



**TÜRK HAVA KURUMU ÜNİVERSİTESİ
UNIVERSITY OF TURKISH AERONAUTICAL ASSOCIATION**

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The Number of Illiterate National in General Turkey

While the number of illiterate citizens in the 14-17 age group is very close to each other across the country, the illiteracy rate of female citizens is increasing with the 18-21 age group compared to men. We see that women older than 18 years are not sent to school more. There is close to 14% difference between men and women between 45 and 49 years of age. Across the country, 14% of women are illiterate than men. There seems to be a big difference between male and female citizens over the age of 65. This difference is very likely to occur periodically as they are not sent to school at child age. The proportion of men between the ages of 6 and 13 is less than 10%, and the fact that women are over 40% indicates that children are still not sent to school. There is a huge difference between men and women.

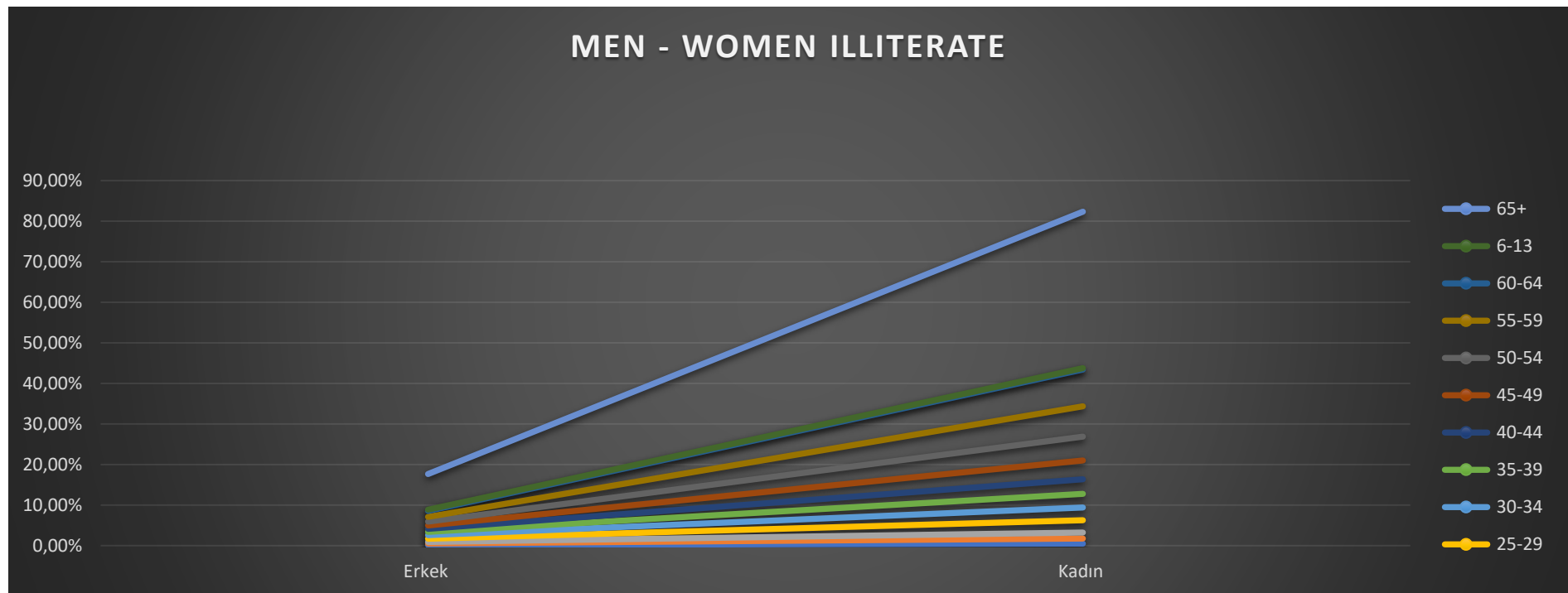


Table 1.1

It is seen that there is a huge difference between the ages of 14 and 49 without recognizing illiterate gender. We see that around 3% of citizens aged 14 to 17 are illiterate. We see that people aged 45 to 49 are more illiterate periodically.

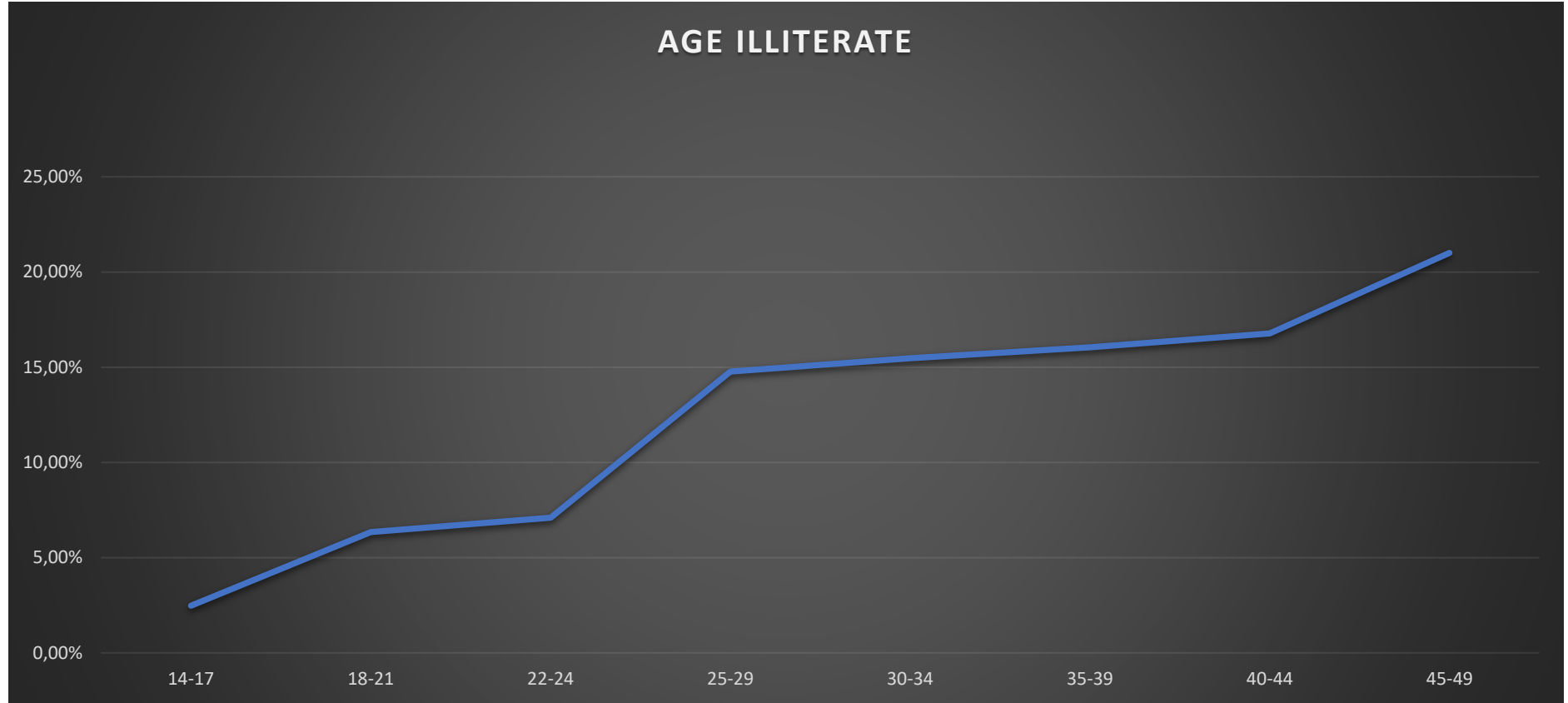


Table 1.2

When we look at the graph of illiterate citizens by provinces. We see that most illiterate citizens are in Istanbul with a high population. After Istanbul, the other provinces with high rates are generally in the eastern and southeastern provinces, followed by Ankara, which has a high population and the number of immigrants. In this table, the migration population of the provinces is important.

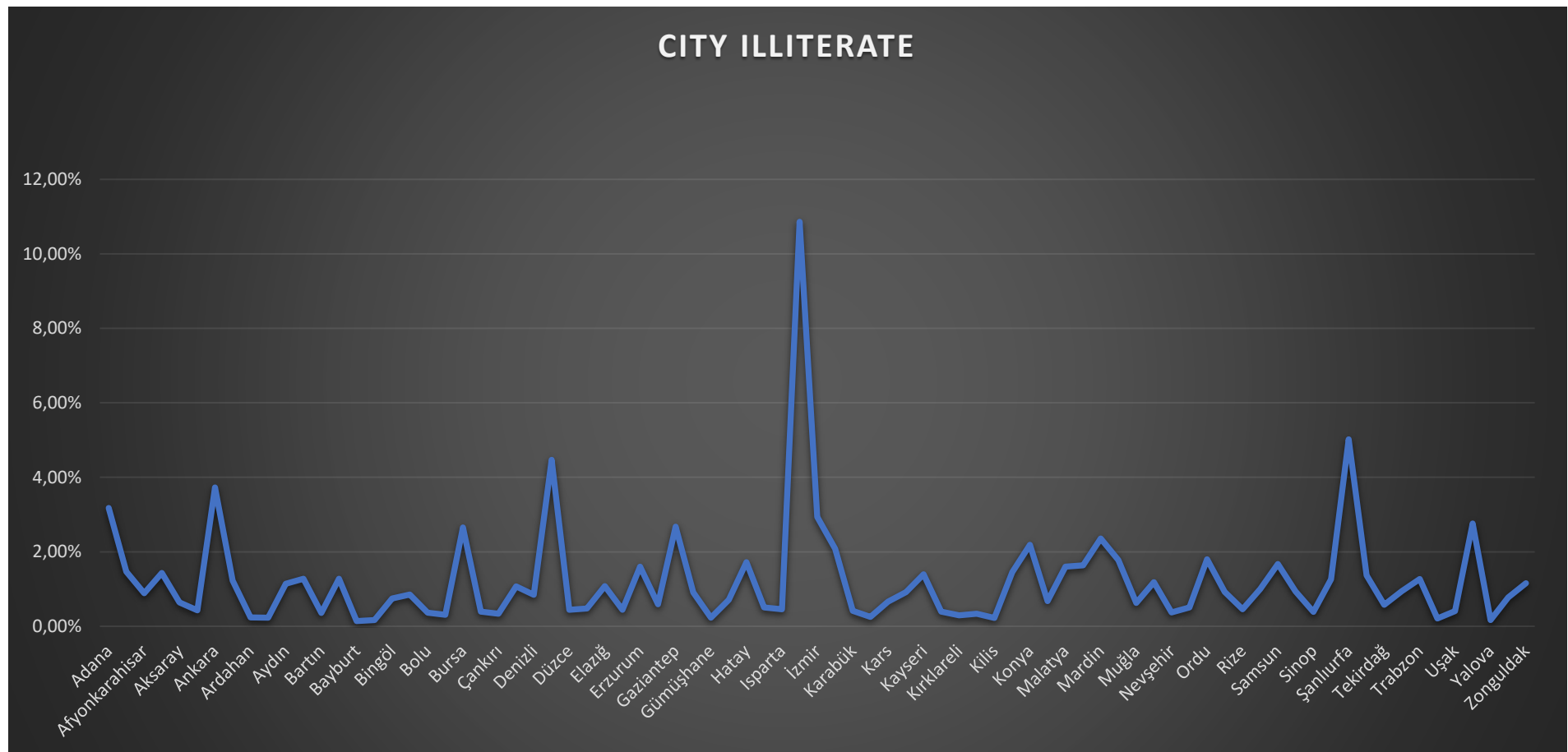


Table 1.3

With the Selected According to Age and Gender Charts

When we look at the number of illiterate citizens in Ankara between 2008 and 2018. We can say that the illiteracy status of the young population is close to 0, and that these data start to increase periodically from the age of 35.

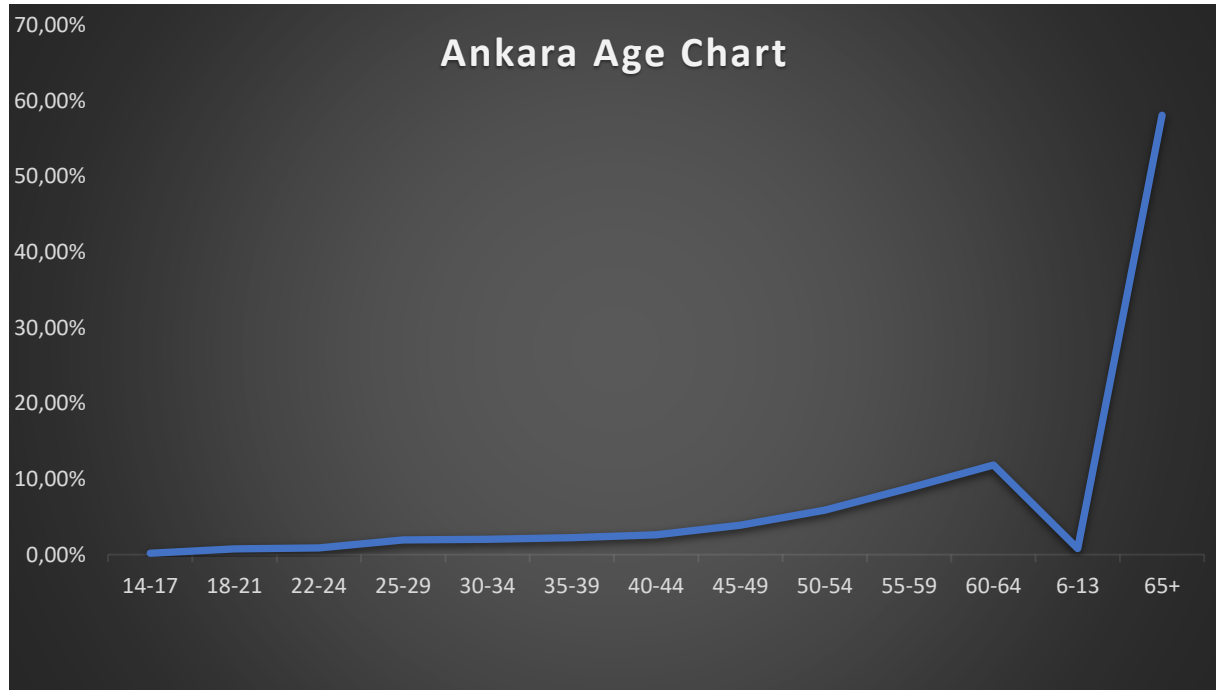


Table 1.4

There are similarities between the data we compare between 2008 and 2018 in 10 years period. Both data show a decrease from 2008 to 2018. These decreases are due to the pressure of the state and the development of citizens in Ankara and sending their children to school. The difference of illiteracy among women compared to men actually continues. This decrease is moving faster than men. Ankara women's citizens began to decline between 2008 and 2018, while there is an increase in 2014, but it continues to decrease until 2018.

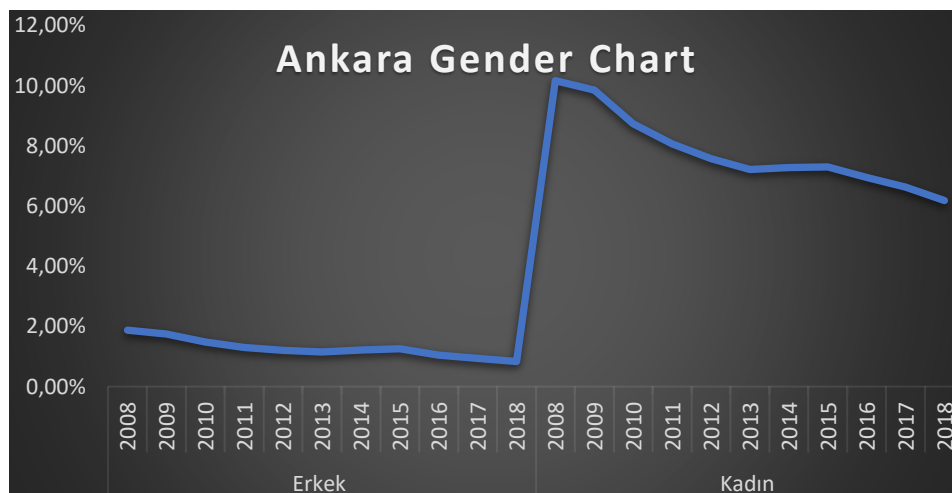


Table 1.5

Turkey and Cities Education Level

When we look at Turkey, we see a big increase in the general level of education of women and men. In 2008 the overall total was 78.29% and by 2018 there was an increase of 38%. In 10 years there is an increase of 3.8% per year. After 2015, the education level of female citizens seems to increase more than men.

Toplam Türkiye Eğitim Düzeyi	Sütun Etiketleri		Genel Toplam
Satır Etiketleri	Erkek	Kadın	
2008	86,55%	70,01%	78,29%
2009	91,78%	74,84%	83,33%
2010	98,25%	80,01%	89,15%
2011	103,01%	84,37%	93,71%
2012	104,78%	86,37%	95,59%
2013	106,95%	88,77%	97,87%
2014	115,35%	96,70%	106,04%
2015	118,08%	99,59%	108,85%
2016	120,77%	102,74%	111,77%
2017	122,37%	104,79%	113,59%
2018	124,89%	107,87%	116,39%
Genel Toplam	108,92%	91,04%	100,00%

Table 1.6

When we look at the values of male and female citizens, there is a big difference between the values. We see this as the reason for the low level of education of female citizens due to this difference. If the values are the same or close to each other, the education level of female citizens may be more prominent. I got the doctorate, master's degree, university in this data. I've refined three post-secondary citizens. (Table 1.7 and 1.8)

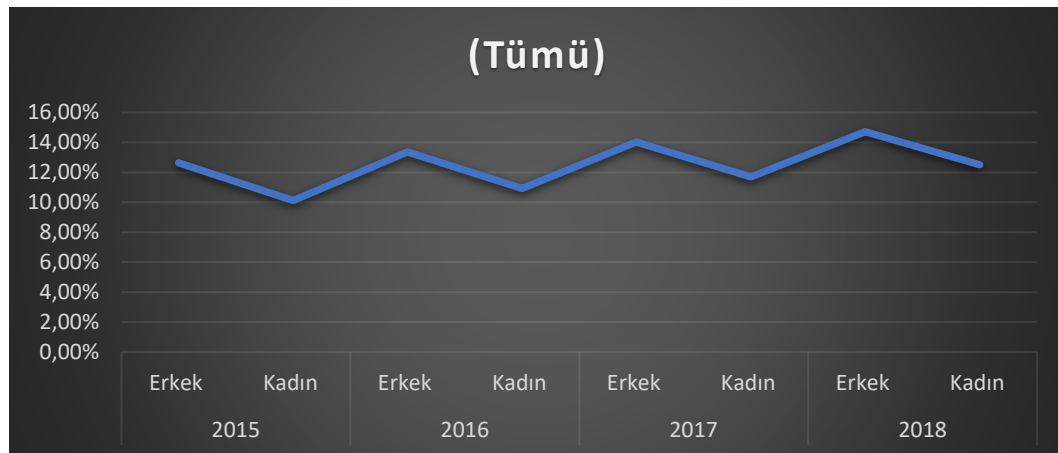


Table 1.7

Sütun Etiketleri						Toplam Değer
Satır Etiketleri	Erkek Toplam Türkiye Eğitim Düzeyi	Toplam Değer	Kadın Toplam Türkiye Eğitim Düzeyi	Toplam Değer	Toplam Türkiye Eğitim Düzeyi Toplamı	Toplamı
2008	99,93%	2307065	99,80%	1522677	99,88%	3829742
2009	99,94%	2762020	99,75%	1933561	99,86%	4695581
2010	100,15%	2981085	100,03%	2064617	100,10%	5045702
2011	100,01%	3510094	99,86%	2509351	99,95%	6019445
2012	99,94%	3721674	99,78%	2730873	99,87%	6452547
2013	100,13%	4169334	99,91%	3224383	100,03%	7393717
2014	100,07%	4577720	99,84%	3609689	99,97%	8187409
2015	100,01%	5079767	99,80%	4069799	99,92%	9149566
2016	99,97%	5374605	99,76%	4392432	99,87%	9767037
2017	100,27%	5638801	100,04%	4701487	100,16%	10340288
2018	100,31%	5918139	100,05%	5032874	100,19%	10951013
Genel Toplam	100,09%	46040304	99,89%	35791743	100,00%	81832047

Table 1.8

If we take the system as a flow chart, in order to benefit from this data, we have to ask our cat and correct the errors. The problems we need to look at only by men and women or from age groups need to be families and the state.

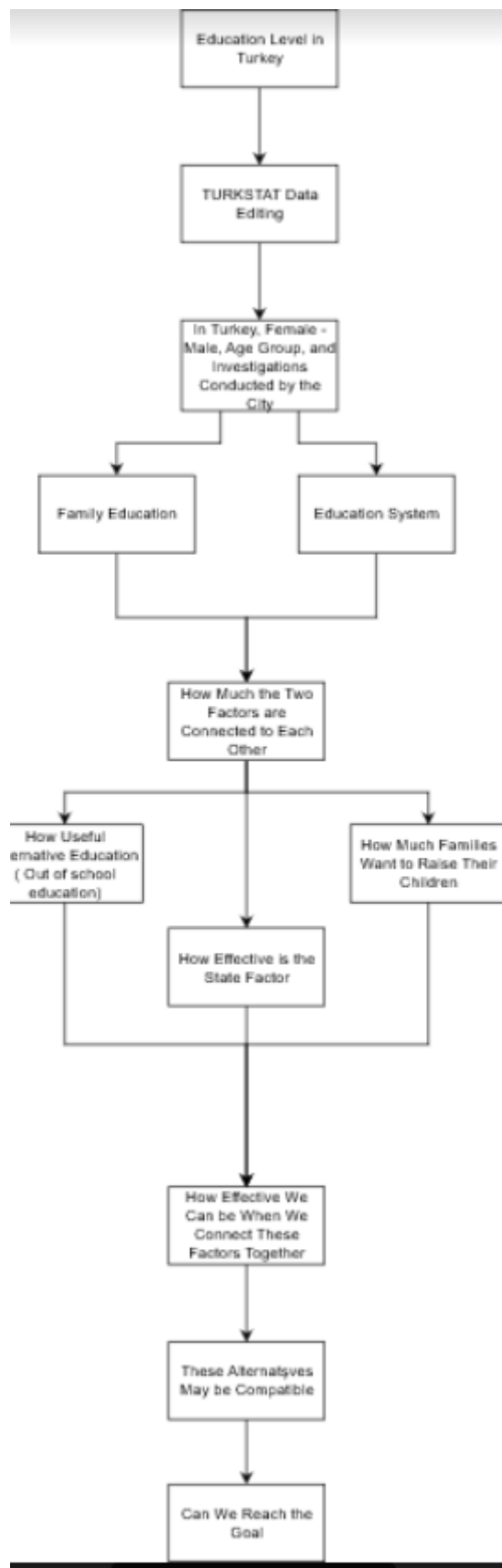


Table 1.9

Choose 5 Index From TURKSTAT and Create a Scatter Plot

Nearly all scatter plot charts have the same happiness levels low, and turns out values close to 0. The number of people doing doctorate, the number of citizens who study at college, the citizens who do graduate studies, illiterate citizens are close to 0 from the graphs, we see that the values are unhappy for those who read or not.

In our first level of happiness and happiness index, a good graph emerged because the dots did not stand close and scattered. We see that there is a graph with regression.

The city with the highest number of doctorates in Istanbul 206 thousand citizens are doing doctorate. Istanbul is a difficult city to make a living on a minimum wage, so if we assume that the financial situation of the people doing doctorate is not very good, we can think that unhappiness is related to it.

According to the graph of the college, nearly 1 million people in Ankara go to university and 2 million citizens go to college in Istanbul. There are too many college students in Turkey's second largest city located in. I think their financial situation is related to their level of happiness. Looking at the graph across the country, we see that it is close to 0. There's regression, but they're not happy.

We can say that the graph of illiterate people is also close to 0 but it is a bit more messy. We can say that they are happier than people who read.



Table 2.1

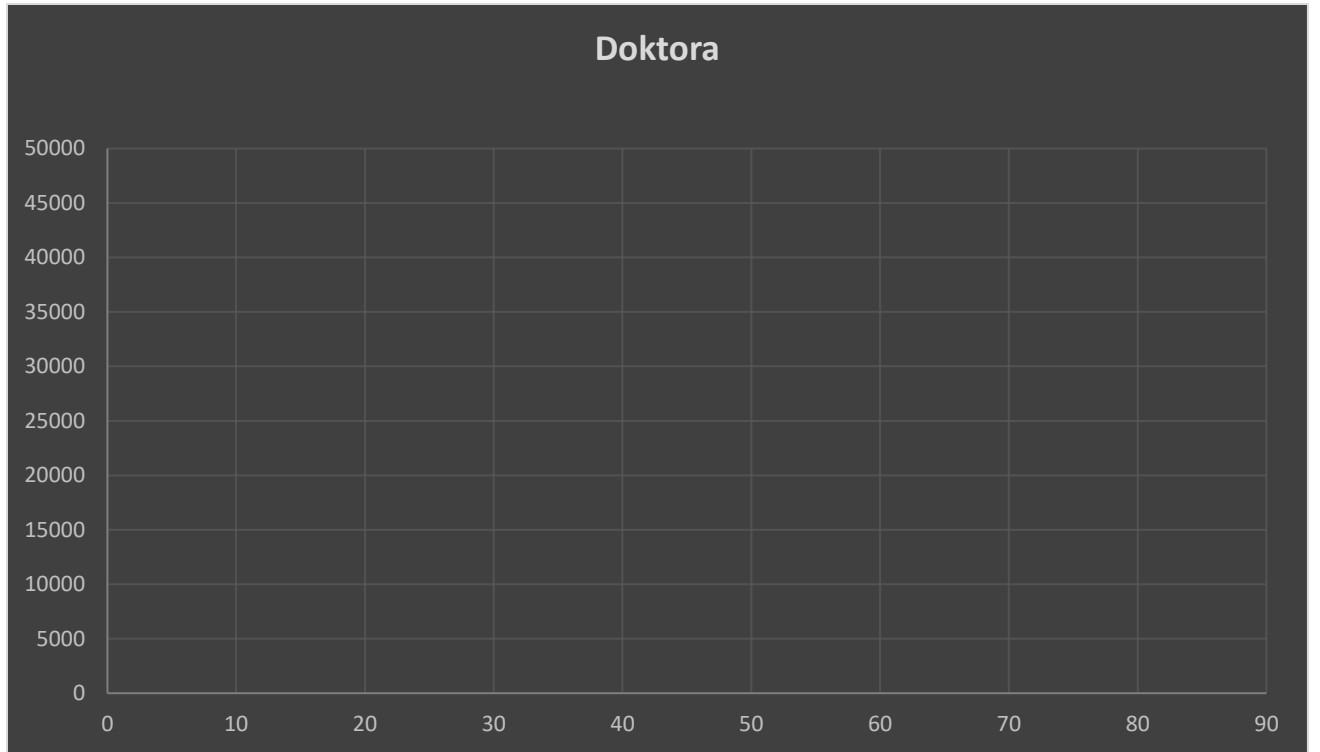


Table 2.2

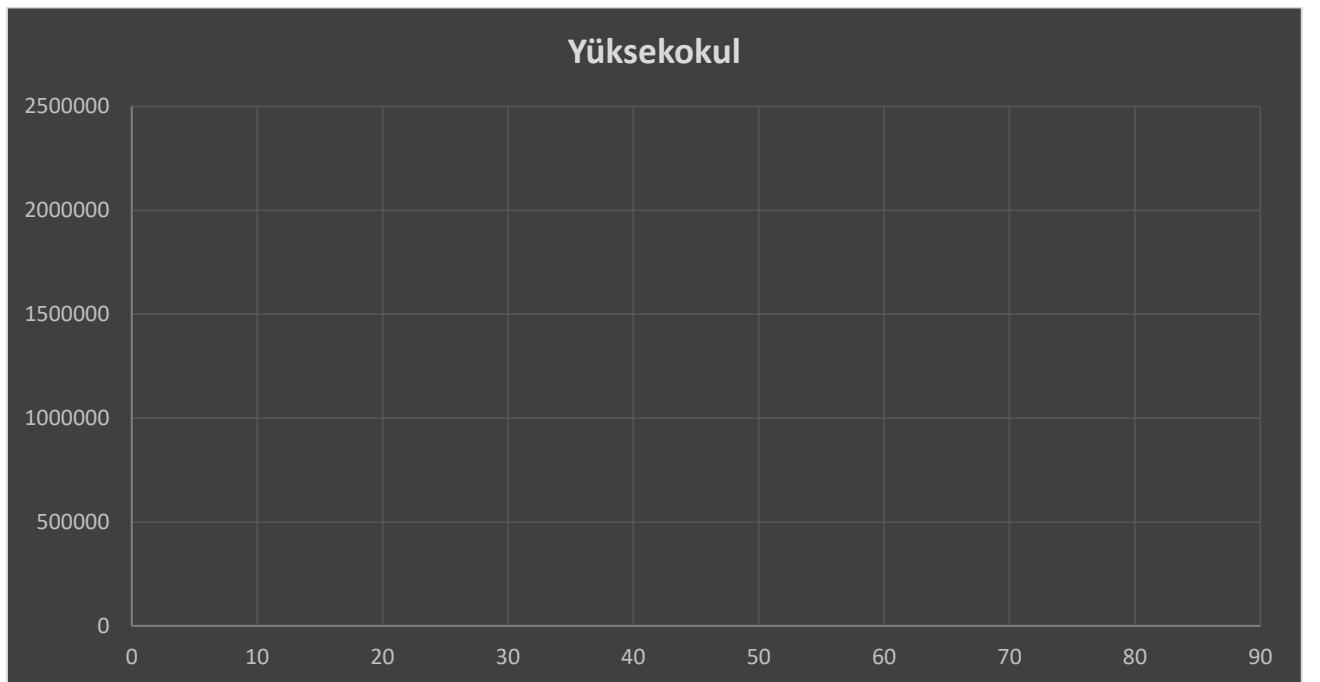


Table 2.3

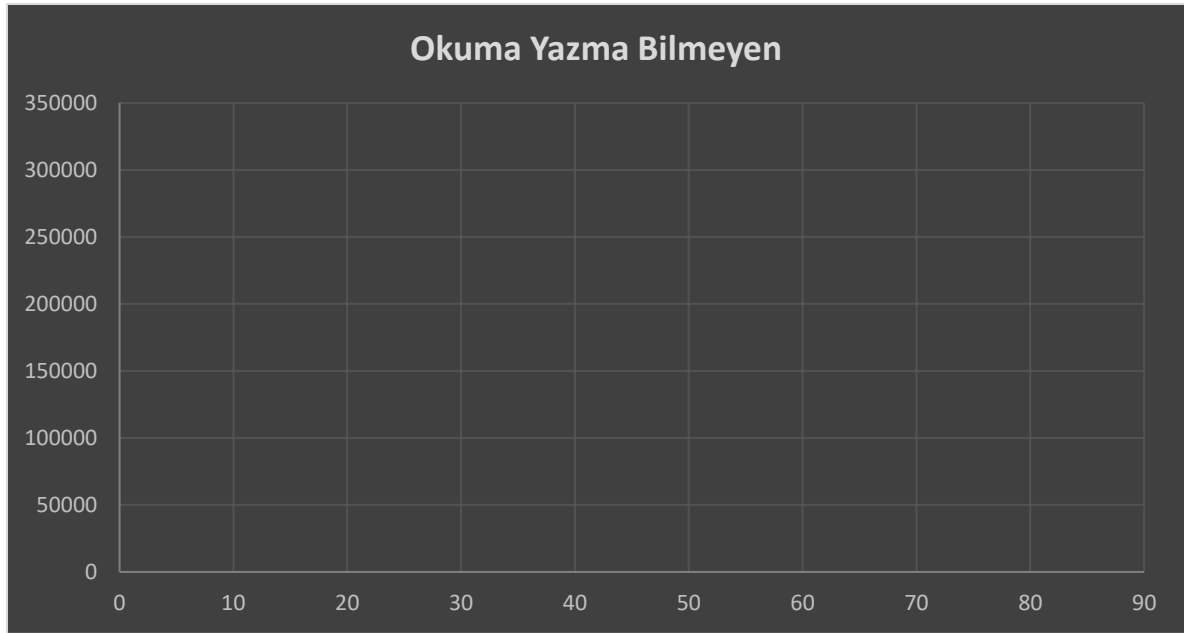


Table 2.4

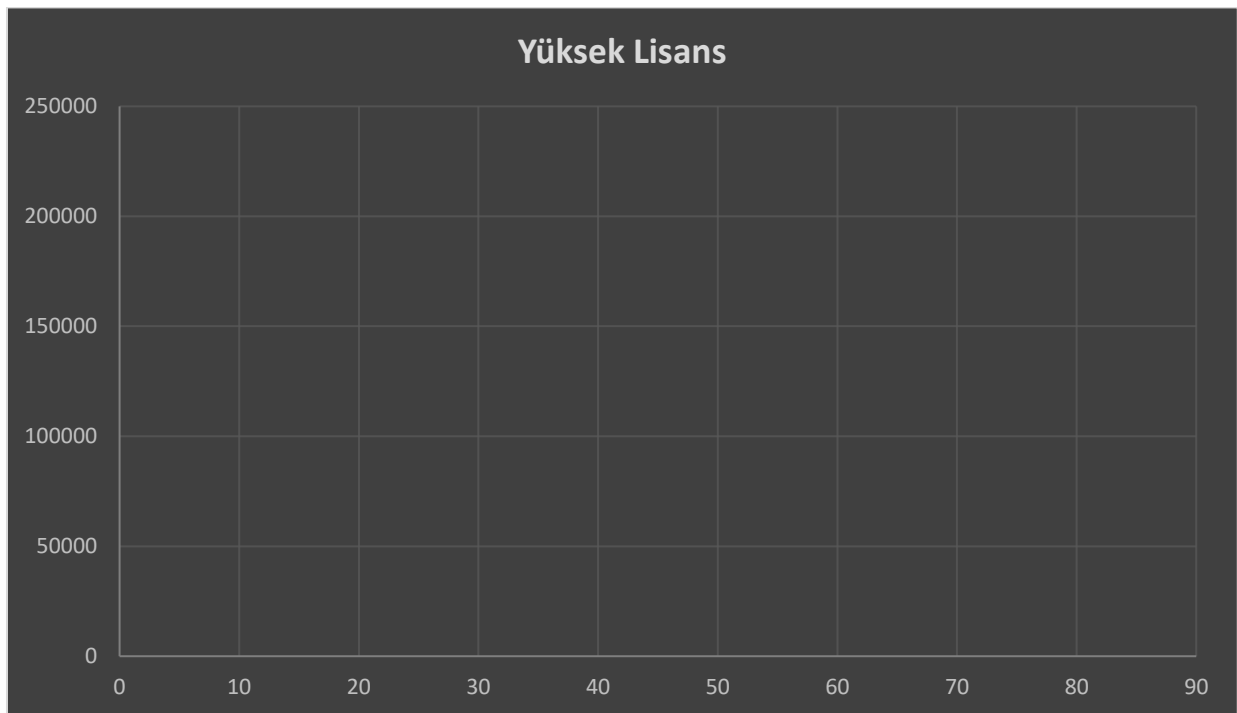


Table 2.5