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New Initiatives In International Television Broadcasting: Digital Film And Drama Platform: "*Netflix*"

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Abstract: Television is one of the important in terms of mass media. The spread of television in the world and its increase of its popularity have made obligatory policies broadcasting of public or private international broadcasters. A new communication to, the internet which is an advanced product of technology makes it easier to relies this obligation issue, and more viewers can reach with the different broadcast channels establish with internet. In this study; the theoritical aspect of Netflix, a digital platform that has recently been broadcasting internationaly via the internet will be examined true the theory of "Network Society" and the terminology of this publishing scop will be defined and innovation, advantages and disadvantages of this platform in terms of international publishing will be evaluated and future suggestions will be given.

Keywords: International Television Broadcasting, Netflix, Network Society, Internet Television, IPTV

Allies-Axis Struggles In Malta During The Second World War

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Malta, the most important Allied port, located between Tunes, Libya and Italia and, known as "the heart of Mediterranean" thanks to its location, was situated in a struggle between two blocks during WWII. In this regard, from the June of 1940 till the December of 1942 Germans and Italians had bombarded the port of Malta and the Allied ships both by air and by sea. During these two years Germany and Italia had thrown about 2000 bombs to Malta, the heaviest of which had occurred in 1942. Axis' Malta Operation was hampered by English troops, because this operation was based on Italian assistance to Germans in African front. After this failure, this time Allied forces began to bombard the Axis ones in Malta. From the May of 1943, more than 200 Axis' ships were submerged.

In order to take the control of Mediterranean and to be in the winner side of English-German struggle in African front or Montgomery-Rommel struggle, Malta was a place of importance. Therefore, it was one of the places bombarded. During the bombardment, so many ships were bombarded that along the coast of Malta there are in abundance shipwrecks remained from WWII. Eventually, the winner side of Malta Operation become Allied Party and caused the German troops commanded by Rommel to retreat from African front.

In this study, the activities in Malta of both Axis and Allied parties during WWI will be treated. The importance of Malta, principally for the North African front and generally in WWII, and its role in the course of that war will be analyzed.

Key words: The Second World War, England, Germany, Italy, Malta.

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Organizational Culture and Innovative Work Behaviour: An Organizational Identity Perspective in Turkish Defense Firms

Edip Sabahattin Mete **Alev Sökmen**

Abstract: The defense industry field has characteristics that make for a unique working environment. The study was conducted among the employees working in defense industry, which examined the relationship between the constructs; organizational culture, organizational identification and innovative work behavior. Past research has focused rarely on the differential relationships of organizational culture and innovative work behaviour of defense industry employees. However, this research broadens the impact of organizational culture beyond organizational identification and innovative work behaviour concepts to capture previously uninvestigated effects by examining the particular role of organizational identification and it is linked with behavioral outcomes of defense industry employees in Turkey. We developed and tested a model linking organizational culture to innovative work behavior. Based on social identity theory (SIT), conceptual model suggests that the influences of organizational culture on this outcome variable are intervened by certain degree of organizational identification. Three hundred and fifteen employees filled out the questionnaire. A pilot testing was applied for the clear understanding of the survey questions. Data was received through 315 employees in defense sector organizations in Turkey support the developed model in general. It was determined that there was a positive relationship between organizational culture and organizational identification, as well as positive correlations were determined between organizational identification and innovative work behavior. The Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) employed to study the relationship grids among the observed variables. The findings obtained within the scope of the analysis demonstrated that the factor structure in general sense was within the acceptable limits. Limitations of the study are also presented along with future research recommendations. The obtained results indicate that performing the affirmative behavioral consequences, as a result of the satisfaction with organizational culture and innovative work behaviour largely depends on the higher degree of organizational identification and employees' relationship with their management. Innovation has a crucial role in the survival process of a defense company and both managers and leaders can use this information to strengthen employee organizational identification and innovative work behavior to support the innovation.

Key words: Organizational Culture, Organizational Identification, Innovative Work Behavior, Defense Industry Employees.

Organizational Citizenship, Job Satisfaction and Innovative Work Behaviour: Exploratory Evidence of the Relationship from Turkish Defense Firms

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Abstract: The defense industry field has characteristics that make for a **dynamic and exciting** working environment. The study was conducted among the employees working in defense industry, which examined the relationship between the constructs; organizational citizenship, job satisfaction and innovative work behavior. Past research has focused rarely on the differential relationships of organizational citizenship and innovative work behaviour defense industry employees. However, this research broadens the application of organizational citizenship beyond job satisfaction and innovative work behaviour concepts to capture previously uninvestigated effects by examining the particular role of job satisfaction and it is linked with behavioral outcomes of defense industry employees in Turkey. We developed and tested a model linking organizational citizenship to innovative work behavior. Based on job satisfaction theories, conceptual model suggests that the influences of organizational citizenship applications on this outcome variable are intervened by certain degree of job satisfaction. Three hundred and fifteen employees filled out the questionnaire. A pilot testing was applied for the clear understanding of the survey questions. Data was received through 315 employees in defense sector organizations in Turkey support the developed model in general. It was determined that there were positive relations between organizational citizenship and job satisfaction as well as positive correlations were determined between job satisfaction and innovative work behavior. The Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) employed to study the relationship grids among the observed variables. The findings obtained within the scope of the analysis demonstrated that the factor structure in general sense was within the acceptable limits. Limitations of the study are also presented along with future research recommendations. The obtained results indicate that performing the affirmative behavioral consequences, as a result of the satisfaction with organizational citizenship and innovative work behaviour largely depends on the higher degree of job satisfaction and employees' relationship with their management. Innovation has a crucial role in the survival process of a defense company and both managers and leaders can use this information to increase employee job satisfaction and innovative work behavior to support the innovation.

Key words: Organizational Citizenship, Job Satisfaction, Innovative Work Behavior, Defense Company Employees.

International News Analysis of Reuters TASS AP AFP on the Turkish-American Visa Crisis

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Absctract

In this paper I will study on Visa Crisis between Turkey and USA which their bilateral relationship goes to 19. Century. In additon to that it seem most important crisis between these states which both have been members of NATO since 1952. The crisis will be examined via four major international news agencies (Reuters, TASS, AP, AFP). In addition to Teun van Dijk's discourse analysis method will be used for news of Reuters TASS, AP,AFP as well. On this context it will be analyzed news, comments and fotographs of four international which news agences will be used. Finally, recenty after solving this crisis between two countries I will add news of Reuters, TASS, AP,AFP on the issue.
Keywords: Turkish-American Visa Crisis, Reuters, TASS, AP, AFP, van Dijk, discourse analysis.

Bullying Reactions of High School Students Witnessing Bullying: A Qualitative Research *

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Abstract: Violence can occur in various places and forms. In daily life, we can came across different forms of violence. One of the environments in which there are many incidences of violence is the school. Violence among children can manifest itself as bullying. The definitions of bullying involve harm from the stronger one to the weaker one, which is constant and intentional. This damage may occur physically, verbally, in the cyber form or relationally. In addition, bullying can be divided as traditional and cyber bullying when the medium of the incidence is taken into consideration. When it comes to bullying, the first people who come to mind are bullies and victims. However, bystanders, who are also influenced by bullying and who correspond to a broader group than the bullies and victims are often overlooked. When bullying occurs at school, bystanders, by their behaviors may obstruct or support bullying intentionally or unintentionally. For this reason, policies aimed at stopping bullying and improving the school climate are needed to address the bystanders as well. The purpose of this study is to reveal bystander reaction toward bullying incidences.36 high school students from Istanbul participated in this study. In this study, grounded theory is used which is one of the qualitative research methods. Interview technique, was used to provide in-depth data which is in line with the grounded theory design. Firstly, the interviews were transcribed. Data provided from interviews were analyzed with MAXQDA. When the data were analyzed, the open coding, axial coding and selective coding, which are data analysis techniques in grounded theory, are utilized. It has been seen that bystander students have three basic behaviors. These are classified as victim support, unresponsiveness and support bullying.
Keywords: Witness bullying, defend support, unresponsiveness, support bullying.

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Food Security in Turkey: The Role of Food Industry in the Economy and the Evaluation of the Industry's Financial Performance

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Abstract With 1,3 % population growth rate and almost 80 million population, Turkey is one of the most crowed country in the European Union. According to Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Authority, more than 3 million Syrian refuges reside in the country and the total population of non-citizens is almost 4 million when the unregistered immigrants and refugees from other countries are considered. Unless political and economic stability will be restored in the neighboring countries and the population growth declines, food security will be one of the biggest challenges Turkey will face in the near future. Food Security is defined as "…when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Therefore, Turkey should increase healthy and sustainable food production. However, increasing food prices especially the rise in the meat prices, importing even some basic products such as dried beans, being depended on imported seeds and baits prove that Turkey is in desperate need of improving food security. Food Industry plays the key role in achieving this goal in the long run. The financial performance of the industry should be stable to avoid any problems in the production. The purpose of this study is to compare the financial performance of the food industry with other key industries in Turkey and make performance analysis through industrial financial tables, ratios and stock prices of the biggest food companies.
Keywords: Food Security, Food Industry, Financial Performance

The Relationship between Beliefs about Language Learning and Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety: English-Medium Instruction in a Turkish Universities STEM Context

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Abstract: The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between Turkish EFL students' beliefs about language learning (BALL) and their foreign language anxiety (FLA) levels in the context of STEM education. In this regard, the study aimed to reveal their FLA levels, the sources of their FLA, what their BALL were and also whether there were any statistically significant differences in the learners' FLA and their BALL, in respect to gender, overseas experience, English-medium of instruction being 30% or 100% and foreign language proficiency level. Four hundred and eighty-two Turkish first-year EFL engineering students from at least 30% English-medium departments at four state universities in Turkey participated in the study. Employing a mixed method research approach, the current study was carried out using an exploratory research method. The data was collected through the Turkish versions of the Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS) and the Beliefs about Language Learning Inventory (BALLI) and also through open-ended questions for both scales. The quantitative analysis results indicated a positive weak relationship between the students' FLA levels and their BALL. Also, although the participants were revealed to have moderate levels of FLA, they were revealed to suffer most from communication apprehension, followed by a general feeling of anxiety and a fear of negative evaluation, respectively. Whereas the variables ‘gender’ and ‘medium of instruction’ were not found to make a difference to the students' level of FLA, the variables ‘overseas experience’ and ‘foreign language proficiency level’ were found to make a difference to the students' level of FLA. Besides, the participants were found to have moderate BALL. A significant correlation was found between the variable 'gender' and the students' perceptions of NLL and ME, between the variable 'overseas experience' and the students' perceptions of foreign language aptitude, and between the variable 'foreign language proficiency level' and the students' beliefs about NLL. However, no significant relationship was revealed between the variable 'medium of instruction' and BALL.

Key Words: Beliefs about Language Learning, Foreign Language Anxiety, Factors Affecting Language Learning, Relationship between Beliefs and Language Anxiety, Engineering Students, STEM Education

Western Figures Carrying Modern Epic Poetry to Our Day

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Modern epic, in other words, new epic poem especially embraced in the 20th century is a form of poetry that reveals ugliness. The poet aims to change the perspectives by means of poetry. The epic poet, who cannot have the power to change the world, chooses the way to change perspectives. The early twentieth century debates the literary values of the restricted environment of literature limited by a small modernist group. Some writers are severely criticized by the literary world because of their way of acting away from the common understanding of the era in terms of their criticism of philosophy, fine arts, economics, politics, education and many other fields. Walt Whitman, T. E. Hulme, W. B. Yeats, T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound are some of the most important literary figures in modern epic poetry. They are the pioneers of revolution in world poetry, stating that traditional forms can no longer be used. They develop free poetry that expands the main idea of poetry. These poets are of great importance in world poetry. Hulme reaches an intellectual pace. Pound becomes a poet who advocates public language. Eliot is considered as the beginning of modern poetry. Pound's "The Cantos" and Eliot's "The Waste Land" poems reach a creative and influential reputation in English language. What influences their poetry is not merely the experience of poetry, but the fact that they have changed the ancestral patronage of modernism. They merge tradition with modernism. They support political responsibility against disinterest, democracy against elitism, innovation against tradition, realism against abstraction. The general caution of the twentieth century is the praise of the authors. They change this dark face of literature that reaches the twentieth century. Literary values become fluent thanks to their editorial authority and critical essays. This study focuses on Western poets who are the source of modern epic poetry and their contributions to modern epics.

Keywords: Modern epic poetry, Western literary figures.

The Place of Hittites' Music in the Cultural Heritage of Anatolia

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Abstract. Anatolia, which had hosted many civilizations from the past to the present day, is quite rich for cultural heritage both of recent era and of antiquity. In the second millennium B.C. the Hittites, who had ruled over Anatolia, left behind the many written documents. We can obtain information about the political, legal, religious, literary and cultural life of the Hittites from the cuneiform tablets discovered in archaeological excavations.

In Anatolia, items of music and musical instruments can be traced since the Neolithic times. In Hittites, music was established in many areas of life. Music had become an indispensable element in the feast celebrations performed for the gods in the pantheons they have described as "thousand gods". The music, which is not limited only to festivals, is used in many rituals, in curing patients, and even in funerals. Among the archaeological documents of the Hittite period, relief vases and vase pieces, impression of seals, rock reliefs and sculptures provide information on the music of the period.

The Hittite instruments recorded in written and visual documents are still used in Anatolia and some musical traditions can be traced. This study will focus on the place of the Hittites' musical traditions in the cultural heritage of Anatolia.
Key Words: Hittites, cuneiform documents, music, musical instruments.

Looniness and Insanity States of Mecnûn in the Ghazels of Fuzûlî's Leylâ and Mecnûn Mathnawî

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Abstract: "Leylâ and Mecnûn" mathnawîs are among important sources of oriental literature. Although there are many love stories in oriental literature, the most noteworthy among them is the "Leylâ and Mecnûn" mathnawî. This literary work is based on an Arab folk story. This literary work, which originates from Arabic literature, has been written down by many poets in Persian, Urdu and Turkish literature. Although Leylâ and Mecnûn mathnawî is of Arabic origin, it was first written in the form of mathnawî by Genceli Nizamî. Some researchers report that the story is based on a real story while others believe it is only a fictional work of art. The work written by nearly thirty poets in Turkish literature was written by Fuzûlî in the most beautiful form. The story tells the love of Leylâ and Kays from the Bani Amir tribe. With the agony of love and separation, Kays loses his sanity over time. Thus, he is referred to as Mecnûn (Eng. *Insane*). This new identity of Mecnûn is depicted as a crazy and insane person, almost in a state of trance, in various parts of the mathnawî. Fuzûlî writes "Leylâ and Mecnûn" mathnawî mostly in the form of mathnawî. However, there are also some ghazels that are told by characters occasionally. The lyricism and enthusiasm in these ghazels reach the highest level. The poet has the opportunity to express the feelings of the characters in the most powerful way by means of these ghazels. This study aims to reveal looniness and insanity states of Mecnûn taking stand from the ghazels told by Mecnûn who is the protagonist of the literary work.
Key Words: Fuzûlî, Leylâ and Mecnûn Mathnawî, ghazel, looniness, insanity.

Advertising Photography in Turkey: Professional Conditions and Artistic Autonomy of Photographers in Creative Industry

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Abstract: The history of the production process in the market conditions of art dates back to the 17th century. In this period, the artists began to produce their works for an anonymous market, which they found to be stronger than the patronage system that was so dominant until that time. Although artistic production has been declared as independent from the market during the period of modernism, artistic production has taken place within the culture industry with the effect of developing technology. Especially main art fields such as cinema and photography have been adapted to the standardized and widespread production process. Although artistic/individual applications of photography have continued to be autonomous/independent works, since the 1940s, photography has become one of the most basic expression tools especially in the advertising industry. In this global period called "communicative capitalism", branding for companies is the most valuable asset, the most powerful combination of brand is art and one of the most powerful expression tools is the expression power of photography. Marx Horkheimer and Theodor Adornoiri, who have developed the theory of culture industry, have shown that those who are not only consumers but culture producers within the context are dependent/captive. According to them, the producers within the industry find themselves trapped in an institutional structure and their creativity is suppressed because of the dependent way of working. In the present day, when the culture industry evolves into creative industries, the autonomy/creativity problems of the culture / arts producers in this industry continue to be an important debate in the academic literature. The literature which was developed by the British Cultural Studies that determined culture products as a research field stated that certain resistance mechanisms in production and consumption processes. In this study, the working conditions of the advertising photographers in the advertising sector and accordingly the creativity/autonomy problems are investigated. Is it possible to have relative autonomy in advertising photography? In-depth interviews with Turkey lays down the topography of advertising photography. By studying the working conditions and socio-economic characteristics of the photographer, the position of these conditions the photographer's artistic production process and decision-making is evaluated.
Keywords: Adversiting Photography, Creative Industry, Autonomy, Creative Labour

Evaluating on “think globally, act locally” strategy and reputation management components by Turkey’s case studies and a survey intended for consumer

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Abstract: It is a very valid strategy for the brands that are opened to the world together with globalization to implement the "think globally, act locally" strategy and the marketing communication practices unique to the country they are in. Thus, the brand gives the consumers in their countries the message "they will meet their country's expectations with their global and long-term promises". Sometimes this message is so strong that the consumer thinks the brand is local. In implementing the strategy of "think globally, act locally", social responsibility campaigns are used by consumers to use their cultural characteristics, their practices related to many peoples such as making special studies on important dates and days unique to that country, as well as their chosen colors and models, we also find examples that develop specific approaches to the dynamics of the country as contributions to the product, such as adaptations. On the other hand, consumers are also paying attention to the elements of reputation of a brand and reflect the findings of brand name to brand preferences irrespective of whether it is a local or global brand. At this point, the fist question is “what are the points of intersection of the components of reputation and the elements form the strategy of "think globally, act locally". The second question is “how important this strategy from a consumer point of view”. In this study, the survey on reputation management components with the locality of a global brands will show us how are the links between global brands' strategies and reputation management components were being ought.
Keywords: Global Brands, Communication, Marketing, Reputation Management, Public Relations.

Investigation of Attitudes of University Students towards Refugees

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Abstract: Recently thousands of refugees escaping the civil war in Syria have emigrated to Turkey. There is little research examining attitudes towards refugees. The present study, assesses university students' attitudes towards refugees, specifically towards Syrian refugees. The sample for this study consisted of university students (189 women and 147 men, mean age = 21.09). For data collection, Attitude Scale Towards Refugees, the Patriotism Attitude Scale, Interpersonal Reactivity Index and Religiosity Scale were used. t-test and stepwise regression analyses were used. Empathic concern and religiosity showed a statistically significant negative correlation with harsh attitudes towards refugees; conservatism and blind patriotism showed a significant positive correlation with harsh attitudes towards refugees. Constructive patriotism and age did not statistically predict attitudes towards refugees. In terms of gender differences, men were found to have a more negative attitude toward refugees than women. As a result, empathic concern is one of the most important predictors of attitudes towards immigrants. After the empathic concern, blind patriotism, religiosity, and conservatism were found to explain attitudes towards immigrants. These findings have implications for future research and interventions aimed at increasing the likelihood that immigrants and natives will live together in harmony.

Keywords: Attitudes Towards Refugees, Patriotism, Empathic Concern, Religiosity

The Relationship Between Psychological Control, Self-Determination and Assertiveness Type

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Abstract: Self-determination is defined as an individual's ability to start, sustain and end one's actions, and regulate one's behaviors by one's own will. The positive effect of self-determination on adolescent development has been frequently investigated in recent years. It is known that the psychological control perceived from parents, which is believed to prevent the level of self-determination of an adolescent, is associated with negative developmental results such as loneliness and depression of an adolescent. Nevertheless, no study that investigates the relationship between the psychological control perceived from parents and the level of self-determination and the assertiveness of adolescents in different areas has been encountered. Therefore, the relationship between the psychological control perceived by students from their parents, and self-determination and participation in interpersonal relations, participation in relations with adults and the participation in the social group with assertiveness types will be investigated in the study. The research sample consists of 263 individuals in total, 126 (47.9%) of whom are female and 137 (52.1%) are male, studying at the second grade of a primary school in Sivas province. The average age of the participants is 11.29 years (*SD* = 10.81, range = 9-13). The Psychological Control Scale, Self-Determination Scale, and Social Assertiveness of the Adolescent Scale were used as data collection tools. As a result of the hierarchical regression analysis conducted, it was found out that the educational level of the mother and the self-determination level of the adolescent positively predict the participation of the adolescent in interpersonal relations and social group, and the psychological control (disrespect) of parents and the age of the adolescent negatively predict it, while the age of the adolescent negatively predicts the participation in communication with adults, and the educational level of the mother positively predicts it. In conclusion, it was observed that the psychological control perceived by adolescents from their parents harms the assertiveness of adolescents in different areas, the assertiveness of adolescents with the high level of self-determination increases in different areas, and the educational level of the mother is an element that increases the assertiveness of adolescents, and the age of the adolescent is an important determinant in adolescent assertiveness. All these results were discussed within the scope of the Theory of Self-Determination.

Keywords: Psychological Control, Self-Determination, Types of Assertiveness

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Far East in Khabarovsk and the International Covenants on Prohibition of Chemical and Biological Weapons

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Abstract: This article analyzes in detail the Khabarovsk Court established from 25th to 30th December 1949 to judge the Japanese militaries who had used chemical and biological weapons against the peoples of many countries. This court is rarely mentioned in the history of modern international law. The importance of this court is due to the underestimation of the role of the Soviet Union in World War II. United States and European countries want to show that the Soviet Union did not have a big success in the fight against fascism and Japanese militarism. In Europe, young people know very little about Russia's participation in World War II. Therefore, before the 70th anniversary of this historical event, it would be appropriate to remember the facts that came out during the Khabarovsk Criminal Court, as well as other events related to the prosecution of Japanese war criminals.
Keywords: Weapons, war, bacteria, virus, Unit 731.

Sultan Abdulhamid and the Navy

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Abstract: There has been much debate and different opinions over Sultan Abdulhamid II period. One of the discussion topics is the subject of the Ottoman navy in the period of Sultan Abdulhamid II. The previous Sultan, Abdulaziz, was dethroned through the coup which was carried out by the navy. As a result of this, Sultan Abdulhamid II became suspicious of the navy. It is claimed that this situation was the reason for long inactivity and the decay of the Ottoman fleet. It is stated that in the period of Sultan Abdulaziz, the Ottoman navy became one of the major forces of Europe, but Sultan Abdulhamid left the fleet to decay which caused serious damage to the navy. During the First World War, when the enemy forces tried to invade the Bosphorus of the Ottoman State, the naval forces were needed to defend the Bosphorus, but there was no force to fight against the enemy. This resulted in the questioning of the naval policy of the Sultan Abdulhamid II period. In this article we will try to reach a certain result by revealing the arguments for and against on this subject. **Keywords:** Abdulhamid II, Ottoman Navy, Sultan Abdulaziz

Turkey's Role in European Energy Security

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Abstract: Energy, is an issue of strategic importance for the European Union. According to 2000 Data, 15 % of the world's energy consumption belongs to the EU. The EU is the world's largest energy importer with its current status and the second largest energy consumer after the United States. The European Union is one of the regions where energy consumption is the highest on the world, but it does not have sufficient resources in terms of energy resources. This leads the EU to diversify resources in imports in terms of energy supply security.
The energy policies applied in Turkey, which imports half of the energy resources it consumes today, are greatly affected by the overall structure of the world energy sector. Turkey's alignment with the EU's energy policy is extremely important in terms of enhancing the diversity and quality of energy resources. Turkey's strategic position makes Turkey a transit country for transportation of oil and gas to Europe. This geopolitical importance is an important opportunity for both sides. Turkey, which is continuing negotiations for EU membership, is expected to make a significant contribution to the EU's energy supply security.
Keywords: Energy, European Union, Dependency, Turkey, Alternatives, Compatibility

Poets of Sultan Suleyman Era in Baghdad, Bursa, Edirne and Istanbul in the Light of a Poetry Compilations

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Abstract: Compilations are the works composed of the compilation genre, which are sources for literature research studies. In fact, every compilation, which reflects the esthetic taste of the compiler, has the attribute of being a document that gives information to us about the perception of art and history of the period. Compilations, which are corresponding to the anthologies of the present-day, can be compiled in many different forms. The compilations can include the poems of more than one poet or they can include the poems composed of different types of verse. Besides these, there are also compilations, which include prose examples. Just as compilations could present to us the poems that have not entered the *divan*s (anthologies, registers) of the poets for certain reasons, they are also rather valuable from the aspect of presenting the poems of the poets, whose names are remembered in the biographical sources, but for whom no poem is mentioned. The compilation that we will treat in this study is the poetry compilation titled *Mecmûa-i Eşâr*, which is composed of different forms of verse. Within the compilation are approximately the names of 125 different poets registered with a separate heading, who lived in the important cultural centers of the Ottomans during the period of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificient. This section in which at least one or more than one *matla beyit* (first line of a couplet) for each poet is registered has a total of 11 leaves. This study aims to provide a contribution to the history of literature by giving examples from the poems of poets whose names were only mentioned previously in the biographical sources, but for whom no poems were encountered.
Keywords: Poetry Compilation, Literature, Anthology, Ottoman.

Ornamented- Depicted Village and Town Mosques in Afyonkarahisar

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Abstract: The westernization movement started with Yirmisekiz Mehmed Celebi's trip to France during the Tulip Period between 1718 and 1730 penetrates, very soon, into the politics, culture, art, architecture that one of the most important branches of art and architectural decorations. Under the influence of the drawings brought by Yirmisekiz Mehmed Celebi from France, the Sadabad Palace is built in Kagıthane, Istanbul. Besides, Topkapi Palace's walls are decorated with depictions of landscape. Towards the end of the 18th century, this change spreads to other regions of the empire, namely to the Balkans and Anatolia. There exist religious and civil architecture examples built under influence of this understanding with interiors decorated in a naturalistic sense during the nineteenth century in many parts of Anatolia; in the inner of the Black Sea region especially Amasya, Merzifon, Tokat and Yozgat, in the coastal provinces of the Aegean region, Izmir, Manisa, Aydın and Mugla, in the southwestern parts of the inner Aegean and Central Anatolia such as Denizli, Afyon and Konya. There are also many ornamented- depicted village and town mosques built with the understanding of westernization period in the southern regions of Afyonkarahisar, which is one of the important junction points of the inner Aegean region. Those structures which are built before or during the 19th century, are decorated with a naturalistic understanding in a way to reflect the era's taste. The most important among them are Sandıklı Ulu mosque, Basmakcı Recep Bey and Hilal (Friday) mosque, Dinar Bademli village mosque and Dazkırı Kiziloren, Ciftlik village and Idris village mosques. The decorations used in those mosques consist of flowers, fruits, herbal compositions, trees made with abstract and naturalistic approach, baroque decorations, ewers, vases, rosettes, wheels, crossing triangels and circles, depictions of cities such as Mecca- Medina, mosque illustrations, architectural details such as fake windows, arches, columns, curtains, oil lamps, schematized heaven and hell illustrations, depictions of belongings of the tekke culture, symbolic representations, and the verses, the hadiths of the Qur'an. The ornaments in those small-sized village and town mosques located in the southern districts of Afyonkarahisar are very similar to those of some village and town mosques in Denizli and Konya. Those small mosques were most probably embellished by groups of traveling artists according to the era's fashion and taste. The decorations of some mosques are, however, remain unique in terms of style. The presence of many mosques decorated in different styles is the strongest proof that there were several groups of traveling artists in that region during the 19th century.

Keywords: Afyonkarahisar, village and town mosques, ornamented, depicted, ornaments

A New Subject for Modern Law: Nature

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Abstract: Today we are experiencing ecological disasters and they are threatening life on earth. The responsibility of scientists from all fields, activists, and each of us is to prevent the extinction of natural systems. This study aims to criticize our current perception about nature and to make a contribution in accordance with theory of rights. This study's main problematic is whether the nature and natural beings except humans can be defined as legal subjects and so have rights or not. Therefore in the study first anthropocentrism was analysed historically and conceptually, and defined as a perspective that should be abandoned. Human is a part of nature and his/her existence depends on other natural beings. Modern law evaluates nature only with its connection to society and human existence and did not consider nature as a right owner. Ecological disasters are happening as a result of our economical and social system, our way of life and our anthropocentric perspective. The place of nature in law is still very limited but recently in some countries positive legal changes occured. Some countries like Bolivia and Venezuela changed their legal systems and recognized nature as a legal subject and tried to create effective protection mechanisms. Nature's rights are not same as human's and every being can have rights that derived from its own nature. If our purpose is to protect life on earth, to diminish harms and to establish an ecological society, we have to recognize nature's rights.
Keywords: Nature's Rights, Ecology, Green Law, Legal Theory.

The Famine Nowadays

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Abstract: Famine is a severe food insecurity in a country or region, resulting in an unusually high mortality rate due to a lack of food, or insufficient access to water due to drought, disease, war or conflict. It happens because of many causes; these causes vary from place to place and from time to time. The main causes for famine can be the severe natural disasters like floods, droughts, earthquakes and malnutrition, in addition to other cases where people are responsible for them like food shortages and lack of food distribution to certain parts of the region, some government policies and conflicts. Hunger leads to mass exoduses and a significant imbalance in social structures and demographic balance in many countries. It also threatens the security and political stability of many countries because of the resulting tensions and conflicts, although hunger itself is the result of political and security instability that strikes many regions of the world. According to UN experts, a region can be classified as a famine zone if more than 30% of the population is malnourished, 2 people out of 10,000 people die every day. Although many organizations try to resolve famine crises around the world with emergency resources alone, these resources address the immediate causes of famine alone rather than the underlying causes that prolong and exacerbate them. Famine is a serious and dangerous situation that the region can face and should be avoided when a country is threatened with famine, whether from natural resources or for any other reason. While the early intervention is the key to success in preventing famine.
Keywords: Famine, Crisis, Conflicts, Dying, Food.

Variables That Predict The Theory Of Mind

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Abstract: The theory of mind can be described as an action inferenced from faith, wish, intention, dream and emation (Wellman ve Estes, 1986). The aim of the survey is to investipate the procedural power of the 7th and 8th students gender, class, educational level of their parents and empathic tendencies and social emotional learning skills. Datas of the researchs are abtained by "Demographic Information Forum", "Empathic Tedency Scale", "Social Emotional Learning Skills Scale" and the "9 September University Mind Theory Scale". In analyting the datas, multiple regression analysis are made to show the procedural power of mind theory in skills of students empathic tendecies and social emotional learning skills. Working group is made up of the 7th and 8th students in six different state and private schools which attach to the national ministry of education in Mersin , 2016-2017 year (n=360) The percentage of 44,72 is boys (n=161), the pecentage of 55,28 is girls (n=199). It is assumed that the sample represents the universe. The maximum sampling method was used in selectingthe sample. As a result of the search a meaningful relationship was found between the social emotional skills and the gender class father's learning status and the predictive power of mind theory. In the empathic tendency, there is no meaningful relationship between the theoryof mind and the powerto predict. The findings are examined in light of institutional foundations.
Key Words: Theory Of Mind, Variables That Predict The
Theory Of Mind

Debate of Ahmet Ağaoğlu And Şevket Süreyya (Aydemir)

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Abstract: Ağaoğlu, elected as the member of the parliament from Kars for the second time in 1927, accepted to enter Free Republican Party, which was established by Ali Fethi (Okyar) on August 7, 1930 upon the insistence of Mustafa Kemal. He became the ideologist of the Free Republican Party acted on August 12th and established to oppose the ruling of the Republican People's Party. He is the indomitable defender of his ideas. Having been worked in public services as an educator and economist, Şevket Süreyya took place in the writing board of the socialist journal called Kadro, defending economic statism. He has written many biographical works such as Tek Adam (Single Man), İkinci Adam (Second Man) and Drama of Menderes.

Ahmet Ağaoğlu was against the ideas of Kadro movement formed by the initiative of Şevket Süreyya (Aydemir) and their colleagues in the fall of 1932 as accepting statism as the main principle and grounding Turkish revolution on historical materialism. Then, he wrote as a columnist on his column called "State and An Individual" in Republican Newspaper, which advocates individualism and democracy on November 13, 1932. He wrote totally 9 articles until December 4, 1932. Ağaoğlu described “Kadro as an authoritarian movement and expressed his reaction to jacobin approaches". On the other hand, Şevket Süreyya published 9 articles in the same newspaper as answers to the criticism of Ahmet Ağaoğlu regarding Kadro movement and his point of view under the title of "The answer to Ağaoğlu Ahmet Bey". These important correspondences of our republican history taking place by means of the press constitute the main material of our study. Through these articles, what kind of a perspective they had in terms of the period and what they criticized for each other will be identified and the answers of these questions will be searched between the lines of those articles written by them. The intellectual debate of these two statesmen having an important place in the intellectual infrastructure of the period has become very significant. Leaving concrete documents of the debate by the articles written on the press is also useful for us to reach essential information regarding that period. The main focus of our study will be the reasons of this discussion, how it happened and continued.

Keywords: Ahmet Ağaoğlu, Şevket Süreyya Aydemir, historical materialism, press

The Positive Obligations of The State to protect The Right to Life

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Abstract: The right to life is one of the basic rights, which is taken under protection by the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the 1982 Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. The right to life was organized in Article 2 of the Convention titled "right to life". The contents of the article in question is composed only of the right to life. Whereas, the right to life in the Constitution of Turkey, was not included as a separate article as in the Convention. It was organized as one of the rights included in the 17th article of the Constitution titled "Immunity, material and spiritual existence of the person". The right to life basically expresses the right of persons not to be killed. With this dimension, it is the question of a negative obligation undertaken by the state. However, the scope of the right does not consist of this. The obligation for the preservation of the right to life of persons and the obligation of interrogation in cases where the right to life is not preserved are the positive obligations included within the scope of this right. These obligations of the state are expressed in the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). In Turkey, together with the 2010 Constitutional amendments, it paved the way for being able to make individual applications to the Constitutional Court with the claim that any one of the basic rights and freedoms taken under guarantee in the Constitution had been violated by the public power and provided that the administrative and judicial means of appeal envisaged in the law had been completely exhausted. At the end of the application, it is the state that is sentenced for the procedures and actions of the state, which are put on trial in the individual application. While the Constitutional Court examines in the individual applications whether the basic rights and freedoms have or have not been violated, it makes evaluations with attributions to the ECtHR decisions. Accordingly, the negative and positive obligations of the state from the aspect of the right to life are mentioned in the individual application decisions. For the individual applications that could be made out of countenance to the finalized decisions after 23 September 2012, various decisions have been encountered with violations of the positive obligations of the state. At the same time, the violation of the subject positive obligations of the state, also damages the attribute of being a state of law of the state.
Keywords: the right to life, positive and negative obligations, individual applications, state of law.

Architectural Assessment of Safety Problems at the Airport with Structure and Technology Selection

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Abstract: Today, technological developments bring air transportation to the forefront by improving transportation possibilities. Air travel is often preferred due to its advantages such as savings time and comfortable travel when traveling compared to other modes of transportation. Another function of the airports is to have an important share in the service sector by establishing regional and international links. Air transport in this context is also important in the economic and social development of countries. It is known that airports with such important functions are used by millions of people every day. At this point, airports are becoming the target of terror and other criminal elements in terms of potential people. For this reason, it is a very important requirement for airports to ensure the security of the human community, both physically and socially. In this context, it is necessary to plan the right way to increase the security levels of the airports and to choose appropriate materials and technology from the security point of view. In this study, the general working principle of airports is examined and it is concluded by evaluating in architectural frame what kinds of materials and technology should be selected in order to provide the highest level of security.
Keywords: Architecture, Construction Techniques, Security of Airport, Construction Technology

The Causes of Preterm Birth and Prevention Policies

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Abstract: According to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), infants born before completing the 37th week or the 259th day from the first day of the mother's last menstruation are accepted to be premature. Approximately 15 million premature births occur in the world every year. While the rate of premature births is stated to range between 5-18% worldwide, the number of live births was reported as 1,298,300 and the rate of premature births as 11.9% in Turkey in 2010. In general, 2/3 of preterm births occur spontaneously, while the reasons of1/3 of preterm birth are medical reasons. When the causes of premature birth are considered; maternal age greater than 35 less than 17, multiple birth, multiple pregnancy, hypertension, diabetes, infection, smoking and substance abuse, structural disorders of the uterus and the birth canal, low socioeconomic level and malnutrition may cause premature birth. In order to reduce premature birth rates; family planning, the arrangement of two births, the preparation of pre-pregnancy measures such as adolescent-friendly services, education and nutrition for girls, providing sex education training for sexually transmitted diseases, especially sexually transmitted diseases, diabetes, prenatal screening packages including high blood pressure screening and intervention packages may be applied. policies for behavioral changes for lifestyle-related risks, follow-up programs for women at high risk of premature birth, smoking cessation and employment for pregnant women should be developed.
In this report, the rate of premature births from the world and Turkey, the causes of preterm birth, preterm birth prevention policies and developmental problems of prematurity infants will be discussed in the light of the literature and suggestions will be developed in terms of researches and applications.
Key Words: Preterm birth, causes, prevention policies, infants at risk

The Situation of Unaccompanied Child Migrants in International Irregular Migration and Evaluation of Implementation for These Children in Turkey

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Abstract: Turkey has been home to immigration movements throughout history due to its geographical and strategic location. Turkey's immigration reality has gained a more complex and massive dimension in recent years, especially with the atmosphere of war and instability in the neighboring countries of the eastern and southern parts of the country. The migration began from Syria to Turkey in 2011 due to the transformation of the political internal confusion in Syria into war is the closest example of that. One of the most fragile groups in the international migration movement is children. Some children ,who join the migration, migrate with their parents or relatives but some of them migrate alone. A child who is separated from his / her parents and who does not have a person who will be responsible for him / herself according to law or tradition is called unaccompanied child migrant. The aim of the study is to reveal the situation of unaccompanied child migrants and the main risks they face and to determine the implementation for them in Turkey. In this context, the situation of unaccompanied child migrants and the main risks they may face at various stages of migration will be assessed and current information on practices for children will be provided.
In Brief in the study, the definition of migration, child migrants and unaccompanied child migrants and statistical data of child migrants in Turkey will be given, the situation of unaccompanied child migrants will be addressed, the risks they face in international irregular migration processes will be assessed and be discussed in the light of the literature and suggestions will be developed in terms of researches and applications.
Key Words: International Irregular Migration, Unaccompanied Child Migrants, Risk Groups, Implementation.

The Impact of Business Sustainability Policies on Sustainability Innovation Activities

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Abstract: The concept of innovation is explained by the concept of sustainable innovation more than the concept of classical innovation in recent years. Sustainable innovation is not only about economic and vital benefits, but also about economic, social and environmental perspective. In order to ensure sustainable development, businesses create various policies while fulfilling their economic, social and environmental objectives. They are carrying out their activities in accordance with these policies. In this study, firstly, the envrionmental, social and economic policies are determined. Secondly, which factors should be taken into account when the enterprise is engaged in the sustainable innovation activities are determined. Finally, the relationship between the sustainability policies established by the enterprise and the sustainable innovation activities has been examined. As a results of the study, the environmental policies that enterprises apply include emissions, waste management, pollution, resource utilization, and natural environment factors; the social policies include employee welfare, customer welfare, and community welfare factors, and the economic policies include production costs, quality, delivery, and flexibility factors. The relationship between the identified policies and the sustainable innovation is obtained by the opinions of experts interested in sustainability from sustainability and other departments. The data were interpreted according to the MANOVA test results. According to the results, the enterprises who create the economic, social and environmental policies are paying attention not only economic but also environmental and social factors in the sustainable innovation activities.
Keywords: Sustainability, Sustainable Policy, Sustainable Innovation.

The Examination Of Service Quality Perception In Terms Of Demographic Factors And Purpose Of Usage In The Context Of Metro And Metrobus Users Of Istanbul City Transportation Systems

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Abstract: Service quality is defined as the degree of produced service against the appropriateness of its target. SERVQUAL Model by Parasuraman and the others (1985) is the most used model for measuring the service quality which was developed based on the difficulty of defining and performance measuring of service quality as an intangible concept.
In this study, it's aimed to measure the service quality perception of the users of metro and metrobus which are the most commonly used mass transportation systems in Istanbul as well as the impact of participants' demographic features (age, sex, level of income, educational status, employment status, marital status) and purpose of usage to the perception in question.
Within the scope of the research, the service quality perception of the metro and metrobus users was measured utilizing the SERVQUAL scale used by Luke and Heyns in 2017 in order to measure the service quality of Johannesburg City's transportation systems and the information about participants' demographic features was obtained via a questionnaire. Besides the type of ticket participants used and their goals to use the vehicles are amongst the other variables questioned within the scope of the research.
The core hypothesis of the study is identified as; H1: The perceived service quality level of metro users differs from those of metrobus users.
In addition to this core hypothesis, sub-hypotheses have been established regarding as the differences in the perceived service quality due to the control variables (demographic variables of the participants, the purpose of using that transportation systems and the ticket type they used).
Survey data collected from 193 participants were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 21 packet program. As the result of the analysis, it was revealed that the service quality of metro is perceived as higher than metrobüs. This difference has also been examined in terms of the dimensions of service quality. Furthermore, other results about the differences on service quality by means of the control variables are also determined within the scope of the research.
Keywords: SERVQUAL, Service Quality, Transportation Service

An Analysis of the Reasons for Choosing Teaching Profession and Life Satisfaction of Education Faculty Students against Some Variables

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this study is to investigate the reasons for choosing the teaching profession and life satisfaction among freshmen in education faculty in relation with various variables. The study was carried out as a quantitative research in survey model. Study sample consisted of 407 first year students attending faculty of education in a Turkish state university during the 2016-2017 academic year. The participants were selected from departments of Music Education, Art Teaching, Elementary Mathematics Teaching, Classroom Teaching, Computer and Instructional Technology Education, Turkish Language Teaching, Social Sciences Teaching, Special Education Teaching, Secondary Mathematics Teaching, Pre-school Teaching, Science Teaching, and English Language Teaching. Data collection was carried out with two instruments: "The Scale of Reasons for Preference of Teaching Profession by Education Students" developed by Övet (2006) and "The Satisfaction With Life Scale" developed by Diener, Emmons, Larsen and Griffin in 1985 to identify life satisfaction levels and adopted to Turkish language by Dağlı & Baysal (2016). The data were analysed with SPSS 25 by using descriptive (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) inferential statistics (t-test, one way ANOVA and Pearson Correlation Coefficient) in reference to the research questions. As a result, it was found out that the reasons for choosing teaching profession by prospective teachers vary according to their major but not gender. Life satisfaction of the candidate teachers was found at moderate levels, not differing according to gender and the department they attend.
Keywords: Education, Students, Life Satisfaction, Teaching Profession

Programme - based Performance Budget and Its Evaluation in Terms of Turkey

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Abstract: The quest for effective and economic use of public resources has continued up to now. With the transition from traditional budgeting systems to modern budgeting ones, various implementations such as strategic planning. performance programme and activity reports within the scope of performance-based budgeting have been put into practise. With the help of performance-based budgeting, it is targeted that the governmental priority should be handled by public administrations, use of resources should be allocated to these institutions and outcomes obtained should be linked to each other. However, *Programme-based Budgeting System*, aimed to put into effect in addition to other implementations, is a brand new stage in terms of improving overall budgeting system. With this system aligning government priorities with resources and taking public expenditure priorities into consideration, performance information produced by strategic planning and activity reports is intended to be used bottom-up and included in the budgeting process. It is by the help of this system that budgeting documents will be better understood on the part of Turkish Grand National Assembly and citizens. By using allocated resources, joint goods and service groups towards a common goal will be formed; and thereby, a programme related to this issue will emerge. Programmes within the budget are expenditure categories each and include allocation of budget resources and form of management. Put it another way, programmes are used as a tool in order for budget resources to be properly planned and controlled. This study focuses upon programme-based budgeting system, which is one of the budgeting systems, and evalutes the system taking its integration into performance-based budgeting, differences, advantages and novelties into consideration in terms of Turkey.
Keywors: budgeting system, program based performance budget, efficiency.

A Recommendation for Muncipality Revenue: An Accomodation Tax

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Abstract: In effect across many countries all over the world, accommodation tax (known as city tax) ranked within Provincial Special Administration and Draft Law on Municipal Revenues in 2008, but failed to become law as it did not pass under sub-commission.Accommodation tax or city tax are taxes levied from individuals who arrive at and accomodate in the city temporarily (for tourism or other purposes) by businesses on a certain proportion or quantities generally per night spent. These businesses generally are facilities such as hotels, motels, holiday resorts an pansions. Individuals accommodating in this kind of tax are taxpayers and thus asccommodation facilities are liable for taxes to be delivered to Revenues Administration. Tax quantity determined by classification of facilities in Europe, the USA and other several countries are generally transferred into municipalities and, in some places, to both municipalities and Ministers of Culture and Tourism. Muncipal revenues of intensive touristic cities such İstanbul, Antalya, Muğla and İzmir in Turkey will increase with the start of collecting this tax. It will be possible for municipalities to use revenues they gather from this tax in order to improve local services and to decrease their debt burdens. Thus, there will be another revenue item for municipalities, except for local taxes that permeanent residents pay within municipality boundaries and shares gathered from central administration. However, gathering this specific tax effective in many countries all over the world will not affect tourism demands. Therefore, it is significant that initiatives regarding this type of tax should be initiated and detailed. This study focuses upon the importance of legalising the accommodation tax unlegalised in the past and taxes to be gathered by municipalities as a result of the fact that a large number of tourists arrive at a tourism country, Turkey in terms of increasing income revenues.
Keywords : muncipality revenues, local revenues, accommodation tax.

Disability Rights in the Context of Turkish Civil Servant Law

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Abstract: Turkey ratified the revised European Social Charter which includes the right of persons with disabilities to independence, social integration and participation in the life of the community on 27 June 2007. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has been ratified by Turkey on 28 September 2009. In accordance with its international obligations related to disability rights, Turkey has strengthened the social integration of people with disabilities. In this context, the article 10 of the Turkish Constitution has been amended by the referendum 2010. According to this article, measures to be taken for disabled people shall not be considered as violation of the principle of equality. Amendments have also been made to strengthen the rights of disabled in Turkish civil servant law. These amendments are notably relevant to the employment of disabled civil servant, to the rights granted to disabled civil servants and to civil servants whose family members are disabled in the context of positive discrimination. Being disabled is not an obstacle to public service. According to the Law on Civil Servants, public institutions and bodies are obliged to employ three percent of staff with disabilities. Institutions should be organized according to the working conditions of persons with disabilities. It is not possible to force disabled personnel to work at night without their will or on hazardous and hard works which will increase their disabilities. According to the Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Act, disabled civil servants may have early retirement or disability pension depending on their disability. Civil servants who have health board report indicating at least forty percent disability and officials whose spouses or first degree relatives are to be cared for have a serious disability report, may request a displacement due to disability. If the child is born with disabilities, civil servant will have an excuse for part-time work for twelve months. Civil servant whose child who has at least seventy percent disability become ill, shall be allowed to take up ten days leave of absence in a year for attending the treatment of the child. Women with severely disabled children who are permanently in need of care are also eligible for early retirement. In our study, the functionality of legislations related to the employment of disabled civil servants, the functionality of rights granted to disabled civil servants and to civil servants whose members of the family are disabled are evaluated in the context of Council of State's decisions.
Keywords: Disability Rights, Civil Servant, Positive Discrimination, Council of State's Decision

Border Walls From Past To Today

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The border walls made up of the technological possibilities of the past and the present are the works of the instincts of the countries to protect their borders. This study is a day-to-day review of the security walls built to strengthen the control of countries' borders, in the context of materials and construction techniques used. The method of study, sociological and architectural reasons, explains why and how countries make their border walls with a literature review. In many countries, attempts have been made to strengthen control of borders through the construction of walls. The border walls were built before the modern age for military purposes against threats of occupation and attack. They are built with building materials that are usually available locally on rugged mountainous hills and deserted steppes, and are in line with topography. In the 20th century, it was used not only in a large urban environment but also in a city and a country, but at the same time to separate the two opposing ideological, political, military, economic and cultural blocs. At the beginning of the new millennium, it is predicted that a global world will emerge from the border. Despite this, due to security concerns with the fight against illegal migration and terrorism, many new walls are planned to be built around the world. As a result, although the construction techniques and purpose of use have changed with the developing technology, the "wall" has been at the base of daily international relations.

Administrative Liability From Environmental Damages According To Turkish Law

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Abstract: According to the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey; to improve the environment, to protect the environment and to prevent the pollution of the environment is not only the duty of the citizens but also of the government. In the framework of this homework, the Administration is responsible for the environmental damages due to the activities it performs directly, and in some cases it can be held responsible for the environmental damage caused by the private persons. Elimination of damages arising from the transactions and actions of the Turkish law is possible in the administrative jurisdiction with full remedy actions. Damages caused by private persons may be compensated by lawsuits brought before the judiciary. However, whether or not the administration is responsible from the damage caused by private persons and if responsible, under what conditions, is questionable. In accordance with the Turkish Environment Law, polluters of the environment and those who damage the environment are responsible for the pollution and the deterioration of the pollutants. The Environmental Law, which is the principle of absolute liability, imposes a direct responsibility to those who pollute the environment without discrimination of state or private persons. The principle of absolute liability is widely applied in the Turkish Administrative Courts on the responsibility of the administration. However, it is a matter to be considered whether the absolute liability of the administration should be sought for the damages caused by private persons. In this study, it is argued that, in the context of the development of the environment, the protection and the prevention of pollution which are the assignments of the Constitution to the state , administration can be held responsible for the activities of private persons if certain conditions occur.
Keywords: Environmental damages, administrative liability

Political and Cultural Dominance Over Translation Practices

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Abstract: There are some reasons to push translator to translate. These are the reasons leading to the control of the level of knowledge and culture in the selection of the translation strategy and to make the application area open to intervention for other disciplines. Interpreters who are in a state of acceptance must observe interdisciplinary orientation, which can be sometimes a bad surprise. Most importantly, they must try to minimize the impact of the disciplines which involve in their own borders. This effort of the translator is related to the fact that the mind is condemned to the frame of belief at the point of evaluating its own considerations. Indeed, it is a fact that beliefs have a full influence on the structure of thought and have a direct impact on the decisions of individuals. This is related to the critical dimension of the human mind. The thought is shaped by the social structure in which the individual is involved. The non-critical mind perceives differently from the facts. This mind may misjudge the truth within its own beliefs, or be prone to differing from reality if it contradicts its interests. In our work, we will study the existence of domination of politics and culture in a field such as translation which has its own characteristics by also addressing with its interdisciplinary dimensions in its own aims and lines.
Keywords: Translation, Domination, Critical Thinking, Interdisciplinary

Cittaslow Movement In The Context Of Sustainability: Example of Eğirdir

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Abstract: Many cities are imitating each other in our globalizing world. Ensuring sustainability and the preservation of historical sites that contribute to the preservation and development of the city's identity. Cittaslow Italian Citta (City) and Slow (Slow) was formed by the merger of the word. Turkish is usually quiet town called Cittaslow movement advocates the development approach to the protection of natural and local values. Within the scope of this study were given information Cittaslow movement and what is happening in Gökçeada is a member of Cittaslow. The topic of the study will be elucidated by using written sources, internet database and the information taken by state institutions. Furthermore, visual elements such as photos and graphics will be used. One of the sustainable cities is Gökçeada and this place where the environmental concerns are aligned with socio-economic interests to ensure the continuity of transformation and development
Keywords: Cittaslow, Sustainability, Eğirdir

The Relationship Between Euphemism and Communal Memory in Turkish Media

Rabia Zamur Tuncer[1]

"Memory", defined as the ability to consciously hold in mind the experienced and learned subjects and their historical context, is the power that determines our undisputed actions and discourses determining and dominating the remembering and forgetting processes, as long as it does not have an opponent/an opponent has not been produced that creates doubt in final acceptance. Thus, the relationship between media and memory is inevitable since it is the course taking over this decisiveness power.

Today, it is agreed that linguistic practices such as "euphemism" dominating changes and conversions direct the remembering and forgetting (thus the memory) processes of the societies rather than the historical experience placing an "other" opposite to each "ego" as a component of culture and determining our communal taboos. According to Zira, Lacan: "Since the language is the place of desire - dominant mechanism of production and conversion of desire and all kinds of its stimulus - the movement area determined by Other for itself is the language".

The most important weapon of this movement area, the ultimate goal of which is to establish and make the desired in the memory permanent, is the noa words. Euphemism is the art of expression so as to associate or correlate sometimes the impolite, shameful and inconvenient objects or concepts with other words in a more appropriate way; or sometimes associate or correlate the legal with illegal to move it away from communal acceptance ground. The noa words, the use of which are categorized under euphemism, dysphemism and cacophemism headings, are highly functional for the construction and continuation of communal memory within the context of the impact power and tendency of the media.

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Tübitak Bursiyeri

From The Utopia Of Information Society To The Dystopia Of Courage And Ignorance: Reading Social Media As Sites Of Agnotology

Burcu Kaya Erdem [2]

James Surowiecki claims in his book Wisdom of the Crowd that the common mind of the crowds reaches to more accurate results than the choices and solutions of the wisest individuals within those crowds and frames his approach concerning the crowd wisdom with crowds where the individuals are free. In other words, he depicts the places where individuals can act and decide on their own. Similar insights including the claim that the mass media can transform individuals from passive receptors to individuals who will form common mind, constitutes the colors of a range in the body of literature diversifying from information society to techno-democracy and from engagement culture to the utopia of wisdom of crowds. According to Surowiecki, wise crowds have four characteristics:1) Diversity of ideas and information (cognitive diversity), 2) independence, 3) decentralization, and 4) syncretism. When it comes to these characteristics, today's new media platform, especially social media appearance areas, carries all the conditions for the existence of wise crowds at the theoretical level. From this premise, this study was prepared in order to make a critical analysis of social media in the context of the explicit knowledge society utopia where the infinity level of the potential of social media field is aimed to be multiplied, transmitted and coordinated. This study is devoted to question how close the claim of social media channels for providing indefinite opportunities to the individual in terms of their characteristics and know-how and information sharing are to being the provider of the information society; and the potential of the conversion of the relevant places to agnotology sites through the existence of courage and ignorance together in some societies. Yet, the discussions that social media (or the new media as a whole) might be the channels where the ignorance approaches to wisdom as it never did before and the borders, thus the concepts, have lost their value within the context of the status of the current society within the gripper of courage and ignorance, rather than being the potential places of rational common mind opposed to the contingent approaches in line with the wisdom of crowds.
The sampling of this study, which aims to contribute to the background of the discussion at theoretical level, will be limited to Twitter messages; and sharing through Twitter, one of the most common social media usage areas identified as purposeful sampling, will be assessed by the method of critical discourse analysis.

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"Confrontation" and "Media" Relationality from Psycho-Political Perspective: A Reading on the Effect of Media in the Process of Germany Confronting its History

Burcu Kaya Erdem[3]
Rabia Zamur Tuncer[4]

In almost history of every society, there are traces of traumas based on differences and conflicts. Such traumas are sometimes separated by psycho-political choice, rhetoric and actions of traumatized societies, even though they may be almost entirely overlapping in identity and quality. Regarding traumas; described as "an event in the subject's life, defined by its intensity, by the subject's incapacity to respond adequately to it and by the upheaval and long-lasting effects that it brings about in the psychical organization or occurrences and events that transcends the tolerance or coping capacity of a subject" by Laplanche and Pontalis; societies have three types of coping tendencies and/or psycho-political choice potentials: 1. Forgetting/rejecting; 2. Keeping it alive to be used against victimization; 3. Confrontation and healing. Psychological, sociological, or communicative traumas, and methods of coping are directly related to historical experience, as the violence of the stimulus is directly related to the sensitivity capacity created by the past experience. Another determinant of the choice of methods of coping with trauma is the relationship of the defense mechanism with the "authority" that builds the identity. This is because the state of trauma that normally disrupts the defense mechanisms that are effective for the health of the individual or the community is linked to the motives used when defining the identity of the individual or society in question. For example, a community may choose to use a trauma experienced in historical context as a "chosen trauma" theorized by Vamik Volkan, to never forget and to redefine her identity over and over again through this. Yet another society, experiencing a confrontation practice in the context of facing up to the past, may liberate the current, produce peaceful solutions and re-establish it as desired, like the individual in psychoanalysis, who seeks her/his subjective truth, finds it eventually and ultimately allows re-questioning of her/his self again.

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the psycho-political significance of the confrontation for a community or country, over the Germany example, and to do so in a manner that reveals the attitudes and contributions of the relevant country's media to the process, unlike similar prior thematic studies.

Within the scope of the study, news contents or German media, primarily Der Spiegel, documenting the approach of the German press to the Holocaust at various time periods, will be subjected to critical discourse analysis; from the psycho-political perspective in the context "chosen trauma" and from the psychoanalytical perspective, in the context of theoretical concepts of "confrontation".

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Exhibition Participants

Dilek Evirgen

ARTWORK TAG:
Name: Tale
Year: 2017
Technics: Photography
Measure: 50*70 cm

