali bağlamında yorumlamaya çalışacağım.

Session Code: PSY.SOC.TR-Z

PHILOSOPHY / FELSEFE

Revisiting Purchasing Power Parity for Eurasian Countries: A Fourier Approach

Demet Yaman Songur (*Dicle University*)
demet.yaman@dicle.edu.tr

Mehmet Songur (*Munzur University*)

The aim of this study to examine the validity of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) hypothesis for Eurasian Countries using time series analysis methods. In this Study, the validity of the PPP hypothesis has been investigated relative PPP theory. In this framework, the study used monthly data covering the period 1995:10-2017:12 for the 10 Eurasian countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Turkey). In this context, fourier unit root and fourier cointegration tests taking into smooth structural breaks were used in the study. Findings show that the relative PPP hypothesis is valid in 7 Eurasian Countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Turkey).

Session Code: ECO.1.EN-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

**The Relationship Between Nomophobia And Cyberchondria:
A Research on the Patients Applying to the University Hospital
Nomofobi ve Siberkondria Arasındaki İlişki: Üniversite Hastanesine
Başvuran Hastalar Üzerinde Bir Araştırma**

Dilek Kocabaş (*Süleyman Demirel University*)
dilekkocabas@sdu.edu.tr

Kevser Sezer Korucu (*Süleyman Demirel University*)

The widespread use of smartphones, on the one hand, facilitates the daily lives of individuals while on the other side it causes many socio-psychological problems. One of these problems is nomophobia, which is defined as the fear of being deprived of the smartphone. As individuals spend more time on the smartphone, they are beginning to spend more time in the virtual environment, and as a result, individuals are able to learn different information in the virtual environment and search for their own diseases from the internet and go on their way to diagnosis (cyberchondria). In this study, it was aimed to investigate whether there is a relationship between fear of deprivation of smartphone (nomophobia) and sickness search behaviors on the internet (cyberchondria). For this purpose, 388 people who applied to the university hospital were easily sampled. The Nomophobia scale was used by Yildirim and Correia (2015) as a means of data collection by Yildirim et al. (2015) and the Cyberchondria Violence Scale was used by Selvi et al. (2018) in Turkish for validity and reliability studies. used. As a result, there was a positive and moderate correlation between the nomophobia and cyberchondria levels of the patients admitted to the university hospital. It was also found that participants who participated in the study were above the average of nomophobia and cyberkondria levels.

Keywords: Nomophobia, cyberchondria, patients.

Session Code: BUS.1.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

Effectiveness of Workplace Spirituality Job Satisfaction and Life Satisfaction İşyeri Maneviyatının İş Doyumu ve Yaşam Doyumuna Etkileri

Dilek Kocabaş (*Süleyman Demirel University*)
dilekkocabas@sdu.edu.tr

Aynur Toraman (*Süleyman Demirel University*)

In the effort to make a living, people who are involved in an intense, excessive and monotonous working order in working life lose the meaning of life and work. Satisfying the inner world, it has been found that people who have moved away from the point have not been happy enough to earn as much money and have not questioned their work. Workplace spirituality is defined as the overall effort of the individual to find the ultimate goal in life, to develop a strong connection with colleagues and other business people, and to align their beliefs with workplace values. It is important that the health care workers in the health sector feel comfortable in their conscience during the work they do and fulfill their tasks happily. This study aims to measure the effects of workplace spirituality on job satisfaction and life satisfaction of medical staff working in intensive care and operating room departments in university hospital. For this purpose, firstly the concepts of workplace spirit, job satisfaction and life satisfaction, which are the three basic concepts in the study, are explained and the relations between these three basic concepts are evaluated. The quality of the workplace environment significantly affects employee job satisfaction and life satisfaction. The perception of workplace spirituality and the high level of job satisfaction contribute positively to the increase of life satisfaction of employees.

Keywords: Workplace spirit, job satisfaction, health worker

Session Code: BUS.2.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

A Discussion on the Nation-State Law of Israel İsrail'in Ulus-Devlet Yasası Üzerine Bir Tartışma

Diren Çakmak (*Hitit University*)
direncakmak@hotmail.com

In the study, the nation-state law of Israel which specifies the nature of the state as the nation-state of the Jewish people is analyzed. The law adopted by Israeli Parliament on 19 July 2018 was met by both praise and criticism. According to the polls, 60% of Israeli society supports the law. Israeli Arabs assert that the law is racist and it discriminates against minorities. The opposition party leaders advocate that the law does not comply with the Israeli Declaration of Independence. In the Declaration, it is said that re-establishing the Jewish State in Eretz-Israel is the natural right of the Jewish people and the State of Israel will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all her inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex. According to the Declaration, Israel is to be both Jewish and democratic state. Israeli opposition party leaders have accused Israeli government of breaking down the balance between the state's Jewish and democratic characters. The government argues that the dissidents of the law are the Anti-Zionists. It is thought that the understanding of the nation-state law of Israel is important in the sense of observing the debate on the relationship between Zionism and democracy. The study consists of three parts. In the first part the content of the law is explained, in the second part whether the law complies with the Declaration is handled and in the third part both praise and criticism toward the law is elaborated. In the study, descriptive analysis is used as the research method. It is aimed that the study will contribute to the understanding of Israeli political life.

Session Code: LAW.SOC.TR-Z

POLITICAL SCIENCES / SİYASET BİLİMİ

**What Attracts People to Visit Urban Green Spaces?
A Case Study of the Sera Lake in Trabzon**
**Kentsel Yeşil Mekanları Ziyaret Etmek İçin İnsanları Etkileyen Faktörler Nelerdir?
Trabzon Sera Gölü Örneği**

Doruk Görkem Özkan (*Karadeniz Technical University*)
dorukgorkemozkan@gmail.com

Duygu Akyol (*Karadeniz Technical University*)

With the increase in the number of people living in urban centers, work on the sustainability of urban systems is increasing. One of the focuses in this context is on the possibilities and benefits of urban open green spaces. The possibilities offered by urban open green spaces can be expressed in general terms as psychological-physical health facilities, economic facilities, social facilities and ecological facilities. With these dimensions, open green spaces have an important effect in stabilizing the deteriorating relationship between man and environment and improving the urban living conditions. Because urban green spaces have different characteristics and social uses with different natural proportions of physical features and different social facilities, it is very important to evaluate people's preferences for urban green spaces. Studies conducted in different countries and in different cities have shown that visits to parks are linked to many different reasons, such as being in the nature, getting away from the city, doing physical exercise, contact with fresh air, socialization. This study is aimed at revealing the preferences and general perception of visitors to Sera Lake and its surrounding area, which is 8km away from the city center of Trabzon and 125m altitude. In this research, spatial analysis and questionnaire forms were used. In the first part of the study, the socio-demographic characteristics of the users are given. In the second part, the usage preferences are given. In the last part, the data about the general perception of the users are presented. The findings of the research reveal that the most "silent and private areas" effect is the most influential factor in the visit of Lake Sera and its surroundings. The highest level of "social facilities offered by urban green areas" and the "ecological facilities offered by urban green areas" perceived the lowest level in the general perceptions of visitors. The results of this research provide a better understanding of the factors that influence visitor preferences of a particular urban green area and the overall perception of the landscape. These results provide local governments, urban planners and landscape architects with information on effectively managing and managing urban green spaces to meet the needs of users and improve overall environmental awareness.

Session Code: INT.ENV.1-X

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES / ÇEVRESEL ÇALIŞMALAR

Sectoral Effects of Real Depreciations: an Evaluation on Turkish Manufacturing Industry

Duygu Yolcu Karadam (*Pamukkale University*)
dyolcu@pau.edu.tr

In this study, we present a comparative analysis of 2-digit ISIC Rev. 3 Turkish manufacturing industry sectors' import dependency and liability dollarization together with their export performance in order to evaluate their positions against real depreciations. Our analysis reveals that intermediate goods sectors such as Wood and Paper Products, Coke and Refined Petroleum Products, Chemicals, Rubber and Plastic Products, and Nonmetallic Mineral Products which are among the low-exporter sectors are in the riskiest position against real depreciations due to their high dollarization of debt and high import dependency. Even though investment goods sectors (Basic Metal, Fabricated Metal Products, Office, Accounting and Computing Equipment, Electrical Machinery, Radio, TV and Communication, Precision, Medicine and Optical Equipment and Motor Vehicles, and Other Transport Equipment) hedge their risk of highly dollarized debt with their high export performance especially after 2001, they are again negatively affected from depreciations because of their high use of imported inputs. On the contrary, due to their low use of imported inputs and hedging the risk of their high levels of foreign debt with high degree of export orientation, Textiles and Wearing Apparels are the only sectors which will be positively affected from depreciation of domestic currency.

Session Code: ECO.1-X

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

**Reexamining the Relationship Between Returns to Education and Wages
in Turkey: Supervised Machine Learning Methods**
**Türkiye’de Eğitim Getirisi ve Ücretler Arasındaki İlişkinin Yeniden Değerlendirilmesi:
Denetimli Makine Öğrenme Yöntemleri**

Ebru Çağlayan Akay (*Marmara University*)
ecaglayan@marmara.edu.tr

Melek Astar (*Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University*)

Up until the last few years, machine learning has not been very popular among applied economists and econometricians. But nowadays, many researchers are more interested in machine learning algorithms and data-driven approaches in econometrics, even if the scope and purpose in machine learning are different. The aim of the machine learning methods is to prove accurate predictions of some quantity. However, these prediction functions are usually difficult to interpret and are rarely associated with a specific probability model. In recent years, it has been observed that there is some interesting and new literature available about machine learning in econometrics. Beside the developing literature, meeting and conferences organized during the last few years signal a sparked interest in machine learning in the field of econometrics. Using supervised machine learning techniques, this study analyzes the relationship between returns to education and wages and examines the prediction performance of the wages. This study is supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK, Project No: 1059B191601450). We use the Turkish Household Labour Force Survey data conducted by Turkish Statistical Institute in the year 2016 and apply several popular machine learning methods such as regularized regressions, regression trees and support vector machines and compare these methods to standard econometric models. We show how the machine learning algorithms work in microeconomic data in the study.

Session Code: BUS.2.TR-Z

ECONOMTERICS /EKONOMETRİ

Financial Inclusion and Legal Gender Discrimination: New Evidence from Developing Countries

Ekin Ayşe Özşuca (*Çankaya University*)
aozsuca@cankaya.edu.tr

Although the number of women remaining out of the formal financial system across the world has been following a decreasing trend in recent years, yet there still exists a considerable gender gap in access to financial services, while that gap is even bigger for developing countries. Given the comprehensive data limitations on financial inclusion, however, the existing empirical literature offers little evidence on the impact of gender differences in access to finance. The aim of this paper is to examine and provide new evidence on the relationship between financial inclusion and legal discrimination against women at the cross country level for a large sample of developing economies using the recently published 2017 and 2018 editions of World Bank's Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) and Women, Business and the Law (WBL) databases, respectively. First, some descriptive statistics and aggregate trends of account penetration and use of financial services by gender are presented. Next, multivariate regression analysis is carried out to scrutinize whether the legal obstacles to women may explain some variation in access to and use of financial services across countries by adopting alternative measures of financial inclusion, i.e. account ownership, saving and borrowing, as explanatory variables. Besides, legal indicators that may influence women's demand for financial services such as; women's ability to work, head a household or inherit property, are considered to identify the impact of differential treatment in explaining the gender gap in financial inclusion. The findings reveal that laws related to gender equality seem to be associated with significant differences in account ownership along with savings and credit behavior among developing countries.

Session Code: ECO.1-X

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

**A Constructivist Analysis of the 2006 Lebanon Crisis and
the UN Security Council Resolution 1701**
İnşacı Çerçeve de 2006 Lübnan Krizi ve 1701 Sayılı BM Güvenlik Konseyi Kararı

Elif Şimşek Özkan (*Erciyes University*)
elifsimsek@gmail.com

Constructivist approach to International Relations generally argues that the interests of states are determined by their identities. The identities that construct the state's discourses and actions also define friendly and hostile imagery of the other state. During the Cold War, the identities of states, defined by the alliances, were clearly understood. In the post-Cold War era, defining identities have become much more difficult with its relation to the change in the meanings of us and other. In this context, this study, which examines the 2006 Lebanon Crisis in a constructive framework, argues that this crisis is the first proxy conflict between Israel and Iran, fought by the claimed identities of the latter two parties. The formation of Israel in 1948 led to the creation of an influx of Palestinian refugees to Lebanon, which changed the populous dynamics of the country and subsequently resulted in a civil war. Lebanon, southern part of which was invaded by Israel, invited USSR ally Syria for support, which did not leave the country. Lebanon experienced a proxy war between the USSR and the US on its territory. Following the end of the Cold War, international terrorism, especially after the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the US, became a new common threat. Only the intensification of the age of international terrorism had the Syrian troops and intelligence officers in Lebanon forced to leave for their country. Specifically speaking, populist protests called the Cedar Revolution, accused Syria of the assassination of the former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri on February 14, 2005, and demanded Syrian military forces leave the country. With the withdrawal of Israel and then Syria from Lebanon, Hezbollah's political and military presence has strengthened. Hezbollah turned blind eye to the calls for disarming, and continued its military hostility against Israel from its base in southern Lebanon. In return, Israel responded with a disproportionate force against Lebanon. The period between Cedar Revolution and the UN Security Council resolution 1701 on August 11, 2006, demonstrates a rehearsal of Arab Spring, started in Tunisia in 2010. Advocating that Iran and Syria, which supported Hezbollah, were responsible for the crisis, the US President George W. Bush regarded the case as "Israel's right to self-defense." Despite Finland's condemnation of Israel's disproportionate use of military power, which was holding the EU Presidency at the time, some EU member states interpreted Israeli occupation of Lebanon as "Israel's right to self-defense." While Venezuela's President Chavez called on the Israeli Ambassador back in order to protest Israel's attacks to Lebanon and Palestine, Russia's adoption of a more cautious policy demonstrated that states' perspectives on the issue were identified by their identities. In conclusion, this paper argues that the Lebanese crisis in 2006 is the first example of proxy conflict between Iran and Israel.

Session Code: INT.ENV.1-X

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS / ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER

The Domestic Dynamics of the Orange Revolution in Ukraine (1991-2004)

Elif Şimşek Özkan (*Erciyes University*)
elifsimsek@gmail.com

Only after Crimean annexation in 2014, raised so many questions about the future of territorial unity of Ukraine. Since then, many scholars have been engaged in post-Soviet Ukraine and its problems with Russia, yet a few of them have been focused upon enlightening the transition period from 1991 to Orange Revolution in 2004. To reveal contemporary problems within Ukraine, running the religious fault-line between Catholicism and Orthodoxy from west to east, the dynamics of Orange Revolution, experienced 10 years earlier than Maidan Demonstrations, are needed to be examined. Demographically, the population of the Western part, called as Ukrainophiles, are Orthodox Christians, the believers of either Greek Catholic, or Uniate Church, identifying themselves as European, and having a deep interest in strengthening ties with Europe and its institutions namely the EU and the NATO. Most of the population located in Eastern part, called as Russophiles, no matter Orthodox Christians, are the followers of the Russian Orthodox Church and supporters of deepening their ties with Russia, by underlying their special relationship with the Russians, and historical and cultural connections and common Slavic ancestors. The public opinion polls revealed in 2002, demonstrated that only 9.4 percent of the Ukrainian people, living in the Western part, expressed their belief in strengthening relations with Russia, while those living in the East supported closer relations with Russia by 56 percent. Yet the results of the public opinion poll conducted in 2016, showed that the support for a NATO membership was sharply raised from 18.9 percent in 2007 to 45.7 percent in 2015 in the Eastern Ukraine. This dramatic change in the public opinion has pointed out that the dynamics of transition is not merely related to be identified as being Ukrainophiles or Russophiles, but also to overlooked sui generis dynamics of the early period of post-Soviet era. The transition, that the post-Soviet States have experienced, is itself an open-ended process. This work argues that the domestic dynamics that led to the Orange Revolution in 2004 is the key period that must be examined in order to better understand the current level of orientation of the Ukrainian people towards the NATO/West and the Russian world.

Session Code: INT.ENV.1-X

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS / ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER

The Importance of Financial Literacy and Assessing the Level of Financial Literacy in Bursa Provinc

Finansal Okuryazarlığın Önemi ve Bursa İlinde Finansal Okuryazarlık Düzeyinin Değerlendirilmesi

Elif Yücel (*Uludağ University*)
emugal@uludag.edu.tr

Oğuz Kuyumcu (*Uludağ University*)

The developments in the world economic system have caused lots of changes in the global financial system in this century. The globalization of the financial markets of the countries has encouraged free market regimes and the competition in these markets has increased steadily. Today, there are a lot of and complex financial products and services in financial markets so this situation causes more financial mistakes. Therefore, the concept of financial literacy, which means that individuals can make informed, efficient and reliable decisions in financial matters, is a matter that should be given importance. The low level of financial literacy is not just an individual problem. Because when individuals make financial mistakes, these mistakes can affect the other financial and social decisions and lots of people can affected from these decisions. Add to this, they often try to stay as far away from the financial system as possible in order not to encounter similar losses. As a result, the volume of financial markets is contracting first. This leads to a negative impact on real markets and a decrease in economic growth. So the main objective of this study that is prepared in line with this importance, is to measure the level of basic financial literacy in Bursa province. For this purpose, the survey method was preferred in order to reach a wide audience in this study. The questionnaire was prepared by the help of questionnaires conducted by the OECD in 2011 and 2012 to measure financial literacy. Bursa province was selected as population in terms of it is a metropolitan city and the cost of the survey and reached 790 persons. The findings were analyzed with the SPSS package program and consequently it was concluded that the basic level of financial literacy in Bursa proved to be sufficient. In addition, it was seen that debt management, saving and retirement issues are more important issues for the respondents. When the participants' level of knowledge about the basic financial instruments were analyzed for differences depending on their demographic characteristics, the difference between the gender and knowledge levels of the participants was not found, contrary to some studies in the literature. But the effect of the education level on financial literacy is parallel to other studies and when education level increases, financial literacy increases. Opposite to this, there is a negative relation between age and financial literacy. Furthermore the financial issues that participants interested in at the most were inflation and pension plans, unfortunately. Also this result shows the general economic situation in our country.

Session Code: BUS.3.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

**A Review on the Understanding of Medicine in the Ancient Era:
Asclepius, the God of Medicine
Antik Dönem Tıp Anlayışı Üzerine Bir İnceleme: Sağlık Tanrısı Asklepios**

Emet Gürel (*Ege University*)
cerenalacam@gmail.com

A. Ceren Alaçam-Akşit (*Ege University*)

All activities regarding human health and healthcare communication form a linear and developmental line through the history of civilization. Medicine is a process of change and development. In other words, medicine is a discipline that has continued to evolve since ancient times and today maintains its evolutionary quality. This means that the perception and understanding of human health also evolve over time. The period that encapsulates the medical applications of the archaic humans to the modern understanding of medicine, and also includes the progression of medicine in parallel with the modern developments, is expressed as 'the history of medicine'. Medicine is a historical fact as well as a discipline, an art and a profession. Medicine is a part of the history of civilization. In fact, it is possible to read the history of medicine based on the history of civilization and vice versa. The objective of the study is to examine the understanding of ancient medicine, which constitutes the base of modern medicine, using the example of Asclepius, the god of medicine. This can be achieved by clarifying the concurrent aspects between the discipline of medicine and healthcare communication and the discipline of history and mythology. Thus, the study aims to enlighten the history of medicine and the origins of healthcare communication. The data were obtained using a literature review. In this context, the study classified and organized the information, which was obtained with the review of resources related to the history of medicine and mythology. The study discusses the god of medicine, 'Asclepius', his wife, 'Epione', their daughters, 'Hygieia', 'Iaso', 'Panacea', their sons, 'Podaleiros' and 'Makhaon', as well as the 'Asclepions', which were ancient healing temples, in detail. The details of the findings of the study are reflected in the results section of the study.

Keywords: History of medicine, Mythology, Asclepius

Session Code: HIS.TR-Z

HISTORY / TARİH

Fairy Tale Adaptations in Turkish Cinema and Analysis of the Vladimir Propp's Folk Tales Functions on The Film, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1970)
Türk Sinemasında Masal Uyarlamaları ve Vladimir Propp'un Halk Masalları İşlevlerinin Pamuk Prenses ve Yedi Cüceler (1970) Filminde Çözümlemesi

Emrah Doğan (*Bitlis Eren University*)

The fairy tales show the reality of everyday life with different characters. Fairy tales, sometimes occurring with extraordinary events, sometimes with dual oppositions, are created with a certain structural sequence. Tales created with a certain structural sequence conform to 31 functions and 7 people or figure analysis in the form of Russian semiotics Vladimir Propp's research on folk tales. It is possible to apply this analysis in the literature adapted from the tales. However, it is not possible to observe all of these functions determined by Propp, sometimes because of the clipping of the tale that is transferred to the film. The main point that should be considered here is that Propp's generally defined format order matches the movies transferred from the fairy tale. In Turkish cinema there are many examples of films adapted from the fable. One of the main objectives of this study is to examine how the narrative is made in fairy-tale adaptations in Turkish cinema, taking into consideration the semiotics study of Propp's folk tales. At the same time, he tries to solve the narrative structure of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1970) which is one of the fairy tale adaptations in Turkish cinema by Propp's method. In this case study, it is aimed to reveal that structural analysis of a cinematic narrative can be examined by semiotics studies whether or not it is adapted.

Keywords: Fairy Tale, Cinema, Film Narrative, Fairy Tale Adaptations, Formalism.

Session Code: PBR.MED.TR-Z

Opinions on the Movie Ahlat Ağacı (The Wild Pear Tree)
Within the Context of Central-Periphery Relations
Merkez-Çevre İlişkisi bağlamında Ahlat Ağacı Filmi Üzerine Düşünceler

Ercan Geçgin (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)
ercangcn@gmail.com

This article is an analysis essay on movie *The Wild Pear Tree* (*Ahlat Ağacı*, 2018), directed by Nuri Bilge Ceylan. The film is based on an intense portrayal of social relations rather than the plot of events. The analysis is based on the central-periphery relations model that Şerif Mardin borrowed from Edward Shils and adapted to Turkey. Mardin, within the framework of this model, analyzed the social reality of Turkey with a historical perspective. In the film there are some references about the central and periphery/provincial duality, related Turkey's cultural formation. In addition, the film includes figures and long dialogues that correspond to different levels of the central-periphery tensions. In this respect, the film provides important data to social scientists for analysis of society and culture. This article focuses on the cultural boundaries of the provincial, and also includes some implications for Turkey's current social and cultural spirit. Thus, the limitations and possibilities of the central-periphery relations model are discussed. In general, this study deals with power relations, tensions, mobilities and hybrids between two cultural worlds and discusses the moral principles of these two worlds. Some metaphors used in the film ("tree", "well", "rope" and "decay") are also interpreted in this context.

Key words: Central-periphery, provincial, Daily life, metaphor, *Ahlat Ağacı*, Nuri Bilge Ceylan.

Session Code: MED.LIT.TR-Z

CULTURAL STUDIES / KÜLTÜREL ÇALIŞMALAR

Government? Market? Deregulation of Airline Industry in Turkey Devlet mi? Piyasa mı? Türkiye’de Havayolu Taşımacılığı Deregülasyonu

Erdoğan Teyyare (*Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University*)
erdoganteyyare@gmail.com

Government and market share roles in the economic system to make an optimal composition out of limited resources and increase social welfare. Changes may occur in the roles of government and market in the provision of goods and services. Market is not always successful in producing certain goods and services. As a result, such goods and services are produced and provided by government. Public sector may completely leave some goods and services normally produced and provided by it to private sector through various practices such as regulation, privatization, and deregulation in the course of time or intervene in the functioning of market through certain regulations. This study focuses on airline industry in Turkey, which was run by public sector in the past, and makes an economic and social evaluation of the picture emerging as a result of the deregulation applied in 2003. As a result, the structural reform brought along by the deregulation set penetration into market free. In this way, a lot of firms have entered this sector and made a positive effect on many areas including competition, pricing, quality of service, the number of planes, the number of flights, use of airports, the number of destinations, and employment. This has made a great contribution to the economy of the country in terms of growth, employment, and social welfare.

Session Code: PMN.TR-Z

PUBLIC FINANCE / MALİYE

**Organizational Justice Perceptions of Hospitality Business Employees
in the scope of Demographic Characteristics: A study in Rize**
**Demografik Özellikler Kapsamında Konaklama İşletmeleri İşgörenlerinin
Örgütsel Adalet Algıları: Rize’de Bir Araştırma**

Eren Erkilic (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)
eren.erkilic@erdogan.edu.tr

Cengiz Gazeloğlu (Süleyman Demirel University)

The concept of organizational justice is used to express how employees perceive their workplace procedures, interactions and outcomes fairly. Including sub-dimensions such as organizational justice, distributive, procedural and interactional justice, organizational justice depicts a multi-faceted mega-building that has the potential to be an important variable. In addition, well-planned systems encouraging distributive, procedural and interactional justice provide various benefits both to the individuals and the organizations. The purpose of this research is to investigate whether the perceptions of organizational justice (distributive justice, procedural justice and interactional justice) of accommodation employees differ according to demographic characteristics. In line with this aim, a survey was applied onto 312 employees in the accommodation enterprises located in Rize. In order to determine the differences between organizational justice perceptions and demographic characteristics of employees, t-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used. According to the study results, it was concluded that there were no significant differences between sub-dimensions of organizational justice perception and demographic characteristics (Educational Status, Marital Status, Department, Position, Working Years in Business and Total Working Years).

Key Words: Organizational Justice, Hospitality Business, Statistical Methods, Rize

Session Code: TUR.CUL.1-X

TOURISM / TURİZM

The Rise of Developmentalist Discourse in Turkey after the Second World War 2. Dünya Savaşı Sonrası Dönemde Türkiye’de Kalkınmacılık Söyleminin Yükselişi

Erkan Doğan (*Kocaeli University*)
do.erkant@gmail.com

Developmentalism had a very strong impact on the discourses of intellectuals of the Third World after the Second World War. The effects of this impact can also be observed in the discourses of the Turkish left of the 1960s, offering an independent and national development strategy for Turkey. One of the most important concerns of this movement was to find the right path which would make Turkey economically developed and industrialized. For the leading figures of this movement, sharing the same argument with other Third World countries' intellectuals and politicians, the main reason of underdevelopment is external, that is to say, Western imperialism. There was only one way for an underdeveloped country in order to escape from its underdevelopment: to adopt a non-capitalist path of development and follow an independent, national development strategy. In this paper, we will follow the traces of developmentalist discourse in Turkey in the post-colonial era by looking at the formulations of the Turkish left in the same period.

Session Code: ECO.1.EN-Z

*DEVELOPMENT STUDIES & DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS /
KALKINMA ÇALIŞMALARI VE KALKINMA EKONOMİSİ*

Islam in Turkey from the Viewpoint of American Ambassadors (1923-1938) Amerikan Büyükelçilerinin Gözüyle Türkiye'de İslam (1923-1938)

Esma Torun Çelik (*Kocaeli University*)
esma.torun@hotmail.com

Admiral L. Bristol, who was appointed to Istanbul as a high commissioner during the National Struggle period, approached the matter from a different point of view compared to the previous periods. Bristol remained on this post until 1927 when Joseph Grew was appointed as the first ambassador. He was one of the diplomats who served the longest term in Turkey. Joseph Grew was a diplomat who established good relations with the Turkish delegation in Lausanne and was well known by Turkish administrators. Among American diplomats, Charles Sherrill, who was appointed Ambassador in 1932, admired Atatürk the most. His period of office was relatively short compared to the other ambassadors. In 1933, Robert P. Skinner was appointed as an ambassador instead of Sherrill, and he established a more distant relationship with Turkish administrators compared to Sherrill. American diplomats, who closely followed developments aimed at secularization of the state and decreasing the effect of religion in the society which started with the abolition of the Caliphate in 1924 and continued until the Turkification of the worship, intensely conveyed these developments to the department of state. In addition to this, the ambassadors had the embassy specialists prepare reports about Islamic religion's influence on the society, its practices and social effects and importance including their own personal evaluations, and sent them to the American department of state.

Keywords: Islam, America, Ambassador, secularism, Turkey, Missioner

Session Code: POL.HIS.TR-Z

HISTORY / TARİH

Differences in Perception of Undergraduate and Associate Degree Students towards the Profession of Public Relations: Case of Pamukkale University
Lisans ve Ön Lisans Öğrencilerinin Halkla İlişkiler Mesleğine Yönelik Algı Farklılıkları: Pamukkale Üniversitesi Örneği

Eylin Aktaş (*Pamukkale University*)
ceylans@pau.edu.tr

Seher Ceylan (*Pamukkale University*)

As a profession, public relation is one of the most important professional fields today. Organizations conduct public relations works with purposes such as differentiating themselves, competing, being permanent, and forming strong bonds with their target groups based on trust. One of the strongest ways to survive in the competitive world we live in today, is to maintain established relations with the environment, and this is done through public relations. Perception of profession of public relations, on the other hand, varies depending on persons and organizations. There is a confusion related to the extent and implementation of public relations in professional terms. The difficulty in framing the profession has a negative impact on the perception of this profession as well. In addition, there are other important factors to impact perception of the profession such as the conditions in which public relations as a profession is conducted, opportunities offered by it, its image, social benefits, and career opportunities. When literature is reviewed, some studies analyzing the scope of the profession and awareness related to the profession are found; however, there are very few studies on what kinds of working conditions, benefits, career opportunities, etc. are offered by the profession. From this perspective, the aim of this study is to reveal perception differences of public relations and publicity students at the level of undergraduate and associate degrees towards the profession of public relations. The assumption is that undergraduate and associate degree students have knowledge about the extent of the profession of public relations, and the purpose is to compare perceptions of opportunities and working conditions the public relations as a profession offers. In line with this, a questionnaire was conducted on undergraduate and associate degree students studying at Public Relations and Publicity Department of Pamukkale University. Findings of the study show some differences in the perceptions of undergraduate and associate degree students towards the profession of public relations.

Session Code: PBR.1-X

*PUBLIC RELATION & COMMUNICATION STUDIES /
HALKLA İLİŞKİLER VE İLETİŞİM ÇALIŞMALARI*

Effects of Procedural Justice and Leader Support on Employee Voice Behavior

Faruk Kerem Őentürk (*Düzce University*)
keremsenturk@duzce.edu.tr

Celal Erkubilay (*Düzce University*)

The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of procedural justice and leader support perception on employee voice behavior. The quantitative research method was preferred and the survey technique was used. The data were obtained from workers and civil servants works in Forest Management Directorates which is the sub-compines of the Bolu Forest Regional Directorate active at the Duzce province. As a result of the research, it is found that the procedural justice and leadership support perception had positive effects on the employee voice behavior and there was a high positive correlation between procedural justice and leader support perception. Significant differences were also found on procedural justice and leader support perception related to demographic characteristics of employees.

Session Code: BUS.1.EN-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŐLETME BİLİMLERİ

Aliens, Denizens, and Citizens: The Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion of Syrians and Iraqis in Samsun City

Fatih Cagatay Cengiz (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)
cagatay_cengiz@yahoo.com

According to Turkey's Directorate General of Migration Management, Samsun hosts 8,610 foreigners holding resident permits, thus making the city in the Black Sea Region with the most resident permit holders and the tenth most among Turkey's 81 cities nationally. However, there are only 5,755 Syrian refugees under temporary protection in Samsun, which constitutes just 0.44% of the 1.3 million total population. Despite the fact that the number of foreigners with resident permits or under temporary protection in Samsun is marginal, this does not stop local media from exaggerating their numbers and inducing a 'moral panic' against immigrants. With this in mind however, it is important to highlight the discrepancy between Samsun's current zeitgeist against immigrants and its historical legacy as a city of immigrants (muhacirler), as Samsun received large numbers of immigrants from the Caucasus after the 1877-78 Russo-Turkish War and the Balkans after the 1923 population exchange between Turkey and Greece. Thus the question arises: How has a city with a history of cosmopolitanism turned into a sphere of exclusion for Syrians and Iraqis currently? Such a question needs to be asked, as the literature on immigration in Turkey is mostly concentrated on Syrians in border towns – such as Mardin, Gaziantep, and Kilis – or big cities like İstanbul and Ankara, and thus neglects the precariousness of immigrants in peripheral cities such as Samsun. In other words, the Black Sea Region is overlooked by such analyses. Hence, this paper aims to explore the inclusion and exclusion of 'aliens' in a city with reference to nation-state formation. In other words, this paper will search how the specific construction of an 'imagined community' – a term borrowed from Benedict Anderson – of the 'Turk' in the state formation shapes the boundaries for accepting or refusing 'aliens'.

Session Code: SOC.INT.EN-Z

POLITICAL SCIENCES / SİYASET BİLİMİ

Evaluation of Augmented Reality Mobile Applications in Turkey Market: A Data Mining Approach to Consumer Reviews

Fatih Pınarbaşı (*Istanbul Medipol University*)
fpinarbasi@medipol.edu.tr

Zehra Nur Canbolat (*Istanbul Medipol University*)

Recent developments in mobile technology leads to new types of experiences for consumers. Augmented reality apps are one of the example of this type of experiences which have potential for market. A key issue in development of new experiences for marketing is addressing how these new changes perceived in market, therefore this study examines augmented reality mobile applications by consumer side. The purpose of this study is twofold. Firstly, examining augmented reality mobile applications in other categories in application store to have a holistic perspective. Secondly, investigating augmented reality mobile applications rating and reviews in detail. Consistent to purposes of study, data mining approach is employed for fetching and examining reviews and ratings of mobile applications. For the first part of the study, consumer reviews for 45 applications from 9 mobile application categories were fetched. After that the comparison of augmented reality category with other categories is presented. In second part of the study, firstly descriptive statistics about augmented reality applications are presented and relationship between review length and rating score is examined. The finding can contribute to current understanding of augmented reality mobile applications in Turkey market.

Session Code: BUS.2.EN-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

Gender Equality Education Process as a Voluntary Under-graduate Course at a Rural University in Turkey: Feminist Praxis versus Patriarchal Structures

Fatma Özlem Tezcek (*Ordu University*)
otezcek@gmail.com

In recent years, many universities have been established in rural areas in Turkey. These rural universities attract many young women and men who live in rural areas nearby or other rural areas. Among the elements that define 'rural' as a social phenomenon; monotony repetition practices, familial, blood-based and cultural oppressions and prejudices, and intolerance to differences. These elements also shape and limit the capacity of rural universities. This rural habitus of the university is quite well-known by the students. These students also come from similar rural areas. Students also belong to low-income families such as working class, farmer, and small trades-people. Due to the traditional patriarchal structures and prevailing masculine norms, it was an uncommon and challenging experience for me to teach the gender equality lesson which is selected as a voluntary course in the fourth year of the undergraduate education period in the university where I work i.e. in this rural habitus. On the other hand, starting from the first semester I prepare students for this course in the long term via giving them some basic readings on gender in all of my other courses. With the help of the course content, which opens the dominant patriarchal values to questioning and discussion, I tried to create an opportunity for feminist pedagogies and classrooms in the middle of the conflict created by the rural habitus of the university. Apart from describing this experience, this study will also refer to a data evaluation of a survey composed of a certain number of gender awareness questions that I conducted with 50 students from this course.

Session Code: BUS.LIT.EN-Z

*GENDER & WOMAN STUDIES / TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET VE
KADIN ÇALIŞMALARI*

**The Adaptation and Validation of Riverside Life Satisfaction Scale to Turkish Culture
Riverside Yaşam Doyum Ölçeği'nin Türk Kültürüne Uyarlanması;
Geçerlik ve Güvenirliğin İncelenmesi**

Ferah Çekici (*Istanbul Medipol University*)
fcekici@medipol.edu.tr

The aim of this study is to adapt and validate a new measure of life satisfaction namely Riverside Life Satisfaction Scale to Turkish population. By this purpose, Riverside Life Satisfaction Scale (Margolis, Schwitzgebel, Ozer and Lyubomirsky, 2018), Life Satisfaction Scale (Diener, Emmors, Larsen and Griffin, 1985) and PERMA-Profil (Butler and Kern, 2015) were applied to 100 (56 female; 44 male) undergraduate students. The age range of the students was between 18-29 along with the age mean of 21.25 (SD=1.69). The results of confirmatory factor analysis supported single factor structure of Riverside Life Satisfaction Scale ($\chi^2 / df = 1.75$; GFI = 0.95, CFI = 0.98; TLI = .96; RMSEA = 0.09). The scale also showed significantly positive relations to Life Satisfaction Scale ($r=.77$, $p<.001$) and PERMA- Profiler ($r=.66$, $p<.001$). The Cronbach Alpha value for internal consistency was calculated .82 yielding a satisfactory evidence for reliability. Given the psychometric properties of Riverside Life Satisfaction Scale as emerged in this study, the scale can be claimed to be a valid and reliable measurement tool of life satisfaction in Turkish culture.

Keywords: life satisfaction, adaptation, validation, Turkish culture

Session Code: MED.EN-Z

PSYCHOLOGY / PSİKOLOJİ

Multiple Criteria Approaches in Decision Making: TOPSIS, VIKOR, MULTIMOORA Karar Vermede Çok Kriterli Yaklaşımlar: TOPSIS, VIKOR, MULTIMOORA

Feyyaz Cengiz Dikmen (*Kocaeli University*)
fdikmen@kocaeli.edu.tr

Multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) is one of the rapidly growing problem areas in the last four decades. In terms of businesses, the decision-making process has evolved from single person decision making (boss) to group decision making, from a single criteria (profit) to multiple criteria decision making. Due to this development, numerous methods have been developed to solve multi-criteria decision problems in the literature. In this study, TOPSIS, VIKOR and MULTIMOORA methods are tried to be introduced in general terms.

Session Code: BUS.1.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

A Literature Review on the Causes of Bitcoin Price Ripples Bitcoinin Fiyat Dalgalanmalarının Nedenleri Üzerine Bir Literatür İncelemesi

Filiz Yıldız Contuk (*Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University*)
fcontuk@mu.edu.tr

Bitcoin, which is the most known crypto currency in the world in recent years and has a very high population, attracts very different types of users and its price is constantly fluctuating. By the end of 2017, the value of this crypto-money over the value of 20 thousand dollars and back to 12 thousand dollars in a short period of time, the factors affecting the price formation attracts attention of the researchers. For this purpose, studies on the factors affecting the price formation of Bitcoin in the study; the data analyzed, the method used and the results obtained are presented.

Session Code: ECO.2-X

FINANCE / FİNANS

Comparative Public Administration: Historical Development, Purpose and Method Karşılaştırmalı Kamu Yönetimi: Tarihsel Gelişimi, Amaç ve Yöntem

Fulya Akyıldız (*Uşak University*)
fulya.akyildiz@usak.edu.tr

The comparative method is a form of research widely used in social sciences. Comparative methodology is widely used in literature, education, economics, political science and comes first as a research topic and then as a study and comparison field under the discipline that it belongs to. In this context, comparisons in public administration or comparative public administration (CPA) emerged before as a research method the examination of the governance of countries within the public administration discipline and then as a sub-study area of public administration. In this research, the content, aim, method of work, developments in this area and its place in the public administration discipline are given as a study field of CPA.

Keywords: Comparative Public Administration, Public Administration, Development Administration

Session Code: PMN.SP.1-X

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT / KAMU YÖNETİMİ

Sustainable Development Goals and Public Administration Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri ve Kamu Yönetimi

Fulya Akyıldız (*Uşak University*)
fulya.akyildiz@usak.edu.tr

The aim of this study is to demonstrate the role and importance of effective and effective public administration in reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SCD) covering the years 2015-2030. The research emphasizes the role of the public administration in achieving the 17 objectives aimed at reaching the global scale by 2030. The most important means of reaching SCHs is the existence of an efficient and well functioning public administration. Accordingly, the capacity of public administration and the state should be improved. The relationship between GDRs and public administration is not a subject of much work in the literature. Especially Turkish literature is very weak at this point. In this respect, this study intends to fill the void in the area and contribute to Turkish writing.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Objectives, Public Administration

Session Code: PMN.SP.1-X

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT / KAMU YÖNETİMİ

Using Business Correspondence as a Motivating Factor in Teaching Professionally-Oriented Foreign Language

Gaukhar Zhussupova (*L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University*)
zhussupowa@mail.ru

Jannat Sagimbayeva (*L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University*)

This article is devoted to teaching the fundamentals of business writing to Tourism students of L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. The ability to write effectively is of great importance for establishment of business contacts and successful business. Some practical tasks aimed at formation of business writing skills contributing to the development of communicative competence are presented in this article. Special attention is paid to teaching the features of business writing style (summary, autobiography, report, essay, etc.), standard language cliches and the rules of design of documents. Practical tasks have been tested with 2nd year students majoring in Tourism in the Professionally-Oriented Foreign Language classroom. Research has shown positive results in writing of such types of business correspondence as summary, autobiography, e-mail. The conducted survey demonstrated a growing motivation in studying Professionally-Oriented Foreign Language.

Session Code: BUS.LIT.EN-Z

EDUCATION / EĞİTİM BİLİMLERİ

Children's Rights and Children-Oriented Journalism: Comparative Analysis of
Turkish, Kyrgyz and Russian Newspapers
Çocuk Hakları ve Çocuk Odaklı Habercilik: Türkiye, Kırgızistan ve
Rusya Gazetelerinin Karşılaştırmalı Analizi

Gökçe Yoğurtçu (*Kırgızistan Türkiye Manas University*)
gokceyogurtcu@yahoo.com

Asel Mokonova (*Embassy of Turkey, Bishkek*)

The field of media and children's rights focuses on how children are represented in the media and what should be observed in news about children. Media is influential in the society's attitudes towards the child as well as in his/her psycho-social developmental progress. This influential force has led to the development of international guidelines on news regarding child and these principles have been recognized as a guiding principle for the child's high benefit. These principles, which aim to contribute to the development of child as a citizen, include the individualization of each child by learning his/her rights and the ethical responsibility for the protection of the child within contents of media. In this study for assessing how children are represented in media, news of Turkish, Krygyz and Russian high circulated newspapers have been scanned between the dates of 01 May 2018 and 31 July 2018, and the content analysis of child-themed news was performed. Within content analysis; the headlines of news, the topics covered in news, the actors of the news, the news' photographs and the principles of news processing were analyzed and the data of analysis was evaluated in terms of sensitivity to children's rights and children-oriented journalism. The results of the research provide comparative findings about the culture of children's rights of the three countries with different social indicators and present concrete proposals for the improvement of children's rights.

Key words: Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Children's Rights, Children-Oriented Journalism.

Session Code: LAW.MED.1-X

MEDIA STUDIES / MEDYA ÇALIŞMALARI

Is an Economic Crise a Cancer Cause? A Review of the Crisis-Cancer Cycle Ekonomik bir kriz bir kanser sebebi midir? Kriz-Kanser Döngüsüne Bir Bakış

Gülgün Çiğdem (*Istanbul Gelişim University*)
gulguncigdem@gmail.com

Cancer is the most important public health problem of the century and a serious economic burden on a global scale. Rapidly increasing after 1990s, cancer ranked number two in the list of the most frequent causes of death and experts state that it would rank first if no precautions are taken. 1 million 688 thousand new cancer cases have been detected in the United States in 2017. The number of those who die due to this disease is 600 thousand and this corresponds to 1.650 deaths per day. It is predicted that the number of new cancer cases and death figures will be 1,735.35 thousand and 609.64 thousand respectively in 2018 and 21.6 million and 13 million in 2030's on a global scale. Since records related to the disease are not kept regularly and record centers are not notified, it is not possible to access real data. Scientists emphasize that real figures are much greater than the data obtained. Economic crises leading to unemployment, poverty and, labor and revenue loss on a global scale give rise to anxiety and stress. This consequently leads to a cycle of weakening of immune system and telomere shortening which results in cancer. In addition to fatal effect of the disease, disablement and high treatment expenses, resulting loss of labor and production place a scary burden on global economy. This disease has a socioeconomic dimension and its results cannot be determined in figures but its human dimension tops it all. When the literature is reviewed; studies presenting genetic evidences regarding the relationships between poverty/inequality/worsening of social status-health problems and stress/anxiety-immune system-telomere shortening-cancer have been determined but no studies examining the cycle of crisis-cancer have been found. In this study a connection is established between economic crises which are natural consequences of existing system and cancer with a Marxist approach and the cost that the disease places on economies is deduced basing on the obtainable data. Instead of carrying the individual and global financial burden of cancer, cost of struggling against economic crises will be much "affordable". This study will address the causes of cancer and risk factors with an economic paradigm and contribute to adding new factors to current ones. The aim of this multidisciplinary study is to establish a starting point for future studies by drawing attention to the cycle between crisis and cancer. In this respect, this study serves as a contribution.

Session Code: ECO.1.TR-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

Travel Motivations of Visitors Who Travel for Culture: Diyarbakir Example Kültür Amaçlı Seyahat Eden Ziyaretçilerin Seyahat Motivasyonları: Diyarbakir Örneği

Gülseren Özaltaş Serçek (*Mardin Artuklu University*)
gulserenozaltassercek@artuklu.edu.tr

With the value given to sustainability in recent years, cultural tourism has begun to see great demand and it is important for cultural values to be preserved and transferred to future generations. Those who want to see these values with the protection of cultural values constitute a big market for tourism in tourism. In this study, it is tried to determine travel motivations of the visitors in the cultural tourism market. Within the scope of the survey, 459 visitors were interviewed by visiting Diyarbakir from the touristic point of view. The majority of the visitors that the men participating in the study; In the age range of 36-45; The married; secondary education graduate; trades and income from 2501 to 3500 TL. The ones in the survey are mostly traveling on holidays; They have come to Diyarbakir before; staying 4 to 7 days when looking at the number of nights spent; they have stayed at the hotel; they came to see more touristy and historical places; Information about Diyarbakir has been determined to visit or to visit more historical sites during the visit and during the visit. When we associate travel personalities with travel motivations, it is determined that there is no meaningful difference in terms of age, marital status, occupation and monthly income. In terms of gender; it is determined that there is a meaningful difference between recognition of the world, independent travel and the transition periods of life, and that the average of men is higher. In education variable; recognition of the world, the transition to life and the ability to show the dimensions of the difference is determined. When the frequency of visitors' trips was examined, a significant difference was found only in the recognition of the world. In the case of having previously been in Diyarbakir, a meaningful difference was found in recognizing the world, transitioning to life and showing its talents. When the visitors were examined in terms of the days they stayed in Diyarbakir; a meaningful difference was found in the dimensions of world recognition, experience seeking and socialization. When the type of accommodation is examined; a meaningful difference has been identified in the field of recognizing the world, seeking experience, socializing and showing their talents. When the relationship between visitors' motivation to travel to Diyarbakir and travel motivation is examined, it has been determined that there is a meaningful difference between seeking experience, independent travel, seeking calmness, socialization and showing ability. Whether there is a significant difference between travel information sources in the survey and travel motivations; it was determined that there was a meaningful difference between seeking experience, independent travel, seeking calmness, socialization, transition to life and showing ability. When the activities attended by visitors are examined; it is determined that there is a meaningful difference between recognition of the world, socialization, transition periods of life and showing ability and travel motivations.

Key Words: Culture tourism, Travel motivations, Diyarbakir

Session Code: TUR.CUL.TR-Z

TOURISM / TURİZM

The New Appearance of Societal/Social Movements: Environmental Movement Toplumsal/Sosyal Hareketlerin Yeni Yüzü: Çevreci Hareket

Günay Gönüllü (*Kocaeli University*)
gunaygonullu@gmail.com

The new social movements can be assessed as the instruments of cumulative change in the social life, economical and political areas. The role of these movements and experiences goes beyond not only the state power but also the new forms of the civil societies. The foundational idea of 'New Social Movement' theory rests on that these movements, such as the women, peace, gay and lesbian, environmental, animal rights, disability rights, mental health, antiglobalization movements, are unique. They are also more concerned with the issues of quality of life, personal development and autonomy, identity and self-affirmation than with economic redistribution and / or policy changes. In this study, we are going to examine environmental movements as a type of 'new social movements' within the context of quality of life. The environment plays a vital role in human living. Nevertheless, due to technical advancement and other reasons, there is a lot of mistreat of environment, in the form of land degradation, water pollution, air pollution, deforestation, etc. All these factors and also others lead to worsening of environment and great efforts are being made in order to regain it. From this perspective, this study enables to understand environment movements -which include green politics or protection issues- as a 'social movement' that involves an array of persons, groups and coalitions that observe a common interest in environmental protection and act to bring about changes in environmental policies and practices.

Session Code: ENV.TR-Z

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES / ÇEVRESEL ÇALIŞMALAR

**The Impact of the Move Index on Public Debt Instruments:
A Review on Government Bonds in Developing Countries
Move Endeksinin Kamu Borçlanma Araçları Üzerinde Etkisi:
Gelişmekte Olan Ülke Devlet Tahvilleri Üzerine Bir İnceleme**

Hakan Öner (*Niğantaşı University*)
onerhakan@gmail.com

In this study, the impact of the MOVE index, which is a measure of volatility in US government bond interest, on the interest rates on emerging market government bonds is examined. For this purpose, the data of countries 10-year benchmark government bonds variable for workdays period between 04 June 2010 - 30 December 2017 are used and then the MOVE index, Brazil, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Africa, India, Mexico, Russia and Turkey's 10-year benchmark government bonds are analyzed. According to the result of Granger causality test; Indonesia, the Philippines, Mexico and Turkey's 10-year benchmark government bond interest rates are effected by the MOVE index.

Session Code: ECO.2-X

FINANCE / FİNANS

Evaluation of Crypto Money within the scope of Optimum Money-Zone Kripto Paraların Optimum Para Sahası Kapsamında Değerlendirilmesi

Hamza Şimşek (*Batman University*)
hamza.simsek@batman.edu.tr

İsmail Şiriner (*Batman University*)

The optimal currency is a theory developed by Mundell in the 1960s. The theory was tested in the 1970s in the European snake application and eventually became effective in the formation of the Euro at the end of the 90s. The creation of an optimal money-reserve eliminates the risk of exchange between countries. The Bretton Woods agreement is not an agreement that foreign trade with the world is going to be done with the dollar, it is the impositionist policy of the US that won the war. With this deal, America is getting a serious seigniorage income. Especially in recent months in Turkey and in the world to use the US dollar as an economic weapon Turkey and other countries it has led to a new quest. The general acceptance of crypto money in the world, especially in 2017, which is highly profitable, is a sign of the fact that these currencies are the way to become the optimum currency. On the other hand, it is even more interesting to note that the countries that are disturbed by the dollar's senile corruption can make bilateral trade with their own currencies, and that they can make a common crypto currency.

Session Code: ECO.2.TR-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

Strategies and Policies for the Smart Cities in Turkey Türkiye’de Akıllı Kentlere Yönelik Stratejiler ve Politikalar

Harika Uçar Altınışik (*Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University*)
harikaucar@hotmail.com

Nowadays, the population of the cities is constantly increasing. Along with this population density of cities, service requirements in various areas increase and diversify. Local administrations responsible for the management of the cities are in search of effective solutions for these. One of them is the creation of smart cities which is one of the important tools for sustainable development. Smart cities can be defined as urban structures having advanced urban information systems, providing installed and mobile services for their citizens and being constructed on integrated information organization. Since 2000, it has been seen that some targets for smart cities have been developed both in development plans and programs, and in different policy and strategy documents. In this study, it will be tried to evaluate both these policies and actions supported by the state as well as other studies carried out by different institutions and organizations.

Keywords: Smart City, Smart Municipality, Smart City Policies in Turkey

Session Code: PMN.TR-Z

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT / KAMU YÖNETİMİ

Gentrification: A Case Study from Ankara Hamamönü Soylulaştırma: Ankara Hamamönü Örneđi

Harika Uçar Altınışık (*Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University*)
harikaucar@hotmail.com

It is possible to see the physical effects of the changes and transformations in the cities. With those effects of the transformation, the cities witnessed a rapid change and as a result, they have lost their identities and distinct characteristics. It is important to preserve historical and cultural values of the cities in order to sustain the urban identities of the cities. In last decades, the concept of gentrification, which is brought to the agenda with the commonly held urban development projects, has become one of the most debatable subjects of the urban policies. The process, effects and outcomes of these urban development projects have been analyzed in Turkey, particularly in Istanbul. As a result of this analysis, besides lots of negative outcomes, it is seen that the projects help to preserve the historical fabrics of the cities. Within this perspective, the aim of this dissertation is to specify the transformation process of Ankara, Hammamönü district as a model case for almost all other Anatolian cities.

Keywords: Urban Identity, Gentrification, Gentrification in Hamamönü

Session Code: URB.TR-Z

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT / KAMU YÖNETİMİ

The Political Economy of Migration Today in the Context of Turkey's Example Türkiye Örneği Bağlamında Günümüzde Yaşanan Göçün Ekonomi Politigi

Harun Semercioğlu (*Selçuk University*)
harsem@yahoo.com

In International Relations, a new perspective has emerged in the analysis of contemporary events and phenomena, including a holistic approach that encapsulates both political and economic perspectives complementing each other since 1970s. This study area, conceptualized as "International Economy Politics (IEP)", encompasses many different subjects such as "development, trade, money and finance, multinational corporations, information and technology, environment" while "migration" is as a sub-topic. In this paper, the conceptual framework of IEP and migration have been drawn in the beginning, and then the political economy of migration in the world which has experienced a great increase in recent years would be revealed. As the migration is an important agenda today for the International Community, the policy would be analyzed while the West executes "realist" approach although Turkey applies the "people-centered" and "idealistic" one at the continuation of the study. In the conclusion, political economy and future effects of migration would be assessed in the context of Turkey's exemplary approach.

Session Code: SOC.INT.TR-Z

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS / ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER

**The Process of Dispossession Through Forced Displacement:
The Example of Diyarbakır Suriçi
Zorla Yerinden Edilme Bağlamında Mülksüzleşme Süreci:
Diyarbakır Suriçi Örneği**

Hazel Başköy (*Ufuk University*)
hazel.baskoy@ufuk.edu.tr

Forced displacement has been considered as one the most urgent global crisis of the 21th century, as well as a predominant form of forced migration. It signifies the process of people being forced to leave their homes, and to flee, as a result of man-made reasons such as armed conflict and general environment of violence. It is possible to argue that those who had been displaced by such reasons, and cannot return as a result of State policies, are not only deprived of their living spaces but also from their production and livelihoods. This process known as dispossession, may result in the lands left behind turning into possible capital. In this context, this research aims to analyze the dispossession process which took place in Diyarbakır Suriçi during 2015-2016 period, when thousands of people had been displaced as a result of the arm conflicts and the curfew making their lives unbearable. Furthermore, the relation between the concerning phenomenon, and the displacements and dispossessions that took place in the villages during 1990's will be discussed. Finally, these similar events that effected the same group of people, and caused two migratory movements, will be examined through the frameworks of; dispossession and primitive accumulation in the 1990's, and dispossession, urban transformation and accumulation of capital during the 2015-2016 period. However, for the 2015-2016 period, a causal reductive approach that justifies the transformation by destruction will be avoided. Instead, an urban capital accumulation approach will be used in order to have a holistic understanding, where the transformation and destruction will be taken into consideration in its relation to State policies (as prohibitions) and other determinant factors. This research aims to map the socio-economic and socio-cultural situation in the region, before and after the conflict/destruction through the findings collected by in-depth interviews conducted with people from Suriçi during 2017-2018.

Key Words: Forced Displacement, Dispossession, Urban Transformation, Accumulation of Capital

Session Code: URB.TR-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

Burnout in Child Nursing and the Nursing Çocuk Hemşireliğinde ve Hemşirelikte Tükenmişlik

Huriye Demet Cabar (*Sinop University*)
gonener@hotmail.com

Gökay Taşkaya (*Sinop University*)

In this research, it is aimed to share information about burnout of child nursing and the nursing. The study was planned as a review so all studies and the literatures have been compilationed about this topic. As a result, burnout affects the staff person and it is thought that taking the necessary precautions in the early period will contribute positively.

Key Words: nursing, child nursing, burnout

Session Code: LAW.MED.1-X

PSYCHOLOGY / PSİKOLOJİ

Culturel Functions of Turkish Language and Literature Course Curriculum Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Dersi Öğretim Programının Kültürel İşlevi

Hülya Çevirme (Kocaeli University)
hulya.cevirme@gmail.com

Bu çalışmanın amacı, T.C Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın hazırladığı, 2018- yılından itibaren kullanılmaya başlanan ortaöğretim Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Dersi Müfredat Programında Kültür kavramının eğitim açısından yüklendiği işlevleri ve bu işlevlerin Bloom'un sınıflandırmasına göre kültürleme düzeyini belirlemektir. Öncelikle eğitimciler ve eğitimle ilgilenen antropologların kültür kavramına yükledikleri eğitimsel işlevlerle ilgili geliştirdikleri kavramlar; kişilik gelişimi, değerlerin aktarılması, kültürel mirasın aktarılması, toplumsal yapı ve işlev, kültür taasubu (etnosentirizm), evrensel ve göreceli değerler, kültür kalıpları, Irk, Kültür ve kişilik, İletişim, hareket ederek, bu kavramların programın giriş, amaç, öğretim yaklaşımı, yapısı, uygulanması, kazanımlar ve üniteler adlı bölümlerinde, kısaca programın bütününde, nasıl geçtiğine göre, programdaki ifadeler sınıflandırılarak incelenmiş, daha sonra be bu eğitimsel işlevlerin Bloom'un sınıflandırmasına göre bulunma düzeylerinin incelenmesi sonucu elde edilen bulguların yorumlanmasını kapsamaktadır. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın Türk Edebiyatı dersi öğretim programında kültürlemenin daha çok bilişsel ve daha az duyuşsal alan öğrenme ve davranışları kazandırmayı hedeflendiği söyleyenebilir. Çalışmada kullanılan araştırma modeli, mevcut durumun belirlenmesi ve analiz edilmesine yönelik kuramsal analitik araştırma modelidir. Çalışmada nitel veri toplama yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi yapılmıştır.

Session Code: EDU.TR-Z

Reactive Violence According to Michaud and Fromm with Sociological Perspective Sosyolojik Bir Bakış ile Michaud ve Fromm'da Tepkisel Şiddet

İpek Beyza Altıparmak (*Bursa Technical University*)
ipek.altiparmak@btu.edu.tr

Violence is regarded as a part of human history since ancient times. Violence, which affects social structure in various forms and effects, from primitive human groups to modern today's society, can be come across as a social problem. This mentioned problem has been a subject in various disciplines and evaluated in history with different perspectives. Some disciplines e.g. sociologists, psychologists, historians and criminologist have dealt with the concept of violence within their own territory and boundaries and have described it based on their different perspectives. These approaches and explanations related with violence have asserted a variety in expression and understanding of its effects and contributed some achievements to literature related with the term. In this study, the term 'violence' was evaluated sociologically and then intended to describe according to Yves Michaud and Eric Fromm. Whereas according to Michaud, violence not only needs to be asserted for just reactional fact such as war but also for personal reactions, unconscious impulses are constituted the distinctions that trigger violence according to Fromm. The common point which was evaluated by these philosophers is the idea of occurrence of reactive violence as defense mechanism. From this perspective of the study, the reactional violence was evaluated and aimed to be expressed according to Michaud ve Fromm.
Keywords: Violence, Reactional Violence, Expression

Session Code: SOC.TR-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

New Authority Holders of Religious Public Sphere : Women Preachers Dini Kamusal Alanın Yeni İktidar Sahipleri : Kadın Vaizeler

İpek Merçil (*Galatasaray University*)
imercil@gmail.com

The Directorate of Religious Affairs over the past few years recruiting women as preachers. The women preachers are civil servants; they are graduates of faculties of theology, preaching in different mosques of Istanbul and share the monopoly on religious knowledge with men. Mastering the science of these religious women respond to questions from a female audience who want to return to mosques and learn about religious subjects. They play an important role in the process of awareness and practical women. In preaching in mosques in different neighborhoods they are also obliged to respond to problems like the daily problems of couples, the education of children, domestic violence or family. Their function needs to learn all subjects, the history, sociology, psychology and so on. The paper will discuss the role of women within the Directorate of Religious Affairs. Will they be able to develop a women's interpretation of the Koran and the fight against interpretations that put women in a position of disadvantage? What are their views on topics such as polygamy, the veil, reports gender, sexuality, feminism, and the inferior status of women in traditional Islamic jurisprudence? In this communication we will analyze and discuss the data obtained as a result of twenty in-dept interviews with women preachers in İstanbul.

Session Code: LAB.GEN.TR-Z

*GENDER & WOMAN STUDIES / TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET VE
KADIN ÇALIŞMALARI*

Female Performers of a "Male Profession" : Female Guards "Erkek Mesleđi"nin Kadın İcracıları : Kadın İnfaz Koruma Memurları

İpek Merçil (*Galatasaray University*)
imercil@gmail.com

Prisons and penal execution regime are designed for male prisoners and male prison employees. Prison experience has different effects on women prisoners and women workers than men. Women guards are engaged in a profession whose language and rules are defined by men and this profession is generally described as a "man's profession". Women guards had to use force, to participate quarrels, suppress riots when doing their tasks. In business, they often have to deal with swearing and acts of violence against them. They are working with soldiers in external appointments (court, hospital, prisoner transfer). These women live difficult experiences in their professional life and these difficulties influence also their family and children. In this communication will discuss the data obtained as a result of a field work realized in "Bakırköy Women Closed Penal Institution". We conducted in-depth interviews with forty female guardians who worked in this institution. We will try to analyze the family structures, education levels, marital status, career selection processes, maternal experiences, family and social experiences and difficulties encountered in doing their jobs of these women guards.

Session Code: LAB.GEN.TR-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

**Representation of Women in Female Directors' Films
of Turkish Cinema from 2010's onwards**
2010 Sonrası Türk Sinemasında Kadın Yönetmenlerin Anlatısıyla Kadın Temsili

İzlem Kanlı (*Near East University*)
izlem.kanli@neu.edu.tr

Barış Ceylanlı (*Near East University*)

This study aims to examine representations of women in female directors' films in Turkish cinema from 2010 onwards. The research will investigate how gender roles attached to women are being constructed in contemporary Turkish Cinema. The study will be questioning whether the representations of women represented within female directors' films are either opposing/approving with patriarchal constructs embedded within Turkish society. The dynamics of society has been shifting therefore the reflections on cinema is crucial in understanding whether the dynamics of the society has its reflections on cinema or not and if so how. Although the patriarchal structure of Turkish society has tended to change by the modernization process, it is not possible to say that the patriarchal structure has completely disappeared. If we accept cinema as a tool of reflection of society, we need to question the ways in which the sociological values of Turkish society exist in cinema. When we look through this perspective, it is a fact that the patriarchal structure has been dominating Turkish cinema since it's very past. Within this dominant structure, although the ratio of the female directors compared to male directors in Turkish cinema is disputable, it is still very important to analyse how gender and being a women is being constructed via a feminine perspective. Cinema itself is a form of narrative and it is an important form of narrative as it is influenced by the social changes conveying the experiences of the society and can also lead to social changes in society through the embedded messages and representations constructed. This study will be investigating the female directors' narratives and viewpoints around women and gender. The research will focus on 21 films made by women from 2010 onwards by using content analysis method in order to understand how feminine perspective reflects women's issues in Turkish cinema.

Session Code: MED.TR-Z

*GENDER & WOMAN STUDIES / TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET VE
KADIN ÇALIŞMALARI*

Is Economic Globalization the Ideal Remedy for Ending Poverty and Enhancing Development?

Joseph Phiri (*Marmara University*)
jozefphiri@gmail.com

Kamal Tasiu Abdullahi (*Marmara University*)

In the quest to enhance development and end global poverty, world leaders have implemented various economic systems and models. The 20th Century and beyond experienced a great renaissance of Economic globalization, which deals with the increase in interdependence across nations. Amongst the benefits derived from economic globalization includes an increase in global trade as well as investments by Multi National Corporations (MNCs). Opposers of economic globalization have raised concerns such as the widening income gap in some parts of the globe, moral hazards, the spread of disease and limited development in some parts of the world. The end of the 20 century and beyond experienced neo – liberal economic policies and an escalation in global GDP. Recently, the 21st century has experienced swifts away from the idea of economic globalization. In 2016, The European Union experienced BREXIT with Britain opting out of the Union. In the same year, the election of US President Donald Trump shifted economic dynamics towards protectionalism and nationalism and much later a Global Trade war between US and China as well as other world powers. One might also ask where the idea of economic globalization lives the developing countries. With that in mind the million dollar question is: Is economic globalization the ideal remedy for ending poverty and enhancing development? An inductive approach with a review of literature and statistics helped in addressing this cardinal question.

Key Words: Economic Globalization, Poverty, Development

Session Code: ECO.1.EN-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

**Expression of Cultural and Historical Heritage by Documentary Film:
Melis Ubukeyev's 'The Universe of Manas'
Kültürel ve Tarihsel Mirasın Belgesel Sinemayla İfadesi: Melis Ubukeyev'in
'Manas'ın Dünyası' Filmi**

Kadir Yoğurtçu (*Kırgızistan Türkiye Manas University*)
kadiryoğurtcu@gmail.com

"Melis Ubukeyev's *The Universe of Manas* (1995) is a feature-length documentary film about the Epic of Manas. The Epic of Manas which is recognized as one of the most important sources of oral culture, shows both a heroic narrative feature and reflects the cultural values, lifestyle and social relations of Kyrgyz people. For Kyrgyzs this epic has an important place in building the historical consciousness and social memory. This documentary by Melis Ubukeyev can be seen as an effort to record the cultural value of the epic, with the technical possibilities of the cinema, and to bring an oral cultural work constituting the historical memory into the visual cultural heritage. In this paper, the cinematic narrative which is used by a director from Soviet formalist cinema tradition uses to visualize cultural and historical heritage, is analyzed. In analysis, based on Bordwell and Thompson' (1985, 1988) neo-formalism; the functions of cinematography, mise-en-scène, montage and sound as a style in narrative are surveyed. Though analysis is focused on narrative style, historical context and cinematic style, it also includes thematic interpretations. In the analysis process, the factors that determine the process of documentary film making (social features, period-specific cinematic trends, artistic tendencies, cinematography, institutional infrastructure support, studio systems, technology, etc.) are also taken into consideration.

Key Words: Documentary Film, Melis Ubukeyev, The Universe of Manas, Kyrgyz Culture"

Session Code: LAW.MED.1-X

MEDIA STUDIES / MEDYA ÇALIŞMALARI

**Judicial Problems and Solution Proposals Related to Arrangement or
Use of False Documents for Tax Crimes**
**Vergi Suçları Açısından Sahte Belge Düzenleme veya Kullanma Fiili ile İlgili
Yargıya Taşınan Sorunlar ve Çözüm Önerileri**

Kendal Deniz (*Çanakkale On Sekiz Mart University*)
kendaldeniz@comu.edu.tr

Ufuk Gencil (*İzmir Democracy University*)

The false document refers to the document that is issued when there is no actual treatment or situation between the parties. The arrangement or use of false documents causes many problems such as disruption of public services, loss of revenue of state and loss of confidence of taxpayers. One of the most important problems between the taxpayer and the tax administration is the fact that the act of arranging or using a false document. Since the act of arranging or using a false document causes both tax faults and tax crimes, it reveals the necessity of dealing with the problems experienced both in terms of fault and crime. Problems related to the practice of arranging and using false documents in the study were addressed from the judicial decisions in terms of tax crimes and various problems were identified. These problems are; the problem of imposing sanctions on the basis of carnels without adequate research and investigation on the taxpayers, the problem of the misleading document provision in terms of its contents instead of the false documents, the problem of whether sanctions will be imposed if a false document is arranged or used without knowing it and problems arising from the controversy. The solution of the mentioned problems is important in terms of speeding up the judicial organs' workload and also preventing the taxpayers from being unfairly sentenced to imprisonment. Within this scope, proposals have been made for the amendment of the provisions of the law concerning the resolution of problems experienced in working.

Key Words: False Document, Tax Crimes, Judicial Decisions.

Session Code: LAW.SOC.TR-Z

PUBLIC FINANCE / MALİYE

Online Health Concern: Cyberchondria Online Sağlık Endişesi: Siberkondri

Kevser Sezer Korucu (*Süleyman Demirel University*)
dilekkocabas@sdu.edu.tr

Aygen Oksay (*Süleyman Demirel University*)

The development of technology computer internet smart phone, excessive use of social media networks cause many social and psychological disturbances. Ego surfing, nomophobia, FOMO, enforography, cybercondik, photolurking, hikikomori, cheesepodding etc which can be expressed as e-disease. it is observed that the disease types are the effects on the society. Siberkondri and libraries are researching medical journals or using the Internet to diagnose the disease and self-diagnosis rather than diagnosing the disease as a medical examination. It appears that the cyberkondrin was formed with five basic goals. Determining whether participants with high health anxiety use the Internet for health information more than those with low health anxiety, identifying the frequency and duration of online health information search for participants with low and high health concerns, determining the distress and concern differences that arise after searching for online health information, identifying the differences between species and resources, identifying participants' perceptions of accuracy towards online health information, and their relationship to health concerns. In this study, we focused on cyberhondric disease, a kind of e-disease, and used literature studies to search the literature, and some of the resources that cybercondrivers access online are addressed.

Keywords: Cyberchondria, e-disease, health sociology

Session Code: BUS.1.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

Consuming War as an Entertainment Tool Eğlence Aracı Olarak Savaşın Tüketilmesi

Kıvılcım Romya Bilgin (*Başkent University*)
kivilcimromya@gmail.com

The use of the war in the entertainment sector in various forms over the representation of military subjects and military actors is very old, but consumption in the entertainment sector is parallel to the development of communication means in the 20th century. In the 21st century, military themes and actors were used as a means of entertainment with various new media tools, such as YouTube, Facebook and Twitter, as well as on the internet, and became available for people's consumption, as well as television and cinema. Developed approaches to the use of military issues in the entertainment sector in the United States, especially after the September 11 attacks, have brought the issue to a new dimension. Consideration of the war that is trying to be understood with the philosophical, political and historical elements as a means of entertainment as an instrument of entertainment requires the relationship between war and entertainment to be handled with its communicative dimension as well as its political, philosophical and historical aspects. An effort in this direction will mean examining the place of war in the lives of modern societies. Because in modern societies, the relationship between war and society has changed. With the influence of the means of communication, the war in the globalizing world has gone beyond just being a reality in the civilians witnessing the warring soldiers and those who are. In modern societies, the war has become trapped in the perception of people who know the existence of war but have not been directly affected by an actual war situation and become a consuming material that attracts attention in a wide range from news to computer games. This situation also broadens the social and political context of the debate about the relationship between war and society. In particular, the question of how political powers use the new form of relationship between the war and the society over the entertainment sector to legitimize wars in public is at the center of a structural debate on war, society and the media.

Session Code: MED.TR-Z

MEDIA STUDIES / MEDYA ÇALIŞMALARI

Social Media Guidelines: Boundaries of Journalism in the Age of Social Media

Lale Dündar (*Başkent University*)
dundarlale@gmail.com

Social media networks have changed the news industry and the journalism practices. Social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter have changed the way how the news is gathered, reported and consumed. While some studies argue that social media provides a free speech zone for journalists, it also argued that social media brings new limits and boundaries to journalists regarding the freedom of press. Nowadays it is observed that social media guidelines/policies are being issued with increasing frequency by news organizations. These guidelines/policies indicate the journalists what is and what is not permitted on these social media platforms. This study tries to investigate “How the journalist and the journalistic product is affected by these guidelines” The study also tries to find out whether the social media is an advantage or a challenge in the context of freedom of press.

Session Code: SOC.CUL.EN-Z

MEDIA STUDIES / MEDYA ÇALIŞMALARI

Antimicrobial Activity of the Aerial Part of Ammiopsis Aristidis Essential Oil

Lamamra Mebarka (*Ferhat Abbas University*)
lamamramebarka@yahoo.fr

Laouer Hocine (*Ferhat Abbas University Setif Algeria*)

Medicinal plants show increasingly significant capacities regarding their biological powers totally or almost free of side effects. For this purpose, the essential oil of the aerial part of Ammiopsis aristidis (Apiaceae) from Ghoufi (Batna, Algeria) was studied. The essential oil was obtained by steam distillation using a Clevenger type extraction apparatus. The antimicrobial activity of the essential oil was estimated qualitatively on 6 microbial strains by the agar diffusion method and then quantitatively by determining the MIC. The antimicrobial test showed an activity ranging from resistance to susceptibility on all strains tested. The lowest MIC value is 12.72 mg/ml against Escherichia coli.

Session Code: ANT.EN.TR-Z

ANTHROPOLOGY ANTROPOLOJİ

Turkish Journalism's First Martyr Hasan Fehmi: What Did He Write and Who Did He Disturb?

Türk Basınının İlk Şehidi: Hasan Fehmi Neler Yazdı? Kimleri Rahatsız Etti?

M. Emin Çaycı (*Kocaeli University*)
emincayci@hotmail.com

Turkish Journalism's First Martyr Hasan Fehmi: What Did He Write and Who Did He Disturb? 1908 was one of the breaking points in Ottoman History. With the second declaration of Constitution, a new administrative structure emerged. Press censorship was abolished, people in deportation returned, and a wind of freedom began to blow. However, this period did not last long. The Committee of Union and Progress, which was the ruling party then, faced a storm of criticism. Its domestic and foreign policy implementations opened to debate. The liberated press began to criticize the new administration in a harsh manner and thus tension rose. One of the newspapers that opposed the Committee of Union and Progress was *Serbesti*. Hasan Fehmi, one of those returning from the deportation, was the lead writer of the *Serbesti*. Both the Sultan and the Committee of Union and Progress were targeted in his writings. On the evening of April 6, 1909, he was killed by armed attack on Galata Bridge. The killers could never be found. In this work we will look at what Hasan Fehmi wrote before he was killed and try to reveal the process that made him a target.

Session Code: HIS.TR-Z

HISTORY / TARİH

Creating Comparative Advantages: The Korean Experience

M. Mustafa Erdoğan (*Marmara University*)
mustafaerdogdu@marmara.edu.tr

The Theory of Comparative Advantage leads countries to specialize in exporting primary goods and raw materials that trap them in low-wage economies due to terms of trade. In other words, trade liberalisation policies which focus only on taking advantage of existing comparative advantage may fail to produce rapid economic development. It is a well-known fact that economic development requires the transformation of a country's economic structure. This involves diversifying into new sectors. For countries at an early stage of development, diversification into new products may be a precondition to reaping large gains from quality improvement. Industrial policy is essential for the government of a middle-income country to prioritize the use of its limited resources to facilitate technological innovation and industrial upgrading by overcoming inherent coordination issues in structural transformation. This paper focuses on the South Korean experience to reveal comparative advantage creation process for economic development. Key Words: Economic Development, Theory of Comparative Advantage, Comparative Advantage Creation, Industrial Policy, South Korea

Session Code: ECO.2.EN-Z

*DEVELOPMENT STUDIES & DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS /
KALKINMA ÇALIŞMALARI VE KALKINMA EKONOMİSİ*

Social and Economic Effects of the Brazilian Conditional Cash Transfer Program: Bolsa Família

M. Mustafa Erdoğan (*Marmara University*)
mustafaerdogdu@marmara.edu.tr

Sevda Akar (*Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University*)

In the past two decades, conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs have become an important component of social policy in developing countries and a growing body of evidence suggests that such programs can have strong positive effects on a range of welfare indicators for poor households in developing countries. Bolsa Família (BF) is Brazil's innovative CCT program launched in 2003. It provides direct cash transfers to poor families who keep their children in school and under regular medical supervision. BF is one of the largest CCT programs in the World, benefiting almost 50 million people. Despite its relatively short life, Brazil's BF program proved itself as successful and is now showing the way for the rest of the world. The aim of this paper is to survey conditional cash transfer literature on Brazil paying special attention to the poverty alleviation and human resource improvement.

Keywords: Conditional Cash Transfer, Negative Income Tax, Poverty Alleviation, Human Resource Improvement

Session Code: ECO.2.EN-Z

*DEVELOPMENT STUDIES & DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS /
KALKINMA ÇALIŞMALARI VE KALKINMA EKONOMİSİ*

Garbage in the life Günlük Yaşamda Çöp

Makbule Şiriner Önver (*Batman University*)
msiriner@gmail.com

Garbage is a problem in the ancient and modern cities which have dealt with the garbage. The garbage is increasing in conjunction with the output growth in the whole world. The capitalism's logic of increasing production is increasing consumption that creates a material by-product of waste. The garbage has different dimension as economic, management, hazard, resource, commodity, risk and abject. The waste and garbage are no longer research topics. Researches have used by waste as to interpret social behaviour, social movements, urban politics, environmental politics, risk, modernity, consumption and capitalism. We have seen a sociology of waste, a political economy of waste and history of garbage. In this study, the effects of garbage on daily life are examined

Session Code: ENV.TR-Z

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES / ÇEVRESEL ÇALIŞMALAR

Spillover Effect in Foreign Trade

Mehmet Aydiner (*Adnan Menderes University*)
maydiner@adu.edu.tr

The purpose of this study is to examine whether there exist export spillover effect among NUTS 2 regions of Turkey. The study uses 2002-2017 quarterly foreign trade data of Turkey. The method used in the study is Spatial Panel Data. Spatial Weight Matrix was constructed by using queen contiguity rule. LM test was used to determine existence of spatial effect among regions and to choose the spatial model between Spatial Lag Model (SAR) and Spatial Error Model (SEM). LM test result indicates that there exists weak spatial effect among NUTS2 regions and the best model is SEM. Hausman test indicates the best model for the study is fixed effect panel model. Spatial auto correlation coefficient λ for NUTS2 is 0.085. The estimation results of SEM Panel Model for NUTS2 suggests that %1 increase in public investments rises export 0.48%, 1% increase in number of exporter and investments increase export 0.73% and 0.82 % respectively.

Session Code: ECO.2-X

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

The Fiscal Theory of the Price Level: Empirical Evidences from Emerging Economies Fiyat Düzeyinin Mali Teorisi: Gelişmekte Olan Ekonomilerden Ampirik Kanıtlar

Mehmet Bölükbaş (*Aydın Adnan Menderes University*)
mbolukbas927@gmail.com

It is well known that monetary policy has a significant influence on the determination of the price level. The Fiscal Theory of the Price Level (FTPL) developed by Leeper (1991), Sims (1994) and Woodford (1994) argues that fiscal policy has also significant influence on the price level. In this context, the aim of the study is to investigate the validity of the FTPL for five different emerging economies (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Turkey). In the study, firstly cross-sectional dependence test and homogeneity test was practiced and then it is confirmed that first-generation panel data analysis is the appropriate method for econometric analysis. The effects of monetary and fiscal policies on the price level were examined in this study by using the Panel ARDL Method. According to the findings of empirical analysis there is a long-run relationship between fiscal policy and price level and the impact of fiscal policy on the price level is higher than the impact of monetary policy in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Turkey for the 2000-2017 periods. These findings indicate that FTPL is valid and the fiscal policy is dominant policy in the mentioned countries.

Session Code: ECO.2.TR-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

Has China's Export Competitiveness Crowded Out Other Developing Countries? Evidence from Turkey

Mehmet Demiral (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)
mdemiral@ohu.edu.tr

The rapid integration of China into the world economy has resulted in enormous increases in China's shares in the global exports and foreign direct investments. These export and investment hubs in China that are frequently reputed to be 'Asian giant' and 'Asian factory' have affected other developing countries in different ways depending on how they produce and what they export: Some of them have faced a shrink in their exports replaced by Chinese production while some others, especially those that are sourcing China's production in Asian production networks, have increased their exports. However, there are not many studies specifically examining these premised effects on Turkey which has recently recorded significant achievements towards industrialization and export-led growth. This study investigates the effects of China's tremendous export growth on the other developing countries focusing on Turkey. In Turkey case, the study uses the annual time series of the export-led industrialization experience (the post-1980 period) and traditional determinants of export competitiveness of Turkey. In order to test the validity of the crowd-out effect of China, we also consider China's global shares in exports and foreign investment. Moreover, the trade competitiveness of China and Turkey is comparatively assessed through trade similarity indices. Results show that even the similarity measurements imply a strong competition between China and Turkey, regression analysis reveals that Turkey's export performance is driven by foreign direct investments and not crowded out by neither China's export rise nor its FDI attraction. This evidence points to the recent structural progress of export pattern in Turkey. On the other hand, when looked closely at the recent industrialization indicators of Turkey, the study indicates a sign of premature deindustrialization which is recently debated on some developing countries for their fast shift toward becoming service economies without having a proper experience of industrialization.

Keywords: Export competitiveness, Trade performance, China effect, Industrialization, Deindustrialization, Turkey

JEL Codes: C32, F14, F16

Session Code: ECO.2.EN-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

**Determination of Factors That Affect People’s Attention
in the Traffic by CHAID Analysis: In Case of Canakkale
Sürücülerin Trafikte Odaklanmalarını Etkileyen Faktörlerin
CHAID Analizi ile İncelenmesi: Çanakkale Örneği**

Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University*)
mehmeteminkenanoğlu@comu.edu.tr

Murat Aydın (*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University*)

In Çanakkale, there are issues caused by traffics, also many cities in Turkey faces. These issues bring out negative externalities. These externalities are the reason for either structure of vehicles or roads or drivers’ mistakes. In the traffic, drivers face the problem of focusing to traffic, especially, because of that many negative externalities come to light. Since, the ability to maintain a job deficiency cause focusing problem. This is the basic reason for the violation of rules and thereby accident in the traffic. In this paper, factors that affect people’s attention in the traffic are determined by CHAID analysis. In this case, it is the aim of the study to find a solution for negative externalities that might come to light by determining the factors that affect people’s attention in the traffic and making succession to drivers that have issues about focusing.

Session Code: PMN.TR-Z

PUBLIC FINANCE / MALİYE

**The Relationship Between Public Debt Burden and
Economic Growth in PIIGS Countries and Turkey**
PIIGS Ülkeleri ve Türkiye’de Kamu Borç Yüğü ile Ekonomik Büyüme Arasındaki İlişki

Mehtap Tarhan Bölükbaşı (*Aydın Adnan Menderes University*)
m.tarhan.bolukbas@adu.edu.tr

Mehmet Bölükbaşı (*Aydın Adnan Menderes University*)

Economic theorists and policy makers are discussing the effects of public debt on the economic growth performance for many years. However, the debt crisis that followed the 2008 global economic crisis further deepened the debate over the issue. The PIIGS (Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece, and Spain) countries were most affected countries by the 2008 global economic crisis in EU countries. Turkey has also experienced adverse economic consequences of high public debt earlier with the crisis in 2001. Hence, these bad experiences require a reconsideration of the relationship between public debt and economic growth in these 6 countries. However, when the literature is reviewed, it is seen that the studies generally focus on mostly debt burden-economic growth relationship by using panel data sets and understood that the studies in particular for PIIGS countries and Turkey and time series analysis is limited. Unlike the others, the relationship between public debt burden and economic growth were analysed by using time series analysis in this study. In this context, the data set for the period 1960-2015 was used and the impact of public debt burden on long-term economic growth was investigated empirically. According to the findings of the study, the increase in public debt burden penalizes long-term economic growth performance in all countries except Italy. This result provides empirical evidence that why the 2008 global crisis has led to a long-term of recession in high-debt countries such as Greece, Portugal, Ireland and Spain. Similarly, the results of the study states that high levels of indebtedness and the deterioration of fiscal discipline cause negative consequences for Turkey's long-term economic performance.

Session Code: PMN.TR-Z

PUBLIC FINANCE / MALİYE

Cointegration Analysis between the Stock Markets of China and India

Merve Karacaer Ulusoy (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)
mkaracaer@ybu.edu.tr

Seda Ekmen Özçelik (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the stock markets of China and India (China: SHANGHAI and India: SENSEX) which are the two Asian economic powerhouses of BRICS countries. The long-term relationship between the stock market values are analyzed by using Johansen-Jeselius cointegration test and monthly data from January 2000 to January 2018. Our results show evidence of a meaningful cointegration relationship, in other words a long-term relationship between the stock markets of China and India at 5% of significance level. The empirical findings of the study are believed to have important implications for international investors that would like to invest in stock markets of Asian countries with BRICS membership.

Session Code: ECO.2-X

ECONOMTERICS /EKONOMETRİ

International Effort to the Non-proliferation of the Black Sea Region

Mimoza Tielidze (*Ivane Javakhsishvili Tbilisi State University*)
mimozatielidze062@gmail.com

The Black Sea region is a vital strategic crossroads between Europe, Asia, Transcaucasia, Russia and the Middle East and has long been used for smuggling of licit and illicit goods, as there is raising concern about the region's use as a transit route for nuclear material and other radioactive material smuggled from the former Soviet Union to the Middle East, mentioned topic is actually, because it creates potential threat to international security. My research question during the study is: how active is international effort toward the nuclear security in the region? My aim is to show that nuclear security in the post-Soviet states has been improved and the threat of nuclear theft has been decreased. Also, the efforts to counter nuclear trafficking in the Black Sea region are continued and enhanced, which is very important. This paper explores what the international society do with their programs and initiatives to counter nuclear trafficking in the black sea region. The First part discusses general situation of the nuclear security of the region observed over the past two decades , The second part describes the concentration of programs toward this problem in the region. There is a strong case for the European Union to play a significant role in the development of programs and initiatives to combat nuclear trafficking in the Black Sea region. From a practical perspective to incorporate national and regional elements of such a programme into existing EU cooperation frameworks is an issue that deserves urgent attention. I will discuss the initiatives, such as: International Counter-proliferation Program (ICP); the Nunn-Lugar Weapons of Mass Destruction-Proliferation Prevention Initiative (WMD-PPI); Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative (NSOI); The Border Defense Initiative and etc. based on analyzing the official documents to highlight the importance of this initiatives aiming to decrease of nuclear smuggling for the Black Sea states.

Session Code: BUS.2.EN-Z

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS / ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER

**Emotional Intelligence as a Health Promotion Tecnique: Criticizing Possibility to
Change Behaviour of Both Sides in Health Communication**
**Sağlığın Teşviki ve Geliştirilmesinde Bir Teknik Olarak Duygusal Zeka: Sağlık
İletişiminde Tarafların Davranış Değişikliği İhtimalinin Eleştirilmesi**

Miray Beşbudak (*Ege University*)
miraybesbudak@gmail.com

Health behaviour is unique for each and every person. It shows the health beliefs and attitudes. Both health professionals and patients intensely react according to these beliefs. In addition, emotions guide people in some situations like illness or being needy to medical help. The relationship in health institutions may be the one of the toughest places to set proper communication and interaction. The first impression gives directions to relationship and makes the communication base which relationship grows on. Emotional intelligence allows individuals to develop and improve themselves through behavioral changes. Health behaviour refers to the action of person who aims to maintain, attain or regain health and to prevent illnesses. Some health behaviours can be constantly displayed suc as exercising Daily, eating a specific balanced diet and other ways of protecting health and well-being. People are eager to change their behaviors, attitudes and perceptions according to their experiences. The emotional intelligent people who know and show their emotions correctly, understand others emotional situations and react properly. The understanding between the communicating parties (sender and receiver) arises with emotional help. In health institutions, the parties or partners of the communication process are doctors and patients. These parties may be expanded as doctors to cover all health care professionals in a hospital and patients include patients' relatives. Briefly, doctors should not only communicate with their patients and relatives, but also their colleagues as health professionals. Health communication is an important interdisciplinary concept because people need health care throughout their lives. Patients with a lower tolerance for waiting, getting health care or consulting a doctor about the condition of the disease. Althought technical and medical interests, doctors should use communication, especially interpersonal communication skills. Indeed, it is necessary for physicians to make extra efforts to understand patients and meet their needs. Doctors who are aware of the emotional state of patients or their relatives, experience fewer conflict in working place. Physicians who are interested in both physical and cognitive present will need to look at communication strategies when they are stressed. Making decision for an important issue such as health is a stresful job. Doctors and patients aim to cooperate to manage the treatment process, especially in diseases requiring long-term treatment. The process of involving the patient's relatives creates communication-based problems due to the intolerance of both parties. There are unfortunate reports of chaos, crisis and conflict in hospitals between patient relatives and doctors on newspaper and social media. Both sides should control their emotions and behaviours. In this study; the reasons for conflicts and ways of managing will be detailed. The discourse analysis of doctor-patient conflicts reflected in national newspapers and news bulletins will be made, and scenarios will be established with solution proposals and alternative solutions

Session Code: PBR.1-X

*PUBLIC RELATION & COMMUNICATION STUDIES /
HALKLA İLİŞKİLER VE İLETİŞİM ÇALIŞMALARI*

The Relationship between Credit Default Swap Spreads and Equity Indices in Emerging Markets

Musa Gün (*Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University*)
musa.gun@erdogan.edu.tr

Credit Default Swaps (CDS), which is one of the credit derivative products, could be defined as an insurance in order to protect the credit institution from the default possibility of the counterparty by transferring the risk to another investor. A high CDS base rate indicates that the counterparty entity has a high credit risk. The risks of the countries, as well as the companies, are understood based on the CDS rates of those countries. In this context, CDS spreads are significant indicators of risk hedging and arbitrage, portfolio diversifications, and investment decisions. The relationship between credit default swaps and stock returns is a subject of many studies in the international literature. The findings of the studies show various evidence as there are strong as well as weak relations among the spreads and the indices. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between CDS spreads and equity indices. In accordance with this purpose, the linkage between credit default swap spreads and major indices of the emerging markets countries including Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Czech, Egypt, Hungary, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, and Turkey are analyzed with weekly data spanning from the beginning of 2010 to the end of 2017 through Vector Auto Regression (VAR) method which investigates the linear interdependencies between the variables.

Session Code: BUS.2.EN-Z

FINANCE / FİNANS

Accounting Systems from Past to Present In Turkey Geçmişten Günümüze Türkiye'deki Muhasebe Sistemleri

Mustafa Çanakçıođlu (*Kadir Has University*)
mustafa.canakcioglu@khas.edu.tr

While it is not clear exactly where and how the first place of accountancy occurred, the first written documents about accounting can be found in the Sumerians in the year of BC 5000 and in the Hebrews in BC 4000. The double-sided registration system, which is now known and used today, was developed by Luca Pacioli, a Tuscan clergyman and mathematical scholar. One of the accounting recording methods used in history and completing the life is the Ladder Management which is an accounting recording culture in Anatolia. The accounting systems used in the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey and the study of these systems are discussed in a process of historical development from past to present. Also, not try our international financial reporting system that starts with globalization International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) developments in Turkey have also been described. Finally, Financial Reporting Standards for Large and Medium Sized Enterprises (BOBI FRS in Turkish abbreviation), which has been implemented since 2018, has been compared with IFRS and the position of the enterprises in these systems has been mentioned.

Session Code: BUS.3.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

The Impact of Learned Helplessness over the Perception Öğrenilmiş Çaresizliğin Algı Üzerindeki Etkisi

Mustafa Özodaşık (*Selçuk University*)
mozoda@hotmail.com

Learned helplessness is one of the most important facts that are encountered in almost every stage of life. Thus, providing the ability of healthy and successful thinking for the new generation who are raised within the interpersonal communication and education system is very important among the primary engagements of the society. Most of the researches that are carried out in our country on the matter focus on children and adolescents. However, it can be observed that learned helplessness has an important impact over the interpersonal communication as well as the success/failure in the working life, starting from the young adult stage. In other words, learned helplessness impacts people's perceptions and the way they interpret the incidents. In this study, the issues of learned helplessness in the process of interpersonal communication shall be analyzed within the social structure to be able to determine the impact of socio-economic features and learned helplessness levels over the lifestyles. Educational backgrounds, psycho-social perceptions, personality structures and success or failure situations of the individuals determine the basis of their causal attributions against the issues they encounter in daily life. Determining these variables necessarily establishes the aim and the importance of this study. Thus the main hypothesis of this research is that there is a direct relation between learned helplessness, perception and lifestyles. Moreover, the impact of learned helplessness is directly related to interpersonal communication. Consequently, since learned helplessness has a direct impact over people's lifestyles, it is indispensable to identify its relation with the perception levels. Therefore, it is very important that every information loaded to the individuals should provide the improvement on individuals' perception and learning levels, but should not interfere their lifestyles.

Key words: Learned helplessness, perception, interpersonal relations

Session Code: PSY.SOC.TR-Z

PSYCHOLOGY / PSİKOLOJİ

**The Impact of the Theory of Constraints on Cost Management
in Global Competitive Environment**
Kısıtlar Teorisinin Küresel Rekabet Ortamında Maliyet Yönetimine Etkisi

Mustafa Savcı (*Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University*)
mustafa.savci@erdogan.edu.tr

The success of businesses in a global competitive environment relies on having competitive advantage. From the view point of businesses, having a competitive advantage depends on the efficient use of resources and good management of costs. Cost management is an effort such that it consists of efficient use of resources, maximization of profits, and minimization of costs to produce competitive outputs in the global competitive environment. Cost is used in profit calculations as the monetary equivalence of the resources used. To achieve sustainable profits, costs must be managed effectively. According to the theory of constraints, this condition relies on effective management of resources of which are used in both production and non-production activities. The main purpose of the theory of constraints is to identify and manage the constraints that may stand in the way of achieving profit targets. Every business is subject to at least one constraint, which should be overcome to improve the performance of business during the operational process. In this study, we explain how the theory of constraints affects cost management and examine its contribution to the success of businesses in the global competitive environment. As a result of this study, we find that the theory of constraints is an approach, which improves the performance of businesses and continuously adds value to the operations.

Session Code: BUS.1-X

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

The Role of Brand Experiences in the Development of Brand Passion Marka Tutkusunun Gelişiminde Marka Deneyimlerinin Rolü

Mutlu Uygun (*Aksaray University*)
ebruguner1981@gmail.com

Ebru Güner (*Aksaray University*)

Today having a brand that makes a variety of experiences can play a central role in the lives of consumers. There is a strong relationship between the consumers and the brands they prefer. This emotional passion for branding can have some positive consequences as well as some negative consequences that reach the size of obsession. In the literature there is an increasing interest in studies that deal with the symbolic and experiential dimensions of consumers' brand experiences. However, these studies are inadequate in number and it is understood that the level of passion, which together represent the positive and negative aspects of brand experiences, is largely ignored in these studies. In addition, young and adolescent groups, especially with new and diverse experiences, are able to have a more emotional tendency towards certain brands and they can be connected with these brands more passion. The main aim of this research is to examine the brand passions of young people have college and high school education depending on the brand experiences in terms of mobile phone brands. This study is designed according to field research based on quantitative method. Data were gathered according to the convenience sampling methods through a suitable questionnaire for young people studying at a state university, a state and a private high school in Aksaray. The data were analyzed by various statistical tests. The results show that brand passion consists of two basic dimensions; positive and obsessively. Also functional, symbolic and emotional experiences for positive brand passion, and in particular symbolic and emotional brand experiences for obsessive brand passion come to the forefront. The results contain important clues to conceptual practice and practice.

Keywords: Brand Experiences, Brand Passion, Positive Brand Experiences, Obsessive Brand Experiences

Session Code: BUS.3.TR-Z

MARKETING STUDIES / PAZARLAMA ÇALIŞMALARI

Investigation of Urban Experiences Through Photos-Based Narratives Kent Deneyimlerinin Fotoğrafa Dayalı Öykülerle İncelenmesi

Mutlu Uygun (*Aksaray University*)
ebruguner1981@gmail.com

Ebru Güner (*Aksaray University*)

Today, cities compete to attract key residents and key groups in order to be sustainable, just like places. For this, it is necessary to understand the values, demands, needs, behaviors and urban experiences of the target groups they wish to live. However, since consumer experiences can not be directly observed, it is also difficult to understand the experiences of residents about the city they live in. Therefore this research is designed to identify residents' experiences related to this city through "photo-based narration" technique, a new and integrated approach to the nature of consumption experiences. In this research, a qualitative research approach was used to determine in detail the urban experiences of the residents. The design of the this hermeneutic research is "phenomenography". Aksaray was the area of this research. the maximum diversity sampling strategy has been utilized in the research to illustrate the urban experiences in comprehensive. In the research, 23 people were selected on the basis of volunteerism. Data were gathered from these people on the basis of "the meaning that this city carries for you" through the technique of "photo-based narration". The obtained data were analyzed by induction analysis technique and the findings were obtained by means of data converted into themes and sub-themes. Findings showed that the participants' Aksaray city experiences had gathered in two basic categories as "social environment" and "physical environment" with rational and emotional content. This study provides useful results in terms of academic and conceptual content and in forming urban strategies for city decision-makers.

Keywords: Urban Experiences, Photos-Based Narratives, Qualitative Research

Session Code: MED.LIT.TR-Z

MARKETING STUDIES / PAZARLAMA ÇALIŞMALARI

A Field Study on Women's Status in the Accounting Profession in Turkey Türkiye’de Muhasebe Mesleğinde Kadınların Durumu ile İlgili Bir Alan Araştırması

Münevver Katkat Özçelik (*Artvin Çoruh University*)
mkatkat@artvin.edu.tr

This study has been done in order to see the effect of economic and social factors on the situation of certified and independent female accountants. In the study, the obstacles that women face in the accounting profession and the alliances they have established to overcome these obstacles are mentioned by using academic articles, websites of national and international professional accountancy organizations, and some print resources accessible from the internet. After giving examples from the literature about the studies conducted for female accountants, survey results applied to certified professional accountants working independently and actively in Artvin and Rize in the application section have been compared in terms of gender and analyzed by SPSS program. In the analysis, frequency distribution and “t” test were used. According to findings in the study, it has been determined that the number of certified female accountants is very small compared to men in terms of the number of customers, the ownership of the workplace, the number of employees and the distribution of average monthly incomes and the economic situation of female members of the accounting profession is lower than that of men. In terms of social factors, it has been determined that professional members prefer to work with members of their own kind, housework and child care responsibilities are predominantly on women's shoulders and the rate of single women among the participating professionals was higher than that of men; it has been understood that household responsibility and marital status affect women's choice of profession. In addition, as a result of the “t” analysis on perceptions of social gender discrimination, there were significant differences between the genders in propositions. These are the proposals developed as “Accounting profession is seen as male profession” , “Families do not support women in choosing accounting profession” , “Male accountants do not welcome women's entry into the profession” and “The responsibility of the house is on women's shoulders and the uncertainty of the working hours of the profession weighs on women”. This situation shows that the problems among female professionals related to gender discrimination in the course of job orientation and in business relations are not noticed, because of this men will not be able to think about women's problems. These results suggest that the problems experienced by the female members of the profession can only be solved by women themselves. Therefore, it is recommended that Women Accountants Association founded in 3 cities in Turkey (İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri) unite in such a way to serve across Turkey, that they continue to work more strongly in line with their organizational goals by taking example of the services of female organizations in the field of accounting such as WIEC, AFWA.

Session Code: BUS.1-X

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

İlkokul 4. Sınıf Öğrencilerinin Matematik Kaygısı Ve Öğrenilmiş Çaresizlik Düzeylerinin Çeşitli Değişkenler Açısından İncelenmesi

Münir Yalçın Ortakale (*Toros University*)
yalcin.ortakale@toros.edu.tr; saadettabakci@gmail.com

Saadet Tabakcı (*İstiklal Primary School*)

Bu araştırma Mersin ili dört (Akdeniz, Mezitli, Toroslar, Yenişehir) merkez ilçesindeki resmi okulda eğitim öğretim gören 4. sınıf öğrencilerinin, matematik kaygısı ve öğrenilmiş çaresizlik düzeylerinin çeşitli değişkenler ve aralarındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi üzerine yapılmış bir çalışmadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Mersin ili dört merkez ilçesinde bulunan Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı resmi okullarda öğrenim gören 4.sınıf öğrencileri arasında seçkisiz örneklem yöntemiyle seçilen 415 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanması aşamasında öğrencilere öncelikle kişisel özelliklerini belirlemeye yönelik sorular sorulmuştur. Daha sonra ise, ilköğretim öğrencilerine yönelik olarak Bindak tarafından (2005) geliştirilmiş olan "Matematik Kaygı Ölçeği" (MKÖ) ile Aydın (1985) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanması ve standardizasyonu yapılan "Çocuklar İçin Öğrenilmiş Çaresizlik Ölçeği" (ÖÇÖ) ni cevaplamaları istenmiştir. Verilerin istatistiksel analizinde ilişkisiz örneklem T-testi ile Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre; öğrencilerinin matematik kaygı düzeylerinin yüksek, öğrenilmiş çaresizlik düzeylerinin orta düzeyde olduğu görülmüştür. Matematik kaygısı ile öğrenilmiş çaresizlik arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin olmadığı bulunmuştur.

Session Code: PSY.SOC.TR-Z

Gold as an Alternative for Turkish Investors' Portfolio Türk Yatırımcısı İçin Yatırım Alternatifi Olarak Altın

Necla İlter Kucukcolak (*Takasbank*)
neclailter@gmail.com

Gold market has reshaped in recent decades due to the increase in economic developments in emerging markets and in gold backed exchange traded funds, expansion of central banks gold reserves and its safe heaven feature under stressed market conditions. Gold has shown resilience during elevated systemic risk, outperformed alternative instruments and becomes a strategic asset especially in periods of higher uncertainty due to its low correlation with other assets. With this feature, it is an important alternative for diversification, hedging as well as risk adjustment purposes. In this study, we analyzed progress of spot gold market performance against alternative instruments and commodities. The data covers July 1, 2009- May 29, 2018 period and includes spot Gold Ons price in TRY, BIST 100 Equity Index, spot Turkish electricity day ahead market price, spot Brent oil price in TRY and USD/TRY FX spot rate. In order to examine the relationships among variables, multivariable regression analyze is employed. Test results indicated similar outcomes in line with the international literature that gold has low correlation with all instruments and assets in the analysis. In this regard, Turkish investors can prefer gold in order to improve their portfolio diversification since gold has low and negative correlation with the BIST 100 equity index.

Session Code: BUS.2.EN-Z

FINANCE / FİNANS

**The Analysis of the Infants and Children of Van Fortress Tumulus
in terms of Mouth and Dental Health
Van Kalesi Höyüğü Bebek ve Çocuklarının Ağız ve Diş Sağlığı Açısından İncelenmesi**

Nevin Göksal (*Turkish National Police Academy*)
ngoksal@yahoo.com

The teeth, which are part of the direct contact of the skeleton with the external environment, are the most important building blocks of the body. Teeth help our digestive system through pre-preparation of the food. Nutrition and digestion activities have vital importance especially for infants and children. In dental anthropology studies; teeth and jaws are evaluated in terms of abrasion, decay, hypoplasia, dental calculus, abscess, antemortem tooth loss and alveolar bone loss. The frequency of occurrence of these lesions provides information to the researcher on many issues such as socio-economic conditions of the society, care conditions of infants and children, general health status, nutrition and nutrient types, food preparation techniques. Van Fortress Tumulus is located about 5 km west of Van. Our study material consists of 10 infant and child skeletons belongs to modern era obtained from the excavations in Van Fortress Tumulus between 2013 and 2014. The aim of our study is to provide information about the general health status of the infants and children of the Van Fortress Tumulus society by anthropological analysis of the 92 teeth and 7 jaws. The biological ages of the infants and children of Van Fortress Tumulus were determined by using the lengths of long bones, and the teeth chronology based on the developmental degree of dental crown and roots. Maximum 4th degree abrasion, 7.9 percent tooth decay and 1.26 percent hypoplasia formation were found in the examined teeth. Abscess, pre-death tooth loss and alveolar loss were not observed in jaws and tooth sockets. These findings suggest that mouth and dental health of the infants and children of Van Fortress Tumulus society is relatively better than the other Anatolian societies and their food preparation techniques and nutrition habits are appropriate for mouth and dental health.

Keywords: Van, Dental Diseases, Infants, Anthropology

Session Code: ANT.EN.TR-Z

ANTHROPOLOGY ANTROPOLOJİ

Metopic Suture Observed in an Early Iron Age Adult Individual Erken Demir Çağ Dönemi Yetişkin Bir Bireyde Gözlenen Metopik Sütür

Nevin Göksal (*Turkish National Police Academy*)
ngoksal@yahoo.com

The human brain grows up to the age of 45-50 and therefore needs to expand its skull. Each of the craniofacial bones is connected by a straight stitch to the adjacent bone. In the skull, the sutures that connect the parietal bones close at certain ages. The main aim of this study is to evaluate the detailed morphology of metopic suture found in the skull of an Early Iron Age adult female individual aged 20-30 years obtained from the excavations in Babacan's countryside around Van province. It is also possible to reveal the possible causes of the failure of metopic suture fusion by this study. Macroscopic and tomographic evaluations were performed to analyze the suture pattern and to determine the morphological character of the metopic suture. Metopic suture combines two frontal bones in the developmental period. These two bones usually close at age six. Sometimes the metopic suture occurs in adults and is called the Persistent Metopic Suture. Persistent Metopic Suture can occur due to a variety of reasons, including abnormal growth of the cranial bones, growth retardation, inheritance, hormonal effects, atavism, cranial malformations and hydrocephalus. In recent years, the types of skull sutures have been frequently examined due to the importance in anthropology and forensic medicine. Metopism is more common among women than men and it is more common in societies where the average life span is low. Low average life span of the individual examined and the presence of metopic suture in a female individual support the results of the literature. As a result of our research; the diversity in the general morphological structure of the skull, and the inability of the metopic suture to complete its fusion suggest that the individual has a developmental disease.

Keywords: Skull, Metopic Suture, Metopism, Frontal Bone

Session Code: ANT.EN.TR-Z

ANTHROPOLOGY ANTROPOLOJİ

The Role of NGO's in Development of Climate Change Policies in Turkey Türkiye'de Sivil Toplum Örgütlerinin İklim Değişikliği Politikalarındaki Rolü

Nihal Şirin Pınarcıoğlu (*Batman University*)
nihalsirin@gmail.com

The issue of human-induced global climate change became a major environmental concern during the twentieth century. Since the industrial revolution, the world's population has increased exponentially, and with the population growth, the environment has been profoundly affected. The global climate change is one of the most problem amongst the adverse effects the population and technological expansion has introduced. Scientific progress on climate change have occurred since the 1960s and it caused to emerge climate policies in the second half of the 1980s. As the science of climate change developed, media outlets began bringing scientists' concerns into mainstream conversation. In response to growing concern about climate change, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was formed in 1988. The question of climate change increasingly continues to be a part of every nation's concerns and policies continue to be grown in that direction. The study is divided into three main parts. The first part provides a historical review of Turkey's climate policies; the second examines the aims and analytical framework Turkey's climate policy; the third focuses on NGO's and discuss their roles in climate change policies.

Session Code: ENV.TR-Z

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES / ÇEVRESEL ÇALIŞMALAR

**The Relationship between Gender Role Stress and Life Satisfaction
on Female University Students**
**Kadın Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Toplumsal Cinsiyet Rolü Stresi ile
Yaşam Memnuniyeti Arasındaki İlişki**

Nihan Altan Sarıkaya (*Trakya University*)
nihanaltan85@gmail.com

Burcu Küçükkaya (*Trakya University*)

INTRODUCTION: This study was aimed to investigate of the relationship between gender role stress and life satisfaction on female university students. **METHODS:** This cross-sectional study was conducted on 402 female university students volunteering to participate in social networking sites such as facebook, twitter, mail in February-April 2018. Data were collected by using the “Online Survey System” with The Personal Survey Form that was constructed by researchers, The Feminine Gender Role Stress Scale (FGRSS) and The Contentment with Life Assessment Scale (CLAS). **RESULTS:** Of the students, age range of 95.8% were 18-26, 96.3% were single, 32.8% were in the second grade and 25.6% read in the Faculty of Law. Of the students, mother education status of 68.9% was primary school and lower education, father education status of 52.7% was primary school and lower education, and 64.9% were living in Marmara region. It was found that the mean score of FGRSS was $65,86 \pm 30,50$, mean score of CLAS was $26,33 \pm 6,04$ and there was a significantly negative correlation at high level between gender role stress and life satisfaction of female university students ($r = -0,642$; $p < 0,001$). **DISCUSSION:** As the stress of female gender role stress increases, life satisfaction decreases in female students.

KEY WORDS: Student, Gender Role Stress, Contentment with Life Assessment.

Session Code: LAW.MED.1-X

PSYCHOLOGY / PSİKOLOJİ

The Control is at 'Augmented Reality' Kontrol 'Artırılmış Gerçeklik'te

Nuran Öze (*Near East University*)
nuran.oze@neu.edu.tr

Serdar Dikmen (*Near East University*)

With the changing technology the way in which products and services are marketed has changing at the same time. Especially within the marketing methods advertising is trying to take advantage of the opportunities created by technology in particular, in order to draw attention to the consumer with different applications, and to act to buy consumers. To put it another way, marketing tools are using to manage the perception of customers. The purpose of this study is to examine the ways in which augmented reality applications has been used in advertising that has been on the agenda since the 1990s but whose marketing practices have become more widespread in recent years. In this study, a case study was conducted from the literature survey and the sectoral determination studies related to the field as well as from the applications of the augmented reality. It is argued that the main objective of augmented reality applications in work and other similar technological applications is to create an unconscious consumer and to overcome the uncontrolled procurement act. This paper try to understand the ways how can brands use augmented reality application for their own beneficence by effecting target market. It is thought that such a type of application will lead to the transition to a uniform human model after a certain period of time.

Session Code: PBR.MED.TR-Z

*PUBLIC RELATION & COMMUNICATION STUDIES /
HALKLA İLİŞKİLER VE İLETİŞİM ÇALIŞMALARI*

**The Resistance of the Traditional Tastes that have been Starting to Lost
in the Turkish Cypriot Culture in Festivals
Kıbrıs Türk Kültüründe Kaybolmaya Yüz Tutmuş Geleneksel Tatların
Festivaller Üzerinden Direnişi**

Nuran Öze (*Near East University*)
nuran.oze@neu.edu.tr

This study examines the methods of resistance through the festivals of traditional Turkish Cypriot tastes that have been starting to disappear in the Turkish Cypriot culture. It seems that the individuals who live in Northern Cyprus have gradually moved away from the traditional Turkish Cypriot cuisine. The most important reason for this is the changing and changing lifestyles. Other reasons are the changing population structure in Northern Cyprus due to political and economic factors. Especially in the last decade, it has been observed that the festivals organized in northern Cyprus have increased in number and as well the importance given to the Turkish Cypriot culture has increased in terms of festival content. At the festivals, the concern of protection of the Turkish Cypriot culture has attracted attention; and the fact that traditional tastes come to the fore has created the subject of research. It has been pointed out that festivals are organized for domestic tourism and especially traditional tastes has drawn the attention, have developed a resistance to the protection of traditions and it has been seen that festivals are a part of cultural tourism and eco-tourism. Both in organizations of domestic tourism and external tourism, the fact that the areas where Turkish Cypriot culture is to be kept in the forefront is emphasized as a form of reflection and survival of folk culture. In addition to literature review, festival news research in the online news sites has been done, participative observation in festivals took place, interviews were made with the people who set up the stands themselves and the amusement park operators were interviewed and expert opinion was taken about the subject. The festivals in which the traditional Turkish Cypriot cuisine was tried to be kept alive were examined according to years and regions distributions of. Traditional tastes, which are an important part of the Turkish Cypriot culture, are important social building stones that are carried daily from the past. The effort shown to not be exhausted is the resistance of the Turkish Cypriot culture to the survival and non-destruction of life.

Session Code: TUR.CUL.TR-Z

CULTURAL STUDIES / KÜLTÜREL ÇALIŞMALAR

Desertion (Forced) and Reconstruction of Another Society

Olivier Gajac (*Galatasaray University*)
gajac.olivier@yahoo.fr

This article aims to comprehend better the social transformations which have led to a "contresociété" movement (Sue, 2016) in Turkey. In this regard, if Gramsci was one of the first authors who discuss the civil society in opposition to the state (Ion, 2017), the literature of social movements, except to overthrow the structure of the state (Giugni 2009), proposes a kind of internal criticism to public and state policies. Our research tends to focus on the actors of an external challenge (Dubuisson-Quellier, 2009) to public policies and the market, by showing how the economic status (Gendron, 2001) proposes alternative methods of regulation to exchanges and the public services through the gift, the barter, the sharing, mutual aid, exchange, consumption without purchase, etc. (Lanciano, Saleiles, 2011). The (forced) forms of desertion that one can observe currently in Turkey, pointed the existence of a new social link between individuals who reformulate a supply of services or activities that is closer to expectations and aspirations of citizens in various fields. This alternative trend would aspire to more social justice, equity, freedom, rights and dignity. To this end, we relied on a field study which carried out in Turkey between February and August 2018 to show the process of triggering these (forced) desertions and to find out the logics of the action in the heart of these new economic actors dynamics, forms of proximity that they express (geographical, cultural, social, political, etc.), their multiplication and their relation to the public authorities.

Session Code: SOC.INT.EN-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

The Transformation of Need and Dissatisfaction of Desire İhtiyacın Dönüşümü ve Arzunun Tatminsizliği

Onur Uca (*Mersin University*)
onuruca33@gmail.com

The study will begin by examining Hegel and Marx's concept of "need". Then it will be argued that the concepts of desire and need are united as never before in history. Both Hegel and Marx's works address multiple forms of need. The person with the need is not constant within this mechanism. According to Hegel, the desire to meet the "natural" needs has led to the division of labor and, therefore, "social need". As society develops, the social need for something becomes a subjective (contingent) need. While drinking milk is a social need, drinking blueberry soya milk falls into the category of satisfying the idea of contingent need. The satisfaction of this idea is the result of the establishment of relations between the idea of "need for money (abstract value)" and the idea. Money is required for the emergence and fulfillment of the ideas. Marx's sense of need is to be understood in terms of his position in labor power and relations of production. People have to sell their labor power to meet their "natural needs". The needs satisfied in return for labor are "compulsory needs". If they get high wages, "luxury needs" arise. If workers cannot sell their labor power, the "compulsory needs" again become "natural needs". The development of production system makes way for to the creation of new needs socially. Thus "social need" emerges as demand in the market. The "real social need" is a potential demand level that can be met in the case of product prices are low or incomes are higher. Hegel and Marx explain the need and its satisfaction with the position of individual in the relations of production / division of labor. However, a worker who would be normally able to only meet his compulsory needs can satisfy his "real social needs" with his credit card today once the contemporary relations of production and indebted man economy examined through Marx's perspective. According to Hegel, someone who would remain at the level of meeting "natural needs" can satisfy the "contingent need" idea through buying a cheaper version of expensive product made in the Far East. The state of the need to be satisfied independently of the social position and the economic income makes up the difference between need and desire. The unsatisfied desire becomes never-ending need because the desired object is always determined considering the other. It is not the need asked to be satisfied but the idea of desire which is impossible to manage. Today, desire/need is determined via the "successful" other that would never end, which is indicated as in the life style, child rearing, education, wealth, and happiness, so that will not be ever satisfied.

Session Code: PSY.SOC.TR-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

Sustainability of Current Account Deficit and Relationship Between Current Account Deficit and Exchange Rate in Turkey

Ozan Gönüllü (*Kocaeli University*)
ozangon@gmail.com

The current account is a very important display of the the external balance of an economy, and the flow of resources that a country provides from goods and other purchases from other countries. If the current account balance is not balanced, the country will either give a current account deficit or current account surplus. When it is observed that recent periods of Turkey's balance of payments deficit. The fact that the current account deficit is constantly reveals the need to keep the financing problem and the issue open at a sustainable level. In this study, if the current account balance deficit, the approach to sustainability and long term financing will be discussed and the relationship between current account deficit and exchange rate will be examined. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between the exchange rate and ratio of current account deficit to growth in Turkey. For this purpose, the ratio of Current Account Balance To Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (Y) and real effective exchange rate indices (RE) between 2010 and 2018 were examined using multiple linear regression method.

Session Code: BUS.2.EN-Z

FINANCE / FINANS

**Looking Industry 4.0 through the Sci-Fi Window:
A Discussion on Robots and the Future of Labor
Endüstri 4.0'a Bilim-kurgu Penceresinden Bakmak:
Robotlar ve Emegın Geleceęi Üzerine Bir Tartıřma**

Ömer Furkan Özdemir (*Kocaeli University*)

In this study, the phenomenon of Industry 4.0 and the discussion of unmanned production on this phenomenon have been tried to be discussed through sci-fi literature. Works that draw a dystopic portrait in terms of the future of work constitute our starting point. In this context, the major sci-fi works, the future fictions and discussions on the relations of production have been tried to be discussed on a marxist economy-political basis, and finally, the industry 4.0 phenomenon has been tried to be analyzed in terms of the future of labor in the light of current data.

Session Code: LAB.GEN.TR-Z

Do Education and Training Predict Brain Drain? An Organizational Perspective and Home/Host Country Findings from Executive Opinion Surveys

Özge Demiral (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)
odemiral@ohu.edu.tr

The phenomenon of brain drain is defined as the substantial departure of talented employees from organizations and countries for better opportunities. Because brain drain is related to the loss of the productive workforce of both business organizations and countries, it has become a distinctive research area of academics and practitioners. Despite the increasing global research interest in the general impacts of brain drain on countries, there is yet a huge gap in the empirical literature linking country-level and organizational-level antecedents and consequences of brain drain. Adopting an organizational perspective and using country-level survey data, this paper aims to explore whether the extent and quality of education and training services predict brain drain in major home (brain sender) countries (Mexico, India, Philippines, China, Poland, Ukraine, Brazil, Pakistan, Romania, and Turkey) and host (brain receiver) countries (Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, England, Netherlands, Sweden, and USA). Within a longitudinal (panel) empirical setting, the study analyzes 12-year data sets obtained from the World Economic Forum's large-sample global Executive Opinion Surveys pool covering the 2006-2017 period of these 20 countries (N:240). Results reveal that the quality of the general education system and local availability of specialized training services are important indicators for reducing the brain drain. However, quality of math and science education is found leading to an increase in talent migration, whereas the quality of management schools and extent of staff training are statistically insignificant. These findings imply that countries and organizations need to invest in updated education and training services continuously and consistently to attract and retain the talented employees. Overall evidence underscores the importance of public-private partnership (3P) for retaining talented employees within organizations and countries and for better matching the job requirements and employee qualifications.

Keywords: Brain drain, Education, Employee training, Talent management, Executive opinion surveys.

JEL Codes: F22, I20, M53.

Session Code: BUS.1.EN-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

İhracatı Teşvik Kapsamında Türkiye'deki İşletmelere Sağlanan Özel Statüler ve İşlevleri

Özgül Uyan (*Istanbul Aydın University*)
ozguluyan@hotmail.com

Uluslararası pazarlarda giderek artan ticari ve finansal entegrasyonla birlikte gerek küçük ve orta ölçekli gerekse büyük ölçekli işletmeler, iç pazardaki daralmalara alternatif oluşturmak, dış pazarlardaki fırsatları yakalamak, global krizlere karşı çözümler üretmek, büyümek gibi maksatlarla uluslararası faaliyetlerini artırmaya dönük stratejiler izlemektedirler. Benzer şekilde gerek gelişmekte olan ülkeler gerekse gelişmiş ülkeler de, büyüme ve kalkınma için dış ticaret yapmaktadırlar. Dış pazarlara girebilmenin en hızlı ve kolay yöntemi ise ihracat olarak bilinmektedir. Fakat, işletmelerin üretimlerini ihracata yönlendirebilmeleri; iyi bir organizasyon, yeterince bilgi, deneyim ve sermaye, kalifiye iş gücü ve rekabet gücü gerektirmektedir. Bu noktada hem büyük ölçekli işletmelerin hem de KOBİ ölçeğindeki işletmelerin üretim ve ihracat konusunda güçlendirilmesi ve ülke ihracat hacminin artırılması amacıyla ülkemizde ihracatı teşvik kapsamında uygulanan ve işletmelere özel statüler veren modellerden Dış Ticaret Sermaye Şirketleri (DTSS) ve Sektörel Dış Ticaret Şirketleri (SDŞ) önem arz etmektedir. Buradan hareketle hazırlanan çalışmada, ülkemizdeki özel statü sahibi dış ticaret şirketlerinin ülkemiz ihracatı açısından öneminin ortaya konması amaçlanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda öncelikle, ihracatta örgütlenme ve Türkiye'de özel statülü ihracatçıların gelişimi ele alınmıştır. Ardından, ülkemizdeki Dış Ticaret Sermaye Şirketlerinin ve Sektörel Dış Ticaret Şirketlerinin kapsamı, avantajları ve işlevleri incelenmiştir. Daha sonra ise, bu şirketlerin yıllara göre Türkiye ihracatı içindeki payı araştırılmıştır. Araştırma neticesinde, DTSS ve SDŞ statüsünü haiz işletmelerin Türkiye ihracatı içindeki payının söz konusu modellerin uygulamaya koyulduğu ilk yıllarda yüksek olduğu ancak son yıllarda giderek azaldığı tespit edilmiştir. DTSS statüsüne sahip işletmelerin sayı olarak artmakta olduğu ve günümüzde birçoğunun KOBİ'lerin ürünlerinden ziyade ağırlıklı olarak kendi holdinglerine bağlı firmaların ürünlerini pazarladıkları belirlenmiştir. SDŞ statüsüne sahip işletme sayısının ise azalmakta olduğu görülmüştür. Bu özel statülü işletmelerin birçoğunun TİM 1000 ve İSO 500 listelerinde sıklıkla yer aldığı, dolayısıyla Türkiye ihracatı ve sanayi sektörü toplam katma değeri içinde ciddi bir paya sahip olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Söz konusu işletmelerin ülke ekonomisine sağladıkları katkının sürdürülebilmesi için ise karşılaştıkları sorunların çözümlenmesi, bu işletmelere verilen teşviklerin özellikle KOBİ'leri üretime ve ihracata yönlendirecek biçimde düzenlenerek devam etmesi önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dış Ticaret Sermaye Şirketleri, Dış Ticaret Yönetimi, İhracatı Teşvik, Sektörel Dış Ticaret Şirketleri, Uluslararası Ticaret

Session Code: ECO.TR-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

The Idea of Person in John Rawls's Theory of Justice
John Rawls'un Adalet Kuramında İnsan Düşüncesi

Özlem Denli (*Gedik University*)
ozlemdenli2016@gmail.com

This presentation deals with the idea of person in Rawls's thought, and traces the ways in which the concept is defined, and, in turn, defines Rawls's theory of justice between the 1970s and the 1990s.

Session Code: POL.HIS.TR-Z

POLITICAL SCIENCES / SİYASET BİLİMİ

An Audience Study on Popular Cinema

Özlem Özgür (*Selçuk University*)
ozzlemozgur@gmail.com

Popular culture is a culture of everyday life, which unnoticeably dominates masses to have them become addicted to itself. Hence, popular culture is rapidly produced and consumed. It is possible to say that the mass media has a significant role in obtaining this rapidity. Since it emerged as a branch of art, cinema has also had a characteristic as a commercial popular culture production that produces, conveys and recycles the values of the era. Thanks to these features, cinema has achieved to attract the attention of the audience in every period of time. This study is a qualitative research that focuses on how the Turkish or foreign movies that are released in Turkey are preferred (or not preferred) by the audience. Qualitative researches intend to reach at the social information by opposing the generalizations of the positivist paradigm within the cause and effect relationship (Kumbetoglu, 2012, p. 38), and to explain how the meaning is built and how the people interpret the world and life (Merriam, 2009, p. 24). This research will be performed by using semi-structured interview method which is one of the data collecting methods used in qualitative researches. The semi-structured interview is preferred in order to enable the researcher to take advantage of accidental learning. Answers to the following questions are planned to be sought from the individuals of different socio-economic statuses, who have agreed to participate in the research. According to the march of the events, the researcher may add new questions to be asked to the participants. How often do you go to the cinema? Which movies do you prefer? Do you take directors or actors into consideration while selecting the movies? Other than movie theaters, where do you prefer to watch a movie? If you watch movies in other places, what is the reason to that? Have you ever left the movie theatre before the movie ended? Which periods of time would you prefer to go to the cinema or watch a movie? What is the most annoying thing you have ever experienced in the movies you have seen up to now? Which movie genres do you prefer to watch? And why? What is the name of your favorite foreign movie? Why do you like this movie? What is the name of your favorite Turkish movie? Why do you like this movie? As is proposed by Creswell (2013b, p. 45) and Punch (2011, p. 195-196), the obtained data will be organized inductively, and the codes, categories and themes will be built bottom-up. The researcher will start coding process by conceptualizing the data. Conceptualization is a process of naming a case, an idea or a fact based on an observation, a phrase or a paragraph. At the end of this process, by correlating the obtained concepts, the researcher will discover various categories. The researcher will proceed by making comparisons and exercising control. From the beginning of the research, the researcher will keep coding and taking the notes as needed. Thus, it is planned to better explain the patterns and the interrelations of the codes. These transactions will be carried out by using NVIVO 11 Plus which is a software that is designed for qualitative data analysis. This software enables to analyze large amounts of data systematically. The researcher “will be able to consider the meaning of each phrase and each idea by looking closer and line-by-line” (Kus, 2006: 3) at the data; and in this way, the research findings will be obtained by “intensive determination instead of being limited or single centered” (Creswell, 2013b, p. 201). In the second section of the application part of the research, the 3 Turkish movies that are most preferred by the participants will be analyzed by the researcher to discover and interpret the contents of these movies.

Session Code: MED.TR-Z

Popüler Sinema Üzerine Bir İzleyici Araştırması+U55

The Liminal Body in Medical Imaging Technologies

Pelin Aytemiz (*Başkent University*)
pelinaytemiz@gmail.com

In recent years, photographic techniques used in medical domain have undergone an immense technological transformation and an unprecedented expansion especially after the introduction of digital technologies since the last decades of the 20th century. As a result of the introduction of these technologies, there has been a radical change in our understanding and experience of the body of the patient. Day by day, the experience of the body is replaced by computer based digital photographing systems that somehow change the production, consumption of the body image and the cadaver. The transformation that image technologies undergo not only affects the nature of the image or the actual body, but also cultural forms, contexts and practices in and through which photographs are consumed. In this context, through the digital imaging systems such as CT, PET, MRI scanners, ultrasound or sonogram images changed our understanding of our own body and its relation with death and life. In this sense, this research concentrates on "death" as a concept that includes a physical transformation and the embodiment of death: that is to say the corpse. On one hand it seeks to understand, along with the changing attitudes toward death how the image of alive and dead body has been changed. A shift has occurred in 18th century in the perception of the body in medical discourse. I wonder if there is another radical change is happening with the new digital imagining systems that allows observing the working human body from inside. Can a similar understanding be traced regarding the new technological developments in the medical imagining technologies? How this new knowledge serve new social practices that produces the body as an object will be discussed through a Foucaultian perspective taking medical images from 18th century as its main material.

Session Code: SOC.CUL.EN-Z

CULTURAL STUDIES / KÜLTÜREL ÇALIŞMALAR

Employee's Right to Refuse a Job due to Employer's in Comperative Law Karşılaştırmalı Hukukta İşçinin İşverenine Verdiği İş Reddetme Hakkı

Pınar Zeybekođlu (*İzmir University of Economics*)
pınarzeybekoglu@gmail.com

Siyami Alp Limoncuođlu (*İzmir University of Economics*)

The theme of this study is to determine the sources of comperative law, to express the position and the significance of the management right which is the last place in these sources and to determine the limits of this right and the consequences of not complying with the right of the employer to give the instruction given by the right of management. In International academic literature, the theme of this study is to determine of whether a employee has the right to refuse a job due to his or her employer's failure to comply with his religious, political and conscientious views and how the concept of conscientious objection must be described in comparative law and the employee's refusal of the work indicated by the employer with the criteria for the application of the contradictory business concept within the boundaries of the employee's rejection of the work shown by the employer and finally, to express what the laws employer can use in the face of employee's rejection of the work shown by the employer. The aim of this study is determination of whether a employee has the right to refuse a job due to his or her employer's failure to comply with his religious, political and conscientious views and how the concept of objectionable work (conscientious objection) must be described in comparative law. In the first part of the study, what the source of comperative law, the last ones among these sources and definition of the right of management of the employer who has filled vacancies in a matter not regulated by these resources; in the second part in which these rights are examined in depth and in full detail, especially employer's management rights and boundaries are put forward with employer's right and forms of application; Employee's Right to Refuse a Job due to Employer's concept, which is the last part and the main aim of the study and the definition of this concept, determiation of boundaries with application criteria and employer's rights to use against this right and sources of labor law and the relationship of the employer's management right are examined.

Session Code: LAW.MED.1-X

LAW / HUKUK

Socio-Political Construction of Millet Discourse in the Turkish Right

Polat S. Alpman (*Yalova University*)
polatalpman@gmail.com

"For nationalism, conservatism, and Islamism, which include three different faces of the Turkish right, the history of the transformation of the 'nation' (millet) word into an adjective that shows a political concept and a certain community within the members of society, can be started with the process of late nationhood. The word "millet" in the nation-building process in Turkey has gone through various moments. The Tanzimat reforms, although trying to build Ottoman citizenship as a privileged identity, have not succeeded. The Sunni-Muslim communities and the Ottoman bureaucracy, which are privileged within the Ottoman Millet/Nation System, did not support these reforms. With the foundation of the Republic, the content of the millet concept was redrawn sharply. The new identity which called by the new political subject is Sunni Turkishness. The single-party period has adopted various policies to build this identity. The single-party period implemented various policies to build this identity. However, the modernist qualities of the founders of the Republic were not accepted by conservative and Islamist elites, because of their gave ideological meaning in Sunnism and Turkishness. The populist right politics, which started with the multi-party period and the Democratic Party, involve a special stage in the transformation of the nation's word into an empty signifier. In the process of nationalization that started with the Tanzimat and continued with the Republic, the word of millet has undergone the continuous transformation. The only thing that remained constant in this transformation was the pragmatic use of the millet's word. In particular, the Turkish right, as a political practice, instrumentalized the millet's word as a pragmatist and opportunist way. This study aims to explain the relation of the Turkish right with the word "millet" on populist political technique and development dynamics of Turkish right. In this way, the relation between the functions and usage of the millet's word, which can say everything without saying anything; legitimize unethical or illegal acts, and the right-wing politics as a form of the power will be examined.

Session Code: POL.HIS.TR-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

Determinants of Customer Churn in Real Estate Marketplaces

Rıfat Ozan Şenturk (*Zingat.com*)
ozan.senturk@zingat.com

Volkan İset (*Zingat.Com*)

Investments in Turkish real estate market have boosted right after the 2001 financial crisis. With the support of governments, suitable conditions for cheap funding and thus increased demand for housing, the real estate market has expanded considerably. To ease housing transactions, real estate marketplaces such as Sahibinden.com, Hurriyetemlak.com, and Zingat.com have emerged, and they have become important market players in a very short period of time. On one hand, with a subscription-based business model, these marketplaces offer a unique service to real estate offices to exhibit their listings inventory using detailed information about the listing and a lot of photos and attract customers. On the other hand, customers have the chance to check different listings in one place easily. Gathering the supply and demand side around the same table allows the number of housing transactions and the market volume increase at the same time. Market research shows that apart from using these marketplaces, people rarely choose to find suitable housing with traditional means nowadays. Thus, understanding the dynamics and determinants of the relationship between real estate offices and such marketplaces become an important research topic. In this paper we analyze the determinants of customer churns from one of the biggest marketplaces in Turkey. Our results indicate that factors such as intensity of website use, unpaid payments, number of listings, the site's effectiveness for the real estate agents, and some other factors affect the likelihood of churning from the real estate marketplaces.

Session Code: ECO.2.EN-Z

ECONOMTERICS / EKONOMETRİ

Results of Display Emotional Labor in terms of Tourism Staff

Sadık Serçek (*Dicle University*)
sadik.sercek@dicle.edu.tr

Mazlum Çelik (*Hasan Kalyoncu University*)

With the growing share of the tourism sector in the economy and tourism businesses, they have started to give importance to human resources management in order to provide competitive advantage. Tourism Businesses are also trying to control their emotional feelings to ensure competitive advantage. Just as in all businesses, tourism businesses are trying to control employees' emotions, revealing the concept of emotional labor. As in all businesses, trying to control the emotions of employees in tourism businesses also reveals the concept of emotional labor. Emotional labor is being defined as being a modifiable value and being tried to be measured because it is the management of emotions to be found in everybody's observable mental and physical representations. These feelings are expressed by the workplace and express positive feelings that employees are obliged to show. The aim of this research is to examine the results of employees' emotional labor concept, which is defined as the effort that employees in personal communication with customers have spent in the process of adapting emotional impressions to standards set by the organization. As a result of the analysis on the data obtained from the research, the results of emotional labor demonstration do not contradict the literature.

Key Words: Emotional labor, job satisfaction, tourism establishments.

Session Code: TUR.CUL.TR-Z

TOURISM / TURİZM

**The Effect of the Role Ambiguities and Role Conflicts Perceived
by Employees on Psychological Resilience**
**Çalışanların Algıladıkları Rol Belirsizlikleri ve Rol Çatışmalarının
Psikolojik Dayanıklılıkları Üzerindeki Etkisinin İncelenmesi**

Sadiye Oktay (*Yıldız Technical University*)
serdarbozkurt34@gmail.com

Serdar Bozkurt (*Yıldız Technical University*)

"The first concept discussed in the research is the role conflict. The role conflict is the conflict that an individual who plays multiple roles at the same time in case individual prefers a role to another (Şimşek, Akgemci & Çelik, 2011). Role ambiguity is the emergence of incompatible expectations of the tasks a role requires (Kahn, Wolfe, Quinn, Snoek, & Rosenthal, 1964). The last concept discussed in the research is psychological resilience. First of all, to describe the concept of resilience, this concept defines a developmental process and is conceptualized as a dynamic capacity. Resilience also refers to the capacity of a system to adapt successfully to disorders that threaten its function, vitality or development (Yates, Tyrel & Masten, 2014). In this direction, psychological resilience is; difficulties, conflicts, failures, and capacity to cope with increased responsibilities. Psychological resilience; it also means to apply positive patterns of behavior and processes to come through negative or risk factors by giving priority to an individual, social or psychological abilities (Luthans & Youssef-Morgan, 2017). In the study, the effects of role ambiguities and conflicts on the psychological resilience of these individuals who are studying in a non-thesis master's program of a state university and working at the same time will be examined. Role conflict and role ambiguity were included as independent variables in the research. However, psychological resilience is a relatively new concept and has not yet been sufficiently investigated whether it plays a decisive role in terms of the variables studied. The research is also thought to be important because there are not many similar studies in our country. Again, the study is interdisciplinary in that it combines the areas of accounting and organizational behavior. Electronic survey method will be used as a data collection tool in the research. The questionnaire form consists of three scales. The role conflict scale was developed by Beauchamp and Bray (2001) (7 statements), the role ambiguity scale by Beauchamp, Bray, Eys, and Carron (2002) (6 statements) and the psychological resilience scale by Light (2016) (21 statements). Survey forms were created by adding the demographic questions (age, gender etc.) to these scales."

Session Code: BUS.1-X

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

An Investigation on FEAS Students in Terms of Environmental Conscious Levels and Demographic Variables

İİBF Öğrencilerinin Çevresel Bilinç Düzeyleri ve Demografik Değişkenler Bağlamında İncelenmesi

Sadiye Oktay (*Yıldız Technical University*)
serdarbozkurt34@gmail.com

Halil Emre Akbaş (*Yıldız Technical University*)

It can be said that one of the greatest contributions to the society of individuals and corporations is the protection of the environment. This contribution may arise from environmental conscious. Environmental conscious can be possible only with prevention of environmental pollution and improvement of the environment. The result of these efforts is to enable individuals to live in a comfortable, peaceful and healthy environment. Young people should be considered as prior for the success of researches about the environment. It is crucial for young people to be able to define environmental problems and have awareness (Uğulu, 2011). Researches on environmentally conscious and education have increased considerably in the last decade. A significant number of these studies have been examined at primary and high school levels (Oğuz, Çakıcı & Kavas, 2011). Thus, it is important to determine the environmental conscious levels of the higher education students and examine whether they have received education in this subject. In the study, it has been measured the relationship between the environmental conscious levels of university students and the demographic variables (age, gender, grade, etc.) and the environmental education status. In this context, the research has been benefited from the scale of attitude towards the environment. The scale developed by Uğulu, Şahin and Başlar (2013) has four sub-dimensions which are 'environmentally conscious', 'attitudes towards improving the environment', 'attitudes towards recycling' and 'environmental awareness and behavior'. To explain these dimensions briefly; the first dimension is the environmental conscious dimension. This dimension is related to environmental cleanliness, the importance of environmental species, protection of forests and national parks, cultural environment, and environmental economy. At the same time, environmental conscious can be expressed as the tendency to exist in pro-conservative behaviors about environment. According to this definition; it can be seen that the environmental conscious is the attitudinal or psychological dimension of the behavior towards the environment (Sánchez & Lafuente, 2010). The second dimension is the attitude towards improving the environment. This dimension includes the use of rechargeable batteries, the recycling of vintage clothes and old newspapers, the prevention of overconsumption and savings. Attitudes towards recycling are the third dimension. This dimension is composed of teaching recycling to individuals and participating in recycling activities, and so on... The last dimension is named as environmental awareness and behavior. Working in a volunteer environment for a better environment, not consuming resources, participating in environmental projects, and worrying about environmental issues are included in this dimension (Uğulu, Şahin & Başlar, 2013). 227 students studying Economics, Business Administration and Political Science and International Relations of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences in a state university have participated in the study. One way analysis of variance, t-test, and correlation analysis have been used to measure the relationship between demographic variables (age, gender, grade, etc.) and attitudes towards environmental conscious.

Session Code: INT.ENV.1-X

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES / ÇEVRESEL ÇALIŞMALAR

**Environmental Problems Management in Terms of Local Administrations and
Voluntary Participation in Urban Services: The Example of “Let’s Do It” Project**
Yerel Yönetimler Açısından Çevre Sorunları Yönetimi
Ve Kent Hizmetlerine Gönüllü Katılım: Let’s Do It Projesi Örneği

Salih Batal (*Yalova University*)
salihbatal@gmail.com

In our country, local governments represent a vision of the state within the organization of public administration because it has an important function in terms of producing local quality services and is the closest public institution to the citizens. This causes local governments to increase their importance day by day and state-citizen relations to be provided primarily through local government institutions. One of the issues that local governments work most intensively is the protection of environmental values. Ecocide which is caused by industrialization, pollution that occurs together with urbanization, and waste management constitute the basic environmental problems of local administrations. The strategic step to ensure the protection of environmental values is the provision of voluntary participation of people in local services. When we look at our local government legislation, together with reform studies in public administration, the methods and means of providing participation are defined. Homeland law and city council regulations contain very important innovations in this respect. The thing that local governments need to do is to create participatory mechanisms for the development of civil society and encourage the public in this direction. The Let's Do It project can be considered as an example of how this expectation was put into practice. According to this, the Let's Do It foundation, founded in 2011 by young environmental volunteers in Estonia, represents a new generation of local participation with global influence, and now with 18 million volunteers. In this context, the aim of this study is to demonstrate the importance of environmental issues management and voluntary participation in urban services in local governments and to set an example through the Let's Do It project. The content of the study consists of a review of the literature and legislation and a description of the Let's Do It project specifications. In the study, the concepts of local governments, environment, and voluntary participation were explained firstly. Subsequently, local governments' approach to environmental issues and voluntary participation in urban services was assessed. In the last part of the study, Let's Do It Project was explained in detail and the works of Let's Do It Turkey were discussed and explained.

Key Words: Local Administration, Voluntary Participation in Urban Services, Let's Do It Project

Session Code: ENV.TR-Z

POLITICAL SCIENCES / SİYASET BİLİMİ

**Differences in Job Satisfaction Factors According to Demographical Data:
Case of Denizli Accommodation Sector
İş Tatmini Unsurlarının Demografik Verilere Göre Farklılığı:
Denizli Konaklama Sektörü Örneği**

Seher Ceylan (*Pamukkale University*)
ceylans@pau.edu.tr

Nuray Selma Özdiçiner (*Pamukkale University*)

Satisfaction of workers in tourism businesses is very important due to its being one of the factors contributing in the customers' satisfaction. An individual who is satisfied with their job would serve their customers better. And a customer who is satisfied with their holiday would direct many potential customers to the hotel and/or destination. Based on this importance, a study was conducted on the job satisfaction of workers in Denizli hotels. This study analyzed whether hygiene and motivation factors which are considered to have an impact on job satisfaction differed according to demographical data of Denizli accommodation sector workers. The questionnaire used as data gathering tool was obtained from the literature and conducted on 678 workers, working in Pamukkale region. The study consisted of an analysis of descriptive statistics as well as a difference analysis according to hygiene and motivation factors. Due to the normal distribution of data, t test, anova and scheffe difference tests were conducted. Results of the study indicated that job satisfaction factors differed according to demographical data.

Session Code: TUR.CUL.1-X

TOURISM / TURİZM

A Social Movement Example in Digital Age: The Case of Gezi Park Dijital Çağda Bir Sosyal Hareket Örneği: Gezi Parkı Olayları

Selman Yarcı (*Yalova University*)
selmanyarci@gmail.com

The relationship between communication and social structure is one of the topics of interest in social science literature. The relationship between digital-communication and social change in this framework is particularly noteworthy. Niklas Luhmann suggest that, unlike behavioral communication theories that understand communication as a process of information transfer, it is as an information processing process that provides the existence of social constructs. In this respect, a relationship is established between the communicative structure and communication that is understood as the basic unit of society in the sociology of luhmann. This relationship is closely related to the complexity of the social structure. As social structures become more complex, they need a communication that can make it happen. In other words, as social communication becomes more complex, the social structure becomes more complicated in parallel with the characteristics of communication too. Parallel to the complex structure of the modern society, communication as a means of information processing has had new structures and tools such as online communication tools. Social movements take its share from this change which is experienced by the complication of social communication. In contemporary societies where online communication is valid, social movements have become a new structure that can be characterized by extreme individualization and unusual social independence characteristics in parallel with the imbalance of heterogeneous and hybrid structure. From this point it can be argued that the events taking place in Taksim Gezi Park in Istanbul in June 2013 have taken place as a case study in accordance with this new form of protest movements. In this study has been analyzed, firstly the changes in the formation of today's complex societies by the concept of communication of luhmann sociology. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explain the relationship between communication and social movements in this context within the framework of concepts of online-communication, hybridization, heterarchy, extreme individualization and unusual social independence with reference to the literature and research of the related field.

Keywords: Online-Communication, Social Movements, Gezi Park, Hybridization, Heterarchy, Extraordinary Social Independence.

Session Code: SOC.TR-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

**The Profiles of Social and Economic Supported Families:
A Retrospective Study in Ankara**

Sosyal ve Ekonomik Destek Alan Ailelerin Profilleri: Ankara'da Retrospektif Bir Çalışma

Sema Buz (*Hacettepe University*)
mrymdanismaz@gmail.com

Meryem Danışmaz Sevin (*Hacettepe University*)

Poverty has been one of the social problems that we have encountered most in the field of social work from past to present. Countries struggle with this problem through the social policies they developed and the social and economic aids are main means in this struggle. In this context, Turkey, provides social and economic support services with the aim of support the families of the children and young people who have poverty and have difficulties to meet their basic needs and sustain their lives. This study aims to provide information about the profiles of the families who receive social and economic support (SED) from Social Service Centre affiliated to the Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies of Ankara. This profile study aims to develop implementation strategies for families by identifying profiles of families received social and economic support and the effect of aid. Retrospective research method was used in the study. The social review reports of 80 clients who applied to the social and economic support aid by Ankara Social Service Centre between 2016 and 2017 were reviewed retrospectively and the obtained data were recorded in the data forms created by the researchers. Chi-square Test or Fisher's Exact Test was used to compare the descriptive statistics and categorical variables with the obtained data. SPSS 23.0 package program was used to evaluate the data. As result of this study, it has been found out that the majority of families receiving SED aid are consist of the mothers as single parent. These mothers work in irregular income-generating jobs such as home/ building cleaning or cannot work at any job because of their responsibility to give care in the social gender context. Most families have a chronic illness and the type of chronic illness varies based on the gender. This study also demonstrates that the first marriage age of the women who are exposed to physical and psychological domestic violence is below the average of Turkey (According to TÜİK 2016 data; the average age at first marriage is 24 for women and 27.1 for men.). As a result of the research, it has emerged that issues of need to regulate that economic support along with social support, public option/ possibility for child care, empowerment of women. Suggestions were made on the necessity of enabling active participation of SED receiving families in the social life and permanent solutions to break the vicious circle of poverty.

Key words: Poverty, Social and Economic Support, Empowerment of Women, Retrospective Study.

Session Code: SOC.TR-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

**Assessing Fragility with Early Warning Indicators:
A Comparative Analysis for Fragile Countries
Erken Uyarı Göstergeleriyle Kırılganlığın Değerlendirilmesi:
Kırılgan Ülkeler İçin Karşılaştırmalı Bir Analiz**

Semra Boğa (*Istanbul Gelişim University*)
semraboga@hotmail.com

Financial fragility can be defined as the state of economy where small shocks can trigger a big economic crisis. Financial fragility started as a term to be used commonly with the Asian Financial Crisis experienced at the end of the 1900's. It came up again in May 2013 following the announcement of US Central Bank's FED decision about ending the asset purchase program (tapering). Following FED's decision, US based investment bank Morgan Stanley issued a report in August 2013 categorizing five emerging countries namely Brazil, Indonesia, South Africa, India and Turkey as the Fragile Five countries. Considering them as the most vulnerable countries to external shocks based on high current account deficits, inflation, weakening growth and currency indicators. By including Argentine, Russia and Chile to fragile countries, Fragile Five was extended as the Fragile Eight by a financial analyst from Financial Times. In November 2017, a new Fragile Five group has been formed by Standard&Poors credit rating agency, consisting of Argentina, Qatar, Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey. Despite fragile country classifications from different corporations and analysts, there is still an ongoing debate about the fragilities of aforementioned countries. The underlying reason behind these discussions is that different methods and parameters are used to measure the fragility. 'Early Warning Systems (EWS)' is one of the most commonly used method to determine the fragilities and to predict the economic crises. Detecting early warning signals with a good timing plays a critical role to take necessary measures to prevent crisis. The aim of this study is to reveal the best performing indicators to predict the crises in fragile countries by reviewing the literature of EWS. This study contributes to currently debated concept of fragility by comparing fragility indicators used by international institutions and scholars.

Session Code: ECO.2.TR-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

Corporate Social Responsibility and Universities: A Study of Five Turkish Universities' Websites

Senem Gngr (*Bařkent University*)
senemgungor@gmail.com

The concept of social responsibility's (SR) recent growth and popularity is a reasonable beginning point of this research. Today, many organizations in Turkey increasingly adhere and demonstrate their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities to position their corporate image in the eyes of consumers and other stakeholders through using media. Although CSR now appears as an important dimension of contemporary business activities, the theoretic and practical aspects of developing a CSR orientation within an organization have emerged only recently in the academic studies. More universities around the world are integrating social responsibility into their mission statements, including their research and teaching missions after the 1998 Bologna Process which highlight that social responsibility is increasingly considered an intrinsic aspect of the higher education system. This research examines the emerging relationship between CSR and Universities in Turkey and elaborates on this issue by exploring the website content of the Turkey's top five Universities. The list of the universities is staged by the list of Atlas Programme of Council of Higher Education (YK) depends on the last four years' base success rank. Both state and foundation universities are placed in the list. The aim of the research is how the universities are committed to their social responsibilities and provide sufficient information of their projects on their web sites. The web sites are chosen to investigate because they deliver the messages into the minds of the people on the first hand and define the personas of the firms. The findings of the research show that some universities in Turkey refer to themselves as 'engaged' institutions involved in civil and community service or 'outreach', such as members of the global Tallories Network of 363 universities in 77 countries.

Session Code: MED.EN-Z

MEDIA STUDIES / MEDYA ALIřMALARI

**A Comparative Evaluation on The General Accounting Systems
of Turkey and Kazakhstan**
**Türkiye Ve Kazakistan Genel Muhasebe Sisteminin Mukayesesi
Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme**

Serkan Akçay (*Artvin Çoruh University*)
serkan.akcay@artvin.edu.tr

In this study, it is aimed to conduct a comparison of Turkey's and Kazakhstan's general accounting systems in terms of uniform charts of accounts, balance sheet, income statement and cost accounting. The study has been completed by reviewing the literature belonging to both countries. The comparison of the two countries is due to the fact that both countries come from different and great state traditions. The accounting systems which used to have significant differences because Turkey comes from the Ottoman Empire tradition and Kazakhstan comes from the Russian Empire tradition, has turned into a similar structure due to the effect of globalization. The study concludes that, although Turkey and Kazakhstan come from different state traditions and have some differences, these two countries have similar characteristics as to general accounting systems. It has been concluded that the existence of similarities between Turkey, which uses the European accounting system, and Kazakhstan, which uses the mixed accounting system, stems from globalization of the world, the enhancement of foreign investments in all countries and the obligation of standardizing the application of accounting. Globalization has converged countries coming from different accounting traditions over the subject of transformation and different accounting systems have been integrated through similar applications.

Session Code: BUS.1-X

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

Analysis of Turkish Military System: Conscription, Mass/Professional Army and EU Membership

Sertif Demir (*University of Turkish Aeronautical Association*)
aeminoglu@ktu.edu.tr

Ayça Eminođlu (*Karadeniz Teknik University*)

This paper analyzes Turkey's military system and the implication of Turkey's EU accession process over the Turkish military conscription. Militaries have undergone radical transformation since mass armies and the conscription system emerged with the French revolution. This transformation has developed in parallel with the political, cultural, social, military and technological evolution of societies and fluctuating levels of threat. Turkey's military system has also evolved in line with similar features. Since the early 18th century, the Turkish army has undertaken several transformation projects. The Turkish military has long played a significant and evolving role in Turkish society. This specific cultural and sociological evolution has also determined Turkey's military recruitment system. Whereas most countries have altered their military system since the 1990s, Turkey has retained its existing mass army structure. Since 1927, Turkey has had military conscription system, although its rules, periods and procedures have changed. The mass army understanding has prevailed until recently. However, after a long struggle with domestic terrorism, and considering political social and technological progress, Turkey recently initiated a professional army project in 2007. This model was implemented in specialist units and for high-tech jobs. Still, however, Turkey's army is only partially professional while the rest is still conscripted. Military service in Turkey exhibits unique characteristics that bond the military and the people. The military system is also part of the discussion regarding Turkey's EU candidacy. In particular, there is concern that Turkey's mass army culture and understanding might help the military sustain its power over politics. Turkey has therefore made many legal and administrative changes to adapt to EU regulations. Additionally, its Prussian-rooted military understanding has been almost completely eliminated through state of emergency decrees after the failed coup in July 2016. These decrees abolished the military's role in military training institutions and determining military school curricula. The main conclusion of this paper is that the Turkish military has adapted, or been forced to adapt, to the EU's criteria. However, because military service in Turkey exhibits unique characteristics that bond the military and the people. However, while Turkey continues to modernize and professionalize its army to meet challenging threats and risks, it should also retain, to a certain extent, its conscription system in order to sustain traditional perspectives.

Session Code: SOC.INT.EN-Z

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS / ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER

**Mandatory Judicial Mediation in Workplace Dispute Resolution:
Making Judicial System Consistent with Market? (Observations from the Field)**
**İş Uyuşmazlıklarında Zorunlu Arabuluculuk:
Piyasa Yargısının İnşası Mı? (Sahadan Notlar)**

Servet Gün (*Munzur University*)
servet62@gmail.com

Based on the reasons such as judicial overload and unsustainable trial processes, new mechanisms have been started to implement for solving workplace disputes since 1970s in USA. After that based on the similar reasons, alternative ways of trial have been started to be included in the judicial system in mid-1990s onwards in Turkey, especially during recent years. Alternative Ways of Dispute Resolution restrain public service dominant approach in all fields of law, regardless of public and private law. In the literature there is not any perspective critically evaluating these new dispute resolution mechanisms functioning in parallel with judicial system and adapting the traditional trial services to market. This paper focuses specifically on ‘workplace dispute resolution’ which is a compulsory way to go and argues that it can make the essential principles of labour law and labour rights useless. As a mandatory primary step judicial mediation is functioning with a communication technique which is not legislative and depends on an approach which threatens labour rights embedded in the law. In this context, based on research findings this study concludes that minimum wage, overtime and severance are at stake in dispute resolution process.

Key words: neoliberalism, alternative dispute resolution, mandatory mediation, marketization, labour court.

Session Code: LAB.GEN.TR-Z

*LABOUR ECONOMICS & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS /
ÇALIŞMA EKONOMİSİ VE ENDÜSTRİYEL İLİŞKİLER*

The Analysis of Indebtedness Level of Turkish Households

Seval Mutlu Çamoğlu (*Ordu University*)
smutlu28@gmail.com

The emergence of new technologies in payment tools, such as credit cards, which provide the opportunity to purchase goods and services without the need for cash have a significant impact on the consumption habits of households. Credit card usage have spread because of reducing the risk of carrying cash and allowing the purchase of some goods that cannot be taken away with existing income. The widespread use of credit cards have caused households to overdraw excessively, resulting in a debt burden above income. According to the September 2017 report of TBB, the number of people who owe the bank personal loans and credit cards reached 29 million. In Turkey, installment advantages of the credit cards has increased to use. This fast borrowing process in Turkish household caused the government to take various economic measures to reduce the usage. This study was conducted with randomly selected 400 credit cards owners in the cities of Ankara (200) and Izmir (200) in 2015. The questionnaires prepared to determine the effected factors of credit card usage on the household's indebtedness level. First of all, 6 different income groups were created for the household who were interviewed. The meaningful relationships were determined by F and chi-square test for consumers' credit card usage behavior considering income groups. Ordered Probit model was used to study the effect of socio-demographic, financial and behavioral characteristics of the consumer on the level of credit card indebtedness. According to model results, as the level of income, card limit, and card number variables and food expenditure share in total expenditure increase, the probability of willingness to pay by credit cards increase.

Session Code: ECO.1.EN-Z

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

Journalist Concept in the Scope of Press Labor Law

Sevil Yıldız (*Selcuk University*)
syildiz@selcuk.edu.tr

Today, billions of people all over the world are constantly interacting with written, audiovisual mass media every day, every hour. In other words, people can be informed by reading a newspaper, listening to radio, watching television, accessing some news sources or news agencies via the internet, or a news source with a phone call. All these, constitute the last ring of the information chain, which is completed by reaching the final destination of the processed news, that is, the individuals. Here, the processes carried out by the professionals in the process between the arrival of the news and the information to the citizen is called journalism and the people carrying out these activities are called journalists. It is very difficult to define the journalism profession that is framed in general. Article 1 of the Press Labor Law defines the journalist. There are many elements in this definition. As Turkish Labor Law introduces a separate law and special regulations for the journalist, it is first of all necessary to determine exactly who the journalist is. In order to make this determination, it is necessary to establish the framework of the journalism profession, its structure, its content, working conditions. In fact, it is not expected that the legislator will be able to make a complete determination in all these matters. Journalism is a developing profession. For this reason, there is no possibility to provide a full legal definition that can meet all requirements. In this respect, the judiciary has a great responsibility. In the face of possible inadequacy in the legal definition, it is necessary for the judge to clarify who are journalists by making decisions in concrete cases. In this study, the elements of the concept of journalist will be examined based on the definition of the journalist provided in the Press Labor Law. In this respect, it is aimed to make evaluations within the frame of decisions made by the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Session Code: BUS.1.EN-Z

LAW / HUKUK

Defenders, Solidarities and Movements: New Collectives Engagements in Turkey Savunmalar, Dayanıřmalar ve Hareketler: Trkiye’de Yeni Kolektif Oluřumlar

Sibel Akyıldız (*Tours University*)
sibelakyildiz@hotmail.com

Olivier Gajac (*Galatasaray University*)

1960’s protests and students movements were a breaking point for social movements sociology. According to Touraine (1984) it was a period of obituary for labour class movements. This “new” field from now on is a field of new social movements which inhold new practices of struggle, organization forms, cultural differences and demands. This field is new as it is time to discuss post-industrial society which left behind the industrial society. In this era, the resistance takes place with new instruments and actors. This study has come in sight in the light of 40 in-depth interviews between April and August in 2017 with 8 different collectives in İstanbul which call themselves defender, solidarity or movement. The aim of the study is to put forward a sociological imagination (Mills, 1959), whilst following the “new” in the society and analysing the function, practice of struggle, how the instruments are being used and who the actors are of these collectives.

Key words: new social movements, collective engagement, sociological imagination

Session Code: SOC.TR-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

**The Effects of Education, Health and Defense Spending
on Economic Growth in EU Countries**
**AB Ülkelerinde Eğitim, Sağlık ve Savunma Harcamalarının
Ekonomik Büyüme Üzerine Etkileri**

Sidar Atalay Şimşek (*Batman University*)
sidaratalay@hotmail.com

Classification of public expenditures under various headings such as education, health and defense spending is important in terms of effective use of resources. With functional classification, it can be observed what services the state has made and expenditures. Some approaches to explain the increases in public spending can be gathered around two views. The first one is the Wagner law, where the increase in public expenditures is due to economic growth. the second is the Keynes hypothesis, which argues that the increase in public expenditures leads to economic growth. In this context, the direction of the relationship between public expenditure and economic growth in the EU countries in 1995-2016 is tested in the context of Wagner's law and the validity of the Keynes hypothesis.

Session Code: ECO.2-X

ECONOMICS / İKTİSAT

**Investigation Of Mediator Role of Organizational Identification in the Effect of
Transformational Leadership upon Job Satisfaction
According to Employment Characteristics
Dönüştürücü Liderliğin İş Tatminine Etkisinde Örgütsel Özdeşleşmenin
Aracılık Rolünün İstihdam Özelliklerine Göre İncelenmesi**

Sine Erdoğan Morçin (*Süleyman Demirel University*)
sinemorcin@sdu.edu.tr

Current human resource management concept sees leadership as a strategic way of achieving goals. Transformational leadership is a type of leadership that can be effective in planning the career future of employees, an application of strategic human resources management. Thus, transformational leaders are giving individual consideration to their employees, helping their career plans and inspiring the future. At this point, employees are satisfied with their work and become human resources identified with their organizations. From this perspective, transformational leadership can be seen as a strategic way to provide job satisfaction and organizational identification of employees in tourism businesses which have high rate of labor turnover. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether organizational identification plays a mediator role in the effect of transformational leadership perceptions upon job satisfaction of employees are work in hotel businesses. It is the other purpose of the research to examine the mediator role of organizational identification in terms of employment characteristics. As a research area, hotel enterprises operating in Antalya and having a tourism operation document have been selected. As a sampling method, stratified sampling method was used and 644 valid questionnaires were taken into consideration. Questionnaires used in the research were obtained by face to face interview technique. Descriptive statistics, factor analysis and hierarchical regression analysis were used in the analyzes. As a result, it has been found that the mediator role of organizational identification in the effect of transformational leader's upon job satisfaction is different level in staff are tourism educated, non-tourism educated, regular, seasoned and trainees.

Key Words: Leadership, Identification, Tourism, Hotel

Session Code: TUR.CUL.1-X

TOURISM / TURİZM

The Employment of Disadvantageous People in the Public Sector: Process Analysis Dezavantajlı İnsanların Kamu Sektöründe İstihdamı: Süreç Analizi

Süha Oğuz Albayrak (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)
soalbayrak@hotmail.com

While the government creates employment as the largest employer, it considers the balance between various social groups. Employment of people from all social status in the public service provides both prosperity and democratization. The recruitment process for the civil service is complicated so citizens willing to be recruited as public servants in services shall complete difficult conditions. In the beginning, some social groups are more disadvantaged than their peers in terms of recruitment to public services due to the difficult circumstances they live in. Inadequate educational conditions, poverty, and difficult growing atmosphere can lead to failure for some people who want to be a civil servant. The government tries to remove obstacles and barriers in front of the disadvantaged groups by establishing various mechanisms. In this study, the employment of disadvantaged people in the public sector will be analyzed. In terms of public employment, the disadvantaged groups are divided into two: Disabled people and people who raised in the state dwellings. In this study, literature review and quantitative data analysis method will be used. Firstly, the literature on employment of disadvantaged groups will be searched and the situation in Turkish legislation will be examined. Then the recruitment process for the civil service will be analyzed on the basis of two different groups of employees. In the study, quota implementation for various groups, special center test method (E-KPSS), central draw method will be discussed. Moreover, the difficulties in disability employment will be addressed both in terms of public institutions and disabled people and solution proposals will be developed.

Keywords: Disadvantageous people, equal opportunity, civil service, public employment, disabled people, recruitment process.

Session Code: ECO.1.TR-Z

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT / KAMU YÖNETİMİ

Differences in Using Deletion Strategies in Summarizing an Expository Text Among Undergraduate Teacher Candidates at the Departments of Turkish Language Education and Turkish Language and Literature
Bilgilendirici Bir Metni Özetlemede Türkçe Bölümü ile Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü Öğretmen Adaylarının Kullandığı Silme Stratejileri

Şenel Gerçek (*Kocaeli University*)
senelgercekk@gmail.com

Deletion strategy is one of three macro-rules widely used in summarising a text and depends on deleting the non-significant elements that do not make a significant contribution to understanding the text. However it seems surmountable process as compared with the attempts of inserting new information to text or integrating a previous knowledge with present ones, the deletion strategy is a complicated elaboration skill which requires more efforts for determining the proper elements to be deleted. This study aims at defining the differences in using deletion strategies in summarising an expository text amongst the teacher candidates at the Department of Turkish Language Education and Turkish language and Literature. However there is a contextual likeness between the departments, their faculties, respectively Education, and Art and Science are strictly different concerning utilising the teaching and learning tools. The study involves entirely and initially with the answer to the question that whether different learning stills affect the deletion strategy in the summarization performance.

Session Code: EDU.TR-Z

**Development of Human Rights at Local Level by 2000s:
Province and District Human Rights Boards
2000’li Yıllarda Yerelde İnsan Haklarının Gelişimi: İl ve İlçe İnsan Hakları Kurulları**

Tahsin Güler (*Balıkesir University*)
gulert1043@gmail.com

The development of democracy is closely related to the protection and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this context, in Turkey with 2000s, comprehensive constitutional and legal regulations which directly regarding human rights have been made, particularly the constitutional amendments of 2001, 2004 and 2010. The establishment of Province and District Human Rights Boards as an institutional mechanism that aims to promote and protect human rights and to maintain the individual and state relations on a more democratic basis take an important place in these regulations. In this process, human rights units have been established in public institutions and organizations as an indication of citizen-focused change and transformation in the functioning of public administration. Province and District Human Rights Boards was established to view applications for human rights violations, investigate, evaluate the results and to assist in the development of human rights in the society by carrying out education and awareness activities in this regard. These boards are characterized as an important mechanism of supervision and participation in that their members are composed of representatives of local governments, political parties and non-governmental organizations. In the study, the developments achieved in the field of democracy and human rights and the studies conducted based on the functions of the province and district human rights boards, which are included among these developments in Turkey with the 2000s will be evaluated.

Keywords: Human Rights, Participation, Bureaucratic Change, Democracy

Session Code: PMN.SP.1-X

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT / KAMU YÖNETİMİ

Predicting Pro-sustainable Behavior Among Future German and American Business Leaders

Thomas Gillpatrick (*Portland State University*)
tomg@pdx.edu

Erskin Blunck (*Nürtingen-Geislingen University, Germany*)

Sustainability has been widely acknowledged as a key societal issue for the 21st century. Business leaders have a critical role within society to helping to affect positive change to bring about a more sustainable world. This research examines future business leader attitudes and behavior toward sustainability and the social obligation of marketers from a sample of German and American business students. This study examines future business leader attitudes on sustainability, the roles of business and marketing in promoting sustainability, individual factors such as gender, age, nationality and materialism on the level of pro-sustainable behavior. Research by Pantelic et al. (2013) identified a number of dimensions on which student attitudes toward sustainability might be studied in a cross-cultural setting. In addition to those dimensions we included Richins and Dawsons (1992) Materialism scale. This research further reviewed the extant literature on attitudes toward sustainability and cross-cultural comparisons and then evaluated the theorized attitude scales and dimensions using a factor analytic approach. Data were gathered using a web-based survey of 100 German and 100 U.S. students from Nürtingen-Geislingen University of Applied Science and Portland State University. Comparisons were made between the German and American respondents. This research found that the dimensions hypothesized were generally stable and can form the basis for future research on attitudes toward sustainability. Both German and American students view sustainability as an important topic for managers. However, there were differences between the student groups with respect to the motivations for decision making. In general, more US American business students believe that businesses act sustainably out of ethical reasons, stakeholder pressure, as well as a shift in customer perception, compared to the German students. These finding and limitations will be more fully discussed along with our references.

Session Code: BUS.LIT.EN-Z

MARKETING STUDIES / PAZARLAMA ÇALIŞMALARI

An Outlook on The Saudi Arabian Novel Suudi Arabistan Romanına Bir Bakış

Turgay Gökğöz (*Istanbul University*)
trgy1987@hotmail.com

When we examine the novel in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, founded in 1922, we see that the first novel work was the work of al-Tawe'aman written by Abd al-Quddus Al-Ansari in 1930. The novel, which continued to develop until 1959 after this year, revealed a new generation of writers with social and economic changes took place in the country, especially in the eighties. In this new generation literature, they discussed new issues with a different perspective than in the past. In the nineties, the level of the stories increased with the techniques developed by the younger generation of novelists. In 2000's, the novel, which we can call postmodernism, has been influenced by the events of September 11 and continues its journey Keywords: The Novel, Arabic Literature, Saudi Arabia

Session Code: MED.LIT.TR-Z

LITERATURE / EDEBİYAT

Gender and Generation: Two Vital Categories for Child Policy in Turkey.

Türkan Fırını Orman (*Baskent University*)
turkanfirinci@gmail.com

In accordance with the Western World, there exist numbers of new empirical sociological and interdisciplinary studies on children in Turkey. However, while Turkish empirical studies on children show the necessity of development of the better social policies, theoretical dullness prevents politicians to respect children's voices as social actors, their capacity to be agents and to fully reach their rights as children. By proposing two priority research agendas to study children sociologically, in the end, this study presents a brief background information on the connectedness of the new childhood sociology and feminism in terms of their political and methodological accounts. Finally, it is concluded that an effective child policy in Turkey should especially consider the vulnerability of girls to raise their status.

Keywords: New childhood sociology, children's rights, agency, feminism, social policy.

Session Code: SOC.INT.EN-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

Investigation of the Imagery Levels of National Sailing Team Athletes Yelken Milli Takımı Sporcularının İmgeleme Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi

Utku Gönener (*Kocaeli University*)
gonener.utku@gmail.com

Ahmet Gönener (*Kocaeli University*)

Aydan Parçalı (*Kocaeli University*)

The aim of this study is to examine the level of imagery of the 15-17 year old ($16,33 \pm 0,77$) athletes in the Sailing National Team. There were $n = 12$ athletes in the study. The average height of the athletes is $174,41 \pm 6,43$ cm, and the body weight mean is $65,75 \pm 4,18$ kg. 'Sports Imagery Questionnaire' that was created by Hall et al.(1998) and was adapted to Turkish by Kizildag and Tiryaki (2012) and has a general Cronbach Alpha value of .86 was applied to athletes. The data obtained were analyzed in the IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 package program. As a result, statistically significant differences were found in the subscale of Motivational Private Imaging when the subscales were examined by gender ($p < 0,05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the subscales of Cognitive Imaging, Motivational Generalized Arousal and Motivational General Skills by gender ($p > 0,05$). When the sub-dimensions were examined according to numbers of competition that athletes represented their countries, no statistically significant difference was found in any sub-dimensions ($p > 0,05$)

Keywords: Sailing, national team, imagery

Session Code: PMN.SP.1-X

*SPORTS SCIENCES / SPOR - SPOR EĞİTİMİ/YÖNETİMİ
BİLİMLERİ*

**Investigation of the Acute Effect of Different Stretchings
on Forehand and Backhand Strokes in Tennis Players
Tenis Sporcularında Uygulanan Farklı Gerdirmelerin
Forehand ve Backhand Vuruşlarına Akut Etkisinin İncelenmesi**

Utku Gönener (*Kocaeli University*)
gonener.utku@gmail.com

Ahmet Gönener (*Kocaeli University*)

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the acute effect of different stretching exercises on forehand and backhand strokes. The research group formed by n=30 licensed female athlete (N = 30) from Avrupa Yakası Tennis Club. Athletes divided into two groups as static and dynamic stretching group randomly. European Tennis Club. ITN Test was used as data collection tool. Anthropometric measurements of biceps, triceps illiac, and abdominal, height, body weight, age, training age of the athletes were recorded at the beginning of the study. The first group was divided into sub-groups as 5 athletes and the athletes were given active-static stretching exercises for 3 days a week for 2 weeks. The second group was divided into sub-groups as 5 athletes and the athletes were given active-dynamic stretching exercises for 3 days a week for 2 weeks. At the end of the training, 5 athletes were separated from each other and ITN ground strokes depth and strength test and ITN ground strokes precision and strength test were applied to these athletes. There was no statistically significant difference between pre-test and post-test results of ITN ground strokes depth and strength test in the static stretching group ($p > 0,05$). There was no statistically significant difference between pre-test and post-test results of the ITN ground stroke sensitivity and strength test in the static stretching group. ($P > 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between pretest and posttest results of depth and strength test of ITN ground stroke in dynamic stretching group ($p > 0,05$). There was no statistically significant difference between the pre-test and post-test results of the ITN ground stroke sensitivity and strength test in the dynamic stretching group. ($P > 0.05$). As a result, static and dynamic stretching exercises did not show a statistically significant difference between the pre-test and post-tests results of the forehand and backhand strokes in the study groups.

Keywords: Static stretching, dynamic stretching, training, tennis

Session Code: PMN.SP.1-X

*SPORTS SCIENCES / SPOR - SPOR EĞİTİMİ/YÖNETİMİ
BİLİMLERİ*

**Estimation of Anatomical Points(landmarks) of Right Ear Over
60 Years Old Anatolian Men by Artificial Neural Networks
60 Yaş Üstü Anadolu Erkeklerinin Sağ Kulak Anatomik Noktalarının
Yapay Sinir Ağları ile Tahmini**

Vahdet Özkoçak (*Hitit University*)
vahdetozkocak@gmail.com

Ayşe Görgün (*Neşehir Hacı Bektaşî Veli University*)

Separates individuals from each other and There are basic physical characteristics that distinguish it from individuals. In identifying these distinctive features, anatomic and anthropometric assessments It is performed. Human ear, the most distinctive and remarkable feature is one of the parts. Due to the characteristic morphology of the ear in individual and criminal identification applications It is used. 3-D Reflection and Criminal Anthropology and identification of identification problems using computer technologies as well as the science of anatomy effective and successful results are obtained. Artificial neural networks method of learning of human brain mathematical is carried out by modeling. Artificial neural networks various input and output parameters forming a problem to find solutions by finding the relationship between them. It know the function of the relationship, be missing data and The output can be generated regardless of the linearity of the relationship. In this study 150 men over 60 years of age, the right ear of the Anatolian male photos in identical conditions structured and created in Matlab © applied to the neural network model. Trained artificial neural network anatomical information of individuals never seen before application of Helix points with high accuracy. It was performed.

Session Code: ANT.EN.TR-Z

Ergonomic Restaurant Apron Design Ergonomik Restoran Önlüğü Tasarımı

Vahdet Özkoçak (*Hitit University*)
vahdetozkocak@gmail.com

Mehtap Uğur (*Ankara University*)

In an environment in which human beings can work, they can work in a healthy, comfortable and efficient way, as long as appropriate environmental conditions can be created or they have products. In order to create suitable working conditions and to raise the standards, the suitability of the product must be ensured by taking into consideration that all products, especially clothes, tools, machinery, structures and hardware, are the people who will use the product during the production and usage stages. The determination of human characteristics and capacities is very important in ensuring this harmony and relationship. Anthropometry technique is widely preferred for the determination of these properties and capacities. Ergonomics, all kinds of products to be planned in the planning, design, production, functional, technological, original, aesthetic, anthropometric compliance, taking into consideration the criteria such as production. Nowadays, as people's eating habits change, we see that the interest in local culinary culture is increasing. People now see cooking as a hobby. Industrialization and urbanization and the increase in employment rates of women in the working life, social events such as the increase in education levels caused changes in their eating habits and the eating behavior was a joy and need, and led to the opening of a wide variety of restaurants. In the preparation and delivery of food and beverages produced and served in restaurant establishments, the garment preferences of restaurant staff have gained importance. In this study, it was investigated that the apron design and production of the products used by the personnel working in the food preparation, cooking and service departments of the restaurant establishments were in compliance with the ergonomic criteria.

Session Code: ANT.EN.TR-Z

Production of Law and Justice: From the Court Interactions to the Social Structures Hukuk ve Adalet Üretimi: Mahkeme Etkileşimlerinden Toplumsal Yapılara

Verda İrtiş (Galatasaray University)
verdairtis@gmail.com

The aim of this work is to provide on the one hand an alternative reading to the production of law and justice by taking into account the Criminal and Family Courts interactions, and on the other hand to contribute to the sociology of law and justice literature in Turkey. In this recently completed research, I have studied these courts through the interactions among the actors who are at the center (judges and lawyers) [1], at the semi-periphery and at the periphery (bailiffs, clerks, social workers and clerk's office) without forgetting the plaintiffs and defendants by opting for the qualitative method. In my previous research on the Juvenile and Juvenile High Criminal Courts and on the judges' practices, I had also adopted the qualitative method and I had conducted semi-structured interviews. One of the main advantages of observing the phenomenon in its "natural setting" is undoubtedly the fact that it gives the chance to the researcher to see "what is going on" instead of "what should be" (as we can have during face-to-face interviews). Therefore, in addition to its capacity of providing data on what is "verbal/discursive", the observation has appeared as the most appropriate technique in this research by allowing me to pay attention to the attitudes, behaviors, movements, mimics and gestures, and their power to create "social" via "interactions". Moreover, it is known that observation is particularly productive in order to study in depth the highly institutionalized and/or "prestigious" places (Peretz, 2004: 21). Ethnomethodology, symbolic interactionism and actor-network theories, which redefine the boundaries of classical sociology, constitute the main theoretical basis of my work. The analyses around especially the themes such as "space", "use of space", "hierarchy", "attitudes", "image of justice", "image of judge" and "authority" beside illustrating some of their common grounds, put also in evidence that each type of court corresponds to a certain social "sector" and each sector to certain communication-interaction patterns. These patterns, which cannot be separated from their historical backgrounds, are connected to different fields, and the production of law and justice only takes place in relation to them. As a result, it would not be wrong to assume that this "production" which cannot be handled independently from the social structures, removes in a sense the division between in and out of the court.

[1] With respect to Law No. 6572 and to the structure of the Family Courts, the prosecutors were not included in the research.

Session Code: LAW.SOC.TR-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

Factors Impacting Consumer Behaviors Towards Ads in the Stories Section of Instagram

Instagramın Hikayeler Bölümündeki Reklamlara Yönelik Tüketici Davranışlarını Etkileyen Faktörler

Yasemin Bozkurt (*Pamukkale University*)
ybozkurt@pau.edu.tr

Advertisers use various media and applications beside conventional media to convince consumers with the purpose of sales. Because it becomes increasingly hard to reach consumers today when they consume and change so quickly. Advertisers had to enter and be present in social media in recent years due to the fact that social media have been intensely and increasingly used by consumers in recent years. Especially young consumer generation constitutes a target group that advertisers have a hard time to catch. According to the data of 2018, Instagram is revealed to be the social medium used most by young people between the ages of 18 and 34. Instagram is a photo and video sharing platform on which users can upload photos and videos via smart phones and make changes and additions on this visual content by making use of various filters. Stories section of Instagram, on the other hand, is a temporary sharing medium found at the top of news feed where users can post videos and still visuals with or without sound and make various modifications on these visual content, however these posts are deleted after 24 hours. This section is used by users voluntarily and with a high concentration, and this makes it the perfect medium for brands who want to reach their target groups. Brands place their ads in-between the videos posted in the Stories section by people or institutions followed by Instagram users. Ads found in the Stories section are usually new but frequently chosen advertising works. However, there is no study in the literature on the factors impacting behaviors of consumers towards these implementations. In this context, the aim of this study is to reveal the type of relation and interaction between certain factors such as level of usage of Instagram, brand recognition, preferred Instagram ad type etc. and behavioral intention towards the ads placed in Stories section of Instagram. With this purpose, objective-based sampling was used in this study and Instagram users who follow Stories section were asked to fill out a questionnaire online as well as face-to-face. Findings of the study revealed that behavioral intentions towards ads found in the Stories section of Instagram differed in terms of factors such as Instagram usage level, brand recognition, preferred Instagram ad type etc.

Session Code: PBR.1-X

*PUBLIC RELATION & COMMUNICATION STUDIES /
HALKLA İLİŞKİLER VE İLETİŞİM ÇALIŞMALARI*

Impact of Professional Knowledge and Choice of Profession on the Perception of Advertising and Public Relations Professions: Case of Pamukkale University
Mesleki Bilgi Sahipliđi ve Meslek Tercihlerinin Reklamcılık ve Halkla iliřkiler Mesleklerine Yönelik Algıya Etkisi: Pamukkale Üniversitesi Örneđi

Yasemin Bozkurt (*Pamukkale University*)
ebabacan@pau.edu.tr

Eylin Aktař (*Pamukkale University*)

Communication sector needs professionals who will contribute in the field and protect the reputation of profession, even increase it, like any other profession group. In order to satisfy this need, communication professionals have to have personalities and characteristics in harmony with the nature of profession along with being professionally and humanely well-equipped. Universities contribute greatly in gaining these traits. However, the starting point in providing all the necessary conditions is to make conscious profession choices and to have some level of professional awareness and perception. On the other hand, it is thought that there are some factors such as errors and inadequacies in the basic education system, attitude of the family towards professions, pressure of external environment etc. along with negative conditions such as lack of objectives in young individuals concerning future, not having a sense of responsibility, believing that just studying at university would be enough etc. that cause people to make wrong choices concerning profession and career planning. Whereas, finding the right profession for the individual means that first the individual, and then the sector and the country will benefit from the success and development that it will bring in the future. Huge problems arise in communication sector due to the lack of well-equipped professionals with desired traits, the inadequateness of graduate communication specialists in meeting the expectations, and gravitation of communication graduates towards other professions instead of working in their proper field. On the other hand, we don't know whether individuals receiving communication education in higher education institutions did choose their profession consciously or not, or whether there are differences of knowledge and choice regarding advertising and public relation professions at the level of undergraduate and associate degrees. Since there are no studies related dealing with this subject in the literature. The aim of this study is, in this context, to identify how professional knowledge and choice of profession impact the perception towards advertising and public relations professions. Decisional sampling was used in order to reach study data and a questionnaire was implemented on undergraduate and associate degree students receiving education at Pamukkale University, Department of Public Relations and Publicity. Findings of the study reveal differences between having professional knowledge and choosing public relations and advertising professions, and the perception towards professions of public relations and advertising.

Session Code: PBR.1-X

*PUBLIC RELATION & COMMUNICATION STUDIES /
HALKLA İLİŐKİLER VE İLETİŐİM ÇALIŐMALARI*

The Rebirth of a Woman: T. Kaipbergenov's "The Karakalpak Girl" Bir Kadının Yeniden Doğuşu: T. Kaipbergenov'un "Karakalpak Kızı"

Yasemin Gürsoy (*Trakya University*)
yasemingursoy@trakya.edu.tr

The October Revolution of 1917 and Soviet Union which was founded after the revolution were lights of hope for people from all walks of life, especially workers and peasants. The new administration started working from the first day to ensure equality not only between classes but also between genders. Women who were oppressed under male domination were given the rights of education and work. In this way, women were freed from the house where they lived as slaves. Even women in big cities were pushed to the second stage during the tsarist period, in the villages of Central Asia, women had no right to speak. Women were not seen as human beings and young girls were bought and sold as goods. The life purpose of these women who lived as slaves was to serve the men and to give sons and sustain the generation. If men with more than one wife want to dismiss their wives and daughters from home, they can do this and continue their lives while desperate women try to hold on to life in poverty. Tulepbergen Kaipbergenov shed light on the villages in Central Asia as he depicts the way of life mentioned in the novel "The Karakalpak Girl" and the woman's place in society in all its details. In this study, based on the novel mentioned, the place of women in the village life and the works to be freed women of the Soviet government are revealed. With the main character Cumagül, while the change process of a public is examined step-by-step, the pains suffered by women for centuries is expressed once again.

Key words: Soviet Union, women, T. Kaipbergenov, The Karakalpak Girl.

Session Code: MED.LIT.TR-Z

LITERATURE / EDEBİYAT

**Analyzing “Neighborhood Houses” Which are Applied by
Çerkezköy Municipality: Veliköy Neighborhood Case
Çerkezköy Belediyesi Tarafından Uygulamaya Konulan
“Mahalle Evleri” nin Değerlendirilmesi: Veliköy Mahallesi Örneği**

*Yeliz Yeşil (Trakya University)
yelizyesil@trakya.edu.tr*

For struggling with poverty it is important to increase women employment and get women into the economy. Increasing the participation of women in their working life and strengthening their social and economic strength are necessary for the development of the country's economy. The aim of this study is to evaluate the project of the neighborhood houses directed by the Çerkezköy Municipality of Tekirdağ. In the courses in the neighborhood houses, it is aimed to give women the vocational knowledge and skills. Çerkezköy Municipality acts in partnership with the Public Education Center and Tekirdağ Metropolitan Municipality in this application directed towards women. It is emphasized that the main exit point of neighborhood houses is bringing women together, making women a part of production, making an environment for their families to contribute to the economy by selling their produce. In order for women to sell what they produce, the Hanımeli Street Activity has been passed along with the City Council Building. Çerkezköy Municipality with the courses in the neighborhood; aims to increase the number of courses and trainees, to attract more housewives into social life, to contribute to family budgets and to be able to evaluate their leisure time efficiently. In addition, trainees have the opportunity to sell their products at the year-end exhibitions held after each course period. 30 women are interviewed. According to the results, overall satisfaction is said. In addition to this, at the conclusion and evaluation part a general evaluation was made and proposals were made.

Keywords: Women, employment, neighborhood house, Çerkezköy Municipality.

Session Code: URB.TR-Z

*GENDER & WOMAN STUDIES / TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET VE
KADIN ÇALIŞMALARI*

**Process Management Systems in Hospitals: Process Improvement Study
in Research and Practice Hospital of Kocaeli University
Hastanelerde Süreç Yönetimi: Bir Üniversite Hastanesinde Süreç Yönetimi
Çalışmalarına Yönelik İş Akış Şemalarının Oluşturulması**

Yunus Taş (*Kocaeli University*)
yunustas@kocaeli.edu.tr

This study aims to examine the process management and process improvement activities of the Research and Practice Hospital of Kocaeli University. The service production process in hospitals consists of dynamic and complex activities. In accordance with the objectives of hospital operations, clinical, operational and administrative processes need to be designed by taking into account environmental factors, market conditions, competitors and legal regulations. In this study, concepts of process and process management in hospitals are briefly explained. Furthermore, process management of Kocaeli University Research and Practice Hospital studies were completed and basic and support processes and process responsibilities were determined, training and workflow diagrams were created. With the responsible person for the processes of the hospital and consultant firm's process development specialists had jointly conducted process improvement studies. As a result of these efforts, unnecessary activities in the hospital's basic and support processes had been removed from these processes. As a result, this study also emphasizes on the necessity and importance of process improvement studies in hospitals.

Session Code: PMN.TR-Z

BUSINESS STUDIES / İŞLETME BİLİMLERİ

Exploration of the Connections between Self-compassion and Sub-dimensions to Well-being in Mental Health Candidates

Zeynep Aydın Sünbül (*Istanbul Medipol University*)
zsunbul@medipol.edu.tr

The purpose of this study was to examine how self-compassion and sub-dimensions correlate to well-being in mental health students. Participants of the study were 258 undergraduate students (186 female, 72 male) attending to psychological counselling and psychology programs. Self-Compassion Scale (Neff, 2003) and PERMA- Profiler (Butler and Kern, 2015) were used to collect data. Results showed that a positive correlation exists between well-being scores and self-compassion dimensions of self-kindness ($r=47$, $p<.001$), common humanity ($r=35$, $p<.001$) and mindfulness ($r=35$, $p<.001$). As well, well-being was also found to be negatively correlated to self-judgment ($r=-33$, $p<.001$), isolation ($r=-37$, $p<.001$) and over-identification ($r=-26$, $p<.001$) dimensions of self-compassion. In addition, overall self-compassion also showed significantly positive connections to well-being ($r=46$, $p<.001$).

Session Code: MED.EN-Z

PSYCHOLOGY / PSİKOLOJİ

**Some Observations About the Marginalization of Young People from Migrant
Backgrounds in Europe: a Security Problem or an Integration Problem?
Avrupa'daki Göçmen Kökenli Gençlerin Marjinalleşmesi Üzerine Bazı Tespitler :
Güvenlik Sorunu mu Entegrasyon Sorunu mu ?**

Zeynep Demirci (*Kütahya Dumlupınar University*)
zeynep.demirci@dpu.edu.tr

The concepts of marginalization and youth in Europe bring to mind first the migrant children. The immigrant youth, who manifested itself as a social problem with inequalities in the social structure, the access to the educational system and the vocational fields in the suburban, has engaged in political space as an element of social marginalization. The fact that we talk about youth in the suburbs around security problem, makes the interventions insufficient against the origins of the problem. These young people face problems of integration especially in the social and professional fields. The identification of the obstacles in collective integration of suburban youth, which seem to be a violence-based security problem at first glance, will make more effective the solution proposals. The aim of this study is to identify the educational and professional integration of migrant children living in ethnic neighborhoods in Europe and the problems they are experiencing and to put forward the different mechanisms that cause these problems, with the assumption that a successful national integration depends on local integration. At this point, the solution proposal to prevent the marginalization and radicalization of young people will gain a more rational basis.

Session Code: SOC.INT.TR-Z

SOCIOLOGY / SOSYOLOJİ

The Representation of Promised Lifestyles: Ethos, Pathos and Logos in Ankara's Luxury Housing Advertisements

Zeynep Işıl Işık Dursun (*Başkent University*)
zeynep.isil.isik@gmail.com

The amount of luxury housing projects in Turkey has dramatically increased in the recent years. Especially in metropolitan cities, these projects appear as satellite living areas which offer a new lifestyle that fulfills their potential consumers' needs. The promised lifestyles of these new habitats emphasize on the 'lacking' parts of their potential consumers' lifestyles, nevertheless bringing along the creation of new needs. Their advertisements carry persuasive messages which promise urban utopias such as keeping away from the urban chaos, living in a nature surrounded environment, having time for family leisure activities and safety against urban crime. This paper will analyse the persuasive representation of lifestyles in selected luxury housing advertisements of Ankara, using the method of rhetorical analysis. Keywords: advertisement, lifestyle, urbanization, housing, rhetoric

Session Code: SOC.CUL.EN-Z

MEDIA STUDIES / MEDYA ÇALIŞMALARI

The Neurolinguistic Investigation of Adult Second Language Learning

Zeynep Z Bayazit (Ankara University)
zeliha.bayazit@gmail.com

Introduction: Learning a new language is a difficult feat for which people have to develop a complex set of linguistic skills, including encoding the words of the new language, learning syntactic structure, and integrating the resulting representations with existing language knowledge. Especially in adulthood, second language (L2) learning process is notoriously difficult as opposed to first language (L1) acquisition or child L2 acquisition. In the literature, a great deal of research has examined behavioral performance changes associated with L2 learning but little is known about what changes are happening in the brain as L2 learning progresses, when these changes occur during learning and how can we determine differences in brain changes that reflect successes of learning. **Purpose:** This study purposes to adress fundamental questions in L2 acquisition research that cannot be fully explored with behavioral methods alone. In accordance with this purpose, we examine the neural activities associated with adult L2 learning by combining behavioral and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), a non-invasive neuroimaging measurement technique of the activation of the brain **Scope:** 15 native speakers of English between 18 and 50 years of age who were trained on intensive Turkish as a L2, from initial exposure to high proficiency. All participants are right handed, with no history of neurological and psychiatric disorder. **Limitations:** As the research has required high-cost and time, it is limited to the 15 native speakers of English as a second language learners of Turkish. **Method:** Participants were recorded by using fMRI while performing Word task, Word/Sentence-picture matching task and Grammar violation task. The entire study consisted of five sessions on separate days, lasting from about 1.5 to 2.5 hours each. In first day, participants completed a short practice exercise in which they learned how to do the control, word-picture matching, and sentence-picture matching tasks with English stimuli. This included four practice control items, as well as three example items, three sample items, and 12 practice items for both words and sentences, evenly distributed across word class and condition. Practice lasted about ten minutes. After practice, participants completed four word-level picture-matching tasks. In the scanner, subjects completed one more word-level picture-matching, two sentence-level picture-matching and two grammar-level violation tasks. Afterwards, they completed the word and sentence production tasks outside of the scanner. The second language training session was scheduled about two days after the first day. In this session, participants completed a short practice task with the same practice items as in first day, but without example and sample items. They then completed two word-level picture-matching tasks. In the scanner, participants completed four sentence-level picture-matching runs. They completed the word and sentence production tasks outside of the scanner. The third and final language training session was scheduled about two days after second day. In this session, participants completed the exact same practice task as in second day, followed by two word level picture-matching runs. In the scanner, they completed one word-level picture-matching run, two sentence-level picture-matching runs, and two grammar violation tasks. Once again, they completed the word and sentence production tasks outside of the scanner. All participants returned for a follow-up session about one month after the final training session. This session was identical to third language training session, except that the versions of the tasks were different. Institutional approval No: 1712586128 and Dated: 14.02.2018 has been taken for this research from Indiana University Institutional Review Board. **Findings:** Brain activation was found in areas associated with L1 processing (Brodmann Area (BA) 45/47), and parietal cortex for lexical/semantics, and BA44 and 6 for grammar), suggesting that adult L2 learners have access to L1 regions. Additional areas were engaged, suggesting that L1 mechanisms are not sufficient for L2 learning and processing. At early stages of learning, hippocampal activation was found for both vocabulary and grammar. At later stages, basal ganglia activation was observed for grammar, particularly in the caudate nucleus. **Conclusion:** The findings recommend that early word and grammar learning relies on declarative memory, but that grammar later relies on procedural memory. These results highlight the utility of a mini-language model, have implications for neurocognitive theories of L2, and demonstrate the importance of integrating neural and behavioral methods in L2 research. **Key words:** Neurolinguistic, L1 and L2 acquisition, fMRI. "

Session Code: BUS.LIT.EN-Z

LINGUISTICS / DİL BİLİMLERİ

Civil Society-State Relations in Turkey in the 1970s: Case of TUSIAD 1970'lerin Türkiye'sinde Sivil Toplum-Devlet İlişkileri: TÜSİAD Örneği

Zühal Ünalp Çepel (*Dokuz Eylül University*)
zuhul.unalp@gmail.com

Civil society as one of the significant elements of democratization both promotes and criticizes state policies, but has an impact every term. Since those above are the main characteristics of civil society, civil society-state relations are not stable inherently. Civil society as an organized society which is independent from but under the control of the state touches upon many problems that state cannot solve. It consists of different interests such as human rights, economic interests, labour rights and religious freedoms. Business associations as a category under this definition are civil society elements organized around economic interests. Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen Association (TUSIAD) which was established in 1971 and TUSIAD-state relations are the main themes of this paper. The establishment of TUSIAD encouraged the start of a new process in Turkey which was face to face political, economic and social crises. During this period, the country was under the influence of student movements, unstable policies and coup initiatives; and the new initiative supported by Istanbul bourgeoisie has contributed the development of civil society-state relations in Turkey. Civil society-state relations are analyzed in the literature in different categories (Esping-Andersen, 1990; Young, 2000; Schofer ve Fourcade-Gourinchas, 2001). In this paper, TUSIAD-state relations in the 1970s will be analyzed within the framework of Young's (2000) categorization of civil society-state relations, namely supplementary, complementary and adversarial relations. The limitation of the paper with the 1970s depends on the transformative structure of civil society-state relations in different terms. In accordance with the hypothesis that the relations in the 1970s have adversarial features, some questions are aimed to be answered such as the acquisitions during the term; the contributions of TUSIAD to democratization of Turkey and the impact of TUSIAD-state relations on state policies. Within the scope of the paper's methodology, news on TUSIAD in the 1970s; speeches of TUSIAD members and state leaders; TUSIAD's propositions, reports and projects; the position of TUSIAD against the state will be analyzed through content analysis. Within the context of the then governments' political, economic and social policies, state's perception of civil society and TUSIAD as a case study will be evaluated.

Keyterms: civil society-state relations, TUSIAD, adversarial relationship

Session Code: POL.HIS.TR-Z

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS / ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER

CURRENT DEBATES IN **SOCIAL SCIENCES 2018**

International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences has started to organise by Farhang Morady at University of Westminster (United Kingdom) under the collaboration of Kocaeli University (Turkey) and Silesian University in Opava (Czech Republic) on 2010. First International Congress of Current Debates in Social Sciences (CUDES) held in London, United Kingdom as a joint event. After conference, Globalisation, Religion & Development book published by IJOPEC. Second CUDES held in Karvina Czech Republic in 2011, third one held in Kocaeli at Kocaeli University, under the theme of Research Methods in Social Sciences as a workshop format. Fourth and fifth CUDES organised in Kocaeli at Kocaeli University for discussing current debates in social sciences. University of Belgrade (Serbia) is joined the congress organisation, in the 6th and 7th congress. CUDES 2018 September is organised by University of Westminster (United Kingdom), Altınbaş University (Turkey), VUZF University (Bulgaria and University of Belgrade (Serbia). The main aim of the International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences (CUDES) create a platform for social scientist to discuss current debates in social sciences and to encourage interdisciplinary studies between social scientist. CUDES mainly focus on provide alternative debates platform for young researchers.