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**TÜRK
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KURUMU**

**26. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi
Özetler Kitabı**

**26th International Turkish Cooperative Congress
Abstracts Book**

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Katılımcıların Ükelere Göre Dağılımı Distribution of Participants by Country

Country	Number of Participants	Country	Number of Participants
Albania	13	Poland	1
Azerbaijan	13	Portugal	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	Somalia	6
Iraq	3	Ukraine	16
Kazakhstan	12	United Kingdom	2
Kyrgyzstan	1	U.S.A.	1
Luxembourg	2	Uzbekistan	1
North Macedonia	5	Yemen	1
Palestine	1	Türkiye	46
Total Participant 128			



SUNUŞ

Türk Kooperatifçilik Kurumu 1944 yılından bugüne kadar bu kongre ile beraber 25 Milletlerarası Kooperatifçilik Kongresi düzenlemiştir. Bugüne kadar gerçekleştirilen Türk Kooperatifçilik Kurumu tarafından düzenlenen Milletlerarası Kooperatifçilik Kongrelerin ana temaları, tarihleri ve düzenlendiği yerler şöyle sıralanabilir:

1. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLERİN MAHİYETİ VE EKONOMİDEKİ ROLÜ” 21-25 Aralık 1944, Ankara
2. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “TÜRK KOOPERATİFLERİ KANUN TASARISI”, 21-25 Aralık 1947, Ankara
3. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLERİN KANUN TASARISI VE VERGİ MEVZUATI”, 21-25 Aralık 1950, Ankara
4. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLER VE HAYAT PAHALILIĞI”, 21-23 Aralık 1953, Ankara
5. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLER VE DEVLET” 11-13 Ocak 1963, Ankara
6. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “TARIMSAL KALKINMADA KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 21-24 Aralık 1966, Ankara
7. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “1163 SAYILI KOOPERATİFLER KANUNU”, 21-25 Aralık 1970, Ankara
8. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLERİN EKONOMİK VE SOSYAL KALKINMADAKİ ROLÜ”, 20-23 Aralık 1966, Ankara
9. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “EKONOMİK VE SOSYAL GELİŞMELER VE KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 19-22 Aralık 1979, Ankara
10. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFÇİLİKTEN BEKLENEN GELİŞMELER”, 21-23 Aralık 1981, Ankara
11. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “GÜNÜMÜZ SORUNLARININ ÇÖZÜMÜNDE KOOPERATİFLER”, 19-21 Aralık 1984, Ankara
12. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KONUT KOOPERATİFLERİ, PAZARLAMA, ORTAK PAZAR İLİŞKİLERİ”, 15-17 Aralık 1987, Ankara
13. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “DÜNYA KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİNDE GELİŞMELER VE TÜRKİYE”, 08-10 Kasım 1990, Ankara
14. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “21. YÜZYILA DOĞRU KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 03-06 Kasım 1993, Ankara
15. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “DÜNYADA KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİN YAPILANMASI VE TÜRKİYE”, 06-09 Kasım 1996, Ankara
16. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “3. SEKTÖR OLARAK 2000’Lİ YILLARDA KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 03-06 Kasım 1999, Ankara
17. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “21. YÜZYILDA KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 31 Ekim-02 Kasım 2002, Ankara
18. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİN SORUNLARI, ÇÖZÜMLER-FIRSATLAR”, 29-30 Eylül 2005, Ankara
19. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLERDE DEĞİŞİM VE DÖNÜŞÜM İHTİYACI” 09-12 Ekim 2008, Ankara
20. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “EKONOMİK KRİZLERİN ÖNLENMESİNDE SOSYAL EKONOMİK POLİTİKALARIN ROLÜ VE ÖNEMİ”, 06-07 Ekim 2011, Ankara
21. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KÜRESELLEŞME SÜRECİNDE EKONOMİ-SİYASET-TOPLUM VE KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 14-15 Mayıs 2015, Karabük
22. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “SOSYAL EKONOMİK AĞLAR: KÜRESEL DEĞİŞİM İÇİN İŞ BİRLİĞİ” 5-7 Ekim 2017, Nevşehir/Kapadokya
23. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM VE KOOPERATİFLER” 26-28 Eylül 2019, Kiev/UKRAYNA
24. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “YENİ EKONOMİK TRENDLER İNOVASYON YÖNETİMİ VE KOOPERATİFLER” 19-21 Ekim 2022, Girne /KKTC
25. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “CUMHURİYETİN 100. YILINDA TÜRK KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİ” 9-10 Ekim 2023, Belek /Antalya

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nin İkinci Yüzyılı anısına Türk Kooperatifçilik Kurumu tarafından düzenlenen **26. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi *Sürdürülebilirlik ve Kooperatifçilik*** ana temasıyla 23-25 Eylül 2024 tarihlerinde İspanya/Madrid’de gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kongre 10 tanesi paralel, toplam 13 adet oturum ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.



Kongreye Türkiye dışından 17 farklı ülkeden katılım sağlanmıştır. Toplam 128 katılımcının 82'si yabancı, 46'sı Türk bilim insanlarından oluşmaktadır. Türkiye dışından 54, Türkiye'den ise 40 adet bildiri kabul edilmiştir. Katılımcılar "Kooperatifçilik", "Kadın Kooperatifleri", "Dijitalleşme ve Kooperatifçilik", "Tarım Kooperatifleri", "Sürdürülebilir kalkınma", "Sürdürülebilir Çevre", "Sürdürülebilir Eğitim", "Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK ve Kooperatifçilik", "Pazarlama", "Uluslararası İlişkiler", "Sigortacılık", "Bankacılık", "Akdeniz Çalışmaları", "Jeopolitik", "Sosyal Hizmet", "Dil ve Edebiyat", "Turizm", "Coğrafya" ile "Eğitim" konularında iki gün boyunca bilgi alışverişinde bulunmuşlardır.

Kongre açılışında, düzenleme kurulu Başkanı **Prof. Dr. Turhan ÇETİN** konuşmasında sürdürülebilir bir dünya için herkesin görevi vardır. İnsanoğlu dünyanın tüm zenginliklerini hızlı bir şekilde tüketmek için değil, gelecek nesillere bu zenginlikleri doğal ve kültürel miras olarak aktarmak için çalışılması gerektiğini belirtti. Tüm insanlık barış ve iyiliğe odaklanması gerektiğini ve bir an önce savaşların (Ukrayna- Rusya ve diğerleri), soykırımların (Doğu Türkistan-Çin, Gazze/Filistin-İsrail ve diğerleri) ve çatışmaların sona ermesini diliyorum dedi. Bütün Dünyanın gözü önünde çocuk, kadın, yaşlı sivil insanları katleden İsrail'i esefle kınıyorum bu bağlamda Filistin'e destek olan İspanya Başbakanı Pedro Sanchez ve Birleşmiş Milletler Genel Sekreteri Antonio Guterres başta olmak üzere onurlu duruş sergileyen kişileri/ülkeleri tebrik etti.

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ENERGY SECTOR ESG RATINGS - MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) measures on credit rating changes assigned to institutions in the energy sector by the three largest rating agencies. We posited that a strong negative impact on changes in the credit ratings of institutions results from changes in ESG risk, and the reaction of credit ratings to changes in ESG measures varies depending on the type of subsector and moment of the business cycle. An analysis was conducted on the credit ratings of European and American companies in the energy sector, as proposed by Moody, DRBS, and Fitch. Data were collected from Refinitiv (Thomson Reuters database) and the World Bank. The analysis was prepared for enterprises from European countries and the United States for the years 1990–2022. The final models were based on the database for the years 2000–2022 and shorter. This is related to a lack of data on ESG measures, which is the result of a historically less restrictive policy regarding the obligation to present ESG reports. Pursuant to the directive on non-financial reporting, only a few groups of entities were required to present the above-mentioned data. A longer period was used for the analysis because of the low volatility in the credit ratings. Consequently, the use of a shorter period may result in missing data. Machine learning models such as LASSO and 2LASSO were used for the analysis.

Keywords: Energy sector, machine learning models, environmental, social, and governance (ESG) measures.



UNDERSTANDING STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING IN ONLINE EDUCATION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the impact of cooperative learning strategies on student engagement and satisfaction in online education settings. Grounded in Cooperative Learning Theory, the research will investigate how structured group interactions in a virtual environment can enhance the learning experience by fostering positive interdependence, individual accountability, and promotive interaction among students. Through qualitative methods, using semi-structured interviews, the study seeks to understand the experiences and perceptions of students participating in cooperative learning activities. The anticipated outcomes of this research will contribute to the development of more effective online instructional strategies that leverage the benefits of cooperative learning to build a stronger sense of community, improve student engagement, and increase overall satisfaction with online courses.

Keywords: Cooperative Learning, Student Engagement, Online Education, Qualitative Research, Student Satisfaction



HOW THE PRACTICE OF PEER-TO-PEER LENDING WORKS IN SOMALIA

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Abstract

A new economic trend known as "peer-to-peer lending" allows an individual with surplus cash to lend it directly to a borrower, without the use of a bank. This is done in an effort to reduce the role of intermediary banks in the financial system. Peer-to-peer lending could be a useful tool for those who are having difficulty acquiring funds to manage their small businesses due to screening of beneficiaries and lack of collateral or financial soundness. This article will analyze how the practice of peer-to-peer lending works in Somalia, particularly with members of the same family or those with a blood connection to a close cousin or immediate family member, as well as how it has assisted these individuals lower their poverty levels. On the other hand, the level of poverty among the target population may have decreased due to the impact of other factors.

In order to examine the patterns of peer-to-peer lending and its impact on the reduction of individual poverty levels, the study will apply a time series analysis of data acquired from the target population over the past decade. This data will be utilized for the study. The objective of the authors is to add to the existing research literature on peer-to-peer lending as a method of tackling poverty. This research will raise awareness of this emerging topic and result in the formulation of a microfinance model that will be applied in the fulfillment of global sustainability development goals and other comparable initiatives.

Keywords: Peer-to-peer lending, microfinance model, financial soundness, Somalia



COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

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Abstract

This paper modestly aims to raise hypotheses on the causes of the problems encountered in the development of the competence of communication and expression among Albanian students and to offer suggestions for their possible solution.

The efficient development of this competence is a necessity not only for anyone studying foreign languages, but for anyone seeking to use them for professional development in the future anywhere.

In our context in which we operate, we verify that in the streams that come to us in the first years at the Faculty of Foreign Languages, there are problems related to this competence, especially in language, which from the instrumental side have a smaller impact, although not always. The problems that are noticed are of different natures for different languages as the contact or motivation related to them is different, so for this reason we thought of doing a research in the field in order to really verify what are the problems carried by the school secondary in order to efficiently intervene in the arrival of students at the Faculty to accommodate them as much as possible.

If the fact that the school will really be based on the efficient application of a curriculum based on teaching based on competences, we can say that this would be the right solution because it responds to a new need for training young people, who in the future will be increasingly motivated to find, select and organize the knowledge needed to solve problems in their personal and professional lives. But how effectively is it implemented? Vitpari students in most cases prove the opposite.

The development of this competence, which is basically decomposed into other competences such as: linguistic, sociolinguistic, socio-pragmatic competence, where each of them implies other competences which continue to be further decomposed into other competences that are the foundation of the competence of communication and expression, require the foreign language teacher to offer in the classes in which he operates teaching methodology, techniques and apply efficient strategies, necessary for the formation of this competence.

Keywords: competence, expression, communication, foreign language, students, teachers.

Jel Codes: Z00, Z13



RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF KARAGANDA

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Abstract

This article examines the role of national projects in providing social support to the unemployed population. Introducing the reader into the context of national projects, the author analyzes the main programs aimed at solving the problem of unemployment. The article also evaluates the effectiveness of social support measures, giving examples of successful initiatives. As part of the achievements, difficulties will be identified and prospects for improving the system of support for the unemployed will be proposed. The conclusion underlines the importance of further development of national projects taking into account social aspects, calling for continued efforts to improve the situation on the labor market. Social protection is one of the important priorities of regional policy.

Keywords: National projects, Social protection, employment map



WEDDING TRADITION AS A CULTURAL EVENT

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Abstract

In the study, the customs and traditions of the Kazakh people in seasonal and special holidays and other traditional weddings are described, their cultural origins are determined, and the aspects of continuity, renewal and renewal are examined and analysed. During the Soviet totalitarian system, the Kazakh people lost many national values, and the form and content of the preserved national traditions changed. In general, one of the most valuable ethnic qualities of any nation is traditions and customs. Wedding traditions are recognized as an element of national culture. It is an axiom without proof that a country without traditions loses its identity and takes a new form. A nation, whose customs and traditions change within the framework of any cultural process, moves away from its internal qualities, its national spirit weakens, and thus gradually undergoes transformation by accepting other ethnic features. In this study, the cultural aspects of ceremonies related to weddings and holidays from social traditions are discussed. Wedding traditions as a national phenomenon are the most extensive and rather complex in composition. Although in most cases political and ideological changes do not have a direct impact on traditions in this area, they cannot have an indirect impact either. Therefore, although the traditions in this area seem to be fixed and open to little change, they partly deserve to be called a dynamic phenomenon, prone to various renewals and revitalizations. A wedding is a unique national phenomenon that involves many people and preserves its traditions. Although superficially it may seem that the celebration of the event is carried out on a family scale, in the end, it is an important cultural process with social value. Its traditions fill the spiritual space of people, they respond to incomprehensible events with these rituals, and they are distinguished by the fact that they serve as a lesson and example for young people. It is also believed that the study of traditions, customs and cultural processes, which are one of the main characteristics of a nation, is a very important subject of cultural studies. A comparative study of the wedding culture of the Kazakh people with the traditions of different regions and regions allows for solving the problems of cultural origin (culture formation). In our opinion, the result of the study of the national phenomenon in this format is important in this respect, and this is a new direction that has not received much attention. The unity, some features and causes of the wedding traditions of the Kazakh people are a problem that has not attracted much attention from researchers. Although the traditions of the Kazakh people are generally unique to the traditions of the Turkic peoples, they are noteworthy for their unique features and some differences in customs. The Kazakh people are similar to each other, and have a common culture, as well as traditions of their local ethno-cultural development.

Keywords: Kazakh people, special holidays, traditional weddings, customs and traditions



MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK, COOPERATIVES AND TURKISH COOPERATIVES INSTITUTION

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Abstract

The development of the cooperative movement in Turkey began with the National Funds established by Mithat Pasha. When we look at the number of cooperatives established in the early years of the Republic and Atatürk's statements and efforts regarding cooperatives, we see how much importance he attached to them. In particular, the agricultural credit and agricultural sales cooperative laws enacted in 1929 and 1935 saw significant increases in the number of cooperatives in Turkey. The importance Atatürk gave to cooperatives during the Republican years, the works published, the magazines published, and the important names that contributed to the development of the cooperative idea are emphasized. The names that contributed to the cooperative idea played a major role in the development of the cooperative idea with the valuable works they gave, the speeches they made, and their roles in the establishment of cooperatives. After the publication of the book "Cooperative Companies", Atatürk intervened in the ongoing and fruitless cooperative discussions among the intellectuals of the time by giving the order to establish the Turkish Cooperative Society. Atatürk asked the Minister of the Interior at the time, Şükrü Kaya, to establish a society that would approach the cooperative issue with a scientific approach, establish the movement on its true foundations, and work for the public good. Thus, on May 20, 1931, the "Turkish Cooperative Society" was founded in Istanbul. The Society, which was transferred to Ankara two years later, held its first general assembly in 1934 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Economy, Celal Bayar. One of the first works of the Society was to publish the quarterly "Cooperative Society" magazine and the monthly "Karıncı" magazine. The Society has continued its activities under the name of the Turkish Cooperative Society since 1946. This study covers Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's efforts in the field of cooperatives and the activities of the Turkish Cooperative Society from its establishment to the present day.

Keywords; Ataturk, Cooperatives, Turkish Cooperatives Institution



HUMANISTIC TEACHING, LEARNING AND CREATIVITY

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Abstract

The paper analyses the humanistic perspectives in teaching, learning and creativity. The study explores teachers' humanistic perspectives (N= 33) at International University of Sarajevo (IUS). For this purpose, *The Teacher Personality Inventory* questionnaire was distributed to participants to assess dominant teaching perspectives, including the aspects of beliefs, intentions, and actions. The most similar humanistic perspectives from the *Teacher Perspective Inventory* (TPI) were correlated. *Transmission* is most closely associated with the traditional approach, *Apprenticeship* with traditional constructivism, *Developmental* with modern constructivism, *Nurturing* and *Social Reform* with the contemporary approach. The goal of the research was to determine the extent of the presence of humanistic perspectives in the examined sample, which are intertwined with the teaching perspectives of the International University of Sarajevo. The analysis found that the majority of professors prefer *Transmission* and *Apprenticeship* teaching perspective, while the percentage of participants with dominant *Nurturing* perspective is low. The paper envisions humanistic perspectives for the creation of independent thinkers and creativity.

Keywords: Humanistic perspectives; Teaching; Learning; Creativity; Independent Thinking



STUDENT EXPERIENCES WITH THE ERASMUS MOBILITY PROGRAMS AT INTERNATIONAL BALKAN UNIVERSITY IN SKOPJE, NORTH MACEDONIA

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Abstract

The International Balkan University in Skopje, North Macedonia has a very active mobility program and has hosted over 400 international students on its campus and in its study programs, coming from various geographical, cultural and educational backgrounds. The program has originally been envisioned as an opportunity to enrich student experiences through exposure to international institutions of higher education. It should ideally involve preparation and instruction sessions from home institutions, support systems for the students both from the home and the host institution, in both academic and administrative matters, in the host institution and the host country. However, the student experiences vary to a certain extent thus impacting the effectiveness of the program and creating a need for the establishment of a more effective preparatory system for the students to ensure they get the maximum benefits, both culturally and educationally. The research conducted here aimed to discover the level of preparation of the students for the exchange, as well as the areas of weakness and need. It also aimed at narrowing down the biggest potential of this program for the internationalization of higher education. A survey was conducted among some of the former participants of the program and the results showed overwhelmingly positive experiences with very evident areas for improvement and we hope these can provide actionable points for the future of all such programs. These actionable points refer separately to all parties involved in the process, namely the individual students, their home institutions and the host institutions' International Relations Office.

Keywords: Mobility programs, Study abroad, Erasmus, Student exchange, International Balkan University.



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLE AND THEIR ROLE IN THE TURKISH FAMILY

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Abstract

Family relationships have always played an important role in human relations. This is also true in modern Turkey. Husband, wife, mother, father, children, siblings, grandparents are the foundation of the Turkish family, which is the foundation of the state. Therefore, the relationship between family members has always been, is and will be very important and paramount.

Turkish culture is so rich and multifaceted that it does not fit into any simple definition. For thousands of years, the traditions of many peoples of Anatolia, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the Caucasus, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and, of course, the ancient world have merged into an unparalleled fusion that is nowadays generally referred to as Turkish or Central Asian culture.

Family plays a major role in the life of any Turk. Members of the same clan or family usually live close to each other and provide literally daily contact, financial and moral support. This explains the large and, importantly, prompt assistance to aging parents and the younger generation, as well as the strength of family ties regardless of where family members live. As a result, Turks are almost unaware of the problem of abandoned old people and homelessness, and the problem of youth crime is relatively irrelevant. And even many villages, including those located in hard-to-reach places, are maintained at a fairly high level of security - there are always a couple of old relatives who agree to support the "family nest," which often hosts various festive events.

Turks themselves quite clearly distinguish between a family (aile) as such and a household (hane), referring to the first category only close relatives who live together, and to the second - all members of the clan who live together in a certain territory and run a common household. The next important element is the male community (sulale), consisting of relatives through the male line or a common ancestor. Such communities play a prominent role in the lives of old "noble families" that trace their history back to the Ottoman Empire and tribal unions. They are virtually unknown among most urbanites, although they have a great influence on the country's politics.

Traditionally, men and women play very different roles in the family. Typically, a Turkish family is characterized by "male dominance," respect for elders, and female subordination. The father or the oldest man in the family is considered the head of the entire family, and his instructions are usually not discussed. However, a man carries a very heavy burden: he ensures the well-being of the family (until recently, Turkish women had the right not to work outside the home at all), represents his family before other relatives, and even bears



responsibility for raising children, although he is not formally obliged to do so. Interestingly, until the end of the 20th century, even going to the store or market was a purely male duty.

But the role of women in a Turkish family, despite many myths, is quite simple. Formally, a wife is required to respect and completely obey her husband, run the household and raise children. But the Turks say for a reason that "the honor of a man and a family depends on the path a woman takes and how she takes care of the house." A woman, being largely confined to the walls of her own home, often manages all the internal affairs of the clan, and often to a much greater extent than is provided for by tradition. The mother is respected by younger family members on a par with the head of the clan, but her relationship with her children is warm and informal. At the same time, legally, women have equal rights to private property and inheritance, as well as to education and participation in public life, and many women are happy to use this (in 1993-1995, the Prime Minister of Turkey was a woman, Tansu Çiller). Turkens are considered to be among the most emancipated in the Middle East, and although they still lose out to Israeli or Jordanian women in terms of the general level of education, this gap is rapidly closing.

However, local women also pay tribute to centuries-old traditions - even in the most modern cities of the country, women's dress is quite modest and closed, capes are common, partially or completely hiding the face and body, and next to the very popular European costume, you can often see traditional folk costumes that Turkens wear with a well-known grace. In the provinces, women's costumes are much more modest and inconspicuous, and in general, women do not want to leave the confines of their homes, although many of them work in the fields, shops or markets and are not going to hide from other people's eyes - it is simply a tradition. In some rural areas, clothing is still a woman's "calling card" and allows us to determine both her origin and social status. Interestingly, traditional women's headscarves (usually called "başörtüsü", although there are other pronunciations), which partially cover the face, were simply banned in government institutions and universities, but this "Ataturk innovation" was recently canceled.

Children in Turkey are literally adored and pampered in every possible way. Here, it is quite acceptable to ask childless couples when they plan to have children, and then literally discuss this "problem" for hours. Even in an ordinary conversation between men, for example, children will take a place no less important than football or market prices. Sons are especially loved because they increase the status of the mother in the eyes of the husband and male relatives. Sons spend a lot of time with their mothers until they are 10-12 years old, and then they seem to move into the "male circle," and their upbringing is more entrusted to the men of the family. Daughters usually live with their mothers until marriage. In general, the relationship between fathers and daughters here is quite formal, and their affection (often no less than for their sons, by the way) is rarely demonstrated in public. Although a daughter or son may argue or joke with their mother in public, they are respectful in the presence of their father and would never dare to contradict him in public.

Relationships between siblings in Turkey are easy and informal until the age of 13-14. Later, their statuses change significantly - the older brother (ağabey) assumes some of the rights and responsibilities of parents towards his sister. The elder sister (abla) also becomes a second



mother to her brother - Turks reasonably believe that this prepares girls for their future role as wives. In large families, grandparents also take on a lot of child-rearing responsibilities.

Even very young children visit restaurants and cafes with their parents everywhere, and at any time of the day. Many establishments are sure to keep high chairs and special tables, while including dishes for children of all ages in the menu. Most hotels have special play areas and clubs, and can also offer beds and cots for children.

It can be summarized that the Turks, who until the beginning of the XX century were not a single people, brought with them from the depths of Central Asia many unique elements and organically fit into the modern life of the country.

Keywords: Turkish family, role, relationship



LINGUOCULTURAL SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF ZOO-PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The paper examines the linguoculturological semantics of Turkic zoo-phraseological units. The Turkic peoples' unique national and cultural vision of the universe is reflected in fixed terms related with the animal world. The article investigated the phraseological units which have *horse* lexeme in related languages. Although zoo-phraseologisms are studied fully in Turkology, we believe it is vital to compare zoo-phraseological units amongst related languages in terms of linguistic and cultural continuity. Since zoonyms (phraseological units, proverbs, etc.), according to the linguocultural data of the Turkic languages, currently piques the interest of scholars. In the content of the article the horses are characterized as an integral part of the Turkic culture and function as its primary symbol. The purpose of the study is to examine zoo-phraseology's semantic structure from a linguocultural perspective. By studying and partially analyzing the zoo-phraseology of related languages, the study identified and detailed the cultural aspects and areas of contact of the Turkic worldview. The findings of the research contribute to the definition of the zoonymic code of the representation of the Turkic world. As a result, we believe it is vital for the Turkic lexical fund to investigate the linguocultural semantics and motivational foundation of phraseological units generated by combining animal names.

Keywords: linguoculturology, Turkology, Turkic languages, zoo-phraseology, linguoculturological semantic units.



EFFECT OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING ON EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION: A CASE OF UNIVERSITY OF HARGEISA

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact of perceived organizational support and training on employee job satisfaction at the University of Hargeisa. Employee job satisfaction is critical to the success of educational institutions, as it directly affects the quality of education provided. Despite extensive research on job satisfaction, there is limited insight into how organizational support and training specifically affect satisfaction among higher education employees. This research adopts a quantitative approach with a descriptive research design. A sample of 197 academic and administrative staff members will be selected through random sampling, and data will be collected through a structured questionnaire, using established instruments to measure the research variables. The results of the research will contribute to the relevant literature and are expected to provide insights into how perceived organizational support and training influence employee job satisfaction in higher education.

Keywords: Perceived Organizational Support, Training, Job Satisfaction, University of Hargeisa, University staff



A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE IDENTITIES ON SIMILAR TOPICS: HUSEYN JAVID “THE DEVIL” AND JOHN MILTON “PARADISE LOST”

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Abstract

This research is dedicated to a comparative analysis of the works of English writer John Milton and Azerbaijani writer Huseyn Javid, who, despite living and writing two centuries apart, have both produced seminal literary masterpieces that continue to resonate in world literature. Milton's "Paradise Lost" and Javid's "The Devil" stand as enduring examples of the exploration of mythological and philosophical themes through the uniqueness of their respective cultural and linguistic identities.

The study delves into the visual and linguistic styles of both writers, highlighting how their distinctive approaches to language and form have contributed to their lasting influence. Milton's "Paradise Lost," written in the epic tradition, employs a grandiose and formal style, utilizing blank verse and drawing heavily on Christian mythology and classical references. In contrast, Javid's "The Devil" adopts a more symbolic and emotionally charged narrative style, rooted in Azerbaijani cultural and Islamic philosophical contexts.

Furthermore, this research explores how the mythological themes in both works are not only reflective of the authors' respective cultural backgrounds but also serve as a vehicle for deeper philosophical inquiry. The divergence in their writing styles—Milton's structured and elaborate epic poetry versus Javid's more straightforward yet symbolically rich drama—reveals the broader linguistic and cultural narratives at play in their works.

Both Milton and Javid, through their authentic and distinct writing styles, continue to stand out as influential voices in world literature, demonstrating the timeless nature of their artistic contributions.

Keywords: Huseyn Javid, The Devil, literary style, mythology, John Milton, Paradise Lost



**THE ALBANIAN “ALJAMJADO”, THE PHENOMENON OF BEJTEXHI LITERATURE IN THE
ALBANIAN LITERATURE
(CENTRE-PERIPHERY CULTURAL, LITERARY, AND LINGUISTIC RELATION)**

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Abstract

Modern Albanian Studies are trying to review the intercultural and linguistic relation between Albanians and the Turkish culture, during the period of Ottoman Empire. In the past these relations have been considered (due to rising nationalism) only as negative, but Albanian and German Albanologists have changed this view with their innovative researches, in which they analyze the complex relation of cultural influence and it's consequences in literature and language. The ending of the 17th century marked the tradition of the “bejtexhi” (beiteji) literature in Albanian Literature, the oriental influence was similar to the Spanish aljamiado – given to the specific context of the cultural, literary and religious influences.

Amid the intercultural relation Albania-Turkey, a rare phenomenon took place, the bejtexhi literature, which was written by Albanian authors but with a language that involved many Arabic, Turkish and Persian vocabulary. This literature was never as influential as the literature coming from the centers, like for example the Persian literature, which was as influential as Romanticism in Europe, shaping the modern mindset, mentality, up to the values of the whole society and politics. In the Albanian case, this literature's importance stands in the pathway for creating the modern Albanian literature.

Keywords: Remapping, Influences, Bejtexhi, Aljamiado



FOOD SECURITY AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURES FROM A SUSTAINABILITY PERSPECTIVE: A STUDY ON OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Food security maintains its importance as a component of the agricultural sector as of the 2013 food crisis. Sustainable food security, which is directly related to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 6 and 14 and indirectly related to other goals, is of particular importance in terms of growth, development and employment, especially for developing and least developed world economies. Therefore, for the countries in these groups, increasing agricultural production has a meaning beyond food security. However, these countries cannot achieve the expected performance due to factors and components such as low investment levels, poor infrastructure, inadequate service network, post-harvest losses, inadequate transport, inadequate access to markets, and they cannot compete with the production of developed economies with highly subsidized inputs and take part in an unfair trade order.

In order to increase agricultural production, this group of countries tries to ensure food security by preventing vulnerabilities and speculation due to price volatility by setting out the objectives of agricultural mechanization that does not harm biodiversity, soil, water and air in line with sustainability and climate priorities, efficient production methods, infrastructure works for water use, adaptation of environmentally friendly innovation and modern technology to every stage of production, overcoming the problem of low productivity and insufficient investment by establishing an appropriate legal and regulatory framework. However, instabilities such as rising input and energy prices, population changes deviating from the natural pace due to migration, climate problems, pandemics, wars and economic crises exogenously increase cost increases and interrupt agricultural supply chains. Declining agricultural production increases the food security problem, leading to hunger, malnutrition and related problems. However, based on the fact that this process is the result of market failures, sustainable food security as a component of the UN sustainable development goals can be achieved through public interventions. In this context, the study aims to examine the sustainability of food security from a state perspective within the framework of 57 Organization of Islamic Cooperation member countries, which are in the underdeveloped and least developed country group. The economies of OIC member countries are predominantly based on agricultural production. 28 OIC member countries are in the low-income food deficit country group and are highly vulnerable to global food prices. The problem of malnutrition in the OIC region is 10.5 per cent. Pest and disease outbreaks, extreme weather events, mass population displacement, rising input prices and the pandemic prevent these countries from meeting their nutrition problems through domestic production. Moreover, the market and financial mechanisms of the countries, as well as the private sector presence, are not at an adequate level. In order to find permanent and visible solutions to the problems, public institutions and organizations can play a critical role with technical support and assistance through public expenditure components, plans and strategies to increase the productivity of producers.

Keywords: Sustainability, Food Security, Public Expenditures



THE EUROPEAN UNION AND FUNDING AND ASSISTANCE PROJECTS IN EDUCATION

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Abstract

I always like to start with a quote, as it often seems that therein lies the key to beginning a long and productive dialogue. "Those who have studied carefully the way of governing people must have been convinced that the wealth of nations depends on the education of the youth" Aristotle.

After the 1990s, the last five UN conferences emphasized the idea of "a society for all." Their social inclusion and the principles of equal opportunities became part of EU policies. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, in Article 26, recognized the rights of persons with disabilities and outlined measures that ensure their independence, social integration, and active participation in the community. The "Community Center for Disability Services" is a project funded by the European Union and implemented by World Vision Albania in cooperation with the Municipality of Prrenjas. I chose this city based on my two-year experience as an assistant teacher. The collaboration between caregiving teachers, assistant teachers, and World Vision staff yields fruitful results for the project offered by the European Union. The main goal of this project is to provide opportunities for children and young people with disabilities in the municipality of Prrenjas to reach their full potential. The project supports 180 children and young people with disabilities and provides services: - In children's homes, through the mobile unit of specialists; - In the Community Center facilities, through the second unit of specialists; - As well as in schools, through inclusion professionals (assistant teachers, social workers, psychologists), who are also trained. It works with schools to change the behavior and culture towards a more inclusive climate through partnership and mobilization of students, teachers, parents, and the community. It aims to increase community participation by facilitating their engagement at the municipal level to promote investments related to inclusive education and necessary services for children with disabilities. The range of support provided in the Development Space varies according to the identified individual needs of the student.

In this paper or article, I would like to share my experience, but there are many other projects where the European Union operates. "Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much," as Helen Keller expressed.

Keywords: Inclusion, Community, Disability, Internationalization, Education, EU



THE ADAPTATION PROCESS OF WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES IN TÜRKİYE TO DIGITAL PLATFORMS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

This study comprehensively examines the adaptation process of women's cooperatives in Turkey to digital market platforms. The research aims to understand the integration processes of women's cooperatives into digital marketing and e-commerce platforms and to identify the opportunities and challenges they encounter in this process. Additionally, the study provides strategic recommendations to enhance the sustainability and growth potential of these cooperatives. The study is conducted using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. During the data collection process, in-depth interviews were conducted with women's cooperatives. Additionally, various data and evaluations from digital platforms such as Hepsiburada, Trendyol, etc., were analysed to assess their adaptation processes to e-commerce platforms, alongside literature reviews on the subject.

The findings revealed that women's cooperatives face several opportunities and challenges in their adaptation to digital market platforms. Opportunities include broad customer reach, cost savings, and the potential to gain a larger market share. On the other hand, challenges such as lack of technical knowledge, digital infrastructure issues, and market competition were highlighted. Moreover, it was emphasized that cooperatives need to develop their digital skills and improve access to digital support services.

As a result, strategic recommendations such as training programs and technical support mechanisms were proposed to support the adaptation processes of women's cooperatives to digital market platforms. These recommendations aim to help cooperatives overcome the obstacles they face in their digital transformation process and to better leverage e-commerce opportunities.

Keywords: Women's Cooperatives, Digital Market Platforms, E-commerce Adaptation, Opportunities and Challenges

Jel Codes: Q13, M31, M10



EXAMINATION OF SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN DENEYAP TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOPS ROBOTICS AND CODING TRAININGS REGARDING COMPUTATIONAL THINKING SKILLS

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Abstract

Turkey's technology investments continue rapidly. One of these investments is Deneyap Technology Workshops. The main purpose of these workshops is to include middle school and high school students in technology development processes and to increase the production-oriented technology-supported entrepreneurship of young people. In line with this purpose, middle school and high school students receive long-term training in design and production, robotics and coding, electronic programming and the internet of things, software technologies, cyber security, energy technologies, artificial intelligence, online software technologies and advanced robotics. The purpose of this research is to examine the Self-Efficacy Perception Towards Computational Thinking Skills of middle school students who participate in robotics and coding training. The research was conducted with the participation of a total of 1643 students. The Self-Efficacy Perception Towards Computational Thinking Skills Scale consisting of five factors and 36 items was used as the data collection tool. The research results revealed that there were significant differences in the dimensions of Algorithm Design Competence, Problem Solving Competence, Data Processing Competence, Basic Programming Competence and Self-Confidence Competence of students who participated in robotics and coding training.

Keywords: Deneyap Technology Workshops, Computational Thinking Skills, Self-Efficacy Perception



DETERMINATION OF VARIABLES AFFECTING EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES ACCORDING TO THEIR TECHNOLOGY LEVELS

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Abstract

Within the scope of researches conducted on export performance, it has been revealed in many studies that there is a relationship between the technology level of enterprises and their export performance. In this study, the factors that will change or affect the relationship between the technology level of manufacturing enterprises, which is considered as an independent variable, and the dependent variables were examined. In addition to revealing the problems experienced by enterprises in their export processes, findings were revealed on the level of the relationship between trade-impeding practices in foreign markets, plans to increase the levels of current production technologies and the existence of R&D and innovation studies, whether or not they conduct market research and trade intelligence activities, logistics problems, negative perception in foreign markets, the perception of competition in foreign markets as a problem, the use of independent intermediaries in foreign markets, export methods and the status of benefiting from state supports. Accordingly, it was concluded that the variables of trade-impeding practices in foreign markets, negative attitudes of enterprises in foreign markets towards their products, R&D and innovation efforts, conducting market research on export markets, the existence of trade intelligence activities and the status of benefiting from state supports have the feature of affecting the performance of enterprises in foreign markets.

Keywords: Exports, technology, export performance

Jel Codes: F14-F18



THE IMPACT OF INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOUR ON WORK ENGAGEMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A STUDY IN THE BANKING SECTOR

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In the contemporary business environment, characterised by intense competition, it is imperative for organisations to adopt certain strategies in order to ensure their survival and continued success. In particular, businesses must differentiate themselves from their competitors in order to maintain their competitive position in the market. Such differentiations compel enterprises to undergo a transformation into a knowledge-based structure. Consequently, corporate structures that prioritise the role of knowledge gain a competitive advantage. In order to maintain these advantages, it is necessary to generate new ideas on a regular basis and to develop creative solutions. In light of the growing significance of creativity, enterprises can ensure their continued existence by integrating meaningful innovations into their operations through the innovative actions of their employees. Guided by this premise, the objective of this study is to examine the impact of innovative behaviours on job commitment and psychological safety in the banking sector from the vantage point of corporate social responsibility. To this end, a questionnaire was employed as the primary data collection instrument, with the study conducted on bank employees in Ankara. The findings indicated that an organisation's corporate social responsibility projects fostered a sense of pride among employees as members of a socially responsible organisation. This sense of pride resulted in employees demonstrating greater dedication to their work and an enhanced sense of psychological security. Conversely, it has been demonstrated that employees who are dedicated to their work are more likely to engage in innovative behaviours. Secondly, the findings of this study indicate that job commitment and psychological safety may act as potential mediators between corporate social responsibility and innovative behaviour. In this regard, the empirical results of the study offer partial support for the concept. In conclusion, if a bank wishes to gain a competitive advantage, it should encourage its employees to be creative. When employees work in a safe environment, as a result of corporate social responsibility, they feel secure and are expected to devote their efforts to certain additional roles, including creativity. Furthermore, a bank's participation in corporate social responsibility projects also explains the mechanism of employee creativity by influencing the social identity process of employees.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Work Commitment, Psychological Safety, Innovative Behaviour



DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED MULTIPLAYER GAMIFICATION FOR TEACHING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to investigate the integration of gamification and machine learning methodologies in order to augment the teaching of vocabulary in Turkish language learning environments. This research explores the potential of gamification as a means of enhancing learner engagement, motivation, and active participation in vocabulary activities. Furthermore, the study delves into the application of machine learning algorithms in the analysis of learner behavior and performance data for the purpose of identifying and remedying particular deficiencies in vocabulary categories. The integration of gamification's motivational elements with machine learning's analytical capabilities can facilitate the development of customized and adaptable learning environments. The results of the research make a valuable contribution to the development of efficient techniques for teaching vocabulary that promote successful acquisition and retention of language skills.

Keywords: Vocabulary Teaching, Gamification, Machine Learning, Language Learning, Turkish Language



DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF E-EXAM ENVIRONMENT FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine the design, development, and usability of an e-exam environment for fully visually impaired secondary school students. For this purpose, a needs analysis was conducted before designing the e-exam environment. Within the scope of the needs analysis, interviews were held with 5 teachers (visually impaired) working in schools for the visually impaired. The design was made in the light of the data collected, and the opinions of two teachers working in schools for the visually impaired were consulted, and then the final product was achieved. A mixed research method was used to test the implementation, evaluation, and usability of the developed e-exam environment. Among the mixed research methods, the variation (convergent parallel design) design was preferred. The research group consists of 11 completely blind secondary school students. Three different data collection tools (quantitative and qualitative) were used. The System Usability Scale (SCS), and the other data collection tool, students' performance of assigned tasks and their general use of computers were observed, and finally, students were interviewed.

Keywords: e-exam; blind; completely blind; usability and e-exam environment design.



ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING DESIGNS WITH EYE TRACKING TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract

In the face of society's reactions against businesses on sustainability, lawmakers have developed a number of sanctions against businesses on packaging and sustainability. In the face of this situation, sustainable packaging designs have moved beyond being a marketing move implemented by brands. The research analyzes consumer reactions to sustainable packaging designs with a comparative artificial intelligence-based eye tracking method. The AI-based eye tracking method does not work with a sample as in traditional eye tracking studies. The web-based program uses an algorithm trained with 70,000 eye-tracking tests obtained from an International Neuromarketing Science and Business Association (NMSBA) member laboratory. In this way, the deep learning algorithm directly analyzes the visuals. The analysis tool was put to the test by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). For this test, MIT analyzed 300 images and determined that the heat maps created by artificial intelligence matched the real eye tracking heat maps with 90-96% accuracy. To be used in the research, 12 packages, 6 kraft and 6 plastic materials, were developed. These packages were used as an experiment set. The developed packages were randomly placed in visual areas for comparison and analyzed. Eye-tracking analysis revealed that sustainable packaging designs attracted less attention than standard packaging. In the face of this situation, businesses should re-evaluate kraft paper applications, which were first introduced when sustainable packaging was on the agenda and accepted in many sectors. In the research, while it was evaluated that periodic applications may be meaningful for image-oriented studies, it was predicted that the selection of the default packaging as kraft paper would create a sales-reducing effect in the long term, especially for retailing. The fact that the contrast ratio is different in standard packaging and a production that can benefit from the power of design is another reason for interest. At this point, it is suggested that the ratio of plastic in packaging should be reduced or mixed packaging structures should be used. Within the framework of the research findings, since the interest shown in logos directly affects brand awareness, it is evaluated as a correct strategy to prefer standard packaging types for brands in the market entry and development period.

Keywords: eye tracking, sustainable packaging design, brand management, green marketing



ANALYZING THE EFFECTS OF RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ON THE MACEDONIAN BANKING PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

The significance of the banking system's stability as a primary economic factor especially comes to the fore during financial crises. The COVID-19 pandemic, as the recent major crisis, has left its mark on all sectors in the economy, including the banking sector. Due to the pandemic, businesses had to close during lockdown, the need for bridging loans increased, and the investments were postponed. The lack of capital and inadequate management of risks in banking operations are among the main causes of serious difficulties and deeper financial crises in which banks fall after the COVID-19 pandemic. The repetition of the financial crisis (four US banks, Silicon Valley Bank, Signature Bank, First Republic Bank, and Heartland Tri-State Bank failed partly due to a lack of appropriate risk management in 2023) only confirms that there is still room for further improvement of the existing risks and capital management methodologies. Globalization, and increased competition, increasingly pressure banks to apply more sophisticated rigorous methods and technologies to reduce risks and increase efficiency, productivity, and profitability in their operations. Furthermore, financial digitalization and inventiveness in the modern world, especially the burst of generative artificial intelligence in early 2023, and other fintech developments affect and disrupt traditional banking operations, offer an increasing supply of new banking products and services that intensify existing and expose banks to new risks.

The Macedonian banking system is considered to be one of the most regulated and reliable sector within the country's economic system. The challenge for any modern bank, including the Macedonian banks is to balance the desired risk-taken portfolio with capital constraints. In that regard, capital management and risk management should be considered as two complementary disciplines. By applying an efficient capital strategy complementary to the risk management strategy, banks will reduce the need for provisions, and improve capital efficiency, that is, they will achieve increased productivity of the portfolio and increased return on capital (return of equity-ROE). In that direction, the main aim of the manuscript is to research and understand the risk management and adequate capitalization of the Macedonian banks, and to determine the level of their solvency and perspectives in the new digital economy.

To achieve the goals the research will focus on analyzing and giving answers to the following main research questions: What is the level of capital adequacy and risk management in Macedonian banks? How does the capital and risk management impact the Macedonian bank's performance? What is the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the two most important categories, stability factors of the Macedonian banking sector: the degree of capital adequacy and credit risk? Did the implemented Basel standards help the Macedonian banks in risk and capital management and in increasing their performance, measured by return on assets or equity? Did the legislation changes made by the National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia help the Macedonian banks to face with the challenges and threats for capital and risk management from the digitalization process?



The manuscript entails theoretical and applied analyses. The theoretical part studies the Macedonian banking sector performance, seen through the prism of international and domestic literature and practice. Additionally, based mainly on secondary data empirical analyses will be performed with linear regression to build the performance estimation model. The regression equation will estimate the impact of the bank size, risk management metric, and capital ratio on the bank's performance. The analysis will be carried out by groups of banks (large, medium, and small banks) based on quarterly data, for the period from 2004-2024. The study implies that strengthening risk and capital management with the Basel standards implementation positively affects Macedonian banks' performance. The credit risk is a primary, i.e., the basic risk in the daily operations of the Macedonian banks and have a direct impact on the capitalization of the banks and on the profitability of their operations, measured by the capital adequacy rate and ROE, respectively.

Keywords: risk management, capital adequacy, Basel standards, banks performance, financial crises

JEL Codes: G21, G32, E58



AESTHETIC LIMITS OF GRAPHIC NOVELS: EXAMINING COMICS IN LITERATURE - HARM OR VALUE ADDITION

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Abstract

This study examines the intersection of graphic novels, specifically exploring the question of whether the incorporation of comics into literary works enhances or diminishes their aesthetic value. Focusing on the comic novels of Ernest Hemingway, distinguished for their short prose and vivid imaginative hidden discription, this article aims to provide a complex understanding of how comics affect classic literature.

By analyzing the adaptation of Hemingway's works into graphic novels, such as "The Old Man and the Sea" and "The Early Stories of Hemingway," this study investigates how visual storytelling techniques impact the narrative depth and emotional resonance of these literary masterpieces.

Through critical analysis and comparison, this research seeks to illuminate the ways in which graphic novels both enrich and challenge traditional literary forms, contributing to a broader dialogue on the evolving nature of storytelling and artistic expression.

Keywords: *Graphic Novels, Comics in Literature, Hemingway*

Jel Codes: JELCODE1, JELCODE2, Z00, Z13



EXAMINATION OF THE 2024 TÜRKİYE CENTURY EDUCATION MODEL CURRICULUMS COMMON TEXT IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABILITY LITERACY

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the 2024 Turkey Century Education Model curriculum's common text from the perspective of sustainability literacy. The study employs document analysis, a qualitative research method for data collection. The data for the research were collected from the 2024 Turkey Century Education Model curriculum's common text published by the Ministry of National Education's Curriculum and Instruction Department. During the research process, the common text of the curriculum was analyzed as a primary data source through the acquisition of written and visual materials. The data were analyzed using content analysis methods. According to the findings, the curriculum aims to integrate literacy process components into all classroom and extracurricular activities related to the learning outcomes specified within the curriculum to develop literacy skills. One of the primary objectives of the Turkey Century Education Model is to equip students with literacy skills, including sustainability literacy, which forms a part of systems literacy. According to the system thinking integration outlined in the common text, sustainability literacy is based on the foundations of awareness, functionality, and action. The awareness foundation includes understanding sustainability and sustainable development and differentiating between sustainable and unsustainable systems. The functionality foundation involves analyzing the components of sustainability and sustainable development, structuring sustainable and unsustainable systems, and discussing problems and issues related to unsustainable systems. The action foundation encompasses creating/selecting/using tools that predict sustainable system behaviors, solving system sustainability problems, and translating developed solutions into actionable steps. Sustainability literacy encompasses eight integrated skills and twenty-five process skills.

Keywords: Education Model, Curriculum, Sustainability, Sustainability Literacy.



LIFE LONG EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Lifelong learning is a dynamic concept that encompasses all formal and non-formal education efforts aimed at improving all the possibilities of education as a whole. Within the scope of all these definitions, lifelong learning focuses on the maximum level of wide development and self-actualization of the individual. Currently, teachers' education and training are worldwide considered crucial for every country with globalized, advanced and knowledge-based economy, even in a period of widespread economic and financial crisis. "Equipping people to deal with these demands requires a new model of education and training, a model of lifelong learning" . So, a lifelong learning perspective is a key issue to allow countries to face current challenges and a lifelong learning perspective for teachers' education and training is more crucial too, because teachers have the task to educate students at all levels and age. In Italy particularly, the university initial teachers' education has been recently reformed, while the context, even regulatory, concerning teachers lifelong education and training is far to be overall systematized and satisfactory. So, the aim of this paper is to focus on pedagogical debate and educational research about the crucial role of teachers' education and training.

Keywords: Lifelong education, lifelong learning, development



THE ROLE OF WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES IN THE SUSTAINABILITY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE THE CASE OF KÜTAHYA WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES

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Abstract

Women's cooperatives play a pivotal role in facilitating the economic empowerment of women who face challenges in attaining independence due to gender-based inequalities. The activities of women's cooperatives are primarily focused on the utilisation of existing skillsets for the generation of income, a process which is commonly referred to as 'women's work'. In this context, it is observed that women's cooperatives typically produce labour-intensive and handicraft-intensive products utilising traditional production methods. The objective of this study is to ascertain the contribution of women's cooperatives established in Kütahya (N=13) to the survival and protection of cultural heritage through the products they produce. The research was conducted using the case study technique, one of the qualitative research methods. In order to collect data, a search was made on search engines about the cooperatives using the document analysis method. Additionally, the Instagram and Facebook accounts of the cooperatives were subjected to descriptive analysis according to the determined criteria. The research findings indicate that only 10 of the 13 women's enterprise production and enterprise cooperatives established in Kütahya between 2017 and 2024 continue their activities. All of these 10 cooperatives produce handicraft-intensive products. An evaluation of the products in question reveals that five cooperatives are engaged in tile making, ceramics, hand embroidery and needlepoint, which are considered traditional handicrafts of Kütahya. Additionally, seven cooperatives are involved in the production of tarhana, cimcik, baklava, tosunum, gozleme and tirit, which are included in Kütahya's culinary culture. It has been observed that three of these cooperatives contribute to the survival of both intangible cultural heritage elements. It can be argued that women, who are at a disadvantage in terms of acquiring work-related skills, education and economic independence due to gender inequalities, make a significant contribution to the survival and protection of cultural heritage in the form of traditional arts and traditional culinary culture. This ensures the sustainability of cultural practices.

Keywords: Women's cooperatives, cooperatives, cultural heritage, cultural sustainability, gender

Jel Codes: J16, J54, L31, Q01



FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON COMMON INTERESTS: THE CASE OF AZERBAIJAN

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Abstract

A country's foreign policy plays a vital role in its diplomacy as it shapes its international standing and its interactions with other nations. For Azerbaijan, a country strategically placed at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, foreign policy has a crucial role in sustaining peace, security, and economic progress. In recent years, Azerbaijan has emerged as a prominent actor in the area, actively interacting with many states based on similar interests.

By using its energy resources, geographic location, and historical ties, Azerbaijan has successfully positioned itself as a vital participant in regional and global affairs. The research evaluates Azerbaijan's diplomatic policies, stressing crucial partnerships with bordering nations, major global powers, and international organizations. Through a detailed assessment of policy measures, trade agreements, and diplomatic engagements, this paper reveals how Azerbaijan's pursuit of common interests has contributed to its national security, economic prosperity, and international position. The findings underline the effectiveness of a foreign policy built in shared interests and offer insights into the dynamics of international relations in the context of growing economies.

Moreover, Azerbaijan's foreign policy is marked by its interaction with international organizations and multilateral frameworks. The country is a member of many international organizations, such as the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Non-Aligned Movement. By actively participating in various forums, Azerbaijan aspires to contribute to world peace, security, and development.

In conclusion, modern Azerbaijan has witnessed substantial development since winning independence and has acquired a higher place on the international stage.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, foreign policy, common interests, energy, security, economic development, regional stability.



EVALUATION OF THE CENTURY OF TÜRKİYE EDUCATION MODEL SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Abstract

In the Sustainable Development Program (UNDP) organized by the member states of the United Nations in 2015, which is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals, 17 sustainable development goals were adopted to eradicate poverty in all its dimensions and create prosperity for all humanity. Today, the UN 2030 sustainable development goals have started to have an impact on countries' education policies. Determining the place of these goals in curricula is important in terms of revealing the compatibility of education and sustainability goals. In this study, it is aimed to reveal how compatible the Century of Türkiye Education Model Social Studies Curriculum adopted in 2024 is with the United Nations (UN) 2030 sustainable development goals. Document analysis method was used in the study. The data obtained by examining the 2024 Social Studies Curriculum were subjected to content analysis. When examined in terms of the UN 2030 sustainable development goals, it was found that the 2024 Social Studies Curriculum included sustainable development goals in both the introduction and learning outcomes and explanations. The 2024 Social Studies Curriculum includes the concept of "sustainability" as a concept and the skill of "sustainability literacy" as literacy skills. However, as a result of the analysis, it was concluded that sustainable development goals were insufficiently included in the learning outcomes and explanations (23 learning outcomes). The learning outcomes in the 2024 Social Studies Curriculum are most aligned with the objective of "sustainable cities and communities" (7 learning outcomes). In terms of grade level, it was found that learning outcomes for sustainable development goals were included in the curriculum mostly in the 5th grade and 4th grade learning outcomes. In general, it can be said that the 2024 Social Studies Curriculum stands out more in terms of "social sustainability".

Keywords: Sustainable development, sustainability, social studies curriculum.



PERSPECTIVES OF POLITICAL PARTIES ON COOPERATIVES IN TÜRKİYE IN THE PERIOD 2000-2024

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the perspectives of political parties in Turkey on cooperativism during the period from 2000 to 2024. By analyzing the programs, election manifestos, and parliamentary speeches of political parties in this period, the research evaluates their policies and discourses regarding cooperativism. The primary objective of the study is to highlight the importance of cooperativism in terms of economic and social development and to reveal the changes in the attitudes of political parties towards this issue over time.

The research findings indicate significant differences among political parties concerning cooperativism. The policies of ruling parties towards cooperativism are generally shaped around supporting economic development and local production, while opposition parties tend to address cooperativism from the perspective of social solidarity and fair distribution. Furthermore, the study analyzes how global and local economic crises have influenced interest in cooperativism and related policies.

In conclusion, it is observed that cooperativism is increasingly being included in the programs and policies of political parties in Turkey, and awareness in this area is rising. In this context, the study concludes with policy recommendations for adopting cooperativism as a more effective and widespread economic model in the future.

Keywords: Cooperatives, political parties, Turkish economic policy.

Jel Codes: Q13,Q18.



TEACHER PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND THE ISSUE OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN EDUCATION

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Abstract

The issue of teacher professional development has in fact changed over the years making it more difficult to achieve and less likely to manage. The changes in the view of how effective learning takes place, the use of technology and the Internet, AI development etc. are only some issues that teachers encounter everyday. Apart from this, teachers are now taken accountable if and when learners do not achieve high marks and satisfaction. Former education referred to the teachers as being prepared to teach as long as they had a diploma and a degree in teaching, whereas nowadays, continuous development is required. Teachers should attend various conferences, seminars, symposiums; they should conduct research on different topics, provide insights and recommendations and prepare good lesson plans for everything to effectively function. The major challenges, apart from this are the demands of the market, institutional perspectives and the individual perspectives, which at times do not correspond. Parttaking in such events and publications of papers in high impact-factor journals are not only time-consuming but also, at times, quite expensive. The aim of this paper is to identify the different perspectives on each level and to present individual teacher insights on the issue of professional development. Participants are university professors, from both the private and public sector, who have been teaching English their whole lives. They provide insights not only on the circumstances, but also on the requirements and on the institutional support they receive. Instruments in the case study are teacher surveys and interviews. The findings, conclusions and recommendations serve as implications for further research on professional needs and requirements in the region and further.

Keywords: professional development, individual perspectives, conditions, needs etc.



CONTINUITY OF SOCIAL WORK IN KAZAKHSTAN WITH TRADITIONS

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Abstract

This article will be devoted to the Asar tradition, which is an important type and special value of the Institute of social assistance in the Kazakh steppe. The work considers Asar as the basis of social work the prerequisites for the emergence and development of the Kazakh steppe, the attitude to needy people in the cultural and historical tradition: "mercy", "charity", "help" and others. The relevance and importance of big, hard, large-scale work performed by rural and tribal people "hand in hand", coming together as a crowd, as well as the first form of social work, is given by historically significant data. The traditions of the Kazakh people have formed national behavior, identity in the process of developing steppe law and family society. Such qualities as brotherhood, friendliness and hospitality open up an important aspect of the Kazakh people. Thus, a detailed study and analysis of Asar, an important area of social work, is an important part of this topic. Since not every society is able to independently solve the problems of socially vulnerable groups, it will always be important to use Asar as a special type of assistance to the population. In the article, the authors analyzed the social relations of public institutions and groups in the territory of Kazakhstan in an original methodological way, in accordance with the traditions of Asar, modern trends, and focused on its main features.

Keywords: Society, Social Institutions, Asar Ume, Social Assistance, Social Work in Kazakhstan.



THE EU POLICY TOWARD THE MEDITERRANEAN: CHALLENGES OF RUSSIA'S POLICY

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Abstract

The policy of the European Union towards the Mediterranean region has always been characterized by complexity and numerous challenges, which were related to both internal and external factors. Internal factors primarily include overcoming the consequences of institutional reforms and various waves of expansion, the economic heterogeneity of member states, the strengthening of Eurosceptic sentiments, as well as the lack of a coordinated strategic approach to EU policy towards certain regions (the Mediterranean, the Western Balkans, or the Eastern Partnership). Speaking of external factors, phenomena such as the global financial crisis, the Arab Spring, the migration crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and conflicts in the Mediterranean states are of the greatest importance. Despite the problems and constant challenges, the European Union has become an important partner for the Mediterranean countries in their modernization and development. The purpose of this research is to examine the current challenges for the EU Mediterranean policy focusing on the implications of Russia's aggression against Ukraine and coercive policy in the Mediterranean. The combination of methods of qualitative methodology and the content analysis method of documents and analytical papers, allows the application of an interdisciplinary approach to the issue to be examined and performing of the following research tasks. First, it presents the recent developments in the European Union policy in the Mediterranean region. EU strategic documents – the 2021 New Agenda for the Mediterranean and the 2022 Global Compass for Security and Defense – together with the Economic and Financial Plan and the EU Global Gateway Initiative implement a new EU approach based on the principles of the strategic importance of the Mediterranean partnership and the united work on common challenges to turn them into opportunities in the mutual interests of the EU and the Mediterranean countries. However, these plans faced an unprecedented challenge that affected not only Europe but also had a negative effect on the countries of the Mediterranean region. Indeed, Russia's unprovoked full-scale aggression against Ukraine created a powerful wave that destroyed the world order of a liberal nature and increased danger and instability in various regions, particularly in the Mediterranean. Thus, then the research considers the main tools and strategies Russia uses to strengthen its position in the Mediterranean region, presenting itself as an "ally" and a partner, as an impartial mediator for the conflict settlement between individual countries. This is accompanied by the inflaming of anti-European sentiments, and the strengthening of contradictions between the EU and the countries of the Mediterranean, which arose from the beginning of the global financial crisis, the Syrian war and the COVID-19 pandemic. Russia's blockade of Ukrainian Black Sea ports and interception of the Ukrainian ships carrying grain created a "grain crisis" and increased energy prices in Mediterranean countries as well as amplified their dependence on grain supplies from Russia. Hence the unwillingness to support the policy of EU sanctions against Russia and international efforts to condemn Russia's actions against Ukraine within the framework of the UN and other international organizations and forums. Economic benefits for the political circles of the Mediterranean states accompanied by active Russian propaganda further undermine the



position of the EU, which in the current conditions is rather limited in maintaining an adequate level of active involvement in regional problems and implementing all planned projects. In addition, Russia's disinformation efforts lead to a decrease in trust in the EU as an impartial mediator in conflict resolution processes. Third, special attention is paid to the analysis of opportunities that Russia's policy opens for China, one of the most powerful competitors of the European Union in the Mediterranean. Like Russia, China offers a different approach to cooperation, offering large-scale investment without demands for democratization, reform, or tough human rights requirements. China's position in relations with the Arab states of the Mediterranean is also strong, for which Beijing is an alternative to European and American projects for a peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Therefore, Russia's war on Ukraine has led to a growing activity of China in the Mediterranean creating new challenges to the EU posture there. To conclude, Russia's full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine deepened the destructive tendencies in relations between the EU and the Mediterranean countries, which was the result of both the general negative consequences of the war and Russia's anti-European policy as a whole. This creates serious challenges for the policy of the European Union in the Mediterranean region, to overcome which will require a strong political will and a strategic approach to all aspects of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership aiming to improve mutual assessment and understanding of common interests, implementation of agreed projects to create a zone of European-Mediterranean economic integration. Helping Ukraine to establish peace based on justice and the restoration of international law, which will contribute to the rehabilitation of European values and norms, is equally important. Under another – negative – scenario, Russia will significantly strengthen its presence in the Mediterranean, blocking it for the EU and creating a Black Sea-Mediterranean zone of permanent threat and instability to the European states.

Keywords: European Union, Mediterranean region, Russia, China, war, challenge.

Jel Codes: F51, F53, O52, O53, O55



AN OVERVIEW OF CO-OPERATIVERISM IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTALITY: CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

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Abstract

Sustainability; it is a concept developed to produce without endangering the lives of living things today and in the future, to protect natural resources and the environment for future generations and to meet human needs. Sustainability; It is a versatile and important phenomenon for people to use and manage natural resources, economic activities and social structure in a sustainable and logical way. Final destination; It is building a world and system where future generations can benefit as much as we do, use resources in a controlled manner, and live healthy and happily, without compromising our current living comfort. For this reason, it is essential that every work done is compatible with nature. Three basic elements of sustainability; environmental sustainability, social sustainability and economic sustainability.

Environmentalism as another concept; it is a social movement that aims to influence decision-making processes in central and local governments by lobbying to protect natural resources and ecosystems, environmental education, environmental actions and developing positive examples. There is an important bond between environmentalism and sustainability that is becoming increasingly closer and intertwined.

A cooperative is an economic and social organization established voluntarily in cooperation to meet a need of a specific community. A cooperative is a legal organization created to ensure that human needs are met through mutual assistance and to protect the interests of the partners. Cooperativeism; It is doing business together, working together and cooperation. Cooperatives; They are legal organizations established to meet people's needs through mutual aid, solidarity and guarantee at the least cost. Cooperatives not only enable people to come together to do work that they cannot do alone, but also contribute to the all-round development of society. Cooperatives; They are autonomous organizations of people who come together voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise.

The relationship between cooperatives and sustainability; it is of great importance in terms of protecting and enriching both people, natural resources and the environment. In this study, cooperatives are touched upon through new approaches and suggestions in terms of sustainability and environmentalism; What needs to be done regarding cooperatives, especially under the headings of environmental sustainability, social sustainability and economic sustainability, was briefly mentioned; The concepts of sustainability and environmentalism were analyzed and some suggestions regarding cooperatives were shared.

Keywords: Environmentalism, sustainability, cooperative, cooperatives, environmental sustainability, social sustainability, economic sustainability.

Jel Codes: J5, J54, S01, S5, S56, S57.



THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF GRAMMAR TEACHING IN AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the place and importance of language knowledge in mother tongue education. In the study created as a result of literature review, the concept of "native language" was first introduced and information was given about mother tongue education. Then, focusing on grammar and teaching, the principles of grammar teaching within the framework of mother tongue education are stated. A comprehensive evaluation was made about teaching grammar in mother tongue education, the information obtained was discussed and some suggestions were developed on the subject. The study concluded that although it does not have a direct effect on language skills, grammar teaching is important and necessary in terms of its many contributions to native language education. Just as the reasons and purposes of teaching grammar make it necessary for mother tongue education, grammar teaching is also needed in order to fully realize the aims of mother tongue education. The article "The Place And Importance Of Grammar Teaching In Azerbaijani Language Education", with the financial support of the State Support Agency for Non-Governmental Organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the initiative of the Socio-Economic Research Public Union, within the scope of the project "Instilling National And Moral Values In The Young Generation" has been prepared.

Keywords: Azerbaijani language education, mother tongue education, grammar teaching, language skills



RELIGIOUS VALUES IN NİZÂMÎ GENCEVÎ'S PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract

The subject of this research titled "Religious Values in Nizâmî Ganjavi's Philosophy" is the examination of the values discussed in the works of the famous poet and thinker Nizâmî Ganjavi. Its aim is to determine and analyze the religious values that Ganjavi emphasizes in his poems and stories by subjecting all his works to content analysis.

The fact that no study has been conducted so far on religious values education in Ganjavi thought is of great importance for our research and has led us to conduct such a study.

The article "Religious Values In Nizâmî Gencevî's Philosophy", with the financial support of the State Support Agency for Non-Governmental Organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the initiative of the Socio-Economic Research Public Union, within the scope of the project "Instilling National And Moral Values In The Young Generation " has been prepared.

Keywords: Nizâmî, Ganjavî, Philosophy, Religion, Spiritual, Values.



AUTISM IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

Autism is called a disorder of mental and psychological development, in which there is a clear lack of emotional manifestations and the sphere of communication. In translation, the word "autism" means a person who is embedded in himself or in a person within himself. A person with this disease will never show his emotions, G-gestures and speech to others, and his actions often have no social significance.

This article presents a general description of the autism spectrum, the causes of the development of the disease, how an autistic child perceives the environment, signs of autism, manifestations of childhood autism: the first signals to parents, etc.

We also study scientific approaches to social support, including individual rehabilitation programs, psychological counseling, and the creation of online communities to support families. In addition, practical measures and social support programs available to families, as well as development prospects in this area, will be discussed.

Many parents are concerned about the question of how to understand that a child has autism and at what age this disease appears for the first time. Most often, this diagnosis is made in children aged 3 to 5 years and is called RDA (early childhood autism) or Kanner syndrome. The clinical manifestations of this disease, like the principles of treatment, depend on the type of autism and are often manifested in facial expressions, gestures, disorders of the volume and clarity of speech.

Keywords: Social Support, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Scientific Research, Practical Approach, Educational Programs.



PRIORITIES OF KAZAKHSTAN'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY: GEOPOLITICAL ASPECTS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND CHINA

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Abstract

This article reviews the main priorities of Kazakhstan's foreign economic policy and analyses the geopolitical aspects of cooperation with the PRC. One of the most important directions in the multi-vector foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the establishment of good-neighbourly and mutually beneficial relations with the People's Republic of China. According to many economic indicators, China today is positioned as a superpower and is one of the key centers of power in the international arena, competing with the United States in this. The role of China in the world economy and global politics is steadily increasing and the establishment of stable, good-neighborly relations with China as a reliable guarantee of the security of our state, fully meets the strategic interests of Kazakhstan. The article also analyzes the prospects for the development of relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China in such sectors as military-political and trade-economic cooperation, and especially important for Kazakhstan, such as the sharing of water resources of transboundary rivers.

Keywords: Foreign policy, economic integration, Central Asia, Turkic Speaking States, One Road One Belt, transboundary rivers.



THE MEDIA POLICY OF TURKISH REPUBLIC

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Abstract

The issue of media policy is highly relevant today. This is due to the increasing influence of mass media in the lives of individuals. Therefore, governments need to carefully monitor the information that their citizens receive through various media channels. This is a matter of national, economic, and political security. However, media control alone does not resolve the broader relationship between media and the state. For this reason, it is essential for each country to develop principles that regulate the operation of media within the state.

Turkey, a country with a rich history and culture, holds a unique position in the Mediterranean region. In recent years, Turkey's media policy has garnered international attention due to significant changes. There are certain development trends that should be examined.

Turkey's media policy is governed by a series of laws and regulations that shape the country's media landscape. This article examines some of the key laws related to Turkey's media policy and observes main challenges media holders and social media meet.

Keywords: Media policy, Türkiye, information, disinformation.



EVALUATION OF WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVES IN SAMSUN PROVINCE WITH SWOT AND SOR ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Women, who have been involved in the social and economic structure throughout history, have not been represented at the same rate in the economic and social spheres, although they constitute approximately half of the population. Although it varies according to the development levels of countries, women generally have lower labour force participation and employment rates than men. Women's participation in the labour force and employment are crucial for sustainable economic growth and balanced social development. Women's co-operatives are seen as an important policy instrument for increasing women's participation in economic and social life, creating employment, combating poverty and addressing gender inequality. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate women's co-operatives in Samsun province with SWOT and SOR analyses. The main material of the study consists of primary data obtained from 15 women's co-operative managers operating in Samsun province through face-to-face interviews, questionnaires, and observations during co-operative visits. In the study, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of women's co-operatives were assessed using SWOT analysis, and the strategy recommendations for the development of co-operatives were assessed using SOR analysis. According to the results of the study, women's co-operatives' increasing average annual income and women's willingness to act together were identified as their greatest strengths, while insufficient financing and insufficient awareness of co-operatives were identified as their greatest weaknesses. In addition, the high level of trust in co-operatives and products of co-operatives in the community was identified as the most important opportunity, while the fact that women's earning money could cause problems with their husbands was identified as the most important threat. Based on the results of the SOR analysis, it was found that women's co-operatives have a high chance of attack and have the strength to overcome threats, that crises are not serious, and that co-operatives are in a position to overcome weaknesses and threats by using their opportunities and strengths.

Keywords: women cooperatives, SWOT, SOR, Samsun.



MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL COOPERATIVES AND THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETS IN THE PROCESS OF DIGITIZATION

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Abstract

In the ever evolving and dynamic business world, profound changes have altered methods of operation. Each transformation not only raises consumer welfare and expectations but also necessitates a reorganization of competitive conditions for businesses. Digitization has established itself as a significant force, reshaping how businesses operate and transforming competitive landscapes. Agricultural enterprises, often characterized by their adoption of traditional management approaches and their ability to create their own markets, may be uniquely positioned in the business world. Cooperatives are noteworthy for their ability to facilitate more systematic operations in agricultural enterprises and for their growth driven by the synergy of collective action. Although digitizing agricultural enterprises presents structural challenges, it is believed that cooperatives may help overcome these barriers. This study plans to clear the importance of establishing and managing digital cooperatives in the process of digitalization and the necessity of digital cooperative markets. Within this framework, the paper will explore digital cooperatives and digital cooperative markets based on information from the literature. Additionally, the study emphasizes the characteristics that digital cooperative markets should encompass. The conclusion discusses the necessity of digital cooperative markets for the business world and strategies that can be applied in the management of digital cooperatives.

Keywords: Digitalization, Digital Cooperatives, Cooperative Management, Cooperative Market.



AN ECOTOURISM-FOCUSED PROPOSAL FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY-BASED GROWTH OF COOPERATIVES: THE ECOTOURISM COOPERATIVE MODEL

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Abstract

Cooperatives, with their voluntary structure aimed at meeting economic, cultural, and social needs, fill a significant gap in society. The community-focused activities of cooperatives fundamentally represent an organization intended to achieve sustainable development. Additionally, environmental issues today pose a dramatic threat to living spaces and human life. Within the community-oriented nature of cooperatives, sensitivity to environmental issues may also be mentioned. Cooperatives can employ various strategies to achieve both sustainable development and environmental sensitivity. One strategy that addresses both sustainable development and environmental concerns is an ecotourism-based strategy. Ecotourism is characterized by its nature-based approach, contribution to biodiversity conservation, support for local community welfare, sensitivity to the use of non-renewable resources, and provision of employment opportunities for local people. From this perspective, this study plans to emphasize the importance of focusing on ecotourism in the sustainability-based growth of cooperatives. Based on a literature review conducted within this framework, an ecotourism cooperative model is proposed. The proposed model is a four-pronged approach that includes the variables of protecting the natural environment, regional employment and development, sustainability, and well-being. Ultimately, the use of the proposed model in cooperatives is expected to contribute to the purpose of cooperatives and create an economic impact focused on ecotourism.

Keywords: Cooperatives, Sustainability, Ecotourism, Economic Development, Environmental Sensitivity.



THE EVOLUTION OF SOVEREIGNTY: FROM THE TREATY OF WESTPHALIA TO MODERN GLOBAL POLICY AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

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Abstract

The concept of sovereignty has undergone significant transformations since its formalization in the Treaty of Westphalia signed in 1648. Initially conceived as the absolute power of a state over its territory and people, sovereignty has been challenged and redefined by various political, economic and social forces. The Treaty of Westphalia, signed in 1648, marked the end of the Thirty Years' War and laid the foundations of modern state sovereignty. The main principles derived from the treaty include: 1) the recognition of fixed borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; 2) sovereignty as a manifestation of the most complete power within a territory; 3) the equal status of states in international law. These principles laid the foundation for the Westphalian system, which has dominated international relations for centuries. However, the strict interpretation of sovereignty began to erode with the emergence of new political and economic dynamics.

Representatives of the realist school of law believe that states are the main actors in an international system characterized by self-help and power struggles. Sovereignty in this context is necessary to maintain order and ensure the survival of the state.

Liberal theorists challenge the realist conception by advocating interdependence and cooperation. They argue that international institutions, economic integration and democratic governance can mitigate anarchy and promote peace. Sovereignty, while an important component, is seen as adaptable to global norms and rules.

Constructivist scholars emphasize the social construction of international relations. They argue that state sovereignty is not a fixed attribute, but a product of social interaction and shared understanding. Sovereignty develops through changing norms, identities and discourses.

The twentieth century witnessed significant transformations, including in the concept of sovereignty, primarily due to the processes of decolonization and the creation of the United Nations (UN). The process of decolonization, which peaked in the mid-twentieth century, led to the emergence of numerous new states in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. These newly independent states adopted the Westphalian model of sovereignty, but faced unique challenges such as state-building and international recognition.

The UN introduced new dimensions of sovereignty through the principles enshrined in its Charter, such as: 1) the right of peoples to determine their political status; 2) the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights. These principles have sometimes come into conflict with traditional notions of sovereignty, especially in relation to humanitarian interventions and the responsibility to protect (R2P).



The globalization processes of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries have strengthened the interconnectedness and interdependence of states, which has directly affected the concept of state sovereignty and created new challenges and threats in this regard. Economic globalization, driven by transnational corporations, trade agreements and financial markets, is challenging state sovereignty by limiting the ability of states to control their economies. Institutions such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) set rules that often supersede national policies. Political globalization involves the spread of democratic governance, human rights and international norms. Supranational organizations, such as the European Union, exemplify this trend by pooling sovereignty in certain areas to achieve collective goals.

The concept of sovereignty is evolving in response to the complex challenges of the 21st century, especially those related to sustainable development. Issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss and global pandemics transcend national borders and require collective action. Thus, sovereignty is increasingly viewed through the lens of interdependence and shared responsibility. This "shift" recognizes that the actions of one state can have a profound impact on others, and that global cooperation is essential to address common threats.

In this context, sustainable development requires a redefinition of sovereignty that balances national interests with global responsibility. This implies a commitment to international agreements and institutions designed to promote sustainable practices, protect the environment and ensure equitable distribution of resources. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are examples of formats in which states exercise their sovereignty in a manner consistent with global efforts for sustainable development.

In addition, this concept, in the context of the evolution of sovereignty, gives it additional properties, primarily subsidiarity, when decision-making powers are delegated to the local level, which is able to address specific issues. This approach empowers local communities, respects cultural diversity, and increases the effectiveness of sustainable development initiatives and synergies.

In sum, the evolution of sovereignty in the context of sustainable development reflects a necessary adaptation to the realities of an interconnected world. It emphasizes the importance of cooperation, shared responsibility and multi-level governance to achieve long-term sustainable development goals. Rethinking sovereignty from this perspective not only preserves the essence of national autonomy, but also embraces collective stewardship of the future of our planet and shared responsibility in this regard.

Keywords: R2P, sovereignty, Westphalian Peace Treaty, liberalism, globalization, constructivism, positivism, concept of sustainable development.



UKRAINE'S STATE POLICY OF REINTEGRATION HUMANITARIAN ASPECT IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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Abstract

State policy as a form of strategic influence on various spheres of social life actualizes its understanding by various sciences, primarily social and humanitarian. This is also relevant for the understanding of the policy of temporarily occupied territories in the humanitarian sphere, which is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon, calculated for the future, and requires balanced systemic actions in its development with the use of complex interdisciplinary approaches, covering primarily political, economic, social and cultural aspects, as well as informational, communicational and ideological dimensions as to their scientific understanding, normative consolidation in the relevant acts of political and legal content and direction: programs, strategies, decisions, plans, courses, acts of "soft" law, etc., taking into account the possibilities of their further implementation , as well as to the prospects of its implementation and provision.

Keywords: policy of reintegration, soft power, activity, identity, security, transition period, strategy.



THE MEDITERRANEAN AS A ROUTE FOR MIGRANTS TO THE EU¹

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Abstract

Migration routes are continuously changing and evolving. Routes are highly responsive to conditions changes' in countries of origin, transit, and destination, and evidence will always lag behind the current.

Approximately 97% of migrants arrived to Europe via the Mediterranean routes. In general, migration routes can be conditionally divided into three corridors:

Western Mediterranean Corridor – through Algeria and Morocco – to Spain. The corridor was used by a small number of refugees; the second is much more popular among refugees, although it is much more dangerous due to the high risk of dying in the sea. Using the Central-Mediterranean corridor, refugees expect to get to such prosperous countries as Germany and Sweden, moving through Austrian territories.

Central Mediterranean Corridor – from Eritrea, Nigeria, Somalia, Libya – to Italy. The route connects Northwest Niger to Southern Algeria. It is relatively more commonly used by Nigerians and Cameroonians, compared to the Malian route, as it is the closest point of entry for people departing from Nigeria or Cameroon. In this case, most people arriving from Kano in Northern Nigeria have already used smugglers and/or facilitators, who bring them directly to Southern Algeria, or connect them with a local actor working on this route.

Eastern Mediterranean Corridor – from Turkey to Greece – is the safest and easiest route, which can be crossed by sea and land routes. It is used by Iraqis and Syrians fleeing armed conflicts in their homeland. Most of those arriving via Greece go overland through the countries of the Western Balkans to Sweden and Germany. Their route runs through Hungary or Austria, Serbia or Croatia and Macedonia, by passing Romania and Bulgaria.

Refugees in Turkey have seen their living conditions improve: 685 000 refugee children supported to attend school; close to 12 million primary healthcare consultations delivered; over 3.5 million vaccinations provided to refugee infants and pregnant women; 1.7 million refugees receive support for basic daily needs.

Keywords: Migration, Midditeranian region, European Union, case study

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THE IMPORTANCE OF LESSON OPENERS IN UNIVERSITY LECTURES

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Abstract

This article explores the importance of lesson openers in university lectures. Lesson starters are activities that prepare students for the lecture by helping them focus and motivating them to receive new information. The benefits of lesson openers include engaging students at the beginning of a lesson, activating their schema and encouraging students to explore the teaching material. The perceptions on lesson openers of university course instructors were studied to gain deeper insight into their importance and to prepare several effective warm-ups. The results of the survey indicated that academic staff are partially familiar with such activities and sometimes use them to begin their classes. Several disadvantages of lesson openers were reported, such as lack of new ideas for each lecture and the fact that they take away precious lecture time. The study revealed that course instructors attitudes should be changed to promote increased use of lesson openers as a strategy for enhancing active learning in the academic setting.

Keywords: Lesson Openers, University, Lectures, Focus, Motivation.



ABOUT THE REPRESSION POLICY OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

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Abstract

In the past period, the 'great massacre' carried out by the Soviet authorities in the 30s of the 20th century was widely studied, and the policy of repression was embodied in the imagination of many people. Indeed, thousands of intellectuals and patriots of the Uzbek people were destroyed during this period. However, the policy of repression, which started from the first days of the Bolsheviks coming to power in Turkestan, is today confirmed by sources, archival documents and scientific studies.

At this point, in the scientific approach to the repression policy of the Soviet power, it would be more correct to use the expression 'Lenin and Stalin's repression' instead of 'Stalin's repression'. Because V. Lenin himself initiated the Soviet system. The repressive policy emerged as a natural companion of the Soviet government. When we analyze the repressive policy carried out until the 80s of the XX century, it is possible to see its changes, rise, fall and mass repressions within the framework of a certain subject. The article discusses the repressive policy of the Soviet government in different periods. Including the following:

1. Mass repressions in 1918-1924;
2. Political repressions in 1925-1936;
3. The 'Great Massacre' of 1937-1939;
4. repressive policy in 1940-1950;
5. the repression of the 80s - the 'cotton cleansing'.

Keywords: History, politics of repression, 'Great Massacre', Turkestan autonomy, 'Cotton case'



A SUCCESSFUL BRAND MANAGEMENT APPLICATION IN THE AUTOMOBILE SECTOR: THE LEXUS EXAMPLE

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Abstract

Launched in 1989 as Toyota's premium segment and first luxury sedan, Lexus has quickly and significantly gained a place in the luxury car market. Lexus has shown itself in the automobile world not only with its high sales figures but also with its extraordinary engineering and design vision that aims for perfection in every stage of production and a management that prioritizes customer experience. It has redefined the standards in the sector by perfectly combining Toyota's extensive experience in engineering and design with the expectations of the luxury segment.

In the fashion world, an automobile is a means of expression that reflects both aesthetics and personal image, just like a garment. In this context, the automobile sector, like the fashion industry, offers designs that reflect prestige. Lexus automobiles embody this philosophy with their elegant designs and superior engineering and clearly demonstrate the brand's place in the fashion world.

This report aims to examine the birth of the Lexus brand and the organic connection that continues with the parent company Toyota Motor Corporation. In the study where the descriptive method based on literature review will be used, it will be outlined how and in which titles Lexus successfully competes separately from Toyota in the luxury sector while preserving its identity.

The data of the study will consist of written, audio, visual, printed and online publications, interviews, statistical reports, etc. In the findings, the brand identity of Lexus, which is transformed into a work of art that offers a unique experience to its driver, will be discussed: design, aesthetics, comfort, shared technology, performance qualities, global competitive positioning, pricing, marketing, sales rates and the balances between these.

Keywords: Lexus, Toyota, luxury automobile, brand management, Akio Toyoda, customer experience, automobile sector, brand identity.

Jel Codes: 41602, 112717



REFLECTION OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION IN ADVERTISING MESSAGES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE USE OF ORDINARY PEOPLE AND CELEBRITIES IN ADVERTISEMENT

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Abstract

The concept of sustainability emerged in response to the future threats posed by the careless consumption of resources. The issue of overconsumption, which is a problem of our time, has led to the use of sustainable marketing as a tool. Today, businesses place significant importance on developing strategies that focus on sustainable consumption. In recent years, creating sustainable awareness has become a priority to meet the needs of the future and generate social benefits. For sustainability to be embraced, consumer culture must gradually undergo a transformation. Sustainable consumption has begun to be reflected in advertising messages. Advertisements that adopt sustainable communication aim not just to promote a product but to raise awareness among consumers in the long term. The use of celebrities in advertisements has been a common practice in marketing strategies for many years. The purpose of this research is to reveal the extent to which consumers are influenced by the use of ordinary people versus celebrities in sustainable advertising messages. A survey method was used to compare the effects of an advertisement featuring an ordinary person creating sustainable awareness with one featuring a celebrity. An advertising effectiveness scale was utilized to determine the impact of the advertisement on consumers. The research focused on a single brand, analyzing two different advertisements of that brand. The study emphasizes the impact of this change in advertising strategies on consumers. This research could contribute to the development of marketing efforts that give more emphasis to sustainability. Further studies could be conducted to explore how to make these efforts more impactful from a consumer perspective. The population of this study consists of individuals aged 18-70 who reside in Ankara and watch advertisements. According to the research results, the impact of advertisements featuring ordinary people conveying a sustainable consumption message was compared to those using celebrities. It was suggested that this impact could vary depending on the sector. The findings indicate that advertisements featuring celebrities, particularly those for banks and shampoos, are more memorable.

Keywords: Sustainability, Consumer, Advertising, Advertisement Effectiveness, Marketing Strategy

Jel Codes: M31, M37, Q01



ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF THE ZANGEZUR CORRIDOR IN COOPERATION ACTIVITIES AMONG TURKIC STATES

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Abstract

Globalization processes deepen the internationalization of cooperative movements and enhance their role in inter-country integration. The development of cooperation relations among countries depends on the creation of international joint cooperatives. Regional organizations support the development of cooperatives and finance joint economic projects. Historical and cultural ties between Turkic states facilitate cooperation due to language similarity and encourage the development of cooperatives. There are many factors affecting the economic cooperation of these countries, one of which is the expansion of transportation and logistics relations. In a contemporary global economic and technological era, the Zangezur Corridor holds special importance in the development of communication links. Thirty years ago, the Zangezur Corridor, which unified Azerbaijan with its integral part, the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, was closed due to Armenia's occupation of Azerbaijani territories. The conclusion of the Second Karabakh War in 2020 brought the reopening of the Zangezur corridor back on the agenda. For Turkic states separated by the closure of land borders between Azerbaijan and Turkey, the opening of this transportation corridor holds historical and strategic importance.

This study aims to explore the trends in cooperation activities among Turkic states under conditions of globalization, and to determine the role and future possibilities of the Zangezur Corridor in this regard. The research indicates that cooperation activities among Turkic states have not yet reached the desired level. Modern integration efforts and global trends assist in shaping new cooperation relationships. The positioning of Turkic states on the "Silk Road" creates favorable conditions for the development of integration and cooperation relationships.

In conclusion, the opening of the global transportation corridor of Zangezur will create new opportunities for economic projects among Turkic states and strengthen their roles in global trade.

Keywords: Turkic states, cooperatives, economic projects, Zengezur Corridor

Jel Codes: J54, F02, F15



CORRELATION BETWEEN COOPERATIVENESS AND SOCIOECONOMIC INTEGRATION AMONG THE BOSNIAN ETHNIC COMMUNITY IN ST. LOUIS, USA

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Abstract

St. Louis is renowned for hosting the largest Bosnian community outside Bosnia. The migration of Bosnian refugees and migrants to St. Louis has been driven by factors such as war, violence, poverty, family reunification, employment opportunities, and the need for international protection. Previous research has highlighted the positive reception of this community, particularly from established Bosnian residents.

This study investigates the relationship between cooperativeness and socioeconomic integration within primarily ethnic community, and then within the local community. Utilizing focus groups, we gathered insights from 250 participants regarding their experiences and preferences. Our findings indicate a strong correlation between high levels of cooperativeness and successful socioeconomic integration among Bosnians in St. Louis.

The results underscore the role of ethnic cooperativeness in facilitating immigrants' adaptation to mainstream culture and society. Effective cooperativeness is shown to expedite and ease social integration processes. Additionally, this study offers recommendations for enhancing cooperativeness, thereby improving sociocultural and socioeconomic outcomes for immigrants and refugees

Keywords: Cooperativeness, Socioeconomic Integration, Employment, Migration



EXAMINING THE ACTIVITY REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

With the industrial revolution, the concepts of productivity and performance gained importance as people started to work together under the roof of factories. At first, the behaviors of employees were ignored and only their performance was focused on. However, later studies focused on the idea that "a happy employee is a productive employee" and the place of employees in the organization started to be examined.

Today, competition between businesses is increasing due to globalization and the conveniences brought by technology. Constantly changing customer needs bring the effectiveness and efficiency of the employed employees to the agenda. Therefore, businesses have started to search for ways to create competitive advantage. Although there are many ways to provide competitive advantage, strategic human resource management is one of these ways. The reason for this is that human resources specialized in certain fields are scarce, the training of trained human resources requires a process and is costly. Therefore, this situation causes businesses to review their human resources management. The most important resource that businesses have is human resources. This concept not only includes all employees from the top manager to the lowest level employee in the business, but also includes the potential workforce outside the organization.

On February 6, 2023, the Kahramanmaraş earthquake once again reminded us with a painful experience that our country is an earthquake country. The earthquake left behind loss of life and property. After the traces of the earthquake were erased, the dimensions of the material losses began to show themselves. In this context, after accepting this bitter reality, people started to show interest in various insurance products considering the possible earthquake disasters in the future. Therefore, the importance of insurance companies is increasing in our country and competition in the sector is expected to increase. The management of human resources, which is an element that will provide competitive advantage in the sector, should be handled strategically. This situation has created the idea of how effectively insurance companies use human resources management and has shaped the purpose of this study.

The purpose of this study is to examine whether human resources functions are included in the annual reports of 6 insurance companies traded in BIST 100 and to make a general evaluation of the human resources management of insurance companies. In this context, the annual reports of 6 insurance companies were analyzed and it was determined which of the functions of human resources were included or not in the report.

Keywords: human resources management, risk, bist100, insurance industry

Jel Codes: G22, M12, M50



THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH WORK IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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Abstract

This article seeks to investigate the ways in which voluntary organizations as the main factor for the growth of youth work acknowledgement in the Republic of Azerbaijan, via a range of creative projects and programs, improve youth empowerment, development, and involvement. Attention to younger generation's educational, social and psychological needs is a vital tool for the creation of a supportive environment facilitated by voluntary groups. This study thoroughly examines the initiatives that volunteer organizations have put forward and their effects on young people in Azerbaijan, covering both the opportunities and problems these organizations face, as well as case studies of accomplished projects and leadership interviews.

The diverse approach taken by volunteer organizations regarding crucial topics including community involvement, mental health support and skill development is emphasized in this study. Optimization of the advantages of youth-oriented programs requires efficient cooperation between nonprofits, public institutions, and the commercial sector. Suggestions are made to improve the effectiveness of these groups, such as the requirement for funding increases, policy changes, and capacity-building programs. By providing useful information for scholars, practitioners, and politicians who are committed to advancing youth work in Azerbaijan, the study adds to the larger conversation on youth development and the important role played by voluntary groups.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Youth Work, Voluntary Organizations, Youth Development, Community Engagement, Voluntary Groups, Youth Empowerment.



AZERBAIJAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS – REFORMS IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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Abstract

In recent years, Azerbaijan has implemented a broad range of initiatives to reform its public administration system. These include measures to strengthen governance and institutional capacity, improve transparency and accountability, enhance public service delivery, and promote economic development and innovation. These reforms are aimed at creating a more responsive, efficient, and transparent public administration that can effectively support the country's sustainable development agenda. Significant reforms in the public administration system of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been pivotal in advancing sustainable development goals (SDGs). By focusing on enhancing governance, improving transparency and accountability, strengthening public service delivery, and promoting economic development and innovation, Azerbaijan has made substantial progress towards aligning its public administration with the SDGs. The establishment of ASAN Service centers has streamlined public services, reduced corruption, and improved efficiency, while digital transformation initiatives have increased accessibility and transparency. Economic diversification efforts, support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and innovation promotion have fostered inclusive economic growth and reduced dependency on oil and gas revenues. These reforms contribute to various SDGs, including SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). The specific measures and their impacts provide a comprehensive overview of Azerbaijan's strategies and achievements in public administration reform and sustainable development. Continued investment in governance, digital infrastructure, and inclusive economic growth is essential to sustain progress and ensure equitable development for all citizens.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Public Administration Reform, ASAN Service, Economic Diversification, Transparency and Accountability.



SUSTAINABILITY AND SOCIAL COOPERATIVES

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Abstract

In an environment where the need-production hierarchy is discussed in the production-need creation mode in economics; the concept of sustainability is evaluated on a large scale within the scope of protecting the values required by the social, economic and ecological system, ensuring social equality, and sustaining the ecosystem functioning without interruption, deterioration, excessive use or excessive burden on the main resources. This large-scale scope will be discussed in the context of social cooperatives, specifically in terms of the sustainability of social cooperatives and throughout Turkey. For this purpose, the concept of social economy, where social cooperatives and the concept of social enterprise, of which it is a parameter and social finance and social enterprise activities in social enterprises find application, constitute the basis of the study. As follows;

The practice of "market economy", where decisions regarding investment, production and distribution are based on supply and demand and prices of goods and services are determined within a free price system; sometimes used synonymously with market economy, but based on the slogan "laissez faire est laissez passer / let them do it, let them pass", "free market economy" and "social market economy", which is a system in which there is a free price system where there are various types of cooperatives, collective or autonomous state institutions in the market economy and therefore markets are subject to intervention by the state under necessary conditions. However, as a shield for disadvantaged groups that emerge in the practice of market economy; there is the practice of "social economy", which is accepted as the third sector, along with the private and public sectors called people's economy, solidarity economy, community development or economy and cooperative economy. One of the institutions of social economy is cooperatives and especially "social cooperatives" which are accepted as the new generation cooperatives.

It is possible to make sense of it on the basis of the "social finance" system, which is one of the parameters of social farming and its sustainability, and the concept of "social enterprise", which also includes social cooperatives. As a matter of fact, social enterprises are formations located at the intersection of the private sector and the third world and can be structured as an extreme non-profit company or non-profit civil society situation and depending on the regime of the country in which it is located, it can be a cooperative, mutual organization, social purpose company, social ethics institution, social order company. It may operate under different names such as aid status. In Turkey, social enterprise is not accepted as a separate legal entity and operates as different legal entities such as foundations, associations, cooperatives and companies.

Social finance, one of the main people of social enterprise; It is equipped to assist the socialite with its financial needs. Due to the high risk of social enterprises in creating social finance, social and financial value, difficulties are encountered in accessing financial markets other than some expansions. As a matter of fact, social investment in social finance refers to the object of financial investment, programs that work on weaknesses, while the growth potential and possibility of social finance is accepted, while the development process of social finance is supported with direct and indirect investments or special policies that will facilitate social market finance. These practices are carried out through institutions that aim to produce social and social benefits, aiming to combine solutions to the existing disruptions in the market structure, outside the public and private sectors, but by combining them; It has adopted the understanding of social banking, microfinance and social cooperatives, one of which is social cooperatives.

Social cooperatives; It is seen as a social entrepreneurship model operating within the social solidarity economy in terms of developing social services in areas where the public and private sectors are insufficient to produce services, and social cooperatives have become important actors of the new generation cooperative movement in recent years. However, there is no comprehensive definition of social cooperative yet.

As a result of these findings in the study; paper presentation by evaluating cooperatives as a social finance practice and especially the development and sustainability of social cooperatives in the context of Turkish Cooperatives.

Keywords: Sustainability, Social Finance, Social Cooperatives



ENGAGING IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION USING EMOTICONS. AN INVESTIGATION ON CULTURAL USE AND INTERPRETATION OF EMOTICONS IN PLATFORMS OF MEDIATED COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

Humanity has progressed through several epochs of civilisation, each recognised by unique and distinguishing methods of communication. Notable characteristics include a prevalence of hearing-based perception in collective contexts, a prevalence of sight-based perception in solitary environments, and a blend of both collective and solitary lifestyles with an overwhelming percentage of visual perception. Former epochs restricted communication to within a specific culture or its surrounding civilisations. Unrestricted intercultural contact characterizes the modern era. Technology and the internet, two extraordinary inventions of humanity, have facilitated nonverbal communication, particularly in media communication, whether done privately or publicly. Emoticons, gifs, short videos, and other comparable visual media formats facilitate this communication. The difficulty of nonverbal communication stems from its inherent cultural distinctiveness (Pearson, Nelson, Titsworth, & Hosek, 2017). With a focus on cultural differences, this research aims to examine the use and understanding of emoticons in public communication via mediated platforms. We conducted a thorough investigation on the frequency and type of emoticon use in online public interactions of Albanians and individuals from other cultures. The public engagement was observed for around five weeks, mostly on the platforms of Instagram, Facebook, and Whatsapp. Following the observation period, a questionnaire was administered to 20 Albanian participants to gather information on the cultural usage and interpretation of emoticons. The results revealed intriguing insights into the culture-specific character of emoticons and the level of knowledge among their respective users.

Keywords: Intercultural communication, emoticons, mediated communication, intercultural communication awareness



THE FUTURE OF INSURANCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The humanitarian tragedy caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly impacted nearly every aspect of life and business, revealing vulnerabilities in healthcare systems and economies while accelerating ongoing changes. The insurance industry, in particular, has experienced significant transformations due to the pandemic. The health insurance sector played a crucial role in supporting human health by offering free medical checkups for those exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms. This highlighted the critical importance of health insurance, spurred innovations in telehealth, and exposed gaps in coverage and access. Additionally, the development of artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in the digital transformation of the insurance industry must be considered. While AI offers numerous benefits, including enhanced efficiency and customer experience, there is also a need to prevent its misuse. The pandemic hastened the digital transformation of the insurance industry, necessitating a rapid adaptation to remote work and digital customer service. This shift led to increased investment in technology and digital tools, the growth of insurance companies offering innovative solutions, and improved customer experiences through digital channels. The role of insurance intermediaries has also evolved. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly influenced the bancassurance model, where banks and insurance companies collaborate to offer insurance products through the bank's distribution channels. The pandemic accelerated digital transformation, reshaped consumer behavior, and underscored the need for more integrated financial services. However, insurance markets are not uniformly developed across countries. A comparison between developed and developing countries reveals significant disparities in terms of gross written policy premiums. Despite increased access to financial services such as savings and credit in the developing world, the use of insurance services for financial protection against risks remains low. This paper aims to determine the future direction of the insurance industry and identify strategies for developing countries, such as the Republic of North Macedonia, to more effectively and comprehensively address the challenges posed by the new era in the insurance industry.

Keywords: pandemic, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, cost management, insurance products, regulatory compliance



**THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENTIATED AND TRADITIONAL HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS ON
STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOMEWORK IN PRIMARY SCHOOL 4TH GRADE
CLASSROOM MATHEMATICS**

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Abstract

In this study, the impact of differentiated and traditional homework on 4th-grade primary school students' attitudes towards mathematics homework was investigated. A quasi-experimental design with a pretest-posttest control group was employed to conduct the research. The study was carried out among 4th-grade students in a public primary school in Kayseri province during the 2023-2024 academic year. The data collection tool used was the 'Attitude Scale Towards Homework,' developed by Bora and Kocabaş (2018). This scale was used to assess both the experimental and control groups at the beginning and end of the experimental process. The experimental group (N=24) received differentiated homework assignments designed by the researcher, while the control group (N=26) received traditional homework assignments from their classroom teachers. The attitudes of the students in both groups were measured before and after the experimental procedure. Statistical techniques, such as t-tests, were utilized to analyze differences in attitudes towards mathematics homework between the two groups. The findings were presented in tables and discussed with the existing literature.

Keywords: Differentiated homework, Primary school mathematics education, homework attitude



INCREASING BRAND AWARENESS OF COOPERATIVES WITH MOBILE MARKETING IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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Abstract

Today, with the rapid development in digitalization, the internet has started to take place in every moment of our lives. Marketing transactions made through smartphones and tablet computers are popularizing the concept of mobile marketing with the internet. With the idea that marketing will be done wherever the customer is, today businesses support the process with marketing content that will increase their visibility by placing appropriate advertisements on mobile devices in order to reach their most effective goals. Due to the formation of a society that spends most of its time on mobile devices, businesses are developing appropriate marketing strategies by using the mobile marketing channel to convey the right messages in order to increase brand awareness. In order to increase effectiveness in the competitive environment depending on new business models and business processes suitable for the market, cooperatives should also be able to adapt to the transformation process that will be experienced in digitalization at the right time. Cooperatives that continue their existence with the aim of being managed by their partners and serving their partners will be able to brand more effectively in the market with the digital transformations they will make. Thus, it is a known fact that mobile devices are more suitable for the age in the brand awareness process where being remembered by increasing the degree of recognition by the target audience is a basic value. This study aims to investigate the effective value of using mobile marketing elements in a way that is suitable for the digital age in order to increase the recognition of the brand owned by cooperatives by consumers. Data were collected with surveys applied on Google Form with scale questions in this context. Data collected from consumers using mobile devices in Ankara province were analyzed with SPSS statistical program. Hypotheses developed depending on the model created as a result of ANOVA and t-test were tested. It was concluded that with the right steps to be taken, the recognition of cooperatives' brands in the digitalization process can be improved through mobile marketing.

Keywords: Digitalization, Mobile Marketing, Cooperative, Brand Awareness



A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON SUSTAINABLE INSURANCE WITH BIBLIOSHINY

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Abstract

It is seen that the concept of sustainability has come to the fore among many other concepts due to the effects of natural disasters brought about by climatic changes and global warming in the world in recent years. Sustainability, which has become important for almost all sectors, is also important in the insurance sector, which plays a key role in the economy, helping both individuals, communities and businesses manage their risks and protect their assets. Therefore, research on sustainable insurance will not only contribute to the insurance industry, but also benefit all individuals, society and the country. Bibliometric analysis was used in this study where research on sustainable insurance was examined. With this analysis method, which is a quantitative technique and frequently used in social sciences, academic studies produced by individuals or institutions in a specific field, period and region are examined with the help of numerical analyzes and statistics. In this study, 34 academic studies published between 2002 and 2024 in the Web of Science (WoS) database on sustainable insurance were analyzed and visualized with the Biblioshiny program, a web interface provider in the R-based Bibliometrix analysis program. This study aims to contribute to researchers for future research in the field of sustainable insurance by examining the distribution of research by years, prominent countries and institutions, the most cited studies and the distribution of keywords used.

Keywords: Sustainable insurance, risk, climate change, insurance industry, bibliometric analysis.

Jel Codes: G22, Q54, Q56



SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN FAMILY AND MARITAL RELATIONS (CASE STUDY KAZAKHSTAN)

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Abstract

According to UN forecasts, 24–25 million people will live in Kazakhstan by 2050. However, there are practically no studies on the future demographic development of the country, particularly regarding ethnic, youth, and gender aspects. Despite the positive UN forecasts for Kazakhstan, several demographic trends characteristic of the second demographic transition can be observed in the country. These trends highlight the need for thorough study and a timely response from both the state and society. In particular, the process of urbanization in Kazakhstan is in full swing (58.4%), and these indicators are only accelerating. There is a trend of delaying the birth of the first child. In recent decades, both women and men in Kazakhstan are increasingly seeking to establish themselves in the labor market before starting a family. The level of education among women is growing, which, according to scientists, is one of the most important reasons for postponing motherhood. As women age, the likelihood of having more children decreases compared to previous generations.

Demographers expect the birth rate in Kazakhstan to decline over the next five years and beyond. This assumption is also linked to urban Kazakhs reaching active reproductive age in the second generation. Zh. Aubakirova and A. Alekseenko noted that traditional values, which influence population dynamics in the country, are preserved mainly by the Kazakhs. Proof of this is the 2020 birth rate statistics, which show a record number of children born over the past 34 years: Kazakhs – 79.8%, Russians – 7.9%, and representatives of other ethnic groups – 12.3%. Thus, the state and society will face several tasks in the future to increase the effectiveness of family and demographic policy implementation, considering existing and potential challenges. To take timely measures and respond to these challenges, it is necessary to expand fundamental and applied research in this area. A comparative analysis of the marriage, family, and reproductive relations of Kazakhs and ethnic oralmans (kandas) seems to be a novel approach. This approach allows for analyzing the changes in traditional family customs of Kazakhs who remained in their territory and those who returned to their historical homeland. Due to various factors, their perceptions of traditional family behavior may differ. The study will assess the attitudes of ethnic groups toward domestic violence. Such a study on ethnic groups has not been conducted before. Research on violence is relevant and widely discussed on social networks, but comprehensive and systematic studies have not been carried out. The exception is the national report of the Kazakhstan Institute of Social Development, published in 2021. However, this report does not include an ethnic component, making the current study particularly relevant. The primary research within the framework of this topic is interdisciplinary. Among foreign studies in the field of family concepts and categories, A. Gauthier has considered the importance of family policy and birth rate; D.



Triplett, S. Kamerman, A. Kahn, and K. Henrickson have examined the reforms in recent years in the field of state family policy in developed countries, as have L. Berger and other scientists. Russian scientists have also studied the topic of the proposed program. In terms of theory and analysis of family and marriage in the post-Soviet period, the works of sociologist A. Antonov are of scientific interest. The foundations of family policy are noted in the works of S. Golod, while the development of family policy from the Soviet period to the present day is studied in the works of Zh. Chernova. The family-marriage relations of ethnic groups are examined in the works of N. Azisova and A. Shishelyakin. Despite the importance of the foreign scientific works listed, many have the national characteristics of their respective countries, taking into account the traditions and features of socio-economic development. The contribution to the study of family and marriage issues in modern Kazakhstan belongs to S. Ualieva, E. Burova, and Z. Zhanazarova.

The results of our study on this topic will contribute to forming high-quality and verified approaches to implementing policies in the fields of family, marriage, and childbearing. They may be useful for researchers and representatives of state bodies, especially regarding family and demographic policy.

Keywords: family, ethnicity, marriage, sociology, Kazakhstan

Jel Codes: J12, Z13



PROVIDING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Abstract

This article discusses the fact that domestic violence is increasing in society day by day and the basis of social work with victims of violence. Domestic violence can be found everywhere. Unfortunately, this is a very common problem, and nevertheless, it is not easy to develop and develop systematic intervention measures against it. There are many women in the family who have been subjected to domestic violence, which is of great concern to society. Effective intervention measures should be taken immediately, as there is a lot of harm to the physical and mental health of victims and the growth of a child living in such a family, as well as to their emotional, psychological, cognitive and physical development.

Domestic violence is behavior that aims to exert force, instill fear, force, or control any behavior in current or past families, married, or sexual relationships. It includes not only physical torture, but also direct or indirect intimidation, sexual coercion, emotional and psychological harassment, economic control, damage to property, social isolation and all kinds of behaviors that encourage a person to live in fear. Domestic violence is an urgent problem in our modern developed society. As a result of domestic violence, women often suffer from it.

If we compare the results of the study in relation to children who are being abused. A national study of the prevalence of violence involving 2,869 young people found that 26 percent of those involved had witnessed violence between their parents at least once, and 5 percent had seen it regularly. This figure is similar to a study involving 5,000 adolescents. There, 25 percent of those who participated in the study said they had witnessed violence against one of their parents. If we look at the studies, based on data related to high school students, 7 percent of them have seen adults in the home commit suicide or physically harm to each other in the last 12 months, while 14 percent have witnessed adults in the home commit suicide or physically harm to children.

This widespread spread of violence requires identifying risk-prone groups and paying attention to the fact that victims and perpetrators are also different. The fact that some groups of women and children are more exposed to domestic violence requires intervention on the part of social work. Such cases are not only becoming more widespread, but the range of control tactics is also expanding. Let's say women with disabilities are twice as likely to face violence as women with full coverage. As for the dynamics of violence, in Western countries, women can be abused by several family members. They are also found to be cruel, such as being expelled from both the community and their land. A woman with a different background in culture and language is at risk of being expelled from the country if she depends on her husband's immigration status. And women with disabilities may not have access to the medicines and devices they need. Older women may be at risk of losing their housing and becoming victims of financial fraud.

The risk assessment arising from domestic violence shows a tendency to become a kind of goal. By doing so, it can be seen that security planning and risk management are not laying



the foundations. Effective practice opposes this trend, understanding risk assessment as the "flip side" of planning for the safety of domestic and domestic violence survivors. This requires planning safety conditions according to the age of the children.

The main technologies of social work with victims of violence:

1. Social diagnostics
2. social therapy
3. Social Rehabilitation
4. Social correction
5. Social prevention

Social work with victims of violence puts forward key 3-tasks: 1. save them. 2. support social survival. 3. promote social development. If these tasks are carried out in a timely manner, the attempts of the abusers to live will be strengthened, and interest in life can be reawakened. The main directions of social work with victims of violence: 1. moral and psychological rehabilitation. 2. information and consulting. 3. Legal Assistance 4. Medical Care In these areas, social work is carried out with abused women. As a result, the social problems of women are discussed and resolved.

The main condition for a successful fight against domestic violence is to change the attitude of society. To do this, it is necessary to radically change the public consciousness and existing stereotypes, to form an appropriate understanding of the consequences of domestic violence, and not to let go of antisocial behavior voluntarily. Each unpunished House bully develops in himself a sense of irresponsibility, which is the basis for committing even more serious offenses. In social work with victims of violence, close contact with state institutions, legal protection bodies, health care institutions, crisis centers is important. The social worker specialist plays a fundamental role in this process, that is, he establishes ties with state and non-state institutions in order to achieve the desired result. As a result, there are ways to solve the problems of victims of violence.

Keywords: crisis centers, domestic violence, social worker.



INFORMATION RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The emergence, further formation and legal registration of human information rights, their new generations and manifestations are part of the organic process of the evolution of humanity and its social organization. With the formation of the UN and the adoption of the key international document in the field of human rights - the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the further development of human civilization is moderated at the level of UN institutions on the principles of equality and justice, respect for the life and dignity of every person, which form the basis of the understanding of human rights and any perspectives of humanity.

At the end of the 20th century, the idea of the sustainable development of humanity, stemming from the right to development, acquired the characteristics of a generally recognized strategic priority and was transformed into a system of activity directions, action plans, indicators for evaluating the achievement of results, methods of national adaptation, etc. Overcoming the current challenges and threats to human rights in this system are of fundamental importance and act as a worldview basis for the future of humanity.

Simultaneously with the general processes of strategic planning based on the idea of development from the beginning of the 21st century, under the influence of social informatization, a relatively independent strategy for the development of a human-oriented information society is being formulated at the international level. Discussions of information society issues under the auspices of the UN led, firstly, to the recognition of the inevitability of the informational development of humanity, which was reflected in a number of general declarations and phased plans for their implementation, and secondly, to the realization that informational development and its priorities and values, which correspondingly reflected in the idea of human rights, in modern society they form the basis of the further existence of humanity in general.

In the 20s of the 21st century, it is possible to ascertain the formalization at the UN level of the integration of these two strategies and the unchanging emphasis on the interdependence of democracy, sustainable development and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, proper governance based on the rule of law, which at the new stage of strategic planning are already considered through the prism of priorities determined by the problems of the development of the Internet and its management, as well as the interaction of people and digital technologies. This was a significant step in the promotion of the current generation of human information rights - digital rights, as it established: 1) the key information needs of humanity in the era of digitalization (Internet access, digital inclusiveness, safe digital environment, human-centeredness of digital technologies, etc.); 2) the immutability of the value of human rights and the priority of their protection in the digital environment; 3) the dependence of the achievement of social justice on the promotion of digital public goods.

In view of this, the role of human information rights in modern strategic planning can be considered comprehensive, since they form a system of basic ideas that reflects the most urgent needs and values of humanity.

Keywords: information rights, information society, sustainable development, people-centeredness, rule of law



REGIONS IN INTERREGIONALISM: EURO-MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVES

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Abstract

In modern conditions, interregionalism refers to regular forms of cooperation between regions or subjects of different regions and is the result of parallel phenomena of globalization and regionalism. Interregional relations are rapidly developing around the world and form a new level of global governance. Today, developing regions are more active and visible participants in interregional cooperation. According to Heiner Hänggi, interregionalism is defined as “institutionalized relations between world regions”. Put it simply, interregionalism means region-to-region relations. Interregional relations involve regional organizations and civil society in the process. In addition, interregional relations are usually asymmetric, since they tend to involve regions with different degrees of development. Moreover, interregional relations tend to put the main focus on economic or social issues rather than security or military matters.

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership was originally organized into three categories, or pillars, focusing on political stability, economic prosperity, and social cooperation for the states on the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. In 2005, a fourth focus area – migration – was also added.

Given the political instability and absence of a shared identity within Mediterranean region, EU has been failing to achieve the main objective of its interregional relations – to export its own institutional model in order to positively influence the global order. Thus, the EU strengthens bilateral relations region-wide.

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Keywords: interregionalism, euro-mediterranean, regions



THE EFFECT OF CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN TURKEY ON SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract

Animal husbandry is an inseparable part of agricultural production. Because animal production can be done with products obtained from plant agriculture. For this reason, animal husbandry has a very high place in agricultural production. More efficient use of our country's lands and especially increasing the welfare of people living in rural areas directly depend on increasing animal production. Animal husbandry in our country, just like plant production, is mainly in the form of small businesses. These businesses cannot benefit sufficiently from modern tools and equipment with their own means. As a result, operating costs are constantly high. The animal husbandry that plays the most role in ensuring the efficient use of our country's lands is cattle and sheep farming. It is expected that the situations that will emerge as a result of the efficient operation of livestock-related enterprises will provide a significant economic revival throughout the country, especially in rural areas. Despite the increase in the population of Turkey, the fact that the animal population does not increase in proportion to the population also causes some problems. The reasons for the failure of livestock farming to reach the desired level in Turkey are;

Negative impact on domestic production due to import policy.

Very high input costs, especially feed.

Misuse of pasture areas and shrinkage of areas where animals can graze.

Aging of the population in rural areas. Lack of shepherds and animal caretakers.

Insufficient support for livestock farming, etc. can be listed.

In order to ensure stability in meat and milk prices and sustainability in production, support and incentive policies, especially rural-focused livestock farming, should be restructured in a way that will provide businesses with economic scale.

Keywords: livestock farming, sustainability, agriculture

Jel Codes: Agriculture, Economy



ALBANIAN JOURNALISTIC CRITICISM ABOUT FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA AND HIS ART

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Abstract

Federico Garcia Lorca is internationally recognized as a poet and playwright for the mastery of his style and for the innovative spirit he brought to Spanish literature. Through special originality, rich language, symbolism and universal themes, Lorca presents us with a pure embodiment of Andalusia tradition and culture. In Albania, Lorca became known at the end of the 30s of the last century from the translation of some of his works, from the participation of Albanians in the Spanish Civil War, but also from the Albanian writers who wrote about him. In this article have been studied the journalistic criticism and the attention given to this colossus of Spanish literature in the prestigious Albanian press during the years 1997-2008. This paper is a detailed analysis and commentary of all the articles that Albanian newspapers have written about Lorca. Also, the article is a summary of his life and work to make the playwright more familiar to the readers of the new generation. The study shows the desire of the intellectuals of that time to transmit Lorca's artistic values to Albanian readers as well. For this reason, our goal as the author of this paper is to inform young people by making them love the poet as well as to arouse the desire of researchers to delve more deeply into other genuine studies on the artistic wealth that the playwright has left us and the great world-renowned poet. The study cited and analyzed the writings of the most popular Albanian newspapers, whose publications are kept in the archive of the National Library.

Keywords: jurnalistic, criticism, press, newspaper



FIGHTING TERRORISM OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN THIS ISSUE

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Abstract

The most important strategic area that determines the development of humanity is considered to be the security area. Throughout history, the issue of security has always been relevant in all states. Terrorism, which keeps the modern world in constant tension, has become one of the number one problems that concern all states today. In the report, first of all, a general approach to the problem of international terrorism was given, in addition, the incidents of terrorism that occurred historically in the Republic of Azerbaijan were reviewed. It is fact that terrorism, which has alarmed humanity, has not escaped Azerbaijan either. Thus, the bloody terrorist incidents of the Armenian separatists caused the death of thousands of people and material and moral damage. In this report, the ways of fighting terrorism of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been examined, and at the same time, the contribution of the Republic of Azerbaijan to international security has been approached in order to reveal the unity of the national security strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan with global security. In addition, as a result of the great Victory achieved by the Republic of Azerbaijan during the 44-day long Patriotic War in 2020, it was also mentioned that the high development of national security was achieved by removing terrorist groups from the territory of the country. Consequently, this report includes terrorism, the ways in which the Republic of Azerbaijan deals with terrorism, and the important effects of the Republic of Azerbaijan on international security. During the research, reference is made to recent scientific sources and recent historical facts.

Keywords: Terrorism, National Security, International Security, Republic of Azerbaijan, War.



THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED BRAND QUALITY AND BRAND VALUE ON BRAND LEADERSHIP (TURKISH AIRLINES APPLICATION)

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Abstract

Brand can be a sign of quality in the consumer decision process and can also be an important part of the evaluation criteria between brands (Vraneševic and Stancec, 2003). The quality-value-leadership connection has an important position in terms of brand management. There are two ways to achieve perceived value through brand strategies: one is to use a low cost/price strategy, and the other is to use a high cost/performance strategy. To implement the second strategy, it is necessary to have a high quality/performance brand relationship. In addition, as the value of the brand increases, the leadership feature of the brand also comes to the fore. In this way, the quality of the brand has an impact on brand value and brand leadership. In this study, it has been tried to reveal the effect of perceived brand quality and brand value on brand leadership. The aim of the study is to examine the effect of perceived brand quality and brand value on brand leadership. In this context, in order to examine the effect of perceived brand quality and brand value on brand leadership, a literature search has been conducted and hypotheses and conceptual model have been put forward. The model of the study has been tested with questionnaires applied to 453 people living in Turkey who use THY brand and benefit from this brand. Regression analysis was conducted to test the hypotheses of the study. The findings of the study revealed the impact of perceived quality on perceived value. In addition, it has been determined that perceived brand quality and brand value have an impact on brand leadership.

Keywords: Brand, Perceived Brand Quality, Brand Value, Brand Leadership, Turkish Airlines.

JEL Codes: M30, M31



STANDARDS AND RIGHTS OF MINORS DURING THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN ALBANIA

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Abstract

The justice system as a whole and its functioning in our country present quite complex aspects and deserve to be studied by us, as in recent years it has been facing the existence of a widespread spread of crime. What has been observed as a trend in recent years is the increase in juvenile crime, which is manifested through the commission of serious criminal acts, the consequences of which affect.

Legal and criminal practice over the years has often faced violations of the rights of minors during various stages of their treatment in these processes, openly violating the principles and international standards that have been adopted in this regard and that our state is legally obliged to respect in every criminal process conducted. If in our country we have a justice system that does not apply and respect the standards and basic principles in protecting the rights of minors, then we can say that the foundations of the rule of law and justice will be seriously undermined and will pave the way for an increase in their criminal activities.

Keywords: Standard; minors; criminal process; rights; principles; legislation;



LITERARY EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF UNIVERSALS CULTURES

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Abstract

The relevance of the topic is explained, firstly, by the universal the value of education in general and literary education in particular, secondly - by the modern realities of culture, when knowledge gives way to information, and the book as a receptacle and keeper of the text is replaced by a computer database and the Internet, finally, thirdly - by the absence of and cultural studies of scientific research on the presented topic. In the context of the general crisis of education, which manifests itself in throughout the post-Soviet space, which is expressed in many signs, including the vagueness of the criteria for selecting educational material, setting goals and objectives for studying literature, and therefore in the superficiality of knowledge of pupils and students, arises the need for a theoretical substantiation of literary education as a universal value of culture. Art and literature as its integral part are, thus, the universal patterns of culture and the expression of its national identity, since literature is based on the functioning of the national language and forms, reflects the national spirit of the people.

Keywords: literature, education, culture, cultural studies, modernity



RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS AND INDIVIDUALS IN ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Human rights are the rights that all people have simply because they are human, and everyone is equal in using these rights. Human rights have emerged from social struggles in response to the injustices that humanity has suffered throughout history. Human rights are grouped as first, second and third generation. The first generation human rights are civil rights and political rights. These rights, also called fundamental freedoms, are related to matters and areas in which the state should not interfere (freedom of thought, freedom of association, etc.). For this reason, they are also described as “negative rights” or “natural rights”. Second generation human rights are a group of economic, social and cultural rights (such as the right to work, the right to a fair wage, the right to social security, the right to education). Second generation rights are also described as “positive rights”. Because the government, beyond protecting these rights, takes on a much more active, strong and positive role such as providing these rights through various social services. Third generation human rights are about issues that require the cooperation of all people in the world. (Living in peace, using clean water and air, benefiting from world trade and economic development, etc.). Third generation human rights are not rights that apply immediately to an individual; rather they are rights that have meaning for a community, a population group, a society or a nation. That is why they are also described as “common rights or solidarity rights”.

In this case, the addressee of demands for universal human rights is the government, and only the government can be the violator of human rights. However, the defenders of human rights are individuals. For this reason, a “rights-based approach” should be adopted in every profession that provides services to people. In order to fully implement universal human rights, public employees, non-governmental organizations, social workers, lawyers, economists, politicians, environmentalists and every individual with social sensitivity have a responsibility. In this article, what measures can be taken to localize universal human rights within the country and disseminate them worldwide are discussed by making use of studies conducted on this subject.

Keywords: Universal human rights, negative rights, positive rights, solidarity rights, rights-based approach



REFLECTION OF CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ELEMENTS ON PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' PAINTINGS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF DAILY LIFE

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Abstract

Primary school education, which is the first year of interaction with the environment, is important for children's development. In this period, it is seen that children's best means of self-expression and communication are pictures. Children express their feelings and thoughts that they cannot express by speaking in different visual ways by drawing or painting. The study aims to reveal with which cultural or social representations primary school third-grade students express their daily life in their drawings and verbal expressions of their drawings. The study was conducted in a state primary school affiliated with the Ministry of National Education in Denizli / Çivril district in the second semester of the 2023-2024 academic year in two lesson hours (40 + 40 minutes). The study group consisted of a total of (N=13) students, including male (N=7) and female (N=6) students aged between 9 and 10, from class 3-A selected by random method. One lesson before the application study, the storybook titled 'My hometown Denizli' from the 365 Days Story Books series prepared by the Ministry of National Education was read to the students, and the Social and Cultural Structure of Denizli was discussed. Afterward, the students were asked to draw a picture of their daily life and to express the picture verbally in the section allocated on the drawing paper. The pictures created by the students in A3 size were used as a data collection tool. Document analysis was applied to analyze the data (pictures and verbal expressions). Findings obtained in visual expressions; people theme (N=33) (mother, father, friends), nature theme (N=31) (garden, tree, sun, cloud, snow, orchards), symbol theme (N=30) (heart, snowflakes), place theme (N=21) (home, garden, coffee house, carpet field, park), activities theme (N=13) (doing homework, sports, and artistic activities, self-care, helping with family chores 'helping with housework and cooking, picking fruit', playing games 'computer games and playing games in nature', eating), within the theme of digital environments (N=2) (television, telephone), animal theme (N=1) (butterfly), within the theme of transport (N=1) (tractor). Findings obtained in verbal expressions; Within the theme of place (N=37) (home, school, garden, coffee house, astroturf), within the theme of activities (N=35) (doing homework, sports and artistic activities, self-care, helping with family chores 'helping with housework and cooking, picking fruit', playing games 'tablet, phone, computer game and in nature', eating), Within the scope of nature theme (N=18) (garden-field, tree, snow), within the scope of the human theme (N=15) (friend, mother, father), within the scope of time theme (N=6) (day, morning, evening, winter), within the scope of digital media theme (N=5), (television, phone, tablet, video shooting and watching, watching YouTube), within the scope of transportation theme (N=3) (bus, tractor), within the scope of the animal theme (N=2), (dog). In visual expressions (pictures), from high to low, human, nature, symbol, space, activities, digital environment, transport, animal, and in verbal expressions; space, activities, nature, human, time, digital environment, transport, animal. While symbols were included in the pictures, the concept of time was included in verbal expressions. In the results, it is seen that information about habits in daily life, using the digital environment, gardening, and housework, ways of using free time, means of transport, nature, animal and human relations are given.

Keywords: Visual arts education, painting, culture, daily life, primary school



THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE STUDY OF MODERN LITERARY CRITICISM

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Abstract

In this article we will look at the main directions of research in the field of artificial intelligence, as well as its impact on modern literature. We will look at examples of contemporary literature based on artificial intelligence and the role of artificial intelligence in the creation and analysis of literature. We will also discuss ethical issues related to the use of artificial intelligence in literature. Modern literature actively uses artificial intelligence in its works, creating unique and exciting stories. Artificial intelligence can be used to create literary works. Using machine learning and deep learning algorithms, artificial intelligence can generate texts that imitate the style and subject matter of various authors. This can be a useful tool for writers who are looking for inspiration or want to experiment with different writing styles.

However, despite the capabilities of artificial intelligence in creating texts, it is important to note that they are not yet capable of completely replacing the creative process of a writer. The art of literature involves emotion, intuition, and a deep understanding of the human experience that is currently difficult to recreate using artificial intelligence.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, modern literature, algorithm, text, education



BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC PRICING

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Abstract

Currently, dynamic pricing is the most significant and effective method for increasing a company's marketing-related profits. Numerous businesses, including hotels and airlines, utilize dynamic pricing. This is due in part to online tools that allow hotels and airlines to set prices in real-time based on the number of available rooms, flight tickets, the inventory and prices of nearby competitors, and other factors.

This article aims to conduct a comprehensive review of literature and perform a bibliometric analysis of the dynamic pricing on a global scale. The study focuses on analyzing published articles that explore the dynamic pricing, with the objective of identifying the research trends and contributions in this area. The goal is to gain insights into the state of research in the dynamic pricing field.

This article examines the existing literature on dynamic pricing from an international perspective. Using bibliometric analysis techniques, the research identifies and evaluates relevant articles. Using the search term "dynamic pricing" until 2023, the authors retrieved 2516 documents from the web of science, and 757 open-access research article and review articles were selected. 671 research documents from science direct were analyzed and only 89 were left as research articles. Additionally, 3180 documents from google scholar were analyzed and 139 research articles were selected.

In the study, bibliometric indicators such as co-citation analysis and VOSviewer were employed, among others, to investigate the frequency with which certain keywords appeared in several papers. Using this analysis, the study was able to identify publishing trends, the most prominent authors and nations in the field of dynamic pricing research, often referenced publications, popular keywords, and the leading journals. In addition, the study was able to identify frequently cited articles.

Keywords: Dynamic pricing, bibliometric analysis, demand response



IMPACT OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN LANGUAGE EDUCATORS' CONCEPTS OF IMMERSION IN TERMS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract

The article investigates the wider theoretical underpinnings of Emerging technology, the analysis of its application in the university instruction, and the ways, directions, and primary elements of reasonable use of this technology in the creation of student research and design activities.

That is the most critical issues in modern pedagogy is the development of design and research activities in first-year students utilize information and communication technologies. It is the main challenging assignments to pique the interest of students in research and design activities and to organize their research work with unique motivation. The efficacy of the technology "information and communication" in facilitating the integration of project and research activities of first-year students is determined in the study.

The implementation of online resources and modern IT technologies in educational institutions, particularly for language learners, has significance for increasing learning achievement. The use of different video materials to provide students with educational materials outside of education is the essence ICT. This method enables the student to dedicate more time to lesson planning, training, and self-affirmation. The technology of "information and communication" enables first-year students to master the materials in depth, perform Group Design, and conduct research on contents obtained through simple methods in a brief space of time. When this technology has been developed as part of the experiment and is used in all educational institutions, positive results are expected. Technology enables you to tailor your approach to the learning process. Students, in particular, gradually master the material's content and begin to ask high-quality problematic questions. The need to perform well in class motivates students to study the theoretical portion of their homework. Simultaneously, students start to have more free time to study independently. The extensive using of emerging technology in developing of students' research and design abilities enables the educational process in the country's higher educational institutions to fully participate in the general worldwide pattern of teaching.

This study's purpose is to examine how emerging technologies impacting to students in learning language. As technology evolves constantly, classrooms must adapt by adding additional technology and integrating it into student instruction. Technologies have an ability to both enhance student learning and harm the educational process.

Keywords: Emerging technology, information and communication, language learning, impact to students.



CYBERGEOPOLITICS AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY: AN ESOTERIC INQUIRY INTO THE CONFLUENCE OF CYBER SOVEREIGNTY AND GLOBAL POWER EQUILIBRIA

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Abstract

In the contemporary discourse on cybergeopolitics, the conceptual amalgamation of national sovereignty and cyber dynamics necessitates a nuanced interrogation of the latent tensions embedded within the architecture of global power hierarchies. The increasingly pervasive nature of cyberspace, coupled with its inherent borderlessness, fundamentally disrupts the traditional Westphalian notion of sovereignty, challenging the geopolitical contours that have historically delineated state authority. At the core of this intersection lies the dialectical tension between the centrifugal forces of globalization, which propel a universalist cyber order, and the centripetal impulses of sovereign states that seek to reassert control within their digital perimeters. This dynamic interplay manifests in the paradoxical conflation of territorial sovereignty with cyber sovereignty, wherein states attempt to project their power within a non-territorial domain that resists such spatially bounded assertions. The intricacies of cybergeopolitics are further compounded by the multi-layered power dynamics that characterize the international system. The asymmetry in cyber capabilities among states not only exacerbates existing geopolitical inequalities but also engenders a complex web of dependencies and vulnerabilities that redefine the very essence of sovereignty in the digital age. This reconfiguration of power relations necessitates a reconceptualization of sovereignty that transcends the traditional territorial paradigm and incorporates the cyber dimension as a critical locus of geopolitical contestation.

Moreover, the global proliferation of cyber norms, often driven by hegemonic powers, raises critical questions about the legitimacy and equity of the emerging cyber order. The imposition of cyber governance frameworks by dominant states risks entrenching a neocolonial hierarchy within the digital sphere, thereby undermining the sovereignty of weaker states and perpetuating global power imbalances. In this context, the assertion of cyber sovereignty by individual states can be seen as both a resistance to and a capitulation within the overarching geopolitical structure, further complicating the dialectic between national sovereignty and global cyber governance. Ultimately, the intersection of cybergeopolitics and national sovereignty represents a profound challenge to the conventional understanding of state power and authority. It necessitates an esoteric engagement with the fluidity of cyberspace, the evolving nature of global power dynamics, and the reimagining of sovereignty in a digital era where the lines between the local and the global, the physical and the virtual, are increasingly blurred.

The intersection of cybergeopolitics and national sovereignty is a terrain fraught with complexities that challenge the foundational principles of statehood and power. As cyberspace emerges as a critical arena of global interaction, it has become a site where traditional notions of sovereignty are both contested and redefined. This digital domain, characterized by its fluidity, decentralization, and transnational reach, stands in stark contrast to the fixed, territorially bounded concept of state sovereignty that has underpinned the international system for centuries. One of the most profound impacts of cybergeopolitics is the dissolution of physical boundaries that traditionally demarcated state authority. In



cyberspace, the reach of a state's power is no longer confined to its geographical borders. Instead, the ability to project influence, exert control, and defend interests extends into a virtual realm where traditional markers of sovereignty are rendered obsolete. This shift challenges the very essence of state sovereignty, which has historically been predicated on territorial integrity and the control of physical space.

The sovereignty dilemma in the context of cybergeopolitics arises from the tension between the state's desire to maintain control over its digital infrastructure and the inherently transnational nature of cyberspace. States are increasingly grappling with the need to assert cyber sovereignty—the ability to regulate and secure their digital environments—while simultaneously navigating the interconnected and interdependent nature of global cyberspace. This tension is further exacerbated by the fact that cyberspace is not only a domain of state interaction but also a space where non-state actors, including multinational corporations, hackers, and transnational organizations, wield significant influence. The cyber domain is marked by significant asymmetry in capabilities among states, which has profound implications for global power dynamics. Advanced cyber powers, primarily concentrated in a few technologically sophisticated states, possess the ability to project power and influence across the globe through digital means. This concentration of cyber capabilities creates a hierarchical structure within the international system, where dominant states can impose their will on less capable ones, thereby exacerbating existing geopolitical power disparities. This asymmetry in cyber capabilities is not merely a function of technological sophistication but also reflects broader economic, political, and strategic advantages. For instance, states with advanced cyber infrastructure, robust cybersecurity frameworks, and significant investments in cyber research and development are better positioned to dominate the cyber domain. This dominance, in turn, allows them to shape the norms, rules, and governance structures that regulate cyberspace, often in ways that reinforce their own strategic interests. The unequal distribution of cyber capabilities also raises concerns about the vulnerability of less capable states. These states may find themselves at the mercy of more powerful cyber actors, unable to adequately defend their digital sovereignty or assert their interests in the global cyber order. This vulnerability is further compounded by the interconnected nature of cyberspace, where the security of one state's digital infrastructure can have cascading effects on the security of others. In response to the challenges posed by cybergeopolitics, many states have sought to assert cyber sovereignty as a means of protecting their national interests in the digital age. Cyber sovereignty refers to the right of a state to govern its own cyberspace, including the regulation of information flows, the protection of digital infrastructure, and the enforcement of cybersecurity measures. This concept has gained traction in recent years as states increasingly recognize the strategic importance of controlling their digital environments.

However, the quest for cyber sovereignty is fraught with contradictions. On one hand, it represents a legitimate effort by states to protect their sovereignty in the face of external threats and to assert their autonomy in the digital realm. On the other hand, the pursuit of cyber sovereignty often involves practices that are at odds with the open, decentralized, and global nature of cyberspace. For example, efforts to control information flows through censorship, data localization, and the erection of digital borders can undermine the free flow of information and the global connectivity that are fundamental to the functioning of cyberspace. Moreover, the assertion of cyber sovereignty can lead to a fragmentation of cyberspace into a patchwork of national jurisdictions, each with its own rules and regulations. This fragmentation not only complicates international cooperation on cyber issues but also



creates a more complex and potentially unstable global cyber order. In this context, the challenge for states is to find a balance between asserting their cyber sovereignty and preserving the global nature of cyberspace.

The growing importance of cybergeopolitics has prompted efforts to develop international norms and governance frameworks to regulate state behavior in cyberspace. These efforts are driven by the recognition that the global nature of cyberspace requires a collective approach to addressing the challenges it presents. However, the development of cyber norms and governance structures is complicated by the diversity of interests, values, and capabilities among states. One of the key challenges in this area is the lack of consensus on the principles that should govern state behavior in cyberspace. While some states advocate for a rules-based approach that emphasizes the application of existing international law to cyberspace, others argue for the development of new norms that reflect the unique characteristics of the digital domain. This divergence in perspectives is often rooted in broader geopolitical considerations, with different states seeking to shape the emerging cyber order in ways that align with their own strategic interests. The role of international organizations, such as the United Nations, in facilitating dialogue and building consensus on cyber norms is crucial. Initiatives such as the UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) and the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) have made significant progress in identifying areas of common ground and advancing the discussion on cyber norms. However, the success of these efforts ultimately depends on the willingness of states to engage in good faith and to prioritize collective security over narrow national interests.

The intersection of cybergeopolitics and national sovereignty represents a fundamental challenge to the traditional understanding of state power and authority. In the digital age, sovereignty is no longer confined to physical borders but must be reimagined to encompass the virtual spaces that are increasingly central to global interaction. This reimagining of sovereignty requires a nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between cyber dynamics and global power structures, as well as a recognition of the need for new approaches to governance that can accommodate the unique characteristics of cyberspace. As states continue to navigate the challenges of cybergeopolitics, the balance between asserting cyber sovereignty and participating in a cooperative global cyber order will be critical. The future of international relations in the digital age will depend on the ability of states to reconcile these competing imperatives and to find new ways of exercising sovereignty in a world where the lines between the local and the global, the physical and the virtual, are increasingly blurred.

Keywords: Cybergeopolitics, National Sovereignty, Global Power Dynamics, Cyber Sovereignty, Geopolitical Contours, Territorial Sovereignty, Cyber Norms.



THE ROLE OF IDEOLOGICAL EXTREMISM IN RADICALIZATION: EXAMINATION OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE, IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION, AND IDEOLOGICAL FIXATION

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Abstract

The phenomenon of radicalization, particularly in its relation to ideological extremism, necessitates a deep and complex analysis that transcends simplistic causal attributions. This study explores the intricate processes by which ideological extremism acts as both a catalyst and a reinforcing mechanism in the radicalization of individuals and groups. By examining the confluence of cognitive dissonance, identity construction, and the psychosocial underpinnings of ideological fixation, this research aims to elucidate the multifarious pathways through which radicalization unfolds. The study also considers the role of social networks, narrative reinforcement, and the psychological mechanisms that sustain commitment to extreme ideologies, thereby offering a comprehensive understanding of how ideological extremism perpetuates cycles of radicalization. The discourse on radicalization often conflates it with acts of terrorism or violence, yet it is fundamentally a process of ideological transformation that precedes and facilitates such actions. At its core, radicalization is driven by an engagement with and commitment to extreme ideologies—those that posit absolutist, exclusionary, and often binary worldviews. These ideologies provide a framework within which individuals and groups construct a coherent, albeit distorted, narrative of reality, leading to an ideological entrenchment that is resistant to countervailing perspectives.

Central to the understanding of how ideological extremism fosters radicalization is the concept of cognitive dissonance, particularly in the context of ideological beliefs. Cognitive dissonance, as initially theorized by Festinger, refers to the psychological discomfort experienced when an individual holds two or more contradictory beliefs, values, or attitudes. In the context of ideological extremism, cognitive dissonance can arise when individuals encounter information or experiences that challenge their extremist views. However, rather than resolving this dissonance by moderating their beliefs, individuals often intensify their commitment to the extremist ideology as a means of restoring psychological equilibrium. This process, known as cognitive reinforcement, leads to ideological fixation, where the individual becomes increasingly resistant to alternative viewpoints and more entrenched in their extremist beliefs.

The role of cognitive dissonance in radicalization is further compounded by the social validation that individuals receive from like-minded groups. When extremist beliefs are echoed and validated within a group setting, the cognitive dissonance experienced by individuals is alleviated, reinforcing their ideological fixation. This dynamic creates a self-reinforcing loop where ideological extremism is both a cause and a consequence of radicalization.

Another critical factor in the role of ideological extremism in radicalization is the construction of identity. Ideologies, particularly extreme ones, provide individuals with a framework for understanding their place in the world, offering a sense of belonging, purpose, and significance. The process of radicalization often involves a reconfiguration of identity, where the individual adopts the ideology as a core component of their self-concept. This identity construction is particularly potent in contexts where individuals feel marginalized,



disenfranchised, or alienated from mainstream society. The reconfiguration of identity through ideological extremism is not merely a cognitive process but is also deeply emotional and affective. The ideology provides a narrative that frames the individual's experiences of marginalization or alienation as part of a broader struggle against a perceived enemy or oppressive system. This narrative offers a sense of empowerment and agency, which is critical in the radicalization process. As the individual's identity becomes increasingly aligned with the extremist ideology, their actions and decisions are guided by the imperatives of that ideology, often leading to a willingness to engage in radical or even violent behaviors.

The role of social networks in the radicalization process cannot be overstated. Ideological extremism thrives in environments where narratives are continuously reinforced through interaction with like-minded individuals. Social networks, both physical and virtual, serve as echo chambers where extremist ideologies are amplified and dissenting voices are marginalized or silenced. In these environments, the repetition and reinforcement of extremist narratives create a sense of collective identity and shared purpose, further entrenching individuals in the ideology. Moreover, the role of charismatic leaders or ideologues within these networks is pivotal. Such figures often articulate the extremist ideology in ways that resonate with the lived experiences of individuals, providing a coherent and compelling narrative that justifies radical action. The power of these narratives lies in their ability to simplify complex social and political issues into a binary framework of good versus evil, us versus them. This reductionist worldview is appealing to individuals who seek clarity and certainty in an increasingly complex and ambiguous world.

The psychological mechanisms that sustain commitment to extremist ideologies are multifaceted, involving a combination of cognitive biases, affective processes, and social influences. One such mechanism is the phenomenon of moral disengagement, where individuals rationalize their involvement in radical or violent activities by dehumanizing the perceived enemy and absolving themselves of responsibility for their actions. This process of moral disengagement is facilitated by the extremist ideology, which provides the moral justification for actions that would otherwise be considered reprehensible. Another psychological mechanism is the illusion of invulnerability, where individuals believe that their commitment to the ideology makes them immune to the negative consequences of their actions. This illusion is often reinforced by group dynamics, where collective identity and solidarity create a sense of invincibility. Additionally, the sunk cost fallacy plays a role in sustaining extremist commitment. As individuals invest more time, energy, and resources into the ideology, they become more reluctant to abandon it, even in the face of evidence that contradicts their beliefs. The role of ideological extremism in radicalization is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that involves a dynamic interplay of cognitive, emotional, and social processes. Ideological extremism serves as both a catalyst for and a product of radicalization, reinforcing cognitive dissonance, shaping identity, and sustaining commitment through social validation and psychological mechanisms. Understanding these processes is critical for developing effective strategies to counter radicalization and to disrupt the pathways that lead individuals and groups to embrace extremist ideologies.

Keywords: Radicalization, Ideological Extremism, Cognitive Dissonance, Identity Construction, Narrative Reinforcement, Moral Disengagement, Psychological Mechanisms.



PRINCIPLES OF MULTICULTURALISM IN EDUCATION

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Abstract

Multicultural education is a democratic response to the needs of a multicultural population. The specificity of multicultural education methods is determined by the interactive nature of the functioning and development of culture, the level of ethnocultural identification of the student, the level of students' knowledge about the multicultural environment, their emotional and behavioral culture, which requires the use of active methods: dialogue, conversation, discussion, modeling, design, reconstruction, role-playing games , reflexive methods.

Multicultural education helps reduce social tension in society, forms an individual ready for intercultural dialogue, expands the possibilities of mastering a multicultural space and creates conditions for personal development.

The leading function of multicultural education is to eliminate the contradiction between the systems and norms of education and training of dominant nations, on the one hand, and ethnic minorities, on the other. Mutual adaptation of national groups and the refusal of the ethnic majority from cultural dictates are assumed. Other functions include the formation of ideas about the diversity of cultures and their relationships; encouraging self-realization and self-esteem of the individual; fostering a positive attitude towards cultural differences; development of skills and interaction skills.

The goals of multicultural education are simultaneously the acquisition of knowledge and appropriate education, which is part of the pedagogical efforts that ensure social identification of the individual, open to other cultures, nationalities, races, and beliefs. Three groups of pedagogical goals are pursued, which can be designated by the concepts of pluralism, equality, and unification. In the first case, we are talking about respect and preservation of cultural diversity. The second is about supporting equal rights to education and upbringing. In the third - about education in the spirit of national political, economic, and spiritual values.

Keywords: Multicultural education, multinational community, ethnocultural identification, intercultural dialogue



THE EFFECT OF TEACHING PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS THROUGH CHILDREN'S BOOKS ON STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL ABILITIES

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Abstract

The study aimed to evaluate the impact of problem solving teaching, following specific steps, with verbal problems related to children's books in math courses on the problem solving abilities of fourth-grade students. The research was conducted using a quasi-experimental design with a pre-test and post-test control group, as one of the quantitative research designs. The study involved 57 students from four different primary schools in the center of Mut District of Mersin Province during the 2021-2022 academic year. The participants included 15 students in the Experiment 1 group, 15 in the Experiment 2 group, 13 in the Control 1 group, and 14 in the Control 2 group. The experimental procedure lasted for 10 weeks with a total of 50 lesson hours. In the Experiment 1 group, teaching was conducted using problem solving steps with verbal problems associated with children's books, while in the Experiment 2 group, teaching was done using the same problem-solving steps but with verbal problems not associated with books, and in the control groups, teaching was conducted as per the regular curriculum. To collect data, the researchers used a "Problem Solving Achievement Test" they developed. The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine if the pre-test and post-test mean scores applied to the experimental and control groups showed a normal distribution. The analysis of the quantitative data utilized Kruskal Wallis, Mann-Whitney U, Wilcoxon Signed Ranks, and Spearman tests. The study concluded that the post-test mean scores of the verbal problems associated with children's books were significantly higher in favor of the experimental groups, demonstrating the effectiveness of teaching problem-solving steps in Experiment 1 and Experiment 2 groups compared to the control groups.

Keywords: children's books, problem solving, primary school mathematics education



PROBLEMS OF PROTECTING UKRAINE'S NATIONAL SECURITY FROM INFORMATIONAL INFLUENCES AND CYBERATTACKS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

National security is a central concern for every country, particularly in the context of contemporary globalization. In Ukraine, where war is a reality, security issues become critically important, as they determine the integrity and future of the state.

Globalization, which creates opportunities for information exchange and cultural convergence, also brings new threats associated with the spread of disinformation, cyberattacks, and information warfare. In such an environment, national security must be considered comprehensively, taking into account not only military threats but also informational ones, as one of the biggest threats to Ukraine's national security today is information warfare. Information has assumed a crucial role in shaping political processes. Hostile forces actively disseminate disinformation aimed at discrediting the Ukrainian government, dividing society, and creating panic. This activity aims to undermine trust in state institutions and weaken national unity. Modern military aggression against Ukraine is accompanied by massive information attacks utilizing various platforms, including social networks, news sites, and other mass media.

Information platforms and social networks have become significant channels for mobilizing the public and influencing decision-making. However, this influence is not always objective, as informational campaigns can be aimed at manipulating public opinion or shaping attitudes towards certain political events.

In the context of globalization, information attacks have a broader resonance, as they can influence international public opinion. To counter these threats, it is necessary not only to detect disinformation but also to develop communication strategies that ensure transparency and accuracy of information.

Another issue is cyberattacks, as the aggressor complements its general military operations with means of cyber influence. Like information wars, they can have a significant impact on national security. Military targets, energy infrastructure, and government institutions become targets for enemy cyberattacks. In the context of globalization, cyberattacks can have not only national but also international effects, causing damage to infrastructure and disrupting the normal functioning of state organs.

In times of war, when society is under the influence of numerous information flows and cyberattacks, effective information-analytical activities become essential to protect the state from internal and external threats. To ensure national security under such threats, investments in cybersecurity, specialist training, and the development of infrastructure capable of neutralizing potential cyberattacks, as well as restoring systems after incidents, are necessary.



Globalization implies interaction with other countries and international organizations. Ukraine actively cooperates with the European Union, NATO, and other partners to strengthen its national security. Such partnerships facilitate information exchange, joint training, and enhancing Ukraine's capacity to counter various threats. Through the exchange of information and experience, Ukraine has the opportunity to strengthen its ability to respond to these challenges.

Another problem is social divides. Since the onset of Russian aggression in 2014, when Russia illegally annexed Crimea and initiated military actions in eastern Ukraine, the language issue has become even more politicized and contentious. Russian propaganda has actively utilized the notion of protecting Russian speakers to justify aggression, leading to heightened social divides and increasing distrust between Russian-speaking and Ukrainian-speaking citizens. Social divides based on linguistic differences can be exploited by enemies to destabilize society and undermine national unity. By dividing citizens into "us" and "them," propaganda and disinformation can incite social conflicts, which in wartime pose a threat to national security. In wartime, these issues can be used by the enemy to weaken the country from within. Information-analytical activities in this context must be aimed at identifying such threats and developing strategies to neutralize them. This entails not only responding to problems but also actively engaging the public and ensuring transparency in the activities of state organs. Thus, the problems of national security and information-analytical activities in the context of globalization are multifaceted and require a comprehensive approach. Ukraine, as a state fighting for its independence, faces many challenges related to information warfare and cyberattacks. To successfully counter these threats, effective information-analytical activities, international cooperation, and public engagement are necessary. In this way, Ukraine can strengthen its national security and ensure stability in times of globalization.

Keywords: national security, globalization, external and internal threats, information warfare, cyberattacks.



THE USE OF PROPAGANDA BY SPECIAL SERVICES AS A METHOD OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE DURING WORLD WAR I

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Abstract

In the context of the increasing role of mass media in modern society, there is also a growing need to ensure the state's information security and counter political propaganda as a manifestation of information-psychological operations. The concept of "propaganda" in scientific literature is considered and explained as the process of disseminating and instilling views, ideas, and opinions with the aim of positively or negatively influencing society as a whole, certain stratified and professional groups, in order to change or regulate the worldview of recipients and provide them with one's own version of understanding events and facts. Propaganda gains particular significance in pre-war and wartime periods.

The influence on the population of another state through the dissemination of certain, primarily destructive, information aims not only to disinform but also to disrupt the processes of state regulation within the enemy state. Simultaneously, the importance of manipulating the consciousness of the citizens of one's own state increases, not only to counter the enemy's propaganda but also to rally them around ideas beneficial to the government.

Propaganda as a method of psychological influence on society has been used since ancient times. However, approaches to organizing propaganda as a science appeared during World War I. The Great War intensified the processes of societal manipulation through hidden influences on everyday forms of consciousness.

In various states participating in the war, both specially created state bodies and directly military intelligence and counterintelligence agencies were involved in organizing and disseminating propaganda ideas. It was military intelligence officers such as O. Kuk and M. Batyushin from the Russian side, and M. Ronge and V. Nicolai from the Austro-German side, who first raised the issue of using propaganda and other information-psychological actions during World War I. The primary targets of their influences were the personnel of the enemy's military formations and mobilization reserves, aiming to weaken their motivation and even potentially garner support from the enemy, considering the multi-ethnic composition of the warring empires. Additionally, the population of their own countries was targeted to incite hatred toward the enemy and raise feelings of patriotism. Neutral countries were also one of the targets of propaganda influences, where public opinion needed to be swayed one way or another.

Various technologies, tools, and means of influence were used in this process. Specifically, it was during this time that those propaganda ideas, which had been used in peacetime on the eve of the war, began to "work" actively: Pan-Germanism, Pan-Turkism, colonialism, Austro-Slavism, various forms of Central European federalism, imperial Pan-Slavism, and the doctrine of protecting all Slavic peoples. The cultivation of these ideologies prepared the ground in society for conducting propaganda operations. Based on the analysis of information-psychological manipulations conducted during World War I, American researcher H. Lasswell concluded in 1927 that in modern conditions, war cannot be waged solely by military means. He was the first to identify propaganda as a separate type of weapon that affects the psychological state of the enemy and encompasses military, economic, and propaganda spheres.

Keywords: propaganda, psychological influences, manipulation, World War I, special services



FEATURES OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TURKIC STATES ON THE TERRITORY OF KYRGYZSTAN (IN THE VI-XIII CENTURIES)

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Abstract

The territory of Kyrgyzstan played a certain role in the historical development of states and peoples. This was especially evident in the era of the Turkic states. In territorial terms, the Turkic states were located throughout the entire length of Eurasia. And a lot of work went into managing the vast state territory. Western Turkic Khaganate (603-704), located from the Crimea to the Tien Shan and northern India. The capital was the city of Suyab (near the city of Tokmok, Kyrgyzstan). Also, the city of Suyab was the capital of the next Turkic state of the Turgeshes (699-766). The territory of settlement of the Black Turgeshs is the Talas River, headquarters is the city of Taraz (Talas, Kyrgyzstan). The state of the Karluks (756-940), after conquering the territory of the Chui Valley, made the city of Suyab their headquarters, then the city of Balasagun (near the city of Tokmok, Kyrgyzstan). The highest dawn of the Turkic states is the state of the Karakhanids (940-1212). The capitals were the cities of Balasagun, Uzgen (a city in the south of Kyrgyzstan), then Samarkand and Kashgar.

Keywords: Territory of Kyrgyzstan, historical development of states, Turkic states, Balasagun



USING TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE IN THE EFL CLASSROOM

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Abstract

The integration of technology into English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classrooms has revolutionized the way communication competence is developed. This research explores the impact of various technological tools and platforms on enhancing communication skills among EFL learners. It examines how digital resources such as interactive software, online communication platforms, and multimedia content contribute to the improvement of key communicative competencies, including speaking, listening, and writing skills. The study highlights the role of technology in creating immersive and interactive learning environments that facilitate real-time language practice and feedback. Additionally, it discusses the benefits of technology-mediated learning experiences in increasing learner engagement, promoting authentic language use, and providing diverse and adaptive learning opportunities. Challenges such as digital literacy, access disparities, and potential distractions are also addressed. The findings underscore the necessity of effectively integrating technology to support language acquisition and provide practical recommendations for educators to maximize the potential of technological tools in fostering communication competence in EFL contexts. This research provides valuable insights for educators, curriculum developers, and policymakers aiming to enhance language education through innovative technological approaches.

Keywords: EFL, technology, communication, language acquisition

Jel Codes: Z00, Z13



SUSTAINABILITY IN WOMEN'S AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

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Abstract

This study investigates the challenges and opportunities in environmental, social, and economic sustainability within women's agricultural cooperatives in Australia. Despite women constituting 48% of the Australian workforce, they represent only 31% of those employed in the agricultural sector. Women's agricultural cooperatives, primarily located in rural areas, play a crucial role in empowering women, ensuring food security, and promoting community development. These cooperatives provide economic and social empowerment, fostering knowledge-sharing and active participation in decision-making. They often prioritize environmental sustainability through practices like organic farming, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable water management. Such eco-friendly approaches help reduce carbon footprints, preserve soil health, and protect local ecosystems. Women's deep connection to the land and their roles as primary caregivers further motivate their commitment to sustainability. Social sustainability in these cooperatives involves promoting gender equality, enhancing women's leadership skills, and ensuring inclusive decision-making processes. By empowering women, these cooperatives advance social justice and equity in rural communities. Economic sustainability is also a key focus, with efforts directed towards accessing markets, securing fair prices, and diversifying income streams. Training in financial management, marketing, and business planning is vital for the long-term success of these cooperatives. Additionally, access to microfinance and other financial services enables women to invest in their cooperatives and improve productivity. The study employs a 7-point Likert scale in its questionnaire to capture respondents' evaluations accurately. The questionnaire, consisting of 15 questions, aims to gather insights into how these cooperatives navigate the complexities of sustainability. The sample includes various women's agricultural organizations in Australia, such as Australian Women in Agriculture, Rural Women's Network, and the Country Women's Association of Australia. The study also highlights the significant challenges faced by women's agricultural cooperatives, including limited access to land, credit, and training, alongside restrictive social norms. Although Australia has made strides in supporting women in agriculture, there is potential for more targeted initiatives. Learning from other developed countries, Australia could implement gender-specific programs to address these challenges, enhancing access to training, financial incentives, and marketing support. Such efforts would not only empower female farmers but also contribute to the overall sustainability and resilience of Australia's agricultural sector.

Keywords: Women's Agricultural Cooperatives, Gender Equality, Economic Empowerment, Rural Development, Agricultural Sustainability, Social Inclusion.

Jel Codes: Q13, J16, D31, R58, Q01, I3.



AN EXAMINATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' COGNITIVE STRUCTURES REGARDING THE CONCEPT OF NATURAL DISASTERS THROUGH A WORD ASSOCIATION TEST

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Abstract

This study examines the cognitive structures of middle school students in grades six, seven, and eight regarding the interdisciplinary concept of "natural disaster" through a word association test. The study sample consists of 201 students (n6th grade = 50, n7th grade = 63, n8th grade = 88) attending a public middle school in a central district of Ankara during the fall semester of the 2023-2024 academic year. The study sample was determined using the convenience sampling method, a non-random sampling technique. The research was designed according to the phenomenological approach, one of the qualitative research methods. A word association test assessed participants' cognitive structures related to the "natural disaster" concept. Students were asked to write down five words that came to mind when they thought of "natural disaster" in the space provided next to the key term within 30 seconds. The data obtained from the study were analyzed through content analysis. Direct quotations from the participants were provided to ensure the study's credibility. The researchers determined the consistency of the research through simultaneous coding of the data and calculation of the consensus rate. After completing the content analysis, conceptual networks were created based on the frequency of repeated words, and the findings were reported. The words generated by the participants were categorized into three conceptual categories (types of natural disasters, consequences of natural disasters, and causes of natural disasters). A total of 152 different words were produced by the students related to the concept of natural disasters. The most frequently mentioned word was "earthquake" (157 occurrences), followed by "flood" (132) and "avalanche" (102). The words produced by the students indicate a focus on types of natural disasters, such as earthquake, flood, avalanche, landslides, and tsunamis, as well as their consequences and impacts on people. Words like "aid kit," "AFAD," and "unity and solidarity" reflect the implications of natural disasters. Among the data obtained from different grade levels, it was noted that the most frequently mentioned word in the 6th grade was "earthquake" (49), followed by "flood" (43) and "avalanche" (29). For the 7th grade, the most mentioned word was also "earthquake" (48), with "flood" (37) and "avalanche" (33) following. Notably, the most frequently mentioned word was consistent across the 6th and 7th grades. For the 8th grade, "earthquake" (60) was also the most frequently mentioned word, followed by "flood" (52) and "avalanche" (36). The data indicate that while the most preferred word remained consistent, there was no significant difference between grade levels in how students defined natural disasters.

Keywords: Natural disaster, cognitive structure, word association test, secondary school students.



ORGANIZATION OF THE CONTROL SYSTEM IN STATE ADMINISTRATION IN MODERN TIMES

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Abstract

Control is one of the important means of obtaining necessary and accurate information about the processes occurring in society. Effective and correct implementation of the control system ensures compliance with the constitution, laws and other normative acts. In modern times, the control system has permeated all spheres of public life and management activities. In this sense, the main and highest form of control system is the state control system. The control system in the state administration ensures that the state administration operates in accordance with the law, effectively and efficiently, and forms the basis for achieving the goals set by the state. The state control mechanism is considered an important element of state administration, a management function and ensures the proper functioning of state organs. State control as a management function is considered one of the integral components of public administration and through this function the tasks facing society, the state and citizens are fulfilled.

The control activity is carried out based on certain principles. These principles are as follows:

1. Principle of independence
2. Legislation principle
3. Objectivity principle
4. Principle of discovery
5. Confidentiality principle
6. Principle of efficiency and frugality
7. Principle of integrity

Public administration in modern times proves that the state can achieve its goals through the correct implementation of the control system. The presence of control in the management system will ensure the guidance of adopted laws and decisions, the appropriateness of the forms of management activity and the final result of this activity.

Keywords: Control, public administration, state management, state bodies.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Abstract

Violence refers to the acts of an individual consciously harming another individual or group in physical, psychological, verbal, social, cultural, political and economic ways. Domestic violence refers to acts of physical, psychological, sexual or economic harm that occur between individuals living in the same family. This type of violence can occur between spouses, children, elderly family members or other relatives. Domestic violence threatens the safety of the victim and can lead to long-term consequences such as psychological trauma and social exclusion in addition to physical injuries. As a result of violence, the general health status of individuals deteriorates, their quality of life decreases and their rate of using health services increases. Raising awareness and providing education and support services are extremely important for the solution of this problem. This study was conducted to reveal the perspectives and awareness of university students towards domestic violence. 384 students selected from Karabük University students through a random sampling method were included in the scope of the research. In the study, a survey technique was applied using the Domestic Violence Awareness Scale. The participants' descriptive information was analyzed with numerical data and percentage values. According to the findings, it was seen that violence was perceived differently among gender groups and that income level had a significant effect on the definition of domestic violence, understanding, accepting and normalizing its consequences, and that as students' grades increased, their perspectives on violence also changed ($P<0.05$).

Keywords: Violence, domestic violence, university students



MARRIED WOMEN'S OPINIONS ON ISSUES AFFECTING THEIR MARRIAGE DURATION

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Abstract

Marriage is defined with different meanings according to society and individuals, and today it is shaped by many sociodemographic factors such as people's emotions as well as their lifestyles, economic situations, and cultural differences. Marriage refers to the union established between men and women through marriage. The perspectives of women and men on marriage, their roles in marriage, and their responsibilities in marriage are always different from each other, and women have more roles and responsibilities than men. The fact that women have more roles and responsibilities in marriage than men changes their perspectives on marriage, and accordingly affects their marriage duration. Factors such as economic status, age at marriage, having children, social media use, sexuality, social norms, ethnicity, violence, and emotional satisfaction that affect marriage are in question. In this study, women's perspectives on marriage and their thoughts on the effects on their marriage duration were investigated. The research was designed in the screening model, one of the quantitative research methods. 242 married women living in the center of Karabük province were included in the scope of the research. A significant relationship was found between the duration of women's marriage and their views on marriage.

Keywords: Married women, marriage duration



THE USE OF READING BOOKS FOR CHILDREN IN TEACHING TURKISH TO FOREIGNERS

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Abstract

The use of reading books for children in teaching Turkish to foreigners plays an important role in the language learning process. This paper examines the contributions of reading books for children to language development. In Turkish teaching, reading materials prepared for the purpose of improving both children's grammar and vocabulary increase their cultural knowledge and enable them to learn Turkish more effectively. In addition, through reading books, children develop their text analysis skills in the target language, while at the same time being able to better understand the structure of the language. In this study, methods for the use of reading books prepared for children of different age groups will be discussed. For example, books supported by age-appropriate content and images increase children's interest in the process of learning Turkish and make learning more fun. At the same time, story-based books also help children develop imagination and critical thinking skills while learning a language. As a result, the use of reading books prepared for children in teaching Turkish to foreigners accelerates their language learning process and increases their motivation to learn. In this paper, approaches to the selection of texts related to the use of these books will be discussed and suggestions will be presented for teachers who teach Turkish to foreigners and those who prepare materials.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish to Foreigners, Reading Book, Text Selection



THE ROLE OF TEACHING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE TRANSMISSION OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Abstract

Intangible cultural heritage is an important element that transfers the identity and cultural riches of a society from generation to generation. The teaching of Turkish as a foreign language plays a critical role in the transmission of this heritage. This paper deals with how the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language serves as a bridge in the protection and dissemination of intangible cultural heritage. The elements such as proverbs, idioms, folk literature and music contained in the contents used during Turkish teaching enable students to recognize and understand not only the language, but also the Turkish culture. In this study, it will be discussed how to enrich Turkish teaching with cultural elements and how these elements can be effectively transferred to foreign students. In addition, examples of how cultural content is used in the language teaching process and the introduction of intangible cultural heritage to foreign students will be examined. The use of folk stories, traditional games and local music in Turkish lessons helps students to internalize cultural heritage while improving their language skills. As a result, the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language contributes to the recognition of intangible cultural heritage on a global scale and becomes an important tool for carrying this heritage into the future. In this paper, the role of Turkish language teaching in the protection and transmission of cultural heritage will be examined in depth and suggestions will be presented for educators.

Keywords: Intangible Cultural Heritage, Turkish Education for Foreigners, Culture



THE PROSPECTS OF THE BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND UKRAINE AFTER 2022 YEAR.

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Abstract

The history of bilateral relations between Ukraine and Turkey has been relatively brief in modern times. Apart from a short period of Ukrainian independence in the early 1920s, the two countries maintained no diplomatic ties until the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Geographically separated by the Black Sea and politically and militarily aligned with different blocs, Ukraine and Turkey remained distant.

Historically, however, Ukrainians and Turks engaged in bilateral interactions during the Cossack and Ottoman era, when the strategic framework of their bilateral relations evolved through economic, trade, and border connections between the peoples.

The modern history of bilateral relations between Ukraine and Turkey began in 1992 and has gone through several stages of development, including the signing of a treaty framework for strategic cooperation, a visa-free regime, and a free trade zone. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 not only altered the geopolitical balance of power in the region but also impacted the development of bilateral relations between the countries in addressing security issues.

In this article, we will explore new aspects of cooperation between the two countries and the challenges that Ukraine and Turkey have faced in implementing their foreign policies.

Keywords: Ukraine, Türkiye, bilateral relations, strategic partnership



MEDITERRANEAN REGION IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF TURKISH REPUBLIC ¹

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Abstract

Historically, Mediterranean region has been a focal point for the policies of major empires, influencing geopolitical dynamics and trade routes. Its significance transcends geographical boundaries, impacting global trade and energy transportation.

Turkish foreign policy towards the Mediterranean and its overall approach to the region are influenced by various factors. Among these are the current structure of the international system, regional dynamics, threat perceptions, and bilateral relations.

Turkey's geopolitical perceptions and strategic choices shape its response to regional cooperation initiatives, preferring bilateral and multilateral engagements based on national interests rather than comprehensive regional strategies like the EU's Mediterranean policies. The comprehensive analysis of its regional policy leads author to conclusions that Turkey did not pursue a strategy of conceptualizing or constructing the Mediterranean as a separate region. Instead of having a comprehensive and independent Mediterranean policy and strategy, Turkey's approach has been characterized by policies that evolve separately for the sub-regions of this area, such as the Middle East, the Balkans, the Eastern Mediterranean, Southern Europe, and North Africa.

Keywords: Mediterranean region, Türkiye, regional policy, security studies

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INVESTIGATION OF DISASTER CONCEPTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL LIFE SCIENCE AND SOCIAL STUDIES TEXTBOOKS

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Abstract

Disasters are defined in different ways by different disciplines and organizations according to their areas of interest. The common point in many definitions is expressed as events that harm people and their environment. Although disasters are classified in different ways, it is common to classify them as natural and human disasters. It is important to take preventive or protective measures to prevent or mitigate disasters, whether natural or human in origin. The aim of this study is to determine the disaster concepts in primary school Life Science and Social Studies textbooks. In this study, document analysis design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. Disaster concepts in Life Sciences and Social Studies textbooks were analyzed using document analysis. In the study, 21 different disaster concepts were identified in Life Sciences and Primary School Social Studies textbooks. When these disaster concepts were classified according to grade level, it was concluded that there were 11 disaster concepts in the 1st grade Life Science textbook, 14 disaster concepts in the 2nd grade Life Science course, 13 disaster concepts in the 3rd grade Life Science course, and 17 disaster concepts in the 4th grade Social Studies course. It was found that the most recurrent disaster concepts in Life Sciences and Social Studies textbooks were war (88), earthquake (61), flood (27), fire (26), landslide (23), avalanche (19) and migration (18). In general, it can be said that there is an increase in the number of disaster concepts in the Life Science and Social Studies textbooks from the 1st to the 4th grade.

Keywords: Disaster, disaster concept, life science textbook, social studies textbook.



THE ROLE OF GLOBAL POWERS IN THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AFTER THE ARAB SPRING

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Abstract

Conflict and political unrest remains an on-going feature in the region of Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (the SEMED). Growing competition among external powers, who seek to strengthen their influence, adds further instability to the region. This paper is dedicated to the role of global actors in the SEMED - the USA and China, with the focus on their policy towards the main problems of regional security.

Profound geopolitical transformations in the SEMED as a result the uprisings of the early 2010s occurs in parallel with the decreasing role of the United States in regional affairs. Washington's recalibration of its engagement with the region since the Obama administration has fuelled the perception in regional governments that the United States is reducing its commitment, especially as a security provider. A sense of abandonment has permeated Arab countries that rely on the US security umbrella. US inaction in the wars in Syria and Libya paved the way for fierce geopolitical competition among the main regional powers states and created an opportunity for alternative global powers, predominantly China, to strengthen their ties with countries in the region.

China seeks to enhance its status on the world stage by position itself as an independent, alternative player in the SEMED. Unlike the US, Beijing has avoided taking sides in regional conflicts. Instead, it has sought to straddle divisions and develop links with all major regional powers, upgrading bilateral relations by forging "comprehensive strategic partnership" with them. The main feature of China's strategy is that it builds relations not with the region as a whole but with its individual countries, taking into account their national characteristics and priority areas of cooperation. In turn, the Arab countries find China not only a reliable partner but also an alternative force in the SEMED.

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Keywords: Global Powers, Arab spring



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