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ABSTRACT BOOK

NOBEL SCIENCE
" SCIENCE CENTER OF TURKEY "

MARMARA UNIVERSITY 1883

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Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to the official website of the 3rd International Congress on Social and Economic Sciences (ICSES) which will be held on 15 - 19 November 2017 in Athens, Greece.

The ICSES' 2017 topic areas mainly focus on economics, political, business and social sciences, which include public economy, public governance etc. The aim of the conference is to gather leading academicians, policy makers, independent scholars and researchers to share their knowledge, new ideas as well as to discuss future development in these fields.

An additional goal of the ICSES' 2017 is to offer an opportunity for young researchers, academicians and practitioners with multidisciplinary interests related to business, economics and social sciences to meet and interact with members inside and outside their own particular disciplines.

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We look forward to see you in Athens at the ICSES' 2017.

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(Marmara University, TURKEY)
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REFLECTING ON CONTEMPORARY INDIA'S RISING INEQUALITY: DOES DIFFERENTIAL RATE OF RETURN TO EDUCATION MATTER?

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Abstract:
India is on course to join the ill-famed league of most unequal countries of the contemporary world. Mounting economic inequality does not augur well for Indian society at large which is still characterized by widespread caste based and gender discrimination. Since her birth as free nation till late seventies, both rural and urban inequality considerable fell at equal pace. But after 1980 the fall ceased and the urban inequality began to grow and grew faster than rural income inequality. The latter began to grow during the turn of the last millennium. India is now more unequal nation than China. India's income Gini of 0.53 is higher than China's income Gini of 0.47. India's rising income inequality to large extent is caused by the enormous difference in learning outcomes after completion of education. Decomposition analysis of India's current state of inequality points out that rural income inequality causing this outcome. Interstate difference in mean income and urban-rural gap of mean income within states are often held responsible for giving rise to India's current state of income inequality. Intra-state income inequality is no less responsible. Non-farm sector has been expanding rapidly and within that category service sector is expanding. Service sector works need skills in various trades. Thus unskilled and semi skilled workers are left out in this new pattern. Formal employment is also characterized by duel wage structure. Income disparity or earning differential has its roots embedded in education delivery system in particular and human capital formation in general. The state must create opportunities for growth for all through provisioning of universal quality education, skill training and healthcare

Keywords: Income Inequality, Decomposition Analysis

CONFLICTING INTERVENTIONS OF TURKEY AND IRAN IN THE SYRIA CRISIS

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Abstract:
In this paper, my aim is to reveal the different positions and the results of these different positions of Turkey and Iran in the Syria crisis. The main argument of the paper can be formulated as: Turkey and Iran are the elements of two contradicting quasi-historical blocs. Moreover, with their relative autonomy, the models that are represented by Iran and Turkey for the Middle East, are quite contradictive. These differences which are both consistent with their socio-political orientations and with the prospects of their historical blocs for the Middle East, are one of the main reasons of their conflicting interests and actions in Syria. Additionally, these differences have also crucial impacts on prolonging the crisis in Syria and destabilizing the Middle East.
Generally speaking, Turkey can be identified historically as having a pro-Western stance with respect to her institutional links (such as NATO membership), Sunni Muslim community and a relatively secular political system. On the other hand, Iran can be identified as having a pro-Eurasian stance and a Shiite Muslim community and a semi-theocratic political system. When Syria crisis appeared the two non-Arab regional powers, namely Turkey and Iran that have different socio-political structures and different international orientations, attempted to steer the crisis regarding to their internal interests and external objectives.
In order to support my arguments, I will use comparative methods and evaluating the abovementioned issues with a historical perspective. The main theoretical bases of the paper will be the Critical International Relations Theory of Robert W. Cox.

Keywords: Syrian Crisis, Historical Bloc, Iran, Turkey.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND EXTERNAL ASSURANCE OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

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Abstract:
Sustainability reporting, which focuses on the environmental and social performance of an organization as well as its economic performance, has been on the rise as a reporting mechanism in the last three decades. Generally speaking, today, more than ever, stakeholders of corporations are more concerned about the environmental performances, supply-chain effectiveness, and customer services of the corporations, not to mention the well-being of their employees and overall social impact. Alongside other stakeholders, the investors are also focusing more on environmental and social aspects when making financial decisions. In this context, sustainability reporting has been gaining more and more traction. In response to these demands many corporations from all around the world have been either required to or voluntarily started to engage in reporting and receiving third party assurance in a trend of ever increasing prominence.
This paper is a descriptive study which aims to explore the historical development of sustainability reporting, sustainability assurance and the future trends in this field. In this context, the concepts, approaches, related standards, organizations, methods, practices, and basic dynamics are examined.

Keywords: Sustainability Reporting, External Sustainability Assurance

PRODUCT PLACEMENT IN TURKISH TELEVISION SERIES: "ICERDE" SAMPLE

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Abstract:
Product placement, which is used today as an advertising strategy, is a frequent application in cinema and television. Especially for viewers who are lagging behind TV commercials and who change channels between advertisements, this advertising technique does not allow the viewer to change the channel, but sometimes presents the branded products without being noticed. Audiences are sometimes exposed in the cinema or television programs, sometimes in the dialogue between the actors, or in outdoor advertisements on a scene, with actors sometimes using branded products. Considering the channel change attitude of the viewer who is following the generation advertisement, it is considered that these branded product advertisements placed in a program that the viewer likes and watches are more effective.
This study will examine the product placement practice, seen as a popular advertising strategy in the interior market in recent years, from the new term Turkish television series. The reason for choosing this series is that there is a new series that starts in the 2016-2017 period and that the product placement application is being done in the program and the users in the social media are heavily high compared to other series in the day when the ratings and ratings are published.
In this study, 39 sections broadcasted between 19th of September 2016 and 19th of June 2017 will be examined and the content analysis is determined as a method. It will be determined how and in which parts, in which stages the product placement is made, whether the brands actively take place in the series. In the study, it will be seen whether the brands placed on the line integrate with the ads in the advertising bands before, after, and after the series.

Keywords: Product Placement, Brand, Television, Series

CONSIDERING THE GROUNDS AND TOOLS FOR A FREE DEMOCRATIC DEBATE AND FREE SPEECH: A MILLIAN APPROACH

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Abstract:
The arguments in favor of providing some measures against popular threats towards secularism, democracy, and enlightenment rely either on certain philosophical commitments, especially on those that are in accord with a certain version of the doctrine of natural law or on the outcomes of some political event which did not confront with those kinds of measures in question and hence ended with some catastrophe. Yet, I believe, following certain Millian insights on this issue, one can derive an alternative route to justify implementing certain measures against those popular threats.
One strategy, perhaps, would be elaborating Mill's distinction between of-age and non-age individuals and cultures (or countries). Yet, this route seems to include certain philosophical commitments that may risk the soundness of an alternate argument favoring the aforementioned implementations. In order to overcome this risk, I suggest taking the pressure off by leaving some of these commitments while holding the distinction between of-age and non-age individuals.
Leaving aside the philosophical burden of natural law, the philosophical burden of Mill's epistemological commitments in favor of his argument, and the political correctness of today's predominant ideology, I argue for a secular ground for democratic debate and freedom of speech, and I insist on that this particular ground can be abolished by establishing this ground in educating future generations.

Keywords: Mill, Critical Thinking, Freedom Of Speech, Democracy, Political Correctness

EFFICIENCY CHANGE ASSESSMENT OF THE WORLD'S MOST CONTAMINATED COUNTRIES WITH MALMQUIST INDEX

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Abstract:
Recently, global warming and climate change have emerged as two main issues in the scientific and political agenda. It is widely accepted that these environmental problems represent a serious threat for the life conditions of all people of World. The risk of climate change due to emissions of greenhouse gas from fossil fuels is considered to be the main environmental threat. The accelerating use of fossil fuels since the industrial revolution and rapid destruction of forests have led to a significant increase in the anthropogenic greenhouse gas. Approximately 160 countries entered into framework of the Kyoto Protocol and our world is polluted by about 50 countries mostly . The purpose of this study is to investigate values and performances and changes of greenhouse gas emissions of these 50 most polluted countries in period of 2010-2015.
The Malmquist Index (MI) suggests a convenient way of measuring the efficiency change of a given DMUs between two consequent time periods. In calculation of MI, DEA performance/efficiency values are used. MI gives us trend of changes of efficiency over time. At the end of the implementation, the ten worst environmental / greenhouse gas emissions performers from these 50 countries, are the following respectively (with respect to mean): China , USA, India, Brazil, Canada, Argentina, Korea, Japan, Indenosia and Mexico. Five countries were found efficient throughout the period. These are: Ireland, Morocco, Philippines, Egypt, and Pakistan.

Keywords: Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Data Envelopment Analysis, Malmquist Index,Total Factor Efficiency Changes

THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTUAL FLUENCY AND MESSAGE FRAMING ON CONSUMER EVALUATION OF PRICE DISCOUNTS

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Abstract:
We investigate how the fit between the perceptual fluency of price discounts and the message framing of discount durations will affect consumer evaluation of the discounted product. Prior research suggests that individuals are led to a concrete mindset when an object is easy (i.e., fluent) to process, whereas an abstract mindset is activated when an object is difficult (i.e., disfluent) to process. On the other hand, people perceive an event to be temporarily closer when it is framed in a smaller unit (e.g., day), compared to a larger unit (e.g., month). Also, it is shown that feasibility gains greater weight if a target is presented in an expansive frame (e.g., any), whereas accuracy becomes more important in a restrictive frame (e.g., only). Taken together, we propose that consumers will experience varying degrees of fit depending on the combination of mindset and temporal distance as well as mindset and feasibility-accuracy. Moreover, we expect a positive impact of fit on consumer responses to price discounts. Results from 2 experiments confirmed our predictions: when the discount duration was presented in day frame (i.e., 7 days) or in any frame (i.e., any time during), participants evaluated the discounted product more favorably if the price discount information was easy to process (vs. difficult). On the contrary, when the discount duration was presented in week frame (i.e., for 1 week) or in only frame (i.e., only during this time), participants evaluated the discounted product more favorably if the price discount information was difficult to process (vs. easy).

Keywords: Price Discount, Processing Fluency, Discount Duration, Message Framing

TESTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE KUWAIT STOCK MARKET AND ITS MARKETING SECTORS

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Abstract:
The main objective of this research is to measure the relationship between the Kuwait stock Exchange (KSE) index and its two marketing sectors after the new market classification. The findings of this research are important for Public economic policy makers as they need to know if the new system (new classification) is efficient and to what level, to monitor the markets and intervene with appropriate measures. The data used are the daily index of the whole Kuwaiti market and the daily closing price, number of deals and volume of shares traded of two marketing sectors (consumer goods and consumer services) for the period from the 13th of May 2012 till the 12th of December 2016. The results indicate a positive direct impact of the closing price, volume and deals indexes of the consumer goods and the consumer services companies on the overall KSE index, volume and deals of the Kuwaiti stock market (KSE).

Keywords: Correlation, Market Capitalization (MCAP), Kuwait Stock Exchange (KSE), Marketing Sectors, Stock Performance, Regression Analysi

ADORNO'S AESTHETIC APPROACH TO THE FORMS OF ARTWORK

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Abstract:
Theodor Wiesengrund Adorno is one of the leading thinkers of the Frankfurt School in the tradition of Western Marxism. Within Western Marxism, which is predominantly based on superstructure and the main determinant of cultural interest, there are differences in approach to form law of artwork. This approach has caused discrepancies between the School's own members and Western Marxism. One of the most fruitful discussions of this approach is between Georg Lukacs and Adorno. In spite of Lukacs' view of criticizing modern literature as abstract, formal, and subjective, Adorno states that his artistic work can not be sacrificed for objectivity. Because of the approach of the art works to the formative laws, Adorno and Idealists, who set out from Kant's expression as "purposelessness", put the work of art in a separate, autonomous and superior place with the "inferior pleasure", or as a part of all human activities, The Orthodox Marxists, who dealt with a subordinate superstructure. In this work, Adorno's approach to the formative works of the artwork is examined in the direction of both the Idealist and the Marxist perspective.

Keywords: Frankfurt School, Critical Theory, Western Marxism, Modern Art.

CROWDFUNDING-A NEW CONCEPT FOR TURKISH FINANCIAL MARKET

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Abstract:
The aim of this literature review study is to investigate the crowdfunding as a rapidly expanding method of raising fund at financial markets. The extraordinary improvements in the internet technologies and the increasing use of social media led to this fast expanding in crowdfunding as a new means of financing. In this method entrepreneurs use web as a platform for securing fund from investors. Crowdfunding platforms are intermediary organizations which bring the fund demanders (entrepreneurs) and suppliers (investor) together at virtual environment. There are several superiorities of using crowdfunding to traditional funding methods. Crowdfunding platform enables entrepreneurs to reach a deep pool of capital from all sides of word and investors can discover countless of investment opportunities on the platforms. Moreover crowdfunding is faster and requires fewer sanctions than traditional methods. Finally the cost of crowdfunding is lower for both parties (entrepreneurs and investors) of the transaction. According to some point of view crowdfunding represents a revolution in finance because of the ways it will transform the financial sector. Some others agree that it is only a new financial balloon. The crowdfunding method is used extremely in developed countries nowadays. United States and United Kingdom are the two pioneers. The recognition of crowdfunding is increasing in Turkey as in the other developing countries. Due to the lack of financing the most business ideas which will be very successful in the future fail at the start up level in Turkey. Therefore crowdfunding seems to emerge as a good way of overcoming these financial challenges.

Keywords: Crowdfunding, Venture Capital, Private Equity, Investor, Entrepreneurs

KATUNDI YNË: A BRIDGE BETWEEN COMMON CULTURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE

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Abstract:
With 3500 copies sold and published for the first time in the southern Italian city of Civita in 1970, the Italian- Albanian magazine Katundi Ynë (Our Land) is the most widespread publication among the ethnic and linguistic Albanian minority called arbëreshe living in Italy. Being one of the first bilingual magazines published thanks to European funding for ethnic minorities, since the early days of its publication, Katundi Ynë focused on the defense of ethnic minorities' rights, the preservation of the arbëreshe ethnolect (an interesting example is the publication of an Arbëreshe- Italian dictionary, appeared in several issues of the magazine), the history, the culture and the traditions of the Arberia, as the arbereshe community defines the group of villages in southern Italy using the arbëreshe language. Katundi Ynë aims also at representing the common voice of all the ethnic and linguistic minorities in southern Italy, in this respect the Greek dialect speaking community located in Calabria called Griki has a special place in the magazine. Moreover Katundi Ynë gives importance also to the recent historical events happened in the Balkans (i.e. The independence of Kosovo) and to the religious and cultural traditions shared by the Greek- Orthodox community in Italy and the one living in the Balkanic Peninsula. In this sense, Katundi Ynë constitues a bridge between common cultures in the Mediterranean European countries.

Keywords: Ethnic Minorities, Journalism, Culture, Arbereshe, Arberia

A STUDY ON EXAMINATION OF PREPARED THESES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES IN TURKEY IN TERMS OF RESEARCH METHODS

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Abstract:
The aim of this study is to comparison theses prepared in the field of social sciences in Turkey in terms of used research methods. In this direction, theses that can be reached from thesis.yok.gov.tr, which is the thesis center of the Higher Education Institution, prepared in Marketing and Management and Organization field, where both quantitative and qualitative research methods are used in Business Administration Department after 2000, is included in the study. At first view, a total of 1386 thesis can be reached in the field of Management and Organization and 294 theses can be reached in the field of marketing. To examine an equal number of thesis from both field, the number of samples was found to be 301 at the rate of 5% error rate and the theses to be included in the study were randomly determined from the management and organization field and all of the theses (294) in the marketing field is included in the study. Totally 595 theses were examined by authors and analyzed with Cochran's Q test and McNemar test. The findings show that quantitative research methods are used predominantly in the theses and there is no statistically significant difference between fields.

Keywords: Social Sciences, Thesis, Master, Doctorate, Research Methods.

RECORDING AND EVALUATING BRAIN DRAIN IN GREECE

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Abstract:
The objective of this study is to examine, with statistic/ econometric analysis, same aspect of the changes in the Greek labor market during the period 2007-2016. Specifically, the study will investigate the phenomenon of brain drain and the relationship that may exist with the comparative advantage of regions of Greece. As regard the brain drain phenomenon will be recording and evaluation in order to focus on a number of economic and demographic looses of the country.

Keywords: Greece, Brain Drain, Statistics, Labor Market, Comparative Advantage

EXPLORING BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE ADOPTION OF CYBER SECURITY ATTITUDES AND THE USE OF CYBER SECURITY: A MIXED-METHODS APPROACH

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Abstract:
The recent attack of 13 May 2017 has affected many computer systems in Europe. The disastrous financial consequences that have ensued illustrate the great harm of cybercrime and the urgency of putting in place mechanisms to remedy it. This will push many companies to invest in protecting their core assets, as well as developing and promoting cyber security attitudes and the use of cyber security tools and strategies. To contribute to this emerging trend, this study builds on the Health Belief Model (HBM) and the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) to develop and empirically test a theoretical model that integrates behavioral factors that influence the adoption of cyber security attitudes and the use of cyber security. The study uses a mixed-methods approach. In the first phase, a case study was conducted in one Cameroonian public organization. In the second phase, the study uses a cross-sectional data collected from various public and private organizations in Cameroon. For quantitative data analysis, we used XLSTAT-PLS, which is a statistical Excel add-inwith advanced modeling tools that has various components including Partial Least Squares (PLS), PathModeling and PLS Regression. The results provide strong empirical validation of the proposed theoretical model. Finally, the theoretical and practical implications of the study as well as futureresearch directions are discussed. The particularity of this work lies in the taking into account behavioral aspects of security in the research model including attitudes towards security and intention to perform security related behavior in context of developing country.

Keywords: Cybersecurity Attitudes, Cameroon, Hbm, Utaut

MEDICAL TOURISM COMPETITON: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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Abstract:
Productivity differences between countries lead to gain trade. According to the Hecckscher-Ohlin model, differences in labor, labor skills, physical capital and land between countries cause productive differences. The objective of this paper is to demonstrate the Heckscher-Ohlin model of international trade for healthcare industry for Turkey. International trade in medical services has been growing rapidly over the last few decades. Turkey is becoming an important player in the market because of its relatively better service quality, the well-equipped hospitals, geographical location and large comparative cost advantage.
Health care sector is very important sector both in terms of revenue and employment for developing countries. Healthcare comprises hospitals, medical devices, clinical trials, medical tourism and medical equipment. Also, beach tourism and natural resources are important in terms of income and employment but have seasonality problem. In order to the sustainable of the tourism sector, health tourism is crucial. Turkey aims to increase tourism incomes through differentiation of the range of services at especially health tourism area.

Keywords: Medical Tourism, Turkey, Comperative Advantage

EXHAUSTED PERSON & EXHAUSTING RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CULTURE OF CONSUMPTION

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Abstract:
The capitalist system is the main factor of consumption. However; the more one is consumed, the more it is produced. In other words, there is one to one correspondence between consumption and production. After the industrial revolution, human is the basic part to be invested. In other words; people are forced to purchase in spite of having plenty on behalf of advertisements, fashion and technological industries. Technology is the reason for virtualizing. Towards hedonism, as human-being, a person always looks for pleasure and satisfaction while searching goods on online shopping or in-store live shopping. Nevertheless, the one that is forgotten is that each person is getting more individualized. As Baumann says "each person is getting lonely." Aim: The aim of this article is to find out where in life people feel themselves lonely; in friendship, in relations with families, in romantic relations, or in relations with the third persons. Method: In this article, the consumption of relations will be examined amongst different age groups by using Differentiated Loneliness Scale (DLS) developed by Schmidt N & Sermat V. (1983). Content: The scale is used on two different age groups consisting of 30 people each; between 18 and 35-year-old and between 36 and 60-year-old. Restrictions: The research is limited due to using the scale on 60 people who live in İstanbul, totally.

Keywords: Key Words: Relations, Consumption, Loneliness

RIGHT OF OBJECTION TO PROPERTY TAX IN TURKEY

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Abstract:
Abstract
Property tax law consists of two main parts which building and land. In Turkey buildings, apartments and land owned are subject to property tax ranging at a rate between 0,1 % and 0,6 %. The tax rates vary to metropolitan municipality boundaries and the type of property. The tax base of the building and land is the determined tax value of the building and land. The calculation, accrual and collection related to this tax has been transferred to the municipalities since 01.01.1986. The value of taxes on the land is determined by commissions of appreciation. The tax value of the building is value of building square meter normal construction cost which determined by the relevant ministries and the value of tax on the land. Property value of Buildings and land are determined once every four years by commissions of appreciation. The values set in Turkey in 2017 showed a lot of increase which caused objections. The taxpayers who objected to the values which are determined by the appraisal commission had right to file a lawsuit with the tax courts within 30 days.

Keywords: Property Tax, Commissions Of Appreciation, Objection Right

TAX BURDEN AND ECONOMIC GROWTH RELATIONSHIP IN TURKEY: 1970-2015

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Abstract:
The concept of tax burden is used in different meanings in the public finance literature. In this study, the concept of tax burden means the total tax burden. Tax burden refers to the ratio of public revenues to gross domestic product. Purpose of the study is the effect of the tax burden on economic growth which is an economic factor. Models related to tax burden and economic growth relation are evaluated within the framework of neoclassical and intrinsic growth approaches. The data used in this study for Turkey are on an annual basis and cover the periods 1970-2015. The relationship between tax burden and economic growth in the study was examined by Johansen Cointegration Analysis. The stationarity of the series used in the analysis was examined by the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF), Phillips-Perron (PP) tests. According to the analysis results, there was no long-term cointegration relation between GDP and tax revenues in Turkey between 1970-2015. Thus, it has been determined that the assumptions of the neoclassical growth model are valid in the period in which Turkey is examined.

Keywords: Tax Burden, Economic Growth, Neoclassical Growth Model

NEW MEDIA, PROPAGANDA AND NATIONALISM

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Abstract:
Nationalism, which is an important and effective propaganda motto in Turkey, reinforces its position with discourses and practices day by day. Nationalist discourses that find themselves in social life such as in politics are also frequently seen on social media today. These discourses are also manifested in the development of a social nationalistic sensitivity, especially in the case of terrorist incidents. For example, on 11.08.2017, Eren Bülbül, 15 years old, was killed by terrorists in a clash in Trabzon/Maçka, and then shares with #iyikivarsıneren hashtag can be read as a manifestation of this discourse. Because the emphasis on the related hashtag is that Eren lost his life for the sake of his homeland and cursing of terrorism. So that some users likened Eren to the soldiers who fought in Çanakkale and were mentioned in the folk song of the 15s. Therefore, in order to obtain comparable data in this study, some of the shares made with #iyikivarsıneren hashtag on popular social media environments Twitter and Instagram, were examined by content analysis method and the nationalist discourse established via new media was discussed through related case.

Keywords: Twitter, Instagram, Propaganda, Nation, Nationalism

AN INVESTIGATION OF ATTITUDES OF PRESERVICE TEACHERS TOWARDS USING TECHNOLOGY IN COURSES

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Abstract:
This study aims to describe attitudes of preservice teachers towards using technology in courses and examine the impact of their age, gender, grade level, on their attitudes towards information technology. The population consisted of 275 university students (157 female, 118 male) in Manisa, Turkey. The sociodemographic data of children and their parents were collected through a "General Information Form", and the data related to attitudes towards technology were obtained by the 12 items questionnaire .Data were analyzed through T Test Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Anova tests, and Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient. Results showed that students have positive attitudes towards technology.

Keywords: Information Technology

DECENTRALIZATION AND FAILURE OF RECENTRALIZATION: FROM "NEW TURKEY" TO A "STATELESS ERA"

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Abstract:
In this study, it will be argued that the decentralization of state authority between the years 2002-2013 under the AKP governments caused the managerial capacity of traditional institutions to dissolve. Following the decentralization period and after the resolution of government power in 2013, a recentralization period was given a start to construct "a new state" by using the same institutions which had lost their administrative capacity due to the decentralization. After a short interregnum between decentralization and recentralization periods, loss of institutional capacity of state led government to identify itself with "the new state" and positioned the ruling party as the condensed institution which replaces traditional ones not formally but practically. As a result, while the ancient regime dissolved in decentralization period, also the state itself was disappeared. However, lack of administrative capacity of traditional ones and difficulty of replacing them with new legitimate institutions created a power and legitimacy gap which will be defined as "stateless era" which also refers to the failure of recentralization following the decentralization.

Keywords: Decentralization, Recentralization, Institutions, State

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTHCARE MANAGERS' WORK ENGAGEMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION LEVELS

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Abstract:
Aim: In this study, the relationship between healthcare managers' work engagement and job satisfaction levels were investigated. Method: The data were obtained by distribute-collect questionnaires by reaching 266 managers working in 4 hospitals in İzmir. In the hypothesis tests, t-test, one-way variance, Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression analyses were used. Results: Managers generally engaged in business and had high levels of job satisfaction. There has been a high positive correlation between job engagement and job satisfaction. Men were more satisfied than women; marriages were more committed to their jobs than single people; as age increased, job engagement and job satisfaction levels increased. The higher the level of education, the higher the level of job satisfaction, and the higher the level of seniority, the more job engagement, and job satisfaction. Executives who work longer in the hospital where the task is conducted were more engaged in their work than others. High-income and doctors were more engaged and more satisfied with their work. Upper-level managers were more engaged in their work than other executives and enjoy their work. Conclusion: It is quite striking that the job satisfaction level of high-level managers was high. It can be suggested that the satisfaction levels of managers can be improved by improving their engagement status at all management levels and occupational groups. Findings of the work should be assessed by the health managers, who are important stakeholders of the health system.

Keywords: Health Managers, Work Engagement, Job Satisfaction

AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ DIŞ İLİŞKİLERİNDE BİR YUMUŞAK GÜÇ ARACI: BİLİM DİPLOMASİ

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Abstract:
Bilim işbirliği, başta insani, siyasi veya iş odaklı olmak üzere birçok alanda diğer ülkelerle işbirliği kurmak için oldukça etkili bir uluslararası işbirliği aracıdır. Bu anlamda bilim diplomasisi, geleneksel diplomasi araçlarını tamamlayıcı bir nitelik oluşturmaktadır. Bu çerçevede, Avrupa Birliği dış ilişkilerinde yumuşak güç aracı olarak bilim diplomasisine giderek daha fazla önem verilmektedir. Özellikle, aday ülkeler ve Avrupa Komşuluk Politikası ülkelerine yönelik olarak, bu ülkelerle ilişkilerin güçlendirilmesi için bilim diplomasisi etkili bir araç olarak görülmektedir. Nitekim bilimsel işbirliğinin 2014-2020 yıllarını kapsayan Ufuk 2020 gibi AB araştırma ve yenilikçilik programları yoluyla arttırılması, bir Avrupa Araştırma Alanı oluşturulması ve bu işbirliğinin toplumun geneline yayılması açısından önemlidir. Diğer taraftan, AB'nin ABD, Çin, Kanada ve Avustralya gibi ülkelerle de bilim ve teknoloji anlaşmaları yaparak, bilim diplomasisini küresel düzeyde de gerçekleştirmeye çalıştığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada, ilk olarak bilim diplomasisinin kavramsal çerçevesi sunularak geleneksel diplomasi araçları içerisindeki yeri incelenecek, ardından AB'nin dış ilişkilerinde çeşitli ülkeler ve ülke grupları ile ilişkilerinde bilim diplomasisinin bir yumuşak güç aracı olarak yeri analiz edilecek ve etkinliği tartışılacaktır.

Keywords: Bilim Diplomasisi, Avrupa Birliği, Avrupa Birliği Dış Ilişkileri

THE IMPACT OF REDUCING QUANTITATIVE EASING PROGRAM ON EMERGING MARKETS

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Abstract:
This study aims to analysis the impact of the official announcement of strategies of Fed to exit from the quantitative easing programs on the currencies of emerging market economies employing event study approach. In this context, daily nominal exchange rate data for the period of 01.09.2012 - 07.04.2014 belonging to selected emerging markets Brazil, India, Hungary, Mexico, South Africa, Philippines, Russia, Thailand and Turkey is used. As a result of the analysis, a statistically significant change was detected between pre-event and post-event sample averages in all countries except Hungary. Accordingly, the Fed's announcement that it will reduce asset purchases resulted in a depreciation in local currencies of investigated emerging markets. These results indicate that Fed's non-traditional monetary policy practices have appeared as a risk factor for global financial markets, particularly in emerging market economies. The countries concerned, therefore, should take necessary preventive measures to reduce the exchange rate fluctuations arising from Fed's aforesaid practices.

Keywords: Quantitative Easing, Capital Flows, Emerging Markets, Event Study Approach.

CIVIL LIABILITY ARISING FROM SECURITIES PROSPECTUS

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Abstract:
Turkish Capital Markets Law, amended by Law no. 6362 ("CML"), adopts an approval regime for securities prospectus, moving away from the registration and permisson regime applied previously. In this new regime, securities prospectus shall be approved by the Turkish Capital Markets Board ("CMB") before public offering. Civil liability from securities prospectus has been regulated for the first time in Turkish Law under Art. 10 of CML, increasing the significance of such documents. Although issuers are primarily held liable in the case of prospectus, several other stakeholders are also held liable under certain conditions, including offerors, intermediaries, guarantors, board members of issuer companies, and auditing firms in case the financial reports they signed included false information. However, Art. 32 of CML sets forth provisions on civil liability from public disclosure documents in general, which also include prospectus. The two sets of conflicting provisions raise the question as to which provisions shall prevail in case of prospectus liability.
In the EU, EU Directive 2003/71/EC, Art 6 specifically regulates prospectus and liability thereof. Such liability is thereby attached under Art. 10 of CML and further regulated under Capital Markets Booard's Communiqué on Prospectus and Issue Document.
Consequently, it is should be understood that liability from prospectus has a separate legal background and legal basis, thus Art. 10 of CML to be considered as lex specialis against Art. 32 of CML, thereby in the case of prospectus liability, persons liable and conditions of such liability shall be assessed in the context of Art. 10 of CML.

Keywords: Key Words: 'Prospectus', 'Liability From Prospectus','Disclousure','Capital Markets', 'Liability Of Auditors'.

THE NEXUS OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEM AND NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY IN THE POST-FUKUSHIMA ERA: THE CASE OF VIETNAM'S NUCLEAR DREAM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY POLICY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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Abstract:
Vietnam has been experiencing a remarkable economic growth at an annual average of about 5% for the past three decades since it implemented its market-oriented reforms, the Doi Moi, in 1986. However, its robust economic performance has led to significant increases in energy consumption which jumped four times between 1980 and 2010. At the same time, greenhouse gas emission has increased almost 10 times in the same period. Energy demand in Vietnam is projected to grow at an annual average of 10-12%, from 169.8 terawatthours (TWh) in 2015 to 615.2 TWh by 2030. In an attempt to address these problems, Vietnam turns to nuclear technology as a panacea even as the Fukushima nuclear crisis fear remains. It plans to construct a fleet of 14 nuclear power reactors by 2030 the most ambitious nuclear dream in Southeast Asia.
However, this nuclear ambition raises various formidable issues. Based on the thermodynamic principle of irreversibility and empirical evidence, it is argued that the nuclear energy system is not a stand-alone-system. Rather, it entails a chain of vulnerable phases that may react upon one another and the environment with radioactive consequences and toxological effects. These consequences, cumulative in character, may come to light only after considerable delays, threatening the health and continued survival of future generations. It is these cumulative and destructive consequences that render the nuclear technology unsustainable. This article suggests some of the mitigating measures based on energy efficiency technologies and their implications for nuclear energy policy in Southeast Asia.

Keywords: Doi Moi, Nuclear Technology, Radioactive Consequences, Energy Efficiency Technologies

CAPITAL FLIGHT FROM BANGLADESH: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Abstract:
The growing trend of capital flight from developing countries over the period 2004-2013 raises serious policy concerns for the development prospects of these countries. Being the counterpart of developing world, Bangladesh has also been experiencing illicit transfer of capital since its independence, which is a formidable challenge for achieving the objectives of its general economic policy. The study identifies a number of factors causing capital flight based on earlier empirical studies, but which are the most responsible factors for capital flight from Bangladesh is an empirical question. The study uses the residual method in measuring capital flight and applies the ARDL Bounds testing approach to examine the short-run dynamics and long-run equilibrium behavior of capital flight from Bangladesh for the period from 1986 to 2015. The study finds significant evidence to support capital flight from Bangladesh both in the short-run as well as in the long-run with a tendency to get back to its long run equilibrium value. The most appealing finding is the capital flight fostering growth, an exception of theoretical expectation. But the factors like higher expected return on investment abroad, liquidity effect of foreign aid and most importantly, political uncertainty are significantly contributing to capital flight from Bangladesh offsetting its outstanding growth performance in recent years that has important implication for policy makers to design appropriate policies and employ pertinent tools to reduce the political risk of doing business in curbing capital flight from Bangladesh.

Keywords: Capital Flight, Residual Method, Bangladesh, Bounds Test

INTERNATIONAL POLICIES ON STRUGGLING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE FROM CLIMATE CHANGE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION TO PARIS AGREEMENT

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Abstract:
Global warming is the result of industrialization, urbanization and population growth in the world. Climate change is an environmental issue resulting from global warming. For this reason, in the literature, the struggle with global warming and climate change is taken together in this context. First of all, reducing greenhouse gas emission that is the main cause of global warming is the most important part of the struggle with climate change. This struggle is a process within the last 50 years. So, in this study, we dealt with important collaborations and international agreements in the world for the fight against climate change in the last 50 years. From this framework, it is seen that the Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed at the Rio Summit in 1992, which was first called by the UN, followed by Conferences of Parties in different parts of the world, and steps were taken to combat this problem. As a matter of fact, a reconciliation was achieved in Kyoto, where the parties held the conference for the third time, and the Kyoto Protocol was signed, then the first concrete step was taken after the Framework Convention. After the Protocol, the fields of application of this international cooperation were discussed and, finally, an important step was taken towards the passing of the Protocol to the Paris Agreement to combat climate change and global warming. When considered historical past of struggle with climate change and the present conditions, it is seen that this struggle ought to continue and to proceed at a higher level.

Keywords: Greenhouse Gas Emission, Global Warming, Climate Change

BECOMING WOMAN: DELEUZE & GUATTARI'S CRITIQUE OF MALE HEGEMONY

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Abstract:
This article aims at clarifying why and how Deleuze & Guattari defend the concept of 'becoming woman' against the rigid identity of Man, as part of a longer series of becomings including 'becoming animal,' 'becoming molecular' and 'becoming imperceptible'. In A Thousand Plateaus (vol. II of Capitalism and Schizophrenia), they introduce several important concepts some of which—in addition to further explanatory functions they provide for other social and political issues— illuminate the tension between dominant figures and minorities in a society. For instance, in terms of Deleuze & Guattari's feminist outlook, the concept of 'molar' stands for the rigidity of man or manly figures. To specify, they argue that "man is the molar identity par excellence," and hence, there is no such thing as becoming man, since all becomings are always minoritarian (ATP 291-5). In this context, 'becoming-woman' or 'becoming-minor' is the conceptualization they produce for understanding molecular becomings in opposition to the rigid "being" of privileged identities or molar figures. In light of these considerations, it can be said that the notion of 'becoming-woman' can be interpreted as Deleuze & Guattari's critique against the hegemony man and manly structures over the multiplicity of becomings in any social field.

Keywords: Deleuze & Guattari, Feminism, Man, Molar, Molecular

EXPLORING GENDER DYNAMICS TO POVERTY: DOES THE ROLE OF KINSHIP TIES MATTER?

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Abstract:
This paper explores an aspect of gender disparity in poverty that has not been given much attention in development studies: how kinship support systems influence the disparity in poverty by gender. Using qualitative data from in-depth interviews with randomly selected single fathers and mothers in Ghana, the paper shows how kinship structures and norms contribute to women deprivation and economic insecurity. The evidence suggests that the gendered nature of kinship support systems hinges on factors such as religion, ethnicity, class as well as the implications of previous marital union. The findings indicate that single fathers are beneficiaries of less material support from their kin. However, their greater well-being was associated with their utilization of extended family resources like land and homes for productive purposes and other support from the kin in the form of assistance in income earning activities and child care. Religious considerations were also found to be essential for receiving or seeking for kin support among single mothers, with Muslim single mothers gaining support from their kin while Christian single mothers relied more on the church networks for support. On accessing the availability of family resources based on the ethnicity, the study finds that both matrilineal and patrilineal systems of inheritance favored male respondents to have greater accessibility to family resources which improved their well-being while their female counterparts were found to have limited accessibility and therefore experienced resource constraints.

Keywords: Gender, Poverty, Kinship Systems, Single Parents

THE CULTURES OF COLLECTING PRAYER BEADS (TESBIH) IN TURKEY: THE ART/ CRAFT DISTINCTION AND THE MATERIAL FETISHISM

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Abstract:
Prayer beads, although being controversial in the relevant literature, have religious, cultural and functional significance in the doctrines and practices of various religious traditions, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, etc. Beyond its religious functions and meanings, tesbih collection represents a deeply rooted and rich field, creating a unique cultural (and so-called secular) practice in Turkey. In this study, two different dimensions of this cultural practice will be investigated. From these dimensions, the first one is the fact that non-anonymous and hand-crafted (signed) tesbihs have become increasingly popular rather than anonymous tesbihs. On the basis of the discussions on the distinction between art and craft, this study will argue that tesbih is increasingly becoming an art and the particular aesthetic forms of tesbih are gradually being identified with certain masters. Another dimension relates to the materials used in tesbih making. This article will attempt to examine how a material fetishism, which takes mystical states in some cases, has come to the forefront and how collectors and masters construct authenticity through and within materials in tesbih making. To investigate the construction of authenticity, the author will especially focus on the so-called Ottoman materials in tesbih making, which are supposed to be related with the Ottoman period but indeed date back to a newer (modern) period. Moreover, this article also attempts to understand how these so-called secular practices of collecting appropriates and reinterprets symbolic meanings and experiences of Islam in constructing authenticity.

Keywords: Prayer Beads (Tesbih), Collection, Authenticity, Culture, Religion

THE LIBERTARIAN CRITICS OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AND SOME REMARKS FOR TURKEY

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Abstract:
The increasing government intervention to support science, technology, innovation and entrepreneurship is a widely approved fact today and these government efforts are easily legitimized by almost all segments of the society. Even the critics of the state intervention in economy agree to some extent that especially the basic research in certain fields such as defence and aerospace should be backed financially by governments since it is impossible to sustain these big and strategic investments just by entrepreneurs. All government institutions of pro-market economy countries provide financial support and benefits to entrepreneurial and innovative projects in order to both foster the interest in entrepreneurship and ensure economic growth. Despite the considerable amount of research on the positive impacts of such policies, a few sceptics suggest the exact opposite opinion related to the government interventions on science, technology, innovation and entrepreneurship issues.
In this presentation, the well-intended government efforts toward science, technology, innovation and entrepreneurship will be evaluated referring mainly to classical liberal tradition and so much the more Murray Rothbard's work "Innovation and State" criticising the government intervention on innovation which was published after his passing by Mises Institute in 2015, along with other libertarian writers on the subject. The government policies on science, technology, innovation and entrepreneurship in Turkey will also be evaluated referring to some basic policy declarations and data provided by government institutions.

Keywords: Government Intervention, Libertarianism, Technology Policy

A TURKISH COMPETENCE-BASED ENGLISH COURSE BOOK PROTOTYPE

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Abstract:
This paper focuses on the introduction of an English course book prototype to be a model for Turkish grammatical competence-based course books not only for different age groups, education levels, and educational purposes but also for those who want to learn English whether through formal education, distance learning or cognitive self-study. The prototype introduced is made up of the ideas and suggestions based on the data obtained from a 3001 Research and Development project titled "Developing a Grammatical Competence-Based Foreign Language Teaching Model and a Turkish Competence-Based English Course Book Prototype", allowing accessibility to Universal Grammar during parameter setting process and supported by TUBITAK. The theoretical framework of this study is based on Principles and Parameters Theory (Chomsky, 1981) under the scope of the theory of Universal Grammar. In addition to these fundamental theories, the studies such as Şeker (2015; 2016), in which corresponding English and Turkish grammatical structures are comprehensively compared and contrasted according to the recent minimalist studies are modelled and referred in terms of parameterization. In this competence –based course book, the grammatical contents are introduced in terms of appropriateness, successiveness, and arbitrariness determined according to a limited number of parametric variations set for English and Turkish languages. Accordingly, while the functional structures accessible through Turkish grammatical competence are introduced as a special glossary, the inaccessible ones are introduced through a natural way of grammatical learning exercises with their own genuine syllabuses and teaching techniques.

Keywords: English Course Book; Turkish; Competence-Based; Parameters; Accessibility
**This study is supported by TÜBİTAK*

BILINGUAL ACQUISITION OF ENGLISH AND TURKISH LANGUAGES: A CASE STUDY OF A TURKISH INFANT NAMED ERTUĞRUL DOLUNAY

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Abstract:
Major findings are reported here of a longitudinal, naturalistic study of the bilingual acquisition of English and Turkish languages simultaneously by a two-year old Turkish infant named Ertuğrul Dolunay. The emphasis is on empirical findings collected from a two-year period of observations beginning from the subject's birth and lasting until his 26-month old linguistic status. The study is based on careful distributional analyses of the performed data, and evaluated according to the theoretical ideas of the theory of Universal Grammar. The major content areas discussed are 1) the acquisition of prefabricated patterns; 2) the order of acquisition of grammatical morphemes; 3) the order of vocabulary acquisition; and 4) the case of bilingual acquisition and the problem of language transfer. In this study is it questioned how much Universal Grammar is intervener during a new language acquisition process and argued that simultaneously bilingual acquisition is not more than a monolingual acquisition in that the linguistic knowledge of the two languages are processed as a unique language and the vocabulary belonging to these two languages are stored in the same memory pool.

Keywords: Bilingual, First Language, Acquisition, English, Turkish, Case

HITTITE SUN DISK SCULTPURE OF ANKARA IN THE CONSIDERATION OF ART, HISTORY AND CULTURE

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Abstract:
Hittite Sun Disks are the objects of Hittite civilization and art. Orginally sun disk figure belongs to Hattilere, the oldest civilization of anatolia. Its circular shape symbolizes the sun. In some of them deer images, which are symbol for peace, were placed and in others one can see birds and tree figures which symbolizes breeding. Researchers believe that the figures on the sun disks are to be used in religious ceremonies and horse harnesses.
Hittite Sun Disk Sculpture was created by Nusret Saman in 1978. It is located in the center of Ankara, in Sıhhiye Square. The sculpture is a exact copy of an artifact that was found under Hatti tombs in Alacahöyük, Çorum. One can see the original artifact in Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara. Vedat Dalokay, mayor of Ankara betweeen 1973-1977, was the one who selected Hittite Sun Disk as the symbol of Ankara. Nowadays, a debate is going on about the sculpture: whether it is a symbol of Ankara or it should be relocated in Çorum.
The sculpture has to be percieved from two directions: one is obivoulsy the history it is representaing and the other is what it is meant for the city, Ankara. For the first part, the history of Hittite Sun Disks has to be scruntinised with the references from other Hittite Sun Disk artifacts in Museum of Anatolian Civilizations. Second part will be built up with 1980s photographs of Ankara, reduction of print pastes and oral history studies. In the end, it will be proven that an artpiece can hold up both history and the cultural values of a city.

Keywords: Art, History, Culture, Sun Disks, Ancient Civilizations, Sculpture, Landmark, Ankara

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT, AND MEDICAL MALPRACTICE TRENDS IN NURSES

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Abstract:
The aims of the study are to examine the relationship between organizational justice and organizational commitment and tendency to medical malpractice. The topic of medical malpractice is one of the most researched topics in recent years. In these investigations, a number of findings have been obtained about the causes of medical malpractice. In the literature review it has been found that there is no study to determine the relationship between organizational justice, organizational commitment and the tendency to make a medical malpractice. It is thought that the study to be done is an original quality due to the fact that it is the first study in the area; it will contribute to the literature in this context and will lead the administrators to prevent medical malpractice.
This descriptive study was conducted using a face-to-face survey technique on 211 nurses working in two different hospitals operating in the cities of Kırşehir and Konya. Organizational Justice Scale (Donovan, Drasgow and Munson, 1998), Organizational Commitment Scale (Meyer, Allen, 1990) and Malpractice Trend Scale (Özata and Altunkan, 2010) were used for the data collection. The scales used are in likert of 5. The collected data were evaluated in the SPSS program and descriptive statistics, t tests and correlation analysis were performed on the data.
As a result of the research, statistically significant relationship was found between organizational commitment and organizational justice ($r = 0,472$; $p < 0.001$) and organizational commitment and malpractice trend ($r = 0.263$, $p < 0.001$) in nurses. In other words, organizational commitment increased when organizational justice increased. In addition, malpractice trend decreased when organizational commitment increased. There was no statistically significant correlation between organizational justice and malpractice trend ($r = 0,083$; $p > 0,05$). The organizational commitment score varied according to sex ($t: 3,06$; $p < 0.05$), but in terms of other socio-demographic variables, there was no difference between scale scores.

Keywords: Organizational Justice, Organizational Commitment, Malpractice Trend, Nursing
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THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT RECESSION ON FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract:
Over the last two decades, final energy consumption exhibited a mild decreasing tendency in the European Union (EU). At the same time energy efficiency improved as a result of using more energy-efficient technologies, energy-saving innovations, economic restructuring towards less energy-intensive sectors, primarily services and subsequent reforms of energy and environmental legislation. The paper aims to present a broad picture of final energy consumption in the EU between 1998 and 2015 based on Eurostat data. It analyzes the recent developments in final energy consumption before, during and after the recent recession, highlighting the differences in its major end-use sectors. It also examines the differences in the energy usage of post-transition and "old" EU countries.
The paper provides evidence on statistically significant differences between these two groups of countries with respect to energy consumption and efficiency. The results show that post-transition EU countries use less energy but in a less efficient way compared to their more developed peers. Moreover, there was an increasing tendency of per capita final energy consumption in the former, while the opposite tendency existed in the latter over the study period. The recent recession adversely hit energy consumption in most energy end-use sectors, whereby final energy consumption in agriculture and industry were hit the hardest. The obtained findings are discussed within the commitment of the EU to build the effective and efficient Energy Union and accomplish the 2020 and the 2030 energy targets.

Keywords: Final Energy Consumption, Energy Efficiency, European Union, Economic Recession
**This paper was supported by the Croatian Science Foundation under Grant number IP-2013-11-2203.*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WHISTLEBLOWING AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR IN TEXTILE SECTOR

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Abstract:
The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between whistleblowing and organizational citizenship behaviors in textile sector operating in Denizli province. The textile sector which has an important place within Denizli's economy. The textile production and sales have always been placed on the top for the economic structure in Denizli. One of the important concepts of research whistleblowing can be defined as revealing illegal and immoral practices in an organization. An other cocept of Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) is defined as the assumption by employees of positive roles toward the organization about issues that do not fall within their own area of duty, on a voluntary basis and without having any expectation. The study used an empirical approach which includes qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze data, by comparing the results of the systematic literature review with statistical results. Data that has been the aim of the research was gathered through surveys from 12 SME firms in textile sector. 192 useable surveys were obtained. Research findings revealed that there are statistically significant relationships between whistleblowing and organizational citizenship behavior in textile sector.

Keywords: Whistleblowing, Organizational Citizenship Behaviour, Textile Sector, Sme
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TURKISH SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUND ANONYMOUS COMPANY: LEGAL STATUS

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Abstract:
To finance huge projects and to balance short term economic shocks and financial market fluctations, more than eighty sovereign wealth funds in more than forty countries were establish to operate internationally. Turkish Sovereign Wealth Fund was also established in 2 August 2016 by a bill proposal to The Grand National Assembly of Turkey. In this study, firstly we will talk over establishment of sovereign wealth funds from all over the world, then pass into development and historical progress of them and finally analyze Turkish Wealth Fund in terms of its purposes, its functions, its legal personality, moreover we will try to put forward its basic features, its resources, its targets and its functionality&expectations from the Wealth Fund. Finally we will discuss effects of wealth fund regionally and internationally with probable problems and their possible solutions.

Keywords: Wealth Fund, Turkish Sovereign Wealth Fund Anonymous Company, Legal Personality

ALIENATION OF AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE SUPPLIERS: A CASE STUDY IN ADANA

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Abstract:
Dubbed 'Green Revolution', the form of production in which chemical fertilizers and pesticides are heavily used and which is based on hybrid seeds, heavy agricultural machines and intensive irrigation has proliferated almost all around the world. This 'Green Revolution', which is claimed to have increased food production and solved the problem of starvation, is today under debate owing to the harm it has caused on the environment and human health. The related literature has focused specifically on the companies manufacturing agricultural chemicals and on producers who use these chemicals. However, there are also the retailers as the intermediate ring. These retailers, most of whom are agriculture engineers, are the firms from whom agricultural producers obtain agricultural inputs and get information and advice on every topic based on agricultural production. The present study has focused on the agricultural retailers in the city of Adana, which is one of the most important basins in Turkey. The study has investigated their sensitivity to the environment and human health and also focused on the concept of alienation. It was observed at the end of the study that, regardless of the level of education and income, the agricultural retailers acknowledged that the products they market are harmful to the environment and human health but preferred to ignore this issue on account of financial and technical concerns.

Keywords: Agricultural Retailers, Alienation, Turkey, Adana

CHANGING PATTERNS OF THE YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

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Abstract:
Young people's relationship with contemporary politics is complex and often problematized in addition to its dynamic process. Recently, it is observed that young adults are portrayed as disengaged from voting and disinterested in becoming political citizens. It seems like older generation does not pass the political participation habits to younger generations. However, appearances can be deceiving, so this study would aim to analyze this assumption.
It is significant to analyze the patterns of youth political participation to understand the future of democracy because transformation of the participation channels will eventually transform the nature of the politics and patterns of civic engagements. Thus, it is the main argument of the study that studying these complex social and political interactions should yield new insights into how political behaviors shaped. As our knowledge has increased and theories have become more complex, this calls for more complex studying on the issue.
The main issue for this study is to find the answer of whether or not conventional political participation evolving to the civic engagement as a form of direct participation among youth, and if it is the case, what it tells us about the future of political participation patterns. The basic aim is to compare the conventional way of participation process and non-conventional participation through different channels such as new social movements and social media via interactive online communication.

Keywords: Youth Political Participation, Civic Engagement, Conventional Political Participation

TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN BRICS-T COUNTRIES

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Abstract:
Achieving sustainable high economic growth rates is one of the ultimate objectives of economic policies. The predominant approach in the literature is to increase total factor productivity (TFP) in order to achieve this purpose. Technological developments lead TFP to increases. The relationship between technological developments and TFP is examined under two headings as direct and indirect R&D effect. The indirect R&D effect is addressed through different channels such as foreign direct investment (FDI) and import. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between technology transfer and productivity through FDI and import channels in BRICS-T countries between 2001-2014 by panel data analysis method.

Keywords: Indirect R&D Effect, Brics, Tfp, Fdi, Import

MIGRATION AND SUICIDE

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Abstract:
Suicide is defined as intentional taking of one's own life. It is an act of aggression directed towards one's self. According to WHO, suicide is among the top ten causes of death. It can be seen in a wide population ranging from those with major mental disorders in the society to normal persons reacting to stress inducing life conditions such as migration. Studies in recent years have focused upon migration and depression and emphasized that migration led to suicide by creating a sudden and rapid environmental change and affecting the individuals socially, economically, culturally and physically. Studies conducted have found that migrants had higher rate of suicide attempts and suicidal thoughts compared to the local population. Personal, social and cultural factors are factors affecting coping with stress significantly. Moreover, reactions of persons after migration change on the basis of numerous factors such as voluntary or compulsory nature of migration, the period of time one will live in that region after migration, place of migration etc. It is stated that suicide rates among migrants change greatly based on the country of migration. Under the light of this information, we can say that migration causes different reactions in all individuals, however, factors especially like migration due to exposure to war, great difference between one's native cultural characteristics and those of the country of migration, and living in adverse socio-economic conditions after migration increase the probability of suicide.

Keywords: Health, Mental Health, Migration, Suicide

FEMALE FACTOR IN RURAL IMMIGRATION DECISION IN TURKEY

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Abstract:
it is aimed to put forward the various aspects of whether or not the female factor is effective in the course of this study, starting from the decision process of rural migration in Turkey to its completion. The study also included the consideration of the economic and social position of women in rural areas, taking into consideration the structure of male and female genetic resources in rural areas. In line with this aim, the sub-structure of this work was established by following the publications of rural migration and rural women issues.

Keywords: Rural, Rural Migration, Women, Kırsal Women
**This study is supported by Scientific Research projects Coortinatorship of Ahi Evran University*

THE CONSTANTINOPLE (İSTANBUL) IN THE BOOK OF JOHN MANDEVILLE

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Abstract:
The Book of John Mandeville has tended to be neglected by modern teachers and scholars, yet this intriguing and copious work has much to offer the student of medieval literature, history, and culture. The Book of John Mandeville was a contemporary bestseller, providing readers with exotic information about locales from Constantinople to China and about the social and religious practices of peoples such as the Greeks, Muslims, and Brahmins. The Book first appeared in the middle of the fourteenth century and by the next century could be found in an extraordinary range of European languages: not only Latin, French, German, English, and Italian, but also Czech, Danish, and Irish. Its wide readership is also attested by the two hundred and fifty to three hundred medieval manuscripts that still survive today. One scholar even insists that "few literate men in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries could have avoided coming across the Travels at some time. We study about that how is the Constantinople in fourteenth century according to Sir John Mandeville.

Keywords: Constantinople, Mandeville, Latin, Greeks, Middle Age History

THE ROLE OF ASSET QUALITY RATIO ON BANK'S PERFORMANCE DURING BANKING CRISIS : AHP APPLICATION

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Abstract:
It is crucial to find out the role of key drivers on the bank performance by academics and practitioners. The assessment of the bank performance in terms of some specific issues addressed by bank analysts may be important for the business strategy.
Traditionally, different sectors have their own performance measurement criteria in terms of financial ratios, which focus on only one part of the success of a sector. Since the ultimate goal of bank performance measure refers to the bank's ability to make profit in terms of sustainable profitability.
Especially when potential investors are evaluating most proper companies in their investment, they are using multiple criteria decision making methods.
Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is one of the well-known and widely used decision making methods based on several attributes used as criteria. In AHP method solving the problem based on decomposition into a hierarchy structure which consists of the elements such as: the goal, the criteria (sub-criteria) and the alternatives.
The aim of this paper is to show the role of asset quality ratio on the banks' performance by using (AHP) for Turkish Banking Sector during the Turkish Banking Sector crises period.
The model presented in this paper used for the purpose to get the performance ranks of Turkish commercial banks for the period 1998-2001 .

Keywords: Ahp, Turkish Banking Sector, Performance Ranking, Asset Quality Ratio

THE EFFECT OF THE CONCENTRATION IN R&D SECTOR ON PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH: CROSS COUNTRY EVIDENCE

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Abstract:
Productivity growth has long been at the heart of economic theory through its contribution to development and welfare in national level. In this regard, concentration of economic activities in a spatial unit such as national borders or regions can reveal some externalities and economies of scale which in turn stimulate growth in productivity and income in the long-run. Also, specialization effect of concentration enables a higher level of labor productivity. This study investigates the effect of concentration in R&D sector in terms of R&D personnel and R&D expenditures on total factor productivity. Panel data analysis of 11 high-income OECD countries for the 1995-2014 period shows that R&D concentration in business enterprise sector has a significant effect on productivity. However, results indicate no clear evidence for government sector R&D concentration.

Keywords: R&D, Productivity Growth, Concentration, Panel Data Analysis

SERVICE SUPPLIER SELECTION WITH ORESTE

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Abstract:
Especially when we look at the last years, trends such as outsourcing, supply based downsizing and mergers increased. Firm's performance depends not only their own capabilities but also their suppliers" capabilities within the competitive environment. The importance of supplier selection in order to maintain its competitiveness, is increasing. Suppliers need to be able to keep up with this competitive position and to provide the requisites of the company as a supplier, in the desired quality, at the desired time, at the desired speed, on the required conditions. An increase in procurement costs, increases the importance of the selection of suppliers. In production enterprises; the cost of the parts obtained from suppliers may be up to high rates. In some sectors the suppliers now have risen to the position of strategic partners. Service is also provided from suppliers. Service is a purchased benefit. The Service supplier selection is becoming more complicated due to the fact that it is abstract. Not only price but also different factors must be taken into account. Supplier selection is a multi-criteria decision making problem. In the case of supplier selection problems, it is aimed to choose the most suitable supplier in accordance with the demand of the business. Failure to make supplier selection guarantees an unsuccessful supplier relationship. This means operating time, cost and market loss. In this study, it is aimed to select a service provider with ORESTE for this complex selection problem. The most suitable logistics company was selected according to the criteria determined in the selection of the logistic service that the company needed.

Keywords: Supplier Selection, Multi Criteria Decision Making, Oreste

MOBILE ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING: USE OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS IN VOCABULARY LEARNING

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Abstract:
Mobile devices have gained an important place in our daily lives thanks to the opportunities and convenience they offer. Taking into consideration the fact that new generation learners have a strong prospenity towards the use of emerging technologies, mobile devices, smartphones in particular, are increasingly becoming a rich source in vocabulary learning as a part of ESL education settings with their learner-centred nature. Technolgy-enhanced vocabulary learning encourages learners to capture language practice outside the classroom and provides permanence in their learning process. Mobile applications have great capacity to promote learning by maintaining contexts to accommodate learners with a mental representation of a word through simple-complex, ordinary-strange visual imagery based on making associations between a picture/GIF/video and word. Visual images make learning more efficient as the pictorial-textual/verbal combination imvolves cognitive power as well. The words are also audible with Text To Speech technology. By incorporating emerging technologies into language learning life, new perspectives for vocabulary instructions are developing to enhance the efficiency of vocabulary learning.

Keywords: Vocabulary Learning; Mobile Device; Mobile Application; Word Association

SCALES USED TO MEASURE INNOVATION PERFORMANCE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract:
In today's highly competitive business environment, innovation has been recognized as one of the most crucial components for companies in order to survive and to maintain sustainability. Innovation has been used as a tool by companies performing in almost every sector, such as information technology, financial, manufacturing, tourism, health, etc.
However, innovation capability is very hard to measure, since each sector has its own features and characteristics. Different studies have used different components to measure innovativeness and organization level innovation performance. Thus, main objective of this study is to find out components commonly used to measure innovation performance of the firms regardless of their sector.
Content analysis methodology is used to dig out the literature and examine the scales already used in the past studies.
In total, 43 articles which were published in the highly reanked journals in the category of "Management of Technology and Innovation" were examined in this study. Those articles were selected because of their usage of organization-level analysis.
According to the results of this study, some of the most commonly used components measuring innovation performance that are revealed in this study are: "Number of patents", Number of new products per employees", "Money spent on R&D", "Enhancing product variability", "Entering international markets with new products".
Results of this study will be used for our new peoject that will be on developing a scale measuring firms' innovation performance as a process from a holistic perspective.

Keywords: Innovation Performance; Content Analysis; Innovation Scale

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT AND TOURISM INCOME

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Abstract:
In this study, the relationship between tourism income and foreign trade deficit, which are thought to play important role in the country's economy, will be examined. The data of the export, import and tourism income quarterly of 2003-2017 from the Turkish Statistical Institute were obtained. Tourism is important not only in the foreign exchange but also in areas such as cultural, social and employment. The nature of the tourism also influences other sectors such as transportation and accommodation. When all these reasons are considered, the impact of tourism in national economy can not be denied. The Granger causality test will be applied to the time series to define the effect mentioned in this study. At first, unit root tests will be done as always in time series analysis. Thereby, the stationary condition of the series will be examined. Once the stationarity condition is satisfied, the desired analysis can be applied. As is known, the Granger test is a method to define causality between two variables in time series. For this method, both series need to have the same lag. Granger test will be used, after the best lag is decided according to the information criteria. Thus, the causality between tourism and foreign trade deficit will be revealed in two directions.

Keywords: Foreign Trade Deficit, Tourism Income, Unit Root Tests, Granger Causality Test

THE AFRO-TURK IDENTITY IN TURKEY

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Abstract:
The visibility of identities in public space is increasing due to the globalization process. The identity of the Turkish citizens of African origin is one of these identities and a unique one that should not be compared to any other identity in Turkey. This paper is an attempt to investigate the past as a means to understand the reasons for the efforts of Afro-Turks today to become visible and to point out the problems they are confronted with during this process.
The presence of Africans in the ethnic composition of Turkey has often gone unheralded and unexplained by historians in Turkey. Therefore, this paper also aims to discuss the various reasons for Turkey's inability to deal with the facts surrounding the existence of the Afro-Turks during the process of the formation of national/cultural identity in Turkey.
Slave trade and slavery in the Ottoman Empire are not among prevalent topics of research in Turkey and therefore there is a lack of information on the history of the communities of people of African descent which leads to deficiency of studies on both Ottoman history and Republican history of Turkey as well as an important part of African Diaspora studies.

Keywords: Afro-Turks, Identity, Slavery, African Diaspora, Ottoman Empire

THE FIRST CERTIFIED PHILANTHROPIST OF THE ANCIENT WORLD, OPRAMOAS: HIS MONUMENT AND WHAT IT BRINGS TO MIND

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Abstract:
Rhodiapolis is situated on the hills lying to the northwest of Kumluca, which is 90 km from Antalya. Archaeological excavations are being conducted in the ancient city, the earliest remains of which dated from the eighth century B.C. from finds made to date.
On three walls of the monument standing in the central area of the settlement (where most of the buildings date from the Roman and Late Roman periods) there is inscribed a brief autobiography of Opramoas, as well as a record of the political history of the town.
Many major official-religious buildings in thirty-three Lycian towns that were damaged or destroyed in the well-known earthquake of 141/142 were reconstructed or repaired through the donations of the Lykiarkhos Opramoas. He is thought to have donated a total of three million dinars to the repairs of those cities, the amount per city being from three thousand to a hundred thousand dinars. In addition to his institutional donations, one can also emphasize others he made; to elderly people for medical treatment and for burials, to young girls for trousseau expenses, to poor people for footc. as some of the contributions he made to the society of the city.
The presentation supported by visual material will provide brief information concerning the city containing the monument. A tribute will be made to Opramoas concerning his character and the properties of the monument as his legacy. Finally, we will compare Opramoas' actions with those of today's wealthy figures in similar positions.

Keywords: Opramoas; Rhodiapolis; Kumluca
**This study is supported by Activities Scientific Activities Support Program of Akdeniz University*

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS LIVING IN NETHERLANDS

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Abstract:
There are many international publications on the subject of right to vote and stand for elections of foreign residents. In this article which aims to present the rights of foreign residents to have economic rights,firstly,classification of several country applications of the rights of foreign residents to have businesses and to be employee in local level done,and the subject is examined particularly in Netherlands. Economic, business, labour and related law of Netherlands is analyzed and to have economy&business related areas in Netherlands is examined in accordance with immigrant integration policy index. Economic integration is discussed in several ways.

Keywords: Foreign Resident, Immigrant, Right To Have Economy And Business

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF 'WHITE TEETH' BY ZADIE SMITH AND 'HONOUR' BY ELIF SHAFAK FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PLAGIARISM

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Abstract:
Elif Shafak is an award-winning prominent novelist who was born in Strasbourg, France, in 1971. Being one of the most widely read woman writer in Turkey, she writes her novels in both Turkish and English. She has written nine novels most of which became best-sellers. Her books have been translated into more than forty languages. Her novel Honour (Iskender) which was published in the summer of 2011 was accused of plagiarism for its resemblence to Zadie Smith's White Teeth. Considering what the term plagiarism denotes, this article aims to highlight the resemblences and differences between the two novels through a close reading of both. Thus, the two novels are going to be compared in terms of such literary elements as setting, plot, characters, themes, and point of view.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Close Reading, Shafak, Smith, White Teeth, Honour

ANALYSIS OF MASTER AND PHD THESISES ON AVIATION MANAGEMENT IN TURKEY WHICH CONDUCTED BETWEEN THE YEAR OF 1998 AND 2017

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Abstract:
Globalisation is a concept that establishes in time and with that pace and distance play more crucial role in the daily routine. In order to shorten the distance and transportation time, moreover, meet the demand of people who use the transportation, the only developing sector is aviation. Progress of aviation sector comes with integration of cutting-edge technology, product and service innovation, high level of standartization and human resources which plays important role for all those is necessity.
The role of higher education board is massive on created qualified human resources. For this reason, analyse of studies which are done in universities is important in order to identify which fields are taken. In this study, it is aimed to analyse master and phd thesises on the Aviation Management field in Turkey in order to determine which themes and what kind of studies were conducted. The source of data were taken from thesis center of Higher Education Institution (YÖK) web site. Subject were chosen as "Sivil Havacılık İşletmeciliği (Civil Aviation Management)" and 132 master and phd thesises written between 1998 and 2017 were determined and analyzed in this study. In accordance with obtained data, thesis were primarily categorised as "Year (that they written), University, Department, Institution, Language, Subject and Application Method". After that, subjects were categorised and sub-categories were determined and method that used in these thesises were stated. In the last part of the study, findings, limitations and evaluation were presented. In line with this study, the findings obtained are expected to use as a source for lecturers and students to specify which subjects in aviation sector needs to be studied.

Keywords: Aviation, Aviation Management, Civil Aviation Management, Postgraduate Thesis, Master Thesis, Doctoral Thesis.

THE PIONEER OF HUMOR MAGAZİNE IN TURKEY: TEODOR KASAP

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Abstract:
Throughout history, humor has always had a protest rhetoric. In the consequence of this rhetoric, humorists have always paid the price of their protests and critical stance through punishment, censorship and pressure. This situation, which occurs everywhere in the world, is a common situation in Turkish literature too. Because, humor magazine publishing in Turkey has come up as a result of a major transformation of the society between East and West. Since the authoritarian governance coincided with identity crisis stemmed from the inclinations towards westernization, the development of humor magazines had been in trouble too much. In this context, Teodor Kasap, who played an important role in the development of humor magazine in Turkey, has published three humor magazines. Although they were short-lived, the humor magazines Diyojen, Çıngıraklı Tatar and Hayal, which were founded with the support of the authors and poets of the period, constituted the first step of the humorous press tradition that has continued until today. On the other hand, Teodor Kasap, who exerted great efforts to establish a new sense of humor, culture and theater, maintained his critical style in different forms and levels as well. As a result, being not only a humorist, a journalist and a writer but also an intellectual, Teodor Kasap started a tradition with his humor magazines.

Keywords: Humor Magazine, Teodor Kasap, Diyojen, Çıngıraklı Tatar, Hayal

MACROPRUDENTIAL POLICIES,GROWTH AND ECONOMIC FRAGILITY: EXPERIENCE OF TURKISH ECONOMY

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Abstract:
Policymakers have taken series of measures in order to stimulate economy throughout last quarter in Turkey. The government authorities have taken comprehensive tools as credit channel. Domestic credit expansions supported economic growth while bringing some macroprudential risks.
This paper is analysing the relationship between economic resilience and growth under new macroprudential policies after mid 2016.

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Central Bank, Macroprudential Policy, Global Crisis

CREDIT REPAYMENT ANALYSIS USING SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE AND PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS

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Abstract:
Bank and lenders are required to conduct credit analysis to determine the creditworthiness of customers who applying for credit. These organizations apply a number of different methods in order to perform credit analysis with high accuracy, along with various statistical analysis tools. For this purpose, we will use the German Credit data set which is downloaded from UCI Machine Learning Repository open access based site. There are 1000 customer records in the data set and the credit status of these customers is encoded with the appropriate ones 1 and the credit status of these customers is encoded with the inappropriate ones 0. In the first step of this study, SVM analysis will be performed using 21 dependent variables and 1 independent variable in the data set. In the second step of this study, 21 dependent variables will be reduced by performing PCA analysis and SVM analysis will be performed with the dependent variables obtained after the PCA analysis. Will compare the performance of these two different analyzes in the outcome phase of the study.

Keywords: Support Vector Machine, Principal Component Analysis, Credit Analysis

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION FORECASTING IN TURKEY USING GREY PREDICTION GM (1,1) MODEL

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Abstract:
This paper focuses on the electricity consumption forecasting in Turkey. Electricity plays an important role for production for goods and services. Sustainable economic growth and industry need accurate electrical production in order to estimate future strategy. Forecasting of the electrical energy consumption has a great importance for long term energy policies. Storing problem of electricity lead to policy makers, producers and managers to find the best model for required electrical energy. To ensure the electricity capacity for future require big amount of investment. As a government has to be particular about investment and reinforcement for ındustry and households. Excess electricity production damage economic growth of countries. This topic has been well-studied in the literature. Many different estimation models are tested in the literature to present accurate forecasting model. In this paper, we estimate the electric consumption of Turkey by using Grey forecasting models GM (1,1). Grey forecasting models are the recent prediction methods. The most widely used Grey prediction model is GM (1,1), which is a part of grey system theory developed by Deng in 1980s.

Keywords: Grey Theory, Grey Model, Gm (1,1), Forecast, Electricity, Turkey

CONSUMER'S FOOD SAFETY PERCEPTION IN CHICKEN MEAT: ACADEMICIANS IN NIGDE OMER HALISDEMIR UNIVERSITY IN TURKEY

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Abstract:
Chicken meat has been consumed by people because of its rich nutritional component and cheap protein source. In Turkey, chicken meat consumption per capita has increased from 2,9 kg in 1990 to 21,9 kg in 2016. However, it is known that consumers have serious mistrust regarding chicken meat mostly because of information pollution –especially using some materials such as hormone and antibiotics during the production period- in media. In this context, food safety has become a crucial topic for governments, governmental organisations and consumers. Food safety is defined as conditions and practices that preserve the quality of food to prevent contamination and food-borne illnesses. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is responsible for taking obligatory measurement about this subject.
In this study, academicians' chicken meat consumption preferences and food safety perceptions are examined in Nigde Omer Halisdemir Universty. The main material of the study is primary data collected through face-to-face interviews. The university has 682 academicians and 225 of them were interviewed voluntarily. According to the results, consumers' average age was 39,4 and 43,2% of them was woman. 36, 9% of academicians has bachelor degree, 17,8% of them has master degree and rest of them have education at doctorate level. The respondents defined that the safest food group was seafood, while the least safety food group was proceed red meat products and chicken meat.

Keywords: Chicken Meat, Consumption Preferences, Food Safety Perception, Niğde-Türkiye

CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTION METHODS TO PRODUCER INCOME: STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION IN TURKEY

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Abstract:
Agricultural development is one of the basic elements to provide rural development, especially for developing countries. Different production methods in agriculture have contributed to rural development by increasing producers' income.
In Turkey, strawberry production has had an important increase recently. Strawberry production is quite important since it can be offered to the market while other fruits are not even in the market as well as being convenient for small family farming and having export potential. Strawberries are produced by using two different methods which are open-field and greenhouses.
In Turkey, strawberry production increased from 130.000 tons to 415.150 tons between 2000 and 2016. During this period, the amount of strawberry export increased from 10 thousand tons to 29 thousand tons. Strawberries are substantially produced in Mersin, Turkey (40%). In Mersin, strawberry production went up from 61.685 tons to 164.988 tons between 2000 and 2016. During this period, the rate of strawberry production area under greenhouses increased from 4,41% to 38,6%.
The aim of the study is to investigate the producers' income by comparing strawberry production profitability in these two methods in Mersin in Turkey. 100 producers who produce strawberry in open-field and greenhouses were interviewed. Of them, 62 have produced strawberry in open-fields and 38 of them in the greenhouses. The results show that while average strawberry planting area is 84,1 decares for greenhouses, it is 35,0 decares for open-fields. When these methods are compared, the people who produce strawberry in the greenhouses have 561 €/da profit and 115,4 €/da profit for the ones producing in open-fields.

Keywords: Strawberry, Profitability, Mersin, Turkey

NORMALIZATION OF MONETARY POLICY AFTER GLOBAL CRISIS: WHAT IS NORMALIZATION?

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Abstract:
Global financial crisis was not only created a chaos but also changed the contemporary monetary policy. Policy makers have started to consider financial stability and in order to reshape monetary policy they created new policy tools. In this conjuncture Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey has changed the policy tools correspondingly.
The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the change in the behavioral pattern of Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey.

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Central Bank, Global Crisis