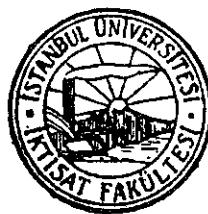


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MALİYE ENSTITÜSÜ KONFERANSLARI

(İkinci Seri - Sene 1956)

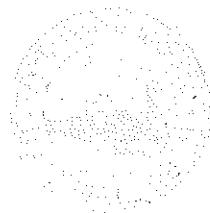


SERMET MATBAASI
Şemsettin Arkadaş
İSTANBUL — 1958

1990-1991
SCHOOL YEAR

YEARBOOK

THE PINEAPPLE PRESS



THE PINEAPPLE PRESS

1990-1991

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Ö N S Ö Z

Maliye Enstitüsü, birinci «Konferanslar» kitabının önsözünde vad-
edilmiş olduğu veçhile, bunların ikinci serisini de neşretmiş bulun-
maktadır. Üçüncü seri konferanslar tamamlanmak üzeredir. Bunlar
da ayrı bir cilt halinde bastırılacaktır.

Muhtelif malî mevzulara taallûk eden ve herbiri hususî bir etüd
mahiyetinde oniki konferans - makaleyi ihtiva eden bu kitapların, bir
müddet sonra zengin bir kaynak haline geleceği hususundaki ümidi-
miz, bu suretle biraz daha kuvvet kazanmış olmaktadır.

Kitabın tetkikinden anlaşılacağı gibi, konferanslar çeşitli malî
mevzularda verilmiş olup, herhangi bir sistemleştirmeye tâbi tutul-
muş değildir. Böyle hareket edilmekle, hem konferansçların bîlhassa
tercîh ettikleri mevzularda konuşup yazmalarına, hem de muhtelif
sahaların tetkik edilmesine imkânı maksadı güdülmüştür.

Bununla beraber, ileride bazı konferans seri ve ciltlerinin muay-
yen bir meselenin muhtelif zaviyelerden veya muhtelif kısımlar ha-
linde, sistematik bir şekilde tetkikine tahsis edilmesi imkânı üzerinde
durmakta olduğumuzu da şimdiden kaydetmek isteriz.

Bize, bu ikinci cildi neşretmek imkânını bahşeden kıymetli kon-
feransçılara ve seçkin dinleyici ve okuyucularına olan teşekkür bor-
cumuzu burada zevkli bir vazife olarak tekrar ederiz.

Ayrıca, bu cildin baskı işini ehliyetle deruhe etmiş olan Sermet
Matbaası sahibi Şemsi Arkadaş ve kıymetli müretteplerile, provala-
rinin tashihini büyük bir dikkatle yapmış olan asistan Ahmet Z. İşil
ve asistan Dr. Kenan Bulutoğlu'na da teşekkürü bir borç biliriz.

Divanyolu, 30/1/1958

Maliye Enstitüsü Müdürü
Prof. M. Orhan DİKMEN

and the first time I had been exposed to such a stark, unvarnished truth. I had been told that the world was a bad place, but I had never been shown it. I had been told that people were bad, but I had never seen them do anything bad. I had been told that there was no God, but I had never seen any proof of that.

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There was a silence. I sat still, my eyes closed, my mind blank. I had been told that people were bad, but I had never seen them do anything bad. I had been told that there was no God, but I had never seen any proof of that. I had been told that the world was a bad place, but I had never been shown it.

"I'm sorry," I said. "I'm sorry for what I said. I'm sorry for what I did. I'm sorry for what I thought. I'm sorry for what I believed. I'm sorry for what I said. I'm sorry for what I did. I'm sorry for what I thought. I'm sorry for what I believed."

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IÇİNDEKİLER

	Sahife
<i>M. Orhan DİKMEN</i> : Önsöz	V
İçindekiler	VII
<i>Tahsin YILDIRAN</i> : Türk Gümrük Vergisinin Matrahi	1 - 12
<i>Recep TURGAY</i> : Gelir Vergisinde Esnaf Muafliğinin Genel ve Özel Şartları	13 - 39
<i>M. Orhan DİKMEN</i> : Asgarî Geçim Haddi Üzerinde Düşünceler .	41 - 64
<i>A. Memduh YAŞA</i> : Muamele Vergilerinde Teklif Safhası . .	65 - 80
<i>Talip GÜRAN</i> : 5815 sayılı Kanunun 2 nci Maddesinin B Bendinin Tahsil ve Tenkidi	81 - 100
<i>Bedi N. FEYZİOĞLU</i> : Bütçe Birliği ve Konsolidde Bütçe Hesapları	101 - 116
<i>Mübin BAŞAR</i> : Vergi Hukuku Bakımından Zararların Mâhiyeti	117 - 128
<i>Esat TEKELİ</i> : Vergi Hukuku ile İlgili İki Mesele	129 - 142
<i>Suat KESKİNOĞLU</i> : İşletme Ekonomisinde Bütçe Mefhumu Hakkında	143 - 158
<i>Mustafa Nuri ANIL</i> : Mütekâmil Bir Gümrük Sistemine Olan İhtiyaçımız	159 - 186
<i>Hikmet SAĞCI</i> : Modern Bütçe ve Muhasebe Telâkkileri Muvacehesinde Türk Devlet Muhasebesinin Durumu	187 - 202
<i>Mehmet AKMANSU</i> : Gümrük Tarifelerinde İndirim Sağlama Konusunda Milletlerarası Çalışmalar ve 1956 Tarife Müzakereleri	203 - 213

Methodology

The study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, we collected data from 100 randomly selected households in the city of Dhaka.

In the second phase, we conducted a survey of 500 households in the same area. We used a questionnaire to collect data on household income, expenditure, and consumption patterns. We also collected data on the availability of basic necessities such as food, water, and electricity.

We used a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the data. Qualitative methods included interviews with key informants and focus group discussions. Quantitative methods included regression analysis and correlation analysis.

The results of the study indicate that there is a significant correlation between household income and consumption patterns. Households with higher incomes tend to spend more on food, water, and electricity.

Households with lower incomes tend to spend less on basic necessities. This suggests that income is a key factor in determining consumption patterns in the city of Dhaka.

The study also found that there is a significant correlation between household size and consumption patterns. Households with larger families tend to spend more on basic necessities.

The results of the study suggest that income and household size are important factors in determining consumption patterns in the city of Dhaka. Future research should focus on exploring the relationship between other factors such as education level and consumption patterns.

Overall, the study provides valuable insights into consumption patterns in the city of Dhaka. It highlights the importance of income and household size in determining consumption patterns.

The findings of the study can be used to inform policy decisions related to poverty reduction and social welfare programs.

The study also highlights the need for further research to explore the relationship between other factors and consumption patterns.

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