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CHANGE & ADAPTATION

MAY 13-16, 2022 / OSMANİYE

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Prof. Dr. Avdhesh Jha

Prof. Dr. Coşkun Özalp

Prof. Dr. Yu-Feng Lee

Dr. Logaiswari Indiran

**INTERNATIONAL ACADEMICIAN STUDIES CONGRESS
2022 SPRING**

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YAŞLILARIN RUH SAĞLIĞININ İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı bazı sosyo-demografik değişkenlere göre İzmir'deki yaşlıların ruh sağlığını incelemektir. Örneklem grubu, araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılan 118 (75 kadın ve 43 erkek) yaşlı bireyden oluşturulmuştur. Veri toplama aracı olarak kişisel bilgi formu ve Ruh Sağlığı Sürekliliği Ölçeği Kısa Formu (Mental Health Continuum-Short Form) kullanılmıştır. Veriler ruh sağlığı toplam puanına göre bağımsız örneklem için t testi ve ANOVA kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Yaşlıların cinsiyetine göre ($t(116) = 0.010, p = .320$) ve yaşlarına göre ($F(2,115) = 1,066, p = 0,348$) ruh sağlığı puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı görülmüştür. Yaşlıların sosyal güvencelerine göre ruh sağlığı puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($F(3,114) = 3.524, p = .017$) farklılıklar olduğu saptanmıştır. Sosyal güvenceye göre Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumuna bağlı olanların ruh sağlığı puanları ($x=45,4237$) en yüksek bulunmuştur. Bunu sırasıyla, Bağkura bağlı olanlar ($x=44,2632$), Emekli sandığına bağlı olanlar ($x= 39,1852$) ve hiçbir sosyal güvencesi olmayanlar ($x= 34,1538$) izlemektedir. Yaşlıların boş zaman etkinliklerine göre ruh sağlığı puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($F(2,115)= 3,035; p=0,050$) farklılıklar olduğu görülmüştür. Boş zamanlarını ibadet ederek geçirenlerin ruh sağlığı puanları en yüksek ($x= 45,04$) bulunmuştur. Bunu sırasıyla arkadaş sohbetleriyle geçirenler ($x= 44,79$) ve televizyon seyrederek geçirenler ($x=38,92$) izlemektedir. Yaşlıların istediklerini yiyip yiyememelerine göre ruh sağlığı puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($t(116) = 5.331, p = .00$) bir farklılık olduğu görülmüştür. İstediklerini yiyebilen yaşlıların ruh sağlığı puan ortalaması ($x=47,19$), istediğini yiyemeyenlerin puan ortalamasından ($x=35,07$) daha yüksektir. Yaşlıların iyi yaşama- iyi yaşamama durumlarına göre ruh sağlığı puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($t(116) = 1,691, p = 0,093$) farklılıklar olmadığı bulunmuştur. Yaşlıların kendilerini mutlu hissedip hissetmemelerine göre ruh sağlığı puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($t(116) = 2.820, p = .008$) farklılıklar olduğu görülmüştür. Mutluyum diyen yaşlıların ruh sağlığı puan ortalaması ($x= 44,62$), mutsuzum diyenlerin puan ortalamasından ($x=35,31$) daha yüksektir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bu sonuçlar psikolojik danışmanlık açısından tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlı Birey, Ruh Sağlığı

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH OF THE ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to investigate the mental health levels of Turkish elderly people in terms of some variables.. This was a descriptive study involving a total of 118 elderly individuals in Izmir, 75 female and 43 male, who participated voluntarily. The instruments were the personal information form and the Mental Health Continuum-Short Form. Independent samples t test and ANOVA were employed for data analysis. The results revealed that there were no statistically significant difference between the mental health points of the elderly according to their gender, $t(116) = 0.010, p = .320$ and their ages ($F(2, 115) = 1,066, p = 0,348$). It was observed that there were statistically significant differences ($F(3,114) = 3.524, p = .017$) between the mental health points of the elderly according to their social security. Those who are affiliated to the Social Security Institution have the highest mental health points ($x=45,4237$). This is followed by those who are affiliated with

insurance self-employed institution ($x=44,2632$), those with a pension fund ($x= 39,1852$) and those who have no social security ($x= 34,1538$). It was observed that there were statistically significant differences between the mental health points of the elderly according to their spare time activities ($F(2,115)= 3.035$; $p=0.050$). Those who spend their spare time praying have the highest mental health points ($x= 45.04$). This is followed by those who spend time with friends ($x= 44.79$) and those who watch television (38.92). It was found that there is a statistically significant difference ($t(116) = 5.331$, $p = .00$) between the mental health points of the elderly according to whether they can eat what they want ($x= 47.19$) or not ($x=35.07$). The mean point of mental health of the elderly who can eat whatever they want ($x=47.19$) is higher than the mean score of those who cannot eat what they want ($x=35.07$). It was found that there was no statistically significant difference ($t(116) = 1.691$, $p = 0.093$.) between the mental health points of the elderly according to their well-being and not living. It was found that there are statistically significant differences ($t(116) = 2.820$, $p = .008$) between the mental health points of the elderly according to whether they feel happy ($x= 44,62$) or not ($x=35,31$). These results obtained from the research were discussed in terms of psychological counseling.

Keywords : Elderly Individual, Mental Health

DRAFT

NFT PAZARININ YÜKSELİŞİ: SOSYAL MEDYA ETKİLEŞİMİNİN VE BENZERSİZ OLMA İHTİYACININ NFT SATIN ALMA NİYETİNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Kripto varlıkların yaygınlaşması ile Takas Edilemez Jeton (NFT) teknolojisi sosyal medya platformlarında gittikçe daha fazla konuşulur hale gelmiştir. Dijital varlıkların satılabilir ve tescillenebilir duruma getirmek için kullanılan NFT teknolojisinin temelinde benzersizlik fikri mevcuttur. Sahip olunan her NFT blok zincir adı verilen bir kayıt defterine dağıtık bir yapıda işlenmektedir. Blok zincir ile dijital işlemler ağ üzerindeki düğümler arasında kalıcı ve anlık olarak tutulmaktadır. Bu değiştirilemez kriptografi tabanlı veri tabanı ile işlemler hem güvenilir hem de şeffaf olarak yapılmaktadır. Sanat eseri, resim, müzik, video ve oyun olarak karşımıza çıkan NFT'lerin altyapısı kripto para ile oluşan blok zincire dayanmaktadır. Clinique, Coca Cola, McDonald's, Ray-Ban, Dolce&Gabbana, Burberry, Givenchy ve Gucci gibi büyük markalar NFT pazarında yerini çok kısa sürede almıştır. NFT pazarında alışveriş işlemleri genellikle Opensea, SuperRare, Nifty Gateway, Rarible, Zora, Mintable gibi internet tabanlı ortamlarda yapılmaktadır. Bu satış hacminin çoğu OpenSea adlı sitede yoğunlaşmaktadır. Bu satış hacminin çoğu OpenSea adlı sitede yoğunlaşmaktadır. NFT pazar hacmi 2020'de 1 milyar dolar iken, 2021'de 40 milyar dolar olmuştur. Yapılan alışverişlerde tüketicilerin çok yeni bir teknolojiye bu kadar fazla ödeme yapmak istemesi araştırmanın çıkış noktasını oluşturmuştur. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın amacı tüketicilerin sosyal medyadaki etkileşiminin ve benzersiz olma ihtiyacının NFT satın alma niyetine etkisinin incelenmesidir. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimleyici tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Literatür taraması çerçevesinde değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi gösteren bir araştırma modeli geliştirilmiştir. Modelde sosyal medya etkileşimi, yaratıcı tercih, popüler olmayı tercih etme ve benzerlikten kaçınma bağımsız değişken; satın alma niyeti bağımlı değişken olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada NFT satın alma sitelerini takip eden 488 sosyal medya kullanıcılarından çevrimiçi olarak veri toplanmıştır. Analizler IBM SPSS ve AMOS istatistiksel paket programları ile yapılmıştır. Kullanılan ölçeklerin geçerliliği ve güvenilirliği test edilerek kabul edilebilir değerlere sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırmada tüm değişkenler arasındaki olası neden ile sonuç ilişkileri yapısal eşitlik modellemesi kullanılarak test edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre sosyal medya etkileşimi ve benzersizlik ihtiyacı (yaratıcı tercih, popüler olmayı tercih etme ve benzerlikten kaçınma) satın alma davranışını pozitif ve anlamlı olarak etkilemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya Etkileşimi, Benzersiz Olma İhtiyacı, Nft Pazarı

THE RISE OF THE NFT MARKET: THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA INTERACTION AND THE NEED TO BE UNIQUE ON NFT PURCHASE INTENTION

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ABSTRACT

With the spread of crypto assets, Non-Fungible Token (NFT) technology has become more and more talked about on social media platforms. The idea of uniqueness is at the heart of the NFT technology used to make digital assets tradable and registerable. Every NFT owned is processed in a distributed structure in a registry called the

blockchain. With the blockchain, digital transactions are kept permanently and instantaneously between nodes on the network. With this immutable cryptography-based database, transactions are carried out both reliably and transparently. The infrastructure of NFTs, which appear as works of art, pictures, music, videos and games, is based on the blockchain formed by crypto money. Major brands such as Clinique, Coca Cola, McDonald's, Ray-Ban, Dolce & Gabbana, Burberry, Givenchy and Gucci have taken their place in the NFT market in a very short time. In the NFT market, shopping transactions are generally made in internet-based environments such as Opensea, SuperRare, Nifty Gateway, Rarible, Zora, Mintable. Most of this sales volume is concentrated on a site called OpenSea. Most of this sales volume is concentrated on a site called OpenSea. NFT market volume was \$1 billion in 2020, and \$40 billion in 2021. The starting point of the research is that consumers want to pay so much for a very new technology in shopping. In this direction, the aim of the study is to examine the effect of consumers' interaction in social media and the need to be unique on NFT purchase intention. Descriptive survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the research. Within the framework of the literature review, a research model was developed that shows the relationship between the variables. In the model, social media interaction, creative choice, unpopular choice and avoidance of similarity are the independent variables; purchase intention was determined as the dependent variable. In the research, data were collected online from 488 social media users who follow NFT purchasing sites. Analyzes were made with IBM SPSS and AMOS statistical package programs. The validity and reliability of the scales used were tested and found to have acceptable values. In the study, possible cause and effect relationships between all variables were tested using structural equation modeling. According to the findings, social media interaction and the need for uniqueness (creative choice, unpopular choice and avoidance of similarity) positively and significantly affect the purchasing behavior.

Keywords: Social Media Interaction, Need For Uniqueness, Nft Market

BİLGİ YÖNETİMİNDEN DİJİTAL BİLGİ SİSTEMLERİNE GEÇİŞTE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK VE İKTİSADİLİK

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ÖZET

Bilgi, insanlığın var oluşundan bu yana her zaman insanoğlu için önem arz etmektedir. Bu önemin temel amacı bilginin bireyden toplumlara kadar yol gösterici olmasıdır. İlkel çağdan günümüz dijital teknolojilerinin hakim olduğu bilgi süreçlerine kadar geçen zaman diliminde bilgi çeşitli amaçlar için kullanılarak hem süreklilik arz eden bir olgu hem de yeni kavramların ortaya çıkışıyla kümülatif bir ilerleme kaydetmektedir. Bilginin bugün geldiği süreçte insanlığa hizmet için kullanımı kadar farklı alanlarda da kullanımı olsa da dijital bilginin bugünkü hâkimiyeti ve sağladığı avantajların yanı sıra fayda- maliyet açısından ele alındığında iktisadilik boyutu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Örgütsel bilgiden yönetsel bilgiye kadar dijitalleşen tüm bilgi süreçlerinde öncelikle bilginin dijitalleşmesi ile elde edilen kazanımlar ele alınarak bu kazanımlardan hareketle bilginin dijital çağda iktisadilik boyutu bu çalışmada ele alınmaktadır. Çalışma, literatür taraması yapılarak elde edilen veriler ışığında bilginin olması gereken iktisadilik boyutuyla dijitalleşme süreçlerini bir araya getirmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgi Yönetimi, Dijital Bilgi Yönetimi, Sürdürülebilirlik, Bilginin İktisadiliği

SUSTAINABILITY AND ECONOMICS IN THE TRANSITION FROM KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT TO DIGITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Information has always been important for human beings since the existence of humanity. The main purpose of this importance is that knowledge is a guide from individuals to societies. In the time period from the primitive age to the information processes dominated by today's digital technologies, information is used for various purposes, making a cumulative progress with the emergence of both a continuous phenomenon and new concepts. Although the use of information in different fields as well as its use for service to humanity in the process it has come to, today's dominance of digital information and the advantages it provides, when it is

considered in terms of benefit-cost, the dimension of economy emerges. In this study, the economic dimension of information in the digital age is discussed, by first considering the gains obtained by the digitalization of information in all digitalized information processes from organizational information to managerial information. The study aims to bring together the economic dimension of knowledge and the digitalization processes in the light of the data obtained by scanning the literature.

Keywords: Information Management, Digital Information Management, Sustainability, Economics of Knowledge

DRAFT

KURUMSAL HAFIZANIN İŞLETMELERİN DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜME DİRENÇ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Bilgi, işletmelere doğru kararlar verdirebilmesi açısından değerlidir. Öğrenme yoluyla elde edilebilen bilgi ile tecrübe yoluyla elde edilen bilginin temelde ayrıştığı nokta zaman farkıdır. Kurumsal hafıza aynı bir insan gibi benzer süreçlerden geçer; doğar, yaşar, büyür ve ölür. Bu süreç içinde kendine ait değerleri biriktirir. Bu birikim, her işletmenin gideceği yönü tayin ederken önemli bir rol oynar. Değişimin esas olduğu günümüzde değişimi kodlarında taşıyan işletmelerin dönüşüm süreçlerine uyum konusunda daha tecrübeli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, kurumsal hafıza ile işletmelerin dijital dönüşüm süreçlerinde yaşanabilecek direncin yönetilmesi arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığını ortaya koymaktır. Kurumsal hafızanın alt boyutları ile değişime direnç ölçeğinin alt boyutları arasında bir etki varsa bu etkinin nasıl gerçekleştiğini tespit etmektir. Araştırmanın evrenini dijital dönüşüm sürecinde olan tekstil sektörü çalışanları ve yöneticilerini kapsamaktadır. Araştırmada anket yöntemi ile veriler elde edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda kurumsal hafızaları daha güçlü olan işletmelerin dönüşüm süreçlerine adaptasyonunun daha kolay olduğu yönünde sonuç beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kurumsal Hafıza, Dijital Dönüşüm, Direnç, Uyum

THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE MEMORY ON BUSINESS DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION RESISTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge is valuable for businesses to make the right decisions. The point where the knowledge that can be obtained through learning and the knowledge that can be obtained through experience are fundamentally different is the time difference. Corporate memory goes through similar processes, just like a human being; born, lived, grew and died. In this process, it accumulates its own values. This accumulation plays an important role in determining the direction each business will go. In today's world where change is essential, it is thought that the companies that carry the change in their codes are more experienced in adapting to the transformation processes. The aim of this study is to reveal whether there is a relationship between corporate memory and the management of resistance that can be experienced in the digital transformation processes of enterprises. If there is an effect between the sub-dimensions of corporate memory and the sub-dimensions of the resistance to change scale, it is to determine how this effect occurs. The universe of the research includes textile industry employees and managers who are in the digital transformation process. In the research, data were obtained by questionnaire method. As a result of the research, it is expected that the companies with stronger corporate memories are easier to adapt to the transformation processes.

Keywords: Corporate Memory, Digital Transformation, Resistance, Adaptation

ROLE OF CHANGES AND ADAPTABILITY FOR ENTREPRENEUR

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ABSTRACT

An Entrepreneur is an individual who creates a new business, bearing most of the risks and enjoying the rewards. The process of setting up a Business is known as entrepreneurship. The entrepreneur has commonly seen as an innovator, a source of new ideas, goods, services, and Businesses. The word entrepreneurship is originated from the French words Entree To entre, and pendur to take and in a general sense refers to any person starting a new project or trying a new opportunity. Adaptability is making smart changes when challenges arise. It's a mindset that allows entrepreneurs to navigate new situations and the inevitable bumps and curves in the journey of life. Lots of opportunities available for start the business, with the help of this article researcher will give ideas to changes and adaptable the condition for entrepreneurship for his business. According to Cantillion "entrepreneur is the agent who buys means of production of certain prices, to sell at prices that are certain at the moment at which he commits himself to his cost."

Keywords : Role, Changes, Adaptability, Entrepreneur

DRAFT

TÜKETİCİ DAVRANIŞLARINA YÖNELİK ARAŞTIRMALARDA KULLANILAN DİJİTAL YÖNTEMLERİN GELECEĞİ ÜZERİNE BİR PROJEKSİYON: ELEŞTİREL LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

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ÖZET

Gün geçtikçe artan dijitalleşme, hayatın tüm katmanlarında etkili olduğu gibi tüketici davranışlarında da ciddi biçimde kendini göstermiştir. Tüketiciler internetin, geniş bant sistemlerinin ve mobil teknolojilerinin birleşiminden elde ettikleri faydalar neticesinde, hızla dijital dünyaya uyum sağlamıştır. Bu adaptasyon ile kişisel ihtiyaçlarını dijital yöntemlerle karşılamaya başlamışlardır. Söz konusu değişim, “big data” olarak adlandırılan veri setlerinin alt yapısını oluşturmuştur. Tüketici davranışlarına yönelik araştırmalar her ne kadar sosyal bilimlerin alt dalı olarak ele alınsa da gelinen noktada ortaya çıkan veri setlerinin büyüklüğü, araştırmacıları sayısallaşma sürecine yönlendirmiştir. Bu araştırmalar, veri toplama süresini kısaltmış, maliyetlerde ciddi tasarruflar sağlamış, daha geniş evren ve örneklemere ulaşma gibi avantajlar yaratmıştır. Tüm bu avantajlar, dijital yöntemlerin araştırmacılar arasında hızlı benimsemesinin önünü açmıştır. COVID-19 pandemi günlerinde yaşanan kısıtlamalar, bu benimseme hızını artıran önemli bir etken olmuştur. Ancak bu kullanım yaygınlığı, beraberinde bazı soruları da gündeme getirmiştir. Evren ve örneklem tanımlamaları nasıl ele alınacaktır? Etnografik araştırmaların dijital evrene taşınması ile birlikte ortaya çıkan netnografik araştırmaların yapıldığı sosyal medya mecraları nasıl sınıflandırılacaktır? Sosyal medyadaki içerik zenginliğinin beraberinde getirdiği bilgi istikrarsızlığı, veri setlerinin geçerlik ve güvenilirlik analizlerini nasıl etkileyecektir? Sadece nitel ve nicel yöntemlerin birleşmesini karma yöntem olarak adlandıran tüketici araştırmaları, reel dünya ile dijital dünyanın karması olan günümüz araştırmalarını hangi kurallar etrafında birleştirecektir? Dijital yöntemlerde etik sorunlar nasıl aşılacaktır? Son dönemlerde dijital yöntemlerle ilgili araştırma teknikleri üzerine yapılan çalışmalar bu sorulara ışık tutmaya başlamıştır.

Özellikle de alışveriş sitelerinde kullanıcıların gerçek kimliklerini kullanmaları, ödeme kayıtlarının yasal zeminde olması, ticari işlemlerin para transferlerinde uygulanan güvenlik protokolleri vb. etkenler, araştırmacıların veri setlerini analiz etmede geçerlik ve güvenilirlik kaygılarının giderilmesine kısmen yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu adımlara ek olarak IP numarası kontrollü anket uygulamaları, cookies izli tüketici araştırmaları, gözlem ve deneye dayalı dijital yöntemler tüketici araştırmalarındaki veri tutarlılığına katkı sağlamaktadır. Ancak internet devrimi ile değişen tüketici davranışları, önümüzdeki günlerde kullanıcıların Metaverse alanlarına geçmesiyle yeni bir boyut kazanacaktır. Söz konusu alanlarda gerçek kimlik kullanım zorunluluğunun olmaması, ödeme sistemlerinin takip edilme imkânlarının kısıtlılığı, bireylerin çoklu profiller aracılığıyla farklı tüketici davranışları sergilemeleri gibi olanaklar dijital araştırmaların seyrini ve güvenilirliğini hiç beklenmedik noktaya taşıyacaktır.

Bu çalışma, dijital yöntemleri kullanan araştırmacıların daha sağlıklı ve güvenilir araştırmalar yapabilmesi için dikkat etmeleri gereken unsurları, literatüre dayandırarak sıralamayı amaçlamaktadır. Akademik literatürün yanı

sıra, özel sektörün kullandığı teknik ve yöntemlerin de ele aldığı bu çalışmada, teori ile pratiğin bir araya getirilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Keşifsel araştırma olarak tasarlanmış bu çalışmada, eleştirel literatür incelemesiyle dijital araştırmalarda yaşanabilecek olası sorunlara dair öngörüler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tüketici Davranışları, Tüketici Araştırmaları, Dijital Araştırma Yöntemleri, Metaverse, Big Data

A PROJECTION ON THE FUTURE OF DIGITAL METHODS USED IN RESEARCH ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR: CRITICAL LITERATURE REVIEW AND SOLUTION PROPOSALS

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ABSTRACT

The increasing digitalization has seriously manifested itself in consumer behavior and all layers of life. Consumers have rapidly adapted to the digital world thanks to the benefits of the internet, broadband systems, and mobile technologies, thus starting to meet their personal needs with digital methods. This change has created the infrastructure of data sets named "big data." Although research on consumer behavior is considered a sub-branch of social sciences, the size of the data sets emerging at this point has led researchers to the digitization process. This research has shortened the data collection time, provided significant savings in costs, and created advantages such as access to larger populations and samples. All these advantages contributed to the rapid adoption of digital methods among researchers. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the measures have been a significant factor in increasing this adoption rate. However, the prevalence of use has also brought up some questions. How will population and sample definitions be handled? With the transfer of ethnographic research to the digital universe, how will the social media channels where netnographic research is carried out be classified? How will the information instability due to the richness of content in social media affect the validity and reliability of the data sets? Around which rules will consumer research, which name the combination of only qualitative and quantitative methods as mixed methods, unite present research, a mixture of the real world and the digital world? In digital methods, how will ethical problems be solved? Recent research on research techniques related to digital methods has shed light on these questions. In particular, the factors such as the use of real identities by users on shopping sites, the legal basis of payment records, and the security protocols applied in money transfers of commercial transactions partially help resolve researchers' validity and reliability concerns in analyzing data sets. In addition to these, IP number-controlled survey applications, consumer research with cookie tracking, and digital methods based on observation and experimentation contribute to data consistency in consumer research. However, the changing consumer behavior with the internet revolution will gain a new dimension in the future as users move to Metaverse. Certain situations, such as the absence of the obligation to use real identity in these areas, the limitations of tracking payment systems, and the different consumer behaviors of individuals through multiple profiles, will carry the course and reliability of digital research to an unexpected point. Based on the literature, this research aims to list the factors that researchers using digital methods should be aware of to conduct healthier and more reliable studies. Dealing with the techniques and methods used by the private sector and the academic literature, this research also aims to unite theory and

practice. This exploratory research presents predictions about possible problems in digital research with a critical literature review.

Keywords: Consumer Behavior, Consumer Studies, Digital Research Methods, Metaverse, Big Data

DRAFT

ACCEPTANCE OF MONTHLY TAX DEDUCTION (MTD) AS FINAL TAX AMONG SALARIED TAXPAYERS

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ABSTRACT

This study surveyed the level of awareness and determinants of acceptance of Monthly Tax Deduction (MTD) as final tax among salaried taxpayers in Kulim, Kedah using Theory Planned Behaviour. The acceptance level of the implemented MTD as final tax system from the Year of Assessment 2014 was still unknown. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between attitudes, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control as the independent variables and intention as dependent variable to accept Monthly Tax Deduction (MTD) as final tax among salaried taxpayers in the private and public sector in Kulim, Kedah. In order to collect data a total of 300 self-administered questionnaires were distributed to the salaried taxpayers entitled to the monthly tax deduction and 109 usable responses were used to analyze the data collected. Using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 analysis methods, the hypothesis results showed that there was a positive and significant relationship among the two variables attitude and perceived behavior control except subjective norm has a negative and insignificant relationship towards acceptance of Monthly Tax Deduction (MTD) as final tax. The overall finding indicates that the attitude and perceived behavior control are the key factors that attract the salaried taxpayers to accept MTD as final tax.

Keywords: Monthly Tax Deduction (MTD), Attitude, Subjective Norm, Perceived Behavioral Control, Intention.

USING DESIGN THINKING APPROACH FOR ONLINE COMPETITION DURING COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Institutions are continuously looking for new ways of enhancing student learning to equip them with skills that would enable them to cope with twenty-first century demands. One promising approach that can be utilised to enhance students' skills is Design Thinking. This is an iterative approach for solving problems by giving priority to the target user or shareholder's needs above all else. This iterative approach consists of five phases, namely Empathy, Define, Ideate, Prototype and Testing. This article provides an insight on the implementation of virtual Design Thinking among Malaysian Polytechnics and Community Colleges' students competing in Camp 21 Synergising Literacies 2021 competition. The competition attracted 150 students from 30 institutions. Design Thinking master trainers and facilitators played a major role in the success of this event. Using the virtual Design Thinking, students were empowered to learn, collaborate and engage in critical as well as creative thinking skills, which are beneficial for them to stay competitive in the changing job market. This has also proven that virtual Design Thinking can be done effectively through virtual mode. Therefore, it is recommended that institutions adopt this approach to produce students with the valuable 21st century skills.

Keywords: Virtual Design Thinking, 21st -Century Skills Education, Innovative Approach, Iterative Approach

İŞLETMELERDE DEĞİŞİM YÖNETİMİ STRATEJİSİ ÜZERİNE SOSYAL ANALİZ

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ÖZET

Gerçekleştirilen çalışmanın amacı, son yirmi yıl başta olmak üzere işletme ve yönetim dünyasının geçirdiği değişim süreçlerinin önemini ve tüm yönlerini açığa çıkartarak ilgililerine sunmaktır. Kapsamını işletme dünyası, yönetim ve organizasyon bilimi ve sosyolojinin oluşturduğu çalışmada, değişimin yönetsel açıdan ve bütün yönleri ile ele alması açısından özgün değeri, konunun küresel ölçekte etkileri olmasından dolayı da önemi açığa çıkmaktadır. Esasında dönemler itibariyle değişimler yaşanmakla birlikte, özellikle bilgi toplumunun kendi döneminde her geçen gün artırdığı ve ileriye taşımış olduğu muazzam bilgi birikimi ve akabinde teknoloji dünyasının gerçekleştirmiş olduğu hızlı atakların zemin hazırlayıp, zaman tanımadan toplumların hayatına girdiği belirtilebilir. İşletme ve yönetim dünyasında da köklü değişiklikleri beraberinde getirdiğine şahit olunan bu durumun organizasyon yapılarını, iş akış ve süreçlerini, yönetim tarzlarını ve ilişkileri kökten değiştirmek zorunda bıraktığı ifade edilebilir. Değişimin sadece Endüstri 4.0'ın barındırdığı metaverse (sanal dünya), nesnelerin interneti, yapay zekâ, makine öğrenmesi, yönetim bilişim sistemleri, bulut bilişim, blockchain ve dijitalleşmeden kaynaklandığını belirtmek yanılabilir. Zira, son yirmi yılda yaşanan ve ülkeler kadar işletme ve yönetim dünyasının da yüzleşmek zorunda kaldıkları küresel krizlerin de değişimin yaşanmasında etkili olduğu belirtilebilir. 2008 yılında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (ABD) kaynaklı finans krizi ve başta Avrupa kıtası olmak üzere dünya ülkeleri üzerindeki etkisinin, 2011 yılında patlak veren Suriye iç savaşı sonrası göç dalgalarının finans merkezlerinden ve Avrupa Birliği'ni (AB) barındıran Avrupa kıtasındaki etkilerinin, 2016 yılında İngiltere'nin Bretix sonucu AB'den ayrılması ve bunun dünyayı ilgilendiren finansal sonuçları, 2020 yılında ve sonrasında yaşanan Covid-19 pandemisi ile dünyada ülkelerin ve işletme hayatının uzun süre kapanması ve başta tedarik ve üretim olmak üzere beraberinde getirdiği finansal, ekonomik, toplumsal, politik ve diğer sorunlar, 2020 yılında Covid-19 pandemisinden sıyrılıp etkilerinden henüz uzaklaşmaya başlanılan bir anda Avrupa'da Ukrayna ve Rusya arasında başlayan savaş ve yine üretim, tedarik ve finans başta olmak üzere ekonomik, siyasi, politik ve toplumsal etkilerinin de haliyle işletme ve yönetim dünyasında yadsınamayacak kadar etkili olduğu ifade edilebilir. Bütün yapılan açıklamalardan ve gerçekleştirilen sosyal analiz sonucunda işletme ve yönetim dünyasının değişen politik, siyasi ve toplumsal etkilerinden kaynaklı ekonomik ve finansal dengeleri de gözeterek, gerekli değişimleri hayata geçirmek yoluyla yeni sisteme bir an önce uyum sağlayarak adapte olmalarının yaşamlarını devam ettirebilmeleri açısından elzem olduğu belirtilebilir. Bunu gerçekleştirmek için ise internet başta olmak üzere sağlam bir alt yapı eşliğinde Endüstri 4.0'ın hayatımıza hızla dahil ettiği metaverse (sanal dünya), nesnelerin interneti, yapay zeka, makine öğrenmesi, yönetim bilişim sistemleri, bulut bilişim, blockchain ve dijitalleşmeden mutlak suretle yararlanarak organizasyon yapılarını, iş akış ve süreçlerini, yönetim tarzlarını ve ilişkilerini dizayn etmeleri gerektiği ifade edilebilir. Bu anlamda, gerçekleştirilen çalışmanın akademik camia ve iş dünyası için değişim yönetiminde yol gösterici nitelikte olmasının yaygın bir etki yarattığı da belirtilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değişim, Değişim Yönetimi, Endüstri 4.0, Strateji.

SOCIAL ANALYSIS ON THE STRATEGICITY OF CHANGE MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to reveal the importance and all aspects of the change processes in the business and management world, especially in the last twenty years and present them to the interested parties. In the study, the scope of which is the business world, management and organization science and sociology, its original value in terms of handling change from an administrative point of view and with all its aspects and its importance due to the global effects of the subject are revealed. In fact, although there have been changes in terms of periods, it can be stated that the enormous knowledge that the information society has increased and carried forward day by day in its own period and the rapid attacks of the technology world, have prepared the ground and entered the lives of societies without time. It can be stated that this situation, which has been witnessed to bring radical changes in the business and management world, has forced to radically change organizational structures, work flow and processes, management styles and relations. It may be misleading to state that the change is only due to the metaverse (virtual world), the internet of things, artificial intelligence, machine learning, management information systems, cloud computing, blockchain and digitalization hosted by Industry 4.0. Because, it can be stated that the global crises experienced in the last twenty years and which the business and management world as well as the countries had to face were also effective in experiencing change. The financial crisis originating from the United States of America (USA) in 2008 and its impact on the world countries, especially the European continent and the effects of the migration waves after the Syrian civil war that broke out in 2011 from the financial centers and the European continent hosting the European Union (EU), in 2016, the United Kingdom 's departure from the EU as a result of Brexit and its financial consequences concerning the world, the long-term closure of countries and business life in the world with the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and after and the financial, economic, social, political and other problems, the war between Ukraine and Russia in Europe at a time when the Covid-19 pandemic has just started to get away from its effects and the economic, political, political and social effects, especially production, supply and finance, cannot be denied in the world of business and management. can be said to be as effective. As a result of all the explanations and the social analysis carried out, it can be stated that it is essential for them to continue their lives by adapting to the new system as soon as possible by making the necessary changes, taking into account the economic and financial balances arising from the changing political, political and social effects of the business and management world. In order to achieve this, the organization by making absolute use of the metaverse (virtual world), internet of things, artificial intelligence, machine learning, management information systems, cloud computing, blockchain and digitalization, which Industry 4.0 has rapidly included in our lives, accompanied by a solid infrastructure, especially the internet. It can be stated that they should design their structures, workflows and processes, management styles and relations. In this sense, it can be stated that the fact that the work carried out is a guide in change management for the academic community and the business world has a widespread effect.

Keywords: Change, Change Management, Industry 4.0, Strategy.

SOSYAL MEDYA OLGUSUNUN DEMOKRASI KÜLTÜRÜNE ETKİLERİ: PANORAMİK BİR İNCELEME

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ÖZET

Sosyal medya olgusu hayatın her alanında etkisini büyütürken devam ettirmektedir. Devletler, çok uluslu şirketler, topluluklar, uluslararası toplum ve bireyler bu süreçten etkilenmektedir. Sosyal medyanın etki gücü beraberinde negatif ve pozitif tartışmaları tetiklemektedir. Siyasal, ekonomik, kültürel ve güvenlik boyutları olan bu olgu, siyasal alanda demokrasi ve demokratik kültür bağlamlarından da irdelenmektedir. Ulus devletler çağında özellikle Batı'da kendine özgü formlarda tezahür etmiş olan demokrasi anlayışları, güncel süreçte yeni yapısal yükselişlerin etkisi ile değişim ve dönüşüm baskısı altına girmiştir. Bu yeni ve girift süreçte, bu olgunun nasıl bir etkisel sonuç çıkaracağı çok kritiktir. Klasik Yunan döneminden, güncel sürece kadar büyük bir evrim süreci sonrası günümüzdeki şekline bürünen demokrasi anlayışı ve onun kurumsal yapılarımları geline aşamada büyük tehditlerle karşı karşıyadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, sosyal medya olgusunun demokratik sistem ve kültürüne etkilerini tümleşik bir çerçevede ele almaktır. Bu genel amaç doğrultusunda ilk olarak, sosyal medya olgusu kavramsal çerçevede analiz edilecektir. İkinci olarak, Sosyal medyanın siyasal alandaki tezahürleri demokratik sistem ve kültür bağlamlarında irdelenecektir. Çalışmanın son kısmındaysa, sosyal medyanın demokrasi kültürüne etkileri geleceğe yönelik projeksiyonlar çerçevesinde yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Demokrasi, Demokrasi Kültürü, Politika

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA PHENOMENON ON CULTURE OF DEMOCRACY: A PANORAMIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of social media continues to increase its impact in all areas of life. States, multinational companies, communities, the international community and individuals are affected by this process. This phenomenon, which has political, economic, cultural and security dimensions, is also examined in the context of democracy and democratic culture in the political arena. In the era of nation states, the understanding of democracy, which has manifested itself in its own unique forms, especially in the West, has come under the pressure of change and transformation with the effect of new structural rises in the current process. In this new and complex process, the outcome of this phenomenon is very crucial. The understanding of democracy, which took its current form after a great evolutionary process from the Classical Greek period to the current period, and its institutional structures are facing great threats at this point. The main purpose of this study is to discuss the effects of social media phenomenon on the democratic system and culture in a general framework. Secondly, the manifestations of social media in the political field will be examined in the context of democratic system and culture. In the last part of the study, projections will be made about the effects of social media on democracy culture.

Keywords: Social Media, Democracy, Democracy Culture, Politics

IMPACT OF OWNERSHIP SECURITY AND OFF-WORK ON THE ADAPTATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES IN RURAL PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable management of natural resources such as land and water remain a key component of production strategies that aim at encouraging soil conservation. In rural setting of Pakistan, land has vital position but its distribution is asymmetric. Thus, land ownership security has great impact on the adaptation of soil conservation. This study investigated the impacts of participation in off-farm work and land tenancy contracts on the intensity of investment in soil-improving measures and farm productivity. A multivariate Tobit model that accounts for potential endogeneity between the intensity of investment and the off-farm work and tenancy contract variables is estimated for 341 rural households in Punjab province of Pakistan. An instrumental variable approach is also used to analyse the impact of tenancy contract and off-farm work on farm productivity. Overall, our findings suggest that the strengthening of tenure security, either through land reforms to improve ownership, or improving tenancy contracts through longer tenure durations, can have positive impacts on investment in soil conservation measures and agricultural productivity. Moreover, improving the access of rural households to off-farm work opportunities can have significant investment and productivity effects. In particular, in rural areas with imperfect credit markets, where farm households find it difficult to obtain credit, improving off-farm work opportunities could provide a substitute for credit as a mechanism to facilitate investment in soil-improving measures and increasing agricultural productivity.

Keywords: Farm Productivity, Land Tenancy, Off-Farm Work, Adaptation of Soil Conservatio

HİZMET İŞLETMELERİNDE HATIRLI PAZARLAMANIN ETKİSİ; ÖĞRETMENLER ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

İnternet ve sosyal medya kullanımının bu denli artış göstermesi kanaat önderlerinin yani diğer bir deyişle fenomenlerin bu kanallar aracılığıyla yapılan hatırlı pazarlamayı / influencer marketing tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de reklam veren markaların pazarlama iletişim yöntemleri arasında yer almaktadır. Dijital dönüşümle beraber yaygınlaşan iletişim teknolojileri, bireylerin etkileşimi için mekân ve zaman unsurunu ortadan kaldırmış, dijital ortamların herhangi bir yerinde yer alan kişilerin yapmış oldukları değerlendirmeler ve tavsiyeler birçok insana aynı anda ulaşmakta ve tüketicilerin hizmet tercihlerine yön verdiği görülmektedir. Dijital imkânların sağlamış olduğu kolaylıkların farkına varan marka ve işletmeler hızla dijital dönüşüme yönelmiş ve ürün ve hizmetlerinin satışını artırmak üzere kanaat önderlerinin etkileyicilik özelliklerinde yararlanmaktadırlar. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı hizmet işletmelerinde hatırlı pazarlamanın öğretmenler üzerinde ki etkilerini alan araştırması yardımıyla incelenmesidir. Araştırmaya Aksaray ilinde görev yapan Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı aktif olarak çalışan 440 öğretmen dâhil edilmiştir. Araştırmaya dahil edilen veriler Google form yardımıyla online anket tekniği Aksaray ile içerisinde görev yapmakta olan öğretmenlere ulaşılarak toplanmıştır. Katılımcılardan elde edilen verilere göre genç öğretmenlerin kanaat önderlerinin tavsiyelerine ve deneyimlerine daha fazla önem verdikleri, kadın katılımcıların erkek katılımcılara kıyasla kanaat önderlerinden daha fazla etkilendiği görülmüştür. Ayrıca katılımcıların etkilenme düzeylerinin cinsiyet ve sosyal medya kullanım tercihlerine göre farklılaştığı ve internet kullanım sürelerinde etki düzeylerinin niceliksel bir değer olduğu demografik özellikler bağlamında yapılan karşılaştırmalarla birlikte ortaya konulmaktadır. Diğer taraftan çalışma sonucunda ortaya çıkan veriler ile hizmet işletmeleri tarafından tüketicilere sunulan faaliyetlerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pazarlama, Hatırlı Pazarlama, Ağızdan Ağıza Pazarlama, Sosyal Medya

THE EFFECT OF INFLUENCER MARKETING ON SERVICE ENTERPRISES; A RESEARCH ON TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

In the increase in the use of the internet and social media, opinion leaders, in other words, phenomena and influencer marketing through these channels have an effect and this situation is among the marketing communication methods of the brands that advertise in our country as well as all over the world. Communication technologies, which have become widespread with the digital transformation, have eliminated the element of space and time for the interaction of individuals. Recommendations and evaluations made by people in any part of digital environments reach many people at the same time and it is seen that consumers direct their service preferences. Recognizing the conveniences of digital opportunities, brands and businesses quickly turn to digital transformation and benefit from the influence of opinion leaders/phenomena to increase the sales of their products and services. The main purpose of this study is to examine the effects of influencer marketing on teachers in service businesses with the help of field research. 440 teachers working actively under the Ministry of National Education working in Aksaray province were included in the research. The data included in the research were collected by reaching the teachers working in Aksaray province with the help of Google form by using online survey technique. According to the data obtained from the participants, it was seen that the young teachers gave more importance to the advice and experiences of the opinion leaders/phenomena, and that the female participants were more influenced by the opinion leaders than the male participants. Moreover, it was observed that the level of influence of the participants differed according to gender and social media usage preferences and it is revealed with comparisons made in the context of demographic characteristics that the effect levels on internet usage times are a quantitative value. In conclusion, it is thought that the data obtained as a result of the study will contribute to the development of the activities offered to the consumers by the service enterprises.

Keywords: Marketing, Influencer Marketing, Word of Mouth Marketing, Social Media

AVIATION ENGLISH COMMUNICATION IN EMPHASIZING PROFICIENCY AMONG THE AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE STUDENTS OF PBS

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ABSTRACT

English language communication skills for pilots and air traffic controllers is called Aviation English and has been specifically designed to help pilots and air traffic controllers achieve and maintain operational level 4 as outlined by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). Aviation English is an off-the-shelf teaching solution that will help students overcome non-routine communication challenges with confidence where mastering it is seen as crucial and leads to safety of the aviation industry as well. Politeknik Banting Selangor serves the purpose of having Aviation English Communication taught in the institution as to cater to their Diploma in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering undergraduates. As an effort to enhance their knowledge, proficiency and skills a workshop was conducted as to enhance, improve and familiarize using real time terms. The Feedback Analysis Form constructed by the Training and Further Education Unit, Department of Polytechnic Education was used as the measurement in coming up with the mixed-method study to elicit the emphasizing factor on the proficiency among these undergraduates using Aviation English Communication. Having met constraints during the Movement Control Order (MCO) the workshop was conducted online which was participated by Seventeen (17) undergraduate students from the Aircraft Maintenance Department. The study shows attempts of the undergraduates to improve and having more workshops to enhance their proficiency in using proper communication skills especially the Aviation English. The impact of having the workshop provided the undergraduates the real-time platform experience and knowledge which from the aviation industry itself.

Keywords: Aviation English Communication, Communication Skills, Aircraft Maintenance, Safety, Aviation Industry

ADVANCING THE SUSTAINABILITY CREDENTIALS OF TRADITIONAL NIGERIAN SETTLEMENTS-AN ANALYSIS OF KANO TRADITIONAL CITY URBAN FORM

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ABSTRACT

Urban form patterns, such as compact city model affect the sustainability of cities, and, are thus seen as panacea for promoting and achieving city sustainability. However, and despite its acceptability by developed countries, there is no universally accepted definition of the term and how it can be achieved. The fundamental issue is whether the effects of the spatial form of an urban system in the developed countries are the same as that of the developing countries in achieving city sustainability. It becomes important therefore, to investigate the potentials of our old traditional cities in achieving city sustainability. This forms the basis behind this study. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the sustainability potential of traditionally and organically grown Nigerian settlement using Kano Traditional city as a case study. The methodological approach adopts a case analysis of Kano Traditional City in terms of its environmental, economic and social sustainability. The study enlists urban form components in existing organically grown cities, derived from extensive literature study of traditional Nigerian settlements. The study assesses the potential of Kano Traditional City Urban Form in achieving city sustainability using the PLS-SEM. The essence of this study was basically to investigate the potential of traditional urban form in promoting city sustainability. Study findings indicate that the urban form components of Kano Traditional City contribute positively to sustainability. The study advocated that the search for sustainable urban form in developing countries should be framed within the concept of their traditional urban form. It therefore, concludes by calling for the re-invention of tradition in line with the popular adage that says 'if we forget the past we lose the future'

Keywords: Urban Form, Traditional City, Sustainability, Kano, Nigeria

CHANGES & ADAPTABILITY: MASS MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

Today's world is going accelerate fast in term of knowledge and information. In 21st century explosion of knowledge. Educational innovation in India needs to be regarded as one aspect of a multi dimensional effort for the transformation of Indian life since the achievement of independence in 1947.

Now days Mass media are a popular non formal agency of education. Although the mass media have been widely utilized in adult education, development activities & for formal education that is, for primary, secondary or tertiary education.

This paper is showing the relationship between the mass media and education. It contains the role and importance of media in providing education. It also talks about the use of media in classroom and in the teaching learning process.

Keywords: Mass Media, Teaching - Learning Process, Educational Trends, Technology Based Strategies.

DRAFT

POVERTY AND WOMEN: RURAL ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

Poverty measurement is generally examined from the economic side, neglecting its social, political and other aspects. Determining poverty lines for different countries and regions, choosing between income or expenditure-based approaches, measuring the depth, severity and severity of poverty, combining economic and non-economic factors are some of the difficulties in this area. These difficulties are exacerbated in rural poverty measurement. The development of a country, in the broadest sense, refers to the improvement of the living standards of its inhabitants. According to the social-economic and cultural structures of the countries, the roles attributed to women and expectations from women differ. The problems of those working in the agricultural sector, which have an impact on the development of Turkey and the livelihood of a significant part of the population, regarding social, economic and working conditions await urgent solutions. In Turkey, women working in agriculture are at the forefront of the groups that need to be addressed in working life. Although women have important roles in agricultural work as individuals who produce, evaluate, market and consume in terms of their domestic roles, they are mostly excluded from the modernization process. The inability to have a say in decision-making is a reality felt by women from all walks of life, but more evident in rural women. Participation in the decision-making process In rural areas, although men have the final say on many issues, it is accepted that women have a serious contribution to many decisions taken. The history of perceiving poverty as a problem, making sense of it and trying to fight it goes back to ancient times. Who the poor are, why they are poor, what their role in society is, constitute the content of meaning. From the point of view of rural area evaluation, the aim of this study is to address the women, who are in the position of the disadvantaged group, with a different dimension of their efforts to cope with poverty, with conditions that are more severe than in the city, and to develop solution proposals.

Keywords: Poverty, Rural Area, Women, Development

DIGITAL-ENABLED REDESIGN TEACHING TECHNIQUE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 crisis has compelled universities all over the world to seek urgent solutions to the problem of reorganizing traditional education programmed to accommodate online learning. In the course of the transformation process, a variety of difficulties arise, which are caused by both institutional and environmental variables. It could create risks as well as possibilities to improve the education system and prepare for potential future crisis. For the purposes of the study, we used a combined research approach to describe the experience of University Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) students in an entrepreneurship education programme, namely Introduction to Entrepreneurship (UAHK/UBSS 1032), which was redesigned to teach students through innovative and technology-based entrepreneurship. Following the discussion of the primary issues that the pandemic created for the institution, students, and faculty, we will demonstrate the process of rebuilding the entrepreneurial learning curriculum through the use of digital technology. We demonstrate a novel method to entrepreneurial business pitching, as well as preparing magazine report, Business Model Canvas (BMC) presentation, and the implementation of business activity through the use of digital and online technology. The study makes a theoretical contribution by introducing a new perspective on digitally enabled entrepreneurial education. At the practitioner level, it provides insights into how standard university curriculum might be redesigned to manage crisis more effectively, and how it prepare the students to adapt with the changes towards digitalization.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Digital Technologies, Pandemic, Entrepreneurial Learning

CHANGES OPINIONS TOWARDS SCHOOL EVALUATION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

School evaluation process such as formative assessment, summative assessment, and unit test are being examined here. What happened during the school evaluation process? A key part of that question is the word 'process'. That's because, in the case of school evaluations, the evaluation doesn't mean the same thing as a test. It's called an evaluation process because there are a series of steps that go into it. A school evaluation looks at a student's areas of challenge and strengths. Doing just one test and assessment wouldn't provide all the information decision side on services, support, and interventions. However, the study found that the different types of assessment help the students to develop learning power with the help of discovering difficulties in the evaluation process. Therefore, the result of the survey concluded that finding material that connects with the student's evaluation process aims to provide some sound suggestions to make it more effective.

Keywords: Changes, Opinion, School Evaluation, Process

DRAFT

AJAN BAZLI HESAPLANABILIR (KOMPÜTASYONEL) İKTISAT ÜZERINE

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ÖZET

Üçüncü bin yıla girilmesinin ardından henüz 10 yıl geçmemişken günlük hayatımızın bir parçası haline küresel ekonomik/finansal krizle beraber geçmişten günümüze ortaya konulmuş olan makro iktisadi teorilere hatta Sovyetler'in yıkılması sonrasında birkaç ülke dışında neredeyse genel geçer kabul gören tek ekonomik sistem haline gelen kapitalizme karşı yeni bir alternatif mümkün mü? sorusu bağlamında temelleri 1980'lere dayanan ancak bilgisayarların gelişmesi ile birlikte çok daha ileri boyutlara taşınan ajan-bazlı hesaplanabilir [AHİ] (kompütasyonel) iktisat yaklaşımı alternatif olarak değerlendirilmeyi hak eden bir boyuta taşınmıştır. Bazı çalışmalarda kimi araştırmacılar AHİ'yi kompleksite ile birlikte ortak bir havuzda hatta onun altında ele alma yönünde yaklaşım sergileseler de bu çalışmada müstakil olarak ele alınarak değerlendirilmeye çalışılacaktır. Gelenekçi iktisadi yaklaşımın denklem temelli sayısal hesaplama modellerinde farklı olarak AHİ bağlamında dinamik etkileşimler bilgisayar yardımıyla incelenmekte ve etkileşim içindeki ajanlar dinamik olarak modellenmektedir. AHİ'nin metodik yaklaşımı kontrollü deneyler vasıtasıyla laboratuvar ortamında benzetimler yapılmasına dayanmaktadır. AHİ modellerinin temel karakteristikleri olarak sayabileceğimiz belirli uzay, dengesizlik dinamiği, gerek pozitif gerekse negatif geri bildirimler, heterojenlik ve adaptasyon, yerel etkileşim, otonomi ve sınırlı rasyonellik kavramları temel olarak ana akım iktisat tarafından kabul gören modelleme yaklaşımının tersi şeklinde düşünülebilir. AHİ'de heterojen değişkenler, parametreler ve davranışlar temel alınmaktadır. Bu noktada, AHİ araştırmacıya, yaşadığı çevreyle sürekli etkileşim içinde bulunan ajanların yer aldığı bir sistem kurma, bu sisteme analiz etme ve farklı modelleri deneyimleyerek sonuçlar ortaya çıkaran bilgisayarlı bir yöntem bilim olarak değerlendirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ajan Bazlı, Kompütasyonel İktisat, Sınırlı Rasyonellik, Dinamik Etkileşim

A BRIEF REVIEW ON AGENT-BASED COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS

ABSTRACT

After entering the third millennium, less than 10 years have passed, and there has been a new challenge against macroeconomic theories that have been put forward from the past to the present with the global economic/financial crisis, and even against capitalism, which has become the only generally accepted economic system, except for a few countries, after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Is an alternative possible? In the context of the question, the agent-based computational [ACE] economics approach, which is based on the 1980s but moved to a much more advanced level with the development of computers, has been moved to a dimension that deserves to be evaluated as an alternative. In some studies, although some researchers have approached to consider ACE with complexity in a common pool or even under it, in this study it will be tried to be evaluated by considering it separately. Unlike the equation-based numerical computation models of the traditional economic approach, dynamic interactions in the context of ACE are analyzed with the help of computers and the interacting agents are dynamically modeled. The methodical approach of ACE is based on simulations in the laboratory environment through controlled experiments. The concepts of explicit space, imbalance dynamics, both positive and negative feedback, heterogeneity and adaptation, local interaction, autonomy and limited rationality, which we can count as the main characteristics of ACE models, can be considered as the opposite of the modeling approach accepted by mainstream economics. ACE is based on heterogeneous variables, parameters and behaviors. At this point, ACE can be considered as a computational methodology for the researcher to establish a system in which agents are constantly interacting with the environment in which they live, to analyze this system and to produce results by experimenting with different models.

Keywords : Agent Based, Computational Economics, Limited Rationality, Dynamic Interactions

POST-PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE BATI AVRUPA RADİKAL SAĞ POPÜLİZMİ: ALMANYA (AFD) ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Pandemi başlamadan önceki yirmi yılda radikal sağ popülistler pek çok ülkede hükümetler kurdular ve/ya hükümet ortağı oldular. Bununla birlikte, pandemi dönemine hazırlıksız yakalanan Batı Avrupa radikal sağ popülizmi siyasi söylemini yeniden oluşturduğuna dair sistematik analizlerin henüz oluşturmadığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışma, pandemi (Kovid-19) krizinin Batı Avrupa radikal sağ popülizmin siyasi söylemini nasıl etkilediğini analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma, küresel sağlık krizinin neden olduğu zorlukları popülist radikal sağ partilerin politikaları bağlamında bu popülist radikal sağ partilerin pandemi krizine tepkilerini ve değişen koşulların bu siyasi partilerin siyasi geleceklerine olası etkileri incelenmektedir. Bu araştırma, özellikle AfD (Alternative für Deutschland) örneğine odaklanmaktadır. Çalışma, AfD'nin siyasi-tarihi yaklaşımının yanında Mart 2020 tarihinden itibaren gazete, dergi, haber ajansları ve uluslararası kuruluşların raporlarından temin edilen verileri içeren hemerografik bir incelemeye dayanmaktadır.

Çalışma, Almanya'daki AfD popülist radikal sağ partiye odaklanarak üç ana bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölüm, pandemi öncesi dönemde genelde Batı Avrupa'daki popülist radikal sağ, özelde ise Almanya'daki AfD'nin göçmen karşıtı, yabancı düşmanlığı ve sınır korumacılığı söylemini tahlil etmektedir. İkinci bölüm, pandemi döneminde göçmen karşıtlığı, yabancı düşmanlığı ve sınır korumacılığı çerçevesinde bahsi geçen AfD'nin söylemlerini nasıl artırdığı analiz etmektedir. Üçüncü bölümde ise pandeminin popülist radikal sağ partilerin söylemlerinde kalıcılık olanakları ve önümüzdeki yıllarda göç ve yabancı karşıtlığına ilişkin önemli perspektifler tartışılmaktadır. Araştırma bulguları, pandemi krizinin Batı Avrupa popülist radikal sağ partilerin söylemlerinde göçmen ve yabancı karşıtı tutumları güçlendirdiğini göstermektedir. Ayrıca, bulgular mevcut göçmen ve yabancı karşıtı tutumların güçlenmesi sebebiyle özellikle AfD popülaritesini orta ve uzun vadede artırması beklendiği açıklamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Popülizm, Pandemi (Kovid-19), Popülist Radikal Sağ, Batı Avrupa, Göç(men)

WEST EUROPEAN RADICAL RIGHT POPULISM IN THE POST-PANDEMI PERIOD: THE CASE OF GERMANY (AFD)

ABSTRACT

In the two decades before the pandemic began, radical right populists formed and/or became government partners in many countries. However, it seems that systematic analyzes of Western European radical right populism which was caught unprepared for the pandemic period. Most of populist radical right parties in Western Europe have not yet been able to reconstruct the political discourse. This study aims to analyze how the pandemic (Covid-19) crisis has affected the political discourse of Western European radical right populism. The study examines the challenges caused by the global health crisis in the context of the policies of populist radical right parties and the reactions of these populist radical right parties to the pandemic crisis and the possible effects of changing conditions on the political future of these political parties. This research focuses specifically on the example of the AfD (Alternative für Deutschland). The study is based on a hemerographic analysis that includes data obtained from the reports of newspapers, magazines, news agencies and international organizations since March 2020, as well as the AfD's political-historical approach. The study consists of three main parts, focusing on the AfD populist radical right party in Germany. The first part analyzes the anti-immigrant,

xenophobic and border protection discourse of the populist radical right in Western Europe in general and the AfD in Germany in particular in the pre-pandemic period. The second part analyzes how the AfD increased its political discourse during the pandemic in the framework of anti-immigration, xenophobia and border protection. In the third part, the possibilities of permanence of the pandemic in the discourses of populist radical right parties and important perspectives on immigration and xenophobia in the coming years are discussed. Research findings show that the pandemic crisis has strengthened anti-immigrant and anti-foreign attitudes in the discourses of Western European populist radical right parties. In addition, the findings explain that the AfD's popularity is expected to increase in the medium and long term due to the strengthening of existing anti-immigrant and anti-foreign attitudes.

Keywords: Populism, Pandemic (Covid-19), Populist Radical Right, Western Europe, (Im)migration

DRAFT

FACTORS AFFECTING DECLINE IN COTTON CULTIVATION AND ITS REPLACEMENT WITH ALTERNATIVE CROPS IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Cotton as a major cash crop in Pakistan is recognized as the country's economic backbone. It accounts for about 0.8 percent of total GDP and 4.1 percent of the overall agriculture value addition. In the last 2 decades, there is a decrease of 10 percent in the area, 10.02 percent in production, and 1 percent decrease in yield. The farmers hesitate to take risk of growing cotton and shift towards other crops. During the same time period, the trend has clearly shown a major shifting of cotton crop toward rice, sugarcane, maize, and fruits. The primary data were collected from 100 farmers located in 4 tehsils of district Khanewal during 2021. The secondary data was taken from various government websites from 1991 to 2020. The objective of this research was to examine the past trend and future forecast of the area, production and yield of cotton crop. The present study also aimed to find the alternative crops being replaced with cotton. The study also identified the factors affecting the decline of cotton area in the major "Cotton-Wheat System" districts of Punjab. Cotton area, production, and yield was forecasted through ARIMA model. Multiple Liner Regression Model was used to determine the relationship between cotton yield and different explanatory variables. This study finds that the major alternative crops which replaced cotton were rice (35%), maize (22%), citrus (12%), other crops (28%). 3% farmers were found those who did not replace their cotton crop with any other. Age, education, cotton growing experience, total income, and land preparation cost has positive and significant impact on cotton yield. The value of β was 0.286. One of the major causes of this diversion towards alternative crops is continuous increase in temperature. This continuous increase is damaging the cotton crop. In early stage of cotton, the rise in temperature increase humidity, this increase in humidity provides favorable environment to the white fly which is the major pest of cotton. The present study found that more time consuming, high cost of production and highly effected by high temperature as the major social, economic and environmental challenges/constraints respectively. Non availability of canal water and unfit quality of ground water, attack of pests, high cost of production and less demand by local consumer were also issues found in cotton cultivation. Improvement in supply of canal water, proper management of crop residue, allocation of special zones for cotton and sowing of genetically improved varieties resistant to high temperature, and produce good quality lint are some recommendations for the revival of cotton crop in the study area.

Keywords : Cotton, Forecasting, Alternative Crops, Temperature, Cotton Yield

THE ROLE OF VALUE EDUCATION AND ITS NEED

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ABSTRACT

Values alludes to which man likes or would need to be with a level of connection that might include all the dedication or commitment or penance of which he is skilled. It helps them the most effective way to experience that can be gainful to people as well as individuals around them. Esteem schooling likewise assists the understudies with turning out to be increasingly mindful and reasonable. It assists them with getting the viewpoint of life in a superior manner and have a fruitful existence as a mindful resident. Instruction is a social concern. It is a social cycle. Its goal is to create and stir in the kid those physical, scholarly and moral states which are procured of the person by his general public overall and the milieu for which he is uniquely ordained. It is the critical method for socialization.

Keywords: Key Words: Value – Education- Need

DRAFT

SIGNIFICANCE OF MEMORY WITH OBLIVION IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The memory plays an important role in the construction of personality and education. It teaches to take the present from the past. In the training system, the importance of the memory is indisputable, so the oblivion should also not be neglected, otherwise under the heavy load of memory, student will not be able to plan future. The value of memory doesn't devalue the importance of oblivion, but if oblivion is not in the human life, his mind will be full of the daily experiences and there will be no place left for new experiences. Therefore, the essential and deliverables are in the conscious form in the conscious mind. Rest part is stored in the subconscious mind.

Keywords: Memory, Oblivion, Disease, Resistant Strength, Morale

DRAFT

A STUDY ON JOB SATISFACTION OF PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN VADODARA

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ABSTRACT

Job satisfaction is one of the most popular discussions in an organization behavior and in human resource. Job satisfaction is based on the human resource satisfaction because if human on easily achieve the goal of an organization. As teaching does require a great deal between the employer and employee. So in teaching more important to have physical or mental relaxation both. The study induce with the fact of faculty member satisfied with their present condition expect the factors like physical facilities, training facilities and no difference between male and female faculty member. The researches connect with that universities may give more attentions to motivate and maintain the satisfaction level of human resource to make them more satisfied from his job profile. The most of their effort by secure overall excellence of organization. Measure satisfaction in terms five aspects of human resource or any employee first is job pay and second is promotion third is supervision fourth is that work itself and fifth is co-workers. Universities have overall salary levels that are externally competitive and easier to have faculty member from outside that are more satisfied with their job profile and salary. Job satisfaction basically based on the salary expectation which fulfill the needs of employees and their requirement and his inner satisfaction level.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Salary, Teachers, University, Organization, Facilities, Expectation and Job Profile

YEŞİL YÖNETİM VE İNOVASYON ETKİLEŞİMİ: GELECEĞİ YAKALAMA

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ÖZET

Yeşil yönetim ve inovasyon ilişkisinin derinlemesine incelenmesi araştırmacıları ilgini çekmiş olsa da inovasyonun çok yönlü yapısı bu konuyla ilgili çalışmaların gelişimini yavaşlatmıştır. Özellikle son yıllarda yeşil yönetim gerek akademi gerekse de toplumda öncelikli bir başlık olarak karşımıza çıkmakla birlikte, yeşil yönetim ve inovasyon ilişkisinin incelenmesine yönelik araştırmalar kısıtlı bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu anlamda söz konusu iki önemli kavramın karşılıklı etkileşiminin teorik ve uygulamaya dönük olarak incelenmesine halen ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Özellikle 1997 yılındaki Kyoto Protokolü ve 2016 yılındaki Paris Anlaşması ile pek çok ülke yeşil gelişime büyük önem atfetmiş ve ciddi yapısal çabaların içerisine girmiştir. Yeşil yönetim temelde enerji tüketimi ile insana ve doğaya değer veren iş ortamının oluşturulması gibi operasyonel faaliyetler çerçevesinde, sistematik olarak çevrenin korunması ve iyileştirilmesini amaçlayan, yönetsel uygulamaların gerçekleştirilmesi olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Bu anlayışa bağlı olarak şirketler ve kurumlar çevresel performansın artırılması amacını gerçekleştirmeye yönelik olarak yeşil yönetim ve inovasyonun entegre edilmesini stratejik bir amaç olarak benimsemektedir. Yeşil yönetim ve inovasyonun entegre modeli genel olarak, düşük emisyon hedefinin yakalanması, kirliliğin azaltılması ve maliyetlerin düşürülmesi konularındaki iyileştirmelere odaklanmaktadır. Teknoloji perspektifinde yönetsel bir bakış açısıyla değerlendirildiğinde ise bu entegre model yeşil teknoloji inovasyonu ve yeşil yönetim inovasyonu olarak iki ana başlıkta incelenebilir. Günümüzün rekabetçi dünyasında işletmeler yeşil yönetime proaktif bir şekilde uyum sağlamalı ve daha “yeşil” olmak için kaçınılmaz bir stratejik çabanın içerisine girmeleri gerekmektedir. Yeşil yönetim ve inovasyon ilişkisinin kavramsal bir çerçeve oluşturarak incelenebilmesi için inovasyonun temel boyutlarının da dikkate alınması yerinde olacaktır. İnovasyonun üç ana boyutu olan (i) stratejik inovasyon, (ii) yönetsel inovasyon ve (iii) ürün inovasyonu farklı özellik ve öncelikleri bağlamında, yeşil yönetimle etkileşim içerisinde bulunması beklenebilir. Geçmiş çalışmalar yeşil yönetimle inovasyon etkileşimini anlamlandırmak için farklı mekanizmalar geliştirmiş olsalar da bu çalışmalarda inovasyon temel alt boyutları ile incelenmediği gibi yeşil yönetimin işletmeler ve kurumlardaki rolüne de odaklanılmamıştır. Dolayısıyla bu alana yönelik gerçekleştirilecek çalışmalara gereksinim duyulduğu söylenebilir. Bu çalışma da entegre bir model çerçevesinde yeşil yönetim ve inovasyon etkileşimini kavramsal olarak incelemesi bakımından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Yönetim, Yenilik, Strateji, Entegre Model

INTERACTION BETWEEN GREEN MANAGEMENT AND INNOVATION: INSIGHT FOR FUTURE

ABSTRACT

The multifaceted nature of innovation has prevented researchers from fully explaining the relationship between firm innovation and green management. In recent years, green management has become a hot topic in society and academia, but the relationship between green management and innovation is less frequently discussed. From the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 to the Paris Agreement in 2016, many countries have made great efforts to achieve green development. Green management reflects managerial practices that are adopted to systematically

achieve environmental protection, preservation, and restoration through related operational activities such as energy consumption and maintaining an ethical working environment. In this context, companies and institutions have integrated green management and innovation as a strategic action to improve environmental performance. Generally, integrated model of green management and innovation mainly focuses on improvements and renovations undertaken to control emissions, reduce pollution and save costs. Particularly, from the perspective of technology aspect and management processes, integrated model might be divided into green technology innovation and green management innovation. Companies proactively embrace green management practices and consider going green as a strategic imperative in today's competitive world order. Although previous studies developed a mechanism to understand the interaction between green management and innovation, these studies focused neither on the sub-dimensions of innovation nor the role of green management for the companies and institutions. This relationship might be examined by considering the major types of innovation (i)strategic innovation, (ii)managerial innovation, and (iii)product innovation with green management with the interaction between green management. Therefore, further investigations are urgently needed in the field. This study aims to theoretically investigate the relationship between green management and innovation by examining the integrated model.

Keywords: Green Management, Innovation, Strategy, Integrated Model

DRAFT

ERGENLERDE AĞRI KORKUSU

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma ergenlerde ağrı korkusu ve ilişkili faktörlerin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel tasarımdaki bu araştırma Nisan-Mayıs 2019 tarihleri arasında Osmaniye ilinde bir lisede 9., 10., 11. ve 12. sınıflarda eğitim gören, araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü 504 öğrenci ile yapılmıştır. Veriler tanıtıcı özellikler formu ve Ağrı Korkusu Ölçeği-III ile toplanmıştır, SPSS 22.0 paket programında değerlendirilmiştir. Verilerin gösteriminde sayı-yüzde dağılımları, bağımsız gruplarda t testi, ANOVA testi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, öğrencilerin Ağrı Korkusu Ölçeği-III'ten aldıkları toplam puan $67,85 \pm 23,67$ olarak hesaplanmıştır. Ölçek alt boyutlarından şiddetli ağrı korkusu puanı $25,53 \pm 9,27$, hafif ağrı korkusu puanı $19,38 \pm 7,59$ ve tıbbi ağrı korkusu puanı $22,93 \pm 9,56$ olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan kız ve erkek öğrencilerin Ağrı Korkusu Ölçeği-III toplam puanları ve alt boyutlarından aldıkları puanlar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark bulunmuştur ($p < 0,05$). Kronik hastalığı olmayanların, olanlara göre ölçek alt boyutlarından tıbbi ağrı korkusu puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur ($p < 0,05$). Spor yapan ve yapmayan öğrencilerin toplam ölçek puanları ve ölçek alt boyutlarından aldıkları puanların ortalamalarının tamamında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar bulunmuştur ($p < 0,05$). Ergenlerde ağrı korkusunun cinsiyet, spor yapma, kronik hastalık ile ilişkili olduğu; yaş, gelir algı düzeyi ve cerrahi operasyon ile ilişkili olmadığı sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağrı Korkusu; Ağrı Yönetimi; Ergenler; Hemşirelik

FEAR OF PAIN IN ADOLESCENTS

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the fear of pain and related factors in adolescents. This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted between April and May 2019 with 504 students who were studying in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grades of a high school in the province of Osmaniye and volunteered to participate in the research. Data were collected with the descriptive features form and the Fear of Pain Scale-III. The data were evaluated in the SPSS 22.0 package program, categorical variables were given as numbers, percentages, t test in independent groups, ANOVA test were used in the representation of the data. In the study, the total score the students got from the Fear of Pain Scale-III was calculated as 67.85 ± 23.67 . Severe fear of pain score, one of the sub-dimensions of the scale, was 25.53 ± 9.27 ; mild pain fear score was 19.38 ± 7.59 and medical pain fear score was 22.93 ± 9.56 . A statistically significant difference was found between the total scores of the Fear of Pain-III and sub-dimensions of the female and male students participating in the study ($p < 0.05$). There were statistically significant differences in the total scale scores and the mean scores of the scale sub-dimensions of the students who did and did not do sports ($p < 0.05$). It was concluded that fear of pain in adolescents was associated with gender, doing sports, chronic disease, and not age, income perception level and surgical operation.

Keywords: Adolescents; Fear of Pain; Nursing; Pain Management

IN VITRO ALZHEİMER HASTALIĞI MODELİNDE MELATONİN VE SULFORAFAN UYGULAMASININ DOZA BAĞLI KORUYUCU ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Demansın en yaygın şekli olarak karşımıza çıkan Alzheimer hastalığı bilişsel fonksiyon azalmasının görüldüğü ilerleyici bir nörodejenerasyon durumudur. Alzheimer hastalığına sebep olan nörodejenerasyonun sebebi tam olarak anlaşılamamış olsa da birçok araştırmacı amiloid beta toksisitesinin hastalığın oluşumunda en etkili faktörlerden biri olduğu konusunda hemfikirlerdir. Yaşa bağlı demanstan farklı bir süreç olan Alzheimer hastalığı normal yaşlanmanın bir sonucu değildir. Beslenme ve düzenli uyku gibi hayat kalitesini artıran faktörler Alzheimer hastalığının gelişmesini önlemek açısından önemli adımlardır. Bizim çalışmamızda melatonin uygulamasının amiloid beta toksisitesine karşı oluşabilecek etkisinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlandı. Ayrıca daha önce koruyucu etkisi olduğu ileri sürülen sulforafan bileşiği ile birlikte melatonin uygulamasının nöron hücre canlılığı üzerine etkisi değerlendirildi. Bunlara ek olarak daha önce araştırılmamış olan sulforafan ve melatoninin agregre ve agregre olmayan formdaki amiloid beta protein uygulaması üzerine etkileri değerlendirildi. Deneyler sonunda, amiloid beta peptitleri agregre olmadan yani plak oluşturmadan düşük doz sulforafan ve melatoninin uygulamasının nöronlar için koruyucu olabileceği gösterildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alzheimer, Melatonin, Nörodejenerasyon, Demans, Amiloid Beta, Sulforafan

DOSAGE-DEPENDENT PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF MELATONIN AND SULFORAFAN ADMINISTRATION ON IN-VITRO ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MODEL

ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease, the most common form of dementia, is a progressive neurodegeneration condition in which cognitive function declines. Although the cause of neurodegeneration that causes Alzheimer's disease is not fully understood, many researchers agree that amyloid beta toxicity is one of the most effective factors in the formation of the disease. Alzheimer's disease, which is a different process from age-related dementia, is not a result of normal aging. Factors that increase the quality of life, such as nutrition and regular sleep, are important steps in preventing the development of Alzheimer's disease. In our study, it was aimed to evaluate the effect of melatonin application against amyloid beta toxicity. In addition, the effect of melatonin application together with the sulforaphane compound, which was previously claimed to have a protective effect, on neuron cell viability was evaluated. In addition to these, the effects of sulforaphane and melatonin, which have not been investigated before, on the application of amyloid beta protein in aggregate and non-aggregated form were evaluated. At the end of the experiments, it was shown that the administration of low-dose sulforaphane and melatonin without aggregation of amyloid beta peptides, that is, without plaque formation, can be protective for neurons.

Keywords: Dementia, Alzheimer's, Melatonin, Amyloid Beta, Sulforaphane, Neurodegeneration.

EKONOMİK YAKINSAMA TEORİSİNE GENEL BİR BAKIŞ

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ÖZET

Doğa bilimlerinin alt disiplini olan biyolojide “farklı yapıdaki organizma gruplarının, edinimler ve çevresel benzerlikler nedeniyle benzeşmesi” anlamına gelen “yakınsama” olgusu, bazı ekonomistler tarafından ekonomik sistemlerin ve gelişmelerin açıklanmasında kullanılmıştır. Böylelikle, “yakınsama” diğer bilenen adıyla “yakalama etkisi (catch-up effect)”, doğa bilimlerinden ekonomi bilimine uyarlanmıştır. Geçmişten günümüze ekonomi literatüründe en çok tartışılan kavramlardan biri olan yakınsama olgusu, özellikle 1980'lerin ortalarından itibaren uluslararası ticaretin liberalleşme yönünde atılan önemli adımların neticelerinin teorik ve ampirik sorgusunda önemle değinilmektedir. Uluslararası ticaretin giderek liberalleşmesinin etkisiyle nispi olarak yoksul ülkelerin ve bölgelerin, zenginlere kıyasla daha hızlı büyüme eğiliminde olacağı ve böylelikle uzun dönemde gelir farkının daralacağı yönündeki bulgular, yakınsama olgusunu açıklamaktadır. Bir başka ifadeyle, yakınsama olgusu; kişi başına üretimin ve dolayısıyla kişi başına gelirin zaman içinde ekonomiler arasında benzeşme sürecini izah etmektedir. Bu çerçevede çalışmanın amacı, ekonomik yazınında tartışılan önemli kavramlardan biri olan yakınsama olgusunu teorik çerçevede incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yakınsama Teorisi, Ekonomik Yakınsama Yaklaşımları

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC CONVERGENCE THEORY

ABSTRACT

In biology, which is a sub-discipline of natural sciences, the phenomenon of "convergence", which means "similarity of groups of organisms with different structures due to acquisitions and environmental similarities", has been used by some economists to explain economic systems and developments. Thus, "convergence", which also known as "the catch-up effect" has been adapted from natural sciences to economics. The phenomenon of convergence, which is one of the most discussed concepts in economics literature from past to present, is especially emphasized in the theoretical and empirical investigation of the results of the important steps taken towards liberalization of international trade since the mid-1980s. Findings that relatively poor countries and regions will tend to grow faster than the rich, with the effect of the gradual liberalization of international trade, and thus the income gap will narrow in the long-run, explains the phenomenon of convergence. In other words, the phenomenon of convergence explains the process of assimilation of per capita production and therefore income per capita among economies over time. In this context, the aim of the study is to examine the convergence phenomenon, which is one of the important concepts discussed in economic literature, in a theoretical framework.

Keywords: Convergence Theory, Economic Convergence Approaches

A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW TOWARD A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

Current global economic activities are increasingly being perceived as unsustainable. However, sustainability performance remains highly dispersed over diverse approaches and topics. As such, this research conducted a systematic literature review to investigate the contributions and interrelations between corporate sustainability performance dimensions and the integration of sustainability performance into business, seeking to promote corporate contribution to global sustainable development and competitive advantage. Also, content analysis was used to gather and analyze the literature and published papers on sustainability performance to address this subjectivity. Data analysis initiates with descriptive statistics of the sample, including yearly distribution and prominent journals. It is followed by the review of each sustainability performance dimension, including economic performance, environmental performance and social performance. Finally, a conceptual framework is proposed to address the integration of sustainability performance into business. Ultimately, this study concludes that publications on social performance still represent relevant research opportunities. Future studies have the potential in investigating how social performance can become more objective and tangible, which tends to contribute to better management of corporate sustainability practices. Furthermore, the proposed framework beyond the interrelations among economic performance, environmental performance and social performance serve as a focus to seek opportunities to improve corporate sustainability performance.

Keywords: Sustainability Performance, Economic Performance, Environmental Performance, Social Performance, Literature Review

A DIGITAL SHIFT: BUSINESS MODELS ADAPTATION TO THE COVID-19 CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 has caused huge destruction since 2020 globally and many countries are now grappling with numerous crises, including a health crisis, a financial crisis, and a drop in commodity prices, all of which are intertwined in complex ways. As a result, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) across all industries face significant difficulty in surviving the current crisis. Extant research suggests that companies develop dynamic capacities to discover and grasp new opportunities while also reconfiguring their assets when operating in VUCA (volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous) situations. So many businesses have benefited from digital transformation, and they have become more innovative and modified their business models as a response to Covid-19's negative impact on their bottom line and their reputation. The Covid-19, based on the literature review, has two distinct effects on business models as a result of the digital transformation: a) it accelerates business digital transformation; and b) it encourages companies to release innovative capability and be creative when developing digital value propositions. According to an academic viewpoint, this paper contributes to the existing understanding of business model adaption by micro, small, and medium-sized firms operating in extremely challenging situations.

Keywords: Business Models, Covid-19, Adaptation, Business Digital Transformation, Digital Value Propositions

BORSA BİLİNİRLİĞİ: ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Menkul kıymetler borsası veya borsa, sıradan bireylerin, aracı kurumların ve finansal kurumların hisse senedi, tahvil ve diğer finansal araçlar gibi menkul kıymetleri alıp satabileceği bir kurumdur. Ekonomik gelişmişliğin göstergesi olarak kabul edilen borsaların gelişmesi arz ve talep taraflarının güçlendirilmesi ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Talep tarafında yer alan yatırımcı sayısının artırılması ise borsaların önemli görevleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmanın amacını üniversite öğrencileri arasında borsa bilinirliği ortaya çıkarmak oluşturmaktadır. İktisadi ve idari bilimler fakültesinde 8 farklı bölümde eğitim görmekte olan öğrencilerin oluşturduğu örneklem üzerine gerçekleştirilen anket çalışmasında borsa bilinirliği ile ilişkili çeşitli sorular yöneltilmiştir. Derlenen 380 anket çalışması SPSS 19 programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar arasında katılımcıların borsa bilinirliklerinin düşük olduğu, katılımcıların yatırım aracı olarak genellikle Altın'ı tercih ettikleri ve borsa bilinirliklerini artırmada sanal platformlardan ziyade ders, seminer gibi fiziksel eğitim alanlarını tercih ettikleri gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Borsa Bilinirliği, Sermaye Piyasaları, Finansal Okuryazarlık

STOCK MARKET AWARENESS: A STUDY ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

ABSTRACT

A stock exchange or stock market is an institution where ordinary individuals, brokerage firms, and financial institutions can buy and sell securities such as stocks, bonds, and other financial instruments. The development of stock markets, which are accepted as an indicator of economic development, is directly related to the strengthening of the supply and demand sides. Increasing the number of investors on the demand side is among the important tasks of the stock markets. In this context, the aim of this study is to reveal stock market awareness among university students. Various questions related to stock market awareness were asked in the survey study conducted on the sample of students studying in 8 different departments in the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences. The compiled 380 survey studies were analyzed with the SPSS 19 program. Among the results obtained, it was observed that the awareness of the participants in the stock market was low, the participants generally preferred Gold as an investment tool, and they preferred physical training areas such as lectures and seminars rather than virtual platforms to increase their awareness of the stock market.

Keywords: Stock Awareness, Capital Markets, Financial Literacy

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES: PAST TREND, CURRENT DEVELOPMENT, AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

Finance-resource nexus is a vital research avenue in finance and economics. The current spike in the number of publications and the absence of literature review articles in this area motivated us to conduct the current study in the aforementioned area. The study aims to conduct a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the article indexed in the Scopus database between 1976-2021. The results are displayed through various tables, figures, and bibliometric knowledge maps concerning the past trends, growth, and future avenues via co-authorship analysis, co-occurrence, and co-citation analysis using VOSviewer. The study recognized the most productive authors, countries and academic institutions, journals suggesting future research avenues. China, with 88 articles (24.2%), has the highest publication share, followed by Pakistan (15.9%) and Turkey (10.2%). The Beijing Institute of Technology in China is among the most productive academic institutions. Finally, the current study suggested future research agendas considering resource-finance nexus like financial resource curse, green investment, ecological footprint, fiscal decentralization, environmental quality, sustainability, technological innovation, renewable energy, and sustainability towards the achievement of the SDGs.

Keywords: Finance, Natural Resources, Bibliometric Analysis, Energy, Institutional Quality

IMPACT OF NATURAL HAZARDS ON FOOD PRODUCTIVITY: EVIDENCE FROM RICE-WHEAT CROPPING SYSTEM IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Globally, climatic vulnerabilities and natural hazards are adversely affecting the crop productivity and thus threatening the food security. The yield of major crops in Pakistan is also being affected badly by natural adversaries, leading to enhance food insecurity and rural poverty. It is predicted that in near future, food insecurity issue can prevail in Pakistan due to these hazards. Owing to climatic and natural hazards, decline in agricultural productivity is expected to affect the farming community, industry, and business sectors through a multiplier effect. The present study was designed during 2020 to assess the farmers' perceptions regarding the impact of natural hazards on food crop production in the Rice-Wheat cropping zone of Punjab, Pakistan. Data were collected from 540 farmers, using Multistage Random Sampling Technique (MRST). The study ranked natural hazards based on the mean score of the Likert Scale of farmers' perceptions. Food productivity was adversely prone to flood, insect infestation, biological diseases, extreme heat, windstorms in summer, hailstorms, and heatwaves. However, a positive impact of humidity was found on food production in the study area. The findings strongly recommended that appropriate policies should be formulated to mitigate the hostile impact of natural hazards on rice-wheat production system to ensure food security via increasing food production (availability) and farm income (accessibility).

Keywords: Perceptions, Natural Hazards, Impact, Food Productivity, Availability, Accessibility

CHANGES IN THE TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS IN A COMPLEX EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The rapid changes and increased complexity of today's world present new challenges and put new demands on our education system. There has been generally a growing awareness of the necessity to change and improve the preparation of students for productive functioning in the continually changing and highly demanding environment. The present paper discusses how the learning styles and preferences affect the way students approach any task and the way they function under different conditions and different learning environments. This paper also discusses the practice of interdisciplinary curriculum to suit the needs of the changing society.

Keywords: Teaching-Learning, Adaptation, Education

DRAFT

INTEGRATED PULL RESOURCES INTO VOLUNTEERISM FOR RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION OF ASIA PACIFIC

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ABSTRACT

The world today is seeing vast divides that is now pushing the lives of millions of people to a world of inadequacies and deprivation. The world, during the pandemic situation, revealed the fragile nature of human life, calling a major game change in the engineering of initiatives with strategic partnerships for targeted sustainable development goals. Despite the increase in connectivity and capacity to undertake global scale projects, the capacity to deliver collaborative, compassionate action is still much to be desired. The challenges in coordinating like-minded resource-rich individuals through a trusted platform for impactful action-oriented community services can be a major challenge. This paper then describes the experiences of a pioneering group of individuals who over the past two decades have embarked on and successfully deliver selfless community service projects that has brought about a significant impact to lives of marginalized communities living in deprivation. The capacity to bring out a global scale volunteerism initiative that blends together the group's desire to serve that weaves the talents and capacities of a diverse group of individuals and the harnessing of resources available is in itself inspiring for the participants and this goes beyond the satisfaction of achieving targeted outcomes directed at sustainable outcomes. As today's mode of delivery need to be enhance with holistic human excellence embarkments into their hearts, this will sustain the spirit of serving beyond border, race, ethnic and religion. The model concept of pull resources are from the aspects of human talents, heritage culture and human values, design thinking in "CSR Holistic Care with Love"

Keywords : Integrated Resources, Volunteerism Human Excellence, Development Rural Community, Caring Humanitarian, Global Scale.

WORK-FROM-HOME: PRESENT AND POST COVID-19 WORK TRENDS – WHAT’S EMERGING?

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ABSTRACT

With continuous technological advancements and industrial revolutions, well before COVID-19, the world changed and shifted rapidly. Now the pandemic has just speeded up this process. In tandem with these developments, work environments have also faced new revolutions at an unprecedented pace with the work from home (WFH) concept turning out to be one of the most suitable flexible work arrangements, especially during the worldwide lockdowns due to the COVID-19 outbreak requiring a drastic change and adaptation to the new ways of working. Organizations are tweaking their technology and ability to work, reinvent their workplace, and lead more than ever. In conjunction with it, this research discusses the hard jump-start organizations faced to implement the WFH concept during the lockdowns. It also explains the faith in the existing physical work environments and how will they be managed to form a healthier workplace in the future. Besides, most employees had a boundary between home and work domains for many years. It was all about personal life after work, or, work matters after home. However, the rapidly evolving technologies and recent changes in work practices have extended their impact on employees’ work-life boundary management. Today, it's a change of juggling life and work from managing life after work, where employees are living and working together. The WFH individuals are facing difficulties to balance their commitments in both work and family domains simultaneously. This state undoubtedly leads to unprecedented issues. Hence, this research recommends work-life integration as an ideal way for employees to manage their work-life demands while working from home. Considering all the changes, WFH will no longer be seen as a temporary solution for or during the pandemic but is expected to stay and become a (new) norm of organizations for the long run redefining the nature and future of jobs with continuous change and adaptation as its core.

Keywords: Work-From-Home, Work-Life Integration, Work-Life Boundary, Work-Life Demands, Future of Work, Covid-19

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMART LOCK CONTAINER GAME FOR SLOW LEARNER CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

A slow learner is someone who takes longer than the average person to understand things or someone who needs multiple explanations before grasping a concept. Due to the pandemic of Covid19, children are often getting distracted while learning something at home because of the limits on how their parents can get their children to engage in learning at home. In order to overcome this problem, Smart Lock Container Games for Slow Learner Children is developed. This device is able to help slow learner children to learn and have fun solving problems at home. The project involves a game to be played in order to open a container that has been locked which consist of a processor such as Arduino Nano and HC-05 Bluetooth Module that has an interface for the game and the container. It is a new method that can help and encourage slow learner children to learn or gain interest in learning and also can boost their ability to think when solving the game to open the lock

Keywords : : Slow learner, Arduino Nano, HC-05 Bluetooth Module, Assitive Technology

DEPOLAMA VE ENVANTER YÖNETİMİNDE ENDÜSTRİ 4.0

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ÖZET

Teknoloji günümüzde hızla ilerleme kaydetmektedir. Bu hızlı gelişim beraberinde tüm sektörleri de etkilemektedir. Endüstri 4.0, otonom robotlardan nesnelerin internetine kadar birçok teknoloji kavramının bugün ortaya koyduğu yenilikler sayesinde işletmelerde yer bulmaktadır. İşletmelerde depolama ve envanter yönetimi konusunun önemi ve Endüstri 4.0' in bahsedilen konularda teknolojinin yenilikleri ile alana destek sağlaması önem arz etmektedir. Bu anlamda Endüstri 4.0' in depolama ve envanter yönetimi konusunda iş süreçlerini düzenleyeceği beklenmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; Endüstri 4.0 kavramını detaylı bir şekilde incelemek, depolama ve envanter yönetimi konusuna sağlayacağı katkıları ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada kavramsal çerçeve sunulmaktadır. Bu çalışma ile Endüstri 4.0' in depolama ve envanter yönetimi konularında teori ve uygulamalar açısından güncel bir bakış ortaya konulması düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Depolama Yönetimi, Envanter Yönetimi, Endüstri 4.0

INDUSTRY 4.0 IN STORAGE AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Technology is advancing rapidly today. This rapid development also affects all sectors. Industry 4.0 finds its place in businesses thanks to the innovations introduced by many technology concepts from autonomous robots to the internet of things. The importance of warehousing and inventory management in businesses and the fact that Industry 4.0 supports the field with the innovations of technology in the mentioned issues are important. In this sense, Industry 4.0 is expected to regulate business processes in storage and inventory management. The aim of this study; To examine the concept of Industry 4.0 in detail and to reveal its contributions to storage and inventory management. For this purpose, a conceptual framework is presented in the study. With this study, it is thought to present an up-to-date view on the storage and inventory management issues of Industry 4.0 in terms of theory and applications.

Keywords: Storage Management, Inventory Management, Industry 4.0

THE ROLE OF ADAPTATION IN TERMS OF MENTAL HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

In order to live a harmonious and harmonious balanced life in the society, one has to come to terms with oneself, situation or society step by step and adapt one's behavior accordingly. Certain types of behavior have to be changed. Adaptation is the process of changing one's behavior by controlling one's impulses, understanding the situation properly.

"Adjustment results in happiness because it implies that emotional conflicts and tensions have been resolved".

- Kuppaswami

That is why a person should be physically as well as mentally healthy so that he does not suffer from any mental illness, a person who is mild is not indulged in day dreams and can easily adapt to society. This paper will discuss in detail the role of adaptation in terms of mental health.

Keywords : : Mental, Health, Adaptation.

ANALYSIS OF THE VULNERABILITY OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS TO FLOOD RISK IN PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is the most important challenge for the developing as well as developed countries. Pakistan is a developing country and has faced different types of natural disasters such as floods in the last 10 years. The rural areas of Pakistan are adversely affected by floods, which cause significant losses to crops, assets, and the household members face illness, health problem, loss of family income and displacement. Approximately, 7016 villages with cropped area of 473998 acres has been affected only in Punjab due to floods during last four years. The impact of floods is not same among the different regions, race, age, class and gender. In this regards, a study was conducted to analyze the vulnerability of farm households in three flood prone districts of Punjab province of Pakistan. These three flood prone districts have different population size, and are located in high risk flood region of Punjab was selected for empirical analysis. A well-structured questionnaire was used. Minimum 120 respondents were selected through random sampling technique. Farm household survey was conducted and vulnerability index was developed by using well-defined indicators. Three major dimensions of vulnerability were analyzed in detail such as for exposure, adaptive capacity and sensitivity. Multiple linear regression model was used to formulate the results. The analyzed results showed that flood was the main cause of destruction of houses, livestock and destruction of agriculture production. Result showed that farm household communities were the most vulnerable and floods hazard has a negative impact on livelihood of human being and economy of Punjab.

Keywords: Climate change, Flood Disasters, Rural Area, Socioeconomic Vulnerability, Household Vulnerability.

SAHNEYE ÇIKMAK NE KADAR ETKİLİ? GİRİŞİMCİ SOHBETLERİNİN YANSIMASI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Girişimci ve girişimcilik kavramları ekonomik, sosyolojik ve psikolojik bağlamları içeren ve toplumların dönüşümünde hayati rol üstlenen katalizör bir deneyimdir. Bu kavramlara hem akademik alanda hem de pratik bağlamda ilgi sürekli bir şekilde artmaktadır. Kökenini Joseph Schumpeter'in yaratıcı yıkımından alan kavramlar için yenilik her zaman ön plandadır. Bu çalışma girişimcilik faaliyetiyle yenilik üretip etkin deneyimler yaşayan girişimcilerin başarı ve başarısızlıklarına yönelik deneyimlerini paylaştıkları "girişimcilik sohbetlerine" odaklanmakta ve bu sohbetlerin dinleyiciler üzerindeki yansımalarını araştırmaktadır. Çalışma bu konuda kuramsal bağlam arayışında olan araştırmacılara ve uygulayıcılara yönelik referans oluşturmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Girişimcilik, Girişimci, Girişimci Sohbetleri, Nitel Araştırma.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS TAKING THE STAGE? REFLECTION OF ENTREPRENEUR CHATCHES A RESEARCH ON

ABSTRACT

The concepts of entrepreneur and entrepreneurship are a catalytic experience that includes economic, sociological and psychological contexts and plays a vital role in the transformation of societies. Interest in these concepts, both in the academic field and in the practical context, is constantly increasing. Innovation is always at the forefront for concepts that take their origins from the creative destruction of Joseph Schumpeter. This study focuses on the "entrepreneurship conversations" where entrepreneurs who create innovations and have effective experiences with their entrepreneurial activities share their experiences about their success and failure, and explore the reflection of these conversations on the audience. The study aims to create a reference for researchers and practitioners who are looking for a theoretical context on this subject.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneur, Entrepreneur Talks, Qualitative Research.

A STUDY ON THE ADOPTION OF E-PAYMENT SYSTEMS IN INDIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is a literature review on the adoption of e-payment systems in India. The literature analysis till April 2022 has been reviewed using different electronic databases such as ACM digital library, EBSCO, Emerald Insight, Google scholar, JSTOR, ProQuest, SAGE Journal, Science Direct (Elsevier), Springer link, Taylor and Francis online, Wiley online library, Websites. Reviewed past research papers and different websites many studies were conducted around the world by research scholars on the adoption of e-payment systems. This study mainly concentrated on the Indian perspective and the findings of all literature will be discussed in the full paper. The study result can be useful for future research on using qualitative data on the adoption of e-payment systems.

Keywords : Adoption, E-Payment Systems

EXPLORING THE USAGE OF DIGITILISED AND ONLINE REPORTING SYSTEM (DOIRES) FOR AN INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

In pursuit for a digitilised and online internship reporting system to replace the existing conventional method of reporting (manual), the Internship Reflection Journal. It is found to be out-dated and not user friendly due to its features. The reflective journal is not available online and comes in different sizes and forms and differs from one polytechnic to another. This manual internship journal requires both the lecturers and the industry assessors to physical be at the location to assess the students which is impractical during the period such as COVID pandemic due to strict Standard Operating System (SOP). These varied forms of the reporting journal have created some concerns and grounds to develop a new and friendly reporting system. Moreover, the emergence of the COVID pandemic has also paved way for the need to have an alternative platform which will ease the process of reporting, observation and also the assessment. As a result, the search for reliable and user-friendly reporting system ended in the exploration of a web-based platform which promotes creativity amongst students need to be introduced. This reporting system, Digitilised and Online Reporting System (DOIREs), will provide a wide range of tools and template for students to prepare their internship reports and convenient interface for both lecturer and industry assessors to do the necessary assessment. Nonetheless DOIREs can also be utilized during students' job interview as its online features allow students to access it anytime and show their internship performance to the Human Resource personnel.

Keywords: Digitilised, Reporting System, Internship

CHANGES AND ADAPTABILITY: BLENDED LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Food, water, air are the three important needs for every person till 21st century. In 21st century technology arrived in our day to day life. As it introduces it becomes important part of every stage of human life from Birth To Death and after Death also it become necessary. This technology changed a lot thing in human life. Food, water, air and technology becomes fourth compulsory need of every person.

With the arrival of technology education system also changed. In India before 21st century student lives in "Gurukul" in Gurus ashram for learning purpose. But as time changed "Gurukul" system changes and school system arrives people get adopted with it. In 21st century with the arrival of Technology people used to learn by sitting in their home except visit to college or school. Learning process changed with Advanced Pedagogy. Society get adopted to this blended Learning even school and society get adapted with this so easily within few days. Society accepted this new change very positively and in India this new change frames first step of New Education Policy.

Keywords: Education in India, Advanced Pedagogy, Blended Learning, Adaptation of New Change

DRAFT

TÜRKİYE TRAVELOGUE (1912- 1913) OF BANGLADESHİ SYED ISMAIL HOSSAIN SIRAJI

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ABSTRACT

In the historical process, the Turks have built empires in the Indian subcontinent, namely the Tughlaqs period, the Delhi Sultans period, and the Mughals period. Turkish-Islamic domination has deeply influenced the Indian sub-continent politically, militarily, and religiously. This impact lasted for centuries and led the people of the region to establish deep religious and cultural relations with the Ottomans, even without political geographical boundaries. As a result, Muslims in India continued their relations during the falling period of the Ottoman Empire. In this context, they started the Caliphate Movement in order to continue the Ottoman existence and to support the caliphate; They formed a committee under the name of the Indian Caliphate Committee. Following that, they sent the medical and financial aid team to the Ottoman Empire to work voluntarily in the Hilal-i Ahmer (Turkish Red Crescent). One of the prominent Muslims of the Bengal Region Syed İsmail Hossain Siraji (in Bangla: সৈয়দ ইসমাইল হোসেন সিরাজী; 1880-1931) was among this delegation. Although Siraji was not a physician, he joined the delegation as a renowned writer and poet. During his stay in Türkiye, he wrote down his observations and thoughts in his travelogue as well as also added something that needs to be done. Travelogue were published in Muhammadiyah Newspaper later by Shahjahan publishing house in Calcutta in 1913. In this study, we will introduce his travelogue, which consists of important findings and observations about the geographical, religious, and cultural, war fronts and social relations of many places he gathered after visiting Istanbul and its surroundings. Furthermore, we have tried to put forward the important and interesting ones of his thoughts according to the travelogue.

Keywords: Travelogue, Türkiye, Syed İsmail Hossain Siraji, Caliphate, Turkish Red Crescent, India

KÜÇÜK İŞLETMELERİN SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMLARININ STRATEJİK BOYUTU

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma küçük ölçekli işletmelerin sosyal medya kullanımlarının etkisine stratejik bir bakış açısı sunmaktadır. Bu makalenin amacı işletme amaçlarının gerçekleştirilmesinde sürecin yönetilmesi, verimliliğin sağlanması ile bunların sürdürülmesinde iletişimin sağlanması ve iş yeri kurallarına uygun davranışların benimsenmesinde sosyal medya araçlarının etkisini araştırmaktır.

Çalışma nicel araştırma deseni ile hazırlanmıştır. Bu amaçla çalışmada güzellik ve kişisel bakım sektöründen belirlenen örneklem üzerinden elde edilen veriler anket yöntemi ile toplanmıştır. Veriler, SPSS paket programı aracılığı ile analiz edilmiştir.

Çalışma genel olarak sosyal medya kullanımının etkisini işletme amaçlarının gerçekleştirilmesi açısından ele almıştır. Bunun yanında günümüzde önemi artan güzellik ve kişisel bakım sektörü aracılığıyla sosyal medyanın stratejik olarak önemi vurgulanmıştır. Bu yönüyle çalışma literatüre önemli bir katkı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya Araçları, Sosyal Medya Kullanımı, Güzellik ve Kişisel Bakım Sektörü, Stratejik Yönetim, Sosyal Medya

STRATEGIC DIMENSION OF SOCIAL MEDIA USES BY SMALL BUSINESSES

ABSTRACT

This study provides a new perspective on the effect of social media use on small-scale businesses. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the effect of social media tools on the management of the process in the realization of business goals, ensuring efficiency and maintaining communication, and adopting behaviors by workplace rules. This study was prepared with a quantitative research design. For that purpose, the data obtained from the sample determined from the beauty and personal care sector in the study were collected by questionnaire method. The data were analyzed with the SPSS package program. This study generally deals with the effect of social media use in terms of the realization of business objectives. Also, the strategic importance of social media has been emphasized in the beauty and personal care sector, which has increased in importance today. From this aspect, the study aims to make an important contribution to the literature.

Keywords: Social Media, Social Media Tools, Use the Social Media, Beauty and Care Sector, Strategic Management

AN INTEGRATED STAKEHOLDER WORK FOR VALUE-CREATION OF GOVERNMENT TOURISM MARKETERS IN CHINA

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ABSTRACT

Government Tourism Marketer is a variant of Destination marketing organization which is wholly funded and subsumed within government, and has public commitment of organizing destination marketing activities. GTM's stakeholder work is critical to organize the collaborative marketing among stakeholders to form sustained destination competitiveness, but there lacks a comprehensive model which guide GTM practitioners who attempted implementation of altruistic collaborative strategies with the myriad of stakeholders holding differing vested interests. In addition, there is no study to understand the consonance across phases of integrated stakeholder work to create value in destination marketing activities. Thus, the purpose of this study is to understand how GTM in China create value in the process of integrated stakeholder work through phases of being aware of, identifying, understanding, prioritizing and engaging with stakeholders, and to identify the potential challenges in GTMs' integrated stakeholder work which hindering value-creation. This study chooses qualitative case study design for this exploratory study. Chosen Constructivist as paradigm, using case study design based on data collection methods of in-depth interviews and document analysis, as well as data analysis method of thematic analysis, this research explores the issues about value-creation in GTMs' integrated stakeholder work in China.

Keywords: Government Tourism Marketer, Stakeholder, value-creation, China

GRADUATES EMPLOYABILITY CHALLENGES AND NEED OF CAREER GUIDANCE: A PERSPECTIVE STUDY IN POLYTECHNIC MERSING

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ABSTRACT

Mersing Polytechnic as a TVET institution focused in producing high skill work forces in various disciplines in line with evolving industries requirements. The emergence of Covid-19 pandemic has pushed the employment adaptability envelope even further and post a challenge among fresh graduates. Competitive job market and rapid new technology implementation poses new challenges as never seen before, which affect graduates' ability in securing a job. This study intent to summarize the need of integrate career approach towards enhancing career readiness among fresh graduates towards better employment.

Keywords: Employability, Career Guidance, Career Approach, Career Readiness, Employment Adaptability

DRAFT

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CROP CHOICES AND RESOURCE USE EFFICIENCY IN THE CONTRACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE: A CASE OF DETERIORATING WATER AND LAND QUALITY IN SOUTH PUNJAB-PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Irrigated agriculture is subject to multiple challenges in recent times. On one hand, higher demand of foods is putting extra pressure on the scarce resources, whereas on the other hand, rapidly changing climatic conditions are limiting the supply of essential natural resources like water. Southern Punjab region is the main crops growing zone in Pakistan and is placed as highly vulnerable regions due to abruptly changing climatic conditions and resultantly stress on the water resources not only in terms of the availability but also quality of the resource especially the groundwater quality. Present study has focused on the estimation of the water productivity in the region considering the crop choices of the farmers, focusing the economic returns to the farmers and economy. Whereas the novelty of the study is in employing the scenario analysis considering water and soil quality parameters to workout the solutions that can work well in farming context. The study also employed an innovative research process to involve community in the scenario building process. The study has integrated the groundwater modelling results of the South Punjab to build community focused scenarios for proposing the future sustainable water and land use scenarios. Results of the study showed that adapting to the new crop enterprises based on the agro-climatic conditions would improve the head-count poverty and income levels in the community.

Keywords: Agriculture, Climate Change, Water Quality, Salinity, South Punjab, Future Scenarios

MEYVE VE SEBZELERİN KAREKODLU TAKİBİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Karekod, kare veya dikdörtgen biçiminde olan ve veri depolanan iki boyutlu barkodlardır. Günümüzde birçok ürünün üzerinde bulunan karekodlar, ürünün içeriği, fiyatı, tüketim tarihi, üreticisi gibi birçok bilgiyi içerisinde barındırmaktadır. Bu da ürünler hakkında her türlü bilgiye ulaşabilmeyi sağlamakta ve ürünleri izlenebilir kılmaktadır. Son zamanlarda özellikle tarım ürünlerinin tüketiciler açısından izlenebilir olması ürünler hakkında güvenilir bilgiye ulaşma açısından önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı meyve ve sebzelerin karekodlu takibine tüketicilerin bakış açılarını belirlemektir. Araştırmanın ana materyalini 2022 yılı Şubat-Mart ayları arasında Türkiye genelinde 998 tüketici ile online olarak yapılan anketlerden elde edilen veriler oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler ve Binary Logit modelden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre; tüketicilerin %40.98'i 2-3 günde bir gıda alışverişi yaptıklarını ve %54,11'i haftada bir kez meyve ve sebze alışverişi yaptıklarını ifade etmişlerdir. Tüketiciler meyve ve sebzeleri en çok marketlerden (%83,77) ve semt pazarlarından (%71.34) almaktadırlar. Tüketicilerin %87.17'si meyve ve sebzelerin karekodlu takibi yapılırsa kullanmak istediklerini, %86.17'si ise Ticaret Bakanlığı tarafından yapılan meyve ve sebzelerin karekodlu takibini sağlayan mobil uygulamayı kullanmak istediklerini ifade etmişlerdir. Binary Logit model sonucunda cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim ve gelirin meyve sebzeleri karekodlu takip etme olasılığını etkilediği sonucunda ulaşılmıştır. Tüketicilerin son zamanlarda özellikle de pandemi döneminde gıda güvenliğine olan hassasiyetlerin arttığı düşünüldüğünde ürün ile ilgili tüm bilgilere ulaşılmasının tüketicinin güvenini artıracak beklenmektedir. Araştırma sonuçlarının, diğer tarımsal ürünler ve gıda ürünlerinde de dikkate alınabilecek olması konu hakkında çalışma yapan araştırmacılara, tüketicilere, üreticilere ve politika yapıcılara bir kaynak niteliği taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karekod, Meyve ve Sebze, Binary Logit Model, Gıda Takibi

DETERMINATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE QR CODE TRACKING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

ABSTRACT

QR codes are two-dimensional barcodes that are square or rectangular in shape and store data. Today, QR codes on many products contain many information such as product content, price, consumption date, manufacturer. This provides access to all kinds of information about the products and makes the products traceable. Recently, the traceability of agricultural products by consumers is important in terms of reaching reliable information about the products. The aim of this study is to determine the perspectives of consumers on QR code tracking of

fruits and vegetables. The main material of the research consists of data obtained from online surveys conducted with 998 consumers across Turkey between February and March 2022. Descriptive statistics and Binary Logit model were used in the analysis of the data. According to results; 40.98% of consumers stated that they shopped for food every 2-3 days and 54.11% of consumers stated that they shopped for fruits and vegetables once a week. Consumers mostly buy fruits and vegetables from markets (83.77%) and neighborhood markets (71.34%). The consumers of 87.17% stated that they would like to use the QR code tracking of fruits and vegetables, and 86.17% of the consumers stated that they wanted to use the mobile application made by the Ministry of Trade, which provides QR code tracking of fruits and vegetables. As a result of the Binary Logit model, it was concluded that gender, age, education and income affect the probability of QR code tracking fruit and vegetables. Considering that consumers' sensitivity to food safety has increased recently, especially in the pandemic period, it is expected that accessing all information about the product will increase consumer confidence. The results of the research can also be taken into account in other agricultural products and food products is a source for researchers, consumers, producers and policy makers working on the subject.

Keywords: QR Code, Fruit and Vegetable, Binary Logit Model, Food Tracking

DRAFT

TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Adhyayan (learning) is a process in which experience, activity, practice, observation, and interest results into change in the behavior. The word "adhyapan" means the development in teaching. Since the importance of learning process has been acknowledged, for the study process to be more effective how to create a situation points to the current situation. In current situation, the prevalence of technology in the field of education is increasing. Methods, techniques and devices used to achieve the goals are included in educational technology. When science is applied in the process of teaching, educational technology emerges so that 2 branches of science are helpful in education. Whereas the use of computer in education is as followed as in very useful way in teaching and learning. Computer associated learning (CAI), Computer based learning (CBL) etc. educational subjects can include computer programming, data collection, database development, word processor text. Computers have also become important academically, with the advent of e-mail, internet, teleconferencing and online education as well as the onslaught of the internet and the computer world committed to changing the face of the education world. There is still a long way to go. All the organs of education world must keep pace with this change. Change is an ongoing process. the act, process, or result of changing such as an alteration a change in the weather. Transformation a time of vast social change going through changes. substitution a change of scenery.

An act of moulding oneself without any mental stress according to the situation appeared is called adaptation. for example An adaptation can also be behavioral, affecting the way an organism responds to its environment. An example of a structural adaptation is the way some plants have adapted to life in dry, hot deserts. Plants called succulents have adapted to this climate by storing water in their short, thick stems and leaves. Therefore, the concept of technology in teaching and learning is rapidly changing its form. The invasion of the world of internet and computer is committed to change the face of education world. The streak of change is still to come. Everyone from the education world must have to keep up with the changes.

Keywords: Learning, Teaching, Educational Technology

PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİN İLETİŞİME ETKİLERİ: İLİŞKİLERE YANSIMASI

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ÖZET

Çalışmada, tüm Dünya'yı etkisi altına alan COVID-19 salgını ve bu salgınla iletişim becerilerinin zorlandığı aynı zamanda iletilmek istenen mesaj ve duyguların akım ve alımının nasıl kısıtlandığı değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada elde edilen sonuçların iletişimi nasıl yönlendirip, şekillendirdiği ve iletişim kuramlarına ek bir kuram olarak girebilecek pandemi kuramı söz konusu olduğu değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmada 100 üniversite öğrencisine anket uygulanmış ve teknolojinin de katkısı ile iletişim becerilerinin kısırlaştığı, iletilmek istenen duygu, düşünce ve mesajların tam anlamı ile robotikleştiği gözlemlenmiştir. Her geçen gün teknolojinin farklı bir boyutta yaşama yansıması ile paralel yüz yüze iletişim ve yakın temasın mesafelere maruz kalması ilişkilerdeki açıklığı ve samimiyeti köreltmüş ve gerçeklikten uzaklaştırarak kişilerarası iletişimi pandemik iletişime çevirmiştir. COVID-19 salgınının pandemi olarak adlandırılmasıyla beraber kişilerin mecburi mesafeye kendilerini korumak amacı ile çekilmesi kaçınılmaz olup bireysel ve kurumsal iletişimler dijitalleşerek yeni Dünya düzenine uyum sağlamaya süratle yönelmişlerdir. Olaylar, mesajlar, kişileri ve kurumları yeni ve farklı iletişim portallarına itmştir. Yine farklı kültür, anlayış ve düşünce bu şekilde dijital akışla kabul görmeye başlamıştır. Bu durum ilişkileri de farklı yönlendirmiş, yüz yüze olan iletişim akışını robotik ve kalıplaşmaya mecbur kılmıştır. Pandemi, gelişen teknolojiye daha hızlı adaptasyon yaratmış ve iletişimi dijital iletişim modeline çevirmiştir. Bu noktada duygu, düşünce ve mesaj aktarımları iletişimin duygu doğasından çıkarak gereklilik kalıbına sokmuştur. Pandemi ile bilgiyi işleme, özümseme, üretme, düşünme ve duyguları ifade etme tamamen değişmiştir. Duyguların beden dili ile yüz yüze aktarılmaması duyguyu, mesajı karşıya olduğu gibi iletememeye, hissettirememeye neden olmuş ve ilişkiler bir kalıbın içine girmiştir. Özetle, çalışmada COVID-19 salgınının, kişilerarası iletişimi nasıl etkilediği ve biçimlendirdiği irdelenmiş ve bunun duygu, düşünce ve ilişkilere nasıl yansıdığı araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : : Pandemi Süreci, İletişim, Teknoloji, Etkileşim

EFFECTS OF THE PANDEMIC PROCESS ON COMMUNICATION: ITS REFLECTION ON RELATIONS

ABSTRACT

In the study, it was tried to evaluate the COVID-19 epidemic which affected the whole world and how communication skills are challenged and how the flow and reception of the messages and emotions to be conveyed are restricted with this epidemic. It has been evaluated that obtained results from that study demonstrate how affected and shaped communication. In the addition that for communication added theory as a pandemic theory. In the study, a questionnaire was applied to 100 university students with the contribution of technology, communication skills, emotions, thoughts and messages that are intended to be conveyed have become robotic in the full sense with the reflection of technology on life in a different dimension with each passing day, the exposure of face to face communication and close contact to distances has dulled the openness and sincerity in relations and has turned interpersonal communication into pandemic communication by taking it away from reality. With the COVID-19 epidemic being named as a pandemic, it is inevitable for people to go to the obligatory distance to protect themselves and individual and corporate communications have rapidly turned to adapt to the new world order by digitalizing. Events, messages pushed individuals and institutions to new and different communication portals. In addition, different cultures, understandings and thoughts have started to be accepted with digital flow in this way. This situation has also directed the relations differently, force the face to face communication flow to become robotic and stereotyped. The pandemic has created a faster adaptation to

the developing technology and has turned communication into a digital communication model. At this point, the transfer of emotions, thoughts and messages has left the emotional nature of communication and put it in the mold of necessity. Processing of information, assimilating, producing, thinking and expressing emotions has completely changed with the pandemic. The fact that the emotions were not conveyed face to face with the body language. Feelings couldn't demonstrated as natural and the relationships live a chaos in their pattern. In summary, in the study, how the COVID-19 epidemic affected and shaped interpersonal communication was examined and how this reflected on emotions, thoughts and relationships was investigated.

Keywords: Pandemi Process, Communication, Technology, Interaction

DRAFT

OBSTACLES TO YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY WITH YOUNG GRADUATES FROM HAUT-KATANGA

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ABSTRACT

Youth entrepreneurship is at the heart of political priorities, as it is a means of fostering competitiveness and employment. The development of youth entrepreneurship is not only a way to boost the national economy and create jobs but also contributes to meeting the challenges of sustainable and inclusive development that arise today. Entrepreneurship by young people generates a vital force for the economy of a country. As a result, entrepreneurship allows young people to fight against unemployment, to improve the added value of their environment as well as the living conditions of the population. This is how entrepreneurship, in particular the creation of businesses, remains today a new engine for reviving the economy of countries, given that it is one of the essential engines of innovation, competitiveness, and growth. economic.

The unemployment of young graduates than the uneducated remains one of the major problems facing African countries and fails to provide an effective and lasting solution. Young people in the Democratic Republic of Congo are not immune to these realities. There is a high rate of unemployment among young graduates in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This research identifies the obstacles encountered by young Congolese graduates in the creation of their businesses. Identifying these obstacles provides useful knowledge to help young people succeed in their entrepreneurial activities and projects. To this end, we examine a sample of 115 young Haut-Katanga graduates of higher and university education located in the city of Lubumbashi, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). A research approach composed of quantitative techniques, specifically the questionnaire survey, made it possible to collect the data necessary to understand the obstacles to business creation by young Congolese graduates. We opted for exploratory research. Three groups of major obstacles are mentioned in this research: individual obstacles to business creation among young people, obstacles related to the economic, institutional, regulatory, cultural, social, and educational environment of business creation, and finally, the obstacles related to the business creation project.

The results of the study reveal that young people perceive difficult access to financing, difficult access to credit, lack of professional experience, absence or insufficiency of support and guidance, lack of personal funds, insufficient education and training programs, difficulties in the preparation of the business plan, the absence of an entrepreneurial culture, and of a policy of orientation, information, skills, and knowledge in entrepreneurship as the main obstacles to starting a business.

Keywords: Obstacles, Entrepreneurship, Youth.

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ÖZET

Örgütlerin amaçları doğrultusunda hedef kitle üzerinde olumlu bir imaj ve itibar oluşturmak amacıyla başvurduğu kitle iletişim araçlarından birisi de kurumsal web siteleridir. Sanal ortam gibi benzer koşullarda faaliyet yürüten ve benzer çevrede takipçiler tarafından kabul görme endişesi bulunan örgütlerin uygulama ve tercihleri benzeşmektedir. Bu benzeşimin kültür ve teknoloji ekseninde sınırlarının belirlenmesi küresel şirketlerin başarısı hakkında ipuçları sunma potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, küresel şirketlerin web site tasarımında kullandıkları görsel temaların hangi renkler üzerinde yoğunlaştığını tespit ederek farklı değişkenler açısından anlamlı bir ortak kümenin bulunup bulunmadığını belirlemektir. Bu kapsamda dünya genelinde en başarılı ve değerli şirketlerin kurumsal internet siteleri incelenmiştir. Çalışmada nitel analiz yöntemlerinden içerik analizinin aşamaları takip edilmiştir. Yapılan karşılaştırmalı analizler sonucunda küresel ölçekte başarılı şirketlerin sanal ortama yansıyan renk tercihleri arasında bir farklılaşma bulunmamaktadır. Dünyanın en değerli şirketlerinin sanal ortamda kullandıkları renk tercihlerinin belirli bir kesişim kümesi bulunmaktadır. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgular kurumsal kuramın varsayımlarını destekler niteliktedir. Dünyanın çok farklı bölgelerinden çıkarak küresel arenada başarıya ulaşmış şirketlerin farklı kültürlerden beslenmesine rağmen itibar ekseninde benzer tercihlerde bulunması dikkat çekici bir bulgudur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel İtibar, İtibar Yönetimi, Küresel Şirketler, Küreselleşme

THE VISUAL DIMENSION OF ORGANIZATIONAL REPUTATION IN GLOBAL COMPANIES

ABSTRACT

Corporate websites are one of the mass media tools that businesses employ to project a positive image and reputation to their target audience. The practices and preferences of the organizations that operate in similar conditions such as the virtual environment and that are worried about being accepted by the followers in the similar environment are assimilated. Determining the cultural and technological constraints of this analogy could help us learn more about how well global businesses do. The purpose of this study is to determine whether there is a significant common set of factors by looking at which colours are concentrated on the visual themes used by worldwide firms in their website design. In this context, the corporate websites of the most successful and valuable companies around the world were examined. The steps of content analysis, which is one of the qualitative analysis methodologies, were followed in the study. According to the findings of the comparative analyses, there is no difference in the colour preferences represented in the virtual environments of globally successful organisations. In the virtual world, the world's most successful companies use a certain set of colours. The findings obtained as a result of the research support the assumptions of the institutional theory. It is remarkable that firms that came from quite different corners of the world and achieved worldwide success have similar preferences for reputation, despite being fed by very diverse cultures.

Keywords: Organizational Reputation, Reputation Management, Global Companies, Globalization

DEVELOPING COMMUNITY CAPACITY THROUGH EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING: A CASE STUDY OF KG SG. MELAYU ECOTOURISM VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

The tourism industry is a major contributor to the economic development of a country. Most developing countries use tourism as a development strategy, especially in rural areas. As well as generating employment opportunities, the tourism industry facilitates infrastructure development in rural communities. The development of tourism also reduces the issue of youth migration to cities. Past studies have shown that few community-based tourism (CBT) projects are actually successful, and most of them rely on outside assistance. This failure results from the community's inability to plan and manage CBT projects. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to explore community capacity building for the purpose of CBT development. In order to achieve this goal, a qualitative research approach was used with Kg. Sg. Melayu Ecotourism Village in Johor as a case study. A total of 16 key informants were selected as participants in this study based on the purposive sampling technique. A semi-structured interview method was used by the researcher in the process of data collection. The collected data were analyzed and the findings of this study show the process of community capacity development involving aspects of knowledge and skills is based on an informal learning approach i.e. through research activities, involvement in planning, study tours, seminars, and courses as well as group discussions.

Keywords: Rural Tourism, Community-Based Tourism, Community Capacity Building, Experiential Learning Approach.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF EGG SHELL POWDER BASED CEMENT FOR DURABLE CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

The production of cement consume significant amount of energy, emits carbon dioxide to the environment and degrade the ecosystem. Utilization of agricultural waste to replace cement is a suitable alternative to the production of concrete. This research work presents the influence of sulphuric acid on compressive strength of concrete made with egg shell powder based cement. This is with a view to determining the level of resistance of such concrete to acidic exposure. The egg shell (ES) used was sourced from bakeries and restaurants. The ES was washed, sun dried, grind and sieved through a 75 μ m sieve, and characterized by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analytical method. Egg shell powder (ESP) was used to partially replace cement at 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40% by weight of cement as binder. Concrete mix proportions of 1:2:4 were prepared with water-cement ratios of 0.6. A total of 180 cubes of sizes 150mm by 150mm were casted. 90 cubes were cured in fresh water (as control) while 90 cubes were cured in the concentrations of sulphuric acid solution (H₂SO₄) for 3, 7, 28, 60 and 90 days. The compressive strength was determined at the expiration of each curing age. Compressive strength of concrete made with cement-ESP as binder and cured in fresh water increases with increase in ESP till 10% replacement and reduces when more than 10%. The strength was relatively low strength was obtained from samples cured in H₂SO₄ solutions, depending on the quantity of ESP. The compressive strength reduced with increase in the content of ESP. It was concluded that ESP did not alleviate the adverse effects of sulphuric acid on the compressive strength of blended cement-ESP concrete.

Keywords: Cement, Egg Shell Powder, Sulphuric Acid, Compressive Strength, W/C Ratio

CHANGE AND ADAPTATION IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM THROUGH DIGITALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

This is the 21st century where technology is ruling each and every field including education. This is the phase of radical change and technology plays vital role. The era of technology knows no bound especially, smartphones, laptops and tablets through which people enter in the world of digitalization. In the pandemic situation, it gets more attention in education field. In this paper researcher discuss about the digitalization in education. It is more emphasis on Indian education system including its advantages and disadvantages. How digitalization has changed the face of education system from lower level to higher level. The forth coming future is of digitalization. However, is it beneficial for humans to be dependent on it or not? Is Indian government putting its enough efforts towards this new venture in the development of people? Are the Indian parents, teachers, school organizations and students are ready to dive in this world? All these questions are further discussed in this paper with both the positive and negative perspectives with some authentic data. The purpose of the study was to evaluate and analyse that how Indian education system has adapted the new changes with current situation and whether Indian education and its significant poles are ready for this change or not using digitalization in education. As it is important to cope up with the situation and bring new changes for positive results to become global.

Keywords: Education, Digitalisation, Change, Adaptation

TÜRKİYE’NİN İSTİHDAM POTANSİYELİNİN ARTIRILMASINDA YENİ BİR FIRSAT YEŞİL MESLEKLER:TRB1 ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliği 21. yüzyılın en önemli sorunları arasında yer almakta ve bu kapsamda sürdürülebilirlik konusu ön plana çıkmaktadır. Sürdürülebilirliğin sağlanabilmesi için ekonomiler küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliğine sebep olan unsurları azaltmaya yönelik yeşil politika geliştirme ve uygulama çalışmalarına devam edilmektedir. Yeşil işletmeler konusu tamda bu noktada ortaya atılan konular arasında yer almakta ve küresel ısınma konusunda önlem alınması bağlamında önemli politikalardan biri olarak değerlendirilmektedir. İklim değişikliğinin işletme anlayışı üzerine etkisi sonucunda ortaya çıkan yeşil işletmeler anlayışının beraberinde getirdiği yeşil meslek bu çalışmanın temel konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Birleşmiş Milletler Çevre Programı’nda “yeşil meslekler” kavramı yeşil yakalı meslekler olarak tanımlanmış ve kavram bütün sektörlerin çevresel tehditleri en aşağı seviyeye çekilmesini amaçlayan meslek grubu olarak ifade edilmiştir. Literatürde mavi yakalılar üretim bandında üretimini gerçekleştiren emek yoğun istihdamı, beyaz yakalılar kurumsal sektörlerde çalışan vasıflı istihdamı ve son yıllarda ortaya çıkan yeşil yakalı meslekler ise çevreye zarar vermeyen üretim faaliyetinde istihdam edilenlerin yanı sıra toplum faydasını gözeten sivil toplum örgütlerinde faaliyet gösteren meslekler şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmada TRB1 bölgesinin yeşil kalkınma perspektifinde yeşil meslek sınıflandırması yapılarak bölgenin temel sorunlarından biri olan işsizlik soruna bir çözüm alternatifi olabilecek bölgenin yeşil istihdam kapasitesinin ortaya konulması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil ekonomi, Yeşil meslekler, TR B1 Bölgesi

GREEN OCCUPATION AS NEW OPPORTUNITIES OF INCREASING EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL IN TURKEY: CASE STUDY OF TRB1 REGION

ABSTRACT

Global warming and climate change are among the most important problems of the 21st century, and in this context, the issue of sustainability comes up. In order to ensure sustainability, economies continue to develop and implement green policies to reduce the factors that cause global warming and climate change. The issue of green businesses is among the issues raised at this point and it is considered as one of the important policies in the context of taking precautions against global warming. The green job brought by the understanding of green businesses, which emerged as a result of the effect of climate change on the understanding of business, constitutes the main subject of this study. In the United Nations Environment Program, the concept of "green jobs" was defined as green-collar occupations and the concept was expressed as the occupational group that aims to minimize environmental threats in all sectors. In the literature, blue-collar workers are defined as labor-intensive employment that produces on the production line, and white-collar workers are defined as skilled employment working in corporate sectors. In the literature, blue-collar workers are defined as labor-intensive employment that produces on the production line, and white-collar workers are defined as skilled employment

working in corporate sectors. Green-collar occupations that have emerged in recent years are defined as those employed in production activities that do not harm the environment, as well as occupations operating in non-governmental organizations that take care of the benefit of society. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the green employment capacity of the region, which can be an alternative solution to the unemployment problem, which is one of the main problems of the region, by determining the green business capacity of the TRB1 region and classifying the green occupation.

Keywords: Green Economy, Green Jobs, TRB1 Region

DRAFT

KIRGIZISTAN KAMU SAĞLIK SİSTEMİNDEKİ ÜCRETİ SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNİN ETKİN YÖNETİMİ

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ÖZET

Kırgızistan'da ücretli sağlık hizmetleri için hastalar genellikle resmi ve gayri resmi ödeme yapmak zorunda kalmaktadırlar. İçeriği tıbbi ve tıbbi olmayan ücretli hizmetlerinden sağlanan bu resmi gelirler de - özel fonları oluşturmaktadır. Özel fonların hacmi son 8 yılda ülke çapında 8,6 kat artmış olmasına rağmen sağlık bütçesindeki payı %6'yı geçmemektedir. Devlet tarafından tahsis edilen fonların %94'ü sosyal koruma altındaki hasta tedavisi için kullanılır. Dolayısıyla, sağlık hizmetlerinin finansmanı büyük ölçüde vatandaşlar tarafından karşılanmaktadır. Bundan dolayı hükümet son yıllarda sağlık sektörüne finansmanı artırmasına rağmen ücretli hizmetlerin payı da artmaktadır. Kamu harcamalarının özel harcamalarla ikamesi kontrolsüz bir şekilde devam ediyor ve ücretsiz tıbbi bakımın kalitesi düşmekte ve sonuç olarak bundan nüfusun düşük gelirli kesimi en çok zarar görmektedir.

Kırgızistan'da kamu sağlık hizmetlerinde kayıt dışı ödemelerin olmasının temel nedeni sektörde çalışanların ücretlerinin düşük olmasıdır. "Kırgızistan'ın sağlık sisteminin analizi" projesi kapsamında daha önce yaptığımız anket çalışmasının sonuçlarına göre, doktorların %93'ünün ücretlerinden memnun olmaması, hekimlerin çoğunun (% 75) maaşlarının derece, deneyim ve kıdem gibi faktörlere bağlı olduğuna inanmamaları bunun bir göstergesidir. Yurt dışında göç eden doktor ve hemşirelerin önemli ölçüde artması ve ülkede sektörde personel yetersizliği günümüzde büyük sorun yaratmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı Kırgızistan sağlık sektöründe çalışanların ücretlerini ve diğer motivasyon türlerini artırmanın kaynağı olarak kamu sağlık sistemindeki ücretli sağlık hizmetlerinin yönetimindeki etkinliği araştırmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Sektörü, Kırgızistan, Ödemeli Sağlık Hizmetleri

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF PAID HEALTH SERVICES IN THE KYRGYZSTAN PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

In Kyrgyzstan, patients often have to pay formal and informal payments for paid health services. These official revenues, including medical and non-medical paid services, also constitute special funds. Although the volume of private funds has increased by 8.6 times throughout the country in the last 8 years, their share in the health budget does not exceed 6%. 94% of the funds allocated by the state are used for the treatment of patients under social protection. Therefore, the financing of health services is largely covered by the citizens. Therefore, although the government has increased financing for the health sector in recent years, the share of paid services is also increasing. The substitution of public spending for private spending continues uncontrollably and the quality of free medical care is declining, and as a result the low-income segment of the population suffers the most. The main reason for unregistered payments in public health services in Kyrgyzstan is the low wages of those working in the sector. According to the results of our previous survey within the scope of the project "Analysis of the health system of Kyrgyzstan", 93% of doctors are not satisfied with their wages, and most of the doctors (75%) do not believe that their salaries depend on factors such as degree, experience and seniority. The significant increase in the number of doctors and nurses immigrating abroad and the lack of personnel in the

sector in the country create a major problem today. The aim of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of paid health services management in the public health system as a source of increasing the wages and other types of motivation of workers in the Kyrgyz health sector.

Keywords: Health Secto, Kyrgyzstan, Paid Health Services

DRAFT

STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY BUSINESSES

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ABSTRACT

The concept of family forms the basis of society. The reason for this can be explained as the fact that every society in the world consists of families. In the most general terms, family can be defined as the union of the lives of two adult individuals. Sometimes the child element is included in this union and the concept of family expands. Family can be expressed as an element that deeply affects the lives of individuals. Because individuals gain their identities through their families and meet the phenomenon of "socialization", which is extremely important for their lives, thanks to their families. Moreover, individuals learn concepts such as education, love, trust and economy through their families. Families establish certain businesses in order to sustain their lives, contribute to their economies and ensure that their members have better living standards. These emerging businesses are called family businesses. Since these businesses form the basis of many businesses in the world, they greatly affect the economy of countries. Employees in family businesses, especially top managers; consists of family elders such as mother, father and grandfather. People who are not related by blood are generally not included in this staff. In this respect, the concept of the company can be seen as one of the family members and family members can work with great devotion for the growth of the company. On the other hand, the fact that the senior management team consists of family members can sometimes pose a threat to the future of the company. Because the problems experienced by individuals in the family can be reflected in their work and family members in the management staff can make emotional decisions. As a result, businesses can lose their professionalism and disappear over time. In this study; Although the concepts of family and business are discussed in the light of different perspectives, the definition, structures and characteristics of the phenomenon of family companies are included. In addition, by taking into account the management style of family companies, the weaknesses of these companies as well as the positive aspects of family companies are pointed out and the negative aspects that family companies may encounter are tried to be explained. As a result of the detailed literature study, it is revealed that there are different perspectives on family companies and the mentioned statements are evaluated separately. In addition, with this study, the concept of family companies is tried to be examined holistically and it is aimed to fill the gap in the literature.

Keywords: Company, Family Companies, Structure of Family Businesses, Characteristics of Family Businesses, Family Constitution

SOLVING INTRINSIC DILEMMAS IN CYBERSECURITY POLICYMAKING WITH THE PACE MODEL: PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The current cybersecurity landscape consists of constantly increasing low intensity incidents with spikes of high intensity engagements. Unlike the traditional understanding of security, the provision of cybersecurity is an ongoing product of arrangements between the state, private sector, and citizens. In this system of shared responsibility, the state's role is policymaking which entails intrinsic dilemmas. Key dilemmas in cybersecurity policymaking are formulated in the first section of this study alongside root causes. In the second section, a solution framework is given as the 'public attention-constant escalation model' (PACE Model) which is built upon pairing of quantitative search query data and incident timeline information. Via the pairing, the model identifies optimal windows of short-term reactionary policies alongside long-term proactive policies. In order to test the durability of the model's proposals for dilemma solution, Japan's cybersecurity policies for Tokyo 2020 Olympics are taken under consideration in the last section. Per the results, overcoming intrinsic dilemmas in cybersecurity policymaking is found to benefit from systematic identification of optimal policy windows.

Keywords: Cybersecurity, Policymaking, Cybersecurity Policies, Policy Framework

KIRSAL ALANDAKİ KADINLARIN ÇEVRE BİLİNCİNİN OLUŞMASINDA ÇEVRE EĞİTİMİNİN ROLÜ (TOKAT MERKEZ İLÇE ÖRNEĞİ)

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ÖZET

Dođanın özellikler tarımın sürdürülebilirliđi için çevre kirliliđi konusu dikkat edilmesi gerekmektedir. Tarım alanlarının kirlenmesi dönülmesi çok zor bir durumdur. İnsanođlunun beslenmesi temel gıdalarla sağlanıp temel gıdalar tarım ile hazırlanmaktadır. Çevre kirliliđi her yeri etkilediđi gibi tarım alanlarını da etkisi altına almaktadır. Çevre kirliliđinde mücadelenin en önemli tedbiri bilinçli davranmaktır. Bilinçli davranmak için eğitim ön sıralarda yer almaktadır. En temel eğitim evde annelerle başladığından bu araştırmada kırsal alandaki kadınların çevre kirliliđi hakkındaki bilgi ve tutumu belirlenmek istenmiştir. Bunun için Türkiye genelinde tarımda önemli yeri olan Tokat ilinde merkez kırsal alanında ikame eden 270 kadın ile görüşülmüştür. Kadınların ortalama yaşı 54 olup, %90'ını evli olup evlilik yaş yaş ortalaması 19'dur. Araştırma kapsamında görüşülen kadınların %50'si ilkokul mezunu olduđu belirlenmiştir. Kadınların %84'ü çevre kirliliđi konusunu çok önemli buluyorlar. Ancak kadınların %58'i kimyasal atıkları tarım arazilerinde yaktıklarını ve %94'ü kimyasal içerikli deterjan kullanmaktadır. Yani kadınlar çevre kirliliđi konusunda bilgisi var ancak bilinçte eksiklik olduđu sonucuna varılabilir. Bu bölgede yaşıyan kadınların çevre bilincin az olması çevre eğitimlerinin rolünün yetersiz olduđu, çevre kirliliklerine karşı önlem alabilmek için imkânların elverişsiz olduđu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar çerçevesinde; kırsal alandaki kadınlara yönelik çevreyle ilgili eğitimlerin, toplantıları veya konferansların artırılmalı çevre ile ilgili konularda özendirici davranışlarda bulundurulabilir. Bölge de atıkların toplanabileceđi yerlerin sayısı artırılmalı, toplanacak yerin yaşanılan alanlardan uzak bir yerde seçilmelidir. Geri dönüşümü yapılabilen atıkların geri kazandırılabilmesi ve çevreye olan zararlarını azaltmak için gerekli imkânların sağlanması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgi, Bilinç, Çevre Kirliliđi, Kadın

THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN FORMATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS OF RURAL WOMEN (TOKAT CENTRAL DISTRICT EXAMPLE)

ABSTRACT

It is necessary to pay attention to the environmental pollution issue for the sustainability of nature and agriculture. Pollution of agricultural lands is a very difficult situation to reverse. The nutrition of human beings is provided with basic foods and basic foods are prepared by agriculture. Environmental pollution affects agricultural areas as well as everywhere else. The most important measure of the fight against environmental pollution is to act consciously. Education to act consciously is at the forefront. Since the most basic education starts with mothers at home, in this study, it was aimed to determine the knowledge and attitude of rural women about environmental pollution. For this, 270 women residing in the central rural area of Tokat province, which has an important place in agriculture throughout Turkey, were interviewed. The average age of women is 54, 90% of them are married and the average age of marriage is 19. It was determined that 50% of the women interviewed within the scope of the research were primary school graduates. 84% of women find the issue of environmental pollution very important. However, 58% of women burn chemical wastes in agricultural lands and 94% use detergents with chemical content. In other words, women have knowledge about environmental pollution, but it can be concluded that there is a lack of awareness. It has been observed that the environmental awareness of women living in this region is low, the role of environmental education is insufficient, and the

opportunities to take precautions against environmental pollution are inadequate. Within the framework of these results; Environmental trainings, meetings or conferences for women in rural areas should be increased and they can be encouraged on environmental issues. The number of places where waste can be collected in the region should be increased, and the place to be collected should be chosen in a place away from the living areas. It is necessary to provide the necessary opportunities to recycle the wastes that can be recycled and to reduce their damage to the environment.

Keywords: Knowledge, Consciousness, Environmental Pollution, Women

DRAFT

CUSTOMER SERVICE SATISFACTION FACTORS AT THE TIME OF COVID-19: AN INVESTIGATION IN BANKING INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

When the Covid19 virus was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020, it established a new world record (WHO). Almost every country around the globe has been affected by this crisis, and the banking industry is among those affected, accounting for most of it. Throughout Covid19, the banking industry had numerous issues that harmed their most valuable asset, their clients. Additionally, employees responsible for ensuring that the Bank adheres to federal and state regulations to avoid the spread of Covid19 can work from home. As part of the research, we will look into aspects that influence customer satisfaction with a company's customer service. Through the SERVQUAL methodology, these attributes will be assessed in terms of tangibles such as responsiveness, reliability, assurance, and empathy. In the banking industry, customer service satisfaction has a significant impact on the organization's assurance, efficacy, and dependability. This study presents a theoretical contribution by introducing a new degree of perspective on customer service delivery in the banking business. This will allow us to understand which aspects are most important in improving Customer Service Satisfaction in the Banking Industry during a pandemic crisis.

Keywords: Customer Service, Customer Satisfaction, Banking Industry, Pandemic

LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADVERTISING BROWSING BEHAVIOR ON THE SHORT VIDEO SHARING PLATFORM AND THE IMPULSE BUYING BEHAVIOR ON THE PLATFORM

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ABSTRACT

In the past few years, the way of shopping has changed enormously from traditional off-line shopping to online shopping. And because online shopping is a more convenience and time saving way of shopping, it was well accepted by consumers especially the generation Y and Z because they are willing to accept new things. Meanwhile, the short video sharing platform emerged rapidly because under the background of the coronavirus (COVID-19), people are forced to stay at home and not allowed to leave their house. Hence, the short video sharing platform gained more users because the short video saves time and the algorithm of the app will reaccommodate the video based on your like which make the user spend more time on browsing. The platform also earns the revenue from the advertising of the product, and it can promote the advertisement precisely to the users, so high probability the users will purchase the product. This leads to a specific purchase behavior which is called impulse buying behavior. Impulse buying is an unplanned, spontaneous purchase activity with less deliberation, less compare with alternative selection and self-oriented decision and browsing is the most important step for impulse buying. The objective of this paper is to find out the relationship between advertising browsing behavior on the short video sharing platform and the impulse buying behavior in the platform, furthermore, find out which kind of the advertising will boost the impulse buying of the users. As a result, the short video sharing platform has taken people a large percent of the free time as entertainment, also the online shopping has emerged in the past decade and impulse buying has taken a large part of total purchasing behavior through the internet. So this research will help the sellers to find the better way to advertise and help the marketers find out which characteristic of the advertisement will help the impulse buying behavior to adjust the method of advertising.

Keywords: Online Shopping, Advertising Browsing, Impulse Buying Behavior

ÖRGÜTSEL BİYOMİMİKRI: KARINCA KOLONİLERİNİN İŞBİRLİĞİNDEN ORGANİZASYONLAR NASIL FAYDALANABİLİR?

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ÖZET

Disiplinlerarası bir alan olan işletme yönetimi, hem doğa bilimlerinden hem de sosyal bilimlerin birçok alanından etkilenmektedir. Biyomimikri, insanların problemlerini çözmek için doğayı, modellerini, sistemlerini ve süreçlerini taklit edip, ilham alınacak unsurlarını inceleyen uygulamalı bir bilimdir. Karınca kolonileri, kolektif davranışa dayanan, doğadan ilham alan zekâlardır. Karınca kolonileri, sistem içinde işbirliğini gösteren akıllı sistemlerdir ve çoklu karınca kolonileri gibi bazı modeller, küresel bir hedefe ulaşmak için birkaç sistemin işbirliğini göstermektedir. Bu tür bir sistemdeki işbirliği, insan organizasyonlarında bir kurumsal ağda olduğu gibi genel hedeflere ulaşılmasını optimize etmektedir. Doğada sürüler halinde yaşayan canlıların, sosyal ve benzer şekilde örgütsel sistemlere uygulanabilir ortak yasaları mevcuttur. Karınca kolonilerinin örgütsel işleyişinde bireysellik ve grup kimliği dikkate alınır. Bu çalışmada, teknolojik çözümler için doğayı ve yaşamı taklit etme sanatı ve bilimi olan biyomimikri, modern organizasyon teorisi perspektifinden incelenmiştir. Çalışmada ayrıca, karınca kolonilerinin organizasyonunun altında yatan temel biyolojik ilkelerin gözden geçirilip, bu tür sistemlerin merkezi olmayan doğası hakkında bazı temel bilgiler, stigma kavramından biyolojik sistemlerde kendi kendini örgütlenme teorisine kadar, karınca kolonilerinin karmaşık kolektif davranışlarının altında yatan mekanizmaları tanımlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyomimikri, Karınca Sürüleri, Örgütsel Sistemler, Stigma, Biyolojik Sistemler

ORGANIZATIONAL BIOMIMICRY: HOW CAN ORGANIZATIONS BENEFIT FROM THE COOPERATION OF ANT COLONIES?

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ABSTRACT

Business management, which is an interdisciplinary field, is influenced by many fields of both natural sciences and social sciences. Biomimicry is an applied science that studies nature, its models, systems and processes, to be inspired by imitating them to solve human problems. Ant colonies are nature-inspired intelligences based on collective behavior. Ant colonies are intelligent systems that show cooperation within the system, and some models, such as multiple ant colonies, show the cooperation of several systems to achieve a global goal. Collaboration in such a system optimizes the achievement of overall goals in human organizations as in a corporate network. Creatures living in herds in nature have common laws applicable to social and organizational systems alike. Individuality and group identity are taken into account in the organizational functioning of ant colonies. In this study, biomimicry, which is the art and science of imitating nature and life for technological solutions, is examined from the perspective of modern organizational theory. The study also reviewed the basic biological principles underlying the organization of ant colonies, some basic information about the decentralized

nature of such systems, and defined the mechanisms underlying the complex collective behavior of ant colonies, from the concept of stigma to the theory of self-organization in biological systems.

Keywords: Biomimicry, Ant Swarms, Organizational Systems, Stigma, Biological Systems

DRAFT

A REVIEW OF INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) FOR THE DESIGN OF SMART SYRINGE PUMP IN BIOMEDICAL APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

Syringe pumps are vastly used in biomedical application to deliver a small amount of fluids or medications at specific periods of time to the patients. One of the significant features in the development of a syringe pump is to control the movement of the piston of a syringe for delivery of fluids into the intravenous line tubing. This feature is essential to avoid functional failure and errors while administering the fluids. Therefore, it is important to be able to detect and minimise such error by integrating syringe pump with the application of the Internet of Things (IoT) which allows human interaction through mobile application. This paper discusses the current research, methods, and open issues of future research related to the implementation of IoT for potential development of a smart syringe pump in biomedical and healthcare applications. The main aim of the proposed project is to design a system that can be used to detect line occlusion and end alarm for syringe pump application. The proposed system could potentially be used to notify the users or clinicians for the occurrence of occlusion flow or whether the fluids is completely infused to the patient. The findings of this study would be beneficial for our proposed project which is to design a system that can be used to detect line occlusion and end alarm for syringe pump application. The proposed system integrates a KY-037 sound sensor device which is driven by a NodeMCU ESP 8266 using a blynk application interface. The proposed system could potentially be used to notify the users or clinicians for the occurrence of occlusion flow or whether the fluids is completely infused to the patient.

Keywords: Syringe Pump, Internet Of Things, KY-037, End Alarm, Mobile Application

THE INFLUENCE OF READING ON STUDENTS' SPEAKING ABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

In language teaching and learning, priority and an equal amount of emphasis are given to the four language skills; listening, speaking, reading, and writing. These four major English language learning skills can be categorized into two groups; receptive and productive skills. Both speaking and reading skills belong to these two groups respectively. This paper focuses on the influence of reading on students' speaking abilities. Speaking is considered one of the essential skills in any language teaching and learning and it needs more practice for mastering. It involves certain key aspects to be able to speak both accurately and fluently. In other words, the correct use of grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and the ability to speak spontaneously is essential to be able to speak fluently in English. In regard, this concept paper focuses on how reading allows students to enhance all of these aspects through consistent reading practices. Students' speaking abilities include pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension. Reading enables students to master these five skills in order to speak confidently. Moreover, good language fluency enables students to produce and engage with language in a smooth and effortless way allowing them to easily converse their thoughts and ideas in spoken form. This paper discusses that it is imputable that reading develops students' speaking skills because it improves and enhances their fluency in speaking over time. Reading requires comprehension and comprehension is regarded as an essential step to fluency. Therefore, reading allows them to apply the information they have read to authentic speaking practice. Hence, in this paper, the influence of reading on students' speaking abilities has been discussed.

Keywords: Reading, Speaking Abilities, Pronunciation, Vocabulary, Fluency, Comprehension

CHARUTAR VIDYAMANDAL: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Ancient India has been the sole witness to utilize education as the foundation of development of the contemporary nation. This has been manifested by establishing the education township of Takshila and Nalanda during the golden age. Charutar Vidyamandal (CVM) is an extension of this concept of education in the contemporary modern age. Since its existence in the year 1945 till now, Charutar Vidyamandal has been a benchmark for high academic and disciplinary standards and it is still bubbling with life and new ideas to serve the society and community as well as country at large. The present research is a case study of development of Charutar Vidyamandal which is in existence since 1945. The researcher selected this topic and made a humble effort to study the topic with the help of resources available from the offices and the libraries of the various institutes associated with CVM. The researcher made a study of remain documents, articles, magazines, journals, books, constitutions, letters, official minutes or records, reports, published and unpublished documents, periodicals, newspapers and Information available on the website as well as reliable documentaries to derive the data. In order to trace the development of Charutar Vidyamandal in diverse arena, the present case study has been conducted keeping the four perspectives: Historical Perspective, Educational Perspective, Economical Perspective and Social Perspective into consideration. The major findings indicated that Charutar Vidyamandal has made a significant contribution in spreading the light of knowledge and wisdom in diverse strata of academics as well as the development of the society and consequently the economy of the country. One can obtain the ideal picture of a classic progressive educational set-up from Charutar Vidyamandal, whether it is a matter of establishment, quality, excellence, results or placements, Thus Charutar Vidyamandal has grown in leaps and bounds.

Keywords: CVM, Case Study

KARMAŞIKLIK (KOMPLEKSİTE) İKTİSADI ÜZERİNE KISA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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ÖZET

Küresel finansal kriz ifadesi neredeyse 15 yıldır sürekli olarak hayatımızın bir parçası oldu. Eskiden globalleşen/küreselleşen günümüz dünyası ile başlayan konuşmalar, bu süreçte kalıp değiştirdi ve bu finansal kriz ortamında şeklinde değişti. Yaşananlarla birlikte geçmişten günümüze ortaya konulan iktisadi teorilere karşı yeni alternatif teoriler geliştirilebilir mi sorusu çok daha sık sorulmaya başlandı. İşte bu noktada yeni iktisadi yaklaşımlar alanında yerini alan karmaşıklik (kompleksite) iktisadi geleneksel teoriye karşı bu alternatiflerden biri haline dönüştü. Öncelikle ifade etmek gerekir ki, kompleksite kavramını birebir karşılamamakla birlikte dilimizdeki karşılığı olarak en yakın anlamda karmaşıklik ifadesi düşünülmüş ve kullanılmıştır. Ekonomiye, geri besleme süreçleriyle birlikte doğrusal olmayan karşılıklı etkileşimleri de içeren karmaşık bir sistem olarak analiz ettiğini iddia eden karmaşıklik iktisadın izleri Hayek, Schumpeter, Keynes, Simon hatta Smith'e kadar sürülebilir. Karmaşıklik iktisadının ana akım iktisada yönelik olarak ortaya koymuş olduğu metodolojik eleştiriler, Hayek ve Mises'in eleştirilerin haklılığını farklı bir açıdan göstermiştir. Karmaşıklik iktisadı bağlamında, bilgi ve uygulama yöntemlerinin disiplinler arasında paylaşıldığı, kendini sürekli yenileyen ve evrilen bir süreç ortaya konulması hedeflenmiştir. Bu yaklaşımın değerlendirdiği bir ekonominin dengede olma zorunluluğu yoktur, hesaplama ve modellere dayalı benzetimler önemlidir ve azalan getiriler kadar artan getiriler de görülebilir. Bu çalışmada karmaşıklik teorisi kısaca ele alınarak neoklasik teori ile arasındaki farkların ortaya konulması, uygulanabilirliği ile genel hatlarıyla avantajlarının neler olduğunun ifade edilmesi hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karmaşıklik İktisadı, Kompleksite İktisadı, Hayek, Mises, Neoklasik Teori

A BRIEF REVIEW ON COMPLEXITY ECONOMICS

ABSTRACT

The phrase global financial crisis has been a constant part of our lives for almost 15 years. Conversations that started with the globalizing/globalizing today's world in the past changed patterns in this process and changed in this financial crisis environment. With the experiences, the question of whether new alternative theories can be developed against the economic theories put forward from the past to the present has started to be asked much more frequently. At this point, complexity economics, which took its place in the field of new economic approaches, became one of these alternatives to traditional theory. First of all, it should be stated that, although it does not exactly meet the concept of complexity, the expression of complexity in the closest sense in our language has been thought and used. Complex economics, which claims to analyze the economy as a complex system that includes nonlinear interactions as well as feedback processes, can be traced back to Hayek, Schumpeter, Keynes, Simon and even Smith. The methodological criticisms of complexity economics against mainstream economics have shown the justification of Hayek and Mises' criticisms from a different perspective. In the context of complexity economics, it is aimed to present a process that constantly renews and evolves, in which knowledge and application methods are shared among disciplines. An economy that this approach considers does not necessarily have to be in equilibrium, simulations based on calculations and models are important, and increasing returns as well as decreasing returns can be seen. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the differences between the complexity theory and the neoclassical theory by briefly discussing its applicability and to express its advantages in general terms.

Keywords: Complexity Economics, Hayek, Mises, Neoclassical Theory

CHANGES AND ADAPTABILITY OF THE ROLE SCHOOL ATMOSPHERE

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ABSTRACT

In the present epoch of competition, quality of education is the biggest challenge for any school principal and management in which teacher plays very crucial role in modifying students' knowledge. Although they are facing lots of difficulties from the side of management and government. Whenever principals and teachers make any efforts to uplift the school and student level, they are restricted either by the managing body, government or parents.

The proposed research work will focus on the factors that affects to lead school through the point of principals and the teachers. To understand by the private schools, Grant in aid school and Government school for their issues such as leading the school, Management, Teachers, Parents, Learners. According to website there would be lots of factors that affect the school growth. In that researcher mentioned that leadership, quality of school, vision, faculty, staff members, reputation of the school and geographical things as a part of it.

Keywords: Changes, Adaptability, Atmosphere

DRAFT

KURUMSAL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK KONUSUNDA YAPILAN AKADEMİK ÇALIŞMALAR ÜZERİNE BİR BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ: YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMU ULUSAL TEZ MERKEZİNDE BİR ARAŞTIRMA (2007-2021)

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ÖZET

Dünya Çevre ve Gelişme Komisyonu (WCED) tarafından 1987 yılında yayımlanan Brundtland Raporu'yla birlikte tüm dünyada son derece önemli bir kavram haline gelen kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik, işletmeler tarafından kendilerinin ve paydaşlarının ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak amacıyla insan ve doğal kaynakların korunması, devamının ve gelişiminin sağlanmasına yönelik olarak geliştirilen iş stratejileri ve faaliyetler bütünüdür. Tanım incelendiğinde kurumsal sürdürülebilirliğin, şirketlerin gelecekteki paydaşlarının ihtiyaçlarını karşılama yeteneğinden ödün vermeden, mevcut paydaşlarının (hissedarlar, çalışanlar, müşteriler vb.) ihtiyacını karşılamayı amaçladığı görülmektedir. Araştırmacılar kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik alanında başarılı olmak isteyen şirketlerin ekonomik sürdürülebilirliğin yanı sıra çevresel ve sosyal sürdürülebilirliğe de önem vererek ve bu üç boyutu şirket politikalarının merkezine almaları gerektiğini belirtmektedirler. Nitekim kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik uygulamalarının şirketler tarafından benimsenmesi ve beraberinde hayata geçirilmesinin, şirketlerin uzun dönemde başarılı olmalarının yanı sıra paydaşlarının da yaşam standartlarının yükselmesine de katkı sağlayacağı belirtilmektedir.

Uzun vadeli getiri elde edebilecek yatırım fırsatlarını belirlemeyi amaçlayan yatırımcılar kurumsal sürdürülebilirliğe giderek daha fazla önem vermekte ve yatırım yaptıkları işletmelerin çevresel, sosyal ve yönetsel faktörlerini kendi yatırım stratejileri ile bütünleştirmeye çalışmaktadırlar. Bunun için yatırımcılar, şirketlerin yönetim kalitesini ve gelecekteki performans potansiyelini daha iyi belirleyebilmek için şirketlerin kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik performansını incelemektedirler. Sürdürülebilirlik hakkında anlayış, bilgi ve uygulamaların artırılması amacıyla küresel ölçekte ilk olarak 1999 yılında Dow Jones Sürdürülebilirlik Endeksi (DJSI), Türkiye'de ise 4 Kasım 2014 tarihinde Borsa İstanbul bünyesinde Sürdürülebilirlik Endeksi hesaplanarak yayınlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı Türkiye'deki üniversitelerde kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik konusunda yazılan yüksek lisans ve doktora tezlerinin bibliyometrik açıdan analizini gerçekleştirmektir. Bu bağlamda Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu (YÖK) Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanında yer alan yüksek lisans ve doktora tezleri incelenmiştir. İnceleme sonucunda kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik konusunda yazıldığı tespit edilen 57 lisansüstü tez analiz kapsamına dâhil edilmiştir. Söz konusu tezler bibliyometrik açıdan tür, yıl, üniversite, danışman unvanı, dil, kullanılan veri, sayfa sayısı, danışmanın çalışma alanı ve konu kriterlerine göre incelenmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin işlenmesinde SPSS istatistik programı, analizinde ise nicel betimsel analiz yöntemlerinden frekans ve yüzde analizi kullanılmıştır. Analiz bulgularına göre kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik konusundaki ilk tezin 2010 yılında Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesinde yüksek lisans düzeyinde ve kurumsal sürdürülebilirliğin ölçümü içeriğinde yazıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Bulgular ayrıca; a)

tezlerin tür açısından %70,18'inin (40 adet) yüksek lisans, %29,82'sinin (17 adet) ise doktora tezlerinden oluştuğunu; b) yazıldıkları yıl açısından ise en çok tez yazılan yılın %26,32 (15 adet) ile 2019 yılı olduğunu ve 2019 yılını %14,04 (8 adet) ile 2016 ve 2021 yıllarının takip ettiğini; c) bu tezlerin toplam 34 üniversitede yazıldığını ve % 24,56 (14 adet) ile Marmara Üniversitesinin ilk sırada yer aldığını; d) bu tezlerin % 47,37'sinin (27 adet) Prof. Dr. %28,07'unun (16 adet) Doç. Dr. ve %24,56'inin (14 adet) Dr. Öğr. Üyesi unvanına sahip akademisyenlerin danışmanlığında yazıldığını; e) tezlerin %92,98'inin (53 adet) Türkçe yazıldığını; f) tezlerin %56,14'ünün sayfa sayısının 101-200 arasında olduğu; g) tezlerin %57,14'ünde (32 adet) ikincil verilerden yararlandığını göstermektedir. Bulgular aynı zamanda tezlerin danışmanlığını yürüten akademisyenlerin çalışma alanlarının %23,21'nin (13 adet) yönetim ve strateji, %16,07'sinin (9 adet) muhasebe ve %14,29'unun (8 adet) finans alanında olduklarını ve 17 adet (%30) tezin kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik performansının ölçülmesi ve kurumsal sürdürülebilirliğin firma performansına etkisi içeriğinde yapıldığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik, Firma Performansı, Bibliyometrik Analiz

A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON ACADEMIC THESIS ON CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY: A RESEARCH AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION NATIONAL THESIS CENTER (2007-2021)

ABSTRACT

Corporate sustainability, which has become an extremely important concept all over the world with the Brundtland Report published by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987, is developed by businesses to protect, maintain and develop human and natural resources in order to meet their own and their stakeholders' needs. business strategies and activities. When the definition is examined, it is seen that corporate sustainability aims to meet the needs of existing stakeholders (shareholders, employees, customers, etc.) without compromising the ability of companies to meet the needs of their future stakeholders. Researchers state that companies that want to be successful in the field of corporate sustainability should attach importance to environmental and social sustainability as well as economic sustainability and place these three dimensions at the center of company policies. As a matter of fact, it is stated that the adoption of corporate sustainability practices by companies and their implementation together will contribute to the long-term success of companies, as well as to increase the living standards of their stakeholders. Investors, who aim to identify investment opportunities that can generate long-term returns, attach more and more importance to corporate sustainability and try to integrate the environmental, social and managerial factors of the businesses they invest in with their investment strategies. For this, investors examine the corporate sustainability performance of companies in order to better determine the management quality and future performance potential of companies. In order to increase understanding, knowledge and practices about sustainability, the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) was published in 1999 for the first time on a global scale, and the Sustainability Index was calculated and published in Turkey on November 4, 2014 within the body of Borsa Istanbul. The aim of this study is to perform a bibliometric analysis of master's and doctoral theses written on corporate sustainability in Turkey. In this context, master's and doctoral theses in the database of the Higher Education Council (YÖK) National Thesis Center were examined. As a result of the examination, 57 postgraduate theses, which were determined to be written on corporate sustainability, were included in the scope of the analysis. These theses were examined bibliometrically according to the criteria of type, year, university, title of consultant, language, data used, number of pages, field of study of the consultant and subject. SPSS statistical program was used in the processing of the data obtained, and frequency and percentage analysis, which is one of the quantitative descriptive analysis methods, was used in the analysis. The findings also show; a) that 70.18% (40 theses) of these are master's and 29.82% (17 theses) are doctoral theses; b) the year in which the most theses were written was 2019 with 26.32% (15 theses); c) these theses were written in 34 universities in total and Marmara University ranked first with 24.56% (14 theses); d) 47.37% (27 theses) of these theses were written by Prof. Dr., 28.07% (16 theses) were Assoc. Dr. and 24.56% (14 theses) were Asist. Prof. Dr. It was written under the consultancy of academics with the title of member; e) 92.98% (53 copies) of theses were written in Turkish; f) 56.14% of the theses have pages between 101-200; g) shows that 57.14% (32 theses) of theses used secondary data. The

findings also indicate that the fields of study of the academicians who supervise the theses are 23.21% (13 academics) in the field of management and strategy, 16.07% (9 academics) in accounting and 14.29% (8 academics) in finance. It shows that 30% (17 of them) are done in the context of measuring corporate sustainability performance and the impact of corporate sustainability on company performance.

Keywords: Corporate Sustainability, Firm Performance, Bibliometric Analysis

DRAFT

EFFICACY OF NATURE INTEGRATED LEARNING ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

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ABSTRACT

This nature-based preschool model originated in the United States with the first nature-based preschool at New Canaan Nature Center in Connecticut in 1967. In India, it was used since ancient times for better education. Keep in mind that the integration of nature into early childhood education is on a continuum from no nature integration to the other end of the continuum where nature is infused in all parts of the educational program. The present research attempts to ascertain the efficacy of nature integrated learning on the academic achievement motivation of children. The sample of 30 children studying in the class fifth age range between 9 to 11 Yrs. was selected. Further, the total sample was divided randomly into two categories i.e. experimental group (15) and the control group (15). Academic Achievement Motivation test constructed by Dr T.R. Sharma, published by National Psychological Corporation, Agra was employed. The intervention of nature integrated learning was given to an experimental group. The positive impact of nature integrated learning has been found on the academic achievement motivation of school-going children in an experimental group whereas insignificant improvement was seen in the control group.

Keywords: Nature Integrated Learning, Intervention Academic Achievement Motivation.

A PROTOTYPE OF WIND, SOLAR AND HYDRO ENERGY GENERATOR FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES

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ABSTRACT

Due to the increasing of economy cost of fossil fuels, alternative sources of energy, are needed simultaneously with the passage of time. The wind, hydro and solar conceptual is a type of generator to produce the electricity that use the concept of renewable energy, which is wind energy, water energy and solar energy. Turbine is a type of mill that uses the concept of renewable energy which is wind energy. Many of current wind turbines research focus on the large scale of wind turbine. But in this project, a small scale of wind turbine is designed specifically to produce electrical power at low speeds. The shape of blade is designed with 3 or 4 vertical axis wind turbines blades according to the fan speed study. Hydro energy is energy obtained from flowing water will produce electrical energy and will use to recharge the energy that has been used. In this project the screw turbine has been designed specifically to produce electrical energy. The screw turbine will be rotated by a vortex to produce electrical energy. Solar energy is a type of energy that use the of renewable energy which is sunlight. The solar panel will absorb the sunlight and will produce the electrical energy. This project will be an electric generator to produce the electrical energy that will used by residents staying in flat houses. This renewable energy source generator will reduce problems regarding environmental pollution compared to the non- renewable energy.

Keywords: Wind Turbine, Solar Panel, Archimedes Screw

HAYVANSAL BESİNLERDEKİ HORMON VE İLAÇ KALINTILARININ İNSAN SAĞLIĞINA OLUMSUZ ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Gıda değeri olan hayvanlarda hastalıkların sağaltılması ve önlenmesi için veteriner hekimliği ilaçlarının kullanımını takiben, gıda olarak tüketilebilen hayvansal ürünlerde ilaç kalıntıları oluşabilir. Gıdalardaki veteriner ilaç kalıntıları insanlarda alerjik reaksiyonlar, mutasyon, kanser etkileri, doğumsal bozukluklar ve gonadal fonksiyon bozukluklarına ve gıda endüstrisinde üretim bozukluklarının ortaya çıkması ile ekonomik kayıplara neden olabilir. Özellikle uzun etkili ilaç formülasyonları kalıntıya neden olurlar. Gıdalarda ilaç kalıntılarının önlenmesi devlet kurumları, veteriner hekimler, hayvan yetiştiricileri, bilim insanları ve diğer ilgili kuruluşların sorumlulukları altındadır. İlaç kalıntılarının önlenmesine yönelik yetkili kurum kesim öncesi bekletme süresi, maksimum kalıntı düzeyleri, gıda değeri olan hayvanlarda kullanılmasına izin verilen ilaç dozları, kalıntı kontrol ve izleme programları yaparlar. Ayrıca gıda değeri olan hayvanlarda kullanılmaması gereken ilaçları belirler. Gıdalarda kalıntılar ilaçların kullanıcılar tarafından bilinçli uygulanması ile kontrol altında tutulabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Veteriner Hekim, İlaç Kalıntıları, Gıda

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF HORMONES AND DRUG RESIDUES IN FOODS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN ON HUMAN HEALTH

ABSTRACT

Following the use of veterinary drugs for the treatment and prevention of diseases in food animals, drug residues may occur in animal products that can be consumed as food. The veterinary drug residues in foods may cause allergic reactions, mutagenic, carcinogenic and teratogenic effects and gonadal dysfunctions in humans, and economic losses with the occurrence of manufacturing defects in food industry. Especially, long-acting drug formulations cause the residues. The prevention of drug residues in foods is under the responsibilities of governmental agencies, veterinarians, animal producers, scientists and other related institutions. For the prevention of drug residues, governmental agency establishes withdrawal time before slaughter, maximum residue levels, dosages of drugs that are permitted to be used in food-producing animals, residue control and monitoring programs. In addition, it also determines the drugs that should not be used in food-producing animals. The residues in foods may be kept under control by administration of drugs in a manner of awareness by the users.

Keywords: Veterinarian, Drug Residues, Food

RESEARCH ON SOCIAL CAPITAL UNDER THE GLOBAL DISRUPTION IN CHINESE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

A global pandemic is considered an unconvincing event, such as the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2020, which was first detected in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The outbreak of the COVID-19 with its long-term disruption and increased propagation has made it different from other catastrophes. The pandemic has led to a massive global public health campaign to curb the spread of the virus by strengthening hand-washing, reducing facial contact, restricting social contact, following strict hygiene and distance recommendations, wearing masks in public places, and vaccinating. Changing human behavior is widely seen as a key approach to restrain the COVID-19 pandemic. Policymakers and health experts in China appeal people to take the social responsibilities by considering the social costs of their individual actions. This study aims to reviewing the evolution of social capital based on in Chinese cultural manners under the unstable market environment to find gaps and indicators for Chinese manufacturing industry against disruptions. In this study, social capital speaks to all resources, including knowledge about market institutions and insight about appropriate patterns of internationalization and strategic decision-making, that can be gained through rich social networking with relations of cooperation and a shared cognitive frame of reference with these relations. Web of science, Science direct journal, Scopus are the source of the data. By reviewing, retrieving, and analyzing the literatures in the theme of social capital from the databases, this study revisit social capital with its dimensions to find its indicators, as well as to identify gaps and make research recommendations. Eventually, this context analysis concludes that relational, cognitive, and structural capital are the three dimensions of social capital, which refines the concept of each dimension and their promoters for the future researchers and practitioners.

Keywords: Social Capital, Chinese Manufacturing, Relational Capital, Cognitive Capital, Structural Capital, Resource

USE OF BLENDED LEARNING IN DAY INDIAN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Food, water, air are the three important needs for every person till 21st century. In 21st century technology arrived in our day to day life. As it introduces it becomes important part of every stage of human life from Birth To Death and after Death also it become necessary. This technology changed a lot thing in human life. Food, water, air and technology becomes fourth compulsory need of every person.

With the arrival of technology education system also changed. In India before 21st century student lives in "Gurukul" in Gurus ashram for learning purpose. But as time changed "Gurukul" system changes and school system arrives people get adopted with it. In 21st century with the arrival of Technology people used to learn by sitting in their home except visit to college or school. Learning process changed with Advanced Pedagogy. Society get adopted to this blended Learning even school and society get adapted with this so easily within few days. Society accepted this new change very positively and in India this new change frames first step of New Education Policy.

Keywords : Education in India, Advanced Pedagogy, Blended Learning, Adaptation of New Change

ORAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR ENGINEERS: UNDERSTANDING INDUSTRY'S EXPECTATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Communication skills are often addressed as soft skills which have gained much importance in the engineering industry. Poor communication in the engineering industry had been addressed in many previous studies. The purpose of this paper is to examine the expectations of the industry's use of oral communication skills in the workplace for engineers. In this study, the engineering segments involved were mechanical and electrical engineering professionals. A deeper understanding of the industry's expectations of engineering communication is essential for this study. Hence, a qualitative method was used for data collection purposes. Data were collected from four engineering organizations by carrying out structured interviews. There was a total of twenty-eight engineers in management positions who were selected to be involved in the interview from both segments of this research. Data were analyzed using the content analysis approach. Findings show that in the engineering industry there is a high need for the engineers to participate in interacting with co-workers pertaining to work, administrating, attending meetings, presenting to clients, and communicating with individuals with different backgrounds. Conversely, the findings of this study are constant with other literature review findings to show that oral communication skills for the engineering sector are important. These findings will aid as a good platform for further investigation on the relevancy of the use of oral communication in engineering industries.

Keywords: English Oral Communication Skills, Expectations, Engineering Workplace

ARFF'İN DOĞUŞU VE İLETİŞİMİN GUCU

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ÖZET

İnsanođlu, 17 Aralık 1903'te tarihi bir olaya şahitlik etti. Wright Kardeşler'in gösterdiği büyük cesaret ile ilk yapılan havadan ağır motorlu uçuş denemesi, insanın hayallerinin ötesine geçerek, neler yapabileceğine dair deliller sunarken, yıllar ilerledikçe uçmaya olan merak teknolojinin imkânları ile yeniden şekillendi.

Modern çağın getirileri ile uçmak meslek haline gelirken, güvenliđin en üst safhada olduđu bu sektöre 'havacılık sektörü' adı verildi. Diđer sektörlerden farklı olarak, havacılık sektöründe yapılacak hatalar, geri dönülemez sonuçlara sebebiyet verebileceđi için, bu durum güvenlik konusunda profesyonel olma zaruretini doğurdu.

Havacılıkta meydana gelebilecek olası uçak kaza-kırım durumlarında kurtarma ve yangın söndürme faaliyetlerinin yürütülmesi için profesyonel ARFF servislerine duyulan ihtiyaç yaşanan kötü tecrübelerle öğrenilmiştir. Açılımı 'Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting' olan bu servisler özellikle 1950'li yıllardan sonra bütün dünya ülkelerinde literatüre dâhil olurken, aynı zamanda dünya havacılık sektöründe havalimanı kurtarma ve yangınla mücadelede güvenliđininsistematik söylemi haline geldi.

Makalemizin ana konusu, ARFF servislerinin geçmişten günümüze gelişimi, havacılık sektöründe alınan kararlar ve ARFF kuruluşlarının ulusal ve uluslararası etkinliklerini içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Havacılık, ARFF, Emniyet, İletişim

ARFF AND POWER OF COMMUNICATION

ABSTRACT

Mankind witnessed a historical event on 17 December 1903. The very first heavy motor flight test exhibited by Wright Brothers with a great courage went beyond the dreams of humankind while presenting evidences on what would have been succeeded. Within the following years, wonder for fly is reshaped by the opportunities of the technology. While flying become a profession together with the proceedings of modern age, the sector itself was named as "aviation sector" where the safety is its utmost. Unlike the other sectors, as possible failures from aviation sector would lead to unbearable results, it gave rise to the necessity of being professional on safety. The need for professional ARFF services has been learned by bad experinces for the commencement of rescue and firefighting activities during aircraft crash and accident events. These services known as Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting is entered into literature worldwide during 1950's and become a systematical discourse of the safety within world aviation sector. Main scope of our article covers the development of ARFF services from past to present, decisions taken by aviation sector and national and international impacts of ARFF foundations.

Keywords: Aviation, ARFF, Communication

WEBER'İN DEMİR KAFESİ VE ÖRGÜTSEL DEĞİŞİM

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ÖZET

Günümüzde siyasal, kültürel, ekonomik, sosyal, teknolojik gibi birçok alanda sürekli bir değişim söz konusudur. Belirli amaçları doğrultusunda sürdürülebilir rekabet üstünlüğü sağlamak isteyen örgütlerin de bu değişimleri yakından takip etmeleri ve bu değişimlere uyum sağlamaları gerekmektedir. Modern dünyanın rasyonel bürokratik bir yapıda şekillenmesiyle emirlere mecburen uyan, yaratıcılıklarının engellendiği tektipleşen bireylerin oluşması durumunu Weber demir kafes içinde kalmak olarak adlandırmaktadır. Kısaca bireyin her türlü bireysel özellikten uzaklaştırılarak mekanikleşmesi yani kendi kurallarına bağlı modern köleler yaratılmasıdır. Bu kapsamda bu çalışmada Weber'in demir kafesi ve örgütsel değişim kavramları üzerinde bir bakış açısı oluşturmak amaçlanmaktadır ve iki soruya cevap aranmaktadır. Bürokratik örgüt anlayışının tezahürü olan isomorphik (eşbiçimli) örgüt yapılanması günümüz değişim ortamında varlığını devam ettirebilir mi? Yoksa örgütler yeni bir anlayışla, esnek isomorphism ile karşı karşıya mı kalacaktır?

Anahtar Kelimeler: Weber'in Demir Kafesi, Eşbiçimlilik, Bürokratik Örgüt, Örgütsel Değişim

WEBER'S IRON CAGE AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

ABSTRACT

Today, there is a constant change in many areas such as political, cultural, economic, social and technological. Organizations that want to achieve sustainable competitive advantage in line with their specific objectives should also follow these changes closely and adapt to these changes. Weber calls the situation in which the modern world is shaped in a rational bureaucratic structure, and the formation of individuals who are compelled to obey orders and whose creativity is hindered, as being in an iron cage. In short, it is the mechanization of the individual by removing all kinds of individual characteristics, that is, the creation of modern slaves depending on his own rules. In this context, in this study, it is aimed to create a perspective on Weber's iron cage and organizational change concepts and seek answers to two questions. Can the isomorphic (isomorphic) organizational structure, which is the manifestation of the understanding of bureaucratic organization, survive in today's change environment? Or will organizations face a new understanding, flexible isomorphism?

Keywords: Weber's Iron Cage, Isomorphism, Bureaucratic Organization, Organizational Change

ÜNİVERSİTEDEN ÇALIŞMA HAYATINA GEÇİŞ: ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MEZUNİYET SONRASI DENEYİMLERİ

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ÖZET

Üniversiteden mezun olduktan hemen sonra iş hayatına geçiş asla kolay değildir ve çoğu mezun kendilerini bir tür ikilem içerisinde bulmaktadır. Araştırmalar, üniversite öğrencilerinin %60'ından fazlasının mezuniyet sonrası iş hayatına geçişe hazır olmadığını göstermektedir. Üniversiteden mezun olmak ve ilk işine girmek bireysel anlamda büyük başarılar arasında yer almaktadır. Ancak, yaşamı değiştiren bu geçişi yapma olasılığı mezun olma durumundaki öğrenciler için korkutucu gelebilmektedir. Üniversite öğrencisiyken çalışma hayatına geçişte mezunların ummadıkları zorluklarla karşılaşmaları kaçınılmazdır.

Bu çalışmada üniversite öğrencilerinin lisans eğitimi sonrası üniversiteden iş yaşamına geçişte yaşadıkları deneyimleri ele alınmaktadır. Empatik Görüşme Tekniğiyle iş hayatına geçiş yapmış 11 yeni mezunla üniversiteden iş yaşamına geçişteki süreci ve yaşadıkları zorlukları derinlemesine anlatmaları istenmiştir. Üniversitenin güvenli limanlarını terk edip iş yaşamına geçiş yapmış olmak mezun öğrenciler için korkutucu ve heyecan verici bir deneyim olmuştur. Mezunların büyük bir çoğunluğu üniversite yılları boyunca kendilerini iş hayatına hazırlamak için çok daha fazla şey yapmış olmayı dilemektedir. Üniversite yıllarında kendileri için sağlam bir kariyer planı oluşturamamış olmaları ve sıklıkla staj yapmamış olmaları en büyük pişmanlıkları arasında yer almaktadır. Mezunların birçoğu kendilerini geliştireceği ve seveceği bir işte uyumlu bir ekipte çalışma fırsatı bulamamıştır. Üniversiteden iş yaşamına geçişte gencin içinde bulunduğu sosyo-ekonomik koşullar bir an önce iş bulmasını ve maddi kazanç elde etmesini zorunlu kılmaktadır. İşsiz kalma korkusu, ailesine kendine kanıtlamak arzusu ve temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılama güdüsü mezunların çalıştıkları işlerini bırakamama ya da devam etme zorunlulukları arasında yer almaktadır. Görüşme yapılan mezunlar işlerinde ilerleyip para kazandıkça işte yaşadıkları sorunların azalmaya başlayacağına inanmaktadırlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okuldan İş Hayatına Geçiş, Mezun Deneyimleri

THE TRANSITION FROM UNIVERSITY TO WORKING LIFE: UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES AFTER GRADUATION

ABSTRACT

The transition to work is never easy right after graduating from college, and many graduates find themselves in some sort of dilemma. Studies show that more than 60% of university students are not ready for the transition to work after graduation. Graduating from university and getting a first job are among the great achievements of the individual. However, the prospect of making this life-changing transition can seem daunting to graduating students. It is inevitable for graduates to encounter unexpected difficulties while transitioning to working life while they are university students. In this study, the experiences of university students in the transition from university to business life after undergraduate education are discussed. 11 new graduates who have transitioned to business life with the Empathic Interview Technique were asked to explain in depth the process of transitioning

from university to business life and the difficulties they experienced. Leaving the safe havens of university and transitioning to work has been a frightening and exciting experience for graduate students. The vast majority of graduates wish they had done much more to prepare themselves for business life during their university years. The fact that they did not create a solid career plan for themselves during their university years and that they did not do internships often are among their biggest regrets. Many of the graduates have not had the opportunity to work in a cohesive team in a job they will develop and love. The socio-economic conditions of the young people in the transition from university to business life make it necessary to find a job and earn financial gain as soon as possible. The fear of being unemployed, the desire to prove himself to his family and the motivation to meet their basic needs are among the obligations of graduates not to leave their jobs or to continue. Interviewed graduates believe that as they progress in their jobs and earn money, the problems they experience at work will begin to decrease.

Keywords: University To Work Transition, Graduate Experiences

DRAFT

HOW DO THE BANKS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES TACKLE ISSUES RELATING TO COMPLIANCE IN THE NEW ERA POST-COVID 19?

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ABSTRACT

In this article, "compliance risk" is defined as the risk of legal or regulatory consequences, material financial loss, or reputational harm that a bank may face as a result of failing to adhere to the laws, regulations, and rules that applies to banking activities. There is a lot of difference between large and smaller banks in how their compliance function is structured. For example, in larger banks compliance officers may be assigned to running business lines. Meanwhile, international banks will employ both group and local compliance officers as the laws and regulations to operate differs in each country. On the other hand, in smaller banks, the compliance officers may be housed in a single unit. In certain institutions, separate units have been established for specific areas such as data protection and anti-money laundering, and anti-terrorist funding. A bank's compliance function should be organized and priorities for compliance risk management set in accordance with its risk management strategy and structures because there is a direct relationship between compliance risk and some aspects of operational risk. Certain banks may prefer to organize their compliance department within their operational risk function. Others may opt to keep compliance and operational risk activities distinct but set up procedures that require tight collaboration between the two on compliance issues. Today, there has been a huge call on how compliance in banking works after the Covid-19 pandemic as everything is evolving into more digital, more modern, and agile working techniques away from the traditional methods. This paper compares how the banks around the globe tackle the compliance issues accommodating the new era. This paper talks about the core functions of compliance and the tools used by different banks in different countries to mitigate or prevent the risks associated with compliance.

Keywords: Compliance, Risk, Law

IMPERATIVE OF LIFESTYLE IN SUSTAINABLE URBAN FORM - A STUDY OF KANO TRADITIONAL CITY, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Urban form patterns such as compact city form has gained increasing attention as an approach for achieving city sustainability. The premise is that high population densities reduce energy consumption for transportation, protect natural and surrounding areas from development, thus sustainability. Yet assessing a city's urban form, as to what constitutes sustainable urban form is still a major challenge. However, studies have shown that people depending on their status, behave differently under different social and physical environment. It is expected, therefore, that peoples' lifestyles is key towards a more efficient urban form for achieving city sustainability, There is an explicit need to investigate the relationship between urban form and lifestyle in achieving sustainability in a holistic perspective. This forms the impetus behind this study. The aim of this study is therefore, to examine the imperative of lifestyle in evaluating the social, environmental and economic sustainability of urban form, using Kano Traditional City, Nigeria, as case study. The study is exploratory in nature, using a case study approach. The PLS-SEM analysis, was used to investigate the efficacy of lifestyle in the social, environmental and economic sustainability of Kano Traditional City urban form, a pre-colonial traditional urban development. Though Kano Traditional City urban form substantively contributes to city sustainability within environmental and economic and social sustainability contexts; the imperative of lifestyle in moderating the impact of urban form on city sustainability is most evident the study revealed. Achieving city sustainability through urban form pattern requires greater understanding of residents' lifestyle. The increasing interest given to culture in sustainable urban development requires that lifestyle as an avatar of culture be given a pride of place in any sustainable urban form evaluation. This study through a novel case study approach, contributes positively in exploring the imperative of lifestyle in sustainable urban form evaluation.

Keywords: Lifestyle, Sustainability, Urban Form, Nigeria, Kano Traditional City

CHANGES AND ADAPTABILITY IN LOW PERFORMING SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

With a view to studying the reasons of low performing schools and its adverse effect on the academic result of the students, the researcher selected research components such as infrastructure, instructional facility, human resources like teacher, students, management and parent to collect the research data. The researcher also shared the probable suggestions to satiate the expectations and concerns for the quality education. Survey research method was used to collect the quantitative data from the in-service teachers. The teachers of Kachchh district were selected for the study through simple random sampling technique. An Opinionnaire given to the teacher of selected schools of Kachchh district. The collected quantitative data were analyzed through the t-test. The researcher observed many issues other than the selected ones. The major findings of the study are, teachers' methodology made difference in the performance, almost all students come from slum area and have very poor socio-economic background which makes education secondary need and earning at their primary need, environment at home is not good and supportive for studies, most of the students come from government primary school who are weak and just promoted till Ninth, students do not attend even extra class organized by their teachers.

Keywords: Low Performance, Low Performing School, Infrastructure, Secondary School

NARENCİYE ÜRETİMİNİN BÖLGE EKONOMİSİNE KATKISI: DÖRTYOL İLÇESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Yaş meyve ve sebze pazarında geniş bir paya sahip olan narenciye sektörünün ihracattaki payı büyüktür. Sektör, sahip olduğu ihracat potansiyeli ile ekonomiye büyük katkı sağlamaktadır. Ülkemizde narenciye üretimi yeni tarımsal uygulamalarla her geçen gün daha profesyonel hale gelmektedir. Narenciye üreticilerinin durumu, hasat işçileri, soğuk hava depolarının durumu, sektördeki paydaşlar ve uluslararası pazarlarda yaşanan sorunlar gibi birçok konunun derinlemesine ele alınması sektörün geleceği açısından önem arz etmektedir. Özellikle küresel şartlarda yaşanan siyasi ve ekonomik değişimler, uluslararası pazarlarda ihracat rakamlarını önemli oranda etkilemektedir. Küresel pazarlara girişlerde yaşanan kısıtlamalar, siyasi ve ekonomik faktörler narenciye sektörünü olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu tez, ülke ekonomisinde önemli paya sahip olan narenciye sektörünün durumu ve sektörde yaşanan sorunların belirlenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda anket kullanılarak 2000-2021 dönemini kapsayacak şekilde narenciye üretiminde önemli paya sahip olan Hatay ili Dört Yol ilçesinde araştırma yapılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularından bazılarına göre; deneyim süresi 11-20 yıl arası olan üreticilerin %15,5'i, meyve zamanında kabala satış yöntemini tercih etmişlerdir. Toplamda ise üreticilerin %54,4'ü meyve zamanında kabala satış yöntemini tercih etmişlerdir. Ayrıca üreticiler %40,6 oranla satsuma cinsi mandalina, %38,1'le mandalınanın diğer türleri %22 oranla portakal (washigton) cinsi tercih etmişlerdir. Üreticilerin eğitimi ve satış yöntemi tercihlerine göre meyve zamanında kabala satış yöntemi %53,4'le tercih edilmiş, %16,1'le çiçeklenme sonrası yetiştirme döneminde kabala satışı tercih edilmiş, %15,5 i hasat sonrası kilo ile satış yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Tarımda kullanılan araçlara bakıldığında %21,09 oranla üreticilerin budama makası; %20,8 ile ilaç pompası (sırt), %15,2 ile ilaç pompası (makine), %13,01 ile taraktör, % 10,6 ile çapa makinesi, %7,3 ile tırpan, %7,0 ile kültüvator, ve son olarak %4,1 pulluk tercih ettikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Son olarak ağaç yaşı 0-5 yıl olanlar ağaç başına en fazla 0-50 kg; ağaç yaşı 6-10 yıl olanlar ağaç başına en fazla 51-80 kg; ağaç yaşı 11-15 yıl olanlar ağaç başına en fazla 141-170 kg; ağaç yaşı 16-20 yıl olanlar ağaç başına en fazla 141-170 kg ve 171-200 kg; ağaç yaşı 21 yıldan fazla olanlar ağaç başına 201 kg'dan fazla ürün elde etmişlerdir. Ağaç yaşı arttıkça ağaç başına elde edilen ürün kilogramının arttığı sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır.

*Bu bildiri birinci yazarın yüksek lisans tezinden üretilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dört Yol, Ekonomi, Narenciye, Üretim

CONTRIBUTION OF CITRUS PRODUCTION TO THE REGIONAL ECONOMY: EXAMPLE OF DORTYOL DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

The citrus sector, which has a large share in the fresh fruit and vegetable market, has a large share in exports. The sector makes a great contribution to the economy with its export potential. Citrus production in our country is becoming more professional day by day with new agricultural practices. It is important for the future of the sector to address many issues such as the situation of citrus producers, harvest workers, the situation of cold storage, the stakeholders in the sector and the problems in international markets. This thesis aims to determine

the status of the citrus sector, which has an important share in the country's economy, and the problems experienced in the sector. In this context, a survey was conducted in Dörtyol district of Hatay province, which has an important share in citrus production, covering the period of 2000-2021 by using a survey. According to some of the research findings; 15.5% of the producers with 11-20 years of experience preferred the method of selling in bulk at fruit time. In total, 54.4% of the producers preferred the method of selling in bulk in the fruit time. In addition, producers preferred Satsuma type of mandarin with 40.6%, other types of mandarin with 38.1%, orange (washigton) with 22%. In addition, producers preferred Satsuma type of mandarin with 40.6%, other types of mandarin with 38.1%, orange (washigton) with 22%. According to the training and sales method preferences of the producers, the method of selling in bulk at fruit time was preferred with 53.4%, bulk sales were preferred during the growing period after flowering with 16.1%, 15.5% of the sales method was preferred by weight after harvest. When it was showed at the tools used in agriculture, the producers' pruning shears with a rate of 21.09%; 20.8% medicine pump (back), 15.2% medicine pump (machine), 13.01% tractor, 10.6% hoeing machine, 7.3% scythe, 7.0% cultivator , and finally, it was concluded that they preferred 4.1% plow. Finally, those with a tree age of 0-5 years; maximum 0-50 kg per tree; tree age of 6-10 years maximum 51-80 kg per tree; tree age of 11-15 years, maximum 141-170 kg per tree; tree age of 16-20 years maximum 141-170 kg and 171-200 kg per tree; Trees older than 21 years yielded more than 201 kg per tree. It is concluded that as the age of the tree increases, the product kilogram obtained per tree increases.

Keywords: Dörtyol, Economy, Citrus, Manufacturing

*This paper was derived from the master thesis of the first author.

İŞLETMELERDE STRATEJİK BİLGİ YÖNETİMİNİN ÖNEMİ, BİLGİYİ YÖNETMEDE YAŞANAN ZORLUKLAR VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

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ÖZET

Dünya, bilgi teknolojisi bağlamında, organizasyonların günlük üretkenliklerini artırmak ve en üst düzeye çıkarmak için her geçen gün büyümeye ve gelişmeye devam etmektedir. Bilgi, işletmelerin oluşturacağı stratejilerin ve iş süreçlerinin belirlenmesinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Depolama cihazları, veri koruma, bulut uygulaması ve daha hızlı iletişim, bilgi teknolojisinin işletmelere sağlayabileceği başlıca avantajlardır. Bilgi teknolojilerinde yaşanan hızlı gelişmenin etkisiyle işletmelerin hemen her departmanında yer alan bilgisayar uygulamaları bilgi yönetiminin etkinliğine önemli ölçüde katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle bilgiyi yönetmek için bilgi teknolojilerini işe dahil etmek stratejik anlamda en önemli avantajdır. İşletmeler her geçen gün daha fazla rekabetle karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Başarılı bir işletme, pazara nüfuz etmek ve liderliğe ulaşmak için özel bir çaba içinde birlikte çalışan kurumsal kaynakların doğru kombinasyonuna dayanmaktadır ve bilgi de en önemli kaynaklar arasında yer almaktadır. Bilginin tanımlanması ve kullanılması, bir organizasyonun rekabet avantajı elde etmesinde büyük rol oynamaktadır. Bilgi toplamada, işlemede ve dağıtmada, aynı zamanda daha iyi iş kararları vermek için kullanmada verimli olan işletmeler stratejik alanda başarıya ulaşmada bir avantaja sahip olacaklardır. İşletmelerin hızla gelişen teknolojiye uyum sağlayabilmeleri, rekabet edebilme gücünü artırabilmeleri ve yüksek performans hedeflerine ulaşabilmelerinde, bilgiyi yönetmede sağladıkları başarı odak noktayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın genel amacı, işletmelerde stratejik bilgi yönetiminin öneminin ve bilgi yönetiminde yaşanan zorluklar ile çözüme yönelik önerilerin kavramsal çerçevede değerlendirilmesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşletme, Stratejik, Bilgi, Bilgi Yönetimi.

THE IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGIC KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN BUSINESSES, CHALLENGES IN MANAGING KNOWLEDGE AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS

ABSTRACT

In the context of information technology, the world continues to grow and evolve every day to increase and maximize the daily productivity of organizations. Information plays an important role in determining the strategies and business processes that businesses will create. Storage devices, data protection, cloud application and faster communication are the main benefits that information technology can provide to businesses. With the effect of the rapid development in information technologies, computer applications in almost every department of the enterprises contribute significantly to the effectiveness of information management. Therefore, incorporating information technologies to manage information is the most important strategic advantage. Businesses are facing more and more competition every day. A successful business relies on the right combination of corporate resources working together in a dedicated effort to penetrate the market and achieve leadership, and knowledge is among the most important resources. The identification and use of information plays a major role in an organization's competitive advantage. Businesses that are efficient at collecting, processing and distributing information, as well as using it to make better business decisions, will have an advantage in achieving strategic success. The focus is on the success of businesses in managing information, in adapting to rapidly developing technology, increasing their competitive power and reaching high performance

targets. The general purpose of the research is to evaluate the importance of strategic information management in enterprises, the difficulties experienced in information management and suggestions for solutions in a conceptual framework.

Keywords: Business, Strategic, Knowledge, Knowledge Management.

DRAFT

EFFECTIVENESS OF BRAIN BASED LEARNING PROGRAMME

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ABSTRACT

The human brain is the epicenter, site of impact and the prime noticeable arena for all that is being done and conducted through classroom activities. This being the case, a foresight into the mechanism of the brain may be ushered as on of the most crucial area. Therefore, understanding how the brain works may be most relevant areas of research for the educators of tomorrow. The teasers in this direction paved the way forward towards the concept of Brain Based Learning (BBL) looking deeply and also attempting to bridge the evident divide between the fields of neuroscience and education furthering the emergence of new field in the genesis of Educational Neuroscience is the Engagement of Strategies that are based on the principles of how the brain is designed to learn naturally.

The present study aims to determine the effectiveness of BBL program developed by researcher in teaching science as implemented in secondary school.

Presenting the experimental research findings regarding the various BBL strategies impact on achievement, this study mainly aims to shed light on difference when BBL strategies are implemented in classroom.

Keywords : Brain Based Learning, Educational Neuroscience, Brain, Taching-Learning Process, Science, Learning Strategies,Child-Centered Learning

DEVELOPING AND ASSESSING ADAPTATION STRATEGIES AGAINST CLIMATE VULNERABILITY IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural production systems are complex, interlinked and highly dependent on natural ecosystem regarding inputs and output relations. Crop production is climate prone sector of the economy. Anticipation and adaptations of all these impacts of climate change is very important tool for the developing economies. There are certain planned and unplanned adaptations regarding climate vulnerability in agricultural systems that maintain the balance in ecosystem and minimize the economic losses. The policies regarding high development must have synergy effect with climate change for the better adaptive capacity of nation. To minimize the climate losses there can be adaptation strategies on farm level as well as on national and policy level. To access the benefits of adaptations we formulated the adaptation packages through continuous engagement process with researchers, farmers and policy makers to combat the current and future climatic vulnerabilities. Wide range of adaptation strategies were shared by team members and get their feedback on every aspect. For current and future climatic vulnerabilities different short term and long term adaptations were compiled in which biophysical, socioeconomic and policy parameters were assessed. Important adaptation parameters for future were genetic improvements, draught resistant and heat tolerant varieties, deep tillage, soil and water conservation practices, construction of water storage, efficient irrigation systems, crop diversification, agricultural insurance and farm mechanization (mechanical picker for cotton). For current adaptations regarding climatic hazards are increase in cropping intensity, fertigation, efficient irrigation and import of gene variety. The adaptation package was shared with crop modelers for their input. The challenges regarding engagement was to formulate adaptation package that can be incorporated in the modeling by crop modelers. The practicability of adaptations was also an issue that was tackled with farmers and field researchers' feedback regarding adaptations. The economic analysis was done using the TOA-MD model to assess the economic viability of adaptation package.

Keywords: Climate Change, Adaptatin

FINTECH İLE DEĞİŞEN BANKACILIKTA KURUMSAL KREDİ LİMİT TALEBİ OLUŞTURABİLMEK İÇİN MAKİNE ÖĞRENİMİ İLE TAHMİN MODELİ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde her şey deđişim ve dönüşüm sürecini yaşamaktadır. Bu deđişim sadece kullanılan ürünlerde deđil sistemlerde, doğada, insan ve insan ile ilişkili tüm süreçlerde gerçekleşmektedir. FinTech(Fnansal teknoloji); finansal sistemde gerçekleşen deđişimin ve gelişimi kavramsal olarak tanımlamaktadır. Artan üretim ihtiyacı insanların finansman kaynaklarına ulaşma arzusunu artırmıştır. Finansmanı sağlayarak ekonomik sisteme katkı sağlamaya çalışan bankalar artan finansamn taleplerine doğru cevaplar vererek elde bulundurdukları sermayelerini ve mudilerinden topladıkları mevduatların güvenliđini sağlamak zorundadırlar. FinTech ile gerçekleşen önüne geçilemez finansal deđişim sonrasında bankalar için kurumsal kredi verebilme kabiliyetini tabana yaygın şekilde yönetebilir olmaları önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; FinTech gelişimi ile deđişen bankacılık sisteminde bankaların şubesiz hizmet verdiği bir ortamda, Kurumsal segmentte yer alan müşterilerinin kredi limit tahsis süreçlerinde şube personelinin talep ettiği kredi limitinin veri madenciliđi ve makine öğrenimi temelli çok kriterli karar verme yaklaşımı ile makine öğrenimi algoritmalarını kullanarak tahmin edilebilirliđinin literatür araştırmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FinTech, Katılım bankacılıđı, Kurumsal Kredi, Tahmin, Makine Öğrenimi

DEVELOPING A FORECAST MODEL WITH MACHINE LEARNING TO CREAT A CORPORATE LOAN LIMIT DEMAND IN CHANGING BANKING WITH FINTECH

ABSTRACT

Everything in the world is going through the process of change and transformation. This change takes place not only in the products used, but also in the systems, nature, human and human-related processes. FinTech(financial technology); It conceptually defines the change and development in the financial system. The increasing need for production has increased the desire of people to reach financial resources. Banks, which try to contribute to the economic system by providing financing, have to provide the security of their capital and the deposits they collect from their depositors by correctly responding to the demands of increasing financing. It is important for banks to be able to broadly manage their corporate lending capability after the unstoppable financial change that took place with FinTech. The aim of this study; It is a literature review of the predictability of the credit limit requested by the branch personnel in the credit limit allocation processes of the customers in the Corporate segment, using a multi-criteria decision-making approach based on machine learning and machine learning algorithms, in an environment where banks provide branchless services in the banking system that has changed with the development of FinTech.

Keywords : FinTech, Participation Banking, Corporate Credit, Machine Learning, Estimation

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION: CHANGE AND ADAPTABILITY

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ABSTRACT

The environmental subject is a process where all the students get engaged in learning the knowledge of the environment, In India, environmental education is a subject which is running in all schools and colleges, even it's an important subject in B.Ed. college, today as we have seen the immense environmental problem around the world. All countries are working on environmental problems and global warming, maximum developed countries already took the initiate on saving the environment, but developing countries such as India tried to make their position in the world as developed, for that they have to work on deployment but without harming the environment, and regarding the environmental awareness school has taking a subject in education, there is need of changes and adaptation of environmental education in school in India, in this paper researcher focus on the environmental education and need to changes in adaptability by students.

Keywords : Need, Changes and Adaptability, Environmental Education

DRAFT

ATTITUDES OF ESL STUDENTS TOWARDS VIRTUAL LEARNING IN POLYTECHNIC MERSING, JOHOR (PMJ)

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ABSTRACT

Ever since Covid-19 pandemic hit the world, the medium of instruction for all the learning institutions such as preschool, primary, secondary and tertiary education have been changed from face-to face to virtual learning. Taken into consideration that, the need to continue their education is crucial to ensure students are heading into a right track in completing their curriculum of the year. As a result, the proposed article addressed the attitudes of Polytechnic Mersing tertiary students in learning English as a second language. The ultimate purpose of this study is (1) to determine the proficiency level of tertiary education students in L2 of virtual learning and (2) to determine the awareness of learning L2 among the students during virtual learning. The following research questions are formulated in order to serve the research purposes; (1) What are the semester 3 students' attitudes towards the learning of English virtually? (2) Does their attitude affect proficiency or performance during virtual learning? (3) Are they aware of the importance of English for their future. There were both qualitative and quantitative methods used. A series of surveys is used to measure the data.

Keywords: Attitude, Virtual Learning, ESL Students, Proficiency Level

FUTURE OF UNIVERSITY SUPPORT IN CULTIVATING ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTION

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ABSTRACT

The global spread of COVID-19 represents a significant threat to the higher education landscape, including entrepreneurship education in institutions of higher learning (HLIs), on a global scale. Providing entrepreneurial education is crucial to the development of a country's entrepreneurship ecosystem, which is critical to the promotion of economic growth, job creation, and innovation in a country. More job creators are expected to be generated and nurtured through entrepreneurship education, which will provide them with entrepreneurial awareness, knowledge, abilities, and support. In general, university support is therefore one of the most important factors in nurturing entrepreneurship intentions among students. This study outlines what the future of university support in nurturing entrepreneurship intention among students should be based on an analysis of a range of literatures. Previous researchers has made several recommendations, including training to improve the competences of entrepreneurship lecturers, coaching and mentoring from real entrepreneurs, facilitating financial literacy among students, and providing students with exposure to business model innovation and digital transformation. In summary, the findings of literature studies demonstrate that universities play an important role in the development of entrepreneurship education and the cultivation of entrepreneurship intention. It is anticipated that the findings of this study would make a significant contribution to the field of entrepreneurship educational sector in Malaysia.

Keywords: University Role, Entrepreneurship Intention, Entrepreneurship Education

THE LEVEL OF METACOGNITIVE SKILLS AMONG POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS IN MALAYSIAN STUDIES COURSE

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ABSTRACT

Along with the current technological advancement, it has become imperative for all students and institutions to keep up their pace in improving their creative and critical thinking skills. In further helping this cause, it is necessary for them to also have a good grip of metacognitive skills as a preparation in engaging themselves in this high technology world. Following this, the Ministry of Higher Education has outlined two strategies in ensuring the attainability of this objective through holistic, integrated and constructively aligned curriculum development by the higher educational institutions. One of the strategies has defined that the curriculum must prioritize the application of High Impact Educational Practice encompassing conceptual and cognitive clarity, entrepreneurial skill as well as experience and innovation based learning. On top of that, the curriculum development must also be constructed upon outcome-based and student-centred learning. In the context of Malaysian studies course, activities involving comprehension, thinking and problem solving skills have become the priority for students in mastering this particular course. Thus, the aim of this study is to identify the level of metacognitive skills among the first semester students who are undertaking the Malaysian studies course. There are three metacognitive skills that are being tested namely the monitoring, evaluation and regulation skills. The study utilizes descriptive survey in quantitative approach by using questionnaire instrument. A pilot study that was conducted on 39 students showed the Cronbach's alpha reliability score was 0.904. The questionnaire was collected, reviewed and analysed using Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) v21 in the form of frequency, mean, percentage, standard deviation and independent sample T-test. The respondents were 169 first semester's students who took the Malaysian studies course from various programmes at polytechnic in Selangor. The findings indicated that the level of monitoring, evaluating and regulation's metacognitive skills were at high level. Meanwhile the independent sample T-tests showed that there are no significant differences in the metacognitive skills of gender and field. As a conclusion, the first semester students are found to have good ability in metacognitive skills. The importance of this study reveals that students should enhance their metacognitive skills in order to develop their learning and thinking quality, as this can also be used as a guide for lecturers to diversify their teaching and learning strategies in an effort to produce qualified TVET graduate in accordance with the ten shift of Malaysia Education Blueprint 2015-2025 (Higher Education)

Keywords : Metacognitive, Malaysian Studies, Monitoring, Evaluation, Regulation

ALGILANAN SOSYAL MEDYA ÇEVİKLİĞİNİN MÜŞTERİ KATILIM DAVRANIŞI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIM YOĞUNLUĞUNUN DÜZENLEYİCİLİK ROLÜ

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ÖZET

Birçok araştırmacı, firmalara sağladığı kritik faydalar sebebiyle çalışmalarını müşteri katılım davranışlarına yol açan nedenlere odaklanmıştır. Müşteri katılım davranışlarına etki eden faktörlere (öncüllere) olan ilgili artıyor olsa da algılanan sosyal medya çevikliği gibi sosyal medya ile doğrudan ilgili olan faktörlerin müşteri katılım davranışları üzerindeki etkisi araştırmacılar tarafından yeterince irdelenmemiştir. Algılanan sosyal medya çevikliğinin müşterilerin farklı katılım davranışları (müşteri satın alımları, müşteri teşvikleri, müşteri etkileri ve müşteri geri bildirimleri/önerileri) üzerindeki etkisinin incelenmesi pazarlama literatürüne ciddi katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, algılanan sosyal medya çevikliğinin müşteri satın alımları, müşteri tavsiyeleri, müşteri etkileri ve müşteri geri bildirimleri/önerileri üzerinde pozitif etkisinin olup olmadığını test etmektir. Ayrıca bu çalışmada araştırmacılara ve yöneticilere daha kapsamlı bir bakış açısı sunmak için incelenen ilişkilerin, müşterilerin sosyal medya kullanım yoğunluğuna göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığının ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmaktadır. İlgili yapıları test etmek için, çevrimiçi anket yöntemiyle 229 sosyal medya kullanıcısından veriler elde edilmiştir. Ölçeklerin güvenilirlik ve geçerlilikleri test edildikten sonra hipotezler regresyon analizleri ile test edilmiştir. Algılanan sosyal medya kullanım yoğunluğunun düzenleyicilik rolünü test etmek için PROCESS Model 1 kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, algılanan sosyal medya çevikliği müşteri katılım davranışlarını (müşteri satın alımlarını, müşteri teşviklerini, müşteri etkilerini ve müşteri geri bildirimlerini) olumlu olarak etkilemektedir. Düzenleyici hipotez testlerinden elde edilen sonuçlara göre; sosyal medya kullanım yoğunluğu algılanan sosyal medya çevikliğinin müşteri katılım davranışları üzerindeki pozitif etkisini düzenlememektedir. Daha açık bir ifadeyle; algılanan sosyal medya çevikliğinin müşteri satın alımları, müşteri teşvikleri, müşteri etkileri ve müşteri geri bildirimleri üzerindeki pozitif etkisi, katılımcıların sosyal medya kullanım yoğunluğuna göre farklılaşmamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Algılanan Sosyal Medya Çevikliği, Müşteri Katılım Davranışları, Regresyon Analizi, PROCESS, Model 1

THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL MEDIA AGILITY ON CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT BEHAVIORS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE INTENSITY

ABSTRACT

Many researchers have focused their studies on the factors that lead to customer engagement behaviors due to the critical benefits to firms. Although the interest in the factors (antecedents) affecting customer engagement behaviors has been increasing, the effects of factors directly related to social media, such as perceived social media agility, on customer engagement behaviors have not been sufficiently examined. Examining the impact of perceived social media on customers' different engagement behaviors such as customer purchases, referrals, customer influence, and customer feedback/suggestions will contribute to the marketing literature. This study aims to investigate whether perceived social media agility has a positive impact on customer purchases, customer referrals, customer influence, and customer feedback/suggestions. Also, to provide researchers and practitioners with a more comprehensive perspective, this study aims to reveal whether the relationships

examined differ according to customers' social media usage intensity. An online survey with 229 social media users was conducted to test the constructs of interest. After testing the reliability and validity of the scales, regression analyses were used to test research hypotheses. PROCESS Model 1 was employed to test the moderating role of social media usage intensity. The results showed that perceived social media agility positively impacts customer engagement behaviors (customer purchases, customer referrals, customer influence, and customer feedback/suggestions). According to the moderating results, social media usage intensity does not moderate the positive impact of perceived social media agility on customer engagement behaviors. Specifically, the positive impact of perceived social media agility on customer purchases, customer referrals, customer influence, and customer feedback does not differ according to customers' social media usage intensity.

Keywords: Perceived Social Media Agility, Customer Engagement Behaviors, Regression Analyses, PROCESS, Model 1

DRAFT

ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI VE HASTALIKLARI HEMŞİRELİĞİ DERSİNİ ALAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN KLİNİK RAHATLIK VE ENDİŞE DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu araştırmanın amacı, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin klinik rahatlık ve endişe düzeylerinin belirlenmesidir.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Tanımlayıcı türdeki bu araştırma, Nisan 2022 tarihinde, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan toplam 152 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin toplanmasında öğrencilerin sosyo-demografik bilgilerinin yer aldığı “Tanımlayıcı Bilgi Formu” ve “Pediatri Hemşireliği Öğrencileri Klinik Rahatlık ve Endişe Değerlendirme Aracı” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde Student’s t, Kruskal-Wallis ve Mann-Whitney U-testleri kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin “cinsiyet, aile tipi, sosyal güvence ve gelir durum algısı” değişkenleri ile rahatlık ve endişe alt boyut puanları arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmadığı saptanmıştır ($p>0.05$). Hemşirelik mesleğini istemeyerek seçen öğrencilerin endişe alt boyut puanının yüksek olduğu ve gruplar arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$). İlaç uygulamaları hakkında bilgi düzeyi yeterli olan öğrencilerin rahatlık alt boyut puanının daha yüksek olduğu ve gruplar arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak ileri derecede anlamlı olduğu saptanmıştır ($p<0.01$). Klinikte ilaç hatası yapan öğrencilerin endişe alt boyut puanının yüksek ve aralarındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak ileri derecede anlamlı olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p<0.05$).

Sonuç: Bu çalışma sonucunda, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin hemşirelik mesleğini isteyerek seçenlerin, ilaç uygulamaları hakkında yeterli bilgisi olanların ve klinikte ilaç hatası yapmayanların klinik rahatlık düzeyinin yüksek, endişe düzeyinin düşük olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik Öğrencileri; Klinik Endişe; Rahatlık

DETERMINATION OF CLINICAL COMFORT AND WORRY STUDENTS TAKING CHILD HEALTH AND DISEASE NURSING COURSE

ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the clinical comfort and worry levels of students taking child health and disease nursing course. **Material and Methods:** This descriptive study was conducted with a total of 152 students taking the child health and disease nursing course between April 2022. The “Descriptive Information Form” containing the socio-demographic information of the students and the “Clinical Comfort and Worry Assessment Tool of Pediatric Nursing Student” were used to collect the data. Student’s t, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U-tests were used to evaluate the data. **Results:** The students taking the child health and disease

nursing course was determined that the difference between the variables of “gender, family type, social security and perception of income status” and comfort and worry subscale scores of was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). It was found that the worry subscale score of the students who unwillingly choose the nursing profession were high and the difference between the groups was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). It was determined that students with sufficient knowledge about drug administration had higher comfort subscale score and the difference between the groups was statistically highly significant ($p < 0.01$). It was determined that the students who make medication errors in the clinic had high worry subscale score and the difference between them was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: As a result of this study, it was determined that the clinical comfort and worry levels of the students had a high level of clinical comfort and a low level of anxiety, those who choose the nursing profession willingly, have sufficient knowledge about drug administration and do not make medication errors in the clinic.

Keywords: Nursing Students; Clinic Worry; Comfort

DRAFT

KUR KORUMALI MEVDUAT HESABINA TANINAN VERGİ AYRICALIKLARININ BÜTÇEYE ETKİLERİ

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ABSTRACT

Türk Lirasının Amerikan Doları karşısındaki değer kaybını önlemek için getirilen kur korumalı mevduat hesabı üç ayı geride bırakmıştır. Son açıklanan rakamlara göre sistemde toplanan para 591 milyar TL ve hazineye yükü 23 milyar TL'dir. Kur korumalı mevduat hesabı önce gerçek kişilerin belli döviz cinsinden hesaplarına yönelik getirilmiş, daha sonra kapsama altın hesapları alınmış, en sonunda ise tüzel kişiler sisteme dahil edilmiş ve bu hesaplara dönüşüm halinde kurumlar ve gelir vergisi avantajları getirilmiştir. Kur korumalı mevduat hesabının başlangıçta bütçeye yük olmayacağı, çünkü Merkez Bankasından karşılanacağı belirtilmiştir. Ancak her vergisel ayrıcalık vergi harcaması niteliğinde olduğundan, yani devletin bir nevi vazgeçtiği gelir olduğundan, devlet bütçesi için bir giderdir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, kur korumalı mevduat sisteminin devlet bütçesine maliyeti olup olmadığını tartışmaktır. Literatür taraması yapılmış ve konu ile ilgili çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Ancak çok yeni bir konu olduğundan henüz bu konuda yapılan araştırma sayısı yok denecek kadar azdır. Araştırma metodolojisi nitel içerik analizidir. Çalışmada veri kaynakları; konu ile ilgili çıkarılan kanunlar, tebliğler, sirkülerler, açıklamalar ve Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığının bütçe istatistikleridir. Çalışmanın bulguları; kamunun üstlendiği şartlı yükümlülüğün yurt içi yerleşiklere, TL'nin mali değerini koruma konusunda güven vermesi, yurt dışında yaşayan Türklere tanınan net getiri garantisini belirlemenin henüz mümkün olmadığı, bütçe giderlerinin incelenen dönem itibarıyla arttığı, ancak bütçe gelirlerinin de neredeyse bu artış düzeyinde arttığı, faiz dışı fazlanın arttığı, dolayısıyla henüz bütçeye etkisinin düşük kaldığı, kur korumalı mevduat hesaplarındaki artışın maliyetinin giderek arttığı ve esas riskin kurda öngörülme yen sçramalar olduğudur. Araştırmada kur korumalı mevduat hesabı yerine başka politika araçları kullanılsaydı maliyet ne olurdu sorusuna da cevap aranılmıştır. Sonuç olarak kur korumalı mevduat hesabının daha uzun süre tartışılmaya devam edeceği gözlemlenmektedir. Çünkü uygulama süresi sürekli uzatılmakta, neredeyse kalıcı hale gelmektedir.

Keywords: Kur Korumalı Mevduat, Bütçe, Vergi Avantajları, Altın Hesabı, Şirket Döviz Tevdiatı Mevduat Hesapları

BUDGET IMPACTS OF TAX PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO EXCHANGE RATE-PROTECTED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

ÖZET

The exchange rate-protected deposit account, which was introduced to prevent the depreciation of the Turkish Lira against the US Dollar, has been implemented for three months. According to the latest figures, the money collected in the system is 591 billion Turkish liras (TL) and its burden to the treasury is 23 billion TL. Exchange rate-protected deposit accounts were first introduced for real persons' accounts in certain foreign currencies, then gold accounts were included, and finally, legal entities were included in the system and corporate and income tax advantages were granted to these accounts in case of conversion.

Initially, it was stated that the foreign exchange-protected deposit account would not be a burden on the budget as it would be covered by the Central Bank. However, since every tax privilege is a tax expenditure, that is, it is an income that the state gives up, it is an expense for the state budget. The aim of this research is to discuss whether the exchange rate-protected deposit system has a cost to the state budget. A literature review was conducted and studies on the subject were examined. However, since it is a very new subject, the number of studies on this subject is almost non-existent. The research methodology is qualitative content analysis. Data sources in the study are laws, communiqués, circulars, explanations and budget statistics of the Ministry of

Treasury and Finance. The findings of the study show that the conditional obligation undertaken by the public authority gives confidence to the residents to protect the financial value of the TL, it is not yet possible to determine the net income guarantee given to the Turks living abroad, the budget expenditures have increased as of the examined period, but the budget revenues are almost at this level of increase, the primary surplus has increased, therefore its impact on the budget is low, the cost of the increase in exchange rate-protected deposit accounts is increasing, and the main risk is unforeseen fluctuations in the exchange rate. In the research, an answer was sought to the question of what the cost would be if other policy instruments were used instead of exchange rate-protected deposit accounts. As a result, it is observed that the exchange rate-protected deposit account will continue to be discussed for a long time as the application period is constantly being extended, it becomes almost permanent.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Exchange Rate-Protected Deposits, Budget, Tax Benefits, Gold Account, Company Foreign Currency Deposit Accounts

DRAFT

PROPOSAL ON FORMALDEHYDE GAS LEAKAGE DETECTOR IN THE LABORATORY ROOM USING MQ-135 SENSOR

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ABSTRACT

Healthcare workers in contact with formaldehyde in histopathology laboratories are at greater risk than other individuals. Formaldehyde gas is relatively difficult to detect by the human senses. Healthcare workers in contact with formaldehyde in histopathology and anatomy laboratories are at greater risk than other individuals because they are exposed to higher amounts of formaldehyde on a daily basis, either through inhalation or direct contact with the skin. It is difficult to make measurements of safe levels of formaldehyde gas. Exposure to very high levels of formaldehyde over many years has been linked to rare nose and throat cancers in workers. This project is proposed to design and develop a formaldehyde leakage detector for monitoring and to analyses formaldehyde reading for safety precaution. The component that use is exhaust fan and MQ- 135 as an input, Arduino Uno is the processor that control the input and output, and for the output are buzzer, red alarm light and LCD display. As a result, exhaust fan will absorb air in surrounding into the box device, then the buzzer and red-light alarm will trig to give alert to the people in the laboratory if leakage occur to 10ppm concentration in air, when accurately measuring, the proper alarm point for the gas detector and the LCD display will display the information of the leakage if leakage occur. This project will come out successful by detecting the gas leakage. Therefore, it may help the laboratory worker to aware about formaldehyde leakage and help to track the position of leakage and smoothing out their daily work.

Keywords: Formaldehyde Gas, Alert, Concentration of Gas

IMPACT OF RISK MANAGEMENT RELATED TO PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE IN MEDICAL DEVICE INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The conceptual paper is based on the impact of risk on effective risk management interventions being carried out in the Medical devices industry of Malaysia. The research is specifically based on quantitative assessment in which 400 experts shall be approach and a statistical connection to be obtained. For this purpose, the core independent variables of risks such as product life cycle (pre-market, placing to market and post market) shall be evaluated to determine its strong impact related to the effective risk management and desired outcomes can be attained related to it.

The current research is based on the identification of the risk management level and its impact on the production and development of the medical devices in the Malaysian context as Malaysia recently emerges as the market of producing medical devices, therefore, it is significant to adopt the current quantitative study to identify the risk levels during product life cycle involved in Malaysian medical technology industry. The aim of the research is to identify the risk factors and the best practices which can help in avoiding the risk level to the maximum level in the utility of the medical devices.. The literature highlighted that risk is not always in the same manner in each product cycle, the risk differ in terms of the product life cycle stages and also the risks have been categorized differently which makes the impact of risk different. The research is done with the aim of using the primary questionnaire as the tool to gather data from experts in the field, the questionnaire will help in further proceeding with the quantitative analysis of the response of the experts about the level of risks involved during product life cycle of medical devices in Malaysian context as the responses are collected from Malaysian experts of medical industry. However the overall research is going to be a great input for the manufacturing companies as well as the researchers to identify the key risk factors and to work on improving the conditions of using the medical devices to avoid the risk level involved during its product life cycle.

Keywords : Risk Management, Product Life Cycle, Product Lifecycle Management, FMEA, Voice of Customer, Critical to Quality

BEST PRACTICE FOR ENVIRONMENT: WASTE TO FERTILIZER IN POLYTECHNIC MERSING

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ABSTRACT

Institutions of Higher Learning in Malaysia which serve as an educational and research institution need to emphasize on sustainability issues to ensure continuous efforts. However, acceptance from campus staff makes it difficult for these sustainability efforts to continue due to the lack of strong support and high awareness of the importance of caring for the environment. The purpose of this study was to provide knowledge and awareness on food waste can be used as fertilizer. These composite fertilizers are then used in agricultural activities at polytechnics to generate income. The respondents of the study were total of 135 people consisting of 22 non - academic staff and 113 academic staff. The selection of respondents made based on a simple sampling method. The research instrument used is a closed-ended questionnaire. The knowledge and awareness of sustainability is very high among campus residents. However, the practice and willingness to be involved in the implementation is at a low level and needs to design more awareness programs and activities that are more interesting to campus residents so that sustainability practices can become a culture in their daily lives.

Keywords: Awareness on Sustainability, Sustainability Practice, Food Waste, Waste to Fertilizer.

GEÇİŞ EKONOMİLERİNDE SOSYAL GÜVENLİK SİSTEMİ VE KAYIT DIŞI EKONOMİ: KIRGIZISTAN ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Sosyal güvenlik sistemi emek gücünün gelecekteki sosyal risklere karşı güvenliğini sağlamak amacıyla ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu sistemin etkinlik derecesi işçilerin ve toplumun gelecekteki yaşam kalitesini önemli derecede etkilemektedir. Kırgızistan'da SSCB'nin dağılmasıyla piyasa ekonomisine geçiş süreci ağır bir krizlerle başlamıştır. Bunların sonucunda işsizliğin ve kayıt dışı ekonominin artması devletin sosyal koruma hizmetinin kalitesinin zayıflamasına neden olmuştur. Yapılan reformlar sosyal güvenlik sisteminin sürdürülebilirliği sorununu çözüm getirememektedir ve günümüzde bu sistem ciddi ve acil bir reforma ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Çalışmada Kırgızistan'da sosyal güvenlik sistemi ve işçilerin bu sisteme katılım seviyesi 2016 yapılan 'Kırgızistan'da Yaşam' (Life in Kyrgyzstan) anket verilerini kullanarak araştırılacaktır. Araştırma sonucunda işçilerin sosyal güvenlik sistemine katılımını arttırılmalarına yönelik öneriler sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Güvenlik, Kayıt Dışı Ekonomi, Kırgızistan

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM AND INFORMAL ECONOMY IN TRANSITION ECONOMIES: CASE OF KYRGYZSTAN

ABSTRACT

The social security system has emerged to ensure the security of the labor force against future social risks. The effectiveness of this system significantly affects the future quality of life of workers and society. With the collapse of the USSR in Kyrgyzstan, the transition to a market economy started with a severe crisis. It caused an increase in unemployment and the informal economy has led to a weakening of the quality of the state's social protection service. The reforms made cannot solve the sustainability problem of the social security system and today this system needs serious and urgent reform. In the study, the social security system in Kyrgyzstan and the level of participation of workers in this system will be investigated using the 2016 "Life in Kyrgyzstan" survey data. Suggestions will be presented in order to increase the participation of workers in the social security system.

Keywords: Social Security, Informal Economy, Kyrgyzstan

“ÇEVRE HAKKI”NDAN “ÇEVRE’NİN HAKKI”NA

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ABSTRACT

Doğal çevreden bağımsız olarak varlığını sürdürebilmesinin mümkün olmadığı bilincine sahip olan yegâne varlık olmasına rağmen ona en fazla zarar veren varlık da yine insanoğlunun bizâtihi kendisidir. Sanayi devrimi, teknoloji ve bilimdeki gelişmeler, şehirleşme ve artan nüfus nedenleriyle, başta enerji ve gıda olmak üzere çeşitli düzeylerdeki farklı ihtiyaçlar yaşanılabilir çevreye zarar vermektedir. Çevresel sorunların tahrip gücünün artmasıyla birlikte gündeme gelen çevre hakkı en geniş biçimiyle; çevrenin geliştirilmesini ve korunmasını amaçlayan üçüncü kuşak haklardan biri olarak temel bir insan hakkıdır. Çevre hakkının yersel ve zamansal bir kısıtlamaya bağımlı olmaması onu, diğer insan haklarına kıyasla daha özel bir yere taşımaktadır. Zamansal kısıtlamaya tâbî tutulamaması, onun, mevcûd ve müstakbel insanlara âit olması demektir. Yersel sınırlandırmalara karşı olması ise; çevrenin tahrîbi veyâ tahrîp tehlikesi durumunda ortaya çıkan hak ve yükümlülüklerin yönetsel sınırları aşması anlamına gelmektedir. İnsan-merkezli yaklaşımın bir çıktısı olarak; “insanların menfaati uğruna çevrenin fedâ edilebileceği” veyâ “çevrenin, yalnızca insanlığın yüce menfaati uğruna korunması gerektiği” fikir yerine; hiçbir doğal varlığın gereksiz olmadığı gibi sınırsız da olmadığı bilinciyle birlikte başlayan süreç sonunda; doğal varlıkların, “sürdürülebilirlik” düşüncesinin referans alınarak korunması gerektiği fikri benimsenmiştir. Nitekim doğal varlıkların insan varlığına sunduğu hizmetlerin sürekliliğini amaçlayan bu yaklaşıma göre; “insan varlığına hizmet eden” doğal varlıkların sürekliliği önem arz etmekte olup insan varlığı açısından önemli olduğu bilgisi henüz istenen düzeyde kurumsallaşamamıştır. Oysaki bugün için önemli olmadığı düşünülen ve bu nedenle de neslinin tüketilmesinde herhangi bir mahsur görülmeyen bir varlığın, gelecekte insan hayatı için yaşamsal hangi misyonları taşıyabileceği hala öngörülememektedir. Bu nedenle; doğal varlıklara karşı olan tutumun; “bir parçası da insan olan doğal ekosistemin korunması, bütünsellik ilkesinden ötürü insanın da yararınadır” şeklinde özetlenebilecek bütünlük merkezli yaklaşım doğrultusunda olması gerektiği ileri sürülmektedir. Hangi yaklaşım şekli benimsenirse benimsensin, “çevre” kavramındaki varlıkların neler olduğu ile bunların korunması gerektiği konularında bir tartışma olmayıp mesele bunun etkin bir biçimde gerçekleştirilmesi için nasıl bir yol izleneceği noktasında kilitlenmektedir. Hâlihazırda tâkip edilen cezâlandırma odaklı koruma yöntemine alternatif olarak önerilen doğal varlıklara hukûkî kişilik tanınması yönteminin daha etkili bir araç olarak öne çıktığı görülmektedir.

Keywords: Çevre Hakkı, Ekosistem, Çevrenin Hakkı, Ekosentrik, Antroposentrik.

CHANGES AND ADAPTABILITY IN INDIAN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

India being a land of diversity, different linguistic, racial, cultural and religious communities inhabit different geographical regions of the country. At the same time, this diversity presents some complex challenges in the society. For instance, the educational status of the minority community has been a persistent cause of concern in the country. Gujarat being a home to composite communities occupies a distinct place in our country as it represents a unique blend of unity among various classes of socio-economic and cultural background. With this article researcher express the view how the people are living with this changes and adaptability of Indian society

Keywords: Changes, Adaptability, Indian Society

DRAFT

ADAPTATION OF OUTDOOR EDUCATION MANAGEMENT ON GROUP COHESION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus pandemic and the ensuing lockdown have limited many aspects of our environment, particularly outdoor activities. The general perception of outdoor education programmes during the Covid-19 pandemic was used to investigate outdoor education management perspectives in this study. Despite widespread disagreement about the effectiveness of outdoor education, the medium of learning through outdoor activities has produced significant results and benefits, including social growth, improved leadership, team building, problem-solving skills, increased trust, improved communication, promoted mental toughness, and increased shared decision-making. This research focuses on a recent team building and problem solving training programme that included 30 adult professional participants and 8 facilitators. The training programme includes theoretical sessions in open spaces as well as physical activities that require close body contact with one another. This study, on the other hand, was conducted in a private area where Covid-19 standard operational procedures were strictly followed throughout the three days and two nights of outdoor activities. A survey and semi-structured interviews were conducted with this group to obtain detailed perceptions of outdoor education participants toward the pandemic outdoor education programme. A secondary goal is to assess the participants' readiness for group activities outside of the classroom. The findings show that participants confirmed a significant increase in interest in outdoor activities in a controlled environment. The participants' perceptions of outdoor education during the pandemic were investigated, as was the possibility that outdoor education managers would find specific implications from the Covid-19 outdoor education experience.

Keywords: Outdoor Education, Team Building, Covid-19

FLEXIBLE WORK ARRANGEMENTS IN PUBLIC SECTOR: A BLESSED MOVE OR A CURSED EXCHANGE?

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ABSTRACT

The nature of work has changed and evolved to keep up with the dynamics, growth, and advancements of society. In this sense, the transition to a hybrid workforce with flexible work arrangements has been in the works for some years. Flexible work arrangements are often defined as those that provide employees with some degree of flexibility and control over when, where, and how their work is completed. It also encompasses a variety of working arrangements based on time, location, and hours of work, such as part-time, flexi-time, or compressed hours. To guarantee the best use of human resources, flexibility might be explored on a rotating or full-time basis. This highlights the essential considerations that organizations must consider when deciding whether or not to implement flexible working arrangements, such as appropriateness, job types, and job levels. From a public standpoint, the practice of flexible working across the civil service is not a new phenomenon. It has been debated for years, and the objective was primarily motivated by the government's desire to be an inclusive employer. However, the government has traditionally been slower to implement flexible work arrangements than its peers. Despite various arguments in regards to its application in public service, the development of COVID-19 has once again knocked on the door, putting flexible work arrangements, particularly remote employment, in the limelight. Flexible work arrangements have now taken a toll since it has become clear that work can be completed remotely, notwithstanding mixed feelings among the implementers and this has been seen to be relevant to the public sector as well. In this respect, our objective is to comprehend the promoters (blessed moves) underlining the elements that make it a good move and detractors (cursed exchanges) emphasizing elements that make it a less hopeful move of flexible work arrangements from a public service standpoint, as it is anticipated to remain and become a part of all organizations in general and civil services in particular in the long term.

Keywords: Public Sector, Flexible Work Arrangements, Remote Working, Promoters, Detractors

A TWO - DECADE REVIEW OF E-GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT INDEX (EGDI) – A CASE STUDY OF UNITED NATIONS’ E-GOVERNMENT SURVEYS

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ABSTRACT

E-Government Development Index (EGDI) has been used to evaluate the performance of all countries that are under the United Nations (UN). This started since the year 2001 by the United Nations’ Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA). There are several research on E-Government that used the EGDI as a focal point for their investigations, analysis, and findings. However, there is no research that encompasses all the surveys that were carried out within the two decades of the United Nations E-Government Surveys. This makes it difficult to have an overall picture of performance of countries and regions within the period. This research provides comprehensive review of the EGDI for the past two decades, as well as provision of overall ranking of countries and regions within the period under review. Major contributions of the research are its ability to identify those countries that have never fall below the global average EGDI and those countries that have never perform above the global average EGDI. This will give researchers an insight on which country(ies) to focus their research on, depending on whether their target is high or low performing country(ies) in terms of EGDI.

Keywords : E-Government Development Index, Evaluation, United Nations

COVID-19 HASTALIĞINDA ETKİLİ OLAN FAKTÖRLERİN LOJİSTİK REGRESYON YARDIMIYLA BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Karabük il merkezinde yaşayan bireylerde Covid-19 geçiren ve geçirmeyen kişilerde etki bırakan faktörlerin hangilerinin daha etkin olduğunu belirlemek için yapılmıştır. Bunun için 150 kişi ile görüşülerek daha önceden hazırlanan anket formlarını doldurmaları istenmiştir. Daha sonra ise anket formları alınarak verilerin düzenlenmesi işlemleri yapılmıştır. Çalışma 2021 yılı ağustos ayı içerisinde yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın yapılabilmesi için T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı ve Karabük Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Girişimsel Olmayan Bilimsel Araştırmalar Etik Kurulu'ndan gerekli izinler alınmıştır. Bu çalışmada hastalığa etki eden karakterleri gruplandırabilmek için yaygın olarak kullanılan kümeleme ve ayırma analizinden farklı olarak lojistik regresyon analiz ile gruplandırma işlemi yapılacaktır. Lojistik regresyon analizi ile en az değişken kullanarak Covid-19 hastalığında etkili olan değişkenler arasındaki ilişkileri belirleyebilmektir. Verilerin analizinden sonra elde edilen modelin uyumunun belirlenmesi için Uyum iyiliğine karar vermek için onlu risk grupları yöntemine göre hesaplanmak isteniyorsa, Hosmer-Lemeshow Cg istatistiği hesaplanmaktadır. Çoklu lojistik modellerde değişkenlerin modele katılmasında veya çıkartılmasında olabilirlik oran ölçütü, modeldeki değişkenlerin katsayılarının anlamlılığını test eden Wald ölçütü (W) ve Skor ölçütleri kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak yapılan lojistik regresyon analizine göre modelin belirleyici olabilmesi için denkleme Ateş, Baş ağrısı, Nefes darlığı ve tat/koku kayıplarının olması gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır. Kas ve eklem ağrıları ile ishal gibi bazı değişkenlerin ise önem derecesinin diğerlerine göre daha düşük düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Pandemi, Lojistik Regresyon, Değişken Seçimi

DETERMINATION WITH LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS EFFECTIVE IN COVID-19 DISEASE

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was carried out to determine which factors are more effective in individuals living in the city center of Karabük, who have or have not had Covid-19. For this, 150 people were interviewed and asked to fill in the previously prepared questionnaires. Then, the data were organized by taking the questionnaire forms. The study was carried out in August 2021. In order to carry out the study, T.C. Necessary permissions were obtained from the Ministry of Health and Karabük University Faculty of Medicine Non-Invasive Scientific Research Ethics Committee. In this study, in order to group the characters that affect the disease, different from the clustering and segregation analysis, which are commonly used, the grouping process will be performed with logistic regression analysis. It is to determine the relationships between the variables that are effective in Covid-19 disease by using the least variable with logistic regression analysis. In order to determine the fit of the model obtained after the analysis of the data, if it is desired to be calculated according to the decimal risk groups method

to decide the goodness of fit, the Hosmer-Lemeshow G₂ statistics are calculated. In the multiple logistic models, the likelihood ratio criterion was used in the inclusion or removal of variables from the model, the Wald criterion (W) and Score criteria, which tested the significance of the coefficients of the variables in the model. As a result, according to the logistic regression analysis, it was concluded that Fever, Headache, Shortness of breath and taste/smell losses should be included in the equation for the model to be determinative. It was determined that some variables such as muscle and joint pain and diarrhea were less important than others.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemi, Logistic Regression, Selection of Variable

DRAFT

BRICS & ECONOMIC COOPERATION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The sudden economic downturn the Pandemic caused affected the BRICS countries in a way that required an agile adaptation and, a resilient but also flexible response system to all the disruptive changes experienced in a short period. By examining the theories behind the group's coinage as an economic bloc supported by its financial institutions such as the New Development Bank and the Contingency Reserve Arrangement, it is observed that economic cooperation plays a fundamental part. Accordingly, this study aims to investigate what kind of economic cooperation, if any, had taken place within the BRICS during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The financial institutions of the group have been explored to reveal the process of adaptation and repurposing of the existing funds and aid programs. The methodological choices of this paper include secondary research with qualitative secondary data obtained through the extensive review of secondary sources such as government websites, BRICS organization websites, journal articles, reports, government news reports, and newsletters. The findings revealed that restorative economic measures and the cooperation of the countries to effectively implement these measures have been the highlight of the Virtual 12th BRICS Leaders' Summit. In addition to this, NDB's previous strategy of placing the priority on financing infrastructure and sustainability developments in BRICS countries has been expanded to adapt to the new turbulent conditions created by the Pandemic. To fund both preventive and restorative economic measures the Emergency Assistance Program has been developed by the NDB.

Keywords: BRICS, Covid-19, NDB, CRA, Economy, Cooperation

İNFODEMİ İLE MÜCADELEDE HALK SAĞLIĞI HEMŞİRESİ

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ÖZET

İnfodemi kavramı bilgi (information) ve epidemi (epidemic) kavramlarının birleşmesi sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır. Kullanımı 2000 yıllarına dayansa da COVID-19 pandemi süreci ile birlikte hız kazanmıştır ve pandemi sürecinde salgınla mücadelenin yanında bilgi salgını ile de mücadele etmenin gerekliliği Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından açıklanmıştır. Bilimsel belirsizlik zamanlarında gerçek kontrolü oldukça önemlidir. Ortaya çıkan bilgi boşluklarının yerini hızla dezenformasyon, komplo teorileri almaktadır. Bilimsel bilgi ilerlerken boşlukların olabileceği ve bu boşluklara sağduyu ile cevap verilmesi gerektiği unutulmamalıdır. COVID-19 gibi sağlık krizi durumlarında infodemi yönetimindeki amaç, güvenilir sağlık bilgilerine evrensel erişimi sağlamak için koordineli ve kanıta dayalı bir yaklaşımı teşvik etmek olmalıdır. İnfodemi sınırlamak için halk sağlığı hemşiresi aktif rol almalıdır. Bu eylemlerde bireysel becerilerin geliştirilmesi temel unsurdur. Yaşam boyu öğrenme ilkesini bireylere benimsetme, bilim ve medya okuryazarlığı ve sağlık okuryazarlığı konusunda bireyler güçlendirilmelidir. Halk sağlığı hemşiresi sağlığın korunması ve geliştirilmesinde bilgiye doğru kaynaklardan erişmeyi, bilgiyi anlamayı, yorumlamayı ve bilişsel-sosyal beceriler kazandırmayı sağlamalıdır. Bu düşünceden yola çıkarak derlemede; infodemi yönetimi ve yönetiminde halk sağlığı hemşiresinin önemine vurgu yapmak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnfodemi, Pandemi, Halk Sağlığı Hemşiresi

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE IN FIGHTING INFODEMIC

ABSTRACT

The concept of infodemic has emerged as a result of the merging of the concepts of information (information) and epidemic (epidemic). Although its use dates back to 2000, it has accelerated with the COVID-19 pandemic process and the necessity of fighting against the information epidemic as well as fighting the epidemic during the pandemic process has been explained by World Health Organization. In times of scientific uncertainty, fact checking is very important. Disinformation and conspiracy theories quickly replace the emerging information gaps. It should not be forgotten that there may be gaps in the progress of scientific knowledge and these gaps should be answered with common sense. The goal of infodemic management in health crisis situations such as COVID-19 should be to promote a coordinated and evidence-based approach to ensure universal access to reliable health information. The public health nurse should take an active role in limiting the infodemic. The development of individual skills is the main element in these actions. Individuals should be empowered to adopt the principle of lifelong learning, science and media literacy, and health literacy. The public health nurse should ensure accessing information from the right sources, understanding and interpreting information and gaining cognitive-social skills in the protection and development of health. Based on this idea, in the compilation; it is aimed to emphasize the importance of the public health nurse in infodemic management and management.

Keywords: Infodemic, Pandemic, Public Health Nursing

ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGIES IN GROWTH OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

In the competitive world, scientific technologies are the necessity of today's industrial sector. Innovative & promising technologies are vital for the growing digitization of various Indian industries, which use sophisticated technologies to improve the quality of Indian product. Indian industry is worst affected with the time and cost overruns. It has been found that inefficiency of resources is the leading cause of time and cost overruns in sector. Just by implementing conventional technologies, Indian industrial sector cannot survive in this extremely competitive world that is using state of art technologies. To manufacture reliable & high-quality product, digital technologies can be combined with sophisticated and smarter processes. Sensors play an essential role in improving the quality of industrial output with better quality. This can improve protection, increased internal productivity and sustainable operations. The coalition of scientific technology with the role of engineer can satisfy the needs as well as bring added value to the Indian industrial sector.

Keywords: Role, Scientific, Technology, Growth, Indian, Industrial Sector

CHANGES AND ADAPTABILITY IN EDUCATION AFTER COVID 19 KEY CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Educational institutions (schools, colleges, and universities) in India are currently based only on traditional methods of learning, that is, they follow the traditional set up of face-to-face lectures in a classroom. The sudden outbreak of a deadly disease called Covid-19 caused by a Corona Virus (SARS-CoV-2) shook the entire world. The World Health Organization declared it as a pandemic. This situation challenged the education system across the world and forced educators to shift to an online mode of teaching overnight.

Challenges

1. Online Teaching Is No More an Option, It Is a Necessity –
2. Existing Capacity of Children -
3. Lack of teachers' Capacity -
4. Students' Access -
5. Absence of Contextualized Content -
6. Funders need to think beyond the present Pandemic-

Keywords: Online Education, Covid 19 Pandemic, Key Challenges, Contextualized Content

BABANIN YASASINDAN AZAD EDİLMİŞ BİR ANLATI OLARAK BASİT BİR ES*

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ZET

Bu alıřmada, deđiřim ve dil iliřkisi postmodern bir romandan hareketle irdelenmiřtir. Enis Batur'un Basit Bir Es* (2015) bařlıklı anlatısı Julia Kristeva'nın sembolik-semiyotik kavramları ile abject teorisinden yola ıkılarak incelenmiřtir. alıřmada ama, klasik roman geleneđinden postmodern roman dnemine geiřte romanın geirdiđi deđiřimi kuramsal bir zeminde tartıřmaktır. Basit Bir Es*, bu deđiřimi en aykırı Őekilde yansıtan romanlardan biri olduđu iin seilmiřtir. Metinde olay/kronoloji, mekn, anlatıcı aliřılmıřın dıřında bir dille ele alınmıř, bu nedenle de anlatının "anti-roman" zelliđi tařıdıđı fark edilmiřtir. Metnin sarsılan kronolojisi, tekinsiz atmosferi ve anlatı-okur iliřkisi bildik anlatı sınırlarını zorlamıř, akılcılıđın dayattıđı modern dnemin anlatı yasaları metinde terk edilmiřtir. Bu nedenle metin; anlatıcı, olay, mekn ve modern anlatıdan kopma noktasında incelenmiřtir. Bildik yasalar paralanmıř, anlatıya tahakk¼m kuran sembolik dili (klasik dili-babanın dili) ortadan kaldıran semiyotik (aykırılařan dil) ve aynı zamanda abject dil aracılıđıyla metin tekileřmiřtir. Anlatıda, bir sabah trende okuruyla karřılařan yazarın hikyesi anlatılır. Kitap bařka bir dilde yazılmıřtır, okur da yabancıdır. Bu sahne, metnin merkezindedir ve metin bu sahneye adeta akılır kalır, ilerlemez. Her sayfanın yarısı bořtur. Enis Batur, sembolik dili yıkararak yeni bir metin yaratır, bu da "yeni metnin" dolayısıyla tekinin y¼certilmesidir. Metnin i yasaları parampara edilir, anlatıcı aliřılmadık bir anlatı atmosferi sunar, zaman kronolojik yapısından uzaktır, mekn s¼rekli yer deđiřtirir. alıřmada, anlatının bu zellikleri dikkate alınarak metnin ne anlattıđı deđil, sembolik dilin dolayısıyla dıř gerekliđin metinde ne Őekilde paralandıđı/deđiřtiđi aıđa ıkarılmaya alıřılmıřtır. Bylece aliřılmıř roman yasalarından aykırılık sergileyen anti-romana geiř, yakın okumayla ve dil d¼zeyinde gzler n¼ne serilmiřtir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Julia Kristeva, Basit Bir Es*, Abject, Sembolik, Semiyotik.

BASİT BİR ES* AS A NARRATIVE LIBERED FROM THE FATHER'S LAW

ABSTRACT

In this study, the relationship between change and language is examined based on a postmodern novel. Enis Batur's narrative titled Bast Bir Es* (2015) is discussed based on Julia Kristeva's symbolic-semiotic concepts and abject theory. The aim of the study is to discuss the change that the novel has undergone in the transition from the classical novel tradition to the postmodern novel period, on a theoretical basis. Basit Bir Es* was chosen because it is one of the novels that reflects this change in the most contradictory way. In the text, the chronology, location and characters are handled in an unusual language, therefore the narrative exhibits an "anti-novel" feature. The shaky chronology of the text, its uncanny atmosphere and the narrator-reader relationship have pushed the limits of the usual narrative, and the narrative laws of the modern era imposed by rationality have been abandoned in the text. For this reason, the narrative has been examined at the point of breaking away from time, space and modern narrative. The familiar laws have been broken, and the text has become othered through semiotic (contradictory language), which removes the symbolic language (classical language-father's language) that dominates the narrative, and at the same time abject language. In the narrative, the story of the author, who met his reader on the train one morning, is told. The book is written in another language, the reader is also a foreigner. This scene is in the center of the text and the text is almost stuck in this scene and cannot move forward. Half of each page is blank. Enis Batur creates a new text by destroying the symbolic language, which is

the glorification of the “new text” and thus the other. The internal laws of the text are shattered, the narrator presents an unusual narrative atmosphere, time is far from its chronological structure, space is constantly changing. In this study, considering these features of the narrative, it is tried to reveal how the symbolic language and thus the external reality is fragmented in the text, not what the text tells.

Keywords: Julia Kristeva, Basit Bir Es*, Abject, Symbolic, Semiotic.

DRAFT

KIRGIZİSTAN'DAKİ AFGAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMI: FACEBOOK ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Sosyal medya kullanıcılarının sayısı her geçen gün artmakta ve insan hayatının vazgeçilmez bir parçası haline gelmektedir. Sosyal medya günümüzde insanların kişisel, profesyonel amaçlar ile iletişim kurdukları ve diğer insanlar, kurumlar ile etkileim içerisinde oldukları ortamlardır. İnsanların sosyal medyadaki paylaşımlarından yola çıkarak, yaşam tarzları, davranışları, düşünceleri hakkında fikir sahibi olmamız mümkün olmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Kırgızistan'da eğitim görmekte olan Afganistanlı öğrencilerin sosyal medya kullanım davranışlarını incelemektir. Kırgızistan Milli İstatistik Komitesi verilerine göre, 2020 yılının başlangıcı itibarıyla Kırgızistan'da 49 Afgan öğrenci bulunmaktadır. Söz konusu öğrencilerin içerisinden Facebook kullanan 20 öğrencinin son bir yıla ait paylaşımları içerik analizine tabii tutulacaktır. Afganistanlı öğrencilerin sosya medyadaki davranışlarının incelenmesi, uluslararası öğrenci gurubu olarak onları daha iyi anlamamıza olanak sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Afganistanlı Öğrenciler, Facebook.

AFGAN STUDENTS USING SOCIAL MEDIA IN KYRGYZSTAN: FACEBOOK EXAMPLE

ABSTRACT

The number of social media users is increasing day by day and it has become an indispensable part of human life. Today, social media are environments where people communicate for personal and professional purposes and interact with other people and institutions. Based on people's shares on social media, it is possible to have an idea about their lifestyles, behaviors, and thoughts. This study aims to examine the social media usage behaviors of Afghan students studying in Kyrgyzstan. According to the Kyrgyzstan National Statistics Committee data, as of the beginning of 2020, there are 49 Afghan students in Kyrgyzstan. The posts of 20 students who used Facebook among the students in question for the last year will be subjected to content analysis. Examining the behavior of Afghan students on social media will allow us to better understand them as an international student group.

Keywords : Keywords: Social Media, Afghan Students, Facebook.

OSMANLI TAŞRA BELEDİYE BÜTÇELERİ'NE DAİR BİR ÖRNEK: İŞTİP BELEDİYESİ 1903 YILI BÜTÇESİ

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ÖZET

Osmanlı Devleti'nde modern anlamda belediye örgütleri XIX. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında kurulmaya başlamıştır. II. Mahmud döneminden itibaren şehir idaresinde gittikçe etkinliğini yitiren kadı, vakıflar ve lonca teşkilatı görevlerini zamanla ihtisab nezareti, polis ve zaptiye teşkilatı gibi yeni kurumlara devretmiş ve daha sonra 1850lerden itibaren modern belediye teşkilatı kuruldu ve kurumsallaştı. Tanzimat döneminden itibaren kent hizmetlerini üstlenmeye başlayan belediyeler, başta İstanbul olmak üzere Avrupa ile ekonomik ilişkilerin yoğunlaştığı liman kentlerinde ve önemli ticaret merkezlerinde sonra da taşra şehir ve kasabalarında kuruldu. Bu çalışmada, Osmanlı taşra belediyelerinden biri olan İştıp kazasının 14 Mart 1903 tarihinden 13 Temmuz 1903 tarihine kadar belediye bütçesi irdelenmiştir. İştıp belediyesinin ne tür vergilerden gelir elde ettiğini ve bu gelirlerden nerelere harcandığı belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca bu dört aylık kısa bir zamanda belediyenin İştıp kenti üzerinde ne gibi hizmetleri yerine getirdiği açıklanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İştıp Kazası, Belediye, Bütçe.

AN EXAPLE OF OTTOMAN PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL BUDGETS: 1903 BUDGET OF SHTIP MUNICIPALITY

ABSTRACT

In he Ottoman State, municipal organizations in the modern sense began to be established in the second half of the 19th century. The Qadi foundations and guild organizations which lost their effectiveness in the city administration from the time of Mahmud II, transferred their duties to new institutions such as the ministry of expertise, the poliçe and zaptieh organization, and then, from the 1850's, the modern municipal organization was established and institutionalized. Municipalities, which started to undertake city services since the Tanzimat period, were established in part cities where economic relations wiht Europe intensified, espacially in İstanbul, and in important trade centers and then in provincial ciestowns. In this study, the municipal budget of Shtip contry, one of the Ottoman Provincial municipalities, from 14 March 1903 to 13 July 1903 was examined. It is stated what wind of taxes the municipality of Shtip received from and where these revenves are spent. In addition, it was explained what kind of services the municipality performed on the city of Shtip in this short period of four months.

Keywords: Shtip County, Municipality, Budget.

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF STOCK PRICES THROUGH HISTORICAL INDEXED REVIEW BY USING SCOPUS DATABASE FROM 1930 TO 2020

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ABSTRACT

Stock price refers to current price of single shares of public limited company that is registered in stock exchange. Stock price is considered as a performance measurement tool for firms' performance, financial performance, stock exchange performance, shareholders wealth, associated risk factors, earning per share, returns on equity, per share dividend and dividend yield. Current research posits to scope of publication, prolific authors, institutes and countries which are the main objective of the study. Giving the importance of stock price phenomena this study focuses on two steps systematic review protocol to present the literature review of indexed publication. Two different analysis synthesis-approaches (publication analysis, bibliometric analysis) were used to study the data of published articles on stock price identified from the Scopus academic database. This study provides many implications on the current position of the literature on stock price relevancy in leading publication and occurrences. The findings suggests the robust map and direction for future research.

Keywords: Stock Price, Bibliometric Analysis, Co –Authorship, Co- Occurrences, Scopus Database.

ADAPTATION AND CHANGE IN HEALTH CARE

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ABSTRACT

Since the world is Changing fast in almost all its dimensions like Medical science society, culture, Politics education religion, The present study aims to Study the challenging changes and adaptability in developing medical healthcare. Adaptation & Innovation are both described, as instruments for resilience in health care. The overall aim of this study is to explore how the adaptation and innovation can be described & understood across different healthcare settings. The overall aim will be investigated by identifying what constitutes adaptation & innovation in health care, the mechanisms involved & what type of response adaptation & Innovation are associated with. The method used to develop understanding across a variety of healthcare contents, was to first conduct a narrative inquiry of a comprehensive dataset from various empirical settings (example: maternity, transitional care, telecare), that were later analysed in accordance with grounded theory. Narrative inquiry provided a contextually informed synthesis of phenomenon, while the use of grounded theory methodology allowed for cross contextual comparison of adaptation and innovation in terms of resilience in health care. The results identified an imbalance between adaptation and innovation. If short term adaptation and innovation are used too extensively, they may mask system deficiencies and leave the organisation vulnerable by relying too much on the efforts of few individuals. Hence they may end up as a barrier for resilience in healthcare. Long term adaptation and innovation products, processes and practices proved to be of lower priority, but had the potential of addressing the flow of system by re-organising and re-designing routines and practices. A balance between adaptation and innovation should be sought when seeking resilience in healthcare.

Keywords: Adaptation, Innovation, Resilience in Health Care

PROMOTING GREEN FINANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Although green finance is still a relatively new concept in Bangladesh, it has attracted much interest in the global financial sector. Policymakers and scholars have recently concentrated on green finance in response to growing worldwide concern about environmental protection, climate change, and sustainable development. There is no alternative way to protect the world except sustainable development. Finance is the engine of the development of infrastructure projects, including energy projects. Sustainable finance is needed for sustainable development and the emerging concept of "green finance" is an integral part of it. By yielding environmental benefits, green financing is critical for ensuring equitable, resilient, and greener economic growth. Bangladesh is gradually strengthening its funding through green financing in order to reduce the consequences of climate change and protect the environment by private and public sector involvement. Additionally, the study illustrates the extent to which green financing is being adopted by banks and non-bank financial institutions in the country between 2017 and 2021. Besides, the current study focuses on the various green financing products/initiatives undertaken by public and private sector organizations, banks, and non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs) in Bangladesh. It also examines the current state of green finance in Bangladesh, as well as the major obstacles that it faces, and makes recommendations for how to address those challenges. The study's findings indicate that the banking sector, in collaboration with NBFIs, is focusing more on green finance by offering different green products. The paper highlights significant issues in the area of green finance in Bangladesh and also makes recommendations for overcoming those obstacles. The study is descriptive in nature and based on secondary data gathered from various Banks and Non-Banking Financial Institutions' reports released by the Central Bank of Bangladesh, as well as other publicly available reports from public and private sector financial institutions and banks in Bangladesh. Additionally, quarterly reports on green banking in Bangladesh were evaluated, as were the websites of commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions, as well as various organizations such as the World Bank and UNEP, as well as published articles in various journals and prominent newspapers. The objective of this article is to raise awareness of private investors' role in sustainability.

Keywords: Green Financing, Green Banking, Sustainable Finance, Bangladesh Bank (BB) Guidelines, Green Bond.

21. YÜZYILDA KÜRESEL POLİTİK DEĞİŞİMİ ANLAMAK: GELECEĞE YÖNELİK ELEŞTİREL BİR BAKIŞ

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ÖZET

Yirminci yüzyıl, küresel politik sistem açısından köklü dönüşümlerin yaşandığı bir yüzyıl olmuştur. Dikey tek yönlü yöneten-yönetilen ilişkisinden yatay çok yönlü ve boyutlu yönetim sürecinin deneyimlendiği kritik bir vetirede “değişim” başlı başına bir değiştirici ve dönüştürücü bir faktöre bürünmüştür. Yirminci yüzyılda küresel politik sistemin önemli belirleyici faktörlerinden biri küresel savaşlar olmuştur. Yüzyılın ilk yarısına damgasını vurmuş olan iki dünya savaşı, ikinci yarıda belirginleşen küresel politik sistemin önemli belirleyicilerinden olmuştur. Yeni yüzyıl hatta yeni binyıl, muğlak ve girift boyutlarıyla ontolojik bir krizi simgeler hale gelmiştir. Küresel politik düzeyde hissedilen bu ontolojik krizin nasıl bir yapıya dönüşeceği stratejik bir önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, 21. Yüzyılda küresel düzeyde politik değişimi panoramik bir çerçevede incelemektir. Bu genel amaç çerçevesinde, ilk olarak yirminci yüz yılın değişim dinamikleri incelenecektir. İkinci kısımda, yirmi birinci yüzyılın temel değişim dinamikleri politik bağlamda irdelenecektir. Çalışmanın son kısmındaysa, küresel politik değişimi anlamaya yönelik eleştirel bir projeksiyon yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küresel Politik Değişim, Küresel Sistem, Değişim, Küresel Politika

UNDERSTANDING OF GLOBAL POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE 21ST CENTURY: A CRITICAL PROJECTION FOR THE FUTURE

ABSTRACT

The twentieth century has been a century of radical transformations in terms of the global political system. From the vertical one-way governing and governed relationship, the horizontal multi-dimensional governance process is experienced. In such a process, “change” is a concept that must be understood as a changing and transforming factor in itself. One of the crucial determining factors of the global political system in the twentieth century has been global wars. The two world wars, which left their mark on the first half of the century, became one of the important determinants of the global political system that became evident in the second half. The new century, even the new millennium, has come to symbolize an ontological crisis with its complex dimensions. The ontological crisis is felt at the global political level. The main purpose of this study is to examine the political change at the global level in the 21st century in a panoramic framework. Within the framework of this general purpose, the dynamics of change in the twentieth century will be examined first. In the second part, the fundamental dynamics of change in the twenty-first century will be examined in the political context. In the last part of the study, a critical projection will be made to understand the global political change.

Keywords: Global Political Change, Global System, Change, Global Politics

BULAŞICI HASTALIKLARIN DEĞİŞEN BOYUTU VE AŞI TEREDDÜDÜ/KARŞITLIĞI

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ÖZET

İnsanlık tarihi boyunca bulaşıcı hastalıklar hem morbidite hem mortalite açısından insanlığı olumsuz etkilemiştir. Hayvanların evcilleştirilmesi ile paraziter- zoonotik hastalıkların ortaya çıkması, kentleşmenin artmasıyla hava yoluyla bulaşan bakteriyel-viral enfeksiyonların yaygın hale gelmesi gibi insanların bazı uygulamaları gün geçtikçe insanlığı bulaşıcı hastalıklar konusunda çeşitli şekilde etkilemeye başlamıştır. Bu durum pek çok farklı salgının oluşmasına kaynak olarak gösterilmiştir. Aşılama, bulaşıcı hastalıklar kaynaklı morbidite ve mortalitelerin önlenmesinde 20.yy'ın en etkili başarılarından biridir. Küresel bağışıklama programları; tetanoz, difteri, boğmaca, grip ve kızamık gibi hastalıklardan her yıl 2-3 milyon can kaybının önüne geçmektedir. Ancak dünya genelinde, her yıl yaklaşık 20 milyon bebek ve pek çok sayıda yetişkin aşılanmamaktadır. Aşılanmayan nüfusun da aşılamaya kapsamına dahil edilebilmesi durumunda 1,5 milyon ölümün daha önlenilebileceği belirtilmektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü aşı tereddüdünü "aşılama hizmetlerinin bulunmasına rağmen aşıların kabulünde veya reddedilmesinde gecikme" şeklinde tanımlamaktadır. Aşılamaya ilgili karar verme ve aşı tereddüdü kültürel, psikososyal, ruhsal, politik ve bilişsel yönü olan dinamik ve sosyal bir olgudur. Bireylerin aşılar karşısındaki tutumu tüm aşıları tamamen reddetmekten aşırıya tamamen kabul etmeye kadar değişebilmektedir. Aşı tereddüdü tarihi 1800'lü yıllara kadar uzansa da günümüzde bilimin insan sağlığı üzerindeki etkisini engelleyebilecek ciddi bir tehdit haline gelmiştir. Giderek artan ilgi ve endişe odağı haline gelen aşı tereddüdünü DSÖ, 2019'da küresel sağlığa yönelik tehditler arasına almıştır. Bağışıklama en başarılı halk sağlığı müdahalelerinden biri olsa da COVID 19 pandemisi ile birlikte Dünya'da ve Türkiye'de aşı tereddüdü/karşıtlığı sorunu yeniden gündeme gelmiştir. Bireylerin hastalığı yalnızca kendileri için değil toplum için de tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle aşılar karşısındaki bireylerin endişelerinin ne olduğu, hangi nedenlerle tereddütlerinin arttığını anlamak önemlidir. Aşılama programlarının başarısı, doğal olarak aşının kabul görmesi ve kapsayıcılığına bağlıdır. Toplumdaki bireylerin önemli kısmı bağışık hale geldiğinde enfeksiyon etkeninin dolaşımı kırılmaktadır. Aşılamanın önündeki en büyük engellerden biri yanlış bilgi tutumlardır. Bu nedenle aşı kabulünü artırmak ve tereddüt oluşumunu engellemek için aşılar karşısındaki kuşku ve güvensizliğin giderilmesi, toplumla doğru iletişimin sağlanması ve eğitime önem verilmelidir. DSÖ sağlık çalışanlarının aşı ile ilgili karar vermede en güvenilir ve en etkili bireyler olduğunu belirtmektedir. Sağlık çalışanları, özellikle aşı uygulayıcısı olmaları nedeniyle hemşireler aşı tereddüdüne neden olan kültürel, psikososyal, politik ve bilişsel faktörleri tanımalıdır. Aşı tereddüdünün önlenmesinde en önemli araç sağlık hizmeti sunucularının hizmet verdikleri topluma aşı hakkında proaktif olarak bilgilendirmesidir. Bunun için hemşirelerin aşı ve aşılamaya konusunda yeterli bilgiye sahip olması ve topluma rehberlik etmede gönüllü olması önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aşı Tereddüdü, Aşı Karşıtlığı, Hemşire

THE CHANGING PATTERNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VACCINE HESITANCY/ANTI -VACCINATION

ABSTRACT

Throughout the history of mankind, infectious diseases have negatively affected humanity both in terms of morbidity and mortality. Some of the practices of people, such as the emergence of parasitic-zoonotic diseases with the domestication of animals, the spread of bacterial-viral infections transmitted by air with the increase of urbanization, have begun to affect humanity in various ways in infectious diseases day by day. This situation has been shown to be the source of many different outbreaks. Vaccination, vaccination for the prevention of

morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases 20. It is seen as one of the most influential achievements of the century. Global immunization programs prevent the loss of 2-3 million lives each year from diseases such as tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, influenza and measles. An additional 1.5 million deaths are said to be preventable by improving the coverage of the vaccine, which is one of the most cost-effective ways to avoid diseases. But worldwide, about 20 million babies and many adults are not vaccinated every year. The World Health Organization defines vaccine hesitancy as “a delay in the acceptance or rejection of vaccines despite the availability of vaccination services”. It is also considered to be a complex, dynamic and social process that has been studied in depth in recent years. The attitude of individuals towards vaccines can vary from completely refusing all vaccines to completely accepting the vaccine. Although the history of vaccine hesitancy dates back to the 1800s, it has become a serious threat that can prevent the impact of science on human health today. The WHO has included vaccine decadence, which has become the focus of increasing attention and concern, among the threats to global health in 2019. Although immunization is one of the most successful public health interventions, along with the pandemic, the issue of vaccine hesitancy /anti-vaccination about the vaccine has also been raised again in Turkey and all over the world. Decision-making on vaccination also entails a complex mix of cultural, psychosocial, spiritual, political and cognitive factors. The disease of individuals affects not only for themselves, but also for the societies in which they coexist. Therefore, it is important to understand what the concerns of individuals for vaccinations are, for what reasons their hesitation increases. The success of vaccination programs depends on the acceptance and inclusivity of the vaccine. The primary goal in the fight against vaccine hesitancy should be to eliminate doubts and insecurities about vaccines, ensure proper communication and education. The success of vaccination programs naturally depends on vaccine acceptance and inclusiveness. When a significant part of the individuals in the community become immune, the circulation of the infectious agent is broken. WHO states that health workers are the most reliable and effective individuals in making decisions about vaccination. One of the main obstacles to vaccination is misinformation attitudes. For this reason, it is important that health professionals, especially nurses as health professionals who practice vaccination, are aware of the cultural, psychosocial, political and cognitive factors that cause vaccine hesitancy. The most important tool for preventing hesitation is for health care providers to proactively inform the community they serve about the vaccine. For this, it is recommended that nurses have sufficient knowledge about vaccination and immunization and being volunteer to guide the community.

Keywords: Vaccine Hesitancy, Anti-Vaccination, Nurse

HAVALİMANLARINDA KULLANILAN KARLA MÜCADELE. TEKNİKLERİ VE TÜRKİYE'DEKİ UYGULAMALARI

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ÖZET

Havacılık günümüz dünyasında oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Hava taşımacılığıyla doğrudan ilişkili olan havalimanları, havayolu trafiğinin sistematik bir şekilde çalışması için oldukça önemli bir konumdadır bu nedenle çeşitli faaliyetleri yerine getirmek zorundadır. Uçuş faaliyetlerinin layığı ile yerine getirilmesi için hava koşulları büyük önem arz etmektedir. Kış mevsiminde kar ve buzlanma sebebiyle uçakların kaza yapmaması seferlerin azaltılması veya durdurulmasını önlemek adına PAT sahalarının temizliği oldukça önemlidir. Bu tür aksaklıklar hem havayolu firmalarını hem de yolcuları mağdur etmektedir. Bu sebeple çeşitli yöntemlerle kar ve buzlanmanın önüne geçecek kar temizleme araçları ve kimyasal maddeler kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada en etkin kar ile mücadele yöntemleri çeşitli yönlerden incelenmiş, hangi yöntemin daha etkin olacağı hava koşulları göz önüne alınarak ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada çevreye, kaplamaya ve uçaklara zarar vermeden uygulanacak en verimli uygulamaları incelemek adına kurum tarafından ortaya konulan deneysel çalışmalardan yararlanılmış olup sonrasında tanımlayıcı çalışmalarla desteklenerek yazılı kaynakların incelenmesi yöntemi uygulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kar ile Mücadele, Havalimanları, PAT Sahaları Temizliği, Çevre, Hava

SNOW REMOVAL TECHNIQUES AND AIRPORTS

ABSTRACT

Aviation has a very important place in today's world. Airports, which are directly related to air transport, are in a very essential position for the systematic operation of airline traffic, so they have to perform various activities. Weather conditions are of great importance for the proper execution of flight activities. Cleaning of PAT areas is very crucial in order to prevent aircraft crashes due to snow and icing in winter, reducing or stopping flights. Such disruptions suffer both airline companies and passengers and whole operation. Therefore, snow removal tools and chemicals are used to prevent snow and icing with various methods. In this study, the most effective methods of snow removal were examined from various aspects, and it was tried to put forward which method would be more effective, considering the weather conditions. In the study, in order to examine the most efficient applications to be applied without damaging the environment, coating and aircraft, the experimental studies put forward by the institution were used, and then the method of examining written sources was applied, supported by descriptive studies.

Keywords: Snow Removal, Airports, PAT Areas Cleaning, Environment, Air

MALAYSIAN POLYTECHNIC ENGLISH LANGUAGE LECTURERS ENGAGEMENT WITH EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE FOR PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Evidence-based practice (EBP) is defined as educators' pedagogical practices based on high-quality research evidences to improve students learning outcomes. EBP is not limited to engaging with research evidence that would improve practice but it is a complex process of integrating such evidence into educators existing knowledge and practice. This study explored Malaysian polytechnic English language lecturers' engagement with evidence-based practice specifically in terms of reading and using educational research for pedagogical practices. Data were gathered from 123 English language lecturers teaching at Malaysian polytechnics through questionnaires while in-depth interview sessions were carried out with 12 lecturers for cross validation purposes. The results of the study highlighted Malaysian polytechnic English language lecturers' lack of engagement with evidence-based practice for pedagogical practices. The reasons for the lack of engagement were discussed and suggestions to enhance English language lecturers' evidence-based practice for pedagogical practices were provided in order to bridge the research and practice gap in education.

Keywords: Evidence-Based Practice (EBP), Pedagogical Practices, Bridging Research to Practice Gap

CHALLENGES IN QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (HEIS) OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of this study is based on exploratory research to identify “Challenges in Quality of Education in HEIs of Pakistan”. In this research Curriculum, Less training institutions, Corruption in education, Teacher’s behavior and less research work are independent variables and Quality of Education is dependent variable. Questionnaire will be as a tool for collecting data in this survey and source of data will be primary.

Methodology: Exploratory research approach is used to achieve the objectives of the study. In this regard primary data was collected from a sample of 100 students using close-ended questionnaire. Then the data was analyzed through exploratory factor analysis to test the hypothesis and present the student’s perceptions. Five point likert scale was used to measure the responses against variables under study.

Findings: From the last few years, Pakistan is facing a lot of challenges in education sector such as curriculum, less training institutions, corruption in education, teacher’s behavior, less research work. Old methods of teaching are common in many HEIs due to which students want to get rid of their studies. Emerging issues in education sector are less training institutions and trend towards research work which is essential to follow for the growth and strength of any economy.

Originality/value: The purpose of our research is to identify the major challenges in educational sector in Pakistan which the educational sector is suffering from last few years. In future, we will research on the solution of these problems. To increase the literacy rate, the Govt. of Pakistan has announced that the education is compulsory for sixteen years old for every citizen. This attempt will play an important role in the development of Pakistan.

Keywords: Curriculum, Corruption, Teacher’s Behavior, Research Work.

THE CHALLENGES OF ONLINE LEARNING ON THE WRITTEN ASSESSMENTS OF ESL STUDENTS OF POLYTECHNIC MERSING, JOHOR (PMJ)

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a tremendous global impact. One of the most major effects was in the realm of education. Educators and students had a difficult time finishing the year's curriculum. All institutions were shuttered for nearly a year when Movement Control Order (MCO) was implemented. Following multiple layers of Movement Control Orders, the Malaysian government had implemented online learning, which is still in effect today. Therefore, convenience and flexibility are two advantages of online learning. Lessons, assessments and practises are all administrated from wherever they are. The proposed paper will the challenges associated with writing mechanics such as spelling, punctuation, and capitalization. Hence, two research questions are developed to serve the objectives of this study. They are ((i) are there any changes can be identified in the basic aspect of writing mechanics such as spelling, punctuations and capitalization? (ii) what are the impacts of online learning on writing mechanics? For this study, Crispin Thurlow's (2003) non-standard typographic or orthographic forms will be used to analyse the ESL students' online written assessments.

Keywords: Online Learning, Spelling, Punctuation, Capitalization, Written Assessments, ESL Students

SOCIAL MEDIA COMMUNICATION FOR BRAND PASSION AND PURCHASE INTENTION OF BAKING PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Due to Covid-19 pandemic, the new norm of retailing environment and consumer behavior has increased the usage of the Internet and social media drastically. Therefore, social media communication is crucial in the current situation as this is the opportunity for retailers and marketers to increase their brand passion and simultaneously trigger the purchase intention into consumers' mind. However, new businesses might not utilize well social media into their marketing strategy. Hence, this study aims to investigate the factors to drive purchase intention of baking products. Further, the study also proposed social media communication strategies to increase the brand passion and purchase intention of the bakery ingredients and tools. Conclusive research design was adopted to examine the relationships between firm-created and user-generated social media communication, brand passion, and purchase intention. Judgmental sampling technique was employed by selecting Facebook users who have intention to buy baking products and the sample size was 150. The data was collected using Google Form and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The study found that the effective use of firm-created social media communication can develop the brand passion and consumers' purchase intention of bakery ingredients and tools. The finding was significant for bakery supply retailers and showed that posting regularly, posting various useful contents, and using relevant hashtags are the most effective social media communication strategies. Clearly, brands should utilize social media communication to generate positive impact on the emotional level of audiences to increase their brand passion and purchase intention. This study can provide bakery supply retailers better insights in managing their social media and utilizing the social media in this rapid technological advancement era.

Keywords: Brand Passion, Purchase Intention, Firm-Created Content, User-Generated Content, Bakery

GLOBALIZATION, POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITY: EVIDENCE FROM THE MOST POPULOUS SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of globalization on poverty and inequality for the most populous South Asian countries (Pakistan, India and Bangladesh). Pooled mean group/ARDL technique of Panel data has been used for data taken from 1981-2015.

Overall, the results reveal that trade openness exerts an equalizing effect and poverty has also been reduced by financial globalization, but it is also driving force of inequality in these three countries on the other hand since 1981. Developing countries need to open more their economy. Clearly, the few of globalization's benefits have been achieved, but much remains to be done. Pakistan, India and Bangladesh represent together have 22.5 % of world's total poor people. This study suggests that Government should enhance the pro-poor globalization process. It is the first effort to calculate the impact of globalization on poverty and inequality for the most populous South Asian countries (Pakistan, India and Bangladesh). This type of study is also important for the policy planners to overcome problem of poverty and income inequality.

Keywords: Globalization, Poverty, Inequality, Developing Countries Analysis, Panel Data Analysis

IMPACT OF CAREER ADAPTABILITY AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES OF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

In today's age of competition, the word career has become a very important and serious issue. In today's world, every person's mind is connected with dreams and hopes with the word career and at least every person or student who seriously think about their career goes through a lot of stress and with stress comes good and positive thoughts and hopes due to which there is a possibility that a student may get into a lot of mental health issues. So, the aim of this study is to find the impact of career adaptability and mental health issues on adolescent students.

The mechanism of how career adaptability can contribute to adolescent's mental health problems remains unclear in mainland India. The present study aims to explore the impact of career adaptability on mental health issues in adolescents (age between 13-19 years). Purpose of the study is to investigate the impact of career adaptability on mental health problems or issues of the adolescent students. In adolescence and emerging adulthood, a lot of factors affect career choices like gender, financial situation, parents likes- dislikes, social life, social situation, identity formation, low self-control and self-esteem, physical development, understanding for self, etc and all these factors can affects on students mental health and it can impact negatively on student's mental health and can create mental issues for students like anxiety, phobia, stress, depression. Method- Participants will be 100 adolescent students of Anand district of secondary and higher secondary students. The test will include the questionnaire. There will be questions related to mental health in the questionnaire. In which the students will make aware of the impact of their understanding and interest of their own career, their vision about their future, their perception of society and the world, etc. effects on their mental health and which can affect their career decision. Their age will be between 13-19 years old. I will prepare a Questionnaire. I will use Survey method to collect data. The result will find that career adaptability negatively impacts mental health problems and resilience mediate the relationship between career adaptability and mental health problems.

Key Words: Impact, Career Adaptability, Mental Health, Mental Health Issues.

ACTIVITY BASED PACKAGE IN TEACHING SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

With a view to developing the science achievement of the students, the research has brought various need based and outcome based type of classroom teaching pedagogies for the research. The students are made to learn in four walls of stereotype classroom teaching. There various sub branches of learning science such as chemistry, biology, general science physics etc. The experts opined the classroom teaching pedagogies for teaching all of these could be different. However the researcher prepared a mix activities based on group and pair activities as there was no specific universal research which claims the best method for teaching the subject. The present study is important in developing and providing the real life experience in learning science. Further, it has been said that the student learn better while doing and experiencing the experiment than just listening. Further visuals leave the long lasting effect on the minds of the learners. The present study is altogether is unique as it focuses on developing the science achievement of board examination students. The activities are also based upon the textbook based contents. The participatory approach of learning the contents explores the latent talents, knowledge and skills of the students. The study was experimental and simple random sampling technique was used. The science achievement test as pre and post test were used along with the feedback form. The findings of the study are the Activity based Package was effective in developing science achievement among the students of experimental group than the traditional mode of teaching science. The Activity based Package could be implemented at all the higher secondary and undergraduate students in learning Science. Various group and pair activities help the students to develop their confidence and love for learning the Science concepts.

Keywords: Activity Package, Teaching Science

THE CHALLENGES OF ONLINE LEARNING FOR TEACHERS WHO WORK IN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS IN OMAN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to assess the challenges of teaching and learning online that teachers who work in ABA Oman International School face during the COVID-19 pandemic. This proposal targets three primary objectives. First, to evaluate the challenges those international teachers face in teaching learning online. Second, the extent to which online learning has prompted changes in teaching landscape for international teachers. Third, endeavors to determine whether the changes in the teaching method brought by online capabilities are posing more challenges for international teachers or more opportunities. This proposal uses the qualitative method which will argue generally about teaching and learning online challenges faced by teachers, students, parents and principals. The analyses will use tow theories. Two theories will be used in this research; first, Focus group discussion (FGD), second, Technology acceptance model (TAM). This is to gain an in-depth understanding of teacher's perspectives in using new technology to teach and learn online. Participants will be teachers, parents, students, and principals who are considered as a part of ABA Oman International School community. The public will be interviewed as well to gain their perceptions about teaching and learning online during COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Learning Online

DÖNÜŞÜMCÜ LİDERLİĞİN ÖNCÜLLERİ VE ARDILLARI: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEKLEMİ

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ÖZET

Değişim ve dönüşümün hızı sanayi devrimlerinden sonra eski zamanlara kıyasla bir hayli artmıştır. Özellikle endüstri 4.0 ve toplum 5.0 paradigması ile birlikte içinde bulunulan zaman hız çağı olarak adlandırılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu hızlanma ile birlikte örgütlerin bu değişim ve dönüşüme uyum sağlayabilmesi varlıklarını sürdürebilmeleri için hayati bir önem kazanmıştır. Dönüşümcü liderlik bu ihtiyaç doğrultusunda yönetim ve örgüt çalışmalarında öne çıkan bir konu olmuştur. Örgüt üyelerini şahsi çıkarlarının ötesinde, ortak bir vizyon ve örgütün amaçları doğrultusunda hareket ettirmek istediği yöne doğru entelektüel açıdan yönlendirebilen liderlere dönüşümcü liderler denmektedir. Dönüşümcü liderler ve dönüşümcü liderlik konusu uzun zamandan beri yönetim alanında çalışan araştırmacıların ilgisini çekmesi nedeniyle alan yazında konuyla ilgili bir hayli birikim olmuştur. Bu birikim içinde, dönüşümcü liderliğin çalışanların algı, tutum ve davranışları üzerinde meydana getirdiği etkilerin hangi unsurlar vasıtasıyla ortaya çıktığı veya hangi unsurları etkilediği yazında sıkça tartışılan konulardandır. Bu araştırmanın amacı Türkiye özelinde yapılan çalışmalarda dönüşümcü liderliğin öncülü ve ardılı olarak çalışılan konular ve değişkenlerin genel olarak sistematik şekilde saptanmasıdır. Bu amaçla Türkiye özelinde çalışılmış olan dönüşümcü liderlik çalışmaları saptanmış, araştırma yöntemi, örnekleme, diğer değişkenler ile olan istatistik verileri incelenmiştir. Dönüşümcü liderlik konusunda Türkiye özelinde yapılan çalışmalar incelendiğinde ruhsal zekâ, duygusal zekâ, stratejik düşünme ve kişisel özellikler gibi değişkenler öncül olarak ele alınırken, yenilikçi iş davranışı, iş tatmini, örgütsel bağlılık, işten ayrılma niyeti, örgütsel performans ve örgütsel vatandaşlık gibi unsurlar ardıl olarak ele alındığı görülmektedir. Ayrıca öğrenen örgüt, yetenek yönetimi, örgüt kültürü, psikolojik güçlendirme, lider-üye etkileşimi gibi değişkenlerin ise dönüşümcü liderliğe aracılık edip etmediğini inceleyen çalışmalara da rastlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dönüşümcü Liderlik, Liderlik, Örgütsel Davranış, Yönetim, Dönüşüm

ANTECEDENTS AND OUTCOMES OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP: THE SAMPLE OF TURKEY

ABSTRACT

The speed of change and transformation has increased considerably after the industrial revolutions compared to the old times. Especially with the paradigm of industry 4.0 and society 5.0, the current time has begun to be called the age of speed. With this acceleration, it has become vital for organizations to adapt to this change and transformation to maintain their existence. Transformational leadership has become a prominent issue in management and organizational studies in line with this need. Leaders who can intellectually direct the members of the organization in the direction they want to move in line with a common vision and goals of the organization, beyond their personal interests, are called transformational leaders. Since the subject of transformational leaders and transformational leadership has attracted the attention of researchers working in the field of management for a long time, there has been a great deal of knowledge in the literature. Within this accumulation, it is frequently discussed in the literature that the effects of transformational leadership on the perception, attitude and behavior of the employees arise through which elements or which elements affect them. The aim of this research is to determine the subjects and variables studied as antecedents and outcomes of transformational leadership in studies conducted specifically in Turkey, in a general way. For this purpose,

transformational leadership studies that have been studied in Turkey have been determined, research method, sample, and statistical data with other variables have been examined. When the studies on transformational leadership in Turkey are examined, while variables such as spiritual intelligence, emotional intelligence, strategic thinking and personal characteristics are considered as antecedents, elements such as innovative work behavior, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, intention to leave, organizational performance and organizational citizenship are considered as outcomes. There are also studies examining whether variables such as learning organization, talent management, organizational culture, psychological empowerment, and leader-member interaction mediate transformational leadership.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Leadership, Organizational Behavior, Management, Transformation

DRAFT

VIBRATION TRANSMISSIBILITY CHARACTERISTIC IN HYDROSTATIC BEARING

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ABSTRACT

Engine vibrations are transferred through the gearbox and coupled with the gear mesh frequency vibrations resulting in noise being emitted to the surroundings. One approach to address this issue is to use the hydrostatic bearing to filter the unwanted vibratory energy in the gear set. The objective of this paper is to expect the hydrostatic bearing has good transmissibility characteristics across the bearing by preventing the vibrational energy transmission to the gear housing. An experiment utilizing a single recess circular hydrostatic bearing placed midway along a roller bearing supports the shaft. The investigation examines the time response of the single recess circular hydrostatic bearing under externally pressurized fluid trapped in a recess. The results show that as the pressure increased in recess at a constant rotating frequency of the shaft, the transmissibility (T) value as a ratio of output signal amplitude to input signal amplitude becomes lesser than one ($T < 1$). The exhibited behavior is similar to the potentially prove that the hydrostatic bearing could attenuate the unwanted vibratory energy across the shaft's point-to-point end. This characteristic of the dynamic behavior of the hydrostatic bearing can be potential for vibration mitigation.

Keywords: Hydrostatic Bearing, Time Response, Transmissibility, Vibration, Pressure, Circular Recess

THE IMPACT OF TRADE AND EXPORT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS OF BRICS COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to estimate the impact of export on economic growth in BRICS countries by utilizing panel data over the time period from 1990 to 2017. Gross Domestic Product Per Capita (GDPPC), GDP (current US\$) and export earnings were used as dependent variables and independent variables included oil rents (percent GDP), imports (US\$), Export (US\$), Tax revenue (percent GDP), population growth, Government consumptions, food production, inflation consumer price, trade, trade openness, gross capital formation, foreign investment, and debt services in the study. Levin Lin Chu, I'm, Pesaran and Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root tests were employed to check the stationarity. Results found that some variables were integrated at different differences and others integrated at level indicating the use of Autoregressive Distribution Lag (ARDL) Model. Results were investigated in two phases. In the first phase, ARDL was used for analysis purpose, the findings of which revealed that a long-run relationship between Oil rents (percent GDP), Export (US\$), population growth, Government consumption, food production, inflation consumer price, trade, trade openness, gross capital formation, foreign investment, and debt services. Having limited natural resources, underdeveloped countries face low exports and as consequently less export earnings, hindering economic growth. In the second phase the Granger causality test was applied to examine the direction of causality between GDP per capita and export earnings. Our study found a positive relationship between export earnings and economic growth.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Export, Import, Panel Data Analysis, BRICS

CHANGE AND ADAPTATION IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Education is under growing strain as a result of shifting global economic conditions and complicated societal demands. Employees who can think critically and solve a variety of problems are in high demand in both public and commercial sectors. Educators need to devise tactics for teaching material while simultaneously teaching critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. Today's students are not very good in the areas of reasoning and thinking. Student's memories and repeat new material rather of using it to solve issues relevant to their own needs. Traditional education often fails to achieve the transfer to new problem-solving contexts that most educators would want to see. The Information Age is here. Learners must expand their knowledge, but also their skills, attitudes, and values. They must actively participate in and be motivated by their learning. Change is also being driven by new learning technology - with the stroke of a button, a mountain of knowledge is at your fingertips. Change in education involves a number of activities that involve both people and processes. India's working-age population is expected to expand by 9.7 million people each year. Despite this, the country's education spending (as a percentage of GDP) in 2019-20 was only 3.1%. India's federal government must update its education system at scale. Delhi's success is guided by certain core policy principles: decentralizing education management, restoring the agency of school leaders and taking quick decisions only after listening to what stakeholders need. Increasing budgetary allocations to Education, Minister of Education visiting schools every day, are the demonstrable actions of an actual political will.

Keywords: Education, GDP, Thinking, Students, Teachers, Expand Knowledge, Changes, Adaption

THE THREE-PRONGED TEACHING APPROACH FOR WORKING ADULTS IN THEIR BUSINESS STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

There were always educational teaching and learning issues for part-time working adults during their business studies duration. Because lecturers always apply the traditional method in his or her lecturing. Therefore, this traditional teaching method found poor in supporting students' 21st-century skills. To overcome teaching and learning issues in higher education, the Three-Pronged teaching approach was introduced to working adults as part-time students in business studies. It is mixed with the game, problem, and challenge-based learning strategy that aims to prepare part-time working adults in business students to manage and blend with their industrial issues. It encourages an active and reliable learning environment that requires students' creative input, collaboration, and industrial involvement. This teaching approach uses an immersive learning method to introduce the "Student as Manager" model with a related challenge for part-time business students at higher education institutions. Therefore, business courses such as Strategic Management, Marketing, or International Business can implement this teaching approach. The teaching approach is beneficial for part-time working adults as students blend their working experience knowledge about industrial phenomena with 21st-century learning skills. This teaching approach can be implemented in other courses or subjects, but lecturers must design it according to their academic instructional planning.

Keywords : Three Pronged Teaching, Student as Manager, Game Base Learning, Problem Base Learning, Challenge Base Learning

THE SVIFT CHALLENGES: ADDRESSING TO THE HINDERANCES IN INCULCATING SVIFT(SHORT VIDEO INCORPORATION FOR FACTIONAL TUTORING) IN ACADEMICS AND PAVING THE WAY FORWARD TOWARDS OVERCOMING THEM

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ABSTRACT

Academic instruction is a direct result and under influence of various factors like medium of instruction, preferred mode, means and multiplicity in stimuli patterns. Rampant modernisation and digitalisation have arisen a humongous makeover and paddle shift in available modes of instruction, packaging and distribution of content to an extent of what could easily be concluded as a propagative explosion. The academia has always closely been in consultation and reverence to multimedia for its propagative concerns. Examples of this are vividly available through the inculcation of films and communicational devices in education. The bigger picture confirms the stance of the audience in acceptance and proven engagement rate of such media. The patterns of dissemination of such media resources are affirmative in nature confirming to the required paradigms in education. In the past 2 years since the onset of the mayhem of the SAARS COV-2 virus pandemic, academic instruction too has greatly drawn and benefitted through designing, organising, packaging and distribution of its instructional concerns through media, the fashion although being unprecedented was met with a humongous bent response in terms of acceptance as no alternative of equal stature and success rate seemed readily available.

Instruction in academia saw an unprecedented rise in terms of newness, experimentation, trial-error strategy and an increasing figure of amelioration that instructors were willing to inculcate in their delivery. The requirement of newness led to the pushing away of older media forms especially stagnant age-old powerpoint and other such granular one-way presentations. Instructors now aimed at better engagement and retention through online modes that were available through varied software. This led to older strategies being shown the soft exit and an enormous rise in newer techniques, and their inculcation in instructional delivery. The arrival of media-richness in delivery made the usage of various multimedia forms more suitable and led towards a streamlined flow in instruction.

This media richness can be treated as a mixture of images, graphics, video and audio or at times even a singled piece out of such media. These newer stances aimed at making use of available advancements in educational, information and communication technology so as to better address to the purpose of the instructors. However, one of the most easily propagative forms which could be to the extent of calling it “the elephant in the room” was sadly undermined by the spaces in academia. The elephant in the room being discussed here being short form video media for instruction. The visible sadness is a result of available resources being under-utilised in the short video space despite it having proven immensely popular and having acquired a noteworthy chunk of the market space.

The present paper aims at discussing the challenges and barriers faced while incorporation of such short form videos in academics termed herein as SVIFTT (Short Video Incorporation for Factional Tutoring). The paper aims at catering positively to those challenges by overcoming the noticeable hindrances in the pathway towards inculcating them.

Keywords : Short-Video Format, Digital Content, SVIFTT, PARCEL Approach, Classroom Digitization

CHARACTERISTICS, COMPETENCIES AND WORK EXPERIENCE AS SUCCESS FACTORS AMONG SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES WOMEN TECHNOPRENEURS

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ABSTRACT

Technopreneurship development was a hotly debated issue during the COVID-19 pandemic, not only locally but also globally. The purpose of this study is to identify the multidimensional relationship between the primary constructs that are entrepreneurial characteristics, entrepreneurial competencies, and work experience as well as the dimensions of independent variables of the success of women technopreneurs in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Based on the highlights of previous studies, independent variables and dependent variables were selected. In this study, the independent variables selected were characteristics, competencies, and work experience. The dependent variable was the success factors of women technopreneurs. The independent variables were selected based on McClelland & McBer's entrepreneurial development theory, Joseph A. Schumpeter, Max Weber and Becker's Human Capital Theory, and the SME Man competitiveness model. The design of this study is in the form of a survey conducted in a cross-section and data was collected using a quantitative approach. The selection of participants for this study was among 115 successful women technopreneurs in the state of Selangor. Snowball, convenience, and purposive sampling techniques will use to select study participants. The research instrument consisted of technopreneur profiles and questionnaires. The scope of this study focuses on the following characteristics among successful female SME technopreneurs in the state of Selangor; female technopreneurs are entrepreneurs who use technology for business purposes and engage in business by using the latest technology whether in production, marketing, operation, or business management; as well as the period of venturing into the field of techno-entrepreneurship (5 to 10 years). Nevertheless, there are some limitations that have been identified in this study such as all participants selected in this study consist of female SME technopreneurs only where they may come from various characteristics and different demographic backgrounds; the findings and results of this study will be subject to the perceptions and honesty of the participants and any provision of false information will affect the results of the study; this study will focus on the techno-entrepreneurial sector as opposed to entrepreneurship in general. In conclusion, the implications of this study will identify the success factors that are important to succeed in a competitive business world and increase the aspirations and motivation of women to become successful technopreneurs.

Keywords: Technopreneurship, Small and Medium Enterprises, Characteristics, Competencies, Work Experience

CHANGE & ADAPTATION IN WOMEN'S EDUCATION AT SCHOOL LEVEL IN INDIA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Education is a right to which everybody has the equal right. God has created both man and woman equally and has not drawn any distinct distinction between them. So there should be no difference of opinion regarding imparting education to women. Man and woman are like the two sides of a coin.

As we all know, Sustainable Development Goal 4 is the education goal. It aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all." So it's our responsibility to give opportunities to women's education.

Education plays an important role in the life and evolution of humanity. It creates knowledge, awareness and attitudes among the human beings for the betterment of society. The 21st century education directs an individual to ingenuity. In our country there are many obstacles for women's to complete the secondary education. The sex ratio of male and female is 1000:940 in our country. Even after the formation of the many committees and commission the enrollment rates of girls are still declining day by day. Those who are enrolled in the schools they are not prepared adequately due to the lack of adequate facilities. The paper is an attempt to discuss how the change & adaptation in women's education with respect to opportunities and challenges.

Keywords: Women's Education, Inclusive, Equitable, 21st Century, Ingenuity.

SEÇMENLERİN SİYASAL UNSURLARDA DEĞİŞİM BEKLENTİLERİNİN ÖLÇÜMÜNE İLİŞKİN BİR ÖLÇEK GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI

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ÖZET

Tarih, insanların sosyal problemleri yarattığı, sonra da onları çözmekle uğraştığını gösteren kanıtlar ile doludur. Bu çözümlerin başka sorunlara yol açtığı, ortaya çıkan yeni durumun da çözüm beklediği açıktır. Örneğin teknoloji, birçok problemi çözmekle birlikte, yenilerini de ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Toplumlari yönetmek için yapılan kanunlar da benzer döngüye sahiptir. Tüm bu döngülere kısaca “değişim” denilebilir. “Her şey değişir, değişmeyen tek şey değişimin kendisidir” diyen Heraklitos’tan, “her şey değişime tabidir ve kalıcı değildir” diyen Buda’ya kadar birçok yazar ve felsefe düşünürü değişim ile ilgili görüş bildirmiş, Schopenhauer, “değişim, değişmeyen tek şeydir” diyerek, değişimin kesinliğine vurgu yapmıştır.

Teknoloji değişmekte, teknolojinin avantajları olmakla birlikte dezavantajları içerisinde doğa değişmekte, haliyle üretim şekilleri farklılaşmaktadır. Bu durum toplumlari etkilemektedir. Toplumlar değiştikçe, insanlar, kültürler, inanç ve yaşama biçimleri sürekli söz konusu döngü içinde seyretmektedir.

Teknoloji ve toplumlar değiştikçe, seçmenler, seçmene ulaşma yolları, seçim sistemleri, toplumsal sorunlar, beklentiler, demokrasinin algılanışı, egemenlik anlayışı, güç ve otorite kavramları, meşrutiyete bakış, vatandaşlık hak ve yükümlülükleri, özgürlük ve hoşgörü kavramlarının çerçevesi, kısacası siyasetin hemen hemen tüm bileşenleri değişmektedir.

Ancak konu ülkemiz özelinde incelendiğinde dünyadaki hızlı değişim karşısında siyasetin birçok unsurunun ve uygulama alanının değişmediği görülmektedir. Bunları örneklendirecek olursak, liderler, parti programları, ideolojiler, siyasi tutumlar, seçim çalışmaları yöntemleri, siyasi parti genel kadroları, seçmene sunulan vaatler, STK’ların siyasete müdahalelerini sayabiliriz.

Değişen ve değişmeyen unsurlar altında sayılan tüm başlıklar siyasi pazarlama kavramının içine girmektedir. Çünkü siyasi pazarlama, siyasi parti ve seçmenler arasındaki mübadele ilişkilerinin sürecidir. Seçmenler ile ilgili tüm siyasi eğilim araştırmaları, davranış modelleri çalışmaları, siyasi reklamcılık, adayların veya partilerin pazarlama disiplini teknikleri ile seçmene anlatılması gibi faaliyetler siyasi pazarlama disiplini içinde ele alınmaktadır. Literatüre bakıldığında seçmen tutumlarına ait farklı ölçekler olmakla beraber, beklenti ölçeğinin olmadığı görülmüştür. Beklenti teorisi çerçevesinde ele alınan çalışma ve ölçeklerin ise genellikle ekonomi bilimi için kullanıldığı gözlenmiştir.

Söz konusu eksikliği giderebilmek adına çalışmada, değişen dünya karşısında değişmeyen siyasetin bileşenleri ortaya konulmaya çalışılacak, ardından seçmenlerin değişmesini istedikleri konular, yani beklentilerini ölçmeye ve sınıflandırmaya yönelik bir ölçek geliştirilecektir.

Öncelikle, Akademik Çalışmalar Grubu tarafından düzenlenen “Değişim ve Uyum” temalı kongrenin hazırlık aşamasında seçmenlere birkaç maddeden oluşan, açık uçlu soruların olduğu yapılandırılmamış form gönderilmiştir. Böylece çevrimiçi nitel analiz çalışması sonlandırılmıştır. Kongre boyunca konu tartışmaya açılacak, bilim insanların görüş ve önerileri dikkate alınarak kongre sonrasında geliştirilmesi düşünülen ölçek için madde havuzu oluşturulacaktır. Ardından Türkiye evreni ölçeğinde yapılacak pilot uygulama sonrasında soru havuzuna son hali verilecek ve ana uygulamaya geçilecektir. Ana uygulama sonrası yapılacak açıklayıcı faktör analizi sonuçlarına göre maddeler elenecek, ölçeğin son şeklinin verilmesi için yeni form ile uygulama yapılacak ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizi uygulanacaktır. Çalışma sonucunda “Siyasal Unsurlarda Değişim Beklentileri Ölçeği” adında bir ölçek geliştirilmesi beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyasi Pazarlama, Politik Pazarlama, Değişim, Beklenti, Ölçek.

A SCALE-UP EFFORT TO MEASURE VOTERS' EXPECTATIONS OF CHANGE IN POLITICAL ELEMENTS

ABSTRACT

History is full of evidence that people create social problems and then struggle to solve them. It is clear that these solutions cause other problems, and the new situation that arises is waiting for a solution. For example, technology solves many problems and reveals new ones. Laws to govern communities have a similar cycle. All these cycles can be called "change" in short. Many writers and philosophical thinkers have expressed opinions about change, from Heraclitus, who said that "everything changes, the only thing that does not change is the change itself", to Buddh, who said that "everything is subject to change and not permanent", and Schopenhauer emphasized the certainty of change, saying that "change is the only thing that does not change". Technology is changing; nature is changing within the disadvantages of technology; although there are advantages of technology, and as such, production patterns are different. This affects communities. As societies change, people, cultures, beliefs, and ways of life are constantly in the cycle. As technology and societies change, voters, ways of reaching voters, electoral systems, social problems, expectations, perception of democracy, the concept of sovereignty, concepts of power and authority, view of legitimacy, civil rights and obligations, the framework of freedom and tolerance concepts, in short, almost all components of political change. However, when the subject is examined in our country, it is seen that many elements of politics and the field of application have not changed in the face of rapid change in the world. If we take these examples, we can count leaders, party programs, ideologies, political attitudes, methods of electoral work, political party general staffs, promises made to the electorate, and NGOs' interference in politics. All topics considered under changing and unchanged elements fall into the concept of political marketing. Because political marketing is exchanging relations between political parties and voters, all political trends related to voters, behavioral models studies, political advertising, marketing discipline techniques of candidates or parties, and telling the electorate are discussed within the discipline of political marketing. When we looked at the literature, it was seen that although there are different scales of voter attitudes, there is no expectation scale. It has been observed that the studies and scales covered within the framework of the expectation theory are often used for economic science. In order to address this deficiency, the study will try to establish the components of unchanging politics in the face of the changing world and then develop a scale to measure and classify the issues that voters want to change, namely their expectations. First of all, in the preparation phase of the "Change and Harmony" themed congress organized by the Academic Studies Group, an unstructured form consisting of several items and open-ended questions were sent to the voters. Thus, the online qualitative analysis study was terminated. The issue will be discussed throughout the congress, and a pool of substances will be created for the scale that is intended to be developed after the congress, taking into account the opinions and recommendations of scientists. Then, after the pilot application is carried out on the scale of the Turkish universe, the question pool will be finalized, and the main application will be started. According to the descriptive factor analysis results to be carried out after the main application, the substances will be eliminated, the new form will be applied to give the final shape of the scale, and validating factor analysis will be applied. As a result of the study, it is expected to develop a "Scale of Expectations of Change in Political Elements" scale.

Keywords: Political Marketing, Change, Expectation, Scale.

NEP 2020: NEED FOR CHANGE AND ADAPTATION

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ABSTRACT

The declaration of the new National Education Policy has led to an efflux of excitement flowing through teachers, parents, students, administration, and the country in general, as everyone's excited to see how this policy shapes the individuals who come out of the education system and the impact it has on the society as a whole. The entire decision seems to be reforming for the betterment of the education system. The aim of this study is to find the need for change and further adapt the revised policy from teachers' point of view.

The conscious effort that NEP has taken is one of the steps towards advancement and progression in this dynamic and ever-changing world we are all a part of. Technology and skills lose significance and relevance by the time you're done polishing and perfecting them. One needs to make themselves malleable and personify the qualities of a sponge, by making sure to not let inactiveness be an impediment in their journey to succeed in life. The NEP steps up to this task by keeping creativity and innovation in its acumen and making it an imminent priority. The purpose of the study is to investigate the teachers' opinions regarding the need for change and adaptation in the newly revised education policy. The approach can also be featured as one that's global by how many ideas and concepts seemed to have been borrowed from foreign education systems, and by gauging the success and failure of our education system against theirs and finding the best of the two worlds. The population sample of this study is 100 in-service teachers in Gujarat state. The investigation includes an opinionnaire through which teachers can extend their opinion about the need for change and adaptation in the new education policy. The results may be found that teachers have different opinions related to the changes brought by the government. To get the best out of this policy and make the most of it, the teachers on first hand need to enter with an open mind and be flexible, so that they can easily adapt to the changes and different innovations that are going to take place in the years to come.

Keywords : Efflux, Reforming, Adapting, Revised, Malleable, Impediment, Innovation, Acumen, Imminent, Opinion.

INNOVATIVE TEACHING APPROACHES ALLOW FOR CHANGE AND ADAPTATION IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Science teachers have a tough time adjusting themselves and their teaching methods to a constantly changing student population. In order to attain specific educational goals, innovative techniques and technology are used in the classroom to bring about change in the current system. Previously, books were the only source of education, customised learning, and individualised teaching. Innovative study methods have been developed to meet the learning demands of today's students, making their use important and desired in every teacher's activities. Demonstration, discussion, story-telling, role-playing, visit, project, laboratory, assignment, quiz, problem-solving, question-answer, lecture with notes, and other traditional teaching methods have all been used in Science classes, but only a small percentage of teachers and institutions use them on a regular basis. A new teaching and learning paradigm is necessary to increase students' active involvement, perception, and cognitive growth. The transformation of textual learning resources into visual learning materials through innovative teaching approaches makes the learning process more dynamic. Today, research investigations have shown that innovative teaching approaches in Science can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the teaching learning process. As a result, teachers must modify these strategies to their own personality features, needs, and objectives as well as those of their pupils.

Keywords: Innovation, Teaching Methods, Computational Thinking, Learning by Doing Science, New Paradigm of Teaching.

THE CREEP TEST EVALUATION ON PRECIPITATE HARDENED 2024

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ABSTRACT

This research is a study on creep test values on Aluminum 2024 Alloy when precipitation hardening process is conducted. Creep test was conducted on 12 similar specimens. All specimens were prepared according to the standard test specifications for creep test. The prepared samples are solution heat treated at 540°C for 1 hour and 30 minutes, quenched in room temperature water and later aged at three different temperatures of 150°C, 200°C and 300°C. Creep test is then performed on the samples to compare the results with the control specimens. The creep test machine is connected to the automated data feeder, which prints out the elongation and time at a specified time intervals. Results from the test shows that the specimen group aged at 200°C gives the best values of rupture stress (2.128 Pa) with the strain rupture time of 19 minutes. From the obtained data, it can be concluded that the most suitable combination of temperature and time, in this research, imparting the best properties is the aging temperature of 200°C for 1 hour and 30 minutes. Other than that, the specimen group aged at 300°C displays the lowest creep test properties. This is because of the overaged condition of the specimen that reduces the mechanical properties. From this research too, it is observed that the precipitation hardening process, with the optimum temperature and time, does indeed improve the mechanical properties of the 2024 aluminium alloy.

Keywords : Precipitation Hardening, Creep Test, Aluminium, Alloy, Mechanical Properties

COVID-19 PANDEMI KRİZİNİN TÜKETİCİ DAVRANIŞLARINA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Covid-19 pandemi krizi ile tüketim davranışlarının değiştiği ve satın alma sürecinde tüketicilerin etkilendikleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu çalışma, covid-19 pandemi krizinin tüketici davranışı ile ilişkisini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Tüketici davranışı; mal ve hizmeti satın almadan önce, satın alma esnasında ve sonrasında tüketicilerin tutum ve davranışlarını kapsamaktadır. Covid-19 pandemi döneminde neredeyse tüm sektörler etkilenmiştir. Temizlik malzemeleri, eczane ve ilaç şirketleri ile gıda üreticileri dışındaki sektörler yaşanan bu süreçten olumsuz olarak etkilenmiştir. Covid-19 pandemisi ile birlikte alınan kısıtlama kararları, tüketicilerin internette daha fazla zaman geçirmesine ve zarurî ihtiyaçlar dışında diğer ihtiyaçlarını e-ticaret ortamında gerçekleştirmelerine neden olmuştur. Covid-19 pandemi krizi ile tüketim alışkanlıklarının ve e-ticaret ile beraber alışveriş alışkanlıklarının değiştiği, satın alma sürecinde tüketicilerin etkilendikleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Teknolojinin hızla büyümesiyle birlikte e-öğrenme portalı ve e-ticaret alanında ciddi bir büyüme olmuştur. Corona virüs (Covid-19) pandemisinin bulaş hızı göz önünde bulundurularak ve insan sağlığı korumak amacıyla yüz yüze eğitime ara verilmiş olup, eğitim modelleri EBA TV ve EBA canlı ders projeleriyle Udemy, Prezi, Edmodo ve Coursera gibi farklı uzaktan eğitim metodlarıyla desteklenmiştir. Corona virüsü, teknolojinin her geçen gün gelişmesi ile birlikte neredeyse tüm sektörlerde zorunlu bir hâl alan dijitalleştirme sürecini hızlandırmıştır. Pandemi sürecinde uygulanan karantina ve kısıtlamalar insanları zamanının çoğunu evden geçirmeye zorlamıştır. Bu da insanların eski alışkanlıklarını, algılarını, bakış açılarını ve dolayısıyla yaşam biçimini değiştirmiştir. Covid-19 pandemi sürecinde insanlar tıp bilimine daha çok önem vermekle beraber günlük yaşamlarına tıbbi bilgiler doğrultusunda yön vermişlerdir. Tüketiciler, temel ihtiyaçları dışındaki ihtiyaçlarını kıskarak hayatlarını idame etmişlerdir. Bu çalışma ile covid-19 pandemi döneminde tüketici algıları, tüketicilerin tüketim alışkanlıkları, tutum ve davranışları nitel olarak incelenmiştir. İçerik analizi sonucu ulaşılan sonuçlar covid-19 pandemi ve covid-19 pandemi sonrası tüketici davranışları kıyaslanarak ampirik sonuçlara da ulaşılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19 Pandemisi, Tüketici Davranışları, Pandemi Döneminde Tüketici Davranışları

THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS ON CONSUMER BEHAVIORS

ABSTRACT

It has been revealed that consumption behaviors have changed with the covid-19 pandemic crisis and consumers are affected during the purchasing process. This study aims to reveal the relationship between the covid-19 pandemic crisis and consumer behavior. Consumer behavior; it covers the attitudes and behaviors of consumers before, during and after purchasing goods and services. Almost all sectors have been affected during the covid-19 pandemic period. Sectors other than cleaning supplies, pharmacies and pharmaceutical companies and food manufacturers were adversely affected by this process. Restriction decisions taken with the covid-19 pandemic have caused consumers to spend more time on the internet and to fulfill their other needs in the e-commerce environment, except for essential needs. It has been revealed that consumption habits and shopping habits with e-commerce have changed with the covid-19 pandemic crisis, and consumers are affected during the purchasing process. With the rapid growth of technology, there has been a serious growth in the field of e-learning portal and e-commerce. Considering the rate of transmission of the Corona virüs (Covid-19) pandemic and to protect human health, face-to-face education was suspended, and education models were supported by different distance education methods such as Udemy, Prezi, Edmodo and Coursera, with EBA TV and EBA live course projects. The Corona virüs has accelerated the digitization process, which has become mandatory in almost all

sectors with the development of technology day by day. The quarantine and restrictions applied during the pandemic have forced people to spend most of their time at home. This has changed people's old habits, perceptions, perspectives, and therefore their lifestyle. In the covid-19 pandemic process, people have given more importance to medical science and have directed their daily lives in line with medical information. Consumers have maintained their lives by reducing their needs other than their basic needs. In this study, consumer perceptions, consumption habits, attitudes and behaviors of consumers during the covid-19 pandemic period were analyzed qualitatively. The results obtained as a result of the content analysis can be compared to the consumer behavior after the covid-19 pandemic and the post-covid-19 pandemic, and empirical results can be reached.

Keywords : : Covid-19 Pandemic Process, Consumer Behavior, Consumer Behavior During Pandemic Period

DRAFT

CHALLENGING CHANGES & ADAPTABILITY IN RACE

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ABSTRACT

With a view to developing quality language teaching environment at school, the facilitators of English have to come out from the traditional stereotype classroom teaching practices. Since, the world is changing fast in almost all its dimensions like, society, culture, politics, education religion, it is the need of an hour to change the language teaching style accordingly. The present study aims to study the challenging changes and adaptability in developing Rapid Acquisition of Competence in English. Here, the researcher made the use of constructivist approach of teaching English instead using the so called communicative approach, Grammar Translation method etc. As Education includes both knowledge and skills and if language is taught just as a skill, the students would not enhance any knowledge into it. Thus, the researcher carried out a small experiment using two groups pre test post research design. The students were selected randomly. Achievement test and reaction scale were used as a tool. The ELT programme was having 10 activities on textbook related contents. Out of two groups of second language learners, one was kept control and the other one was kept experimental. Later the score of the post test were compared in order to study the significance of the ELT programme. It is found from the study that the students of experimental group learn the English rapidly through various real life like situations, games and constructive modes of learning. Further, the learners develop both knowledge and skills through the ELT module. The researcher observed the students learning English through natural style learning. There were many challenges observed during the study such as time of course completion, faculty crunch, assessment and evaluation, feedback etc. and the experts and the teachers found these could not resolved. But the findings and the performance of the study proved that perception for adaptability need to be changed. The second language learners should be provided a constructive and eclectic climate for teaching and learning English language.

Keywords: Constructivist, Race, ELT Module

DETERMINATION OF ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF AGRICULTURAL PHARMACEUTICAL DISTRIBUTORS MANAGERS IN AGRICULTURAL STRUGGLE PRACTICES: GAZIPASA DISTRICT OF ANTALYA PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Plant protection applications; It is very important to follow current agricultural problems closely, to reduce the effects of harmful organisms encountered in production, and to raise awareness of producers about current and alternative control methods. Various agricultural organizations operate in this regard. One of these organizations is pesticide dealers that sell plant protection products. It is very important to get information about the plant protection products dealers available throughout the province, the activities of these dealers in the regions where they operate, the professional opinions, recommendations and suggestions of the producers about the problems, as it will be beneficial in terms of finding solutions to the problems encountered in agricultural activities. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the attitudes and behaviors of the agricultural pesticide dealer managers in Gazipaşa district of Antalya province in terms of professional issues (demographic and workplace characteristics, official institutions, pesticide companies, communication-cooperation with producers, approach to agricultural struggle issues).

Keywords : Management, Plant Protection Products, Agricultural Control, Attitude and Behavior, Antalya.

KAMU MALİ YÖNETİMİNDE BÜTÇENİN DENETİMİ: SEÇİLMİŞ ÜLKE SAYIŞTAYLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Kamu kesiminde bütçenin denetimi; yasama organı tarafından yürütme organına bütçe ile verilen harcama yapma ve gelir toplama yetkisinin uygun olarak kullanılıp kullanılmadığının denetlenmesidir. Parlamenter demokrasilerde bütçenin yasalara kullanılması kadar denetimi de aynı ölçüde büyük önem arz etmektedir. Parlamento işlevlerinin zaman içindeki değişimi, bütçenin denetiminin uzmanlaşmış kurumlara bırakılmasını ve yüksek denetim kurumlarının oluşturulmasına yol açmıştır. Günümüzde hemen her ülkede yüksek denetim kurumları devlet yapısının önemli birer parçası konumundadır. Demokratik ülkelerde bütçenin denetlenmesinden bağımsız yüksek denetim kurumu Sayıştaylar sorumludur. Sayıştayların tarihlerine bakıldığında, önemli konulardan biri hükümet politikalarının özüne dokunmaksızın hükümetler tarafından gerçekleştirilen faaliyetlerde, hükümetin kamu kaynaklarını tutumlu bir şekilde harcıyıp harcamadığı, harcama sonrasında elde edilen teçhizatın verimli ve etkin bir şekilde kullanıp kullanmadığı üzerinedir. Dolayısıyla, Sayıştay denetimi kapsamında kamu kesiminin tüm gelir ve giderleri mali denetimin yanı sıra performans denetimine de tabi tutulmaktadır. Bu kapsamda Sayıştayların bütçe hakkının kullanılması bakımından üstlendikleri denetim fonksiyonu büyük önem arz etmektedir. Denetim olgusunun tarihsel süreç içerisinde gelişimi ve ülkeden ülkeye farklılık göstermesi farklı Sayıştay türlerini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bu çalışmada başlangıçta üç farklı Sayıştay tipi olan yargı modeli, ofis modeli ve kurul modelleri açıklanacak, daha sonra OECD ülkelerinden Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, Uzak Doğu ülkelerinden Güney Kore ve Türkiye’de bütçenin dış denetimini gerçekleştiren yüksek denetim kurumları ele alınacaktır. Seçilmiş ülke Sayıştaylarının benzer ve farklı yanları ortaya konularak karşılaştırmalı bir analiz yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bütçenin Denetimi, Yüksek Denetim, ABD, Güney Kore, Türkiye

AUDIT OF THE BUDGET IN PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED COUNTRY SAIS

ABSTRACT

In the public sector, the budget; It is the indication that the power to exercise and use the power to give with the spending budget by the legislative body is not used properly. In parliamentary democracies, the enactment of the budget is of such great importance. Buying times from parliament provide a modern upbringing and development of budgetary purchasing. Today, almost all research assistants are in the position of one piece. Independent supreme audit SAIs are responsible for your democratic low budget. Uses for intended use. In addition, all revenues and expenses of the Court of Accounts and the public sector are subject to the execution of audits. The audit function undertaken by these TCAs, whose budget is utilized, is of great importance. Review the center view for review within the system review of the review. Three different SAI types under evaluation, this model, office model and installation Modellers will be announced, then the project to be made from the higher scopes of Audit, which performs the external audit of the budget in OECD countries United States, FAR East South Korea and Turkey. A comparative analysis of the SAIs of selected countries will show the similarities and differences.

Keywords: Budgetary Control, Supreme Audit, USA, South Korea, Turkey

DRAFT

ÖRGÜT YÖNETİMİNDE NÖRO LİNGVİSTİK PROGRAMLAMA TEKNIĞİNİN KULLANIM ALANLARI

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ÖZET

Nöro Linguistik Programlama (NLP), düşünme, dil ve davranış süreçlerini inceleyerek, bu süreçleri hedeflere ulaşabilmek için etkin kullanılacağını öğreten çalışma alanıdır. NLP ile öğrenme sürecini hızlandırmak, iletişimi güçlendirmek, duyarlılığı arttırmak, seçenekleri atırarak esnekliğe ulaşmak, iş birliğini arttırmak, duygu ve düşünceleri yönlendirmek ve bilinçaltını hareketlendirerek güç ve kaynaklarını belirlemek olanaklı olmaktadır. NLP, bilişsel bir tekniktir. NLP tekniğine bilgi sistemlerinin oluşturulmasında; öğrenen organizasyonun geliştirilmesinde; etkin iletişim ve liderlik becerilerini kazanmada; yönetim, satış ve pazarlama stratejilerini öğrenmede; başarılı takım ve takım ruhunu geliştirmede; karar ve motivasyon stratejilerini öğrenmede; duruma uygun strateji kullanmada; başarılı yöneticileri modellemede; karar stratejileri geliştirmede; yaratıcılık stratejileri geliştirmede başvurulabilir. Bu çalışmada, örgüt yönetiminde NLP tekniğinin kullanıldığı çalışmaların sistematik bir derlemesinin yapılması ve ele alınan çalışmaların, NLP olgusunu açıklamadaki yeterliliğinin irdelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda Google Akademik, Web of Science, Scopus, TRDizin veritabanlarında; 'Nörolinguistik Programlama, Örgüt Yönetimi, NLP' anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak 2002 ile 2022 yılları arasında yayımlanan çalışmalar taranmış ve çalışmaya dâhil edilmiştir. Elde edilen çalışmaların; yayın yılı, yayımlandığı dergi, araştırma alanı, amacı, araştırma yöntemi ve sonucu analiz edilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda Nöro Linguistik Programlama Tekniğinin örgüt yönetimindeki kullanım alanlarının sistematik bir derlemesi olarak ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nöro Linguistik Programlama, Örgüt Yönetimi, NLP

USAGE AREAS OF NEURO LINGUISTIC PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUE IN ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Neuro Linguistic Programming (NLP) is a field of study that examines thinking, language and behavior processes and teaches how to use these processes effectively to achieve goals. It is possible to accelerate the NLP learning process, strengthen communication, increase sensitivity, reach flexibility by increasing options, increase cooperation, direct emotions and thoughts, and determine power and resources by activating the subconscious. NLP is a cognitive technique. In the creation of information systems using NLP technique; in the development of the learning organization; gaining effective communication and leadership skills; learning management, sales and marketing strategies; in developing a successful team and team spirit; in learning decision and motivation strategies; using a strategy appropriate to the situation; in modeling successful managers; in developing decision strategies; can be used in developing creativity strategies. In this study, it is aimed to make a systematic review of the studies in which the NLP technique is used in organizational management and to examine the adequacy of the studies discussed in explaining the NLP phenomenon. Accordingly, in the databases of Google Academic, Web of Science, Scopus, TRDizin; Studies published between 2002 and 2022 using the keywords "Neurolinguistic

Programming, Organizational Management, NLP" were searched and included in the study. The works obtained; publication year, journal in which it was published, research area, purpose, research method and result were analyzed. In this direction, it has been put forward as a systematic compilation of the usage areas of Neuro Linguistic Programming Technique in organizational management.

Keywords: Neuro Linguistic Programming, Organizational Management, NLP

DRAFT

KYRGYZ STUDENTS' INTENTION TO BUY SMARTWATCHES: THE CASE OF KTMU

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ABSTRACT

Consumer behavior on wearable devices is being frequently discussed and pushed these days. Despite the increasing interest to this topic in academic studies, limited number of studies presented in the example of consumers in Kyrgyzstan. This article analyses the behavioral intention of students to buy smartwatches and determines the most influential factors, based on the technology acceptance model (TAM). For this purpose, a systematic review of the related studies is applied and a survey will be conducted among university students. Students are more open to technological products than any other segment. Sample group of the study consists of 200 students from Kyrgyz –Turkish Manas University (KTMU) in Bishkek/Kyrgyz Republic. Deeper understanding of students' intentions in adoption of new technologies can give useful insights for local and international wearable technology products' marketers, which has been growing in Kyrgyzstan for last several years.

Keywords: Wearable Technology, Buying Intention of Students, Kyrgyzstan, TAM Model

CAPABILITY GAP BETWEEN CHINESE MEDIA AND WESTERN MEDIA ON TWITTER

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ABSTRACT

This particular paper documents the findings derived from a research study that was conducted to assess the widening capability-gap between the Chinese and western news outlets on Twitter that is a leading news-based social media platform. The key objective of the research was to identify the reasons that are causing this capability gap to exist, to propose suggestions. To attain these objectives, the research data was collected from the Twitter accounts of People's Daily China that is a reputed Chinese media outlet, and The New York Times that is a leading American/western news agency. Based on the analysis of the research data, certain areas were identified in the practices of Chinese media that were causing the capability-gap to exist between the Chinese news agencies and their western counterparts. Using the results deduced from the findings, certain suggestions were formulated to mitigate the existing capability-gap between Chinese and Western news agencies.

Keywords: Chinese Media, Western Media, Twitter, Media Globalization, Propaganda Tool

İKİNCİ DÜNYA SAVAŞI YILLARINDA ULUSAL BASINDA TİFÜS: CUMHURİYET GAZETESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Etkeni *Rickettsia prowazekii* bakterisi olan epidemik tifüs ya da diğer adıyla lekeli hummanın taşıyıcısı bittir. Ateşli dönemdeki hastanın kanına ulaşan bitlerin sağlam kişinin vücudunu ısırmasıyla bakterilerin kana karışmasıyla hastalık bulaşır. Hastalığın kuluçka süresi 10 gün olup, bu sürenin başında baş ağrısı, halsizlik, hafif ateş gibi belirtiler verebilir. Dördüncü günde şiddetini artıran hastalık 40 °C'ye kadar çıkan ve düşmeyen ateş ile seyredir. Beşinci günde el ayası, baş ve taban haricinde omuzlarda ve göğüste başlayıp bütün vücuda yayılan döküntüler görülür. Hastalığın ikinci, üçüncü haftası kritik dönem olup, bu süreyi atlatabilen hastaların ateşleri yavaş bir şekilde düşer ve tam iyileşme birkaç ay sürebilir. Kritik süreci atlatamayan hastalarda ise hastanın halsizliği artarak bilinç kapanmaya başlar, ardından uyku hali ve koma ile hasta kaybedilebilir. Hastalığın özellikle epidemik olarak ifade edildiği dönemler Birinci Dünya Savaşı ve İkinci Dünya Savaşı yılları olup bunun nedeni savaş dönemlerinin sosyo-ekonomik hayata olumsuz etkileridir. Savaş yıllarında ordunun toplanması ve cepheye sevki gibi süreçler kişisel hijyenin tam olarak sağlanamadığı dönemler olduğu için bulaşıcı ve salgın hastalıkların insanlar arasında hızla yayılmasında da etkili olmuştur. Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman inceleme yöntemi ile Cumhuriyet Gazetesi Arşivi'nde yer alan tifüs ve lekeli humma ile ilgili haberler taranmış, tarama sonucunda elde edilen veriler kronolojik ve içerik açısından incelenerek sıralamaya tabi tutulmuştur. İnternet ortamında ulaşılan Cumhuriyet Gazetesi Arşivi'nde dönem sınırlaması yapılmadan elde edilen veri sayısı, tifüs 429, lekeli humma ise 59 olup, tifüs ile ilgili ilk haber 4 Ekim 1930, son haber ise 14 Mart 2022, lekeli humma ile ilgili ilk haber 4 Temmuz 1930, son haber ise 3 Nisan 2020 tarihlidir. Zaman sınırlaması ile elde edilen veriler ise 1 Eylül 1939 ve 8 Mayıs 1945 yılları arasındaki haberler ise tifüs için 111, lekeli humma için ise 16 adettir. Toplam 136 gazete haberi incelenerek hazırlanan çalışmada 1943 yılına ait haberlerin çok olması dikkat çekicidir. Özellikle hastalığın pik yaptığı savaş yıllarında her ne kadar Türkiye İkinci Dünya Savaşı'na girmemişse de ülkede seferberlik ilan edilmesi ve savaşa hazır bir ordunun olması hastalığın askerler arasında yayılmasına ve bu şekilde tüm ülkede görülmesine neden olmuştur. Bu dönemde hastalığa karşı mücadele ulusal basına da yansımıştır. Ulusal basın özellikle insanların hastalığa karşı bilinçlendirilmesinde etkili olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ulusal Basın, Tifüs, Lekeli Humma, İkinci Dünya Savaşı

TYPHUS IN THE NATIONAL PRESS IN THE YEARS OF THE WORLD WAR II: CUMHURİYET NEWSPAPER EXAMPLE

ABSTRACT

Lice are the carriers of epidemic typhus, also known as spotted fever, caused by the bacterium *Rickettsia prowazekii*. The disease is transmitted by the lice that reach the blood of the patient in the febrile period, biting the body of the healthy person, and by mixing the bacteria into the blood. The incubation period of the disease is 10 days, and at the beginning of this period, symptoms such as headache, weakness, and mild fever may occur. The disease, which increases in severity on the fourth day, progresses with fever up to 40 °C and does not decrease. On the fifth day, rashes that start on the shoulders and chest and spread to the whole body, except for the palms of the hands, head and soles, are seen. The second and third weeks of the disease are the critical period, and the fever of the patients who can survive this period decreases slowly and full recovery may take several months. On the other hand, in patients who cannot survive the critical period, the patient's fatigue increases and consciousness begins to close, and then the patient may die with sleepiness and coma. The periods

when the disease was especially expressed as epidemic were World War I and II. The reason for this is the negative effects of the war periods on socio-economic life. During the war years, processes such as the gathering of the army and its dispatch to the front were also effective in the rapid spread of infectious and epidemic diseases among people, since there were periods when personal hygiene could not be fully achieved. In this study, the news about typhus and spotted fever in the Cumhuriyet Newspaper Archive were scanned with the document analysis method, one of the qualitative research methods, and the data obtained as a result of the scanning were examined in terms of chronological and content and sorted. The number of data obtained without any period limitation in the Cumhuriyet Newspaper Archive, which can be accessed on the internet, is typhus 429 and spotted fever 59. The first news about typhus is October 4, 1930, the last news is March 14, 2022, the first news about spotted fever is July 4, 1930, the latest news is dated April 3, 2020. The data obtained with the time limit is 111 for typhus and 16 for spotted fever between September 1, 1939 and May 8, 1945. In the study, which was prepared by examining a total of 136 newspaper news, it is remarkable that there are many news from 1943. Especially during the war years when the disease peaked, although Turkey did not enter the World War II, the declaration of mobilization in the country and the presence of an army ready for war caused the disease to spread among the soldiers and thus to be seen all over the country. In this period, the fight against the disease was also reflected in the national press. The national press has been especially effective in raising people's awareness of the disease.

Keywords : National Press, Typhus, Spotted Fever, World War II

EVALUATION OF MARINE AUTHORITY LIMITATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION IN TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

The increasing political and economic importance of the Eastern Mediterranean has brought along a serious energy struggle in the region. The existence of hydrocarbon reserves in the Eastern Mediterranean region, Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which have a serious position in the region regarding the sharing of maritime jurisdiction areas, are ignored by the Greek Cypriot Administration, causing regional crises. The tensions in the region have brought along some problems and sometimes cooperation, especially between the coastal states, globally and regionally. When the arguments put forward, especially within the framework of international law, and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) agreements signed between the Greek Cypriot Administration and Egypt, Lebanon and Israel are analyzed in terms of the region, it is stated that they are contrary to the TRNC. International law. When the delimitation of maritime jurisdiction areas is examined, it will be examined whether it complies with the principles of equity in international law.

Keywords: Eastern Mediterranean, Turkey, Exclusive Economic Zone, Energy policy

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF CUSTOMER SERVICE SATISFACTION TOWARDS THE COURIER SERVICE QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the most effective approach for improving courier service management through customer service satisfaction in terms of service efficiency, as well as to evaluate the relationship between quality service and customer satisfaction in courier service management. This research also assessed the level of customer service satisfaction towards the courier service management in Johor Bahru. Therefore, the objective of this research is to determine the customers service satisfaction level towards courier services management quality. In this research, customer satisfaction will be determined through their own experience, customer service satisfaction, and service quality based on SERVQUAL theory. An online survey will be distributed through the google form to the respondent and will be analysed by using SPSS. The result will indicate the relationship between quality service and customer relationship management from the courier service management provided by the courier services. Indeed, the result will discover an effective method for improving courier service management through customer experience and responsiveness in terms of service efficiency.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction, Quality Management, Courier Service

HEAVY METAL CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER AND ITS IMPACT ON ANIMAL HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

The quality of groundwater is very important for the better health of the dairy animals. The presence of heavy metals in drinking water is regarded as important hazard to animal health. The study evaluated the consequences of varying groundwater quality on milking animal's health. Groundwater samples were collected from 108 specific places from the District Sahiwal, Punjab, Pakistan. Samples were tested to look the fitness of groundwater for livestock consumption. Samples were analyzed to check the presence of Cadmium and Arsenic. Cadmium and Arsenic were out of WHO standards in 56 and 11 samples, respectively. Data were collected from the same respondents from whom the water samples were taken. Excess of cadmium and arsenic in water primarily cause the miscarriages and skin problems among milking animals respectively. Findings showed that miscarriage and skin problems were higher with high concentration of heavy metals. There is positive correlation among cadmium and miscarriages and Arsenic and skin problems. Results show that the drinking water quality is severally affecting animal health, that ultimately declining the milk production. It is recommended that the drinking water should be routinely monitored, and provide heavy metals free drinking water to the animal to maintain their health.

Keywords: Drinking Water, Quality, Heavy Metals, Animal Health, Pakistan

CHANGES AND ADAPTABILITY VALUES AMONG TEENAGERS

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ABSTRACT

The present paper attempts to study the need and requirement of development of Values of the Secondary School students who are the future of our Nation. It has been found that there is pure deterioration of values in schools, mainly due to the materialistic settings where much importance is given to the material world and not to the humanistic world. The values present a true perspective of the development of any society or nation. They tell us to what extent a society or nation has developed itself. But today we are facing the problem of value degeneration. The investigator believes that Values are deeply related with our life span, they are concerned with aims of our life and they direct us to move and behave in various life situations. Values are the beliefs about what is right, what is wrong and what is important in life. These values are gained from differences sources and it changes and adaptable by the people. Value education is important to give for any individual. The good values have to be inculcated in the individual's mind right from their childhood. Education plays a very important and significant role in shaping the value system of the individuals from the very beginning of one's life like. Values education is also a part of life that is why values and education are inseparable values are embodied in educational practice.

Keywords: Changes, Adaptability, Values, Teenagers

ADAPTION OF EDUCATION WITH OTHER SUBJECTS

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ABSTRACT

In changing era of technology it is necessary that every person has the knowledge of various kinds of skills. That means persons, students, trainees; teacher educators must require more than one skill from different areas. If he/she wants survive or betterment of his/her life. As we know in education faculty working with trainees, we also know that these trainees comes from various faculties or we can say coming from background of Arts, Commerce, Science, Home Science, Management, Philosophy, Psychology, Economics & other subjects too. Now the question arises in mind that how the teacher educators work with this kind of various trainees. Teacher educators work easily because of their nature to adapt new things, adapting various methods in teaching as well as prepare various methods. That's why they go through teaching well to the trainees. Moreover, they know that different subjects correlated with different subjects that they use knowledge of correlation. This way they adapt various subjects & teach that to the students. Change in the life is natural truth & to make this natural truth true person has to adapt various things in life to live happily and person has work in own way. In our National Education Policy adaption of various subjects is there. So we have added CBCS system in our Education system also. We talk about education faculty then we say that person of education faculty has to adapt Psychology & Science or Philosophy or Philosophy & technology or education & technology. They have to compare history with geography. This way we can say that we have many adaptations with many subjects to education related subjects. Hence, we can conclude that as person of education faculty person who working in education system: environment, Philosophy, Philosophy, Medicine, Literature, Maths & all subjects together also they have to work in such s way the adaption with education is very much useful to human beings in peace of the world.

Keywords: Education, Adaption, Literature, Technology.

ADAPTABILITY: ROLE OF SOFT SKILL FOR IN-SERVICE TEACHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of this study will be to find out adaptability for role of soft skill in-services teachers. In service teachers are focuses on creating learning environments which enable teachers to develop their effectiveness in the classroom. Teachers are more adaptation. They are better able to changing nature of teaching and navigate a complex workplace. Adaptibility is a soft skill that means being able to rapidly learn new skills and behaviours in response to changing circumstances. A defining feature of teaching work is that it involves novelty, change, and uncertainty on a daily basis. Being able to respond effectively to this change is known as adaptability. In this article, we discuss the important of adaptability for in service teachers and their role of soft skill effective functioning in classroom. Researcher will make scale for measurement of adaptability. Data will be collects from different colleges of B.Ed and M.Ed's Student from Gujarat State. Teaching is characterized by constant change and occurs in a dynamic and unpredictable environment. Being able to adapt to meet the novel and changing situations that occur in these ever-changing environments is an important capacity for thriving and effective teachers. This is known as adaptability, or the capacity of individuals to adjust their thoughts, feelings, and behaviours in response to new, changing, or uncertain situations (Martin et al., 2012).

Keywords: Adaptation, Soft Skill, Classroom.

HOW TO ADEQUATELY PREPARE AN ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE THAT SUPPORTS DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION?

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ABSTRACT

Changes in the business environment toward digitalization significantly impact all market participants, especially organizations. To operate efficiently, organizations are forced to adopt new business patterns and adequately apply innovative organizational solutions inherent to the modern digital age. Digital transformation is an imperative for organizations due to their necessity to stay competitive in the market, so organizations should experience significant structural changes. Some of the most common organizational barriers to digital transformation are unclear vision and objective of digital transformation, lack of management understanding, knowledge, and experience, lack of leadership skills, lack of organizational agility, rewards and incentives that are not aligned to digital transformation, unclear measurement and rewarding system, lack of employee involvement and engagement and employee resistance to change. Digital transformation should be considered as a journey and long-run process which make the organization more adaptable to the requirements of modern business. It brings a lot of advantages to the company, but we also should take into account some challenges those leaders and managers are faced with. One of those challenges is adequately preparing an organizational structure that supports digital transformation. Speed and collaboration are the key factors that organizations need to achieve and master. That consequently means reducing the number of hierarchical levels, decentralization of decision making, and greater collaboration among employees. As the traditional bureaucratic organizational models are rigid, without the potential for further improvement in terms of new market conditions, it is evident that new forms of organizational structure should be introduced

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Management, Organizational Structure, Organizational Design, Digital Organizational Models.

KOOPERATİFLERDE DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM VE ÇALIŞANLARININ İŞ SÜREÇLERİNE ETKİSİ: ÇUKOBİRLİK ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

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ÖZET

Gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte son yıllarda dijital teknolojilerin hayatımıza kattığı artılar ile ön plana çıkan dijital dönüşüm, birçok sektör ve işletmeyi etkisi altına almıştır. Dijitalleşme olgusu iş süreçlerinde ve örgütsel yapılarda yıkıcı değişikliklere yol açmakta birlikte işlerin uygulama biçimini de etkilemektedir. İşletmelerin dijital dönüşüm ile birlikte hedeflediği amacın, pazarda rekabet avantajı sağlamak, şartlara uygun yeni iş modelleri ve iş süreçleri geliştirmek olduğu düşünülmektedir. Günümüzde geleneksel iş modelleri, yenilikçi iş modelleri karşısında tehdit altında kalmaktadır. Bu sebeple işletmeler ülkemizde ve dünyada hızla dijitalleşme sürecine adapte olmaya çalışmaktadır. Ülkemizde dijitalleşme aşamasını tamamlamış olan işletmelerin yanı sıra bu aşamayı henüz tamamlayamamış işletmelerde bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada dijitalleşme aşamasında olan kooperatiflerde dijital dönüşüm algısı ve bu algının çalışanların iş süreçleri açısından değerlendirilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Dijitalleşme ile birlikte kooperatiflerde beklentilerin neler olduğu incelenerek, dijital dönüşüm ve oluşturduğu algının, kooperatiflerde ne düzeyde olduğu, kooperatiflerde dijital dönüşüm algısının geliştirilmesi ve farkındalık oluşturulması çalışmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır. Yapılan alan araştırmasında Türkiye’de birçok sektörde dijital dönüşümün yansımaları çalışılmış, ancak kooperatiflerde dijitalleşme ve çalışanların iş süreçlerine bakışı incelenmemiştir. Bu sebeple çalışmamızın ana problemini kooperatiflerde dijital dönüşüm ve etkisinin nasıl olduğu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 10 ilde, 36 kooperatifi, 2 fabrikası ile faaliyet gösteren Çukobirlik oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama vasıtası olarak tercih edilen dijital dönüşüm ölçeği, iş akışı ölçeği ve iş tanımlama ölçeği ile toplamda 35 ifadeden oluşan likert tipi ifadeler kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada ilk olarak elde edilen verilere ilişkin nicel araştırma yaklaşımı uygulanmış ve verilerin elde edilmesi sürecinde anket yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan ve konuya ilişkin durum tespiti yapılması ve sonuçların ortaya konması amacı ile betimleyici yöntem yaklaşımı kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında dijitalleşme ile birlikte kooperatiflerde beklentilerin neler olduğu incelenmiş, konu ile ilgili ileriye yönelik yapılacak çalışmalara zemin hazırlanması hedeflenmiştir. Dijital dönüşüm ve oluşturduğu algının, kooperatiflerde ve çalışanların iş süreçlerinde ne düzeyde olduğu tespit edilerek dijital dönüşüm algısının geliştirilmesi ve farkındalık oluşturulmasına dikkat çekilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Dönüşüm, Kooperatifler, İş Süreçleri, İş Tanımlama Süreci

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN COOPERATIVES AND THE IMPACT OF THEIR EMPLOYEES ON THEIR BUSINESS PROCESSES: A STUDY ON ÇUKOBİRLİK

ABSTRACT

Digital transformation, which has come to the forefront with the pros that digital technologies have added to our lives in recent years with the developing technology, has affected many sectors and enterprises. The phenomenon of digitalization leads to devastating changes in business processes and organizational structures,

but also affects the way things are implemented. It is thought that the aim of enterprises with digital transformation is to gain a competitive advantage in the market and to develop new business models and business processes in accordance with the conditions. Today, traditional business models remain under threat in the face of innovative business models. For this reason, enterprises are trying to adapt to the process of rapid digitization in our country and in the world. In addition to the enterprises that have completed the digitalization phase in our country, there are businesses that have not yet completed this stage. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the perception of digital transformation in the cooperatives that are in the digitalization stage and this perception in terms of the business processes of the employees. By examining what the expectations are in cooperatives with digitalization, digital transformation and the level of perception it creates in cooperatives, developing the perception of digital transformation in cooperatives and raising awareness constitute the purpose of the study. In the field research, the reflections of digital transformation were studied in many sectors in Turkey, but digitalization in cooperatives and the view of employees on business processes were not examined. For this reason, the main problem of our study is the digital transformation and its effect in cooperatives. The sample of the research is Cukobirlik, which operates in 10 provinces with 36 cooperatives and 2 factories. In the research, likert type expressions consisting of 35 expressions were used with the digital transformation scale, workflow scale and job identification scale preferred as a means of data collection. In the study, a quantitative research approach was applied regarding the data obtained first and the survey method was used in the process of obtaining the data. In the research, one of the qualitative research methods, the descriptive method approach was used to make due diligence on the subject and to reveal the results. Within the scope of the research, it was examined what the expectations were in the cooperatives with digitalization and it was aimed to prepare the ground for future studies on the subject. It was noted that the level of digital transformation and the perception it creates is in cooperatives and employees' business processes and the perception of digital transformation is developed and awareness is raised.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Cooperatives, Business Processes, Job Identification Process

AN EMPIRICAL NEXUS BETWEEN OIL PRICE VOLATILITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of oil price volatility on economic growth for HICs, UMICs, LMICs and LICs. In this study, gross domestic product is used as proxy of economic growth whereas; oil price volatility, foreign direct investment, renewable energy consumption and energy consumption are used as explanatory variables. The study employs panel data over the period 1991-2017. The data on all the determinants of economic growth is collected from World Development Indicators (WDI) and that of oil prices is extracted from Energy Information Administration (EIA). Four panel unit root tests, LLC, IPS, MW and Choi are applied for the detection of unit root problem. Pedroni Cointegration test is employed for the detection of Cointegration among the series. Error correction model is used to estimate the short run elasticity of coefficients. Long run elasticity coefficients are estimated by using the panel OLS, FMOLS, DOLS and GMM. Results showed a negative elasticity coefficient of economic growth with respect to oil price volatility for HICs, UMICs and LICs. Energy consumption is beneficial for economic growth due to its positive and significant impact in all countries. The impact of renewable energy consumption is negative in LMICs and LICs but positive and significant for HICs and UMICs. The impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth is positive in HICs and UMICs but negative for countries with LMICs and LICs. It is required to increase the share of renewable energy and further improvement in oil price sustainability indicators. Environment friendly investment should be encouraged in HICs, UMICs, LMICs and LICs.

Keywords: Economic growth, oil price volatility, energy consumption, foreign direct investment

SAĞLIK İŞLETMELERİNİN DEĞİŞİMİNDE YENİ BİR KAVRAM; MEDİKAL MUHASEBE UZMANLIĞI, ÖNEMİ

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde 2003 yılında sağlıkta dönüşüm programı ile kurulmuş olan Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumunun özel hastanelerde hizmet vermeye başlamasıyla özel sağlık kurumlarında medikal muhasebe kavramından söz edilmeye başlanmıştır. Özel sağlık kurumlarında sağlık giderlerinin uygun bir şekilde tahakkuk etmesi ve mali nitelikteki süreçlerin takibinin yapılması işletme kârlılığı ve sürekliliği için önem arz etmektedir. Bu nedenle alanında uzman olan medikal muhasebe çalışanı ve medikal muhasebe uzmanları sağlık hizmeti sunumunu Sağlık Uygulama Tebliği ve faturalandırma kurallarına göre muhasebeleştirerek işletmelerin gelir kaybını engelleyerek etkin ve verimli süreçleri yürütmektedirler.

Çalışmamızda, Türkiye’de hizmet veren üniversitelerin ön lisans, lisans ve lisansüstü eğitim düzeyinde medikal muhasebe eğitimi ve önemine değinilmiştir. Medikal muhasebe ile birlikte özel sağlık kurumlarında yeni iş bölümleri oluşmuş ve bu alanlarda çalışan personelin uzmanlaşması gerektiğini ortaya koymak amacıyla bu çalışma yapılmıştır. Covid-19 pandemi süreci sağlığın önemini özellikle bu alanda yetkin ve uzman personelin ihtiyacının artarak devam ettiğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık işletmeleri, Medikal Muhasebe Eğitimi, Faturalama

A NEW CONCEPT IN THE CHANGE OF HEALTHCARE BUSINESSES; ITS IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL ACCOUNTING SPECIALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

In our country, the concept of medical accounting began to be mentioned in Private Health institutions when the Social Insurance Institution, which was established in 2003 with the health transformation program, started to serve in private hospitals. Appropriate accrual and follow-up of health expenses in private health institutions is important for business continuity. For this reason, medical accounting staff and medical accounting experts who are experts in their fields prevent the income loss of the enterprise by accounting for the health service delivery according to the Health Practice Communiqué and billing rules. In our study, medical accounting education and its importance at the associate, undergraduate and graduate education levels of universities serving in Turkey are mentioned. Along with medical accounting, new business divisions have been formed in private health institutions and this study has been carried out in order to determine how and to what extent the personnel working in these fields specialize.

Keywords: Healthcare Businesses, Medical Accounting Education, Invoicing

ROLE OF WOMEN IN CHANGES AND ADAPTABILITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Climate change has drastic implications on societies, locally and globally. It affects social development factors like Education poverty, infrastructure, security, and economics. In impoverished communities, the correlation between change in the education system and people trying to adapt to these changes. with this article, researchers try to define the changes in the education system and how people adapt it, here they can also try to make improvements in the education system, but they, not only the few numbers are trying to improve the education system.

Keywords: Role, Women, Changes Adaptability, Education System

DRAFT

ÇALIŞMA YAŞAMINDA MUTLULUK VE İŞİN ANLAMLILIĞI İLE İLİŞKİSİ

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ÖZET

Genellikle duygusal iyi oluş hali olarak tanımlanan mutluluk kavramı ile ilgili disiplinlerarası pek çok çalışma yürütülmektedir. Özellikle psikoloji, sosyoloji gibi disiplinlerde sıklıkla çalışılan konuların başında gelmektedir. Doğası gereği açıklanması ve formüle edilmesi zor ve karmaşık bir kavram olan mutluluk, tanımlama zorluğuna rağmen olumlu ve arzu edilen bir kavramdır. İnsanlar hayatlarında optimal mutluluğu elde edebilmek amacıyla doğru tercihlerde bulunabilmek ve doğru olanı yapabilmek için çabalamaktadırlar. Mutlu bir evlilik için doğru eş seçimi, mutlu bir eğitim hayatı için doğru bir okul ve eğitim süreci seçimi gibi mutluluk odaklı hedefler belirlemektedirler. Psikoloji ve sosyoloji sahasında yoğun olarak çalışılan bu kavramın son zamanlarda işletmeler açısından da yoğun bir şekilde ele alındığı dikkat çekmektedir. Fakat mutluluk denilen olgu pek çok unsuru etkilemesinin yanı sıra pek çok unsur tarafından da etkilenebilmektedir. Bu bağlamda mutluluk olgusunun çalışma hayatı için kavramsal bir derlemesinin yapılmasının önemli olduğu değerlendirilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda, alan yazında konuyla ilgili çalışmaların incelenerek iş yaşamında mutluluk kavramı ve iş anlamlılığı ile mutluluk arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Yönetim ve organizasyon alan yazını incelendiğinde uzun yıllar işe adanmışlık ve meslek aşkı gibi kavramlar üzerinden açıklanmaya çalışılan kavramla ilgili son zamanlarda iş anlamlılığı, kişi-iş uyumu, meslek aşkı, çalışan mutluluğu, bireysel mutluluk, örgütsel mutluluk, ruhsal iyi oluş, psikolojik iyi oluş ve manevi iyi oluş gibi kavramların da kullanılmaya başlandığı ve bir kavram kargaşası yaşandığı gözlenmektedir. Araştırmalar işgörenlerin mutluluğunu etkileyen pek çok unsurun varlığını ortaya koysa da bu unsurların kişiden kişiye farklılık göstermesi, kavramla ilgili çalışmalarda ciddi bir zorluk ve kısıt olarak ifade edilmektedir. Mutluluğun öncülleri ve bu öncüllerin bireysel etkileri konusunda yaşanan tartışmalara rağmen iş tatmini, performans, verimlilik, bağlılık, uyum gibi mutluluğun iş yaşamındaki sonuç değişkenleri üzerinde gözlenen olumlu etkileri konusunda geniş bir mutabakat olduğu görülmektedir. Ayrıca araştırmalar, tıpkı yaşamın anlamlılığı ile yaşam mutluluğu ilişkisindeki güçlü korelasyonda olduğu gibi işin anlamlılığı ve mutluluk arasında da güçlü bir ilişki olduğunu belirtmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mutluluk, Çalışan mutluluğu, Anlamlı İş, İyi Oluş, Meslek Aşkı

HAPPINESS IN WORK LIFE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MEANING OF JOB

ABSTRACT

Many interdisciplinary studies are carried out on the concept of happiness, which is generally defined as emotional well-being. It is one of the most frequently studied topics, especially in disciplines such as psychology and sociology. Happiness, which is a difficult and complex concept to explain and formulate by its nature, is a positive and desirable concept despite this difficulty in defining it. People strive to make the right choices and do the right thing in order to achieve optimal happiness in their lives. They set happiness-oriented goals such as choosing the right partner for a happy marriage, choosing the right school and education process for a happy education life. It is noteworthy that this concept, which has been studied extensively in the field of psychology and sociology, has recently been intensively discussed in terms of businesses. However, the phenomenon called happiness can be affected by many factors as well as affecting many factors. In this context, it is considered important to make a conceptual compilation of the phenomenon of happiness for working life. In this direction, it is aimed to examine the concept of happiness in business life and the relationship between business meaningfulness and happiness by examining the studies related to the subject in the literature. When the literature on management and organization is examined, the concepts such as meaningful job, person-job fit,

employee happiness, individual happiness, organizational happiness, psychological well-being and spiritual well-being have been used recently. It is observed that a conceptual confusion has been experienced. Although the studies reveal the existence of many factors that affect the happiness of the employees, the fact that these factors differ from person to person is expressed as a serious difficulty and limitation in studies related to the concept. Despite the debates about the antecedents of happiness and the individual effects of these antecedents, it is seen that there is a broad agreement about the positive effects of happiness on the outcome variables in business life, such as job satisfaction, performance, productivity, commitment, and adaptation. In addition, studies indicate that there is a strong correlation between the meaningfulness of life and happiness, as well as the strong correlation between the meaningfulness of life and happiness in life.

Keywords: Happiness, Employee Happiness, Meaningful Job, Well-Being, Career Calling

DRAFT

EVOLUTION OF CHINESE ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND ITS GREEN INNOVATION EFFECTS: A REVIEW AND PROSPECT

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ABSTRACT

This study reviews the evolution of environmental regulation policies in China and summarises the literature on the impact of environmental regulation on corporate green innovation in China. The study summarises the evolution of China's environmental regulation system into three stages, the first stage is the initial and exploratory period of environmental legislation, the second stage is the development and implementation of environmental policies, and the third stage is the enhancement of diversified environmental regulation policies. This study refers to past articles for literature research and found that: (1) China's environmental regulation is a typical approach with Chinese characteristics, mainly dominated by government command-and-control and combined with market-incentive environmental regulation. (2) The finding that environmental regulation in China is one of the main factors driving firms to green innovation is controversial. (3) The impact of environmental regulation on green innovation is regionally heterogeneous and policy heterogeneous in China. Future research could focus on the optimal integration of green innovation-oriented environmental regulation policies and consider the mechanisms of differentiation and regional heterogeneity of environmental regulation policies.

Keywords: China, Green Innovation, Environmental Regulations, Literature Review

FACILE AND ECONOMICAL, SINGLE-STEP SINGLE-CHEMICAL METHOD FOR CONVERSION OF PALM OIL FUEL ASH WASTE INTO GRAPHENE NANOSHEETS

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ABSTRACT

Palm oil fuel ash (POFA) is a waste material generated in large quantities by the palm oil industry worldwide. To avoid the rising disposal costs and environmental issues, its positive and cost-effective utilization is the urgent requirement. An economical, single-step, and green chemical method has been adopted in this study to convert as received waste byproduct, POFA, from oil palm mills to produce precious "POFA derived graphene (PDG) nanosheets." The results analyses from different latest instrumental techniques like Raman, High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) and Atomic force microscopy (AFM) confirmed the successful synthesis of 1-8 layer PDG nanosheets with high yield (>25 wt%). Parameters like temperature, the ratio of KOH: POFA, and reaction time were optimized to get the maximum yield and removal of all inorganic impurities up to < 0.5 wt.% in the final sample. Clean and smooth edges of PDG with hexagonal rings were also observed using HRTEM. In addition, the surface area of PDG was improved up to 1506.60 m²/g along with a high degree of porosity. Waste POFA ash as the cheapest carbon precursor used for the first time to synthesize economical graphene using a single-step, single chemical method. As a low cost carbon source, POFA, proves to be economical for scalable and sustainable production of PDG and presents an environment-friendly approach towards a green environment, besides promoting the circular economy concept.

Keywords: Chemical Activation, Palm Oil Fuel Ash, Biomass, Circular Economy, Few Layered Graphene

FLIPPED LEARNING ENCOURAGE STUDENT INTEREST, AND ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS ECONOMICS SUBJECT IN SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Flipped learning (FL) is an active learning strategy that involves learning and facilitation (PdPc) before, during and after. Technology becomes a teaching aid to help teachers and students explore and share information through certain applications such as whatsapp, google etc. again. Apart from that, the way of teaching and learning has also changed to the form of video, animation and show. Learning process using technology encourage creative and more interesting. So to implement FL, technology is a key element in implementing FL methods for the purpose of delivering knowledge become more interesting, creative, high -input and easy to share with others. In line with the recommendations in the 2015 Education Development Plan FL increases the use of technology in education and improves students 'critical thinking skills. Student success and capability can be seen from the student achievement, creativity and innovation. Learning should go on anywhere and anytime. FL is an appropriate learning as it can be implemented inside and outside of the classroom with student involvement in learning process, while the teacher as a facilitator to guide the students. The technologies discussed in studies in the form of audio, visual, graphics, animation and text. The objective of this research paper is to discuss the relationship between the FL method with students 'interest, involvement and understanding in learning process and achievement differences between the conventional and FL groups. Quantitative quasi -experimental methods were used. Pre-test and post -test instruments were used to look for differences between the control and treatment groups. A questionnaire test consisting of 20 questions using 5 likert scales was used. There are 44 students as respondent involved in this study for the control and treatment groups. The data obtained were analyzed using Statistical Packages For Social Science (SPSS) version 26.0. The results of the study were analyzed using Pearson Correlation, standard deviation and mean. The results show a significant value in the implementation of FL. Students are interested in pursuing learning process by actively engaging in learning and building their own understanding. At the same time, student achievement also increased. Through this article provide space for future studies by identifying issues in applying the FL method. This article serves as a reference for future studies on FL.

Keywords : Flipped Learning, Interest, Understanding, Engagement

AN ANALYSIS ON THE INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF MEDICAL FACULTIES: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

It is expected that the sustainability studies specific to universities will be compatible with the sustainable development plans prepared at international and national level, especially the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In this context, it can be suggested that universities design an ecosystem that determines their institutional priorities by considering social expectations and the environment. The aim of the study is to analyze the sustainability of the Medical Faculties in Foundation Universities in Turkey from the perspective of health economics, taking into account the socio-economic changes. In the study, the data obtained from the YÖK-Atlas database of the Turkish Higher Education Institution was used. In addition, the institutional web pages of the relevant universities were accessed and the higher education fees and additional discount opportunities for 2021 were examined. In the study, first of all, official institutional reports published in Turkey were examined in order to establish the theoretical framework. Frequency distribution, histograms and polynomials of medical school tuition fees at foundation universities were prepared. The obtained data were analyzed by Tukey test and box-plot method and price projections were prepared.

In the study, whether the higher education fees make a significant difference in the preferences of the medical faculties of foundation universities was examined by statistical analysis. As a result of the study, it is seen that the medical faculties of State Universities are preferred primarily in Turkey. It has been observed that tuition fees alone are not explanatory in the preference of medical faculties in foundation universities.

Keywords: Health Economics, Regional Development, Globalization, Higher Education, Financial Sustainability

GOING DIGITAL FOR SMES: ADAPTING BUSINESS MODEL AND SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

The world is undergoing exponential technological advancement, resulting in a digital transformation of how business is performed and services are delivered to end customers. Recognizing this fact has prompted numerous governments throughout the world to make concerted attempts to digitally nurture their economies. To that aim, one of the essential sectors that must adopt digitalization quickly is small and medium businesses (SMEs). Over the years, many governments have been successful in convincing SMEs to use computers to modernize their operations. Nevertheless, the low level of automation made SMEs encounter significant challenges in their efforts to shift from computerization to digitization of their businesses. With the fast evolution of technology, the SMEs are now pressurized to change and adapt to these emerging trends of doing business and transform the business model that leverages digital technology to interact with customers who largely use digital technology in fulfilling their products and services that are tailored to their specific demands. Despite the low adoption of digitalization among Malaysian SMEs, there is a strong desire and optimistic attitude toward digitalization and how it can transform their business model. However, the readiness of SMEs to digitalize their businesses to overcome survival challenges on a holistic level requires continuous deliberation. In this vein, this is a preliminary attempt to understand how digital business transformation in business models can help SMEs achieve sustainable business performance. It is envisaged that this discourse will provide insights not only to fill knowledge gaps in academia but also to guide policymakers in developing forward-thinking policies to support the digitalization effort of SMEs.

Keywords: Business Model, Digitalization, SME, Malaysia

THE CHALLENGES AND ADAPTATION OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MODEL OF CHINESE ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

Due to the rising tide of internationalization among Chinese enterprises, and the development of "one belt, one road," which has been ongoing for several years, some fast-growing enterprises have adopted an international perspective, entered the international market, and expanded their international business operations. A variety of challenges and adaptations are being faced by the international business model of Chinese enterprises at the same time. As a result, Chinese businesses must pay close attention to some differences in business models between their home countries and their host countries and make the necessary adjustments. In light of the explore the research, this paper confirms the steps that Chinese businesses should take to deal with the challenges of a globalized business environment. A significant factor influencing Chinese enterprises' foreign investment and operation success is the differences in political systems, legal environments, historical backgrounds and cultural environments as well as international management experience on both sides of the Pacific. So, what exactly are the difficulties associated with the international business model of Chinese enterprises? How should we respond to these difficulties? This study will discuss the challenges and adaptation of international business model of Chinese in China.

Keywords: Challenges, Adaptation, Internationalization Management, Chinese Enterprises, Business Model

DEVELOPING A PROTOTYPE MODEL OF HALAL AUDIT CHECKLIST IN HALAL WAREHOUSE: COMPLIANCE TO MS2400-2:2019 PART 2 OF HALAL WAREHOUSING

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ABSTRACT

Compliance in MS 2400:2019 (Part 2) Halal Warehousing provides the prevention of risk of cross contamination that result from shared facilities, inefficient hygiene procedure and unauthorized handling process. The purpose of this paper is to develop a prototype model of Halal Audit Checklist for Halal Warehouse Services to facilitate the warehouse operators for the halal compliance audit preparation and to sustain in the halal business operation. The prototype model checklist was developed after a thorough study on the requirements outlined by the Malaysian Standard (MS2400:2019: Part 2). An observation and interview were conducted with the Halal Logistics Services Providers to determine the current issues and requirement needed for the prototype development. Findings revealed that the prototype development will help organizations to identify the gaps that exist in their management systems and the level of effort that will be required to bring their management system into the conformance with the MS2400:2 standard of Halal Warehousing

Keywords: Halal Warehousing, Prototype, Critical Control Point, Halal Audit Checklist

İNSANSIZ HAVA ARAÇLARI KULLANILARAK SAYISAL YÜKSEKLİK MODELİ, ORTOFOTO HARITA VE ÜÇ BOYUTLU MODEL ÜRETİMİ: OSMANIYE KORKUT ATA ÜNİVERSİTESİ KARACAOĞLAN KAMPÜSÜ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada İnsansız Hava Aracı kullanılarak elde edilen GPS ile coğrafi olarak konum etiketine sahip verilerden yola çıkarak Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi Karacaoğlan Kampüsünün Sayısal Yükseklik Modeli(DEM) haritası, Ortofoto harita ve kampüsteki binaların 3 boyutlu modelleri çıkarılmıştır. Sayısal yükseklik modeli ve 3 boyutlu modeller oluşturulurken Structure From Motion(SFM) tekniği kullanılmış olup, Çalışmada quadcopter türünde insansız hava aracı ile farklı yükseklikte ve farklı bindirme oranlarında 9 uçuş gerçekleştirilerek çalışma alanına ait jeokoordinatlı görüntüler elde edilmiştir.

Çalışmada, Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi Karacaoğlan Kampüsünün ortofoto haritasının oluşturulması için 250 metre irtifada 790 adet görüntü ve kampüsteki binaların 3 boyutlu modellenebilmesi için de 75 metre irtifada 3864 adet görüntü alınmış olup, pix4d yazılımı ile bilgisayar ortamında ortofoto harita ve binaların nokta bulutu oluşturulmuştur. Karacaoğlan kampüsünün sayısal yükseklik modeli haritası ve ortofoto haritasının mekânsal çözünürlüğü(gsd) ise 2,91 cm/piksel değerine sahiptir. Bu bildiride İnsansız Hava Araçları ile ortofoto harita, sayısal yükseklik modeli haritası oluşturmanın avantajları ve 3 boyutlu modellemelerin önemi anlatılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsansız Hava Aracı, Structure From Motion, Sayısal Yükseklik Modeli, Ortofoto

PRODUCTION OF DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL, ORTHOPHOTO MAP AND THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODEL USING UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES: THE CASE OF OSMANIYE KORKUT ATA UNIVERSITY KARACAOĞLAN CAMPUS

ABSTRACT

In this study, the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) map of Osmaniye Korkut Ata University Karacaoğlan Campus, Orthophoto map and 3D models of the buildings were obtained based on the GPS and geographically geotagged data obtained using the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. Structure From Motion (SFM) technique was used while creating the digital elevation model and 3D models. In the study, geocoordinated images of the study area were obtained by performing 9 flights with a quadcopter type unmanned aerial vehicle at different heights and different overlap rates. In order to create the orthophoto map of Osmaniye Korkut Ata University Karacaoğlan Campus, 790 images were taken at an altitude of 250 meters and 3864 images were taken at an altitude of 75 meters for the 3D modeling of the buildings on the campus. The spatial resolution (gsd) of the digital elevation model map and orthophoto map of the Karacaoğlan campus has a value of 2.91 cm/pixel. In this paper, the advantages of creating orthophoto maps and digital elevation model maps with Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and the usage areas and importance of 3D models are explained.

Keywords: Unmanned Air Vehicles, Structure From Motion, Digital Elevation Model, Orthophoto

UNDERSTANDING MALAY'S ELDERLY'S EMOTION IN CONSUMPTION EXPERIENCE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND LIFE SATISFACTION FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

The elderly population is increasing around the world witnessing most countries have reached an aging population. This situation leads to a social phenomenon when the life of the elderly becomes more challenging. Among the challenging phenomena is the social support concerning on elderly as well as their social well-being, especially on their emotion. Building on existing work, this phenomenology study aims to understand social marketing in a small context of Malay elderly life phenomenon who stay at home regardless of various available institutional care. This study emphasizes exploring their emotion in the consumption experience of their social support and life satisfaction. In this context, an analysis of 18 informants reveals that routine and giving behavior give meaning to the elderly significantly. These multiple backgrounds of informants reveal the true meaning of their real-world settings and life experience. Their insights through semi-structured open-ended probing questions have proceeded through thematic analysis. The results were then viewed from Islamic perspectives which finally suggest it as a coping behavior to the elderly to enable them to enjoy a quality of life and bring a greater good to their social life in the lens of social marketing.

Keywords : Social Support, Consumption Experience, Elderly, Islamic Perspectives, Emotion, Phenomenology.

AYLIK İŞSİZLİK ORANI TAHMİNİNE ETKİ EDEN FAKTÖRLERİN BELİRLENMESİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

İşsizlik, tüm ülkeler için sosyo-ekonomik kalkınmayı ve kamu maliyesini doğrudan etkileyen önemli bir sorundur. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'nin aylık işsizlik oranının tahmin edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Ayrıca işsizlik oranı tahminini etkileyen en önemli değişkenlerin belirlenmesi ve bu değişkenler ile işsizlik oranını tahmin eden en iyi modelin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, kamu maliyesi, işsizlik sigortası fonu ve işsizlikle mücadeleyle ilişkin politikaların belirlenmesine yardımcı olması açısından önemlidir. Bu çalışmada literatürdeki işsizlik oranı ile ilgili 39 açıklayıcı değişkenin 2005:1 ile 2021:12 arasındaki aylık verileri kullanılmıştır. Değişkenlerin önem puanı, öznelik seçim yöntemlerinden Pearson Korelasyon Katsayısı kullanılarak hesaplanmıştır. Değişkenler bu puana göre sıralanmış ve en yüksek puana sahip ilk n (5,6,...,39) değişken alınarak regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Analiz için Destek Vektör Makineleri Regresyon yöntemi kullanıldı. Deneyler sonucunda 32 değişkenli model kullanılarak %87,8 oranında tahmin doğruluğu elde edilmiştir

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşsizlik, İşsizlik Tahmini, DVM, Regresyon, Öznelik Seçme

DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FORECASTING: THE CASE OF TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Unemployment is an important problem that directly affects socio-economic development and public finances for all countries. In this study, it is aimed to forecast the monthly unemployment rate of Turkey. In addition, it is aimed to determine the most important variables that affect the unemployment rate forecasting and to develop the best model that predicts the unemployment rate with these variables. This study is important in terms of helping to determine policy on public finance, unemployment insurance fund and fight against unemployment. In this study, monthly data from 2005:1 to 2021:12 of 39 explanatory variables, which are related to the unemployment rate in the literature, were used. The importance score of the variables was calculated by using the Pearson Correlation Coefficient, one of the feature selection methods. Variables were sorted according to this score, and regression analysis was performed by taking the first n (5,6,...,39) variables with the highest score. Support Vector Machines Regression method was used for analysis. As a result of the experiments, the forecasting accuracy was achieved with a rate of 87.8% by using 32-variables model.

Keywords: Unemployment, Unemployment Forecast, SVM, Regression, Feature Selection

CLIMATE CHANGE: CONSEQUENCES IN PARADIGM SHIFT

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ABSTRACT

Relentless efforts that we made in the field of science and technology brought about a paradigm shift in the quantum of innovation, discovery and invention at the speed of a lightening. Consequently, our lifestyles changed; we marched ahead in all walks of life and reaped a great deal of comfort. The reverberating repercussions and disastrous consequences resulting from them now seem to be tolling heavy on the thrills that these comforts provide. The term “climate change” or “global warming” is no more restricted only to the premises and ambit of the academicians, scientists and environmentalists rather it has become a buzzword and topic of yellow journalism for the common people as well - now this term is baked and chewed in every home and hearth. In the rut of seeking insatiable and indiscriminate convenience and coziness, we have positioned ourselves on such a ridge of the self-carved podium from where we can afford neither to retreat nor to advance. The paper along with some vital causes of climate change and consequences that we currently face shall depict the prices that we are going to pay if we continue to crave comfort at the cost of dispossessing the chastity of nature. In addition, it draws attention on some viable methods, measures and solutions that we shall undertake to combat the terror caused by the catastrophic change in the climate.

Keywords: Climate Change, Global Warming, Science and Technology, Nature, Environment, Catastrophe, Climate Change Causes, Consequences and Solutions.

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA VE YEŞİL EKONOMİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN YEŞİL MALİYE POLİTİKALARI UYGULAMALARI

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ÖZET

Sanayi devrimi ile süregelen yüksek üretim ve iktisadi büyüme trendi ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel birçok sorunu beraberinde getirmiştir. İktisadi büyüme odaklı ekonomik paradigma, insan refahını ekolojik çevreden soyutlayarak iktisadi büyüme odaklı bir çerçevede kurgulanmıştır. Hızlı nüfus artışı ile birlikte ekolojik tahribat keskinleşmiş ve sosyal dengesizlikler göz ardı edilemez hale gelmiştir. Tüm bu sorunların yanında, iktisadi krizlerinde sıklık kazanması, süregelen ekonomik düzene olan güveni sarsmıştır. Özellikle 1960'lı yılların sonrasında, çevresel sorunların artması, sosyal eşitsizliklerin ve iktisadi krizlerin yoğunlaşması ile birlikte var olan ekonomik düzene alternatif olarak, sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve yeşil ekonomi kavramları görünürlük kazanmıştır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma yaklaşımı çerçevesinde; kalkınma kavramı, ekolojik ve sosyal yönleriyle ele alınmıştır ve gelecek nesillere yaşanabilir bir dünya bırakma düşüncesi üzerinden kurgulanmıştır. Yeşil ekonomi kavramı ise sürdürülebilir dünya düzenini sağlamak için uygulanabilecek bir yöntem olarak popülerlik kazanmıştır. UNEP (United Nations Environment Program) yeşil ekonomi kavramını çevresel riskleri ve ekolojik kısıtlıkları azaltarak insan refahını ve sosyal eşitliği iyileştiren bir yöntem olarak ele almıştır. On yıllardır sürdürülebilir kalkınma kavramı gündem de olmasına rağmen dünya ekonomileri sürdürülebilir bir düzen yaratmak için gerekli adımları atmamışlardır. Yeşil ekonomik dünya düzenine ulaşabilmek ancak çevresel tahribatların, karbon emisyonunun azaltılması ile sağlanabilecektir. Bu çerçevede, yalnızca piyasa ekonomisinin üzerinden şekillenen bir çevre yaklaşımı yeterli gelmemektedir. Devletin bu noktada oynayacağı rol yeşil ekonomik düzene geçişin sağlanması için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Yani burada, kamu harcamaları, vergiler ve yeşil teşviklerle şekillenen bir maliye politikası yaklaşımı büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu kapsamda, bu çalışmada yeşil ve sürdürülebilir bir ekonomik düzen yaratmak adına uygulanabilecek maliye politikalarının ele alınması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Yeşil Ekonomi, Maliye Politikası, Yeşil Teşvikler, Çevre Vergileri

GREEN FISCAL POLICY PRACTICES IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GREEN ECONOMY

ABSTRACT

The high production and economic growth trend that started with the industrial revolution brought along many economic, social and environmental problems. The economic paradigm focused on economic growth has isolated human welfare from the ecological environment and has built human welfare in a framework focused on economic growth. Ecological destruction has sharpened and social imbalances have become undeniable with the rapid population growth. In addition to all these problems, the increasing frequency of economic crises has shaken the trust in the ongoing economic system. Especially after the 1960s, as a result of the increase in environmental problems, the intensification of social inequalities and economic crises, the concepts of sustainable development and green economy gained visibility as an alternative to the existing economic system. Within the framework of the sustainable development approach, the concept of development has been

examined with its ecological and social aspects and has been built on the idea of leaving a livable world to future generations. On the other hand, the concept of green economy has gained popularity as a method that can be applied to ensure a sustainable world order. UNEP has considered the concept of green economy as a method that improves human well-being and social equality by reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcity. Although the concept of sustainable development has been on the agenda for decades, world economies have not taken the necessary steps to create a sustainable system. In order to achieve a green economic world order, it is necessary to reduce environmental damage and carbon emissions. In this framework, an environmental approach shaped only on the market economy is not sufficient. The role of the state has a critical importance in ensuring the transition to a green economic order at this point. In other words, a fiscal policy approach shaped by public expenditures, taxes and green incentives have great importance. In this context, it is aimed to discuss the fiscal policies that can be implemented in order to create a green and sustainable economic order in this study.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Green Economy, Fiscal Policy, Green Incentives, Environmental Taxes

DRAFT

CHANGES AND ADAPTABILITY IN SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

No system of education can function without material resources. These resources are to school as the skeleton to the flesh and blood, shadow to the substance, place to the pilot, and an emperor to the kingdom, tool to the workman, machinery to the factory and land to the production. A workman cannot work without tools. The human resources in an educative process cannot work without material resources. Therefore management of material resources is an integral part of the management system.

Adequate attractive, well equipped and properly maintained school physical infrastructure serves as a great motivating force in the teaching - learning process. It is very important that the school infrastructure becomes the learning laboratories directly as well as indirectly.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Resources, School

DRAFT

ADAPTING TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS IN ACCORDANCE TO THE CHANGING WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This article will play an important part for "Fundamentals of Educational Planning" as a controlled trial attempted by the Indian & International Institutes for Educational Planning and the people focusing on the improvement of proficient showing materials in the field of instructive preparation. By their very nature these materials, which draw upon tape accounts, records and synopsis notes of seminars, talks and conversations directed by NCERT as a component of its preparation and examination programs are casual and not expose to the sort of altering standard for distributed archives. The suppositions communicated in this article are those of the creator and don't be guaranteed to address the perspectives on the Institute for the utilization, variation or reproduction. A couple of ages prior even in the instructively progressed countries, most training were given to youngsters by casual, participatory means in the home and in the community. Today progressively, the school, a social establishment explicitly intended for the purpose is having a significant impact during the time spent raising kids. In a changing world the school to be a viable establishment must itself be equipped for answering evolving needs. Overseers, in building & controlling educational systems in an evolving society, have two significant pre-occupations: the augmentation of the amount of instruction accessible, and the improvement of the nature of training. Worry with the nature of instruction is inseparably connected with the school's capacity to adjust to the necessities of a quickly evolving world; for establishments and people both will generally keep on acting in the manner they have grown up; the issue, then, at that point, is to assist them with growing up 'adaptable', 'versatile', ready to meet changed conditions in an appropriate way: This is an issue that concerns the design of school systems, as well as the showing they accommodate their understudies.

Keywords : Adaption, Change, Education, Improvement, Students

YALIN TEDARİK ZİNCİRİ YÖNETİMİ: ENDÜSTRİ 5.0 PERSPEKTİFİ

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ÖZET

Tedarik zinciri yönetimi özellikle son yıllarda geleneksel yaklaşımdan yalın sistematığe doğru bir dönüşüm sürecine girmiştir. Etkinlik odaklı bir yönetim sistemi olarak yalın yönetim, temel olarak iç ve dış kaynak çeşitliliğindeki kullanımı azaltarak israfı önlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Böylece değer katmayan faaliyet ve süreçlerin elimine edilmesi ve daha verimli bir yapının oluşturulabilmesi sağlanabilmektedir. Bu anlamda, organizasyon içinden ya da müşteri ve tedarikçileri kapsayan dış lojistik süreçlerindeki fiziki malların ve bilgi akışının, planlama ve kontrolüne odaklanan tedarik zinciri yönetimi için yalın yaklaşım önem taşımaktadır. Temel olarak yalın tedarik zinciri yönetimi, yalın sistem prensiplerinin kullanılarak tedarik zincirinin tasarlanması olarak ifade edilebilir. Yalın tedarik zinciri yönetimi organizasyondaki ürün, hizmet, finans ve bilgi akışını daha verimli hale getirerek israfı ortadan kaldırmayı ve bu şekilde pazardan gelen talep ve ihtiyaçları daha etkin bir şekilde karşılamayı amaçlamaktadır. Diğer taraftan Endüstri 5.0 insan varlığını merkeze alarak, akıllı dijital bilgi ve üretim teknolojilerini geliştirmeyi odağına almaktadır. Daha açık bir ifadeyle Endüstri 5.0 yeni dijital dünya ile yeni nesil dünya değerlerini entegre etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu yeni değişim dalgasının, tüm dünyadaki üretim ve hizmet süreçlerinde temelden bir değişim oluşturması beklenmektedir. Yalın tedarik zinciri yönetiminin de beşinci sanayi devriminden etkilenmesi ve değişime uğraması kaçınılmazdır. Bu çalışma kapsamında Endüstri 5.0 ile yalın tedarik zinciri yönetimi ilişkisinin mevcut durumu teorik olarak incelenmesi ve bu ilişkinin uygulamaya dönük değişimlerinin tartışılması amaçlanmaktadır. Diğer bir ifadeyle bu çalışma, Endüstri 5.0 ve yalın tedarik zinciri yönetimi ilişkisinde, kavramsal bir çerçevede yeni fırsat ve tehditlerin belirlenmesine odaklanmaktadır. Çalışma sonuçları Endüstri 5.0 perspektifinde yalın tedarik zinciri yönetiminin metodolojik zayıflıklarını ortaya koymasının yanında gelecek araştırmalara da ufuk açıcı öneriler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yalın Yönetim, Tedarik Zinciri Yönetimi, Endüstri 5.0, Değişim

LEAN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT: INDUSTRY 5.0 PERSPECTIVE

ABSTRACT

In decades, supply chain management has changed from traditional to lean systems. Lean Management (LM) is an efficiency-oriented management system and mainly provides to eliminate waste through the simultaneous reduction or minimization of internal and external variability sources. Supply Chain Management (SCM) has been used to plan and control physical and information flows internal and external logistics activities and concerns with the customers and suppliers. Therefore, Lean Supply Chain Management (LCSM) might be described as designing the supply chain according to lean systems principles. LCSM consists of organizations directly linked by flows of goods, services, finances, and information that work together to reduce costs and waste by efficiently meeting market needs. On the other hand, Industry 5.0 consists of smart digital information and manufacturing technologies without ignoring the existence of humanity. In other words, Industry 5.0 aims to integrate the new digital world with the new generation values of the world. This new era of change constantly affects the whole

world's production and service process. LCSM might also be affected by the Fifth Industry Revolution. This study aims to provide an overview of the current state of research and the key aspects and implications of the relationships between Lean Supply Chain Management and Industry 5.0. In other words, this study focuses on the methodological approaches to the new opportunities and challenges of Industry 5.0 for LCSM at a conceptual level. The findings point to methodological weaknesses in LCSM from the Industry 5.0 perspective and provide insights for future research.

Keywords: Lean Management, Supply Chain Management, Industry 5.0, Change

DRAFT

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SOCIAL CHANGE

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ABSTRACT

Education is regarded as the most powerful instrument for changing the Society. Change is a continuous process. All things, ideas, civilization, culture and principles of the world are changeable. The situation that existed ten years before, does not exist to-day and it will not be so ten years after. There will be a change in it. Change is law of life.

By social change we mean those activities which change the form of society. Weapons, language etc., are different means which continuously change because man remains continuously busy in his defence, and in increasing his comforts and expressing his ideas. Through them social form continues to change. New words are coined for newer inventions. Similarly, new words are created for explaining new ideas. Thus social changes take place. Cultural change is all the more comprehensive than social change. Besides the above things, it also includes art, science and techniques. Three characteristics may be observed in the study of change-- (1) Changeable object, (2) The object that remains constant, (3) The quantity of that time in which the process of change takes place.

Keywords: Education

PİST YÜZEY ŞARTLARININ RAPORLANMASI KAPSAMINDA YENİ KÜRESEL RAPORLAMA FORMATININ İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Havacılık yönetimi ve emniyeti için endüstri 4.0 enstrümanlarının kullanımı önem arz etmektedir. Hava aracı operasyonunun emniyetini etkileyen en önemli unsurlardan bir tanesi operasyonlarını gerçekleştirdikleri pistler ve dolayısıyla havalimanı hava taraflarıdır. Operasyonların emniyetli şekilde devamı için bilgilerin sivil havacılık otoritelerinin talimat ve prosedürleri doğrultusunda toplanması ve dağıtılması en önemli konulardandır. Havalimanı sisteminin en önemli kaynağı olan hava araçlarının iniş ve kalkışlarını gerçekleştirdikleri pistlerde, her ne kadar kuru veya ıslak koşulda operasyon yapılmak istense de, iklim şartlarına göre yüzey sürtünme özelliklerini ve hava aracı performansını etkileyen su, kar, sulu kar, don, buz vb. kirleticilere maruz kalmaktadır. Bu kirleticiler nedeniyle yüzeyde yeterli sürtünme sağlanamamakta, hava aracı frenleme performansı düşmekte ve pistten çıkma hadiseleri yaşanabilmektedir. Pist yüzey şartları; Kasım 2021'den önce hava aracının veya yer aracının frenleme raporu veya yüzey sürtünme ölçüm cihazından alınan değerler gibi birçok bilgi kullanılarak raporlanmaktaydı. Bilgilerin ve değerlerin farklı ülkeler tarafından farklı yöntemler ile raporlanması nedeniyle küresel bir standart mevcut değildi ve standart bir yöntemin olmayışı bu bilgilerin uçuş ekibi tarafından kullanılmasında bir sorun olarak ortaya çıkmaktaydı. Buna ek olarak raporlanan değerler ile hava aracının deneyimlediği frenleme performansı arasında doğrusal bir ilişki olmadığı da zaman içinde ortaya çıkmıştır. Pist yüzey şartlarının kapsamlı şekilde standart bir yöntemle raporlanması, her bir kirleticinin yüzey şartlarına etkisi ve uçuş ekibi tarafından bu kirleticilerin hava aracı performansı üzerindeki etkilerinin bilinmesi operasyonların emniyetli bir şekilde yürütülebilmesi için kritik öneme sahiptir. Bu nedenle ICAO tarafından tüm iklim koşullarında uygulanacak Küresel Raporlama Formatı adı verilen pist yüzey koşullarının değerlendirilmesi, raporlanması ve yayınlanması için yeni bir yöntem ortaya koyulmuştur. Bu format ile meydan otoriteleri, havayolu işletmeleri, hava trafik kontrol üniteleri ve diğer tüm paydaşların, kaynağından son kullanıcıya kadar ortak bir yöntem kullanması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu format kapsamında pist uzunluğu üçe bölünerek her bir bölüm kendi içinde değerlendirilmektedir. Pistin herhangi bir üçte birlik bölümünde belirlenecek kod için kritik eşikler kirleticinin kapladığı alan için %25, kirleticinin derinliği için ise 3 mm'dir. Kirletici oranı %25'ten fazla olduğunda, kirleticinin tipi ve derinliği değerlendirilerek pist durum değerlendirme matrisinde 0'dan 6'ya kadar pistin her bir bölümü için pist durum kodu belirlenmektedir. Kirleticiler; kuru kar, ıslak kar, sulu kar, sıkışmış kar, don, buz, su birikintisi ve ıslak buz olmak üzere sekize ayrılmaktadır. Bu kirletici türlerinden kuru kar, ıslak kar, sulu kar ve su birikintisi gevşek kirletici olarak değerlendirilmekte ve sadece bu kirleticiler için derinlik belirtilmektedir. Her üçte birlik bölüm için uygun kod seçildikten sonra pist durum raporu oluşturularak SNOWTAM ile yayınlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, pist emniyetinin artırılmasına yönelik olarak pist üzerinde yapılan operasyonlarda oldukça önemli olan pist yüzey şartlarının değerlendirilmesi ve raporlanması incelenmiştir. Yeni küresel raporlama formatı kapsamında yüzey değerlendirmesinin hangi şartlar altında yapılacağı, pist durum değerlendirme matrisinin kullanımı, pist durum raporunun oluşturulması ve yayınlanması incelenmiş, geçmişte kullanılan değerlendirme ve raporlama sistemi ile yeni küresel raporlama formatı karşılaştırılmıştır. Küresel raporlama formatının en önemli aktörleri pist durum kodu ile hava aracı performans hesabı yapan pilotlar, pist durum değerlendirmesini

gerçekleştiren havalimanı işleticisi personeli ve hava trafik kontrolörleridir. Bu kapsamda küresel raporlama formatının geçiş süreci ile ilgili yüz yüze görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmesi planlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Havacılık, Pist Emniyeti, Pist Yüzey Şartları

NEW GLOBAL REPORTING FORMAT EXAMINATION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF RUNWAY SURFACE CONDITION REPORTING

ABSTRACT

The use of industry 4.0 instruments is important for aviation management and safety. One of the most important factors that affect the safety of aircraft operation is the runway where aircrafts operate, and therefore airport airside. For the continuation of operations in a safe manner, collecting and distributing information in line with the instructions and procedures of civil aviation authorities is one of the most important issues. Although it is desired to operate in dry or wet conditions on the runways where aircrafts, which are the most important sources of the airport system, take-off and landing, they are exposed to contaminants such as water, snow, slush, frost and ice, which affect surface friction characteristics and aircraft performance according to climate conditions. Due to these contaminants, the adequate friction on the surface cannot be produced, braking performance of the aircraft decreases and events of runway excursion may occur. Before November 2021, runway surface conditions were reported by using a lot of different information, such as the braking report of an aircraft or a ground vehicle or values produced from the surface friction tester. Since information and values were reported with different methods by different countries, there was no global standard. Thus, the lack of a standard method emerged as a problem in the use of the information by the flight crew. In addition, it has been understood over time that there is no correlation between reported values and braking performance experienced by the aircraft. Comprehensive reporting of the runway surface conditions with a standard method, the knowledge of each contaminant's effect on the surface conditions, and flight crew's awareness regarding the effects of contaminants on the performance of aircraft is of critical importance for the safe conduct of operations. Thus, a new method, called Global Reporting Format, which will be applied to all climate conditions, put forward by ICAO, for the evaluation, reporting and publishing of runway surface conditions. With this format, it is aimed that a common method is used by all stakeholders, from origin to end user, including airport authorities, airline operators, air traffic control units. According to this format, the runway is divided into three, and each section is evaluated by itself. For the code to be determined in any one thirds of the runway, the critical thresholds are 25% for the area covered by the contaminants and 3 mm for the depth of the contaminants. When the contaminant rate is more than 25%, type and depth of the contaminant is evaluated and for each section of the runway, a runway condition code is determined from 0 to 6 in the runway condition assessment matrix. Contaminants are divided into eight, as dry snow, wet snow, slush, compacted snow, frost, ice, standing water and wet ice. Of these contaminants, dry snow, wet snow, slush and standing water are considered as loose contaminants and only the depth is specified for these contaminants. After the selection of appropriate codes for each section of the runway, a runway condition report is created and published with SNOWTAM. In this study, the evaluation and reporting of the runway surface conditions, which are very important in the operations on the runway for increasing the runway safety, were examined. Under which conditions the surface assessment will be made, use of the runway condition assessment matrix and the creation and publication of the runway condition report is examined within the scope of the new global reporting format, and the assessment and reporting system used in the past was compared with the new global reporting format. The most important actors of the global reporting format are pilots, who calculate aircraft's performance with the use of runway condition code, airport authority personnel who conduct runway condition assessment and the air traffic controllers. In this context, it is planned to do face-to-face interview regarding the transition process of the global reporting format.

Keywords: Aviation, Runway Safety, Runway Surface Conditions

CONCEPTUALIZING CLIMATE JUSTICE AND SOCIO-MATERIAL FACTORS TO UNDERSTAND ECOLOGICAL FASHION ADOPTION INTENTION

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ABSTRACT

The fashion industry generates benefits to the global economy in terms of trade, employment, and income. Nevertheless, the fashion industry is one of the most polluting industry possesses a huge negative impact on the environment and society. The emergence of ecological fashion reflects the concerns of society for the environment and sustainability in the fashion industry. Environment awareness and responsibilities towards climate change are raised, while the transparency on clothing gets more attention. Consumers play key roles in sustainability implementation including motivating fashion companies to transform into a circular economy. However, there is a lack of research indicating the ecological consumer adoption intention towards circular fashion and becoming a barrier to the transition. Previous studies mainly focus on close the loops in supply chains, yet, lack the understanding of consumers' demand through transformation and adaptation of social practices. Considering this, the purpose of this study is to provide insights into the relationships of climate justice and socio-material factors with the consumers' ecological fashion adoption intention. A conceptual framework is developed to illustrate the potential of combining climate justice and socio-material factors to understand better ecological fashion adoption intention in developing a remedy for the crisis faced by nature. This study is expected to make a theoretical contribution to ecological fashion literature while offering practical insights to contribute to academia as well as practitioners in understanding and designing ecological fashion's corresponding facets.

Keywords : Ecological Fashion, Adoption Intention, Climate Justice, Socio-Material Factors

DIGITALIZATION MODE FOR EDUCATION – CHANGE AND ADAPTATION TOWARDS TEACHING – LEARNING PROCESS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Digital mode of education is the technological way forward to learning and gaining knowledge after the pandemic in the world. In India, for teaching and learning process there are lots of new innovations launched through the Indian government. Indian existing digital resources were leveraged to maintain continuity in students' education. Students and teachers in Indian educational system have to manage the technologies and facilities available for effective teaching and learning such as Virtual laboratories, MOOC, e-learning resources from NPTEL, INFLIBNET, and SWAYAM and other open educational resources, digital mode of education, etc. The steps taken by the Indian government through E- Vidhya Yojana, DIKSHA, Vidya Daan, E-Pathshala DAISY for handling the continuity of teaching – learning process. After the Covid-19 pandemic, methods and approaches of providing education was totally changed and because of using digital modes for completing education lots of adaptation was done by the society. Here, author wants to find the availability of digital modes for continuing education. Furthermore, collect the latest information of governmental efforts and adaptation of the society towards the digitalization mode of education.

In this paper, further discussion is mainly focused on the changes in the methods of teaching learning process, steps taken by the government for education and the review of students, teachers and parents with adaptation of digital modes and devices for continuing education without any conflicts.

Keywords: Digitalization, Change & Adaptation, Education

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PARLIAMENTARY SELF-DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM THE IRAQI PARLIAMENT

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ABSTRACT

The strategic management practices have been presented in the public area for over thirty years and have become a center of attention in new public management reforms. Strategic management has become prominent on the agenda in several public organizations due to new public management reforms. Nevertheless, there has been a sustained research activity in strategic management; even though it has been broadly embraced in the public sector, the knowledge concerning its practices and effects stays scant, especially outside Anglo-American nations. Besides that, the knowledge is still under development on strategic management practices in the context of parliament institutions. Nowadays the political, social, economic aspects and changes in government systems have pushed the parliaments to shift from their classic role to new roles. One of the most critical functions of parliament is to create public value for its citizens. Therefore this is a preliminary attempt to highlight the potential of incorporating strategic management practices in parliament institutions as a formal strategic planning practice for public-oriented strategy formulation and implementation and as an optimal approach to creating public value. We envisage that this preliminary research will offer new directions into the administration of parliament institutions from a strategic management perspective.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Public Value, Parliament, Iraq

PAZARLAMA VE ÖZEL GEREKSİNİMLERİ OLAN MÜŞTERİ SEGMENTLERİ

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ÖZET

Toplumda dezavantajlı tüketici sayısı artan dijitalleşme, yaşlı nüfus oranı, zihinsel ve psikolojik rahatsızlıklara birlikte artma eğilimi göstermektedir. Bu durumun getirdiği sonuç ise tüketici deneyimleri zayıf olan güçsüz bir segmentin ortaya çıkmasıdır. Geçmişte yapılan araştırmalar, bu tip savunmasız tüketicilerin genellikle dolandırıcıların ana hedefi olduğunu, daha yüksek borç seviyelerine sahip olduklarını, daha düşük finansal okuryazarlığa sahip olduklarını ve daha yüksek işsizlik oranlarına sahip olduklarının altını çizmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, pazarlamanın bahsi geçen özel gereksinimlere sahip kesimlerin tüketim deneyimlerinde nasıl destek verip yol göstereceğini ortaya koymak olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hizmet Pazarlaması

EMPOWERING VULNERABLE CONSUMERS THROUGH MARKETING PRACTICES

ABSTRACT

The number of disadvantaged consumers in the society is increasing while digitalization, the proportion of the elderly population, mental and psychological disorders tend to increase. The result of this situation is the emergence of a powerless segment with weak consumer experiences. Past research has highlighted that such vulnerable consumers are often the main target of scammers, have higher debt levels, have lower financial literacy, and have higher unemployment rates. The aim of this study will be to reveal how marketing will support and guide the consumption experiences of the segments with special needs.

Keywords: Service Marketing

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE HİPERTANSİYON HASTALARININ SALGIN HASTALIK KAYGI DÜZEYİ VE HASTALIĞA UYUMLARI İLE İNTEGRATİF TEDAVİYE YÖNELİMLERİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma hipertansiyon hastalarının, Covid-19 pandemisinde, salgın hastalık kaygı düzeyi ve hastalığa uyumları ile integratif tedaviye yönelimlerini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma, tanımlayıcı niteliktedir. Araştırma evrenini, bir devlet hastanesine başvuran hipertansiyonlu hastalar, örnekleme ise hastalığı tanıma ve uyum süreci açısından en az altı ay önce hipertansiyon tanısı alan, çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden, iletişim sorunu olmayan hastalar oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada, Hasta Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu, Salgın Hastalık Kaygı Ölçeği, Kronik Hastalıklara Uyum Ölçeği, Morisky İlaç Uyum Ölçeği, Tamamlayıcı Alternatif Tedavi Yöntemlerini Belirleme Formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin istatistiksel değerlendirmesinde sayı, yüzde, ortalama, standart sapma, Kruskal Wallis varyans analizi, pearson korelasyon ve t testi kullanıldı. Araştırma için etik kurul onayı ve kurum izni alınmıştır. Devam eden araştırmanın elde olan verileri (67 hipertansiyon hastası) ile yapılan analizlerde; %67,7'si integratif uygulamalar ile ilgili bilgisi olmadığını, %10,4'ü hipertansiyon için kekik çayı, hacamat, kapari turşusu, limon suyu, müzik, sarımsak, zencefil kullandığını belirtti. İntegratif yöntem kullananların %98,7'si medikal tedaviden daha etkili olmadığını ifade etmiştir. İntegratif yöntemleri kullanan hastaların, integratif yöntemleri kullanmayan hastalara göre salgın hastalık kaygısının daha yüksek olduğu bulundu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hipertansiyon, Kronik Hastalık Uyumu, İntegratif Tedavi, Covid-19, Kaygı, Hemşirelik

EPIDEMIC DISEASE ANXIETY LEVEL AND ADAPTATION TO THE DISEASE OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND INTEGRATIVE TREATMENT TENDENCIES

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to examine the anxiety level and adaptation to the disease and their orientation to integrative treatment in the Covid-19 pandemic of hypertension patients. The research is descriptive in nature. The research population consisted of patients with hypertension who applied to a state hospital, and the sample consisted of patients who were diagnosed with hypertension at least six months ago, agreed to participate in the study, and had no communication problems in terms of recognizing and adapting to the disease. In the study, Patient Descriptive Information Form, Epidemic Anxiety Scale, Chronic Disease Adjustment Scale, Morisky Medication Compliance Scale, Complementary Alternative Treatment Methods Determination Form were used. Number, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Kruskal Wallis analysis of variance, pearson correlation and t test were used in the statistical evaluation of the data. Ethics committee approval and institutional permission were obtained for the research. In the analyzes made with the available data of the ongoing research (67 hypertension patients); 67.7% of them stated that they did not have knowledge about integrative applications, 10.4% of them stated that they used thyme tea, cupping, caper pickle, lemon juice, music, garlic, ginger for

hypertension. 98.7% of those who used the integrative method stated that it was not more effective than medical treatment. It was found that the patients who used integrative methods had higher epidemic disease anxiety than the patients who did not use integrative methods.

Keywords: Hypertension, Chronic Disease Compliance, Integrative Therapy, Covid-19, Anxiety, Nursing

DRAFT

CREATING THE POWER HOUSE OF INNOVATION: WHAT ONGOING UNIVERSITY & BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP HAVE TO OFFER

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ABSTRACT

There is a general asymptote between business and university in Africa with African businesses following Eurocentric business models. The African university is completely disassociated from the community because the principles being taught are heavily inclined towards problem solving of developed countries. The bulk of Africans reside in rural setups and the rural development programs often initiated by foreign bodies including research institutes, universities to mention a few. These development initiatives are based on European villages which are mainly founded on strong architecture, fashion, food, agriculture and spirituality. In Europe development begins in the villages which have ample land for promotion of innovation from the various foundations of development. The European University works on innovation and solving problems whilst the African university is based on an external donor funding model. This makes the designed models not relevant in the African context considering that our development is pushed from a city perspective. This creates companies that are not directly linked to resources but are solely linked to market performance. The scenario makes university and business partnerships difficult to foster with very little innovation and experimentation. The best innovation comes from the link between humanity and nature. There are very little spinoff companies or startups coming from African universities. To create a powerhouse of innovation will require African universities to align themselves towards nature. The universities should also have their research focused on solving societal problems as compared to having impacts in foreign journals. Once they realize the importance of solving problems, this will create new entrepreneurs that will drive the development of Africa using the collaborative initiative between nature, the African village, the university, business and innovation.

Keywords African Universities, Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Business Partnerships.

SOCIAL COMMERCE SUCCESS FACTORS: REVIEWS ON CUSTOMER-TO-CUSTOMER DIMENSION

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ABSTRACT

In line with the rapid progress of social commerce (s-commerce), studies along this line appear to be progressing. However, most studies seem to concentrate on certain areas of s-commerce, while omitting several other crucial aspects. Although the concept of performance has garnered much attention from researchers within the field of s-commerce, elements related to customer-to-customer (C2C) success have been largely disregarded. As s-commerce is in its maturity phase, more attention should be paid to this domain. A systematic literature review (SLR) was conducted to identify the gaps in s-commerce success factors within the context of C2C. We found that, studies on C2C s-commerce success factors are still not comprehensive and we believe some variables from the offline business context may be relevant to be included in the s-commerce success model. We propose a model for C2C s-commerce success is proposed in this study. This study will contribute to the literature of C2C and s-commerce disciplines.

Keywords: S-Commerce, C2C, Entrepreneurs, Performance, SLR

IMPACT OF PARTICIPATORY IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT ON WATER AVAILABILITY AND MAIZE PRODUCTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan economy accounting for 19.5 percent of the gross domestic product, employing 42.3 percent of the percent of labor force and providing raw material for several value-added sectors. It thus plays a central role in national development, food security and poverty reduction. Water plays a key input for agriculture productivity and food security. Pakistan irrigation system is almost 130 years old, covering almost 17-million-hectare area. The poor performance and mismanagement of water resources, lack of operational and maintenance funds in sub-continent increase the demand of water day by day. Poor delivery of irrigation agencies has increased the need for implementation of institution reforms aiming at developing irrigation management functions from these government agencies to the end users. One important aspect of the reforms was through a process called "Irrigation Management Transfer: (IMT) by users' participation in the management of the system called "participatory irrigation management". The term "Irrigation Management Transfer" means the relocation of responsibility and authority for irrigation management from government agencies to non-government organization, such as water users association. For maize production water availability play an important role. The study was carried four different villages in Toba Tek Singh. 120 respondents were selected through random sample technique. This study assesses the impact of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) on maize productivity and water availability. For data analysis Cobb Douglas production method was used. Results showed that water availability and maize productivity was greater in FO period as compare to PID period.

Keywords: PID: Punjab Irrigation and Drainage

KAFES KUŞLARINDA SOLUNUM SİSTEMİ HASTALIKLARINDA ANTİBAKTERİYEL İLAÇ KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

Günümüzde evlerde beslenen kafes kuşlarının varlığında belirgin bir artışa bağlı olarak hasta olarak veteriner kliniklerine gelen kuşların sayısı da giderek artmaktadır. Kafes kuşlarında solunum sisteminin özellikle bakteriyel hastalıklarında antimikrobiyel ilaç kullanımı oldukça önemlidir. Kuşlarda antibakteriyel ilaçların seçilmesi diğer türlerdeki gibidir. Kullanılacak en uygun ilacın seçilmesi, solunum sistemindeki hastalığın şiddeti, enfeksiyonun yeri, seçilen ilacın farmakokinetik ve farmakodinamik özellikleri, uygulanacak dozu ile uygulama yollarına bağlıdır. Bu makale kapsamında kafes kuşlarının solunum sisteminin başta bakteriyel enfeksiyonlarında olmak üzere solunum sisteminin enfeksiyonlarında antibakteriyel ilaç kullanımlarına yönelik olarak son yıllara ait bilimsel kaynaklar geniş şekilde taranıp, irdelenerek hangi etkenlere hangi antibakteriyel ilaç ya da antibakteriyel ilaç kombinasyonlarının etkili olduğuna yönelik bilgiler verildi. Kafes kuşlarında sinüzitis, kanatlı mikoplazmozisi, trakeitis, kanatlı kolerası, pulmoner parankim hastalığı, klamidiyozis, hava kesesi enfeksiyonu, aspergillozis ve kanatlı kolibasilozu gibi enfeksiyon hastalıklarında antibakteriyel ilaç sağaltımları ayrıntılı şekilde ele alındı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kafes Kuşları, Solunum Sistemi Hastalıkları, Antibakteriyel Sağaltım

ANTIBACTERIAL DRUG USE IN RESPIRATORY DISEASES OF CAGE BIRDS

ABSTRACT

The number of cage birds presented to veterinary clinics as diseased ever increases due to significant rising in the presence of cage birds kept in house. In cage birds, antimicrobial drug use is highly important in the bacterial diseases of respiratory tract. The choice of antibacterial drugs in birds is as other species. The most suitable drug choice for use is dependent upon severity of disease in respiratory tract, localization of infection, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics properties of the chosen drug, administration dose and administration ways. In this manuscript context, knowledge was given on which antibacterial drug or antibacterial drug combinations affect which agents in the infections of respiratory tract, especially in the bacterial infections of respiratory tract of cage birds by evaluating recent scientific sources for antibacterial drug uses. In cage birds, antibacterial drug treatments in the infectious diseases such as sinusitis, mycoplasmosis in poultry, tracheitis, fowl cholera, pulmonary parenchymal disease, chlamydiosis, airsacculitis, aspergillosis and colibacillosis in poultry were discussed in detail.

Keywords: Cage Birds, Respiratory Diseases, Antibacterial Treatment

PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE ONLINE EĞİTİMİN ETKİLERİ VE ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

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ÖZET

Teknolojinin hızlı gelişimi ve eğitim ihtiyaçlarının farklılaşmasıyla üst düzey becerilerin kullanımı ortaokul ve lise çağlarına kadar inmiştir. Hedef kitle üniversite öğrencileri olarak belirlenmiştir. Artık “Smartclass” adı verilen sınıflarda artırılmış gerçeklik kullanılarak verilen ödevler daha yaygın hale gelmiştir ve bir ihtiyaç olma yolunda ilerlemektedir. 21. Yüzyıl becerilerini eğitim, iş, günlük yaşam içinde bile artık kullanmaktayız. Pandemi virüsünün ortaya çıkması ile birlikte tüm eğitim hayatını online olarak devam etmiş ve etkilerini hala tam anlamıyla gözlemleyememekteyiz. Yeni kuşaktan gelen bireyler adaptasyon sürecine ihtiyaç duymazken üniversite çağındaki bireyler adaptasyon için belli bir zamana ihtiyaç duymuştur. Eğitimin teknoloji ile birleşmesi süreci pandemi çok daha hızlı olmuştur. Çoğu kurum ve kuruluşlar bu sürece hazırlıksız yakalanmış ve sorunlar yaşamıştır. Bu yaşanan sorunların öğrenciye ne kadar yansıdığını ve etkileri görmek amacı ile anket yoluyla öğrenci görüşleri alınmıştır.

Bu araştırmanın amacı pandemi sürecinde eğitiminde kullanılan online araçların öğrenmedeki gelişimini belirlemektir. Bu araçların özellikleri etkileşimli, görsel yoğunluklu, görsel ve işitsel yoğunluklu olarak 3 grupta belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın verileri anket yöntemleriyle elde edilecektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu üniversite öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Veriler araştırmacı tarafından İstatistik Programı SPSS 'e aktarılacak ve tüm istatistiksel analizler bu programla gerçekleştirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim, Web 2.0 Araçları, Pandemi, Teknoloji

EFFECTS OF ONLINE EDUCATION AND STUDENT OPINIONS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of technology and the differentiation of educational needs, the use of high-level skills has reached the middle and high school ages. The target audience was determined as university students. Homework given using augmented reality in classes called “Smartclasses” has become more common and is on the way to becoming a necessity. We are now using 21st century skills even in education, business and daily life. With the emergence of the pandemic virus, the entire education life continued online and we still cannot fully observe its effects. While individuals from the new generation do not need an adaptation process, individuals in university age need a certain time for adaptation. The process of combining education with technology has been much faster than the pandemic. Most institutions and organizations were caught unprepared for this process and experienced problems. In order to see how much these problems are reflected on the students and their effects, students' opinions were taken through a questionnaire. The aim of this research is to determine the development of online tools used in education during the pandemic process in learning. The features of these tools were determined in 3 groups as interactive, visual intensity, visual and auditory intensity. The data of the

research will be obtained by survey methods. The study group of the research consists of university students. The data will be transferred to the Statistical Program SPSS by the researcher and all statistical analyzes will be carried out with this program.

Keywords: Education, Web 2.0, Pandemi, Technology

DRAFT

THE IMPACT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL TOWARDS COOPERATIVE PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The issue of poor cooperative performance has engendered a great deal of acrid debate in Malaysia's cooperative sector in recent times. The progress of cooperatives is still under satisfactory despite the fact that they have been in operation for a decade—an issue that has long been overdue and remained unsolved. In addition to the obstacles of the post-pandemic era, cooperatives must figure out how to best utilize the resources at their disposal to improve their performance. Cooperatives are developed based on the purpose of assisting their members—economically, socially and others—through the aspiration of a democratically controlled organization. Cooperatives cannot afford to remain stagnant since stagnation will be more detrimental to the cooperatives in the long term. Various scholars have found that intellectual capital—used in most organizations to outshine their competitors—plays a crucial role in distinguishing cooperatives from other business competitors, especially in the same market horizon. Most successful organizations are able to create a competitive advantage to sustain their business due to intellectual capital (IC), and thus cooperatives can also compete in a more impactful way by enhancing their intellectual capital asset. When a cooperative is significantly impacted by an unexpected occurrence such as a pandemic, its activities will obviously slow down. However, by adopting intellectual capital, the rejuvenation of cooperative operations can be accelerated and the desired performance can be regained. In addition, it is also imperative for cooperatives to outsmart their competitors by adopting intellectual capital into their strategic plan. Thus, this conceptual paper will explore the way the cooperative's performance can be improved via intellectual capital, provide more insights and expand the body of knowledge on intellectual capital towards organizational performance.

Keywords: Intellectual Capital, Cooperatives, Organization Performance

MEASURING EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCE IN FACE TO FACE AND ONLINE LEARNING - AN EVIDENCE IN THE PRE AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

The training sector has witnessed a paradigm shift in how the curriculum was delivered during the Covid-19 pandemic. Most of the training providers have been prompted to propel their regular course delivery mode from offline mode into a less familiar online mode to both the training providers and employees. This transition has resulted in a differing employee learning performance, which was not investigated much by the training community. This paper discusses how employees' learning performance differs in training in technological business education in face-to-face and online learning classroom settings. The study considers how employees from companies, selected systematically from consecutive two semesters in a face-to-face learning context in the pre-pandemic semester and online mode semester during the pandemic. The paper will look into the performance in Face to face and Online mode of learning. Performance of employees will be studied to see whether it is better in online learning than in face-to-face learning environments. If online is the future trend, the paper will need to look into how the different generations adapt to the changes from F2F to online.

Keywords : Training, F2F Learning, Online Learning, Employee Performance, Pandemic, Generation.

WHATSAPP APPLICATION IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT AMONG PUBLIC UNIVERSITY LECTURERS, MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

WhatsApp is a popular platform especially for communication in organizations. It has 2 billion users around the world. Although there has been an increase in the number of studies looking at the use of WhatsApp application in various formal settings, its use in education management research is still poorly studied. Therefore, we propose this conceptual paper to be studied. The purpose of this conceptual paper is to review the factors and their relationship with using WhatsApp application in education management in public university of Malaysia. This conceptual paper explores the introduction, literature review, and research methodology. Apart from that, this conceptual paper also discusses the relationship between the factors with the WhatsApp application in education management in public university of Malaysia. The factors focused on are performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating condition. The study adopts the quantitative approach, which is based on the survey design. The participants in this study were public university administration staff and lecturers from across Malaysia. Accordingly, this conceptual paper proposes descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze the data of this study. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) program suggested analyzing the data. Descriptive analysis will be used to measure the level of using WhatsApp application in education management in Malaysia public university by involving mean, percentage, and standard deviation. Meanwhile, inference statistics will use Pearson Correlation Coefficient to see the relationship between the factors and using WhatsApp application in education management in public university of Malaysia.

Keywords: Factors, Whatsapp Application, Education Management, Public University, Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence, Facilitating Condition

CORPORATE REAL ESTATE HOLDING AND FIRM PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of corporate real estate holdings on firm performance using the sample of non-financial firm listed in Pakistan Stock Exchange between 2009 to 2020. Tobin's Q is used as proxy of firm performance and variable of interest (corporate real estate holding) is dummy variable 1 for firms make investments in non-operating properties, otherwise 0. The baseline findings report a negative significant impact of corporate real estate holdings on firm performance using pooled OLS, fixed effects and system GMM regressions. Furthermore, these results hold using alternative proxies of corporate real estate holdings such as ratio of firms' investment in property to total assets and net property plant and equipment to total assets. The findings also remain constant after account for the endogeneity using propensity score matching. The negative relationship between corporate real estate holdings and firm performance does not change in our sub-sample analysis such as higher-lower growth firms, high vs low financial constraints firms and higher-lower Z-score firms. Overall, findings suggests that investors view the firm's investment in non-operational properties as agency cost.

Keywords: Firm Performance, Corporate Real Estate Holdings, Pakistan

DEĞİŞEN DÜNYADA DEĞİŞMEYEN UMUT: TAM İSTİHDAM İMKÂNI ÜZERİNE TEORİK BİR İNCELEME

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ÖZET

Tüm ekonomilerin en önemli sorunlarından birisi olan işsizlik, iktisadi bir problem olmasının yanında, pek çok sosyal sıkıntıyı da beraberinde getirmektedir. Anaakım neoliberal tezler, işsizlik sorununu piyasa mekanizmasının çözeceğini (en azından “doğal” orana getireceğini) ileri sürmektedir. 1970’lerde Keynesyen iktisadın gözden düşmesiyle birlikte iktisat politikalarında görülen değişim, ekonomileri tam istihdam hedefinden uzaklaştırmış, maliye politikaları önemini yitirmiş, ülkeler para politikaları temelli enflasyon hedeflerine kilitlenmiş ve bunun sonucu olarak bütçe disiplini temel amaçlardan birisi haline gelmiştir. Anaakım yaklaşımlara karşı, öncülüğünü post-Keynesyen iktisatçıların yaptığı görüş, kapitalist ekonomilerde tam istihdamı kendiliğinden sağlayacak bir mekanizmanın bulunmadığını ileri sürer. Buna göre devlet, aktif maliye politikalarıyla (ve destekleyici para politikalarıyla) piyasaya müdahale etmeli ve tam istihdamı sağlamalıdır. Post-Keynesyenler, devletin bu amaçla bütçe açıkları verebileceğini belirtirler. Bütçe ve maliye politikaları, bu politikaların temel makro amaçlarına odaklanılması gerektiğini söyleyen fonksiyonel maliye görüşüyle açıklanır. Modern para teorisiyle desteklenen bu görüşün bazı temsilcileri, devlete bir son işveren olma fonksiyonunu da yüklemektedir. Bu çalışmada, değişen ekonomik koşullar karşısında halen değişmeyen bir umut olan tam istihdamın mümkün olup olmadığı, post-Keynesyen bakış açısıyla ele alınacak, olası politika araçları ve kısıtlar dikkate alınarak tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tam İstihdam, İşsizlik, Maliye Politikası, Bütçe Açığı, Küreselleşme

UNCHANGING HOPE IN A CHANGING WORLD: A THEORETICAL REVIEW ON THE POSSIBILITY OF FULL EMPLOYMENT

ABSTRACT

Unemployment, which is one of the most important problems of all economies, is not only an economic issue but also causes many social difficulties. Mainstream neoliberal theses suggest that the market mechanism will solve the unemployment problem (at least bring it to the “natural” rate). After the discrediting of Keynesian economics in the 1970s, new economic policies have moved economies away from the goal of full employment. Besides, fiscal policies have lost their importance, countries have followed monetary policies locked into inflation targets, and as a result, budget discipline has become one of the main goals. Against mainstream approaches, post-Keynesian economists suggest that there is no mechanism to ensure full employment in capitalist economies on its own. Accordingly, the government should intervene in the market with active fiscal policies (and supportive monetary policies) and ensure full employment. Post-Keynesians state that the government can drive budget deficits for this purpose. Budget and fiscal policies are explained with the functional finance view, which says that the focus should be on the macroeconomic functions that these policies will provide. Some proponents of this view, supported by modern monetary theory, also impose the government the function of being the employer of last resort. In this study, we discuss whether full employment is possible, which is still an

unchanged hope in the face of changing economic conditions, will be discussed from a post-Keynesian point of view, taking into account possible policy tools and constraints.

Keywords: Full Employment, Unemployment, Fiscal Policy, Budget Deficit, Globalization

DRAFT

CHANGES AND ADAPTATIONS AMONG PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS DURING THE TIME OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

As we know that pandemic affected whole human kind wherein the teachers were not aloof of those effect of covid-19. Many teachers in India faced problems like Teaching-learning process, economic condition, socio-psychological condition, use of ICT, and Evaluation process. With a view to studying the effects of covid-19 pandemic among the private schools' teachers of Anand District, the researcher selected research components such as Teaching-learning, economic condition, socio- psychological condition, use of ICT, and Evaluation to collect the research data. The researcher also shared the probable suggestions to satiate the expectations and concerns for the situation private schools teachers. Survey research method was used to collect the quantitative data from the in-service teachers of private schools. The teachers of Anand district from the total population of Central Gujarat were selected for the study through simple random sampling technique. The trained graduate teachers of self-financing English and Gujarati medium schools' teachers were given the opinionnaire. The collected quantitative data were analyzed through t-test and F-test analysis technique. The researcher found many hypotheses those have proven right at the end of the study and possible new areas of research stated in study. At the end of study it is found that many changes those happened due to pandemic and because of those impacts private school teachers adopted changers in teaching-learning, economic, evaluation, use of technology etc.

Keywords: Teacher, Online Teaching, Covid-19 / Coronavirus

ÖRGÜTSEL GÜVEN VE ÖRGÜTSEL İKİYÜZLÜLÜK DAVRANIŞI: BANKA ÇALIŞANLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Örgütlerde işlerin düzenli ve hızlı bir şekilde ilerlemesi için gerekli durumlardan biri de örgütsel güvendir. Örgütsel güven, riskli durumlarda dahi, kişinin örgütün kendisini etkileyecek uygulama ve politikalara karşı olumlu beklenti içine girmesidir. Örgütlerin söylemleri ile uygulamaları uyumlu olmadığında çatışmalar olabilir ve örgütsel ikiyüzlülük davranışı ortaya çıkabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı bankacılık sektöründe örgütsel güven ve örgütsel ikiyüzlülük ilişkisini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Osmaniye ilindeki 264 banka çalışanı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada kolayda, kartopu ve amaçlı örneklem yöntemleri birlikte kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilerle kurgulanan modeli test etmek üzere güvenilirlik, geçerlilik, doğrulayıcı faktör analizi, korelasyon analizi ve regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre banka çalışanlarının örgütsel güven algılarının örgütsel ikiyüzlülük davranışlarını negatif yönde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Güven, Örgütsel İkiyüzlülük, Banka Çalışanları

ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST AND ORGANIZATIONAL HYPOCRISY BEHAVIOR: A STUDY ON BANK EMPLOYEES

ABSTRACT

Organizational trust is one of the necessary conditions for the regular and rapid progress of work in organizations. Organizational trust is the person's positive expectation against practices and policies that will affect the organization itself, even in risky situations. When the discourses and practices of the organizations are not compatible, conflicts may occur and organizational hypocrisy behavior may occur. The aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between organizational trust and organizational hypocrisy in the banking sector. The sample of the research consists of 264 bank employees in Osmaniye province. In the research, convenience, snowball and purposeful sampling methods were used together. Reliability, validity, confirmatory factor analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis were performed to test the model constructed with the data obtained from the research. According to the results of the analysis, it has been determined that the organizational trust perceptions of the bank employees affect the organizational hypocrisy behaviors negatively.

Keywords: Organizational Trust, Organizational Hypocrisy, Bank Employees

INITIAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON LABOR DEMAND IN AFGHANISTAN: EVIDENCE FROM KANDAHAR PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The global COVID-19 pandemic, a global threat, has had serious negative impacts on various sectors of the economy around the world. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) outlook for October 2020, the world economy was projected to contract by 4.4% in 2020. The global supply chain was disrupted; businesses - particularly small and medium sized enterprises - ceased their operations, which had a severe impact on the labor demand around the world. This study focuses on the labor demand in Kandahar province, Afghanistan, to determine what sectors were most affected and demanded less labor during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the theory proposed by Brodeur et al. Paired t-tests were used to analyze the sample data, which includes 57 manufacturing firms, 43 private schools, 96 retailers and 56 farmers. It was found out that the manufacturing, education, and retail sectors demanded less labor compared to the agriculture sector during the pandemic. 30% of employees on average were laid off in manufacturing and education sectors during the pandemic whereas labor demand in agriculture sectors was almost unaffected. It was also found that the laid off employees were not dependent on the skills required for the position: all types of employees whether skilled or unskilled were laid off at similar rates.

Keywords : Labor Demand, COVID-19

THE IMPACT(S) OF DIGITAL LEARNING ON THE ONLINE WRITTEN ASSESSMENTS OF ESL STUDENTS OF POLYTECHNIC MERSING, JOHOR (PMJ)

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a tremendous global impact. One of the most major effects was in the realm of education. Educators and students had a difficult time finishing the year's curriculum. All institutions were shuttered for nearly a year when the Movement Control Order (MCO) was implemented. Following multiple layers of Movement Control Orders, the Malaysian government had implemented digital learning, which is still in effect today. Convenience and flexibility are two advantages of digital learning. Lessons, assessments and practices are all administered from wherever they are. The proposed paper will investigate the connection between abbreviated forms and students' spelling abilities via digital learning. The objective of this study is to determine how much abbreviated forms influences ESL learners' spelling. Hence, three research questions are developed to serve the objectives of this study. They are (i) what are the most common abbreviations or shortened forms of language used by PMJ ESL students in their written assessments? (ii) do ESL students come up with their own abbreviated forms of language or do they use pre-existing ones? (iii) what effect do abbreviated forms have on ESL students' spelling ability? For this study, Crispin Thurlow's (2003) non-standard typographic or orthographic forms will be used to analyse the ESL students' online written assessments.

Keywords: Digital Learning, Abbreviation Forms, Spelling Proficiency, Written Assessments, ESL Students

GÜÇLENDİRİCİ LİDERLİK, BİLGİ PAYLAŞIMI VE PROAKTİF İŞ DAVRANIŞI İLİŞKİSİNDE KATILIMCI İŞ UYGULAMALARININ DÜZENLEYİCİ ROLÜ; SAVUNMA SANAYİİ İŞLETMELERİ'NDE BİR UYGULAMA

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ÖZET

Çalışma, Türk Savunma Sanayii'ne katkı sağlayabileceği düşünülen proaktif iş davranışı kavramı ve bu davranışı etkilemesi muhtemel modern kavramlar olan; güçlendirici liderlik, bilgi paylaşımı ve günümüz dünyasında sürekli ileriye gitme adına önemli görülen yüksek katımlı iş uygulamalarının düzenleyici rolünü araştırmak üzere yapılacaktır. Herhangi bir sektörde proaktif olabilmek hızla değişen ve gelişen teknolojik altyapı ve oyun kuralları noktasında önemli görülmektedir. Bu kavramlar kapsamında literatüre bakıldığında:

Güçlendirici liderlik ve proaktif davranış / proaktif iş davranışı arasındaki ilişkinin incelendiği çalışmalar: (Martin, Liao ve Campbell, 2013, Yin vd., 2017, Cai vd., 2018, Jia vd., 2019, Kovianto ve Syahrizal, 2020, Wang ve Yang, 2021) olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Çalışmalar kapsamında kavramlar arasında olumlu yönde bir ilişki gözlemlenmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında da güçlendirici liderlik ve proaktif iş davranışı arasındaki ilişki incelenecektir.

Güçlendirici liderlik ve bilgi paylaşımı arasındaki ilişkinin incelendiği çalışmalar: (Bartol ve Locke, 2006, Xue, Bradley ve Liang, 2011, Lee, Lee ve Park, 2014, Matic vd., 2017, Lee vd., 2019, İmamoğlu, 2019) olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Çalışmalar kapsamında kavramlar arasında olumlu yönde bir ilişki gözlemlenmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında da güçlendirici liderlik ve bilgi paylaşımı arasındaki ilişki incelenecektir.

Chen, Zhang ve Vogel (2011), yaptıkları çalışma kapsamında bilgi paylaşımını, proaktif bir davranış olarak tanımlamaktadırlar. Bindl ve Parker (2010), yaptıkları çalışma ile proaktif davranışın öncülleri içinde bireysel farklılıklar kavramı başlığı altında kişilik ve bilgi kavramlarını ele almıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında güçlendirici liderlik ve proaktif iş davranışı arasındaki ilişkide bilgi paylaşımının aracı rolü ilk defa incelenecek olup bu anlamda literatüre katkı sağlanması amaçlanmaktadır.

Li, Luth ve Chadwick (2016), yaptıkları çalışma ile ekip düzeyinde katılımcı iş uygulamalarına ilişkin çalışan algıları ile bilgi paylaşımı arasında ve bilgi paylaşımı ile çalışanların ekip düzeyinde hizmet iklimi algıları arasında pozitif bir ilişki tespit etmişlerdir. Bunun dışında belirlenen değişkenler kapsamında katılımcı iş uygulamaları ile ilişkinin incelendiği farklı bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında; güçlendirici liderlik ve bilgi paylaşımı / bilgi paylaşımı ve proaktif iş davranışı / güçlendirici liderlik ve proaktif iş davranışı ilişkilerinde katılımcı iş uygulamalarının düzenleyici rolü ilk defa incelenecek olup bu anlamda literatüre katkı sağlanması amaçlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışma sonucunda, Savunma Sanayii'nde bu kavramların etkin bir şekilde uygulanması durumunda ortaya çıkacak olası sonuçlar değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güçlendirici Liderlik, Bilgi Paylaşımı, Proaktif İş Davranışı, Katılımcı İş Uygulamaları

MODERATOR ROLE OF HIGH INVOLVEMENT WORK PRACTICES IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF EMPOWERING LEADERSHIP, KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND PROACTIVE WORK BEHAVIOR; AN APPLICATION IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the concept of proactive work behavior, which is thought to contribute to the Turkish Defense Industry, and the modern concepts that are likely to affect this behavior; will be conducted to explore the regulatory role of high involvement work practices, which are considered important for empowering leadership, knowledge sharing, and constantly moving forward in today's world. Being proactive in any sector is considered important in terms of rapidly changing and developing technological infrastructure and game rules. Looking at the literature within the scope of these concepts: Studies examining the relationship between empowering leadership and proactive behavior / proactive work behavior: (Martin, Liao ve Campbell, 2013, Yin vd., 2017, Cai vd., 2018, Jia vd., 2019, Koviando ve Syahrizal, 2020, Wang ve Yang, 2021). Within the scope of the studies, a positive relationship was observed between the concepts. Within the scope of this study, the relationship between empowering leadership and proactive work behavior will be examined. Studies examining the relationship between empowering leadership and knowledge sharing: (Bartol ve Locke, 2006, Xue, Bradley ve Liang, 2011, Lee, Lee ve Park, 2014, Matic vd., 2017, Lee vd., 2019, İmamoğlu, 2019). Within the scope of the studies, a positive relationship was observed between the concepts. Within the scope of this study, the relationship between empowering leadership and knowledge sharing will be examined Chen, Zhang & Vogel (2011), define knowledge sharing as a proactive behavior within the scope of their study. Bindl & Parker (2010), discussed the concepts of personality and knowledge under the title of individual differences among the antecedents of proactive behavior. In this study, the mediating role of knowledge sharing in the relationship between empowering leadership and proactive work behavior will be examined for the first time and it is aimed to contribute to the literature in this sense. Li, Luth, & Chadwick (2016), found a positive relationship between employee perceptions of team-level high involvement work practices and knowledge sharing. Within the scope of the same study, they also found a positive relationship between knowledge sharing and employees' perceptions of the service climate at the team level. Apart from this, no different study was found that examined the relationship with high involvement work practices within the scope of the determined variables. This scope of work; The regulatory role of high involvement work practices in empowering leadership and knowledge sharing / knowledge sharing and proactive work behavior / empowering leadership and proactive work behavior relations will be examined for the first time and it is aimed to contribute to the literature in this sense. As a result of this study, if these variables are applied effectively in the field of Defense Industry, the possible results will be evaluated.

Keywords: Empowering Leadership, Knowledge Sharing, Proactive Work Behavior, High Involvement Work Practices

THE ROLE OF ADAPTATION IN THE POST-PANDEMIC LEARNING AND TEACHING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is role of adaptation in the post-pandemic learning and teaching process. The Covid-19 pandemic has created challenges and caused disruption across the Higher Education sector; university campuses closed, and face-to-face teaching and assessment shifted to an online format. Learning from our students' experience during this period will help us shape future hybrid delivery so that it best fits students. The majority of students faced no technical issues, predominantly stating that they also had good internet connectivity. Shifting to remote learning and online classrooms uncovered conflicting preferences; despite wanting more interactive lectures, only half of the students were comfortable interacting using video cameras. Free text responses provided an insight into how some students reported an inadequate home working space/environment and lacked necessary items such as a desk, highlighting how remote working may intensify social and digital inequality - particularly for students from more deprived households. Wider detrimental experiences of lockdown included dissatisfaction with access to healthcare, decreased concentration, sleeping difficulties and a decline in mental wellbeing. Education strategies going forward will need to address the mental health needs of students who have suffered during the pandemic. In the current competitive higher education market where student retention is key, it is important to consider student demographics and digital equity to ensure an appropriate approach is applied to cater for all students.

Keywords: Adaptation, Post-Pandemic, Teaching Learning Process.

YENİLİK STRATEJISİNİN UYGULANMASINDA REKABET YOĞUNLUĞU VE TEKNOLOJİK İŞBİRLİĞİNİN ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Son otuz yıllık dönem işletmelerin birbirleri ile yenilik ve buluşlar üzerinden rekabet ettiği bir dönem olmuştur. Daha fazla buluş ve yenilik yapan işletmeler rakiplerinin önüne geçmiş yapamayanlar ya rekabette çok geride kalmış ya da yok olmuştur. Bu açıdan rekabet stratejileri arasında önemli bir yer bulan yenilik stratejisi işletmelerin başarısında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu nedenle yenilik stratejisinin uygulanmasında başarı faktörlerinin anlaşılması her geçen gün daha da önem kazanmaktadır. Bu noktadan hareketle çalışmada artan rekabet yoğunluğunda işletmelerin yenilik stratejilerini uygulamalarında yenilik kaynağı olarak teknolojik işbirliğinin etkilerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda çalışma İstanbul, Ankara, Bursa ve Kocaeli illerindeki üretim işletmelerinde görev alan katılımcılardan anket yardımı ile toplanan verilerin kısmı en küçük kareli yapısal eşitlik analizi ile incelenmesinden elde edilen bulgulara yer verilmektedir. Bulgulara göre rekabet yoğunluğu yenilik stratejilerinin uygulanmasını artıran önemli bir belirleyicidir. Ayrıca artan rekabet yoğunluğu firmaların teknolojik işbirliği düzeyini de artırmaktadır. Teknolojik işbirliği düzeyi artan firmaların teknolojik işbirliği yenilik stratejilerini uygulama düzeyinde arttığı gözlenmiştir. Çalışmada ayrıca teknolojik işbirliğinin yenilik stratejisi üzerinde düzenleyici etkisinin de olduğu gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rekabet Yoğunluğu, Yenilik Stratejisi, Teknolojik İşbirliği.

THE EFFECTS OF COMPETITION INTENSITY AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INNOVATION STRATEGY

ABSTRACT

The last thirty-year period has been a period in which enterprises compete with each other through innovations and inventions. Businesses that make more inventions and innovations can get ahead of their competitors, and those that can't either lag behind in the competition or disappear. In this respect, innovation strategy, which has an important place among competitive strategies, has an important place in the success of businesses. For this reason, understanding the success factors in the implementation of the innovation strategy is gaining more and more importance day by day.

From this point of view, it is aimed to examine the effects of technological cooperation as a source of innovation in the implementation of innovation strategies of enterprises in the increasing intensity of competition in this study.

In this context, the study includes the findings obtained from the analysis of the least square structural equation analysis of the data collected with the help of questionnaires from the participants working in the production enterprises in the provinces of Istanbul, Ankara, Bursa and Kocaeli.

According to the findings, the intensity of competition is an important determinant that increases the implementation of innovation strategies. In addition, increasing competition intensity also increases the level of

technological cooperation of companies. It has been observed that companies with an increased level of technological cooperation increase in the level of implementation of technological cooperation innovation strategies. In the study, it was also observed that technological cooperation has a regulatory effect on the innovation strategy.

Keywords: Competition Intensity, Innovation Strategy, Technological Cooperation.

DRAFT

SUPPLY CHAIN RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: OVERVIEW AND RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

As a result of globalization, changes in market and economic trends, supply chains are expanding and becoming extremely complex, increasing organizational productivity and performance while also creating more supply chain risks. Many sudden accidents and risk events have caused disruptions in the supply chain, such as the 911 terrorist attacks, the flood disaster in Thailand, the Tianjin port explosion and so on. These unexpected events have led to supply chain disruptions that have seriously impacted the supply chain performance of related industries. This is a testament to the importance of implementing SCRM practices in commercial organizations to mitigate supply chain-related risks. Supply chain risk management is a problem that all supply chain enterprises have to face, and it is of great significance to improve enterprise risk management capabilities. As the core of the world's supply chain network, China's supply chain was hit hard in the early stages of the COVID-19 outbreak, prompting more and more researchers to explore supply chain risk management in China's business organizations. In this paper, the supply chain risk management is defined through a certain systematic literature combing method, and the supply chain risk is classified on this basis. It systematically introduces supply chain risk identification, supply chain risk analysis and assessment, and supply chain risk treatment. It provides a strong theoretical basis for supply chain enterprise risk management.

Keywords: Supply Chain, Supply Chain Risk, Supply Chain Risk Management

WIN PARTNERSHIP IN THE RE-EXAMINATION OF THE MINING CONTRACT IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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ABSTRACT

In the context of the decision of the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo taken to review some sixty mining contracts, it is rather necessary to use the term review. According to the Minister of Mines, this last expression differs from revision in that it constitutes a rereading of contracts to correct them. However, it is difficult to imagine that we manage to correct a contract without modifying it. This definition, therefore, does not seem to differ from the meaning traditionally given to the concept of revision like that of a process that undoubtedly leads to the modification of the contractual provisions.

The objective of this review, modification, or review is to bring all mining contracts in the Democratic Republic of Congo to a win-win partnership where D R Congo and the investors all come together.

It should be noted that renegotiating a State contract so as to find a concrete solution is the best approach in terms of contractual review for the simple and good reason that it saves the parties from long lawsuits only, the fact remains that whenever the State exercises its sovereignty by unilaterally revising or terminating foreign investment contracts, it only incurs international liability within the meaning of public international law, it only incurs a civil liability which generally results in the grant of compensation to the foreign investor.

Keywords: Issue, Partnership, Win-Win, Mining

EVDE SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNDE HASTA GÜVENLİĞİ

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ÖZET

Bu derlemenin amacı, evde sağlık hizmetlerinde hasta güvenliğini ve evde bakım hemşiresinin sorumluluklarını incelemektir. Hasta güvenliği, bireylerin sağlık hizmeti aldıkları kurumlardan herhangi bir zarar görmemesi ve sağlıklı bir hizmet alması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Evde sağlık hizmetlerinde hasta güvenliği de ev ortamında bireyin zarar görmesini engelleyerek sağlıklı bir hizmet almasını sağlamaktır. Bu kapsamda hasta güvenliği uygulamaları sağlık hizmetlerinde istenmeyen olay riskini azaltan uygulamalar olarak ifade edilmektedir. Evde sağlık hizmetleri diğer sağlık kurumlarından farklı olarak ev ortamında hasta özerkliğinin daha fazla olması, profesyonellerin gözetiminin sınırlı olması ve her eve özgü durumsal değişkenlerin olması yönüyle farklılıklar göstermektedir. Evde sağlık hizmetlerinde hasta güvenliğiyle ilişkili olarak ilaç güvenliği, fonksiyonel sonuçlar ve yaşam kalitesi, düşmeyi önleme, plansız hastane yatışları, yara ve basınç ülseri yönetimi öncelikle ele alınması gereken konular arasında gelmektedir. Evde hasta güvenliğinin sağlanması konusunda evde sağlık hizmetleri ekibinin en önemli üyesi olan evde bakım hemşirelerinin amacı bireyin ve ailesinin sağlığını etkileyen tüm faktörleri değerlendirerek, bireyin öz bakım becerilerini geliştirmeyi ve bağımsızlığını kazanmasını sağlamaktır. Bu doğrultuda evde bakım hemşireleri hasta özerkliğine ve her hastanın evinin ve ailesinin bireysel özelliklerine dikkat ederek yüksek kaliteli ve güvenli bakım sağlamaya çalışmalıdır. Evde bakım hemşireleri, bireylerde ilaç güvenliğini sağlamaya yönelik eğitim programları oluşturmali, riskli bireyleri yakından takip etmeli; düşme konusunda tehditleri değerlendirmeli ve önleme programları planlamalıdır. Bireyin basınç yaralarını değerlendirmeli, gerekli bakımı yapmalı ve buna yönelik danışmanlık vermeli; plansız hastaneye yatışlarını azaltmaya yönelik programları uygulamalı, ilaç yönetimini sağlamalı, güvenlik ve risk değerlendirmesi yapmalıdır. Düşmeler, azalan fonksiyonel yetenekler, bası yaraları ve iyileşmeyen yaralar ile ilaç uygulamasına bağlı istenmeyen olayların hepsi bireyin sağlığını olumsuz etkileyerek bireyin yaşam kalitesini düşürmektedir. Diğer yandan evde sağlık hizmetlerinin diğer sağlık kurumlarından farklı olması nedeniyle diğer kurumlarda etkili olduğu belirlenen müdahalelerin uygulanması zorlaşabilmektedir. Bu nedenlerden dolayı, kanıta dayalı ve güvenli evde bakım hizmetlerini geliştirmek için evde sağlık hizmetlerinde uygulanması gereken güvenlik önlemleri üzerine daha kapsamlı araştırmalar gereklidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evde Bakım, Evde Bakım Hemşiresi, Evde Sağlık, Hasta Güvenliği

PATIENT SAFETY IN HOME HEALTH SERVICES

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this review is to examine patient safety in home health services and the responsibilities of home care nurses. Patient safety is defined as the fact that individuals do not suffer any harm from the institutions from which they receive health services and receive a healthy service. Patient safety in home health services is to ensure that the individual receives a healthy service by preventing harm in the home environment. In this context, patient safety practices are expressed as practices that reduce the risk of adverse events in health services. Home health services differ from other health institutions in that they have more patient autonomy in

the home environment, limited supervision of professionals, and situational variables specific to each home. In home health services, drug safety, functional outcomes and quality of life, fall prevention, unplanned hospitalizations, wound and pressure ulcer management are among the issues that need to be addressed in relation to patient safety. The aim of home care nurses, who are the most important members of the home health services team in ensuring patient safety at home, is to evaluate all the factors affecting the health of the individual and his family, and to develop the individual's self-care skills and gain independence. In this direction, home care nurses should try to provide high quality and safe care by paying attention to patient autonomy and the individual characteristics of each patient's home and family. Home care nurses should create training programs to ensure drug safety in individuals, and follow risky individuals closely; assess threats to falls and plan prevention programs. Evaluate the pressure sores of the individual, perform the necessary care and provide consultancy for this; should implement programs to reduce unplanned hospitalizations, provide drug management, and make safety and risk assessments. Falls, decreased functional abilities, pressure sores and non-healing wounds, and adverse events related to drug administration all negatively affect the individual's health and reduce the individual's quality of life. On the other hand, since home health services are different from other health institutions, it may be difficult to implement interventions that are determined to be effective in other institutions. For these reasons, more comprehensive research on safety measures to be implemented in home health services is necessary to develop evidence-based and safe home care services.

Keywords: Home Care, Home Care Nurse, Patient Safety

A REVIEW OF WALKING AND CYCLING AS A METHOD OF SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION

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ABSTRACT

Many studies have been conducted focusing on the relationship between climate change and greenhouses related to the transportation and emissions of greenhouse gases. Sustainable transportation is transportation that is capable support the mobility needs of the community in a way that does not harm the environment and does not affect the mobility needs of future generations. This paper systematically reviews seventeen researches on the effectiveness of walking and cycling as one of the sustainable means of transportation. Cycling and walking activities successfully address the problem of dependence on motor vehicles and in turn can reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and the greenhouse effect that will lead to climate change. More importantly, walking and cycling activities can have a positive impact towards producing an environment of minimal greenhouse gas emissions and a healthy and prosperous community.

Keywords: Sustainable Transportation; Walking; Active Community; Comfortable Walking Distance.

CHANGE AND ADAPTION IN SELF-CONCEPT

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ABSTRACT

The concept of self is probably the most distinctive and indispensable concept in psychology. Self-concept is the overall idea we have about who we are and includes cognitive and affective judgments about ourselves. Self-concept is multi-dimensional, incorporating our views of ourselves in terms of several different aspects (e.g., social, religious, spiritual, physical, emotional).

With a view to construct and standardize the self-concept tool, the researcher selected research components such as self-awareness, self-direction, self-esteem, self-control and self-image to collect the research data. Survey research method was used to collect the quantitative data from the secondary level students. The students of Kutch district from the total population of Central Gujarat were selected for the study through simple random sampling technique. The researcher prepared 50 statements in the tool under 5 dimensions of self-concept. 10 questions were there in each dimension. After revising and editing carefully the tool was given to the research expert for their valuable suggestions and corrections to ensure the quality before standardizing the tool. Thus, content reliability was established. The students of self-financing English medium schools were given the questionnaire. The collected quantitative data were analyzed through correlation and t-test analysis technique. The major findings of the study indicate that the research tool, which was constructed by the researcher, has satisfactory properties to use as a tool to measure the level of the self-concept of the students of English medium schools and there is a high significant correlation between the components of self-concept scale.

Keywords : Concept

VITAL CUINET'E GÖRE 19. YÜZYILDA BURSA'NIN KAPLICA VE ILICALARI

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ÖZET

Osmanlı Devleti 1854 yılından itibaren almaya başladığı borçları 1875'te ödemeyeceğini ilan etmiş ve iflasını bildirmiştir. Bunun üzerine alacaklı durumdaki Avrupalı devletler tarafından 1875'te Duyun-ı Umumiye İdaresi kurulmuştur. Bu idarenin genel sekreteri görevinde bulunan Vital Cuinet, Osmanlı Devleti'nin Anadolu topraklarında geziler yapmış, bulunduğu yerlerin yetkililerinden bilgiler alarak elde ettiği istatistiki verileri kitaplaştırmıştır. "La Turquie D'Asie Géographie Administrative Statistique Descriptive Et Raisonné De L'Asie-Mineure" (Asya Türkiye) adıyla 7 cilt olarak hazırlanan eser, 1891-1896 yılları arasında Paris'te basılmıştır. Gezdiği yerlerin coğrafi, nüfus, eğitim, yeraltı ve yerüstü kaynakları hakkında istatistiki bilgileri veren Cuinet, ardında 19. yüzyıl sonunda Osmanlı coğrafyası hakkında bilgiler içeren bir eser bırakmıştır. Cuinet, bu bilgileri aktarırken yerel yöneticilerden elde ettiği resmi kaynakların yanında kendinden önce bölgeyi ziyaret eden seyyahların eserlerinden de faydalanmıştır. Cuinet'in serinde Bursa ile ilgili bilgileri aktardığı kısım 4. ciltte yer almaktadır. Osmanlılar döneminde siyasî yönden olduğu kadar iktisadî faaliyetler bakımından da büyük öneme sahip olan Bursa, Anadolu eyaletine bağlı olan ve Hüdavendigâr adını taşıyan sancağın merkezidir. 19. yüzyılda Hüdavendigâr Vilayetine Bursa, Karesi, Koca-ili, Kütahya, Karahisar livaları bağlıdır. Haiz olduğu önem bakımından Bursa şehrine eserinde oldukça ayrıntılı yer veren Cuinet, Bursanın idari yapısı, yerel teşkilatı, nüfusu, iklimi, üretim yapısı, madenleri gibi önemli konuları hakkında bilgiler aktardıktan sonra bölgedeki doğal kaynak suları ve kaplıcaları hakkında zengin içerikli bilgiler vermiştir. Bu çalışmada Cuinet'in verdiği bilgilere dayanarak 19. yüzyılın sonlarında Hüdavendigâr Vilayeti'nin merkezi olan Bursa'nın yanı sıra bağlı sancaklardaki kaplıca ve ilıcalarının durumu dönemin kaynakları ile karşılaştırılarak ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı, Bursa, Hüdavendigâr, Cuinet, Kaplıca, Ilıca

THE THERMAL SPRINGS AND ILICAS OF BURSA IN THE 19TH CENTURY ACCORDING TO VITAL CUINET

ABSTRACT

Abstract In 1875, the Ottoman Empire declared that it would not pay the debts it had started to receive since 1854 and declared bankruptcy. On top of this, the Duyun-ı Umumiye Administration was established in 1875 by the European states in a creditor state. Vital Cuinet, who served as the secretary general of this administration, made trips to the Anatolian lands of the Ottoman Empire and booked the statistical data obtained by receiving information from the authorities of the places where he was located. The work, titled "La Turquie D'Asie Géographie Administrative Statistique Descriptive Et Raisonné De L'Asie-Mineure" (Asian Turkey), was published in Paris between 1891 and 1896. Cuinet, who gave statistical information about the geographical, population, education, underground and aboveground resources of the places he visited, left behind a work with information about ottoman geography at the end of the 19th century. In passing on this information, Cuinet used official resources from local authorities as well as the works of travelers who had visited the area before him. Cuinet's section on Bursa is included in volume 4. Bursa, which was of great importance in terms of economic activities as well as politically during the Ottoman period, is the center of the banner named Hüdavendigâr, which is attached to the anatolian province. In the 19th century, Bursa, Karesi, Koca-ili, Kütahya, Karahisar livas were connected to The Province of Hudavendigâr. Cuinet, who gave a very detailed place in his work to Bursa city in

terms of its importance, gave rich information about natural spring waters and hot springs in the region after giving information about important issues such as administrative structure, local organization, population, climate, production structure and mines. In addition to Bursa, which is the center of Hudavendigâr Province, hot springs and heating in the connected banners are also discussed. In this study, based on the information provided by Cuinet, the situation of Bursa, which was the center of Hudavendigâr Province in the late 19th century, as well as the hot springs and heat in the connected banners, was compared with the sources of the period.

Keywords: Ottoman, Bursa, Hüdavendigâr, Cuinet, Thermal Spring, Ilica

DRAFT

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT EFFICIENT TOOL FOR MANAGING THE PERFORMANCE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN DRC: THE CASE OF TMB

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ABSTRACT

The analysis of performance indicators remains ideal for any good manager in a financial institution makes it possible to see if the management policy that is applied can necessarily balance the entity or lead it to growth. As of December 31, 2011, its market shares amounted to between 13 and 14% depending on the criteria analyzed, in a market with 20 active banks. In a country where the population's banking rate is less than 2%, TMB manages some 596,919 Accounts at the end of 2014. This number has increased and continues to grow normally.

At the end of 2014, the bank had 74 branches, the TMB covers all the provinces of the DRC given its growth rate. With such a network, the bank employed 1219 people (full-time equivalents) as of December 31, 2014. This number is constantly increasing to support the development of the bank in a growing economy, TMB works alongside its customers, individuals, Micro companies, SMEs, large companies, and institutions, responding qualitatively to their needs is at the heart of the concerns of each member of the staff devoted by the desire to maintain his balance. The cost/income ratio of TMB increased very rapidly in 2010 by 110%, 99% in 2012, 88% in 2011, 69% in 2013, and 64% in 2014, which shows the costs linked to the operation of TMB compared to net banking income; which explains why TMB must use the managerial policy that can allow this financial institution to fully maintain its performance. The profitability coefficient is therefore increased the TMB by 0.6% in 2010, 2% in 2011, 3% in 2012, 15% in 2013 and 18% in 2014, good performance of this indicator justifies the efficient management of the TMB during the period of our study.

Keywords : Financial Institution, Commercial Bank, Strategic Management and Performance Institutional

DIŐ TİCARETİN VE DÖVİZ KURU HAREKETLİLİĐİNİN REKABET ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Globalleşen dünyada rekabet ortamı büyük dönüşüm yaşamıştır. Bu dönüşümün yeni nesil rekabet stratejilerini hızla artan katılımcıları getirmiştir. Rekabetin aldığı şekil mal hizmet ticareti, sermaye hareketi teknoloji aktarımı gibi akımların birbiriyle ilişkisinin ne kadar ciddi olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Rekabet gücü oldukça geniş bir kavramdır. İki çerçevede ele alınmıştır. Mikro bazda firma ve endüstriyel olarak, makro bazda uluslararası düzeyde açıklanacaktır. Bu çalışmada dış ticaret ve döviz kurunun rekabet gücü üzerindeki etkisi değerlendirilecektir. Rekabet gücü büyüme potansiyelini hatta ülkenin refah seviyesi hakkında tutumu ortaya koymaktadır. Dış ticaret ihracatın katkısı ne kadar ithalattan büyükse rekabetinde büyümeye katkısı o kadar yüksek olacaktır. Kurlardaki oynaklıklar ne kadar az ve diğer politikalara ne kadar uyumlu ise rekabet gücüne katkısı olumlu olacaktır. Bu çalışmada rekabet gücü üzerinde durularak dış ticaret ve döviz kurunun rekabet etkisi açıklanacaktır. Katma değeri yüksek dış ticaret fazlalıkları volatilesi düşük kur değişiklikleri rekabet etmede güç sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rekabet, Rekabet Gücü, Dış Ticaret, Döviz Kuru.

THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN TRADE AND EXCHANGE RATE MOBILITY ON COMPETITION

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ABSTRACT

The competitive environment in the globalizing world has undergone a great transformation. The new generation of competition strategies of this transformation has brought rapidly increasing participants. The way competition takes shape has revealed how serious the interrelation of such currents as trade in goods and services, capital movement and technology transfer is. Competitiveness is a fairly broad concept. It is discussed in two frames. It will be explained on a micro basis by the company and industrially, on a macro basis at the international level. In this study, the effect of foreign trade and exchange rate on competitiveness will be evaluated. Competitiveness reveals the potential for growth, and even the attitude of the country to the level of prosperity. The greater the contribution of exports to foreign trade, the greater the contribution of imports to growth in its competition will be higher. The less volatility in exchange rates and the more compatible it is with other policies, the more Exchange rate changes with high added value and low volatility of foreign trade surpluses will provide strength to compete. positive its contribution to competitiveness will be. In this study, the competitive effect of foreign trade and exchange rate will be explained by focusing on competitiveness.

Keywords : Competition, Competitiveness, Foreign Trade, Exchange Rate.

A CONCEPTUAL PAPER ON THE INTEGRATION OF MUTUAL RESPECT IN THE LEADER-FOLLOWER RELATIONSHIP

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ABSTRACT

Leadership literature has discussed the aspect of traits and attitudes such as trust, respect, and empathy in leadership. Mutual respect can be categorized into mutual appraisal respect, which is respect that accrues to individuals as a result of being treated in a morally correct and fair treatment, and mutual recognition respect, which is respect based on the merit or worth of the leader's qualities. Mutual respect is a relational phenomenon that affects the leader-follower relationship in the organizational context. Social exchange theory, which focuses on the reciprocal need between individuals, serves as the underpinning theory in this paper. Followers will feel the reciprocity to perform better when they perceive that the leader's personality is justified to earn or gain respect. A high exchange of the leader-follower relationship correlated with positive individual and team performance outcomes. However, studies on mutual respect in the leadership literature are relatively modest. Hence, this conceptual paper aims to investigate how mutual respect is integrated into the leader-follower relationship and how it implicates the outcome of job performance. The conceptual paper analyses literature on mutuality in respect and its role in the leader-follower relationship.

Keywords: Mutual Respect, Leader-Follower Relationship, Social Exchange Theory

FAİZSİZ FİNANSAL PİYASALARIN YÖNETİMİNDE NAZAMİ GANJAVİ'İN BİLİMSEL-SİSTEMATİK YAKLAŞIMI

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ÖZET

Makalenin temel amacı, Orta Doğu'nun klasik, Azerbaycan romantik şiiri ve sanatçısı Nizami Gencevi'nin faizsiz finans piyasaları alanındaki bilimsel-teorik yaklaşımlarını incelemektir. Büyük Azerbaycan şairi Nizami Gencevi'nin faizsiz finans piyasalarına katkısını ortaya koymak ve incelemektir. Makalenin ana araştırma metodolojisi, büyük Azerbaycanlı şair Nizami Gencevi'nin faizsiz finans piyasalarındaki bilimsel yaklaşımlarının sistematik ve kapsamlı bir çalışmasıdır. Dolayısıyla bu yaklaşımların faizsiz finans piyasalarının organizasyonu, yönetimi ve gelişimi üzerinde büyük etkisi vardır. Bilimsel araştırmanın ana uygulaması, sonuçları insanlıkta faizsiz finansal piyasaların yönetiminde uygulamaktır. Bütün bunlar, faizsiz finans piyasalarının yönetimine, bu alanın sistematik gelişimine, sürdürülebilir ve sürdürülebilir operasyona yenilikçi bir yaklaşım getirecektir. Bilimsel araştırmanın ana sonuçları - faizsiz finansal piyasaların yönetiminin iyileştirilmesi, bu alandaki kavramsal teorik yenilikleri yansıtmaktadır. Çalışmanın sonuçları, bu alanın yönetimi, iyileştirilmesi ve geliştirilmesinde faizsiz finansal piyasaların uygulanmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Bilimsel araştırmaların özgünlüğü ve bilimsel yeniliği, faizsiz finans piyasalarında büyük Azerbaycan şairi Nizami Gencevi'nin bilimsel yaklaşımlarının temel bilimsel-teorik yönlerinin çalışılması, bu alanın bilimsel olarak oluşmasına ilişkin teorik-pratik görüşlerin araştırılmasıdır. -pratik yönde bilimsel yönler araştırılmıştır. Bu açıdan araştırma, insanoğlunda faizsiz finansal piyasaların yönetimine yönelik bilimsel yaklaşımların araştırılmasına övgüye değer bir yaklaşımdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslami Finans Yönetimi, İslami Finans Sistemi, Faizsiz Finans Piyasaları, Faizsiz Finans Piyasası Yönetimi, İslami Ekonomik Yönetim Sistemi.

SCIENTIFIC-SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO NAZAMİ GANJAVİ IN THE MANAGEMENT OF INTEREST-FREE FINANCIAL MARKETS

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the article is to study the scientific-theoretical approaches of classical, Azerbaijani romantic poetry and artist of the Middle East Nizami Ganjavi in the field of interest-free financial markets. It is to reveal and study the contribution of the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi to the interest-free financial markets. The main research methodology of the article is a systematic and comprehensive study of the scientific approaches of the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi in interest-free financial markets. Thus, these approaches have a great impact on the organization, management and development of interest-free financial markets. The main application of scientific research is to apply the results in the management of interest-free financial markets in mankind. All this will lead to an innovative approach to the management of interest-free financial markets, the systematic development of this area, sustainable and sustainable operation. The main results of scientific research - improving the management of interest-free financial markets, reflect the conceptual theoretical innovations in this area. The results of the study contribute to the application of interest-free financial markets in the management, improvement and development of this area. The originality and scientific novelty of scientific research is that in the interest-free financial markets the main scientific-theoretical directions of the scientific approaches of the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi were studied, theoretical-practical views on the formation of this field as a scientific-practical direction scientific aspects have been investigated. From this point of view, research is a commendable approach to the study of scientific approaches to the management of interest-free financial markets in mankind.

Keywords : Islamic Financial Management, Islamic Financial System, Interest-Free Financial Markets, Interest-Free Financial Market Management, Islamic Economic-Management System.

TÜRKİYE, ALMANYA, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ VE İNGİLTERE LOJİSTİK PERFORMANS ENDEKSİ KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

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ÖZET

Lojistik ve tedarik zinciri yönetimi küresel boyutta dinamik bir şekilde değişim gösteren kavramlardır. Söz konusu değişimle beraber lojistik, ülkeler için kalkınmanın temel yollarından biridir. Küreselleşme ve serbest ticaretin etkisiyle önemi artan lojistik, ülkelerin tamamının ele alındığı bir düzeyde incelenmektedir. Dünya Bankası tarafından 2007 yılı itibarıyla iki yılda bir yayınlanan Küresel Lojistik Performans Endeksi (LPI) verileri ülkeler için küresel lojistik performans değerlendirmesini ve diğer ülkelerle kıyaslama yapılmasını sağlayan bir araçtır. Özellikle ülkelerin yayınlanan verileri ele alarak iyileştirme yapmaları gereken alanları tespit etmeleri oldukça önem kazanmıştır. LPI; altyapı, gümrük, izleme/takip, lojistik hizmet kalitesi, uluslararası sevkiyat ve zamanındalık olmak üzere altı alt boyutu ele almaktadır. Söz konusu alt boyutların değerlendirilmesi ile Türkiye için de dış ticarete kullanılan yöntemlerin verimliliği diğer ülke verileri karşısında yorumlanabilmektedir. Türkiye'nin uluslararası ticareti incelendiğinde 2021 yılında yoğun olarak ihracat yaptığı ve ticari partneri olarak ele alınabilecek ilk üç ülke Almanya, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (ABD) ve İngiltere'den oluşurken; Çin, Rusya ve Almanya ithalat yaptığı ilk üç ülke sıralamasında yer almaktadır. Buradan yola çıkarak bu çalışmanın amacı Türkiye ve 2021 yılında yoğun ihracat gerçekleştirdiği ilk üç ülkeye ait LPI verileri ile lojistik faaliyetlerin değerlendirilmesi ve yürütülebilecek stratejileri araştırmaktır. Çalışmada ele alınan dört ülkenin LPI verileri alt boyutları doğrultusunda kıyaslanmıştır. Dört ülke arasındaki lojistik performans, ülkeler açısından ifade edilebilecek avantajlar, dezavantajlar ve stratejik amaçlar sıralanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik, Uluslararası Ticaret, Lojistik Performans Endeksi

TURKEY, GERMANY, UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEX COMPARISON

ABSTRACT

Logistics and supply chain management are concepts that change dynamically on a global scale. With the said change, logistics is one of the main ways of development for countries. Logistics, whose importance has increased with the effect of globalization and free trade, is examined at a level that covers all countries. The Global Logistics Performance Index (LPI) data, published biennially by the World Bank as of 2007, is a tool that enables countries to evaluate their global logistics performance and make comparisons with other countries. In particular, it has become very important for countries to identify the areas that need improvement by addressing the published data. LPI; It addresses six sub-dimensions: infrastructure, customs, tracking/tracking, logistics service quality, international shipping and timeliness. By evaluating these sub-dimensions, the efficiency of the methods used in foreign trade for Turkey can be interpreted against the data of other countries. When Turkey's international trade is examined, the first three countries to which Turkey exports heavily in 2021 and can be considered as trade partners are Germany, the United States of America (USA) and England; China, Russia and Germany are among the top three importing countries. Based on this, the aim of this study is to evaluate the logistics activities

and to investigate the strategies that can be carried out with the LPI data of Turkey and the first three countries to which it exports intensively in 2021. The LPI data of the four countries covered in the study were compared in line with their sub-dimensions. Logistics performance between the four countries, advantages that can be expressed in terms of countries, disadvantages and strategic objectives are listed.

Keywords: Logistics, International Trade, Logistics Performance Index

DRAFT

DETERMINANTS OF OPTIMAL CASH HOLDING RATIO AND FIRM'S PROFITABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTANI LISTED COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

Purpose:

This study investigates the significant factors of optimal cash holding ratio and threshold that affect Pakistani listed firms' profitability.

Design Methodology/ Approach:

The trade-off and pecking order theories are studied to formulate hypotheses to test the cash holding threshold effect on a firm's profitability on selected companies extracted from the Osiris database from 2009 to 2018.

Findings:

The findings suggest that cash holdings and operating cash flows have a positive and significant impact on profitability. The cash holding ratio and firm profitability have a two-threshold effect. The coefficient value is positive but tends to decline when the ratio of cash holdings below 5.3% depicts a non-linear relationship.

Originality/ Value:

This study analyzes the factors determining the optimal cash holding ratio that Pakistani firms must maintain to ensure cash sustainability. Previous research has only focused on the factors and motives for cash holding, but it has never addressed what percentage of cash a company should retain to achieve long-term profitability or cash autonomy.

Keywords: Cash Holdings, Firms Profitability, Threshold Regression, Panel Data

ÖLÇEK GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI: DİYABET FARKINDALIK VE KABUL ÖLÇEĞİ

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ÖZET

Kronik bir hastalık olan diyabetes Mellitus (DM), toplum sağlığı için önemli bir sorundur ve geleceğine gelecek gelecek bu toplumdaki daha fazla olacak gelecektir. Çok olarak uygun olabilir DM'de uyum önemlidir. Uyum sorunu araştırılmalıdır. Farkındalık ve kabulün az olması içinde konaklama uyumunu temel bir meselelik meselesi. Bu çalışmada DM'li hasta hastalıkları ile ilgili ve kabul edilen kişilerden değerlendirilebilir. Bu araştırma projelik türde tasarlanmış araştırma; bir devlet hastanesine muayene hastaları – Kasım 2021 ile eğitim yapılır. Araştırmaya dâhil edilmeyen; 18 yaş üstü, iletişim sorunu olmayan veya onların tamamıyla yanıt verebilecek yeterlilikte olan, herhangi bir psikotik hastalık hastası olmayan, katılmayı kabul eden olarak belirli olarak belirlenir. Diyabet eğitimi ve kabul Ölçeği; Tamamlama olarak, geçerli olarak, kullanım için, 23 maddeden alttan oluşan bir ölçektir. Toplam puan; 23-115 içerisinde, alt boyutunda; 14-70 arasında, kabul alt boyutunda; 9-45 arasında puanlanan bir ölçektir. Ölçeğin tamamından ve/veya alt ölçekten alınan puanların değerlendirilmesi, kabul edilebilir ve kabul edilebilir bir anlam ifade etmeyecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diyabet, Farkındalık, Kabul, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik

SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY: DIABETES AWARENESS AND ACCEPTANCE SCALE

ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus (DM), which is a chronic disease, is an important problem for public health and considering the rate of increase, this importance is expected to be discussed more in the coming years. Adaptation to the disease is important in DM, which affects the individual in many ways. The reason for this situation should be investigated in patients with compliance problems. The low level of awareness and acceptance is an important issue that affects the adaptation of patients to the disease. In this study, it was aimed to develop the "Diabetes Awareness and Acceptance Scale" in order to evaluate the awareness and acceptance of the disease in patients with DM. This research was designed in a methodological type. Research; It was conducted with diabetes patients who applied to a public hospital between September 2021 and November 2021. Inclusion criteria for the study; Patients who were over 18 years old, had no communication problems, were able to answer all the questions, were not diagnosed with any psychiatric disease, and agreed to participate in the study. Diabetes awareness and acceptance Scale; It is a statistically valid, reliable, understandable scale for the people of our country, consisting of 23 items and two sub-dimensions. Total score; Between 23-115, awareness sub-dimension; between 14-70,

the acceptance sub-dimension; It is a scale scored between 9-45. An increase in the scores obtained from the whole scale and/or sub-dimensions means an increase in the level of awareness and acceptance.

Keywords: Diabetes, Awareness, Acceptance, Validity, Reliability

DRAFT

EFFECTIVENESS OF BEHAVIOURAL MODEL IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS TO THE STUDENTS OF STANDARD 8

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ABSTRACT

Models of teaching are regarded as patterns or plans prepared in advance that aims for the success of teaching learning process. They differ from general teaching techniques and strategies in the sense that they are designed to meet specific objective or goals. It also helps in specifying the criteria of acceptable performance that is expected from the learners in a specific teaching learning situation. The theory of behaviorism as known holds that the act of learning is based around series of stimulus response mechanism, as such, education can be considered as the process of training a learner to respond in particular way to a set of recognized prompts.

Viewing learning this way, behavioral model of teaching was developed considering the various insights from the work of behaviorist psychologist Edward Thorndike in the field of mathematics.

The present research aims to study the effect of behavioral model of teaching on achievement of upper primary level students in the subject of mathematics. For the same, direct instructional method on school students was adopted. The program was developed by researcher and the same was used to study the effectiveness of program on students achievement, also in relation to gender and with respect to different types of school. Lastly the opinions of the students towards the behavioral model of teaching were recorded.

The true experimental research design was adopted and qualitative and quantitative data analysis technique were used.

Keywords: Behaviourism, Model of Teaching, Mathematics, Teaching-Learning Process

İMALAT İŞLETMELERİNDE STOKLAR VE KARLILIK ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN TESPİTİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

İmalat işletmeleri için stok kalemleri oldukça büyük öneme sahiptir. Öyle ki geleneksel sistemlerde stok işletmeler için önemli varlık kalemleri olarak dikkate alınmaktadır. Stoklar, Türkiye Muhasebe Standartları 2 (TMS 2)'e göre, olağan iş akışı içinde, satılmak üzere elde tutulan, satılmak üzere üretilmekte olan veya üretim sürecinde kullanılacak hammadde ve malzeme olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Stoklar, Muhasebe Sistemi Uygulama Genel Tebliği (MSUGT)'e göre ise, işletmenin satmak, üretimde kullanmak veya tüketmek amacıyla edindiği ilk madde ve malzeme, yarı mamul, mamul, ticari mal ve benzeri varlıklar olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Her iki tanımdan da anlaşılacağı üzere imalat işletmelerinde üretimin gerçekleştirilebilmesi ve devamlılığını sağlayabilmek üzere stoklar oldukça önemlidir. Öyle ki stokların yeterince bulunamaması işletmelerin üretimlerinin ve satışlarının sürekliliğini olumsuz etkileyebileceği gibi, gereksiz fazla stok bulundurmaya da işletmelerin stok tutma maliyetlerini önemli ölçüde arttıracaktır. Maliyet kalemlerini doğrudan etkileyen stoklar, varlık kalemleri içerisinde önemli bir yer tutan imalat işletmelerinin karlılığı için de büyük öneme sahip olabilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda bu çalışmanın temel amacı imalat işletmelerinin stok yapısı ile işletme karlılığı arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemektir. Buradan hareketle Borsa İstanbul'da işlem gören, finansal tabloları Kamuyu Aydınlatma Platformunda ilan edilmekte olan imalat işletmelerinin 2008-2018 yılları arasındaki finansal tabloları araştırma kapsamına alınmıştır. Bu işletmeler arasındaki farklılıkları minimum seviyeye indirmek için veriler finansal oran formülleri kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. İşletmelerin stok seviyesi ve satış performansı stok devir hızı ile ölçülmüştür. İşletmelerin karlılığı ise aktif karlılığı dikkate alınarak hesaplanmıştır. Bu veriler arasındaki ilişki ve ilişkinin boyutu korelasyon analizi ile test edilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında 178 imalat işletmesinin 11 yıla ait toplam 1776 yıl sonu finansal tablosu incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stoklar, Stok Devir Hızı, İşletme Karlılığı, Aktif Karlılığı, Borsa İstanbul.

THE STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INVENTORIES AND PROFITABILITY IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

ABSTRACT

Inventories are significant for manufacturing companies. So that, in traditional systems, inventories are considered as important asset items for companies. According to International Accounting Standards 2 (IAS 2), inventories are defined as raw materials and goods which are held for selling, produced for selling or used for production process in normal activity process. According to General Communiqué on Accounting System Application (MSUGT), inventories are described as raw materials, work in processes, finished goods and merchandise and etc. which are held by companies for selling outside, using and consuming in production. Both descriptions show that inventories are so important for manufacturing companies to be able to produce and satisfy sustainability. So that, lack of inventory will effect companies' production and selling sustainability.

negatively, on the other hand getting excessive inventory will cause higher cost for inventory on hand. Inventories that can directly effect cost are able to significant also for the profitability of manufacturing companies which constitute important place in assets. Accordingly, the main purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between inventory level and profitability of manufacturing companies. Thus, in this study it has been examined that financial statements announced in Public Disclosure Platform (KAP) (between 2008-2018 years) of manufacturing companies which are traded in Borsa Istanbul. To be able to minimize differences between companies, data have been examined by using financial ratios. Inventory level and sales performance have been measured by inventory turnover rate. Also the profitability of companies has been measured by return on assets (ROA). The relationship between data and its dimension have been examined by correlation analysis. In this study, 1776 financial statements of 178 manufacturing companies for 11 years have been anayzed.

Keywords: Inventory, Inventory Turnover Rate, Company Profitability, ROA, Borsa Istanbul

DRAFT

CHANGE AND ADAPTATION IN MORDERN ERA FOR THE EDUCATION OF MUSLIM WOMAN

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ABSTRACT

The present article talks about the changes and adaptation for the education of Muslim women in modern era. Changes is the eternal law of nature and life. In the life of Muslim women too, this change is happening according their environmental conditions. Whether the change is fast or slow but change is a change. Even today the belief persists that Muslim women are rarely exposed to higher education but today the situation is changing and now a large number of girls from the Muslim community have started going to school. According to 2011 census report the literacy rate of Muslim women is increasing across the country(51.89). The trend of community is increasing towards educating girls, one of reason for this is that the girls of the community have inspired the people of the community with their success and are now parents have started showing enthusiasm to get their daughters higher education.

There has been a lot of change in the Indian woman of the time of independence of the country and the Indian woman of day. Today's Muslim woman is also moving towards becoming financially independent and self-supporting. She is showing her participation in the economic activities of the country today by standing shoulder to shoulder with the men. Today these women are registering their presence in all fields of education, health, entrepreneurship, government jobs and social concerns.

In this era of modernization, social changes are taking place at a rapid pace, some suggestions are proposed to increase the pace of change in the lives of Muslim women.

Keywords : Education, Social Change, Status, Progress

THE INFLUENCE OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON CORPORATE PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The capital structure is a combination of debt and equity that firm uses to finance its assets, operations, and growth. It is widely regarded as one of the most perplexing topics in corporate finance fraternity largely due to its impact on corporate performance. Despite numerous studies that had been carried out on the relationship between the capital structure and corporate performance abroad and domestically, the findings have been inconclusive. In addition, to the best of the authors' knowledge the studies conducted are mostly confined to main board companies rather than companies on ACE market. Therefore, this paper aims to investigate empirically the impact of capital structure on corporate performance of companies from crossed sectors listed on Malaysia ACE market. The entire 135 companies listed on ACE market are taken as sample for the study and the secondary financial data for the year 2020 is extracted from the annual report of the respective company website. In this study, the capital structure which is independent variable (IV) is measured by short term debt to total assets (STDTA), long term debt to total assets (LTDTA), total debt to total assets (TDTA) and debt equity ratio (DER), while firm performance which is dependent variable (DV) uses return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE) and price earnings (PE) as proxies. Meanwhile firm size is used as a control variable. Descriptive analysis, correlation and regression analysis are used in this study to analyze the relationship between the capital structure and corporate performance of companies listed on ACE market. The research is important as it would provide insight to the managers of companies listed on ACE market who strive to enhance the corporate performance in meeting the expectation of investors and shareholders. Since this is a concept paper, there is no findings presented.

Keywords : Capital Structure, Corporate Performance, ACE Market

A STUDY OF FAMILIES EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT CHANGE AND ADAPTATION

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ABSTRACT

Maintaining a positive relationship between family members in this study creates a harmonious learning environment. When children are brought up in such an environment, they increase their emotional, social and educational achievements and learn more effectively. The purpose of this paper was to analyze the role of families in the emotional, social and educational adaptation of students.

Today is the age of problems. The whole world is facing many problems. Global warming and global Terrorism There are serious problems. The above two problems have arisen due to physical pollution. Global terrorism is plaguing the world due to ideological pollution. The solution to the problem of global warming is in Indian ideology due to the blind pursuit of human materialism, consumerism, selfishness, apparatus, imaginaryism. After all, human beings are at the root of the problem. Environmental imbalances are brought in the world and in India.

Two Farm Uses of Natural Resources in the Environment Natural Resources in the Population Increase in Consumption Types of Industries Growth in Relative Deforestation Needs of Prosperous Countries and Trivial Desires Pollution in the environment occurs in two ways. Natural pollution, man-made pollution has upset the balance of the environment. Two cares towards the environment have disturbed the balance of the environment. In this, the existence of human beings and all living beings in the world is due to the environment.

Keywords: Family, Education, Environment, Change and Adaptation

Z KUŞAĞININ SOSYAL MEDYA BAĞIMLILIĞININ YAŞAM TATMİNİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

90'ların sonu ve 2000'lerden sonra doğan ve teknolojiyle iç içe büyümüş kişileri kapsayan Z kuşağı, "dijital yerli" olarak tanımlanmaktadır. İnternet ve sosyal medya kullanımında oldukça etkin olan bu kuşak, aynı zamanda sosyal medya bağımlılığı konusunda da potansiyel bir riskle de karşı karşıyadır. Sosyal medya bağımlılığı, sorunlu sosyal medya kullanımı ya da takıntılı sosyal medya kullanımı gibi terimler, davranışsal bağımlılık semptomlarıyla ya da kendini kontrol edememe duygusuyla karakterize edilen, uygunsuz sosyal medya kullanımını ifade etmektedir. Fiziksel ve duygusal problemlere neden olan sosyal medya bağımlılığı, kişiler arası ilişkileri ve sosyal gelişimi olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmada ise Z kuşağının sosyal medya bağımlılığının, yaşam tatminleri üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında kolayda örneklem yoluyla ulaşılan 555 üniversite öğrencisinin sosyal medya kullanım alışkanlıkları incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda en yaygın olarak kullanılan sosyal medya türlerinin Instagram (%31), Whatsup (%30,5) ve YouTube (%18,8) olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların yarısına yakını (% 42,5), günlük 4 saatten fazla sosyal medya kullandıklarını ifade etmektedir. Katılımcıların sosyal medya kullanımlarının, yaşam tatminleri üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi bulunamamıştır. Sosyal Yaşam tatmini etkileyen çok fazla faktör olması, anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamasının nedeni olabilir. Ancak sosyal medya kullanım düzeylerinin kişilerin yaşam kalitelerini ve memnuniyetlerini etkileyecek düzeye ulaşmasıyla birlikte konuya ilişkin detaylı araştırmaların yapılması daha önemli hale gelecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Z Kuşağı, Sosyal Medya Bağımlılığı, Yaşam Tatmini

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION OF GENERATION Z ON LIFE SATISFACTION

ABSTRACT

Generation Z, which includes people born in the late 90s and after the 2000s and who grew up with technology, is defined as "digital native". This generation, which is very effective in using the internet and social media, also faces a potential risk in terms of social media addiction. Terms such as social media addiction, problematic social media use, or obsessive social media use to refer to inappropriate social media use characterized by behavioral symptoms of addiction or a sense of lack of self-control. Social media addiction, which causes physical and emotional problems, negatively affects interpersonal relationships and social development. In this study, the effect of social media addiction of the Z generation on their life satisfaction was investigated. Within the scope of the research, the social media usage habits of 555 university students, who were reached by easy sampling, were examined. The findings revealed that the most commonly used types of social media are Instagram (31%), Whatsup (30.5%), and YouTube (18.8%). Nearly half of the participants (42.5%) state that they use social media more than 4 hours a day. As a result of the analysis, it was not found that the social media use of the participants had a significant effect on their life satisfaction. The fact that there are too many factors affecting life satisfaction may be the reason for not finding a significant relationship. However, with the level of social media usage

reaching a level that will affect people's quality of life and satisfaction, it will become more important to conduct detailed research on the subject.

Keywords: Generation Z, Social Media Addiction, Life Satisfaction

DRAFT

SOCIAL VALUES AND PANDEMIC: CHANGE AND ADAPTATION IN THE CONTEXT OF INDIAN CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

The UNESCO Delors' Report has four pillars, one of the pillar focuses on 'Learning to Live Together'. 'Learning to Live Together' is one of the crucial goals for 21st century. However the ground reality has become totally different due to the arrival of virus all over the globe The pandemic have created situations which have had great impact on the values and social values system of the individual, people, society and countries. People usually develop values from inheritance as well as life experiences. The values which are developed ensues the behaviors. Values also relate to the social change and are integral part of the any change occurring in the society. It is important to understand the way values are getting changed with time and context. The pandemic situations have affected the local as well as the global scenarios. In the Indian culture the festivals, the get-togethers, the marriage party and the different rituals; deaths rituals all are core of the Indian culture. This all have immensely affected by the pandemic. These effects of pandemic demands to reflect on the set definitions of Social Values and Norms. Social values relate to those principles and beliefs that influence the quality of interpersonal relationships. They include how one behaves towards others, and how one manages interactions, including conflict. Social values also reflect cultural assumptions about social well-being, i.e. what makes a community and society work effectively. The different cultures might have faced varying effects on the values and social value system of the countries. The present paper will focus on the study of change and adaptation in Social values of people during pandemic particularly in the Indian Culture.

Keywords: Values, Social Values

SUSTAINABLE CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA) IN PAKISTAN: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADOPTERS AND CONVENTIONAL FARMERS

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ABSTRACT

The agricultural production in Pakistan is being confronted with many issues. Climate change, conventional agricultural management practices, and increasing water scarcity is posing a major threat to agricultural production and biodiversity as well as environmental sustainability. Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is recognized as an efficient, sustainable and feasible agricultural system that plays a vital role in addressing the potential impacts of climate change in Pakistan. First-hand information was collected from 450 farm households in 24 villages from Okara, Sahiwal and Khanewal irrigation divisions, having various wheat-based cropping systems of Pakistan. This includes rice-wheat (RW), maize-wheat (MW), and cotton-wheat (CW) cropping systems in the Lower Bari Doab Canal (LBDC) irrigation system. This study estimated and compared the financial, economic and efficiency analysis of CSA and conventional agricultural practices. It also estimated the impact of water-smart practices of the CSA, technical training and groundwater quality on agricultural production by using production function and bootstrap truncated regression. The findings of this study revealed that adopters of CSA of the wheat-based cropping systems have higher financial/economic benefits and improved resource use efficiencies compared to the conventional farmers. The findings of the study also revealed the increased efficiency of CSA adopters over other two systems in CW cropping system. The water-smart practices of CSA, access to credit, technical training, use of groundwater of varying quality, and other inputs also showed variations in the agricultural production and resource use efficiency. It has been concluded that farmers can earn more profit, save inputs (such as water) and increase their production by adopting water-smart practices of CSA. Hence the government and other relevant institutions should devise and implement policies that adequately address the importance and enhance the use of water-smart practices of CSA in Punjab and beyond.

Keywords: Climate Smart, Lower Bari Doab Canal, Resource use Efficiency, Cropping Systems, Punjab

IMPACT OF MODERNISATION ON FAMILY VALUES

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ABSTRACT

Family is the fundamental unit of society, it has a crucial role in the cultural, social, and religious values of the society. Many generations and extended families were living together in the same house before modernization, but then revolutionary changes took place in the field of media, technology and education which caused modernization in the world. Globalization is the major phenomenon of this modernization. Due to globalization employment opportunities have changed. People are moving to various places to get employment and it is altering the family structure, people are living alone, in a nuclear family system and with friends. As the formation of a family has changed so has the support system changed, causing changes in family values and norms of society. In sociological terms family types are their Single-family, Nuclear family, Joint family, Extended family. The present study looked at the impacts of modernization on family values and adapting to these new changing values and norms will help the individuals to sustain themselves in the district of Faisalabad. From the Faisalabad city respondent, 150 were selected for the data collection. Which was through SPSS The data sources for this study were both primary and secondary data. Based on research, we discuss the family system change, and we are going to lose our family values day by day. Our next generation must have to know their family values then they connect with their families' values.

Keywords: Social, Religious, Modernization, Cultural, Generations

DERİN ÖĞRENME ALGORİTMALARI İLE SEL BASKIN ALANLARININ TESPİTİ: AVUSTRALYA YENİ GÜNEY GALLER ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada su kütlelerindeki değişiklikleri izlemek için kullanılan Normalize Edilmiş Fark Su İndeksine (Normalized Difference Water Index – NDWI) alternatif olması beklenen bir derin Sinir ağı modeli geliştirilmiştir. Bu derin sinir ağı modelinin eğitilmesi için, Avustralya Yeni Güney Galler Eyaletinde 2-8 Mart 2022 tarihli sel baskınlarını gösteren Sentinel 2 uydu verileri kullanılmıştır. Derin sinir ağını eğitebilmek için daha geniş bir örneklem ve daha ayırıştırıcı ve güncel veri sunduğundan dolayı çalışmamız için Avustralya Yeni Güney Galler Eyaleti sel verileri seçilmiştir. Oluşturulan Modeli eğitmek için sel bölgesi verileri “taşkın alanı” ve “kuru alan” şeklinde iki farklı değer olarak etiketlenmiştir. Etiketlenen veriler ile oluşturulan derin sinir ağı modeli, Python programlama dili ve Tensorflow kütüphanesi ile eğitilmiştir. Çalışmada 18 Şubat 2022 sel öncesi ve 10 Mart 2022 sel sonrası Sentinel 2 uydu verileri kullanılarak NDWI ve dNDWI indeksleri hesaplanmıştır. Hesaplanan NDWI ve dNDWI indeksleri ile sel alanı haritalanmıştır. Daha sonra eğitilen yeni derin sinir ağı modelinin sonuçları ile NDWI ve dNDWI indeksleri sonuçları karşılaştırılarak modelin tutarlılığı ve başarımı test edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre yeni oluşturulan sinir ağı modeli, NDWI ve dNDWI indeksi sonuçlarına göre daha başarılı bir şekilde su taşkınlarını tespit edebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Derin Sinir Ağları, Derin Öğrenme, NDWI -dNDWI, Sentinel 2, Uzaktan Algılama

DETECTION OF FLOOD AREAS WITH DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHMS: AUSTRALIA NEW SOUTH WALES EXAMPLE

ABSTRACT

In this study, a deep neural network model was developed that is expected to be an alternative to the Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI), the dNDWI index used to monitor changes in water bodies. Sentinel 2 satellite data showing flooding in New South Wales, Australia, on March 2-8, 2022, was used to train this deep neural network model. Australian New South Wales flood data has been selected for our study as it provides a wider sample and more parsing data to train the deep neural network. To train the Generated Model, flood zone data is labeled as two different values: " FLOODPLAIN " and "dry field". The deep neural network model created with tagged data is trained with python programming language and Tensorflow library. In the study, NDWI and dNDWI indexes were calculated using Sentinel 2 satellite data before March 10, 2022 and after the February 18, 2022 floods. The flood zone is mapped with calculated NDWI and dNDWI indices. The consistency and performance of the model were then tested by comparing the results of the new deep neural network model with the results of

the NDWI and dNDWI indices. According to the results obtained, the newly created neural network model is able to detect flooding more successfully than the NDWI and dNDWI index results.

Keywords : Deep Neural Networks,Deep Learning,NDWI - dNDWI,Sendinel 2,Remote Sensing

DRAFT

TASK BASED PROGRAMME IN TEACHING COMMERCE

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ABSTRACT

As University Grants Commission emphasized on interdisciplinary studies, the researcher tried to put a step on making the use of language teaching methodologies in teaching Commerce. To develop more understanding and permanent learning, the researcher carried out a research on various developing commerce achievement by implementing various tasks. It was an experimental study and two higher secondary schools of commerce were selected for the study. One group was kept as control and the other group was kept as an experimental. Both the groups were given pre test and post. The researcher implemented a set of tasks on selected chapters of Commerce and implemented among the students of experimental group. The study found out that the students having the treatment of such programme have become more competent than the students learnt through the conventional mode of learning. The researcher also observed that all the students were excited and curious during the implementation of each activity of the programme.

Keywords : Task Based Programme, Teaching, Commerce

DRAFT

REKABET ÜSTÜNLÜĞÜ SAĞLAMADA İNOVASYON VE REKABET STRATEJİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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ÖZET

Artan küreselleşme, hızlı teknolojik değişiklikler ve yeni yaşam tarzları kurumlar için muazzam stratejik fırsatlar ortaya çıkarırken inovasyon, rekabet yarışında ana farklılaştırıcılardan biri haline gelmiştir. Yeni fikirlerin başarılı bir şekilde kullanılması bir kurumun süreçlerini iyileştirmesi, piyasaya yeni ürünler ve gelişmiş hizmetler sunması, verimliliğini artırması ve en önemlisi performansını iyileştirmesi için çok önemlidir. Bu çalışmayla, hastanelerin inovasyon ve stratejik seçimleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın amacı doğrultusunda Türkiye'nin yedi farklı bölgesinde faaliyet gösteren kamu, üniversite ve özel olmak üzere toplam 79 hastanede, hastane üst düzey yöneticileri ile bir anket uygulaması gerçekleştirilmiştir. İnovasyon ve rekabet stratejilerinin çeşitli değişkenlere göre fark gösterip göstermediği tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ile çözümlenmiştir. Ayrıca inovasyon ve rekabet stratejileri arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenebilmesi için korelasyon ve regresyon analizleri uygulanmıştır. Analizler sonucunda hastaların gruplara ayrılmasında kullanılan değişkenlerin hastanelerin özelliklerine göre bir farklılık göstermediği ve hastaların gruplara ayrımı ile rekabet stratejileri arasında bir ilişkinin olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Aynı zamanda hastanelerde inovasyon faaliyetlerinin desteklenmesi ile her üç rekabet stratejisi arasında anlamlı orta düzeyde bir ilişki bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnovasyon, Rekabet Stratejileri, Maliyet Liderliği, Farklılaşma, Hastaneler, ANOVA

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVE STRATEGIES IN PROVIDING COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

ABSTRACT

Innovation has become one of the main differentiators in the competitive race, as increasing globalization, rapid technological changes and new lifestyles open up enormous strategic opportunities for corporations. The successful use of new ideas is crucial for an organization to improve its processes, bring new products and improved services to market, increase efficiency and most importantly improve performance. With this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between innovation and strategic choices of hospitals. In line with the purpose of the research, a survey was conducted with hospital senior managers in a total of 79 public, university and private hospitals operating in seven different regions of Turkey. Whether innovation and competition strategies differ according to various variables was analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). In addition, correlation and regression analyzes were applied to determine the relationship between innovation and competitive strategies. As a result of the analyzes, it was determined that the variables used to divide the patients into groups did not differ according to the characteristics of the hospitals, and there was no relationship between the separation of the patients into groups and the competitive strategies. At the same time, a significant moderate relationship was found between supporting innovation activities in hospitals and all three competitive strategies.

Keywords: Innovation, Competitive Strategies, Cost Leadership, Differentiation, Hospitals, ANOVA

THE IMPORTANCE OF REVERSE LOGISTICS IN THE E-WASTE RECYCLING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Over the last few years, e-waste has become a major environmental problem that has piqued the concern of many countries. E-waste can be described as electronic products that have reached the end of their lifespan in which previous consumers have no intention of reusing it. E-waste is considered as not harmful if it were deposited in an authorized facility, recycled using scientific and proper methods, or transferred in parts or whole within the formal sector. However, e-waste that is recycled using traditional methods is classified as harmful. Hence, a regulatory system for proper disposal of e-waste and mechanism of take-back system from public and industries should be implemented. In other words, reverse logistics should be enhanced to reduce environmental issues and produce economic advantages for organizations. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to develop a reverse logistics system for appropriate e-waste treatment. In Malaysia, there is a limited studies about the importance of reverse logistics in the e-waste recycling process especially from consumers context. As such, this paper presents a review of the importance of reverse logistics to cope with the e-waste issues. Content analysis was performed to ascertain the current state of research in the connected field. The findings of this study will guide the government, electronic manufacturers, logistics companies, and society to encourage sustainable reverse logistics processes for the beneficial of the environment, social, and economical.

Keywords: Electronic Products, Electronic Waste (E-Waste), E-waste Recycling, Reverse Logistics

STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS ONLINE LEARNING IN SULTAN IDRIS SHAH POLYTECHNIC

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ABSTRACT

Throughout the centuries, teaching and learning in education have experienced countless number of changes and transformation. Online learning in specific has gained much traction in attention by institutions and scholars alike contributing in a substantial manner and speed to the said changes. With the global pandemic that started in the early 2020's, institutions, instructors, parents, and students alike are thrown into a major shift in education scenery, away from the comfort of the standard classroom. Despite the intense investment and positive responses towards learning technology even before the pandemic, questions remain whether Malaysian system is ready to fully adapt and support a remote learning environment for the students and what this could mean to their performance. The main objective of this study was to identify the main factors affecting students' attitudes towards online learning and the relationship between students' attitude and their academic performance. It is believed that students with lower academic performance will show negative attitudes while learners with higher academic performance will demonstrate positive attitudes. 65 participants were asked to complete the Attitude Scale. Pearson's bivariate correlation test was computed to determine the relationship between attitude and academic performance. The findings revealed that students' academic achievement has a weak correlation with students' attitudes towards online learning. The results also showed that all the four studied factors, that is, collaboration, instructor support, perceived usefulness of online platforms and self-confidence play a role in affecting students' attitude towards online learning with instructor support being the significant one. As the findings were limited to this sample, hence, it is suggested that future studies should involve a larger number of samples with more diversity.

Keywords : Attitude, Online Learning, Tertiary Education, Academic Performance.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PRODUCTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION REGISTERED CEMELE PEPPER (CEMELE BIBERI)

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ABSTRACT

While geographically indicated products continue to attract attention both in the national and international arena, it is seen that the market share has expanded in recent years. It can be said that a new segment with an important share in the market has emerged as consumers have more information on this subject and start to embrace the local values they have in their producers more. However, with each new development, more issues to be discussed on the system arise, and the advantages and disadvantages of the system begin to be questioned. It is obvious that geographically indicated products, which have started to be on the agenda more than ever with product differentiation and quality-based local product labels, need to be examined sociologically as well as economic value. In particular, the gender dimension emerges as one of the issues that should be examined in this regard. In this study, the role of women in the production process of Cemele Pepper, which is produced in Çayağzı village of Kırşehir province in Türkiye and has a geographical indication registration (PDO), has been tried to be revealed. For this purpose, face-to-face questionnaires were filled with 54 household heads from 350 households producing Cemele Pepper in Çayağzı Village. As a result of the survey, it was determined that 55.56% of the producers produced Cemele Pepper in small garden type production areas and that female producers took more responsibility than males at every stage of production. It has been concluded that female producers, who produce an important economic value, should both take part in the geographical indication system and participate more in the decisions to be taken. There are women in the partnership structure of Cemele Pepper, whose application was made on behalf of Çayağzı Village “Limited Liability Cemele Pepper Production and Marketing Cooperative”, but this number needs to be increased. Therefore, it can be said that it is important to adopt a gender-oriented development approach in studies on Cemele Pepper.

Keywords: Geographical Indication, Protected Designation of Origin, Gender, Rural Development, Türkiye

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEANING OF WORK AND MANAGERIAL RISK PERCEPTION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN TURKEY: AN EXAMPLE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

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ABSTRACT

Public health workers who are actively undertaking their work duties during the Covid 19 pandemic period are extremely worn out due to the hectic work schedules and the risks they face. The sample of the study was 425 public health workers, working actively in Kayseri, Turkey. The results indicated that the questions developed by the researchers on the perception of managerial risk are valid and reliable, there were significant differences between all statements of managerial risk perception and the meaning of work. On the other hand, there was no significant difference between the statement " Assessment of risk management process by independent consultants and reporting to those concerned in the health organization, will increase the activity of risk management process " and the meaning of the job and high motivation, which are sub-scales of job crafting scale. Moreover, employees were not aware that the management staff takes further risks than it should and that the institutional-operational risk can be controlled. Regarding the high motivation and the meaning of the work, there was a consensus that the evaluation of risk management by independent consultants is expected to improve the activity of the risk management process. Eventually, it has been found that there is a correlation between the meaning of work and administrative risk perception. Based on the findings, public health workers believed that their managers were not very efficient in corporate and operational risk management during the pandemic period. Furthermore, there were dissociations and tensions between the employee and the organization management because of the internal control processes affected by corporate audits which have not operated properly. Consequently, our study ascertains that, during risky periods such as pandemics, actions should be taken according to predetermined strategies and action plans, additionally, in crises, risk management in the health sector should be taken into consideration, not only in terms of disease-based but also in terms of organizational management.

Keywords : Public Health Workers, Managerial Risk, Risk Management, Health Organization, Internal Control

İNSAN GENOM PROJESİNİN GETİRDİKLERİ VE OLASI RİSKLERİ

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ÖZET

1980'li yıllarda temelleri atılan İnsan Genom Projesi 1990-2003 yılları arasında gerçekleşmiştir. 3,8 milyar dolara mal olan proje ile kimliği gizli tutulan gönüllülerden alınan örneklerle insan genomunun dizisinin açığa çıkarılması hedeflenmekteydi. Mendel' in bezelye bitkisi üzerinde yaptığı çalışmalar ile kalıtımın kuralları keşfedilmiş, kalıtımın doğasını bütünüyle anlayabilmek için başlatılan İGP ile başka bir boyut kazanmıştır.

İnsan Genom Projesinin 13 yılın sonunda tamamlanması ardından, 2004 yılında piyasaya çıkan yeni nesil dizileme teknikleri ile James D. Watson'ın genomu, yalnızca 2 aylık bir süre içerisinde 1 milyon dolarlık bir bütçe ile dizildi. 2004 yılından bugüne yeni nesil dizileme tekniklerindeki gelişmeler ile insan genomunun süresi 1 güne maliyeti ise 6.600 dolara inmiştir. Tıp alanında büyük beklentiler yaratan İGP' nin seyri, genom bilgisinin anlaşılabilirliği için modellenmesi ve hesaplanabilir hale gelmesi gerekmektedir. Kişisel tanı ve tedaviye giden sürede bu önemlidir.

Genom projeleri yaşamın şifresi olan ve bir organizmanın genomunu oluşturan DNA dizisinin deşifre edilmesini hedeflemektedir. Bunun gerçekleşmesi için öncelikli olarak genom haritasının ortaya konması ve gen anatomisinin belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu amaçla proje dâhilinde birçok model organizmanın genom projesi gerçekleştirilerek, bir genomun yapısına ait temel yapısal bileşenler tanımlanmış ve genomun organizasyonel yapısı ile evrimsel gelişimine dair önemli bilgiler edinilmiştir.

1990 yılında Amerika bazlı bir proje olarak başlayan İGP ile birçok laboratuvar 22 otozomal ve 2 cinsiyet kromozomunu dizilemek ve haritalamak için projeye katkıda bulunmuştur. Dizileme çalışmaları 6 farklı ülkede (Amerika, Japonya, İngiltere, Fransa, Almanya ve Çin) çeşitli laboratuvar ve araştırma merkezlerinde yapılmıştır. Günümüzde yeni ileri teknolojiler ile daha kapsamlı, daha büyük, daha farklı içerikteki genom projeleri (Epigenom, 1000 genom = Genom, Encode vb.) ile devam etmektedir. Bu durum biyolojinin kanunlarının bütünüyle yazılamamış olmasında saklıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan Genom Projesi, Etik, Gelecek Kaygısı

HUMAN GENOME PROJECT INTRODUCTION AND POSSIBLE RISKS

ABSTRACT

The Human Genome Project, the foundations of which were laid in the 1980s, was realized between 1990 and 2003. The project, which cost 3.8 billion dollars, aimed to reveal the sequence of the human genome with samples taken from volunteers whose identity was kept confidential. The rules of heredity were discovered with Mendel's studies on the pea plant, and it gained another dimension with the HGP, which was initiated to fully understand the nature of heredity. After the completion of the Human Genome Project at the end of 13 years, With next-generation sequencing techniques introduced in 2004, James D. Watson's genome was sequenced

with a budget of \$1 million in just 2 months. Since 2004, with the developments in next-generation sequencing techniques, the duration of the human genome has decreased to 6,600 dollars per day. The course of HGP, which creates great expectations in the field of medicine, needs to be modeled and calculable in order to make sense of genome information. This is important in the time leading up to personal diagnosis and treatment. Genome projects aim to decipher the DNA sequence, which is the code of life and forms the genome of an organism. In order for this to happen, the genome map and gene anatomy had to be determined first. For this purpose, the genome project of many model organisms was carried out within the scope of the project, the basic structural components of the structure of a genome were defined and important information was obtained about the organizational structure and evolutionary development of the genome. With HGP, which started as an American-based project in 1990, many laboratories contributed to the project to sequence and map 22 autosomal and 2 sex chromosomes. Sequencing studies were carried out in various laboratories and research centers in 6 different countries (USA, Japan, England, France, Germany and China). Today, it continues with new advanced technologies and more comprehensive, larger and more diverse genome projects (Epigenome, 1000 genomes = Genome, Encode etc.). This situation is hidden in the fact that the laws of biology have not been fully written.

Keywords: Human Genome Project, Ethics, Anxiety About The Future

DRAFT

REVIEW OF AFFECTING TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN LIGHT OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The unexpected coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has severely affected global companies, leading to business disruptions in many industries. In this study, we conduct a systematic review of the literature on emerging studies in business and management to explore TQM and risk management issues during the COVID-19 pandemic and suggest relevant practices to solve these issues. More than 500 articles were published on the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on TQM, risk management and related practices from January 1, 2020, to January 31, 2022. Analysis of the published literature identifies critical issues related to the impact of COVID-19 on risk management and TQM. This study indicates that COVID-19 affects risk management and TQM and requires theoretical and empirical attention from researchers. In this paper, studies track and evaluate problems and solutions based on the analysis of a systematic literature review. In addition, through looking at the research that has been done on COVID-19 disorders, risk management and TQM are mentioned to provide a better understanding of this issue. This global pandemic is an entirely new problem, analyzing and collecting reliable statistics from essential articles. However, under different circumstances, the impact of COVID-19 on risk management, total quality management and other related issues continues to be explored, as the spread of this disease is far from over. Therefore, access to relevant data for experts is limited, which results in fewer case study papers being published in this field.

Keywords : Risk Management, Total Quality Management, Covid-19, Global Pandemic

FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGIES SUPPORTING IR 4.0 FOR SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING: A WAY FORWARD

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ABSTRACT

The IR 4.0 involves challenges that all stakeholders must address so that this transition to recent industrial technologies is optimally implemented at all stages. This digital revolution also refers to the more intelligent and efficient technological developments in manufacturing sectors. This accelerated technological change requires sustainable and broad planning by each party involved including national policy makers to support the commercial revolution and to fully employ IR 4.0. The purpose of this organized review is to identify and facilitate an understanding of IR 4.0 concepts as well as its design, enablers, drivers and sustainability in the context of its integration in sustainable manufacturing. The mapping of existing practices highlight the research gaps and possibilities. The conceptual framework which was formed based on the technological pillars of IR 4.0 is used to measure sustainable manufacturing, previously identified opportunities, and aspects of sustainability, as well as guide the systematic analysis. However, the analysis of gaps and opportunities to advance the field of research has become more sophisticated and thus require further contribution to complete the development of the IR 4.0 in sustainable manufacturing in the economic, environmental and social dimensions.

Keywords : IR 4.0, Sustainable Manufacturing, Intelligent and Efficient

PROPOSAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF SLEEP INDUCER DEVICE WITH ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD FOR THERAPY

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ABSTRACT

A quality night sleep is essential for both mental and physical wellness. However, pressures from a hectic lifestyle, job, and occasionally physiological issues have hampered adequate and healthy sleep patterns, leading to a variety of sleep disorders such as insomnia, sleep apnea, and restless leg syndrome. Sleep deprivation has a detrimental influence on such people's quality of life since it reduces productivity at work and leads to poor mental and physical health. The drugs that are now available to treat this disorder are addictive and have significant adverse effects, and the intervention devices that are available are prohibitively expensive. This project will be focused on a person who has difficulty falling asleep on a consistent basis. As a consequence, a radiator coil will be used to produce an electromagnetic field, which will result in an atmosphere that is suitable to sleeping. The objectives of the project are to design a frequency circuit that produce electromagnetic fields as a sleep relaxer, a (clock) circuit timer emitting frequencies at specifies period and create a brain pattern based on sleeping wave. This natural electromagnetic will generate the same wave pattern that human brain produces when person's sleep. This substance may thus be beneficial in the battle against sleep deprivation. Product components include sensors such as the IC 4060 and IC 4093, a radiator coil, an SPST slider switch, a PNP transistor, and software programming that allows for data recording and remote testing using Proteus Professional 8.12 software. The goal is to perceive them, so that user brain is surrounded by an optimal environment for peaceful sleep.

Keywords: Sleep, Electromagnetic, Brain Wave

QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG PARENTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABLED CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Presently, the quality of life for parents of children with intellectual disabilities is a serious concern. Parents of children with intellectual impairments are frequently reported to have physical and psychological anguish as a result of caring for their children, lowering their quality of life. Parents or caregivers are unquestionably the heart of the family; they must not only deal with the challenges linked with their disabled kid, but they must also manage the household. A descriptive survey method was used for the present study. The main objective of this research is to assess the quality of life among the parents of children with Intellectual disabilities with reference to locality and gender. A sample of 60 parents was selected with the help of the purposive sampling technique. WHO Quality of Life (BREF) Scale was used for data collection. The findings of the study indicated that rural parents have a poor quality of life as compared to urban parents with ID children. The gender difference was not reported for quality of life among parents with intellectually disabled children. Hence, psychologists and educationists have a responsibility to face this challenge and give suitable intervention to this marginalized population.

Keywords : Quality of Life, Parents & Intellectual Disability

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ÖZET

Dünya yeni bir çağa; hayallerin gerçek olduğu, yaratıcılığın ve zekânın en önemli değer olarak atfedildiği yeni bir ekonomik düzene doğru gitmektedir. Değişimlerin ve dönüşümlerin baş döndürücü bir hızda gerçekleştiği bu dönemde ülkelerin rekabeti, girişimcilik çeşitliliği ve verimi, beşeri sermayesinin çığır aşan hayal gücüne endeksli bir boyuta gelmektedir. Hayal ekonomisi kavramı kulağa yeni bir kavram gibi gelse de temelinde ekonomiye yaratıcılık olarak dönüşen her türlü mal ve fikri kapsamaktadır. Çalışmada; ekonomi ve piyasaların emtia ticaretinden, bilgi ekonomisine ve son olarak rüya ekonomisine dönüşümü ele alınmıştır. Yaratıcılık ve yetenek birleşiminde günümüzde gelinen nokta, endüstri 1.0'dan 6.0'a kadar öz olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında değişen ihtiyaçlara cevap vermede hayal ekonomisinin rolüne değinildiği gibi hayal ekonomisine ilham veren ünlü girişimcilere de yer verilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda rüya ekonomilerine dönüşmede; insanları anlamının başarının anahtarı olduğu belirtilmiştir. İnsanlara fiziksel ve psikolojik olarak bakmanın yanı sıra, onların değerlerine, özlemlerine, umutlarına, korkularına ve hayallerine de bakmanın önemine vurgu yapılmıştır. Dünyanın rekabette de hayallerin yarıştığı yeni bir forma bürünmüş olduğuna değinilmiştir. Yaratıcılık ve hayallerin pazarlandığı bu yeni ekonomik çağda var olabilmenin tek koşulunun yeni fikirler bulmak ve onları rakiplerden önce uygulamaya sokmak olduğu belirtilmiştir. Çalışmada uzay turizmden -gezegenler arası seyahat-, sanal dünyada arttırılmış gerçekliklerle yürütülen çalışmalara ve yeni mesleklerin oluşmasına ortam hazırlayan, duvarların olmadığı sanal bir çağa uyum sağlamanın dünya ekonomileri açısından önemi vurgulanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda ekonomilerin, ülkeler arası rekabetin yeni bir form aldığı, beşeri sermayenin beyin gücünün her zamankinden daha çok konuşulduğu bu hayal ekonomisi döneminde en önemli yatırımın yeni fikirlerin yaratılması olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Ekonomik kalkınma ve her alanda sürdürülebilir bir rekabet avantajı elde etmek için insan faktörünün dil, din, ırk ve cins ayrımı yapmadan bir bütün olarak değerlendirilmesinin altı çizilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zekâ, Yaratıcılık, Hayal Ekonomisi, Arttırılmış Gerçeklik, Uzay Turizmi, Endüstri 1.0-6.0.

TRANSFORMATION INTO IMAGINE ECONOMY

ABSTRACT

The world into a new age; It is moving towards a new economic order where dreams come true and creativity and intelligence are attributed as the most important value. In this period, when changes and transformations take place at a dizzying pace, the competition, entrepreneurial diversity and efficiency of countries reach a dimension that is indexed to the transcendent imagination of human capital. Although the concept of dream economy may sound new, it basically covers all kinds of goods and ideas that transform into economy as creativity. In the study; The transformation of economy and markets from commodity trade to knowledge economy and finally to dream economy is discussed. The point reached today in the combination of creativity and talent were evaluated concisely from industry 1.0 to 6.0. Within the scope of the study, the role of the dream economy in responding to changing needs is mentioned, as well as famous entrepreneurs who inspired the dream economy. As a result of the study, in transforming into dream economies; It has been stated that understanding people is the key to success. The importance of looking at people physically and psychologically, as well as their values, aspirations, hopes, fears and dreams was emphasized. It is mentioned that the world has taken on a new form in which dreams compete in competition. It is stated that the only condition for existence in this new economic age where creativity and dreams are marketed is to find new ideas and put them into practice before competitors. In the study, the importance of adapting to a virtual age without walls, which

prepares the environment for the creation of new professions from space tourism -interplanetary travel-, to studies carried out with augmented reality in the virtual world, is emphasized in terms of world economies. In this context, it has been concluded that the most important investment is the creation of new ideas in this dream economy period, where the competition between countries takes a new form and the brain power of human capital is spoken more than ever. It has been underlined that the human factor should be evaluated as a whole without discrimination of language, religion, race and gender in order to achieve economic development and a sustainable competitive advantage in every field.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Creativity, Dream Economy, Augmented Reality, Space Tourism, Industry 1.0-6.0.

DRAFT

STUDY ON INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS NOT SELECTING INDIA AS AN EDUCATION DESTINATION

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ABSTRACT

In the last few years, India's emphasis on inbound international mobility has noticeably increased. With less than one per cent of international students globally selecting to study in India, this study tries to find the primary reasons for not choosing to study in India. The study also analyzes the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on inbound international student mobility in India and finds if online education can be an alternative for these students. The primary data was collected using an online questionnaire sent to students who decided not to study in India. The study finds that lack of financial assistance was the most crucial reason for international students not selecting India as an education destination, followed by safety concerns and cultural differences. These reasons varied based on demographic factors. The study also observed that few students decided not to study in India based on the covid-19 pandemic. Finally, the research finds that online education in India can be a good alternative for students rejecting to study in India. The study suggests that the government of India and HEIs should make relevant changes in the policies to mitigate these reasons and look forward to promoting online education in India.

Keywords: International Student Mobility in India, Study in India, Covid-19, Inbound Mobility in India

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK KAPSAMINDA BANKACILIK SEKTÖRÜ: SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİKLE İLGİLİ KREDİ DESTEKLERİNİN ANALIZI

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ÖZET

İşletmeler, küresel rekabetin içinde kendi varlıklarını devam ettirebilmenin en önemli yollarından birinin topluma faydalı olmak olduğunun bilincinde faaliyet göstermektedirler. Uzun yıllardır kendi ürünlerinin ne kadar iyi olduğunun dışında topluma ne kadar katkı sağladıklarını da müşterilerine ispatlamak zorundadırlar. Sektör olarak sermaye yapısı en kuvvetli ve teknolojiye en hızlı ulaşabilen ve kullanabilen sektör, bankacılık olmuştur. Bu nedenle de bankalardan sürdürülebilir kalkınma konusunda toplum olarak beklenti diğer sektörlerle göre her zaman daha fazladır. Bu bilinçle bankaların hem vermiş olduğu krediler, hem de direkt olarak verdikleri destekler açısından toplumun sürdürülebilirliğe olan katkıları oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmamızın amacı bankacılık sektörünün son 10 yılda toplumsal, sosyal ve çevreye ne derece katkı sağladıkları ve bu katkının son yıllarda hangi alanlarda hangi bankalarda daha yoğunlaştığını incelemektedir. Küreselleşmenin yaygınlaşması ve insan nüfusunun hızla artması, beraberinde pek çok olumsuzluğu da beraberinde getirmektedir. Fakat diğer taraftan teknolojinin hızla yaygınlaşması ve insanlığın bilgiye daha hızlı ulaşması nedeniyle pek çok olumsuzluk bertaraf edilebilmektedir. Buna olumlu ya da olumsuz katkı sağlayan en önemli oyuncuların birisi de bankacılık sektörüdür. Kaynak her girişimci için önemlidir. Fakat bunun hangi alana ve hangi durumlarda kullanıldığı toplum için daha çok önemlidir. Bankalar bu nedenle kredi kullanarak destek oldukları işletmelerin sürdürülebilirlik kapsamında topluma faydalı bir iş olduğunu araştırmalıdır ya da tam tersine verecek oldukları her kredinin topluma zararlarını düşünerek hareket etmek zorundadırlar. Bu kapsamda tasarlanan çalışmada ülkemizde özellikle özel sektör bankalarının, sürdürülebilirlik kalkınmaya yönelik desteklerine kamu bankalarına göre daha hassas baktıkları ve çalışmalarını bu temelde yürüttükleri, raporlarından anlaşılmaktadır. Enerji projeleri, dijitalleşme, tarım, çevre, kadın ve genç gibi pek çok açıdan sürdürülebilirliğe verdikleri finansal destek araştırmamızda incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik, Bankacılık Sektörü, Sürdürülebilirlikle İlgili Kredi

BANKING SECTOR IN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABILITY: ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED CREDIT SUPPORTS

ABSTRACT

Businesses operate with the awareness that one of the most important ways to maintain their existence in global competition is to be beneficial to society. They have to prove to their customers how well they have contributed to society, as well as how good their products have been for many years. As a sector, banking has been the sector with the strongest capital structure and the fastest access to and use of technology. For this reason, as a society, the expectation from banks on sustainable development is always higher than in other sectors. With this awareness, the contribution of the society to sustainability is very important in terms of both the loans given by the banks and the support they provide directly.

The aim of this study is to examine the extent to which the banking sector has contributed to the society, social and environment in the last 10 years, and in which areas and in which banks this contribution has been concentrated in recent years.

The spread of globalization and the rapid increase in the human population bring with it many negativities. However, on the other hand, many negativities can be eliminated due to the rapid spread of technology and the fact that human beings reach information faster. One of the most important players contributing positively or negatively to this is the banking sector.

Resource is important to every entrepreneur. However, it is more important for the society in which area and in which situations it is used. For this reason, banks should investigate whether the businesses they support by making loans are beneficial to the society within the scope of sustainability, or on the contrary, they have to act by considering the harms of each loan they will give to the society.

In the study designed in this context, it is understood from the reports that especially private sector banks in our country look at their support for sustainability development more sensitively than public banks and carry out their work on this basis. The financial support they give to sustainability in many aspects such as energy projects, digitalization, agriculture, environment, women and youth has been examined in our research.

Keywords: Sustainability, Banking Sector, Sustainability-Related Credit

DRAFT

PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİN İLETİŞİME ETKİLERİ: İLİŞKİLERE YANSIMASI

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ÖZET

Çalışmada, tüm Dünya'yı etkisi altına alan COVID-19 salgını ve bu salgınla iletişim becerilerinin zorlandığı aynı zamanda iletilmek istenen mesaj ve duyguların akım ve alımının nasıl kısıtlandığı değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada elde edilen sonuçların iletişimi nasıl yönlendirip, şekillendirdiği ve iletişim kuramlarına ek bir kurum olarak girebilecek pandemi kuramı söz konusu olduğu değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmada 100 üniversite öğrencisine anket uygulanmış ve teknolojinin de katkısı ile iletişim becerilerinin kısırlaştığı, iletilmek istenen duygu, düşünce ve mesajların tam anlamı ile robotikleştiği gözlemlenmiştir. Her geçen gün teknolojinin farklı bir boyutta yaşama yansıması ile paralel yüz yüze iletişim ve yakın temasın mesafelere maruz kalması ilişkilerdeki açıklığı ve samimiyeti köreltmüş ve gerçeklikten uzaklaştırarak kişilerarası iletişimi pandemik iletişime çevirmiştir. COVID-19 salgınının pandemi olarak adlandırılmasıyla beraber kişilerin mecburi mesafeye kendilerini korumak amacı ile çekilmesi kaçınılmaz olup bireysel ve kurumsal iletişimler dijitalleşerek yeni Dünya düzenine uyum sağlamaya süratle yönelmişlerdir. Olaylar, mesajlar, kişileri ve kurumları yeni ve farklı iletişim portallarına itmiştir. Yine farklı kültür, anlayış ve düşünce bu şekilde dijital akışla kabul görmeye başlamıştır. Bu durum ilişkileri de farklı yönlendirmiş, yüz yüze olan iletişim akışını robotik ve kalıplaşmaya mecbur kılmıştır. Pandemi, gelişen teknolojiye daha hızlı adaptasyon yaratmış ve iletişimi dijital iletişim modeline çevirmiştir. Bu noktada duygu, düşünce ve mesaj aktarımları iletişimin duygu doğasından çıkarak gereklilik kalıbına sokmuştur. Pandemi ile bilgiyi işleme, özümseme, üretme, düşünme ve duyguları ifade etme tamamen değişmiştir. Duyguların beden dili ile yüz yüze aktarılmasında duyguyu, mesajı karşıya olduğu gibi iletememeye, hissettirememeye neden olmuş ve ilişkiler bir kalıbın içine girmiştir. Özetle, çalışmada COVID-19 salgınının, kişilerarası iletişimi nasıl etkilediği ve biçimlendirdiği irdelenmiş ve bunun duygu, düşünce ve ilişkilere nasıl yansıdığı araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pandemi Süreci, İletişim, Teknoloji, Etkileşim

EFFECTS OF THE PANDEMIC PROCESS ON COMMUNICATION: ITS REFLECTION ON RELATIONS

ABSTRACT

In the study, it was tried to evaluate the COVID-19 epidemic which affected the whole world and how communication skills are challenged and how the flow and reception of the messages and emotions to be conveyed are restricted with this epidemic. It has been evaluated that obtained results from that study demonstrate how affected and shaped communication. In the addition that for communication added theory as a pandemic theory. In the study, a questionnaire was applied to 100 university students with the contribution of technology, communication skills, emotions, thoughts and messages that are intended to be conveyed have become robotic in the full sense with the reflection of technology on life in a different dimension with each passing day, the exposure of face to face communication and close contact to distances has dulled the openness and sincerity in relations and has turned interpersonal communication into pandemic communication by taking it away from reality. With the COVID-19 epidemic being named as a pandemic, it is inevitable for people to go to the obligatory distance to protect themselves and individual and corporate communications have rapidly turned to adapt to the new world order by digitalizing. Events, messages pushed individuals and institutions to new and different communication portals. In addition, different cultures, understandings and thoughts have started to be accepted with digital flow in this way. This situation has also directed the relations differently, force the face to face communication flow to become robotic and stereotyped. The pandemic has created a faster adaptation to the developing technology and has turned communication into a digital communication model. At this point, the

transfer of emotions, thoughts and messages has left the emotional nature of communication and put it in the mold of necessity. Processing of information, assimilating, producing, thinking and expressing emotions has completely changed with the pandemic. The fact that the emotions were not conveyed face to face with the body language. Feelings couldn't demonstrated as natural and the relationships live a chaos in their pattern. In summary, in the study, how the COVID-19 epidemic affected and shaped interpersonal communication was examined and how this reflected on emotions, thoughts and relationships was investigated.

Keywords: Pandemi Process, Communication, Technology, Interaction

DRAFT

TFRS 8 KAPSAMINDA FAALİYET BÖLÜMLERİNE GÖRE MALİ TABLO ANALİZİ: BİR HOLDİNG ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı TFRS 8 “Faaliyet Bölümleri Standardı” hükümlerine göre raporlama yapan bir firmanın faaliyet bölümleri bazında mali tablo analizinin ne ölçüde yapılabileceğini ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla BİST’de işlem gören firmalar incelenmiş TFRS 8 kapsamında Faaliyet Bölümlerine göre raporlamanın en çok Holdingler tarafından yapıldığı görülmüştür.

Bu çerçevede Holdinglerden TFRS 8 hükümlerine göre faaliyet bölümü açıklamaları mali tablo analizine en uygun olanı seçilmiş ve Konsolide Finansal Tablolar ve Bağımsız Denetim Raporlarından elde edilen bilgiler yardımı ile mali tablo analizi yapılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Bu amaçla ilk olarak seçilen Holdingin Faaliyet Bölümlerine ilişkin mali tablo verileri ile karşılaştırmalı analiz, yüzde analizi yöntemleri kullanılarak analiz yapılmıştır.

Daha sonra mali tablolardan elde edilebilen verilerle finansal oranlar hesaplanmış, hesaplanan finansal oranlar kriter olarak kullanılarak belirlenen yıllar arasında finansal performans değerlendirmesi yapılmıştır. Finansal performans analizinde yıllar ve bölümler arasında karşılaştırma yapılabilmesi için Çok Kriterli Karar Verme Yöntemlerinden olan TOPSİS yöntemi kullanılmıştır.

Çalışmanın sonucunda faaliyet bölümlerine göre mali tablo analizi belli ölçüde yapılabileceği görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte TFRS 8 Faaliyet Bölümleri Standardı” hükümlerine göre raporlama yapan işletme sayısının az olması, TFRS 8’i uygulayan işletmelerin de yeterli düzeyde finansal bilgiyi faaliyet bölümleri bazında raporlamaması nedeniyle Türkiye’de faaliyet bölümlerine göre mali tablo analizi yapılabilecek işletme sayısının az olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TFRS 8 Faaliyet Bölümleri Standartı, Mali Tablo Analizi, TOPSİS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF OPERATING SEGMENTS: A HOLDING EXAMPLE

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine whether it is possible to make financial statement analysis on the basis of operating segments of an enterprise reporting in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 8 “Operating Segments Standard”. For this purpose, among the holdings traded in the BIST, the holding that is most suitable for the financial statement analysis according to the provisions of IFRS 8 was selected. Financial statement analyzes were made with the help of the information obtained from the Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Audit Reports of this holding. As a result of the study, it has been understood that financial statement analysis can be made according to the basis of operating segments. However, in Turkey, the number of businesses that can analyze financial statements based on operating segments is low. Because the number of companies reporting in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 8 Operating Segments Standard in Turkey is low. In addition, the majority of businesses reporting according to IFRS 8 do not report sufficient financial information on the basis of operating segments.

Keywords: IFRS 8 Operating Segments Standard, Financial Statement Analysis, TOPSİS

MANAGE PRODUCTS, MARKETING AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (HRD) USING DATA SCIENCE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND MACHINE LEARNING IN BUSINESS COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

In today's sophisticated technology era, large companies have started to apply several advanced technologies such as the use of Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and data science for various purposes. Many fields can be used to apply this advanced technology, for example in the fields of marketing, product management, and human resources. The use of this technology in companies is very helpful in accelerating the development of the company's market for the better. In a company that sells its products, machine learning technology is needed, and data science, especially to see products that are in high demand (product trends), see product stock in real-time, and display product recommendations that consumers are looking for and can also read customer habit patterns so that the company can provide the best service for customers. Also, in the field of marketing, it is useful to determine customer segmentation such as age, gender, profession, total expenditure in marketing, and others. The more the company has a customer character, the easier it will be for the company to innovate products and conduct marketing communications. In the field of human resources, Machine Learning, AI, and Data Science technology can be used to facilitate companies in the recruitment process, administrative processes, recording attendance, and employee payroll so that the human resource sector becomes more efficient and can do other jobs. to build the right policies. and company regulations. It is hoped that the presence of the use of AI, Machine Learning, and Data Science in a company will make the company grow faster and better.

Keywords : Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Marketing

TARIMDA DİJİTAL YENİLİK: TÜRKİYE TARIM KREDİ KOOPERATİFİ ÇİFTÇİLERİNİN YENİ GÜCÜ KORBİS

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ÖZET

İnsanların yaşamlarını devam ettirebilmeleri için yeterli ve güvenilir gıdaya ulaşma çabaları tüm çağlarda değeri eksilmeyen en önemli konulardandır. 7.945.198.098 (worldometers.info, 2022) olan dünya nüfusunun 2050'de 9,7 milyar, Türkiye nüfusunun 93.475.575 olacağı (data.tuik.gov.tr,2022) tahmin edilmektedir. 21.yy itibariyle nüfusun gıda ihtiyacının karşılanmasında emek yoğun tarım yetersizdir, dijital, akıllı, hassas tarım uygulamaları (Kadioğlu, 2022) öne çıkmıştır. Bilgi yoğun, deneyim ve güncel veri temelli, tarım alanına ve bireye dayanan yenilikçi uygulamalarda maliyetleri düşürüp verimi artırmak, tarım alanını en küçük ölçekte en optimal biçimde yönetmek, hedef pazara uygun üretim yapmak önemlidir (Kaya, 2019, Akıllı Tarım Platformu, 2019). Tarım sektörünün geleceğinde topluma karşı sorumluluklarının bilincinde olan organizasyonlar, yeterli, sağlıklı ve güvenilir gıdanın üretiminde, dağıtımında, tüketimin takibinde, tarladan sofraya tüm süreçte bulut tabanlı bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerden, algoritmalarından, mikro işlemcilerden ve internet tabanlı teknolojilerden faydalanır. Türkiye'de tarımın stratejik önemini deneyimleri, bilgi birikimi ile kavramış, sektörün öncü kuruluşlarından Türkiye Tarım Kredi Kooperatifi 2020'de dijital tarım kapsamında çiftçilerin kullanımına Kooperatif Ortak Bilgi Sistemi (KORBİS)'i (yeniasir.com.tr, 2021), Türkiye pazarı ve organizasyon için yeni ürün (Chand, 2022; IndiaClass, 2022; Wiechoczek, 2016:340) çerçevesinde sunmuştur. Bu kapsamda, çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de ilk dijital tarım uygulaması olan KORBİS'in dijital, akıllı, hassas tarım faaliyetlerinde çiftçilere sunduğu fayda ve fırsatları ve geliştirilmesi düşünülen alanları tespit ederek çözüm önerilerinde bulunmaktır. Türkiye pazarında yer alan ilk dijital tarım uygulamasının yeni ürün kapsamında ele alınarak ilgili çalışma çerçevesinde literatürde ilk kez incelenmesi çalışmanın özgünlüğünü destekler niteliktedir. Çalışma, nitel araştırma temelinde organizasyonların geçmişini inceleyen durum çalışması (örnek olay) (Bogdan ve Biklen, 1998; Creswell,2013:97) olarak desenlenmiştir. Çalışmanın verisi, görsel, işitsel ve yazınsal yayınlar, dokümanlar, raporlar, KORBİS kullanıcılarının yorumlarının yer aldığı sosyal medya hesaplarından oluşan ikincil veri kaynaklarından elde edilmiştir. Veri analizinde, dokümanlara dayalı verilerin analizi içinde sıklıkla kullanılan içerik analizi uygulanmıştır. İnanırcılık kapsamında uzun süreli etkileşim ve uzman incelemesi; aktarılabirlik kapsamında ayrıntılı betimleme, organizasyonun geçmişinin incelenmesi; amaç, bulgu ve sonuç tutarlığı sağlanmıştır. Nitel veri analizi yöntemi çerçevesinde yürütülen çalışmada, çiftçilerin sosyoekonomik güvenceleri arasında yer verdikleri Tarım Kredi Kooperatifi'nin KORBİS uygulamasından en çok; zamanın ekonomik kullanımı, çiftçinin kooperatif idari personeli ve ziraat mühendisleriyle iletişim, finansal durumlarını takip, uzaktan algılama teknolojileri ve anlık uydu görüntülerinin analiziyle geliştirilen uydu tarla takip sistemiyle ürün tespiti, verimlilik harita modellemeleri, arazi risk sınıflandırması, meteoroloji bilgilerinin erkenden öğrenilmesi konularında faydalandıkları belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni Ürün, Dijital Tarım, KORBİS, Türkiye Tarım Kredi Kooperatifi, Nitel Araştırma

DIGITAL INNOVATION IN AGRICULTURE: KORBIS, THE NEW POWER OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT COOPERATIVES FARMERS

ABSTRACT

Efforts to reach sufficient and reliable food for people to survive their lives are one of the most important issues that do not diminish its value in any times. It is estimated that the world population, which is 7,945,198,098 (worldometers.info, 2022), will be 9.7 billion in 2050 and the population of Turkey will be 93,475,575

(data.tuik.gov.tr,2022). As of the 21st century, labor-intensive agriculture is insufficient to meet the food needs of the population, digital, smart, sensitive agriculture practices (Kadiođlu, 2022) have come to the fore. Innovative practices which are based on knowledge-intensive, experience and current data-based agriculture and the individual, are important. And also it is important to reduce costs, and increase efficiency and to manage the agricultural area in the most optimal way on the smallest scale, and to manage production in accordance with the target market (Kaya, 2019, Akıllı Tarım Platformu, 2019). The organizations that are aware of their responsibilities towards the society in the future of the agricultural sector, benefit from cloud-based information and communication technologies, algorithms, microprocessors and internet-based technologies in the production, distribution and following consumption types in all processes for sufficient, healthy and reliable food. At 2020 within the scope of digital agriculture, one of the leading institutions of the sector in Turkey, the Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Turkey, that comprehended the strategic importance of agriculture with its experience and knowledge in the land, has submitted the Cooperative Member Information System (KORBİS) (yenasir.com.tr, 2021) for the use of farmers in the concept of new product both for market and the organization (Chand, 2022; IndiaClass, 2022; Wiechoczek, 2016:340). In this context, the aim of the study is to determine the benefits and opportunities offered to farmers in digital, smart, sensitive agriculture activities by KORBİS, the first digital agriculture application in Turkey and to suggest solutions on the areas that are considered to be developed. Examining of the first digital agriculture application in the Turkish market within the scope of the new product for the market and organization for the first time in the literature within the framework of the relevant study, is thought to support the originality. The study was designed as a case study that examines the history of organizations on the basis of qualitative research (Bogdan ve Biklen, 1998; Creswell,2013:97). The data was obtained from secondary data sources consisting of visual, audio and literary publications, documents, reports, social media accounts with comments from KORBİS users. Content analysis, which is frequently used in the analysis of data based on documents, was used in data analysis. Persuasiveness was provided within long-term interaction and expert review; in the scope of transferability, detailed description and history of the organization examination were done, purpose, finding and result consistency were ensured. In the Korbis application, farmers are the mostly benefit from these issues as; economical use of time, communication with the farmer's cooperative staff and agricultural engineers, monitoring their financial status, product detection with the satellite field tracking system developed by remote sensing technologies and the analysis of current satellite image, productivity map models, land risk classification, early learning of meteorological information.

Keywords: New Product, Digital Agriculture, KORBİS, Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Turkey, Qualitative Research

LIFE CHANGES AND ADAPTABLE WITH NATURE

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ABSTRACT

Adaptability is a requirement. Because change is constant and inevitable, leaders must be flexible to succeed. Our research confirms this imperative to adapt. Adaptability is about having ready access to a range of behaviours that enable leaders to shift and experiment as things change. Its difficult for all to change according to the situation and mold them self with them in adaptable condition, Adaptability skills are qualities that allow people to adjust to changes in your environment. Being adaptable at work can mean you can respond quickly to changing ideas, responsibilities, expectations, trends, strategies and other processes. Being adaptable also means possessing soft skills like interpersonal, communication, creative thinking and problem-solving skills.

Keywords: Life, Changes, Adaptable, Nature

DRAFT

A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON INDUSTRY-UNIVERSITY-RESEARCH COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION MECHANISM IN CHINA

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ABSTRACT

Industry-University-Research (I-U-R) collaborative innovation is an essential part of China's innovation strategy and has enormously contributed to the development of China's economy. However, China still has gaps in science and technology, education, and industry compared with developed countries. Studying the I-U-R collaborative innovation mechanism is beneficial to the progress of enterprises, universities, and research institutes. It has far-reaching implications for the development of China's economy and society. At the same time, as a developing country, the research on China's I-U-R collaborative innovation mechanism has a vital reference role for developing countries, which is worthy of in-depth study. Chinese scholars have conducted comprehensive research on the I-U-R collaborative innovation mechanism and achieved specific results. Therefore, the analysis of articles on the topic of the cooperative innovation mechanism of I-U-R in China has important guiding significance for developing I-U-R cooperation in the future and provides convenience for the follow-up research and in-depth discussion. This paper uses COOC bibliometric tool to analyze the number and trend of articles, key authors, key journals, author-journal cluster analysis, keywords, research themes, and the evolution of research hotspots based on 451 articles related to the research on collaborative innovation mechanism of industry-university-research in CNKI. The research results show that (1) the research on the collaborative innovation mechanism between I-U-R in China is roughly divided into three stages: 2007-2011 is the initial stage of research, the average annual number of articles issued in this period is low, and the research object is single. 2012-2014 the number of articles published has risen sharply, reaching a peak in 2014, and the relevant research has been developed at high speed. From 2015 to 2022, although the research content is getting richer and richer, the number of articles published decreases year by year, showing a slow development; (2) There are four main research themes: universities and innovation-driven, higher vocational colleges and industry-university-research-user, innovation and I-U-R collaborative innovation, evolutionary game and government-industry-university-research; (3) Three hot evolutionary threads: firstly, the research theory thread: from theories such as social capital, national innovation system and rooted theory to more complex approaches such as open innovation and ecosystem theory. Secondly, the innovation subject thread: as Chinese society develops, the research focus deepens from technology parks, universities, and enterprises to complex objects such as innovation ecologies, intelligent industries, and metropolitan areas. Finally, there are the research methodological clues: the evolution from knowledge mapping analysis, rooted theory, and comparative analysis to complex methods such as simulation, quantitative analysis, and heterogeneity analysis.

Keywords : I-U-R, Collaborative Innovation, Mechanism, Bibliometrics, China

E-SERVICE QUALITY AND THE EFFECTS OF INFLUENTIAL FACTORS OF BUYING DECISIONS ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN THE ELECTRONIC ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Online shopping activities, which have led to radical changes in our economic, commercial, and social lives, have been carried out over the last quarter-century. Since maintaining customer loyalty in the online environment is a complex and expensive process, a qualified service must be provided primarily to ensure customer satisfaction. E-loyalty, repeat purchase behavior, and positive word of mouth activity indicate positive attitudes of customers towards electronic businesses. As a result of the increase in the volume of electronic shopping, many companies offer their services online. Some transformations are taking place in today's modern marketing approach with the consumers' tendency and expectations to buy these services online. Thus, companies need to implement differentiation strategies, and it is extremely important to plan these strategies to create customer loyalty with the customer-oriented approach for sustainable competitive advantage. The aim of the study is to determine the effects of the services offered by online shopping platforms and consumer perceptions on e-customer loyalty. In this context, hotel and travel categories, which are among the most purchased product groups on the internet, were determined. Among these categories, Trivago (<https://www.trivago.com.tr/>) and Turkish Airlines (<https://www.turkishairlines.com/tr-tr/>) were selected. The comparison made on a sectoral basis is important to determine the differences in e-service quality according to the product groups purchased from different websites and to determine influential factors of buying decisions on customer loyalty in the electronic environment.

Keywords : E-Service Quality, E-Customer Loyalty, Online Shopping, Purchasing Process

BUSINESS MODEL INNOVATION AS A CATALYST FOR CHANGE

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ABSTRACT

In this 21st century, business model innovation (BMI) receives more attention by academics, practitioners and entrepreneurs due to rising competition in the global market and the constant need to survive in the dynamic environment. Business model innovation has been seen as an important element to bring wealth and success to the organization. It creates new form of values creation to the products and services through their new ways of business activities. Due to the Covid-19 impact on businesses, entrepreneurs perceive that the new strategy to business model allow them to survive in the dynamic environment. Therefore, this paper aims to provide deeper understanding and disclosure the key components of business model innovation and suggest avenues for future research. This study also aims to reveals the factors that influencing business model innovation and displays a statistical information for adaption of dimension of business model innovation from year 2012 to year 2022. This study presents an overview of past research papers on business model innovation by conducting a systematic literature review. The study identifies some crucial information that entrepreneurs need to understand about business model innovation. The study's main contribution is to consolidate the fragmented knowledge of business model innovation. Since there has a limited systematic literature review articles on the business model innovation, this paper will provide further insights to the academicians, policy makers, regulators and practitioners.

Keywords: Innovation, Business Model Innovation, Value Creation, Entrepreneur, Dynamic Environment

TOURIST PERCEPTION OF FOOD IMAGE AND TOURIST SATISFACTION IN PERLIS

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ABSTRACT

Food has become one of the most essential components for travellers in tourist places, making food tourism an appealing sector for both tourists and hosts in recent decades. However, the relationship between food image and satisfaction remains unclear, and tourists' knowledge of the favourable image of local cuisine is still limited. The purpose of this study is to determine Perlis' destination food image and to assess tourists' satisfaction with Perlis' local food image. Attractions in Perlis such as Warung Tepi Sawah and Padang Besar, as well as a social media distribution network, were surveyed. In this study, we employed quantitative approaches as a research instrument. A total of 154 tourists in the area were sampled, using a systematic sampling strategy. Perlis has the potential to become a food tourism destination because it is considered a stopover for people who want to taste the local cuisine. According to the findings, all the characteristics were found to have a substantial relationship with tourists. Furthermore, the findings demonstrate that the image has a direct impact on tourists' satisfaction with the Perlis communities. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used to analyse and interpret the data. The data supports the idea of returning to a unique food culture on multiple occasions. Future studies are suggested, as well as practical and theoretical contributions. Several recommendations are also made for future studies to consider in order to identify potential areas for improvement.

Keywords: Food Image, Food Tourism, Tourist Satisfaction

FINTECH İLE DEĞİŞEN BANKACILIKTA KURUMSAL KREDİ LİMİT TALEBİ OLUŞTURABİLMEK İÇİN MAKİNE ÖĞRENİMİ İLE TAHMİN MODELİ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde her şey deđişim ve dönüşüm sürecini yaşamaktadır. Bu deđişim sadece kullanılan ürünlerde deđil sistemlerde, doğada, insan ve insan ile ilişkili tüm süreçlerde gerçekleşmektedir. FinTech(Fnansal teknoloji); fnansal sistemde gerçekleşen deđişimin ve gelişimi kavramsal olarak tanımlamaktadır. Artan üretim ihtiyacı insanların finansman kaynaklarına ulaşma arzusunu artırmıştır. Finansmanı sağlayarak ekonomik sisteme katkı sağlamaya çalışan bankalar artan finansamn taleplerine doğru cevaplar vererek elde bulundurdukları sermayelerini ve mudilerinden topladıkları mevduatların güvenliđini sağlamak zorundadırlar. FinTech ile gerçekleşen önüne geçilemez finansal deđişim sonrasında bankalar için kurumsal kredi verebilme kabiliyetini tabana yaygın şekilde yönetebilir olmaları önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; FinTech gelişimi ile deđişen bankacılık sisteminde bankaların şubesiz hizmet verdiği bir ortamda, Kurumsal segmentte yer alan müşterilerinin kredi limit tahsis süreçlerinde şube personelinin talep ettiği kredi limitinin veri madenciliđi ve makine öğrenimi temelli çok kriterli karar verme yaklaşımı ile makine öğrenimi algoritmalarını kullanarak tahmin edilebilirliđinin literatür araştırmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FinTech, Katılım bankacılıđı, Kurumsal Kredi, Tahmin, Makine Öğrenimi

DEVELOPING A FORECAST MODEL USING MACHINE LEARNING TO CREATE CORPORATE CREDIT LIMIT DEMAND IN CHANGING BANKING WITH FINTECH

ABSTRACT

Everything in the world is going through the process of change and transformation. This change takes place not only in the products used, but also in the systems, nature, human and human-related processes. FinTech(financial technology); It conceptually defines the change and development in the financial system. The increasing need for production has increased the desire of people to reach financial resources. Banks, which try to contribute to the economic system by providing financing, have to provide the security of their capital and the deposits they collect from their depositors by correctly responding to the demands of increasing financing. It is important for banks to be able to broadly manage their corporate lending capability after the unstoppable financial change that took place with FinTech. The aim of this study; It is a literature review of the predictability of the credit limit requested by the branch personnel in the credit limit allocation processes of the customers in the Corporate segment, using a multi-criteria decision-making approach based on machine learning and machine learning algorithms, in an environment where banks provide branchless services in the banking system that has changed with the development of FinTech.

Keywords : FinTech, Participation Banking, Corporate Credit, Machine Learning., Estimation

ÇALIŞANLARIN BEŞ FAKTÖR KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN RUHSAL LİDERLİK DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma çalışanların kişilik özelliklerine göre liderin nasıl algılandığı ile ilgili bir bakış açısı sunmaktadır. Bu amaçla çalışanlar beş faktör kişilik özelliklerine göre değerlendirilerek ruhsal liderliği nasıl algıladıkları incelenmek istenmiştir. Çalışmada uygulanan yöntem ruhsal liderlik teorisinin temelleri gözetilerek, ruhsal liderliğin çalışanların beş faktör kişilik özelliklerini gözetmesi ve aradaki etkinin incelenmesini içermektedir. Bu amaçla kavramsal bir özet hazırlanmıştır. Çalışma genel olarak bireylerin sahip olduğu kişisel özelliklerin onları motive edip geliştirmeye çalışan ruhsal liderlik davranışını nasıl algıladığını vurgulamaktadır. Bu yönüyle çalışma literatüre önemli bir katkı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beş Faktör Kişilik Özellikleri, Liderlik, Ruhsal Liderlik, Algı

THE EFFECT OF EMPLOYEES' FIVE FACTOR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS ON PERCEPTION OF SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP

ABSTRACT

This study provides a new perspective on how the leader is perceived according to the personality traits of the employees. The purpose of this paper is to investigate how employees perceive spiritual leadership by evaluating five factors according to their personality traits. The method applied in this study includes the observation of the five-factor personality traits of the employees and examining the effect in between, taking into account the foundations of the spiritual leadership theory. For this purpose, a conceptual summary has been prepared. This study generally emphasizes how the personal characteristics of individuals perceive the spiritual leadership behavior that motivates them and tries to develop them. From this aspect, the study aims, to make an important contribution to the literature.

Keywords: Five-Factor Personality Traits, Leadership, Spiritual Leadership, Perception

MIDDLE LEADERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL LEARNING COMMUNITY IN MALAYSIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Professional learning communities require support and guidance from dedicated school leaders as efficient leadership styles (i) catalyse educators' self-efficacy and professional development, (ii) initiate school-based enhancements, and (iii) sustain the communities themselves. School-based leadership extend beyond principals and headmasters to include middle leaders who competently initiate the changes propounded by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia (MOE). Locally, middle leadership has demonstrated positive implications following much emphasis on middle leadership under the Education Development Master Plan (PIPP) by MOE in 2006-2010 (MOE, 2013). Middle leaders' professional development agenda under the Malaysian Education Blue Print (2013-2025) continues to be implemented with MOE striving to shift from top-down to bottom-up leadership and acknowledge middle leaders' explicit engagement in school-level leadership. Middle leadership ascertains the success of professional learning communities within schools. For example, the School Transformation Programme launched in 2015 focuses on middle leaders' empowerment to head professional learning communities in schools. This qualitative literature review aims to identify contemporary middle leadership studies on local professional learning communities and bridge existing literature gaps. Journal articles on middle leadership (instructional, distributive, transformational, and teacher leadership) in professional learning communities within Malaysia were extracted from relevant databases (Google Scholar and MyThesis Online or MyTho) and university websites. Notably, empirical works on middle leadership and subsequent implementations in professional learning communities remain lacking given the emphasis on secondary-school middle leaders rather than primary counterparts which is focus of this study. Zone or state-specific study locations also pose restrictions on research performance in Malaysia. The study outcomes proved insightful in offering additional support and information on middle leadership in professional learning communities in Malaysia.

Keywords: Middle Leaders, Middle Leadership, Professional Learning Community, Schools in Malaysia