

**The Reflection of the Financial Social Factors Hidden in Political Ideologies to Public Policies: Political Choice Behaviors of People Living in Ceylanpinar District**

**Aysegull Kaya\***

\*Ceylanpinar Limited  
Craftsmen and Craftsmen  
Credit Cooperative: Business  
Expert Republic of Turkey

This work is presented at  
Eurefe'17: International  
Congress on European Union  
Relations, Economics,  
Finance and Econometrics

\*Corresponding Author:  
[ayse.kaya.akd@gmail.com](mailto:ayse.kaya.akd@gmail.com)

Received- 2017-12-27

Accepted- 2018-05-01

**Abstract:**

Referendum anatomy of a Border town

In society, man is the dominant actor and every person has some political ideologies. The financial and social factors that constitute political ideologies are thought to influence voter behavior in this study. Based on the basic idea of the study, the voting behavior of Ceylanpinar District of Şanlıurfa is examined. A comparative process of the financial and social aspects of the Ceylanpinar District is followed by a study of the priorities of the financing social factors that constitute political ideologies, including field work on the subject.

A survey study was conducted for the purpose of the research study. But there were different things in the survey process. For this reason, voter behavior in Ceylanpinar District was discussed during the evaluation. The focus of this study is voter behavior in the Ceylanpinar District. Because the influence of the observations and examinations of the people is reflected. In the research study, the causes of voter behavior are mentioned and suggestions are presented.

The research study on the basis of the referendum period, which is considered as a social responsibility, explains the effects of financial and social factors on voter behavior and explains how these factors reflect the formation process of public policies with voter behavior and the future process.

**Keywords:** *Public policies, financial and social factors, voter attitudes*

**Jel Kodları:** J88, G02, D72.

**Introduction:**

It is necessary to examine the factors that constitute the political ideologies of the person who is the dominant actor of public policies. This is evidenced by many scientific studies. For this reason, the validity of voter behavior, which is the most important indicator of participation in social decisions, is discussed in the study. Because electoral behavior must be fair. Even in the most primitive natural laws, every person is considered responsible for the other human being in society because of his behavior. Many scientific studies on the subject have been studied. Therefore, the referendum process in Sanliurfa's Ceylanpinar District (16.04.2017) was observed and presented

with a comparative process.

Ceylanpinar County is a border city in the Republic of Turkey. It has an important structure due to its presence on the Syrian border. Different cultures live together in this city. In order to be impartial, a questionnaire form was prepared as data collection technique in the study. Survey participants were included in the analysis in the process of trying to face face to face. But the survey work has developed differently. For this reason, this research work creates suggestions for future work. Because it is important to be a reference to future work. In addition, care is taken to protect the purpose of the study. In this line of

research, the research is in progress.

### **I. Socio-Economic and Political Ideological Factors in the Choice of Public Policies:**

Since people have formed societies, the distribution of resources has been a major problem. This has sometimes resulted in institutional structures that have been organized over time because of personal and sometimes social challenges. An important dimension of personal and institutional struggles is political conflicts caused by political ideological factors (Avşar, 2002: 1). As a matter of fact, all functions related to the distribution of scarce resources in the countries are political activities (Gülmen, 1979: 1-2). The system that provides the distribution of scarce resources is the state. For this reason, institutions in the selection of public policies are influenced by a number of social, financial and political factors. In this context, it can be said that the political ideology of man is an influence on financial and social behavior. As a matter of fact, there are financial and social elements developed by every ideology. Therefore, the financial and social factors of the political ideology of the person are reflected in the institutions, the preferences of the state. Thus, these preferences are reflected in the public policies by taking into consideration the institutions.

In terms of public policies, political conflicts are seen among political groups and parties, which are the factors of political ideology. Indeed, advocating a common goal causes conflicts between opposing views. Therefore, all these forms of organization constitute the topmost state of the organizations (Avşar, 2002: 1). Political, social and financial factors that are effective in the public policies created and implemented by the institution / state due to cultural differences arising from social stimuli can change from person to person as well as change from society to society. Because people's political ideologies defend different social and economic approaches. Therefore, it can be said that in the public policies to be implemented as a result of political and social activities, decisions should be made taking into consideration different ideologies in society. In the selection of public policies, especially the level of education and economic structure of the society have priority effects. In less educated societies, it is often not possible for a person to reach the necessary information to make political

decisions. Therefore, it can be said that the information that can be obtained by a person does not have the potential to evaluate it alone (Gulmen, 1979: 209-210).

It is necessary to briefly explain the world economy in order to be able to evaluate the various factors that influence the choice of public policies. In this context Yürekli (2004: 1-2) summarizes the economic and political balances of the 20th century in his research work. At the end of the 20th century there were some changes in the financial and political direction in the world. In this period, economic crises are generally experienced in the world economic balance. States are wasting resources by overuse. From the political side, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has come to impact the world. Gorbachev came to power in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the socialist economic order was abandoned, and the capitalist economic order based on the free market model was adopted. This transition has had consequences that will affect the world from the political and economic point of view. Subsequently international trade has gained importance. In order to reduce the weight of the public sector in the economy, privatization applications have gained importance and national economies have opened internationally. Therefore, the economic and social relations of nations are increasingly concentrated. Countries have begun to focus on more intense politics in order to improve the financial system with the mortgage crisis experienced in 2008/2009. In the management of the countries, improvements are primarily made in the public sphere. In this context, countries are beginning to give weight to strong politics that can improve public administration. Therefore, in order to be able to create effective public policies, it is necessary not to overlook the political ideologies of the citizens of the country. Indeed, the economic and social factors that influence the choice of countries' public policies are shaped by their political ideology. The means of measuring the political ideologies of the countries is political elections made at regular intervals. At this point, it is appropriate to state the factors that determine the financial and social level of citizens.

In the first research study conducted by a researcher in the United States to determine the relationship between income level and voter

behavior, it was observed that the tendency to vote together with the increase in income level was observed. When the level of income increased, the tendency to vote was seen to increase. However, it is also stated that this result is not always true everywhere (Baykal, 1970: 38). In his work Aktan et al. (2007: 1), public goods and services have been identified as supply and demand in the political decision-making process. It also explains that the power to collectively dominate is the political power and bureaucracy. Caniklioglu (1999: 19-41) emphasizes that the problem of managing a democracy that leads to socio-economic and political problems led to the management crises in his study of the role of electoral systems in ensuring political stability. Bilir (2007: 19-20) said that political parties are a natural extension of the organization of political freedoms. Because it is the most effective way of allowing political thought to be self-accepting and attracting fans. Through the political parties, millions have been able to discuss their own aims. Thus, there is a transition path that enables voters to acquire consistent and accountable policies. Political parties usually perform this mediation with the election mechanism. In democracies as well as the indispensability of political parties, the presence of elections is a necessity. For this reason, political parties and elections complement each other.

With political elections, countries understand what call is made to their citizens. This call means that the people of the country express their wishes in concrete terms through voting. In this context, governments need to perceive what they want to give to the people of the country. Hence, the difference of political ideology should be seen as a source of power, not an obstacle to the politics that governments will follow. In fact, this power must be used by the governments for the continuity of their power. As a matter of fact, human nature needs respect in a social sense. Respect for people's political ideologies is the most effective way to earn and direct people. According to research, factors that determine the financial and social levels of the citizen constitute voter behavior. In the selection of public policies, states must first recognize and consider the political ideologies of their citizens. It should not be forgotten at this point that, in particular, each country has a general political ideology table, but this table varies across country territories. Moreover, ideologies vary from person to person. Thus, it can be predicted that public policies,

which will be formed by recognizing the diversity of political ideology of the country, will ensure the continuity of economic and social balances in the future.

## **II. Adoption of Voter Behavior in Public Policies:**

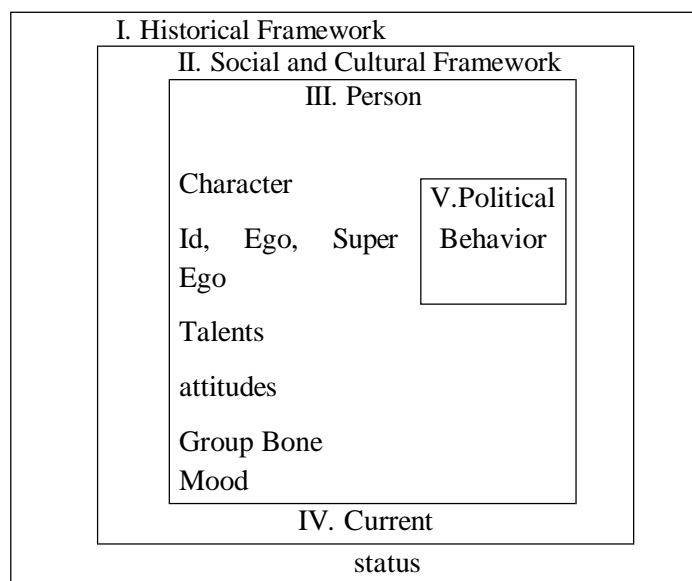
The difficulty in the implementation phase of direct democracy occurs in representative democracy in modern society today. Democracy is the most feasible method of using political power in countries with pluralist democratic governance in this respect. The fact that the system is based on the people, both directly and indirectly, means that the citizens of the country have the right to use and manage political power. In this respect, it is accepted that the citizens of a country have a say in the administration of that country (Eryılmaz et al., 2013: 133). In this context, voter identity and voter behavior should be examined because voter's decision to participate in political life due to their socio-economic behavior in the sphere of finance and sociology has an effective role on political authority and public policies (Avşar, 2002: 2). According to democracy, voters have the power to decide and act as the output of the complex political structure present. The representative stated in the constitutional frame in the legislative body has the right to legally transfer the election when the authority to decide and act is not available (Yıldırım, 1995: 142). The most concrete way of showing voters' political preferences is voting rights. In democracies, the vast majority of voters give their votes to political parties that they believe will serve them. In this context, political parties show the characteristics of an intermediary organization in the electoral activity (Alkan, 1993: 115).

Every behavior of the person who has the right to vote for his demands constitutes his political behavior. At this point, it is necessary to emphasize the potential of human demand. Because a person who needs work needs to get a job first. So, this person will first go to the people and institutions who say he will give him a job. In this context, Ceylanpınar District, where unemployment is high, will be directed to the people and institutions that can provide the job while deciding the need for work. It is not difficult to foresee that priority will be given to this possibility. But this decision is not an appropriate decision for the individual's freedom. Because, in order for a person to think right and make the right decisions, life conditions must be appropriate.

This situation exists in many studies. In one of these studies, the factors that are effective in the political behavior of the person are shown on the figure. But this form can be discussed. This is because financial factors are not included in the formation of political behavior. However, in many international scientific studies, it has been proved that financial elements are important influences on voter behavior. The place of the electorate in society constitutes the public space that is

allocated to it. The factors affecting behavior in this area are presented in this way. The presented table shows the factors that are effective in the formation of political behavior. But the data presented in this way is far from being a source for research. Therefore, it is seen that financial effects are the main factor and there is a lack of the electorate behavior.

**Figure 1. Formation of Political Behavior:**



(Avşar, 2002: 9 from,

Sarıbay and Öğün, 1999:

163-164).

The classical concept of democracy has brought the electoral system in place to ensure that people are influenced by decisions about public problems. In other words, the society has presented the election mechanism to the system in order to reflect the thoughts to the public policies. For this reason, voting is regarded as a concrete expression of political participation (Uysal, 1984: 174-175). The most important factor in voter choice in socio-economically developed industrial societies is voter's own individual decision. In developing societies such as the Republic of Turkey, there are many router factor in voter behavior (Avsar, 2002: 31). Therefore, the effects of socio-economic development of a society in voter behavior should be considered. Huntington and Dominguez (1975: 44-49) described these

effects as follows: The level of political participation of a society is developed by social and economic status. Those who are well educated, those with higher incomes and those with higher status occupations are more involved than those who are not trained and have lower status. Economic development raises the proportion of high authorities in the society, so that more people learn to read and write, learn, increase income and work in good jobs. Social and economic development allows more organizations and more people to join these groups. It therefore increases political participation. Economic and social modernization also creates conflicts among social groups: for example, new organizations are born. In this context, established organizations face some

threats. Thus, down-level organizations have the opportunity to improve their situation. As a result, economic development leads to a significant improvement in the public policies that govern state functions. This is because the financial conditions that are improving allow for this. People start questioning public administration and demand the right to speak. The state structure will begin to make an active effort to better serve people.

In a study conducted by Ercins (2007: 25-37), it has been determined that there are many sociological, psychological, cultural and ideological factors that guide voter behavior. It is stated that economic factors are more important in these. In other words, studies that examine voter behavior reveal that personal and social economic well-being is a decisive influence on the voting decision of the individual. For example, it can be said that in 2002, when the AK Party was the sole power, the party had a lot of prospects for the future for the country's economy. Because people needed and believed in economic prospects. In 2007 and 2011 general elections, seen for the first time in Turkey's political history was a success. The reason for the increase in the voting rate may be the economic prospects that the government has consistently said for the economy of the country. Therefore, it can be said that economic variables have increased the influence of voting on voting behavior according to past periods (Karagöl and Dama, 2015: 1).

The electoral support of a party in the election means that he supports his views and program on the country's politics. In democratic representative elections, the electorate must have a certain level of knowledge in terms of the policies proposed by the party as well as the country politics (Gülmen, 1979: 26). It may not be a realistic approach that individuals are too active on public policy. The biggest problem is that the elections are held at certain intervals in the democracies where the people are represented. In other words, the possibility of controlling and directing on the elected political power governing the country is almost inexistent. It is necessary to wait for the next political election for a four or five-year elected government to be replaced or to be warned. In addition, voters often do not have enough information about the political, administrative and other processes that a public administration is performing. They are aware of the subject only because of the dimension

reflected to them. In modern democratic societies, as the solution of this, it is realized that the individuals organize and form pressure groups. Thus, organized individuals are trying to solve the problems they cannot achieve alone (Eryılmaz et al., 2013: 133). Beren's (2013: 191-211) general outcome in the study of the factors affecting voter choice in Şanlıurfa with selection security explains that demographic, feudal, cultural and security factors are more effective in voter preferences. In another study, it is investigated how socio-psychological, religious and cultural factors affect voter behavior. According to the results of the survey, voter identities are followed by conservative-democrats in the first place, conservative-nationalism in the second place and religious nationalists in the third place. 50.6% of the participants, who mostly reflected in half of the voters, stated that the voting decision had already been stated in advance. After this, the net percentage of those who say that the candidates will make a decision after voting is followed by 23.5% (Temizel, 2012: 146-222). Considering the distribution of votes according to cities throughout the referendum, the situation seems to support the work of Temizel. At the same time, it is understood that the rate of party affiliation in the electorate is high. In another study, the relationship between voter behavior and economic behavior in Turkey were examined on the theoretical foundations. In the research study, it is stated that economic factors in voter behavior are more important than other factors (Çinko, 2006: 103-111).

According to research conclusions, the effects of financial, social, cultural and political factors on voter behavior are acceptable. The primary factor in voter behavior, which should be emphasized here, is financial factors. According to research findings, it is seen that financial level has a decisive factor in voter behavior shaping public policies. Therefore, defining the citizen of the country having the electorate qualification in financial and sociological sense is a prerequisite for the effectiveness in public policies. In other words, the proposal to be developed for successful public policies firstly means that every person is entitled to one vote and must be defined and understood for their demands.

### **III. A border city of the Republic of Turkey: the CEYLANPINAR:**

Ceylanpınar, known as Vassugar at the time of the Assyrians, was the capital of the Mitanni State. He

was attached to the city of Resulayn in Syria in the Ottoman Empire. Now it depends on the Republic of Turkey Ceylanpınar Sanliurfa Province and has a population of 84 727 percent. Since no separate data on the rural population has been reported in population ratios since 2013, the total population ratio is reported under the urban population. There are nine high school schools. There is a railway in Ceylanpınar District, but transportation is provided by road. General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises, the largest producing enterprise of the Republic of Turkey, is located in Ceylanpınar. TİGEM also has an important share in the world. Production of large and small livestock, wheat, cotton, chickpea, lentil, sunflower and corn are known as economic activities carried out within the scope of General Directorate of Agriculture. It is also necessary to state here that these products were sent to the west rather than to the country. Therefore, economic activities within the scope of TİGEM do not have any economic inputs to Ceylanpınar (Wikipedia: 2017).

It is worth mentioning Avşar (2002: 1) that the distribution of resources is a fundamental problem from the birth of mankind to today. The fact that the people of Ceylanpınar cannot benefit from the production potential in TİGEM often causes economic struggles. This has led to institutional structures that are difficult to change. An important dimension of organizational challenges is the political conflicts caused by the factors of political ideology. Given this, it will not be difficult to predict the impact of financial and social factors on citizens' voting behavior. Citizens are influenced by financial and social factors in the selection of public policies since they are the state responsible for the distribution of scarce resources. In other words, it must be accepted that the political ideology of man is an influence on social and financial behavior (Gülmen, 1979: 1-2). As a matter of fact, political ideologies of Ceylanpınar people are reflected to the state in a way and these preferences should be reflected to public policies by taking into account the institutions and the state. Caniklioglu (1999: 19-41) emphasizes that a democracy that does not rule leads to socio-economic and political problems, and that these problems lead to the management crises in the study of the electoral system's role in achieving political stability. Given the diversity and conflicts in the political ideologies of the people of Ceylanpınar, it is possible to guess where the management problem

originated and why the people of Ceylanpınar conflicted with the administration. In another study conducted to determine the relationship between income level and voter behavior, it was stated that the tendency to vote together with the increase in income level is also increased (Baykal, 1970: 38). From this point of view, the low financial level of the Ceylanpınar people indicates that the tendency to vote is inadequate. In this context, the economic structure of the society and the level of education should be accepted as the existence of public policies. It seems that in less educated societies, the individual is unable to reach the information necessary to make political decisions. It should also be known that the potential for evaluation of the information available is not sufficient. The electoral support of a party means that it also supports the program of views on the policy of the country. Therefore, it is foreseeable that voters should have a certain level of knowledge in terms of the policies proposed in democratic elections as well as the country policies (Gülmen, 1979: 26-210). Another researcher (Bilir, 2007: 19-20) subsequently explains that political parties are naturally formed as the result of the freedom of political ideology of the individual. Because it is the most effective way of allowing political thought to be self-accepting and attracting fans. People discuss their aims through political parties. They are usually through election mechanisms. In democracies, the presence of elections as much as the indispensability of political parties is a necessity. It is clear that the economic conditions and social norms of the Ceylanpınar people perceive the existence of elections at this point as a necessity. An analysis of the questionnaire in the later stages of the study will illuminate this point. In determining the public policies, the state must understand that the factors that determine the financial and social levels of citizens constitute voter behavior. However, it is necessary to recognize and take into account the political ideologies of their citizens. From here it would be appropriate to state that the political ideologies of each country vary from region to region and even from individual to individual. Therefore, public policies should be prepared to reflect the diversity of countries' political ideology. This will reflect more positively on the social behaviors of citizens affected by financial and social factors. Thus, it can be predicted that the citizen can exhibit behaviors towards a tendency to vote more healthily.

In the financial and sociological sense, voters' decision to participate in political life due to their social behavior needs to be examined. Because of its effectiveness on political order and public policy, voter behavior should be questioned (Avşar, 2002: 2). Voters' voting rights are the outputs that show their political preferences. In democracies, the majority of voters give their votes to political parties that they believe in service (Alkan, 1993: 115). In this context, the educational level of the people of Ceylanpınar and the place of the socio-economic status of the electorate should be discussed. In financial and sociologically developed societies, the most important factor in the preference of the electorate is shown as the individual decision of the electorate. But many social router, such as economic conditions and their families in developing societies such as the Republic of Turkey affects the behavior of voters (Avsar, 2002: 31). Voting is an expression of the people's right to speak in public affairs. For this reason, ensuring that electoral decisions are reflected in public policies is the reason for the constitution of the electoral system. This situationalisation can be indicated as a sign of the public's participation in political life (Uysal, 1984: 174-175). Therefore, the correctness of the political participation of the people depends on financial and social factors. In a society where financial and social conditions are improved, it can be said that the right voter behavior exists. It is difficult in this context to say that the electoral behavior of Ceylanpınar District is fair. Huntington and Dominguez (1975: 44-49), in particular, indicate that the level of political participation in society has improved according to social and economic conditions. Because financial development provides the society with more education and in parallel with the increase of income, the living conditions improve and therefore think. Individuals living in a place where life conditions are good will show better voter behavior. In other words, the rate of acceptance of voter behavior will be high. Therefore, it is arguable that the electoral behavior of Ceylanpınar people, which should have better conditions in financial and social terms, reflects the truth. Acceptable voter behavior must first be understood. Because the electorate must know the reasons for the behavior. Otherwise, the consequences of elections involving social changes may first come to an incomprehensible situation for themselves.

Factors affecting voter choice in Şanlıurfa are

investigated and it is stated that demographic, feudal, cultural and security factors are more effective in voting (Beren, 2013: 191-211). In contrast, Ercins (2007: 25-37) indicates that voter behavior is driven by sociological, psychological, cultural, ideological and economic factors. In addition, studies that examine voter behavior have consistently emphasized the impact of individual and social economic development on the voting behavior of the individual. The factors of the voting behavior of the people of Ceylanpınar, where the unemployed are experiencing intensively, are weak in this respect. Çınko (2006, 103-111) in the relationship between voter behavior and economic behavior studies have examined in Turkey. In this study, social, cultural, ideological and psychological factors as well as economic factors are important in voter behavior. It is also explained that the economic factors are more important than the other factors in the countries where the political problems are happening.

Expressing the effectiveness of the people of Ceylanpınar in public policies may not reflect reality. Because there is little control mechanism on the political power that governs the country. Voters are the ones who do not have enough knowledge about the political and administrative processes for public policies. The voter only knows the reflected dimension. Formation of pressure groups in democratic societies is seen as a solution for individuals. Thus, the individual tries to solve the problems that he cannot solve alone by organizing (Eryılmaz et al., 2013: 133). In this context, it is known that Ceylanpınar people are in danger of many illegal organizations consciously and unconsciously. But organizing in the work means being legal organizations. But Ceylanpınar thinks that the people are separated because of their political ideologies. For this reason, it seems that they are leading to organizing illegally. It is understood that this situation is caused by social and political conflicts. In addition, it seems that the people of Ceylanpınar did not show the voting behavior that can be accepted because they do not have sufficient knowledge.

#### **IV. Ceylanpınar Questionnaire Survey on Voter Behavior:**

The prepared questionnaire is presented in order to reach a result of voter behavior of Şanlıurfa's Ceylanpınar District. First of all, in this study, the researches were examined and compared.

Subsequently, a questionnaire survey was conducted on the voter behavior of Ceylanpinar District. But the results of the analysis were not finalized. The questionnaire survey, which was formed as a data collection technique, was tried to be conveyed to Ceylanpinar in the simplest way.

The theme of this research is the behavior of voters. But the emphasis of the research consists of Ceylanpinar voters. Since the nonparticipator questionnaire can be based on the hypothesis of work, statistics on the reasons for non-participation are included. It is thought that Ceylanpinar voters' reasons for not participating can also help the purpose and hypothesis of working. In practice, the reasons for

**Table 1. Frequency Analysis Statistics:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid There's no need	20	14,3	14,3	14,3
Mute	41	29,3	29,3	43,6
Whither? To who?	9	6,4	6,4	50,0
Conflicts...	38	27,1	27,1	77,1
Sign of insecurity!	32	22,9	22,9	100,0
Total	140	100,0	100,0	

(Source analysis: SPSS 18,0).

According to the results of the table: 20 people said the survey is unnecessary. 41 people were silent. There are 9 people who do not participate by asking where to send the work (person, institution ...). There were 38 conflicts. Because of insecurity, 32 people did not participate in the survey study. The percentages of those who stated that they are not necessary are 14.3 percent. The percentage of people who remain silent is 29.3. Percentage of respondents who did not participate by questioning was 6.4. The percentages of the conflicted people are 27.1%. Percentage indicators for insecurity consist of 22.9%. Cumulative percentage ratios are stated starting from 14.3% and gradually increasing to 100%.

The results of the analysis are explained in order to contribute to the purpose of the study. Because the reactions shown in the questionnaire are not normal and these reactions should be questioned. This was followed by many other studies. Why do people react so much to a scientific questionnaire? This is an important question. There should still be something to do, even if the survey is not done. Indeed, this situation has to be considered. Those who are in the process of the survey are also the beginning of other studies. This situation should be questioned by people who will decide on the votes in the referendum. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss these reactions.

nonparticipants are categorized. Then frequency analysis was done. The purpose of the frequency analysis is to be able to understand repeatedly voter behavior for the reasons of those who have not participated in the survey study. Therefore, it is considered that the number statistics for reasons of non-participation stated in the frequency analysis will help to make an assessment for the purpose of the study. At this point it should be noted that the results of the reasons for not participating in the survey study draw attention to the critical threshold of many social stimuli. The analysis findings of the frequency analysis results are presented through the table:

## V. Discussion:

In this study, how the determinants of political ideologies on financial and social factors are investigated in voter behavior in public policy formation process, two methods are used as data collection techniques. A face-to-face survey study was prepared as another data collection technique in the research study in which the findings of the related field researches were examined. But the questionnaire could not be done. For this reason, the reasons for not conducting the survey were statistically analyzed. A frequency analysis was performed on the causes of the unrealized questionnaire and it was included because it is necessary in the study. In this way, an evaluation has been tried to be achieved through analysis of reasons. The scope of this work is voter behavior and the focal point is voter behavior of Ceylanpinar District of Sanliurfa. Therefore, the reasons for frequency analysis applied to the questionnaire will be understood when considering the situation of Ceylanpinar District. The reasons for not participating in the survey are generally divided into five groups. The highest rate is the silent group. This suggests that there are problems in voter behavior that can be transferred to a more advanced level than financial and social factors. But in terms of the intent and limitations



of the work, this situation cannot go beyond justification. It can only be said that the future works can be a reference. Questioners are the lowest group. This result indicates that voter behavior is at the critical threshold. Because people have to ask questions that they do not know. Even without participating in the survey, it was an important anticipation that the group that responded with the question would form the highest rate. This point has to be considered because it is one of the expectations of the work. This point must also be considered. Since this point is important, it is shown as a reference to the future works. Since the questionnaire prepared for 140 participants in total cannot be carried out, their causes have been analyzed. Thus, it was thought that the survey would be useful for realizing the purpose of the study.

The referendum process is a social issue. For this reason, people were expected to be more interested in this topic. But that was not the case. No one answered a scientific questionnaire. Most people did not talk. There was a clash with thirty-eight people. Thirty-two people showed that they were not even trusted. These things showed that there were bigger problems. This is very serious. So other studies have begun. Because people did not even make a poll. Then how will justice be sought in voter behavior? Could the decision about social change be correct?

We need to think about this in another way. Are there things that finance cannot buy? This question will generate answers according to the financial and social situation of the people. This question is usually answered without thinking. But people are making the right decisions in the way they can think. So, can financial power buy the human brain? Is he strong enough to give up thinking?

The referendum process is continuing. Almost a history is about to change. But the silence in this social darkness must be thought! Then it must be questioned...

Throughout the research process, attacks on individual privacy areas seem to have increased, perhaps with the courage to live at a time when everything can be bought and sold. Attack at this point can be very diverse. Talking about a perception of perception will be appropriate at this point. As a matter of fact, according to the regional conditions, it is thought that persons / institutions which spontaneously formed and have no legal judgment regard this perception invasion as a right in itself.

In the process of social decision-making, people take on the identity of voters and democratically present the desired decision with the right to vote. It is not ethical to direct voters' decisions in the direction of their needs and to create hidden perceptions and is considered contrary to human values. Regardless of their economic and social obligations, people deserve respect. The fact that the priority of financial needs is reflected in the electorate's obligation as stability, is the threat of being able to turn into a model of society that cannot think and speak. Indeed, in a land where a single decision is reflected, only *abuse* can be mentioned, not *stability*!

Lifelong Education is considered as the most necessary proposal at this stage. Education is an activity that increases the power of the query because it allows the individual to think. The thinking person will have a potential to analyze decisions he or she will make in a functionally more flexible situation. Those who live in low and high education levels can be regarded as supportive of the proposal presented in the work as a living argument of critical social thresholds.

The academicians who can be defined as providers of Lifelong Education can be seen as the main actors of this proposal. The need to redefine academics arises when academicians are thought to be inadequate in their awareness of responsibility at this point. Therefore, it is necessary to redefine academicians.

An academics is an analyst who can translate probabilities into research as a dominant actor in lifelong learning. Therefore, the primary task should be to bring together social problems and problem-creating factors together. In this context, it is seen as an academic responsibility to integrate university structures into society rather than abstract them. As a matter of fact, it is known that the political life participation of higher education-level societies is at a more acceptable level. On the other hand, it is seen that political life participation rate and method are less acceptable in societies where education level is low. These findings are described as a reality accepted in international academic fields.

Whatever the area of expertise, it is anticipated that academics, who are considered to be responsible for monitoring social progress and transferring it scientifically, will transmit social problems in a current fashion through research activities. It does not matter in academic degree. For example, Human Resources Experts or Doctors should investigate how human resources

are processed and benefited in a public process. It is necessary to convey in this process that the process of perception marketing carried out not only for a material but also for a perception invasion is carried out in a country that has been subjected to social change. Economists should be able to evaluate investments made in the social referendum process with recycling. Accounting scientists have to explain how the human factor is accounted for. Those who compare examples of living social processes should be academic historians in the first place. Health scholars may also share the health statistics of the social transformation process in anticipation. Many more examples of these areas can be presented. It is therefore necessary to follow current topics. Because researching and talking about what is on the agenda is accepted as the first task of an academician.

It is necessary to say that academicians need academicians who can meet the expectations of the academic field. It will be appropriate in the last instance to emphasize that many of the issues to be investigated are within expectations!

### **In Lieu of Conclusion:**

#### *Unknown Community Convention*

Individuals have begun to socialize with the need for their physical and spiritual structures. This necessity necessitated the establishment of a system in society in time. With the formation of this order, the election mechanism has been formed after many just and unjust stages of the people. The electoral system is fundamentally formed for the safety and happiness of each individual in his country. So, elections are essentially a social purpose. But today, elections are only of a political nature. With the assumption of a political ideology of every human being, political ideologies rather than people's need and expectations have become a dominant actor in elections over time. As a matter of fact, it can be said that the main purpose of the elections is now to come to the forgotten dimension in time. Because elections are primarily aimed at ensuring the safety and happiness of a society. But on the one hand, a state structure has been formed that forgets that it is responsible for the welfare of the society that has chosen it. On the other side, there is a model of society that assumes that it has the obligation to accept unconditionally everything that is presented to it. The services provided by the state mean that the power received from the society is delivered to the same community again.

People in society have given the right to govern the state and nobody has to accept every decision of the state without thinking. Why not worry about turning into a model of society in which voters' thinking can be bought? It is not difficult to foresee the negative effects of the future on a society that lacks thinking. Inequality, injustice. In this case the person is the first element responsible for knowing the causes of their behavior. The obligations of living financial and social norms can be accepted, but it is also a human duty to fulfill social obligations, such as not to remain silent. Decisions made by a society formed by people who do not know the reason for a behavior must also be questionable in this context. Since the most primitive laws of nature, people have turned to socialization at the point where they cannot have sufficient accumulation as an individual. After this point, the individual began to take more responsibility and decide with this sentiment. Because in social decisions one person is responsible for the other.

At the moment, voter behavior shown without knowing why you decide is almost about writing a history. As a matter of fact, past history is filled with unfair examples like this ...

*Reminding the 1787 American Constitution would be useful at this point. Many constituencies and representatives of these states have adopted this constitution. However, it was understood that this decision was not a correct decision. The fact that this constitution is accepted despite the fact that it is a wrong constitution does not show that this constitution is a fair constitution. Because this constitution did not include women and African Americans. Having not been in the constitution of the country where they live...*

*The result is; an unfair process that consists of a hierarchy of needs, chaos, conflicts and the need to organize afterwards...*

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**Annex 1**

**SURVEY FOR THE VOTER BEHAVIOR:  
Ceylanpınar District people**

Survey study will determine the voter behavior of the Ceylanpınar District. As the evaluation will be carried out collectively, the identities of the participants will not be included. This research is scientific. Your participation is important to support.

THANK YOU...

1: Very low response rate 5: Very high response rate

	1	2	3	4	5
I see the referendum process as a social need.					
I follow the referendum process closely.					
I read the contents of the referendum.					
I think I have enough information about the content of the referendum process.					
At the end of the referendum process, I am exchanging opinions on the road to make the right decision.					
I believe I will make the right decision at the end of the referendum vote.					
What is your occupation / your business?					
1. I work as a public officer.					
2. I work as a contracted staff in the public area.					
3. I work in the private sector.					
4. I'm unemployed.					
5. I work in self-employed.					

