Partner Search

Project Title: Sectoral Transformation Ratios

The aims and goals of the project that we are looking for partners.

Aims and targets: The main aim of the economical classification systems is to form sectoral classification that has homogenous features, and to provide the data sets with statistically meaningful features. The categories and classes used in the classification systems aims to make correct classifications in terms of sectors, production, input, technology, organization and financial features. The first classification system (The International Standard Classification of Economical Activities) ISIC was organized in 1948. Then in 1952, it was subjected to revision (ISIC Rev.1). In 1968, it was subjected to second revision (ISIC Rev.2). In 1989, it was subjected to third revision (ISIC Rev.3). In May of 2002, ISIC was subjected to fourth revision (ISIC rev.3.1). Although prodcoms are formed in EU main frame is always rev2 and rev3.

Each revision has defined the main sector, sector, group and classes in a more detailed and homogenous way. But while the sectors are being defined in a more detailed and correct way, this removes the possibility of using the data sets together: For example, Turkey will be taken up. We will suppose that a researcher makes search by using four-digited data. At this situation, as revision 3 has been used in Turkey since 1993, the data that belong to the years before 1993 can not be used; because both systems include different number of sectors: In the revision 2 classification systems there are 160 classes, in revision 3 there are 292 classes. For this reason, the use of micro data, especially, becomes impossible. One of the main reasons why the industrial analyses (qualitative and quantitative) are not performed as often as macro analyses depends upon this reason. Since the data sets of sufficient length cannot be formed, statistically and economically valid analyses cannot be made. Depending upon all these issues, this study will address how 2, 3 and 4 digits data collected under revision 2 (revision 3) can be transformed into the revision 3 (revision 2) classification system.

Partner people: With all these taken into consideration, institutions and researcher who studied in the university and research institutions that want to be a partner of the project will be responsible for the follows (primarily in manufacture industry, mining and agriculture sectors): Obtaining 8-9 digited prodcom and national classification items between 2005 (if not published yet 2004, 2003 can be) and the oldest years that could be possible to reach and 8, 9, 4, 3 and 2 digits transition key of the existing country.

Relate Activity Titles

Activity 8.6 Socio-Economic and Scientific Indicators
Area 8.6.1 How indicators are used in policy
Area 8.6.2 Developing better indicators for policy
Area 8.6.3 Provision of underlying official statistics
Area 8.6.4 Development of methods for the evaluation of research policies and programmes

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Below are some summary information about Denizli and our Institution:

Denizli

Denizli is a rapidly growing industrial (mainly textile) and touristic town. It is situated close to the historical and extremely popular tourist sites of Pamukkale, Hierapolis, Laodikeia and Aphrodisias. The city centre contains all the usual Turkish chain store branches and supermarkets in addition to shops unique to Denizli such as those selling locally hand-made carpets and rugs. There are 4-screen cinemas both in the city centre and in the nearby EGS shopping centre, just slightly out of town. Films are generally shown in English with Turkish subtitles. Historical Cities Of Denizli Region are Hierapolis, Laodikya, Tripolis, Colossae, Eumania, Heraklia Salbace, Tabae, Dionisopolis, Apollon, Sebastopolis, Anava, Trapezopolis, Attuda, Apollonia Salbace

Pamukkale University

Pamukkale University, despite being a relatively young institution, continues to grow in its mission to provide quality education, conduct original research and to contribute to the advancement of society. The University was established in 1992 when it took over the administration of the existing Denizli-based Engineering Faculty and College of Education which at that time belonged to Dokuz Eylul University in Izmir. In 1993 the Faculty of Science and Art and also the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences were established. The Medical Faculty was run under the auspices of Dokuz Eylul University in Izmir before settling in Denizli in 1996. The newest faculty, the Faculty of Technical Education Sciences began accepting students in 2000. In addition to these six faculties, Pamukkale University also runs three institutes, five education colleges and eight vocational colleges. Currently there are around 18,000 students in total studying in these various faculties, institutes and colleges.

Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations

Our department has a strong relation with Departmant of Public Finance department that is in the same faculty with us and with Denizli Vocational School Tourism and Hotel Management department and also with Ege University (İzmir/Turkey) Department of Economics. In these departments there are many specialist academicians on efficiency, stochastic frontier analysis, data envelopment analysis, robust regression, spatial econometrics and defense expenditure and defense economics. Apart from that Denizli Chamber of Commerce, Denizli SME EU Info Centre supports and sponsored to our studies and researches.

Our department aimed,

- bringing up specialists about labor relation and business world to public sector, private sector and unions
- having advanced researches about labor world and industrial relations.
- adaptation to EU about these subjects
- using advanced and applicable methods and programs in its researches.

Some Projects that are supported by national and international establishments

Leodikea Excavation

Laodikeia was visited by travelers such as Thomas Smith (1671), Robert Chandler (1775), Spon-Wheeler (1678), Pococke (1745), Arundell (1828), and Laborde (1883). G. Weber (his first trip to Anatolia was in 1883, his second was in 1843) conducted the first archaeological research and produced the city plan. W. M. Ramsay (1895) conducted detailed research about the city. During 1961-1963 a French archaeological team from Quebec Laval University, Canada excavated at the Nymphaeum (Monumental Fountain) located at the corner at the side of the Colonnaded Main Street. In 1992 the Denizli Museum Directorate conducted a brief excavation at the Syrian Street (Main Street). In 1993-2000 an archaeological team from the University of Venice, Italy carried a survey for a very short period (10-15 days). In 2000 this work was conducted together with the Pamukkale University. In 2002 the Archaeological Department of Pamukkale University excavated at the Syrian Street (Colonnaded Main Street), whereas the Denizli Museum Directorate teams conducted excavations at the Bath-Basilica Complex.

Laodikeia is founded on a slightly rough terrain on a somewhat steep hill. The highest cod is at the second water distribution point measuring at 293.74 meters (Plan no: 26).

A railroad, which was opened to transportation in 1891, passes the ancient city at the west, southwest and northwest directions. Located to the north of the city is the Asopos (Gumus Cay) Stream, to the south the Kapros (Basli Cayi) Stream, and to the east the Lykos (Çürüksu) River. On the city coins Asopos and Kapras were symbolized as a wolf and a bear. In the Hellenistik Era, Laodikeia was designed on the Hippodamik (grid) plan. The devastating earthquakes had an impact on the building activities of the city in every period. Almost all the visible buildings in Laodikeia date from the Roman period and they are the products of the great building activity immediately following the great earthquake of A.D. 60. The devastating earthquakes had an impact on the building activities of the city in every period. Almost all of the visible buildings in Laodikeia dated to the Roman and Byzantine periods.

In Laodikeia one can distinguish today on surface 2 theatres, 4 bath buildings, 3 agora, 4 city gates two of which with remains present, 4 monumental fountains, stadium, an assembly building, victory arches, 7 churches and colonnaded streets designed according to the Hippodomic town design; hence Laodikeia has an important place in Anatolian archaeology. Especially for the Early Byzantine period, as a city that has one of the oldest 7 churches and for the Christianity is a religious city where the 4th Ecumenical Council met. Excavation of Laodikeia have been continued at the Syrian Colonnaded Street, Temple A, West Theatre, Nymphaeum A (Monumental Fountain) and Bath-Church by Pamukkale University Archaeology Teams (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Celal ŞİMŞEK, Head of Excavation).

The purpose of the Laodikeia excavations is to uncover the past of the ancient cities in the region, their restoration, protection, and the contribution to the recognition of the region and the country internationally and nationally. Hence, the number of native and foreign visitors and the length of their stay in Denizli will increase and tourism income will multiply. The region is rich in natural beauty and archaeological remains, and Laodikeia, Clossae and Hierapolis have a great potential for religious tourism as sites of pilgrimage as well.

Sea Turtles Research Project

Five of the eight species of sea turtles have been recorded in the Mediterranean but only two of them nest regularly on Mediterranean beaches: the loggerhead turtle Caretta caretta and the green turtle Chelonia mydas. Non-nesting leatherback turtle Dermochelys coriacea, hawksbill turtle Eretmochelys imbricata, and olive ridley turtle Lepidochelys olivacea occur, having been reported irregularly by fishermen who have found dead ones. All five are recognized as

globally threatened species; the loggerhead is ranked "Vulnerable", the remainder "Endangered" (IUCN, 1988). According to investigations made so far, there may be on average some 2000 female Caretta caretta and 300-500 Chelonia mydas nesting annually in the Mediterranean

Project titles: 1. Nest relocation: Relocation of the nests more likely to be inundated, predated or under public traffic, 2. Nest protection: Screening of the nests against predation or caging the nests, 3. Embryonic Development of Sea Turtles: The developmental stages and developmental differences are being investigated on different beaches, 4. Sex determination: The sex ratios of the nests are being estimated by measuring nest temperatures via temperature loggers, 5. Rescue and Rehabilitation: Injured turtles are going to be treated at the Sea Turtle Rescue and Rehabilitation Center, 6. Genetic Research: The genetic variety of the Mediterranean sea turtle population are being investigated by using mtDNA control region sequences, 7. Pollution: The heavy metal analyses are being investigated by using turtle hatchling and adult tissues. **[EU Project]**

Pamukkale Project:

The Aim and the scope of the Project: The Hierapolis – Pamukkale, having travertines and historical structure, is in the list of Earth's Cultural Heritage List as a 1st. Degree Area of Archeological and Natural Site. Those applied projects respect the natural and historical environments with an aim of protecting and improving the area. Moreover, those projects have such a quality that take the human – water – nature elements as a basis, not preventing but on the contrary, empower them.

Project Subjects: 1. Plan Revisions: The Revisions of 1/5000 Major Reconstruction and 1/1000 Preservation Reconstruction Plans , 2. Natural Paths: The construction of trip route which passing scene terraces and connecting the northern and southern Gates, 3. Scene Terraces: The construction of environmental arrangements having an aim of scening, resting, relaxing at the places coming into being after the deconstruction of hotels which occupying over the travertines, 4. Kocaçukur Thermal Pools: The construction of water elements that could be used in order to realize the recreative purposes of both guests' of Pamukkale and domestic people's thermal water aims and relations, 5. Belting Channels, Rain Drenage: The construction of channels which will be able to collect and the thermal water coming from the slopes of the travertine's. Those channels will be able to take control over the channel water together with rain, 6. Ambulatory Artificial Travertine Areas: The formation of artificial travertine and water contact areas near the Northern and southern gates which foresighted in the plan, 7. Present Travertine Trip and Scene Points: The search of observation and picturing possibilities out of the scene terraces and the construction of those appropriates, 8. Whitening Channels Project and Application Revisions: The partial route revision of present bleaching channels, water transmission to open thermal pools to be constructed, the revision of shapes of constructed concrete channels and if necessary, revision of their functions, 9. The Revision of Artificial Travertine Earthenware at the Closed Road: The functional and figural revision of present artificial travertine earthenware's, 10. Northern and Southern Gate Restorations and Entrance Arrangements: The restorations of entrance gates having problems related to ground and structure. The construction of entrance ticket set up by taking the guest density into consideration, 11. General Landscape Arrangements: Deconstruction of present asphalt and concrete basis, urban design applications, Necessary plantification and illumination projects. **[Ministry of Culter and Tourism ve İl Özel İdaresi]**

Crime Map:

The changes in the knowledge and information Technologies change the social structure of the societies and also create some social problems of the societies. In solutions of these problems, knowledge and information Technologies are also have vital importance.

In this project, by preparing a criminal map for Denizli, it is planned to shape an infrastructure to Public Security Department in preventing the crimes priory or to interfere crimes in time. In order to achieve this goal, four research and development disciplines that are social science, software programming and network digital map and traffic-transportation, are needed to work simultaneously and together. Therefore, by analyzing the relationships among criminal, unjustly treated person, place of event and time of event, it will be possible to set strategies against crimes, develop preventing policeship and create cost effective security services.

Sharing criminal maps with the citizens in the e-government framework will ease achievement of citizens to information and provide the citizens join preventing in the crimes. **[TUBITAK-(The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey)]**

Denizli manufacture industry project

Faculty of Economics and Administration staff with cooperation of Denizli Chamber of Industry has done between November 2001 and October 2002. Content of project is industrial establishments that are situated in Denizli city center and towns. The universe of the research is the industrial establishments those which have 10 and more employee and founded in Denizli city centre and towns that have population more than 2000. Project determines the possible bottlenecks by bringing out the factors that defines the main sides of long term development trend of Denizlis industry and provides the necessary data that is needed to prepare industrial master plan that is in regional development concept. Denizli manufacture industry inventory that is completed with the project is a vitally beneficial source to determine the production factors that Denizli industry have and in terms of using more efficiently existing resources that affects production capacity.

[Pamukkale University, Scientific Research Project Departmants and Denizli Chamber of Industry, Denizli Chamber of Commerce, Denizli Exchange of Commerce]

Virtual Trade Point in Denizli: "PAU T-Point"

Research that has been conducted for the last four years by the Business School at Pamukkale University indicates that marketing problems of firms in Denizli could be solved through virtual application points. However, research is needed to determine a suitable trade point for Denizli.

This Project purposes to search related applications to investigate new customer and marketing opportunities for Denizli firms, which in turn, would help them to increase their Internet use and make them more internationally involved in information society. **[Pamukkale University, Scientific Research Project Departmants and Denizli Chamber of Industry]**

Pamuk Project: Modeling and Evaluating A Database For Pamukkale University: Students, Faculty and Programs

Pamuk Project aims modeling and evaluating a new data-base that can be used to quantitatively and qualitatively profile students, faculty, and academic and non-academic programs at the Pamukkale University.

The completed first of the total four operationally planned phases included investigating current means of data gathering procedures and collected data. According to relevant literature and the needs of the university, a rather wide content was considered and tested by a pilot study. The purpose was to determine which data and data gathering tools would be more efficient if included in the final database leading to valid and reliable profiles for students, faculty, and academic and non-academic programs.

The second phase, which is almost completed, included conducted analyses on pilot data to finalize data gathering instruments (reliability and validity issues). The coverage of the

proposed data-base was also analyzed. The results are simultaneously used to form a data-base framework for the data-base that would be efficiently embedded to current web site of the university.

The last phase will be an evaluation phase for the proposed data-base to determine if it serves it purpose and how it can be updated and improved given advances in technology and university policies. **[Pamukkale University, Scientific Research Project Departments]**

Sectoral Transformation Ratios: Turkey Case

It is important to have data sets that encompass a long period of time for scientific studies that include econometrical and statistical applications, in order to have significant results. However, the differences that occur in the system of International Standard Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC) prevent the occurrence of long time data sets. In particular, due to the lack of adaptation between revision 2 and revision 3 classification systems, the system prevents the efficient use of data sets. In this work, the transformation ratio of revision 3/revision 2, which is formed from data from the manufacturing industry, is proposed, in order to solve the problems arising from the differences in the classification systems. **[106K052 TUBITAK-(The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey)]**