

Fifth International Mediterranean Social
Sciences Congress

MECAS V

Social Coherence in Balkans through EU Accession

CONGRESS PROGRAM

&

ABSTRACT BOOK

University of Donja Gorica

Podgorica, Montenegro

June 18-20, 2019

CONGRESS PROGRAM & ABSTRACT BOOK

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FOREWORD

Fifth International Mediterranean Social Sciences Congress (MECAS V) with the main theme of “Social Coherence in Balkans through EU Accession” is jointly organized by the University of Donja Gorica and Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University and also supported by the following universities: Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, International University of Sarajevo and Sivas Cumhuriyet University. The congress will be held in June 18-20, 2019 in Podgorica, Montenegro. In the congress, over 60 presentations will be made by scholars from 33 universities from 9 countries (Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia, Slovakia, Spain, Northern Cyprus Turkish Republic and Turkey).

The congress aims to bring together international scholars and researchers in the areas of economics, finance, business studies, international relations, law, sociology, psychology, tourism, education, political science and all other areas of social sciences, in order to provide a forum for dialogue and exchange of recent research findings and ideas related to the challenges that Balkan and Mediterranean countries are facing in time of global turmoil. The Scientific and Organizing Committees are founded by different universities in the region. We have received a large number of applications that has given us the opportunity to choose the most excellent of them in order to reach higher scientific level.

I would like to thank all the participants for their enthusiasm to contribute to this project and their willingness both to keep to tight deadlines and to accept editorial recommendations; to all the Scientific and Organizing Committee members, for their patience, support and tolerance. Special thanks for the rectors of our partner universities for their valuable support. We hope to see you all in our next congress.

Sincerely Yours,

Prof. Dr. Veselin Vukotic, Rector
University of Donja Gorica

Fifth International Mediterranean Social
Sciences Congress

MECAS V

Social Coherence in Balkans through EU Accession

University of Donja Gorica

Podgorica, Montenegro

June 18-20, 2019

CONGRESS PROGRAM

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FIFTH INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN SOCIAL SCIENCES CONGRESS (MECAS V)

June 18-20, 2019
University of Donja Gorica
Podgorica, Montenegro

Tuesday, June 18

09:00 - 10:00	Congress Registration
10:00 - 10:30	Opening Speeches by the Representatives of Partner Universities
10:30 - 11:00	Opening Cocktail
11:00 - 12:30	Sessions 1A, 1B, 1C, and 1D
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30 - 15:00	Sessions 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break
15:30 - 17:00	Sessions 3A, 3B and 3C

Wednesday, June 19

11:00 - 12:30	Session 4
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30 - 17:00	Round-Table Discussions

Thursday, June 20

Social Program and Visit to University of Dubrovnik, Croatia*

Tuesday, June 18

SESSION 1A ECONOMICS

ROOM: Main Amphitheater
Session Chair: Dr. Filiz Eratas Sonmez

11:00 - 12:30	Filiz Eratas Sonmez Yagmur Saglam	The Effect of Financial Instability on Economic Growth: The Case of Balkan Countries
	Ozlem Sezer	Gamification in the Context of Two-Way Symmetric Model: Nike + / NikePlus and BiTaxi Application Example
	Tulin Canbay	The Assesment of Immigration from Syria in the Framework of Theory of Global Public Goods
	Yagmur Saglam Filiz Eratas Sonmez	Determinants of Economic Freedom and Linkage with Economic Growth: An Empirical Analysis
	Derya Alimanoglu Yemisci	General Overview of Global Young Unemployment Issues

SESSION 1B MANAGEMENT ROOM: S44

Session Chair: Dr. Fusun Kucukbay

11:00 - 12:30	Mehmet Sahin Gok	New Opportunities for Entrepreneurship Ecosystem: Black Box of Industry 4.0
	Egum Guler Fusun Kucukbay	Corporate Sustainability Concept
	Havva Gozgec	The Evaluation of Recent Technologies in the Kitchens within Tourism Sector
	Senem Nart	The Bridge between Manager and Artificial Intelligence: Organizational Change
	Demir Ali Akyar Ismail Bilge Cetin	Relative Efficiency Analysis of Container Terminals in Turkey

SESSION 1C
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: S45
Session Chair: Dr. M. Murat Ozkul

11:00 - 12:30	Tufan Cotok Ozge Nur Kara	Aristotelian Origins of Hobbes' Conception of Prudence
	Elif Ergun	Soulless Machine: Animal
	M. Murat Ozkul	Reading the "Resurrection Line" through Hasan Aycin's Lines: An Evaluation in terms of Sociology of Art
	Melih Cosgun	An Essay on the Origins of Antagonism in Chantal Mouffe
	Yilmaz Ari	The Role of Sacred Natural Sites in Nature Conservation at Kazdagi (Mount Ida) National Park, Balikesir, Turkey

SESSION 1D
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: S47
Session Chair: Dr. Aysel Ay

11:00 - 12:30	Onur Kabil	The Possibility of an Analogy between Scientific Models and Fictional Works
	Aysel Ay	Cultural Outcome of Globalization: Hybrid Football
	Gonca Oguz Gok	Transnational Account of Turkish Foreign Policy towards the Middle East in 2000's: The Case of Humanitarian NGOs
	Gulsen Sari Gersil	Evaluation of Global Migration and Integration Problems
	Senay Yurur Nihal Yazici	Reaction of Individuals to Injustice: An Analysis in the Context of Equity Theory

SESSION 2A
MANAGEMENT
ROOM: Main Amphitheater
Session Chair: Dr. Marian Ambrozy

13:30 - 15:00	Marian Ambrozy	Selected Connections of Marketing and Philosophy
	Ahmet Tarik Usta Mehmet Sahin Gok Ersan Cigerim	New Approaches of Sustainable Supply Chain Management
	Mladen Pancic	The Role of Branding in Tourist Destination Development
	A. Burcu Gultekin Y. Emre Koroglu Evgin Apaydin	Evaluation of the Awareness Level of Central Government Actors on Sustainable Building Design Approach in Scope of Urban Transformation
	Marija Radunovic	How did Modern Civilization Emerge?

SESSION 2B
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: S44
Session Chair: Dr. Cagdas Zarpli

13:30 - 15:00	Hakan Olgun	The 'New Green Deal' as a Democratic Socialist Spurt in the U.S.
	Cagdas Zarpli	Post-Marxist Theory's Attitude towards "Reification": Frankfurt School and the Criticism of Totalitarianism
	Oguz Kaan	Effects of First and Second Congresses of Democratic Party on Turkish Democracy
	Gonca Oguz Gok	The Legitimacy Crises of the UN Peacekeeping Operations: The Case of MINUSCA
	Semra Altingoz Zarpli	Public-Private Partnership in Local Governments
	Berk Kale	Turkish-Russian Relations in Historical Perspective (1990-2019)

SESSION 2C
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: S45
Session Chair: Dr. Enver Ulas

13:30 - 15:00	Tubanur Bayram Kuzgun	Theories of Uniqueness: Comparing Different Uniqueness Theories in Terms of Mental Health
	Aida Zaganjori	The Writer as Literary Critic in Communist Albania: The Case Gent Arbana (or Ismail Kadare)
	Enver Ulas Zafer Ozcan	Investigation of Relationship between Marital Adjustment and Codependency
	Sanida Sehmehmedovic	Individualisation in Education
	Ilija Vujacic	Multiculturalism as the Central Feature of Montenegrin History and Modernity

SESSION 2D
LAW & ADMINISTRATION
ROOM: S47
Session Chair: Dr. Recai Aydin

13:30 - 15:00	Gokce Tunc	Governor's Relationship with Law Enforcers
	Neslihan Demirkol Rabia Gokce Koyuncu	Search in Residence, Workplace and Other Closed Places in Criminal Procedure Law
	Ozge Balaban Umit Suleyman Ustun	Revocation, Abolition, Modification and Correction of Administrative Acts
	Rabia Gokce Koyuncu Neslihan Demirkol	The Blackmail Crime in Turkish Penalty Code
	Ali Kaplan A. Burcu Gultekin	Human Resources Management in Municipalities: Turkey Case

SESSION 3A
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & ECONOMICS
ROOM: Main Amphitheater
Session Chair: Dr. Mehmet Sedat Ugur

15:30 - 17:00	Driton Kuci	The Status and Role of the Parliament in the Democratic Transition and Consolidation of the Western Balkans: Dilemmas and Challenges
	Ana Sekulovska Jovkovska	On the Verge of EU Accession: Identity Crises, Political Instability and its Implications on the Design of Society
	Mehmet Sedat Ugur	An Investigation on the Link between Income Inequality, Economic Growth and Human Development for Turkey
	Branko Metzger-Sober Jerica Zihelr	Fijumans as a Question of the Rijeka Local Entity

SESSION 3B
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: S44
Session Chair: Dr. Adnan Muhacir

15:30 - 17:00	Huseyin Nihat Gunes	Prince Sabahattin and the Idea of Individual Enterprise
	Zeki Aktas	Problem of Method in Thomas Hobbes
	Hatice Bayraktar	Settlements in Yakova in the 19th Century
	Adnan Muhacir	The Coup Attempts of Talat Aydemir and their Effects on the Relationship between the Government and Opposition
	Huseyin Nihat Gunes	The Global Values in 2005 Primary Programs in the Framework of Principles of Prens Sabahattin

SESSION 3C
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: S45
Session Chair: Dr. Nesrin Kale

15:30 - 17:00	Nesrin Kale	Understanding for "Other": Dialog and Multiculturalizm in Education
	Burcu Turhan	Acquisition of Argument Structures and Ditransitive Verbs in Turkish: A Focus on Ellipsis
	Nazli Cabiroglu	How Turkish Children Process Causative Morphology? A Focus on Linguistically and Morphologically Transitive Verbs
	Gul Esra Atalay	Are Youtuber Kids Exposed to Cyberbullying: A Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis of Comments under Youtube Videos
	Ozge Ugurlu Akbas	Corporate Culture, Corporate Belonging and Gamification

Wednesday, June 19

SESSION 4
ECONOMICS & SPORTS
ROOM: Main Amphitheater
Session Chair: Dr. Suleyman Ozdemir

	Recai Aydin Khondker Aktaruzzaman	Religiosity and Attitude towards Women
	Yalcin Kahya	Effect of Sports on Violence and Deviant Behaviors
	Hakan Yildiz Recai Aydin	Developments in Health Services in the Early Era of Turkish Republic
	Hakan Atalay (Poster Session)	A Love-Hate Relationship: Splitting - A Possible Reason of the Impasse in Relations Between the Republic of Turkey and The European Union

SESSION 1A
Time: 11:00-12:30

The Effect of Financial Instability on Economic Growth: The Case of Balkan Countries

Dr. Filiz Eratas Sonmez, Manisa Celal Bayar University
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Dr. Yagmur Saglam, Sinop University
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It is necessary to distinguish how and what extent to the changes in the financial variables provide information on instability, in order to economy policies to be successful. One of the most important problems in defining the concept of financial instability is whether a qualitative or quantitative instability criterion can be established. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of financial instability on economic growth for Balkan countries. In this context, an econometric model was created by using non-stationary dynamic panel data analysis. According to the empirical findings, financial instability has a negative impact on economic growth, in the Balkan countries.

Keywords: Financial Instability, Economic Growth, Dynamic Panel Data Analysis, Balkan Countries.

JEL Code: F43, F47, C33

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Gamification in the Context of Two-Way Symmetric Model: Nike + / NikePlus and BiTaxi Application Example

Dr. Ozlem Sezer, Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University

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The game, which is as old as the history of mankind, has been effective in the development of the concept of gamification, as well as the developments in the technology of play and the developments in game technologies. In particular, the fact that information rain has led to information blindness on people has led to the need to apply new methods to raise awareness on the target audience of brands. At this point, a smooth user experience, which interacts with brands and products and does not exhaust the mind in a way that does not require conscious attention, grows both in the brands and consumers. Today, gamification is being implemented as a new marketing approach in the world's leading enterprises. The aim of this study is to focus the use of Nike + / NikePlus and BiTaksi applications in the context of a two-stage symmetric model by explaining the game and its basic elements. For this purpose, Nike + / NikePlus and BiTaksi applications were examined with content analysis method and discussed with benchmarking method.

Keywords: Gamification, Marketing, Two-Way Symmetric Model.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Assessment of Immigration from Syria in the Framework of Theory of Global Public Goods

Dr. Tulin Canbay, Manisa Celal Bayar University
tcanbay@hotmail.com

With the effect of globalization, the concepts of regional, international and global goods have been added to the concept of public goods in the classical public finance literature. With globalization, most public goods have become global qualification. Especially the reason of the wars in recent years, In global level, the migration has increased remarkably as the effects and has the property of global public goods. As a result of the war in Syria, the existence of a large mass of people who had fled from the war and had to migrate brought many problems and needs not only in neighboring countries in the region but also in international and even global levels. The solution of these problems in the areas of housing, education and health necessitates the mandate to production of public goods and services. In this study, firstly, the problems arising from the migration from Syria will be emphasized and then the global nature of the public goods and services provided by this situation will be considered within the scope of the scope of services, the nature and the financing of the services.

Keywords: Theory of Global Public Goods, Migration, Syrian Refugees.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Determinants of Economic Freedom and Linkage with Economic Growth: An Empirical Analysis

Dr. Yagmur Saglam, Sinop University

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Dr. Filiz Eratas Sonmez, Manisa Celal Bayar University

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The purpose of this study is to estimate long term co-efficient of economic growth (GDP per capita growth annual %) and economic freedom (overall-heritage foundation database) indicators to determine the relationship between them with control variables. Control variables are chosen from health sector to be differentiate from the written literature. Respectively; life expectancy at birth (total years), life time risk of maternal death (%), mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 lives) are gained from World Bank Development Indicators and the logarithmic form of life expectancy and mortality infant rate and economic freedom has been estimated. For thirteen European Transition Economies such as; Poland, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Croatia, Slovenia, Slovakia related variables ran with panel data analysis for the period between 1995-2015. There are many studies about the linkage between economic growth and economic freedom but not many of them are about transition economies or health sector. This study contributes to the literature not only with new econometrical methods but also with new group of countries and variables. According to empirical results the countries who has positive economic freedom co-efficient individually are; Slovakia, Slovenia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Albania. Among these countries Lithuania has the highest contribution. At the same time Lithuania has positive co-efficient also for its control variables except for life time risk of maternal rate. So it shows that health sector in Lithuania has a positive effect on economic freedom and economic growth rate. Estonia has negative estimated co-efficient numbers for its control variables in health sector and as expected economic freedom has also a negative co-efficient. So it represents that in the long term the relationship between economic growth and economic freedom also depends on health sector. Life time risk of maternal rate is really high in Romania and Hungary. There is not even one country for the selected period only with positive co-efficient for the whole regression.

Keywords: Economic Freedom, Economic Growth, Health Sector, Panel Data.

JEL Code: I15, C5, B22

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

General Overview of Global Young Unemployment Issues

Dr. Derya Alimanoglu Yemisci, Manisa Celal Bayar University
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Global and regional unemployment in the world is an important social problem area. Especially in the 1980s, with the new world order, economic and social change and transformation took place. The applied neoliberal policies led to the intensification of international competition and the technological changes and the quality of the labor market. In this process, important transformations in both the organizational structures and production forms of enterprises have been inevitable. The sectoral distribution of employment has shifted from industry to service sector. Flexibility practices have become widespread in labor markets and the demands for intensive use of information and technology have increased. This situation negatively affected the labor force participation rates and narrowed the employment and caused unemployment to increase. The aim of this study is to evaluate the problem of youth unemployment due to globalization.

Keywords: Globalization, Youth Unemployment, Employment.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 1B

Time: 11:00-12:30

New Opportunities for Entrepreneurship Ecosystem: Black Box of Industry 4.0

Dr. Mehmet Sahin Gok, Gebze Technical University

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The current globalization is faced by the challenge to meet the continuously growing request for innovative products and services. Today's global business environment is faced by the development towards the fourth stage of industrialization, the so-called Industry 4.0. This era provides new opportunities for companies. Especially startup companies should apprehend this changing environment for long-term success. This study attempts to indicate a state of the art review of the challenges of Industry 4.0 especially for innovative entrepreneurship ecosystem. We conduct a meta-analysis on the innovative entrepreneurship ecosystem and specifically focus on the challenge of Industry 4.0. Moreover, face to face interviews are applied to the start-up firms. An overview of new opportunities of Industry 4.0 for entrepreneurship ecosystem is presented. A use case for the enhancing of start-up firms as a specific opportunity for sustainable development in Industry 4.0 will be exemplarily outlined. Study findings demonstrate the strong-weak and opportunity-threat points of the start-up firms according to the technological capabilities. Theoretical and practical implications are provided for innovative start-up firms.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Globalization.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Corporate Sustainability Concept

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Dr. Fusun Kucukbay, Manisa Celal Bayar University
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The sustainability concept has become more and more important nowadays in for everybody. The sustainability concept can be defined as meeting the needs of present generations while caring the needs of future generations. The corporate sustainability concept is become more popular with an emerging popularity of sustainability concept and the firms that voluntarily disclose their corporate sustainability performance increase. There are some theories that explain why the companies disclose their sustainability performances beside their financial criteria. In this study it is aimed to explain the concept of corporate sustainability and different theories that try to explain the voluntary disclosure of corporate sustainability.

Keywords: Corporate Sustainability, Resource Dependency Theory, Stakeholder Theory, Legitimacy Theory.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Evaluation of Recent Technologies in the Kitchens within Tourism Sector

Ms. Havva Gozgec, Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University
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This study aims to examine and evaluate the recent technological developments of kitchen units in the restaurant sector around the world. In composing the conceptual framework of the subject, the internet sites that use the latest technologies in the kitchens and the websites of the restaurants which apply the new technologies. The findings were evaluated within the tourism sector. Evaluation criteria as customer satisfaction, service quality, employment and tourist attraction is determined. In addition, the current situation in Turkey and the potential advantages and disadvantages of new technologies will emerge when increased application areas are discussed.

Keywords: Recent Technologies, Kitchen, Tourism.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Bridge between Manager and Artificial Intelligence: Organizational Change

Dr. Senem Nart, Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University

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The fast innovations on today's information and communication technologies strengthen the idea that future knowledge systems will turn into intelligent applications deciding by itself in the near future. Artificial intelligence, the most powerful of technological advances, can reshape many industries according to its own rules. It's predicted that in the near future, learning, perceiving and interpreting, processing big data in a short time and eventually, making decisions skills of artificial intelligence will progress in a more advanced skill. When all these skills into consideration it can be assumed that several basic functions of management roles might be taken artificial intelligence. Accordingly the main objective of this study is to present the relevant approaches and recommendations regarding how organizations can provide the exchange so that they can adapt to the artificial intelligence technology that will increase the efficiency and productivity of the organizations. Upon that view, an academic background has been constituted and a literature survey has been performed for the aim of this study. As a result of the literature study, management, artificial intelligence and organizational change concepts have been defined, the main goals of the organizational change have been described, the reasons and the types of organizational change have been examined, and besides the contributions of organizational change for the overall organization and the roles of effective change management have been underlined.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Organizational Change, Intelligent Organization.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Relative Efficiency Analysis of Container Terminals in Turkey

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Container shipping sits at the heart of our modern-day transportation systems. Nine out of ten products that we find at the shelf of our supermarket at least once have been transported by maritime transportation. More than eighty percent of the world trade by weight is transported by maritime transport and sixty percent of the world general cargo trade moved by the sea is carried in containers. Cargo volume of container shipping has been growing since the invention of the box in the late 1950s. Before the container, the transportation of goods was so expensive that only few items were shipped halfway across countries and even less around the globe. Container ports are referred as “nodal points and shifting points” for cargoes between the sea and land transportation modes. As it is the case for bulk and general cargo terminals, in container transportation as well, there is also an intense competition among ports. Hence, efficient operation of container terminals plays a decisive role for the port competitiveness and the overall success of the supply chains. Operational efficiency of container terminals affects the customer satisfaction in terms of; lead time, transportation cost and service quality. Port efficiency has been a notable issue for the port authorities and stakeholders in the last three decades therefore it has become a field of interest for the academicians as well. In this study, the relative efficiency of container terminals located in Turkey has been analyzed using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), as a non-parametric research method. According to the extensive literature review, input and output variables have been determined and tested using the latest available data. Results of the study reveal the most decisive parameters of efficiency, determine the most and least efficient terminals and state the recent situation of the Turkish container terminals.

Keywords: Turkey, Container Terminal, Efficiency Analysis, Data Envelopment Analysis.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 1C
Time: 11:00-12:30

Aristotelian Origins of Hobbes' Conception of Prudence

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In Aristotle's philosophy, practical wisdom (*phronesis*), which is one of the most fundamental concepts of his moral philosophy is defined as the "virtue of the understanding which enables men to come to wise decisions about the relation to happiness of the goods and evils that have been previously mentioned" and has continued its existence in post-Aristotelian philosophy. Cicero translates this concept in Greek to Latin as 'prudentia' and gives it the following meanings: "foreseeing, knowledge (about an issue), acquaintance (with something), providence, reason, understanding, philosophy: cautious action". The concept is also used by modern philosophers such as T. Hobbes, A. Smith, J. Locke and David Hume. Hobbes in his *Leviathan* describes the concept as a providence about the future in the light of past experiences". This conception of the term exhibits a parallelism with the concept of practical wisdom. For this reason in Hobbes' philosophy one can find an influence as well as a criticism of him. One obviously can see this influence in politics and rhetoric in terms of practical wisdom and prudence. This influence will be examined through the following points:

- a) The concept is defined by providing a providence for the future.
- b) Practical wisdom in Aristotle has three different appearances: economics, legislative art and politics. On the other hand it is classified by Hobbes as vulgar, civil and political prudence. There is a convergence between practical wisdom and prudence in the two classifications in terms of politics.
- c) Aristotle and Hume observe a difference between this concept and wisdom and give priority to the concept of wisdom.
- d) Practical wisdom and prudence are classified by the two philosophers according to the virtues of thought. These concepts seem to govern other virtues. Therefore it is possible to compare both virtues in terms both of their relation to other virtues and of their centrality.

Keywords: Hobbes, Prudence, Aristotle, Practical Wisdom.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Soulless Machine: Animal

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The history of discussions on ecology are relatively contemporary. Although the strong movements that are prominent in these discussions are originated in America, they cover a wide range of areas, including the Third World countries all over the world. For example, even though it is an historical irony, a real interest in environmental sensitivity has come from the Nazi regime. Today, environmental discussions cover not only a large area, but also a variety of more complex views. Ecological sensitivity requires considering both the political and the ethical. What kind of environment do we want? Is it possible to have a democratic environment? Whose rights? What is the relationship between nature and human? Is it possible to avoid the human-centred view? Such questions require consideration of some philosophers. In this context, Descartes who distinguishes the human and the animal world sharply, provides information about the origin of the questions aforementioned. In this paper, it will be emphasized how Descartes position the animal in establishing the philosophy of subject. The debate between the aforementioned questions and the idea of Descartes will be explained.

Keywords: Descartes, Subject, Animal, Ecology.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Reading the “Resurrection Line” through Hasan Aycin’s Lines: An Evaluation in Terms of Sociology of Art

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Inborn human is a typology that has long been in circulation at the center of long-standing ancient insights prior to modern culture. However, as it is observed in many areas, the modern culture, not being able to keeping up with the developmental stages and lines of human history, and having difficulty with absorbing all the cultural, mental, religious, and spatial patterns developed through time and space, rejected the concept of inborn human in order to open up a new way for itself. By narrowing the area of traditional cultures and deforming them, the modern culture damaged the human and community stereo types. In this form, there is no way to go “back” or “forward.” The possibility of establishing a balanced human model by determining a direction has also decreased. The problems of this unhealthy society and the people that it produces today are obvious on the global and individual scale. The objection to the efforts to restore this social memory comes from the spheres of arts. Today art, beyond being dissent; is waiting to be discovered as a virgin, autonomous area that reminds us of universal, mental and cultural codes of inborn human. What the art promises id to invite the “non-existent” to the world of “existent.” In this way, instead of surrendering to the shallow social and political politics of the real world, the “estranged” will be incorporated into the life again. The art of line is one of the sub-branches of art of which the potential can be utilized. Different from the Black Humor, instead of mocking and humiliating human being, this study searches obstacles, the disappearances, the hopes, the darkness, the light, the intellectuals, being on track, and losing the traces of the signs on the road in the efforts from “the first human” in search of the truth in Hasan Aycin’s line art. He is from the intellectual sphere that can be called as spiritual culture of human kind. Aycin, although raised and socialized in a society, deals with inborn human from a larger perspective beyond Turkey. He is in front of us as an artist or “çizgizar-cartoon artist” with his own description who deals with the good and the bad, human to human or human to nature relationships through time. The source of his observation is the civilization of revelation which is one of the types of civilizations. The establishing main factor of the revelation civilization is the belief of Allah or Tawhid Faith that arranged the sociological background over the centuries. The link between the search for truth and the goods (human relations, hierarchy, social order, values, power and power relations, city, micro and macro cosmos, etc.) has been built by the wisdom and consciousness of the civilization of revelation, which has not been traumatized and hybridized during the centuries.

Therefore, the story of “resurrection” of the “dead” and “abandoned” human is read through his art of line in different areas of life (nature and human, city and human, the states of the good and the bad, goods and human).

Keywords: Art Sociology, Line, Civilization of Revelation, Resurrection, Inborn Human.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

An Essay on the Origins of Antagonism in Chantal Mouffe¹

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In order to reach a socialist society, which has to be completed in Marxist literature, such as social stages to be completed, it is necessary to pass through antagonistic and agonistic stages in order to reach the political one in Mouffe. It refers to a problematic area with antagonisms within the antagonism used to make sense of a confrontational and violent environment. The transition from this problem area to agonism and ultimately to reach the political one constitutes Mouffe's basic imagination. In fact, the dynamism that this situation brings to the social political life is praised as a driving force, as it sees Karl Marx's class struggle as a driving force. In the context of the study, the post-Marxist tradition determines the boundaries of the Marxist tradition, but from time to time the Schmittyen attitude is used as an instrument of antagonism, agonism, and the attempt to reach the political one, the main problem in the center of the conflict is to gain the first momentum in an effort to answer. At this point, the main purpose of the study is to seek answers to the causes of antagonism. The conditions determined by the historical process also determine the chronological course of the study. In order to draw the boundaries, a critical approach was chosen for Chantal Mouffe.

Keywords: Agonism, Antagonism, Chantal Mouffe.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

¹ This article is a study derived from the PhD thesis completed in Sakarya University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Political Science and Public Administration.

The Role of Sacred Natural Sites in Nature Conservation at Kazdagi (Mount Ida) National Park, Balikesir, Turkey

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Nature conservation has become the primary means of protecting important natural areas officially during the last 100 years. However, protecting natural sacred sites by local communities dates back to hundreds of years because parts of local cultures are embedded to these places and local communities put much effort to safeguard these areas before modern conservation programs have arrived in these sites. This research evaluates sacred natural sites in and around Kazdagi National Park in Balikesir, Turkey from a perspective of the significance of their value as an asset for nature conservation. Fifteen sacred sites were identified in and around Kazdagi National Park and they were categories depending on their natural characteristics and the reason why people visit all these places. As previous literature suggested the more people visit these sites the more importance was attached to them. I will try to identify ways in which all these sacred natural sites can be integrated into modern conservation programmes. The local communities have developed strategies to manage these places. These sites can help to popularize the nature conservation efforts but have the potential to invite more people than the carrying capacity of the protected areas. Therefore, careful conservation planning is needed to provide sustainable use and integration of these sacred natural sites into modern conservation programmes.

Keywords: Geography, Nature Protection, Sacred Natural Sites, Traditional-Ecological Knowledge, Kazdagi National Park.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 1D
Time: 11:00-12:30

The Possibility of an Analogy between Scientific Models and Fictional Works

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Three approaches can be distinguished as to whether scientific models could be regarded as works of fiction. While some authors comprehend models in terms of an analogy to fictional works, some are against to draw such an analogy between the two. Others defend the view that since the distinction between fiction and nonfiction is a vague one, one cannot make use of the debates about fiction to understand scientific models. In this paper I want to examine some arguments against such an analogy and focus on the invalidity of these arguments which are based on an incomplete understanding of fictions. I examine two main criticisms against the motive of seeing an analogy between models and fictional works. First criticism states that scientific models and fictional works belong to different cultural worlds that must strictly be kept apart. Second criticism claims that the sole function of fictional works is to entertain whereas scientific models aim to accurately represent the world. One can empathetically understand the qualms behind this resistance to comparing models to fictional works but as I will try to show these cannot be genuine reasons for denying an analogy between the two.

Keywords: Scientific Model, Fiction, Fictional Work.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Cultural Outcome of Globalization: Hybrid Football

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Concerning globalization, many different approaches and debates can be mentioned. In the first place the economic consequences of globalization are noteworthy socio-political. At the same time, cultural results are quite striking. The boundaries of economy have led to the transfer of cultures across borders. As an effect of globalization, the transnationalism affected basic cultural contents such as eating, drinking and dressing. Moreover, it included the migration of people for various reasons. As a consequence, cultural elements hybridize in different lands and people began to be at the center of this hybridization. The best representation of this phenomenon can be found in all the sports branches. For example, soccer players from different nationalities, ensure that football as a cultural result of globalization is also hybridized. However, no matter which country they are from, the national team players are fighting for the same team under a single flag. This gives rise to a hybridization of the football as well. In this respect, the aim of this study is to examine the examples of hybrid football in respect to the elements of globalization (economic, cultural, political) united in football.

Keywords: Hybrid Football, Globalization, culture, Hybrid culture, Football.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Transnational Account of Turkish Foreign Policy towards the Middle East in 2000's: The Case of Humanitarian NGOs

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Hedley Bull's original definition of medievalism as "multiple loyalties and overlapping authorities" increasingly becomes applicable to current conceptions of state sovereignty in the Middle East which highlights a tendency towards a dispersion of state authority towards non-state actors in the form of transnational networks. Drawing on the literature on "transnationalism", this paper mainly aims to critically assess the increasing nexus between transnational humanitarian NGOs and states in foreign policy issues with specific reference to Turkish Foreign Policy towards the Middle East in 2010's. Analyzing the Turkish case may provide some provisional answers regarding the changing nature of state-sovereignty in the Middle East, emphasizing the centrality of transnational actors as well as their limitations.

Keywords: Turkish Foreign Policy, Middle East, Transnationalism, Humanitarian NGOs.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Evaluation of Global Migration and Integration Problems

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Migration is a phenomenon that has continued since the beginning of humanity. Although it is known that migration originates from different reasons, it has increased with globalization process. The phenomenon of globalization continues to increase the dynamism of societies as a process of change and transformation. Globalization is one of the factors enabling free movement of capital and labor. This situation necessitates cross-border migration due to negative environmental conditions and demographic reasons. One of the most important problems of global migration is social integration. The aim of this study is to make consensus among countries in the process of social change and transformation due to intensive migration and to evaluate global migration problems.

Keywords: Global Migration, Globalization, Social Integration.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Reaction of Individuals to Injustice: An Analysis in the Context of Equity Theory

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The purpose of this study is to examine how individuals respond to an inequity in a resources distribution process, and in particular what their reactions would be in the case of their over-rewarded. For this purpose, an empirical research is carried out on university students. In this study, scenario technique is used and so far 112 students have been reached. The students were presented with three different scenarios that included inequity practices, and were asked their reactions preference which of the reactions mentioned in the Equity Theory. The findings confirm some of the assumptions of the Equity Theory. Accordingly, as stated in the theory, the students are uncomfortable with the inequity situation and state that they will give some behavioral responses to correct this situation.

Keywords: Equity Theory, Reactions to Inequity, Distributive Justice.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 2A
Time: 13:30-15:00

Selected Connections of Marketing and Philosophy

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As the Austrian management theorist Peter Drucker said, two basic business roles are marketing and innovation. The current concepts (applied philosophy) of management marketing contain five basic access options. Their correlations with theoretical philosophy are truly diverse. 5 types of concepts (applied philosophies) that a potential vendor can follow have a basis in which parallels with their own theoretical philosophy can often be found. In terms of theoretical philosophy, the youngest of the concepts is optimal. If we are to evaluate marketing concepts in terms of social consequences, their connotations will be diverse. A very serious impact is the social marketing concept in the field of environmental and sustainable development. If Martin Heidegger insists on the need to restore a holistic perspective in metaphysics and gnoseology, the social marketing concept persuades the holistic principle of a global perspective in terms of social responsibility. We believe that its consistent application in real economic life can bring about elimination and prophylaxis against many problems of society and civilization at all.

Keywords: Drucker, Innovation, Marketing.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

New Approaches of Sustainable Supply Chain Management

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Over the last two centuries there has been extraordinary industrial development. This situation brought along serious problems such as global warming, industrial accidents, working conditions threatening human health and ozone layer perforation. Correspondingly, environmental management and social benefit have become crucial priority for companies to provide sustainable development. Sustainable supply chain management (SSCM) is an essential strategic approach that enables companies to act responsibly towards the environment and individuals, while at the same time improving their economic performance. This study aims to investigate the antecedents of SSCM as well as the relationship between economic performance and sustainability from theoretical perspective. In order to appraise this, we examine the importance of external pressures, strategic sustainability orientations and SSCM implementation for companies. With this study, we aim to make three contributions to the literature such as (i) guidance for firms to have a more sustainable supply chain, (ii) identify the best sustainable supply chain practices, and (iii) to create a conceptual framework for sustainable supply chain management.

Keywords: Sustainable Supply Chain Management, Sustainability, Sustainable Development.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Role of Branding in Tourist Destination Development

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The role of branding is a key factor in successful business. Nowadays, the concept of a brand covers much more than a company, product or service. More often, the term brand relates to people, states or cities. Branding in tourism is a process that sets out a specific destination by its characteristics, creating the destination identity. Consumers are becoming increasingly more demanding, better informed, more sophisticated and better connected, and thus create a specific image of a tourist destination. It is of utmost importance to realize that everything they see, hear, read, know or feel about a tourist destination is essential. This paper will analyze the perception of citizens on the importance of branding tourist destinations. Through the research conducted, solutions will be offered, i.e. a model on how to turn a location into a desirable destination, that is, how to create a positive brand identity of a tourist destination in order to be competitive in a fierce market competition. This is a special challenge, but also a necessity for the development of tourism in Croatia.

Keywords: Added Value, Branding, Brand Identity, Brand Image, Tourist Destination.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Evaluation of the Awareness Level of Central Government Actors on Sustainable Building Design Approach in Scope of Urban Transformation

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Turkey has entered a rapid urbanization process after 1950. Unplanned structuring, squatter districts and depression areas have formed in the cities as a result of this process. Country based events like squatting, migration, illegal urbanization, and insufficient infrastructure have given rise to unhealthy and unqualified urban areas in Turkey. Thereafter, the country has experienced a major earthquake in 1999 and after the devastation caused by this disaster, the necessity of rebuilding the unhealthy structures has arisen. In order to solve the mentioned problems related to the urban areas and the buildings, the concept of urban transformation has emerged in Turkey. The first urban transformations, which had only focused on cheap building production, was not carried out with regard to environmental, economic and social sustainability. In this context, this study aims to raise awareness about the implementation of the sustainable building design approach in urban transformation projects, and to shed light on designers and real estate developers. A survey was carried out by questionnaires with face to face methodology in order to determine the awareness level of central government actors on sustainable building design approach. The survey was conducted by 90 personnel of central government, which are the main actor of urban transformation in Turkey, however local community were ignored. The survey group was carefully selected among the personnel who worked in this institution during the process of urban transformation. Thus, knowledge and perception levels of this group about sustainable building design approach have been determined. The survey results were evaluated according to different responses given by each personnel of central government and the results were interpreted. The most remarkable result can be mentioned as the low awareness level of the central government in Turkey.

Keywords: Urban Transformation, Sustainable Building Design, Awareness Level, Central Government.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

How did Modern Civilization Emerge?

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Modern man is overwhelmed by pride on human race and its capability to adapt and change their environments using their supreme brain. Innovation, technology and science-driven development has shown us that we are capable to create the seemingly impossible and that we are slowly becoming masters of our own faith. Still, how did we come here and whom to thank for that? How did civilization we know today emerge? Millions years ago, our human species (Homo sapiens) was not the only one living on Earth. Who were the innovators of these prehistoric times? In this article, by using the methodology of traveling throughout time and focusing on several key points in our human race history, the researcher aims to question the obvious and to show that today's innovations are just the upgraded version of something which our ancestors had made thousands years ago. Which innovation is bigger: fire or electricity? To whom do we owe the luxury we experience nowadays? Innovation comes from our struggle and everyday lives. One of the first and original innovators are early civilizations' communities. Therefore, the special focus will be put on first civilization in our history, which rose by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. Namely, Mesopotamia - our ancient master. How much can we learn from Uruk, Babylon, Sumerians, etc? What lessons we skipped, which are crucial for our future development of today's civilization? How much do we learn from our deepest roots and do we show gratefulness to our ancestors? If we don't cherish and nurture our essence, if we don't learn from it - we will disappear... Just like the plant which has lost the connection with its dried roots.

Keywords: Early Civilizations, Prehistoric Times, Mesopotamia.

Presentaton Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 2B

Time: 13:30-15:00

The ‘New Green Deal’ as a Democratic Socialist Spurt in the U.S.

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The Green New Deal and various debates around it have recently been one of the main topics in the political agenda of the U.S. which has the strongest capitalist economy. The Green New Deal Resolution has been offered to the Congress on 7th February 2019 by Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, who is the youngest member of Congress ever, and Senator Ed Markey. The Resolution is inspired in terms of its title by the ‘New Deal’ of President Roosevelt which was implemented after the Great Depression and combines his economic approach with an ecological perception. The economic aspect of the Resolution consists of several regulations concerning the fields such as workplace health and safety, wage justice, unionization, guaranteed job, and retirement, etc., which are expected to strengthen the working class, and the ecological aspect contains anti-climate change instruments such as renewable energy resources, energy efficiency, low-emission transportation, low-tech solutions, and so on. In this context, the Resolution involves both a traditional economic prescription of socialist ideology and a solution for climate change as a contemporary issue. The supporters of the Resolution acclaim it as a new vision which is expected to recover Democrats from inertia, while the opponents criticize it as being both an inapplicable plan and an effort to sell refrigerators to the Eskimos. So the aim of this study is to clarify the debates on the issue by evaluating the development of the Green New Deal idea, and by analyzing the content, promises, and applicability of the Resolution.

Keywords: New Green Deal, Socialism, Climate change, U.S.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Post-Marxist Theory's Attitude towards “Reification”: Frankfurt School and the Criticism of Totalitarianism

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The Frankfurt School is not separated from the classical proposition of the Marxist theory in the context of the idea that the proletariat contains the potential to carry out a social transformation and to realize a movement that will change the relations of production on a universal scale. The main point that distinguishes the Frankfurt School from Marxist theory lies in its mission of eliminating false perceptions of the use of ideology in social analysis. What constitutes the keystone of the school of criticism is its goal to train philosophers who not only describe the world but also have the potential to change it within the frame of an idea that the society could independently and freely determine its own structural functions. The School aims to purify Marxist Theory, which they characterize by the economic determinism, of the ideological instrumentalization of Leninism, the institutionalization of the totalitarian structure of Stalinism, and the indirect nationalist soul of Maoism. On the other hand, the School focuses on the superstructural constituents of societies in order to criticize the one-way decisiveness explanation of the substructure-superstructure relation which is reduced to strict rationalism within the logical positivism and to balance the aporia of Marxist theory. In that case, the critical theory still maintains to aim the freedom of society under the leadership of labor force and affirms that proletariat has a power to change the relations of production and the social structure in all conditions. In addition, Frankfurt School has a theory far removed from the objectification of human events because it developed a self-criticism in terms of the strict rationalist science perception of Marxist movement which actually contains the School as well in its ‘post’ form. In a procedural context, Frankfurt School takes a stand against both the logical positivism which aims to get universal results and implications for humanistic and social events and the totalitarian regimes which try to indicate similar comprehensiveness in political fields. The school includes both a consistent critical attitude against dominant/traditional form of Marxist theory and an attempt to return to the original Marxism. The Frankfurt School which argues against the generic insights that result in the trivialization of the individual, also takes a stand against the passivization (i.e. the reification) of individual and ruled class, having the idea that the individual has a dignity per se and the societies consist the total of those dignified individuals. All of the closed systems result in the passivization of individuals and the ruled classes. All the totalitarian regimes, whether they start out to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat or to provide the superiority of one racial identity, tend

to get authoritarian by ignoring the individuals and the social superstructure forms and they continue their existence as closed regimes.

Keywords: Frankfurt School, Postmarxism, Totalitarianism, Reification.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Effects of the First and Second Congresses of the Democratic Party on Turkish Democracy History

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By 1923, a single party period was experienced under hegemony of the Republican People's Party. The establishment of the Democratic Party in January 1946 was an important turning point for the initiation and institutionalization of multi-party life. In the Extraordinary Convention of CHP held in May 1946, the first and most important steps of democratic transformation were taken. The 1946 Early general elections, which took place after the establishment of the Democrat Party, took its place in history as elections with stick in hand and later the Democratic Party congresses became important turning points in the history of democracy. Particularly after the Democratic Party Congresses, the CHP was accustomed to the softening of its rigid-uncompromising policies, while at the same time some institutions that had banned previously as a result of their own policies took their place in political life again. As a result of the first congress in 1946, the declaration of Freedom Pact was published. In this declaration, some demands were made for the transition to a democratic environment and the government was threatened by giving up political race and returning public. As a result of this congress, deep debates took place between moderates and extremists in CHP. These debates resulted in the resignation of Recep Peker from prime ministry and the establishment of the Hasan Saka government, the candidate of the moderates. Inside the CHP, the concept of democracy started to be used with together with the concept of Republic. Other influences of this congress have been manifested in liberalization of religion and softening militant policies against Islam. The National Oath or National Guarantee Oath which was manifested in DP's II. Congress in 1949 called for ensuring that the arrangements for the fair elections were to be implemented immediately. The ruling party, on the other hand, named these documents as National enmity Oath and this situation caused to increase in the tension between the government and the opposition. However, as a result of the DP's second congress, the some clauses of election laws were amended and some demands of the opposition were met.

Keywords: Democrat Party, Democracy, Republican People's Party, 1946 General Elections, Opposition.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Legitimacy Crises of the UN Peacekeeping Operations: The Case of MINUSCA

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UN Peacekeeping operations have been one of the most criticized missions of the United Nations since 1990's. Blue Helmets' role in humanitarian crises and civil wars have been widely discussed with reference to their structural limitations as well as their ineffectiveness in finding a workable solution to grave humanitarian crises. Yet, as the numbers of refugees are dramatically increasing in modern warfare, more people (especially women and children) became vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse and other crimes against humanity. The questions of UN peacekeepers' legal immunity and thus accountability have always been problematic which further worsens the already problematic legitimacy of UN Peacekeepers in the eyes of the local population as well as global society for their respective missions. This paper attempts to analyze the role of Blue Helmets in Africa with specific reference to the case of the Peacekeeping Operation in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) in 2000s and questions to the ambiguous relationship between their "legal" status and crises of "legitimacy" in the eyes of regional and global international society.

Keywords: UN Peacekeeping, Legality, Legitimacy, Central African Republic, MINUSCA.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Public-Private Partnership in Local Governments

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Public-private partnership can be defined as a method which public sector and private sector share risks related to required investments. Public-private partnerships are defined as a method of contract for developing and maintaining infrastructure services, utilizing innovation and skills of private sector in order to manage operations which use private financing. Nevertheless, there is no universally accepted definition of its. It can be uttered with several different concepts depending upon its implementation means in each country. Local governments in developing countries confront with major challenges such as providing and sustaining fundamental services to their own citizens, and financing infrastructure, implementing and sustaining it to support economic growth. Local governments endeavor to produce a number of goods and services with limited sources of income. Local governments are considered as the political equivalent of the free market; and certain duties and services being undertaken by local governments are formed within this framework. Recently it has been deemed that the decentralized structure is rapidly dominating in the world, and as one of the elements for improving local service quality the public-private partnership method has already started to be used. In Turkey the concepts of efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability have gained prominence through the Public Financial Management and Control Law (PFMC) No. 5018 in 2003. The public-private partnership method having common characteristics with the above-mentioned concepts introduced by the new public financial management has relied on the legal basis with the PFMC No. 5018. However, even though there are regulations regarding the public-private partnership within the scope of the Metropolitan Municipality Law, the Municipality Law and the Law on Special Provincial Administration, it is a substantial deficiency of which is no law to form a public-private partnership model which can also include local governments directly. The public-private partnership model which we frequently encounter its examples of implementation in the European Union countries is still of a new model for our country. It is an implementation that can be included amongst the examples of good governance in due course both with regard to the source of financing as well as the sharing of risks in our local governance in which efficiency and effectiveness are aimed to be habilitated.

Keywords: Public-Private Partnership, Local Governments, Service Quality.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Turkish-Russian Relations (1990-2019) in the Framework of Historical Perspective

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Turkey has increased its interest in the Eurasian Region since the beginning of the 1990s when the USSR collapsed. It has gained an advantage in establishing commercial and military relations with countries in the Asian Region, especially in the Caucasus. Between 1991-2000, Turkey's vision on the region showed parallelism more US policy in Eurasia. During these years, Turkey's policy was moving along with US generally and had a feature that competing with Russia. In 2002, with the coming of Ak Party in power, Turkey's relations with Russia were transmitted into cooperation from competition. Also, in this period with the effect of close friendship between Putin and Erdoğan, this cooperation was transformed into getting mutually opportunity from competitive environment between two countries. Turkish Russian relations were deteriorated by the airplane crisis that took place on November 24, 2015, then normalization resumed on 29 June 2016. In our study, relations between Turkey and Russia will be discussed from onset of the cold war to our present day by considering historical perspective as well as looking at the situations of these relations in the future. Moreover, In the struggle to become a global power between US and Russia, predictions will be presented regarding with Turkey's strategy.

Keywords: Turkey-Russia Relations (1990-2019), USA-Turkey- Russia and Syrian Crisis.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 2C

Time: 13:30-15:00

Theories of Uniqueness: Comparing Different Uniqueness Theories in Terms of Mental Health

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The aim of this study is to investigate different uniqueness theories and their associations with mental health in the field of psychology. In the uniqueness literature, there are variety of different approaches have been investigated empirically. Although the uniqueness theory of Synder and Fromkin (1980) and Adolescence uniqueness (Elkind, 1967), became the most popular ones, these theories were based on one's similarity and differentiation from others. NFU (Lynn & Synder, 2002) is described as a need to be reasonable different from others. Evidence showed that including NFU, these uniqueness theories are positively correlated with negative well-being indices (Aalsma et al., 2006, Greene et al., 2000). Adolescence uniqueness is described as a feeling of loneliness and alienation from others. Evidence showed that adolescence uniqueness has closely associated with negative mental health indices such as depression and suicidal ideation (Aalsma et al. 2006; Greene et al. 2000). On the other hand, Şimşek and Yalınçetin (2010) developed theory of Sense of Uniqueness (SOU). Based on humanistic approach, SOU described as a feelings of being unique because of being who one is and unconditional self-worth. Evidence showed that SOU is positively associated with positive mental health indices such as resilience, dispositional hope, happiness, authentic living (Şimşek and Yalınçetin 2010).

Keywords: Uniqueness, Sense of Uniqueness, Mental Health.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Writer as Literary Critic in Communist Albania: The Case Gent Arbana (or Ismail Kadare)

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The aim of this paper is to shed light on a specific aspect of Albania's well-known novelist Ismail Kadare's output during the communist period, namely his work as a literary critic under the pseudonym Gent Arbana. After analyzing some of the 'duties' literary criticism had in communist Albania, the literary criticism under the pseudonym Gent Arbana is considered, a bulk of writings almost unknown to belong to Kadare. The chronological charting revealed this work was carried out in two major phases. Analyzing the style and content of the writings, their total conformity to the ideological prescriptions of the regime is observed, a stance quite irreconcilable with Kadare's literary work. Relating this fact with the political context and biographic data showed that Ismail Kadare's literary criticism under the pseudonym Gent Arbana was carried during periods of intense political stress, when he was especially liable to suspicion or even punishment by the communist leadership. It is concluded that this was the opposite balancing pole of Kadare's complex relationship with the regime, a necessary concession the writer was obligated to make to the regime's demand for total political loyalty.

Keywords: Ismail Kadare, Literary Criticism, Pseudonym, Gent Arbana, Communist Regime.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Investigation of Relationship between Marital Adjustment and Codependency

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In order to develop healthy relationships, individuals need to maintain their relationships without limiting each other's personal freedoms. Usually the concept of codependence is confused with the concept of dependence and commitment. Dependence is defined as being conditioned by something else, being dependent on that thing or someone's desire, power, help. while commitment is defined as affection with someone. Although the concepts of commitment and dependence seem to be similar, they are quite different. One is a healthy relationship and the other is an unhealthy relationship. The purpose of this study was to comprehend the relationship between marital adjustment and codependence of spouses in relation to successful marriage. Whether it is the reason of success for marital relation or not. The aim in this study was to investigate the relationship between marital adjustment and relationship dependence of married individuals. Survey method was used in this study. Sample size was 512 in which 300 females 200 male participated. As data collection tools Personal Information Form, Codependency Scale and Marriage Adjustment Scale were used. For data analysis T-test was conducted for the differences between the arithmetic means of the groups, ANOVA) to test the relevance of the individuals' codependence for some variables, The Kruskal Wallis Test was used to test the significance of the differences between the two variable and Post-hoc Scheffe test was used to determine the difference between the groups. As a result, a negative correlation was found between the marital adjustment and codependence of the married individuals. In other words, as the Marriage Adjustment Scale scores of the individuals increase, the codependence Scale scores decrease. It was determined that marital adjustment of individuals showed significant differences according to age, income level, marriage period and number of children. According to the results of the survey, individuals aged 25-34 years have a high score of marital adjustment as compared to the group of 35-44 aged individuals. Marriage term of 0 to 2 years has high score rather than marriage term of 10 years and over. As compared to individuals with income between 4000 TL and over the individuals with income of 1000 TL to 4000tl is ranked high in marital adjustment. It was also observed that the marital adjustment is higher for the children with no children as compared to individuals who have 2 or more children.

Keywords: Relationship, Marriage, Addiction, Codependence, Marital adjustment.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Individualisation in Education

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Failure to recognize the specificity of the attitude's development, personality traits and teaching methods, automatically leads to a series of misguided attitudes and actions that the professor undertake in the educational work. Knowledge of the mentioned will help the teachers to ease and eliminate failure in school learning. With more security, learning difficulties will be explained, the strength of certain factors of success or failure will be noted. Success in learning can be influenced by a certain system of psychological and pedagogical measures. It is known that failure in learning, especially if repeated, leads to feelings of lesser value, feelings of insecurity, and a series of other unadapted behaviors. Then, the productivity of the work of both-professors and students is greatly reduced, which is the basic problem of the advancement of traditional education in BiH. Contemporary education reforms seek to maximize the individual development of each student, putting the development of personality and ability first. This research is based on the study of the facilitation in teaching individualization, which reflects the school's success and the behavior of high school students. Individualization in education is a study on the ways of human learning by educational/ methods and techniques, on the effectiveness of educational interventions. This is also the psychology of education/ lectures, the social psychology of the school. Individualization can be realized through "Curriculum Reform", revealing a hidden emotional curriculum, primarily, by changing the curriculum, whose contents suit the pupil's different abilities, in accordance with effective application in the labor market.

Keywords: Individualisation, Learning Difficulties, Contemporary Education, Curriculum Reform.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Multiculturalism as the Central Feature of Montenegrin History and Modernity

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The author analyzes Montenegrin ethno-cultural, religious, and linguistic pluralism and artefactual multiculturalism (historical and contemporary) as one of the fundamental and the most important characteristic of Montenegro, which had shaped the political and cultural identity of Montenegro through centuries. Analyzing historical and cultural heritage of Montenegrin multiculturalism as the product of the unique developments under the impact of Eastern and Western civilizations (Byzantine and Roman), the author concludes that nowadays Montenegro is the historical and geographical harbor and complex harmony of different cultural and political traditions and epochs: Byzantine and Roman, Mediterranean (Venice and Italy), Oriental (Ottoman Empire), East-European (Imperial Russia), Central-European (Austro/Hungary) West-European (France) and Balkan (Yugoslavia) in the same time under Orthodox, Muslim, and Catholic impacts. For centuries border space and war zone between different civilizations and powerful imperial states, in modern times Montenegro becomes proper cultural bridge zone open (internally and externally) for cultural exchange and influences of closer and further cultures and as conscious aspiration to tighten links, to share with others, to receive from them and to give them, particularly through surrounding Mediterranean civilizational domain.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, Montenegro, Religion, Ethnic Pluralism, Christianity, Catholicism, Orthodoxy, Islam.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 2D

Time: 13:30-15:00

Governor's Relationship with Law Enforcers

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The task of law enforcers is to protect the public order of the country against both internal and external dangers. It is clear that these activities of the law enforcers interfere with the rights and freedoms of some people. It is understandable that law enforcers, which play a vital role in the provision and continuity of public order in the country, are equipped with such authorisation but it is evident that the law enforcement authorities do not always use these powers in accordance with law and equity. The abundance of powers granted to them makes it more dangerous for the police to not use these powers in accordance with law and equity. It has been envisaged that law enforcers equipped with such broad powers will be supervised by both persons and institutions. The governors have some powers over the law enforcers as the supreme administrative supervisor of the province where they serve, and as the chief of all administrative law enforcers and judicial police in the province. In this context, the governors have the power to inspection the activities of the administrative law enforcers. In addition, the governors can give orders and instructions to the administrative law enforcers on some issues. On the other hand the judicial law enforcement officer is mainly attached to the prosecuting officer, not the governor. However, as a result of an arrangement added to the Law on Provincial Administration (Article 11/G) in 2015, the governors will be able to give orders to the judicial branch under the conditions specified in the article. In this study, the authority of the governors on the judicial law enforcers will be emphasized, and the relationship between the judicial police and the governor will be explained in the light of the changes made in 2015.

Keywords: Governor, Law Enforcers, Administrative Law Enforcers, Judicial Police.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Search in Residence, Workplace and Other Closed Places in Criminal Procedure Law

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Search is a procedure applied with the aim of prevention a crime, roundup of suspects, obtaining evidence of a suspected crime, or to seizure of objects to be confiscated. Search is divided into two as measure search and forensic search. The search is legislated in the Criminal Procedure Code is as a forensic search. Forensic search is a protection measure which conducted in order to seize the suspect or the accused or to obtain evidence of the crime. In this context, it can be carried out body search about suspects, accused or other persons and these person's goods, residence, workplaces and other closed places belonging to them can be searched. The search in the residence, in the workplace and in the non-public confined spaces has been subject to more stringent requirements as it have the characteristics inference with the privacy of the private life, the immunity of residence and the freedom of the person. These rights are at the same time protected constitutionally. In this study, it is explained means of residence, workplace and non - public areas are and conditions to carry out search in these places.

Keywords: Search, Search in Residence, Privacy of Private Life, Protection Measures, Criminal Procedure Code.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Revocation, Abolition, Modification and Correction of Administrative Acts

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The administration is obligated to fulfill public services and to provide security and uses certain powers to fulfill these obligations. The legal transaction of the administration in the form of unilateral declaration of will transpire as administrative acts. It is assumed that administrative acts are carried out in accordance with the law. But these acts may be terminated through judicial review if they are against the law. Besides, the administration that has carried out the act has the authority to terminate the act with its own will. The administration may terminate the previous act with a new act. The aim of this study is to deal with the situations that terminate the administrative act depending on the will of the administration and to propound the differences between this situations which is not examined too much scrutiny in the literature. For this purpose; the acts of revocation, abolition, modification and correction that terminate the administrative act depending on the will of the administration has been examined in terms of its general lines and theoretical characteristics.

Keywords: Administrative Law, Administrative Act, Revocation, Abolition, Modification, Correction.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Blackmail Crime in Turkish Penalty Code

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The "blackmail" means that threaten a person to disclose denigrating news about this person with the aim of provide any interest. The blackmail which intervening free discretion of person is regulated as a crime in Turkish Penalty Code. The scope of blackmail which is penalized in Turkish Penalty Code is narrower than its definition in the dictionary. Turkish Penalty Code regulated only certain types of acts as a crime of blackmail although there are many qualified acts as a blackmail. The main legal value that the Turkish Penalty Code wants to protect by regulating the crime of blackmail is free discretion. However, in terms of the regulation in the Turkish Penalty Code, it is seen that asset values are also protected. This crime is a private form of forcing someone to do something or not. The blackmail is regulated as a crime which has two types in article 107 of Turkish Penal Code. In this study, the elements of blackmail crime are examined.

Keywords: Blackmail, Threat, Free Discretion, Turkish Penalty Code.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Human Resources Management in Municipalities: Turkey Case

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Municipalities are local government agencies and state agencies according to the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. They are obliged to meet all kinds of needs of the residents and those who come to the municipality temporarily. This obligation applies not only to voters, but also to other living beings and nature. In municipalities with such broad responsibilities, employees must have the same competence. Together with the constitutional amendment, the Presidential Government System was adopted in Turkey. One of the main reasons for the transition to the Presidential Government System is to reduce the bureaucratic slowness and to produce services in an efficient and fast manner. Within the scope of 2018/13 Presidency Circular, reducing the bureaucracy with problem solving, solution-producing, result and citizen-oriented state understanding in the fulfillment of public services, eliminating the issues that cause cumbersomeness in public services, the fast and best presentation of services to the nation, should be avoided. According to the Circular, all applications made shall be followed up immediately, even if they remain in the jurisdiction of another authority. Final and definite information will be given about the transactions made to the applicant without delay and attention will be paid to the finalization of the request at the first application place. In this study, the municipal organization and staff were examined from the Ottoman period to the present. Problems encountered in human resources in the municipality were identified and suggestions for solving these problems were presented.

Keywords: Municipality, Staff, Human Resources.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 3A

Time: 15:30-17:00

The Status and Role of the Parliament in the Democratic Transition and Consolidation of the Western Balkans: Dilemmas and Challenges

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In democratic transition and consolidation, the Western Balkans countries were led by the philosophy of liberal constitutionalism, abandoning the concept of constitutionality socialist and perceiving the constitution as a basic and highest legal and political instrument of democracy. In essence, the constitutional struggle for democracy was a battle for: separation of powers, human rights, rule of law, political pluralism, democratic and fair elections, respect for the norms of international law, market economy. Almost all the constitutions of the Western Balkans countries have defined the parliament as a representative body in the system of separation of powers. In this analysis, the status of parliament will analyze not only the light of the constitutional powers, but also through its relationship with the executive. So, the emphasis will be put on its representative function, its role in the legislative process and his election and control function. It seems that, in the process of democratic transition and consolidation the Western Balkans countries have faced with similar problems in the implementation of parliamentary democracy. Namely, it is shown that it is not enough to be implanted democratic paradigms in the constitution as the highest legal act and the most important social contract. The implementation of constitutional norms is far from constitutional guarantees. Parliamentary democracy is not only determined by the constitutional framework, but also the (not) democratic tradition, the model of political culture, electoral and party system. The same normative model works differently in different political systems and in different periods of the same political system. This is especially evident in the relationship between parliament and the government. The dominance of the executive is not only characteristic patterns of organization of power in the Western Balkans, but worldwide trend. In this sense, the parliaments of the Western Balkans countries share the destiny of modern parliamentarism. They have more places where can legitimize and legalize already "adopted" decisions within governments, respectively by the elites of the party. It is difficult to defend the thesis that the parliament in any country in the Western Balkans is a political arena in which can create policy and practical issues are resolved through the process of decision making. This is evident as in the exercise of the legislative function and in control of the government. Parliaments are increasingly voting machine which confirms the decisions of government than policymaker. Their role is more reactive than proactive and creative.

The real challenge is to restore the balance of powers through a review of factors that depend on the relations between them, for the purpose of good governance and management.

Keywords: Western Balkan, Transition, Democratic Consolidation, Separation of Powers, Parliament.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

On the Verge of EU Accession: Identity Crises, Political Instability and its Implications on the Design of Society

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Politics is a creator and agent regarding the society as one entity, analyzed relating to the function of the society with all its elements as one “artery” that creates the “bloodstream” of the state. In other words, it is considered as the energy that keeps the community alive. Public policy creation is an interdisciplinary activity which incorporates the transformation of political decisions into real actions, which are implemented in the society. According to the system’s theory, the requirements for political action arise from the problems and conflicts in the surroundings, and the same are transferred to the policy system. At the same time, the surrounding restricts and directs the creators of the policy. The surrounding, by standard definition, includes the demographic and geographic features, political culture, social structure, the economic system, and the international surrounding as well. Nowadays, we live under very complex socio-economic circumstances, identity crises and turbulent social life, which altogether have a negative reflection for the application and development of policies. According to The Global Competitiveness Report 2018, “this type of tendency of changes, based on the free social ground, usually provides negative results”. Occasionally, in one way or another, public agents are tempted for public policy “transplantation”, where a country adopts a governance model that has proven successful in other nations – be it at the national, regional, or local level, copying models shows an irresistible appeal. This article treats the limits of transplantation as a designing instrument for public policies in a country on the verge of EU accession, and concludes that the metaphor of “transplantation” of public policies can be a powerful tool in organizing our thoughts and framing our decisions, which can lead to better use of it for the purposes of public policy design in societies only in cases of political stability.

Keywords: Public Policy, Government, Institutional Transplantation, Institutional Design, Identity Crises, Political Stability.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

An Investigation on the Link between Income Inequality, Economic Growth and Human Development for Turkey

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The debate about the effects of income inequality on economic growth is one of the major concerns in economics for decades. Several economists who are influenced by the Kuznets hypothesis suggest that in the early stage of growth, it leads more inequality. However, the direct effect of economic growth on inequality is controversial. As a pure monetary measure, gross domestic product (GDP) is the key measure for growth and commonly linked with levels of income inequality. However, little effort has been made on merging the link between income inequality and human development whose index is an alternative measure on economic development that includes knowledge, health and standard of living (income). As expected, there is a link between economic growth and human development, but it is widely agreed that human development is a more holistic concept because it focuses both economic and non-economic factors and other social, political and cultural variables which make human life valuable. Thus, a country may be rich in economic terms, but it can still be poor in human development perspective. Some country experiences show that high income is not always an impeding of human poverty and high growth performance does not always ensure to increase life standards automatically. Thus, the aim of the study is to understand the effect of growth on human development process for the varying levels of income inequality. Thus, inequality elasticity estimates for economic growth and human development for Turkey for the early-2000s to the present will be applied in the study. The main argument is that there is a wide range of relationship between income inequality, economic growth and human development.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Income Inequality, Human Development.

Presentation Type: Oral presentation

Fijumans as a Question of the Rijeka Local Entity

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The subject of this study is about the town of Rijeka's specific situation that is evident in the phenomenon recognized and accepted in the local community - the phenomenon of fijumanism, that is, the phylogeny often defined as the state of pirit and affirmation of belonging, the reflection a complex ethnic, cultural, social and political relations Historical duration influenced the customs and tradition, the mechanisms of behavior and the collective action of the inhabitants of Rijeka. On the foundations of such relations, it is not surprising that in the city of Rijeka, the culturally exceptionally specific and historical turmoil of the unmistakable urban center under the simultaneous influences of Slavic, Roman, German and Hungarian culture has developed a completely specific local consciousness which directly links the question of Rijeka's local identity as one of the most frequently asked questions of contemporary Rijeka from the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

Keywords: Phylogeny, Entity, Identity, Fijumans, Local Community Specificity

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 3B

Time: 15:30-17:00

Prince Sabahattin and the Idea of Individual Enterprise²

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Prince Sabahattin wanted to put forward a social change thesis by arguing that the main source of the problems of the country is related to social structure. According to him, the source of developmental dynamic is the individual who is free. In the Turkish society, individuals develop a dependent personality that prevents them from standing on their own feet and that base their existence on the society and on the state. The reason for this is that the state and society turn into a protective and interventionist means of oppression that defines themselves over the individual. Prince Sabahattin thinks that the Turkish society has a congregational structure and that it lacks the personal intervention skills that constitute the dynamic of social change, the transition from communal structure to individualist structure may be possible under the guidance of the scientific education of the society, the creation of a new type of human is necessary for a new social structure. According to him, this type of human beings is self-confident, willing to develop, capable of personal initiative, with the tendency to expand the capacity and free.

Keywords: Prince Sabahattin, Individual Enterprise, Le Play, Social Structure.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

² This study was derived from Huseyin Nihat Gunes's Ph.D. thesis titled in "The Conceptual Relations between Basic Philosophy of Primary Education Programs in 2005 and Prince Sabahattin's Ideas".

Problem of Method in Thomas Hobbes*

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This study aims to address the definition of the *doctrine of method* of the British philosopher Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679). The issue of method has been discussed since the beginning periods of philosophy and has been discussed further since the 17th century. Indeed, one of the leaders of these discussions was Thomas Hobbes, one of the leading philosophers of the 17th century. He provided a solution to the problem of method through his systematic definition of philosophy: According to Hobbes, philosophy is to deduce the knowledge of the causes from results and the knowledge of results from the causes thorough correct reasoning. Here, Hobbes argues that this correct reasoning process involves the processes of analysis and unification. Therefore, in this case, the method of philosophy is presented as analysis and synthesis. It should be noted, however, that this does not imply that Hobbes completely rejects the geometric or axiomatic method because Hobbes does not neglect the importance of identifying and determining the elements still to be subjected to analysis and synthesis, in other words, mathematical reasoning in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of knowledge.

Keywords: Thomas Hobbes, Method, Analysis-Synthesis.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

* This work was produced from Zeki Aktas's master's thesis named "Ethics in Thomas Hobbes".

Settlements in Yakova in the 19th Century

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The Balkan Peninsula, which was in great turmoil in the last period of the Ottoman state, had identity changes after the Balkan wars in 1912-13. The Balkan geography dominated by the Ottoman Empire for long centuries had a very important place for the Ottoman state. The empire flourished in the Balkans. Yakova, which had been under Ottoman rule in 1455, had also this special importance. In the 19th century, the town of Yakova a town in the province of Prizren province, foothills of a mountain Sar, was established on the edge of the lowland. Yakova, known for its adherence to its traditions, is a settlement dominated by the tribal structure. In this study, settlements of Yakova will be examined on temettuat books showing 19th century Ottoman socio-economic structure. In general, in the notebooks where tax-based incomes are included, the socio-economic structure of the population can be easily monitored, and the characteristics of the place names and settlements show up.

Keywords: Ottoman, Balkans, Yakova.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Coup Attempts of the Talat Aydemir and Their Effects on the Relationship between the Government and Oppositions

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The Government in Turkey use the all kinds of instruments to put in a bad position the oppositions during the elections time, but they, when after the elections or extraordinary a situation is encountered, has called for unity neglecting the differences. In the same way, the oppositions do the efforts to fray the Government, but they are not single-minded to calls for unity in extraordinary situations. This paper aims to demonstrate how Talat Aydemir responded to the government and the oppositions against the coup attempts. Following the May 27 coup, the National Unity Committee (NUC) aimed to give power to civilians and took steps on this path. However, some people inside the NUC opposed to providing the administration to civilians and wanted to continue the military administration. Among these people, a group of 14s were liquidated. Furthermore, there were still some soldiers in the army who wanted the administration not to be delivered to civilians. In this political atmosphere in Turkey had attended the elections and no political party could secure a majority power alone in parliament. Thus, it began the era of coalition governments in Turkey. During this period, the coalition partners had also made plans for the next elections that is why they made some demands which put a coalition in a lousy situation. What they insisted on was the issue of forgiveness of the former Democratic Party members. However, some of the soldiers were against the subject of the mercy of the Democratic Party members. As a result, Turkey's post-coup demilitarisation efforts across political parties, they had ignored the unusual role of the army and could not adequately consider the political environment. However, they moved together to prevent a new coup, leaving aside Aydemir's uncompromising attitude during the coup attempts; After the chaos, they returned to their old political strategies.

Keywords: Talat Aydemir, Coup Attempts in Turkey, Democratic Party.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

The Global Values in 2005 Primary Programs in the Framework of Principles of Prens Sabahattin³

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The identity, activities and ideas of Prince Sabahattin are symbolic in terms of summarizing the political perspective of the liberal-conservative tradition. Analyzing the 2005 Primary Education Programs through the basic concepts of Prince Sabahattin provides practical opportunities for identifying the characteristics of the two basic developments that led to the emergence of the programs. 2005 Primary Education Programs contain fundamental innovations in terms of content, methods and techniques, vision and objectives, especially in the philosophy of education. In many countries such as Canada and Australia, these programs, which cover the standards of the recently introduced training programs, carry the deep traces of globalization. The over-emphasis on globalization in the program promotional books means the restructuring of national policies that determine the values and principles of the eighty-year educational system. In the textbooks, the global values and the issues devoted to universal culture clearly reveal the desire for integration into the world system. In the social change thesis of Prince Sabahattin, the tendency to refer to the West, especially the British society instead of the national culture, is similar to the one in the programs.

Keywords: Prince Sabahattin, Globalisation, Education, Curriculum.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

³ This study was derived from Huseyin Nihat Gunes's Ph.D. thesis titled in "The Conceptual Relations between Basic Philosophy of Primary Education Programs in 2005 and Prince Sabahattin's Ideas".

SESSION 3C

Time: 15:30-17:00

Understanding for "Other"; Dialog and Multiculturalism in Education

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Human who ability to know, act, be aware of own values, have eager and want to be free by conceptualizing with thinking abstractly as well as having own history, loving, working, educating, (educated), believing, with creating art and technique, establishing relations by speaking and thinking rationally is bio-psychic entity. According to Strauss, due to these common conditions of existence, "primitive" and "civilized" societies are identical in terms of structure. Eventhough these societies are not sure equal each other in every subjects and there is a difference absolutely among them, this difference is only different to a certain extent. The idea of differentiation between "advanced society" and "backward society" can not be done because there is a core and common thing in the base of two societies's structures that is human thought. That's why, multiculturalism must be taken in account with empathy. The concept of multiculturalism, which is emerged with the idea of tolerance will provide with the sustainability of dialogue-based human relations, when it is vitalized with the subjects of education, politics and economics and so on with the base of social and international dimensions. The prerequisite for many different cultures, religions and sects to live together is to be open to dialogue by taking into account "the others". "Not to making marginalization" will strengthen the democratic life and tolerance in society by facilitating the solution of the problems that can be caused by ethnic and cultural differences. In our study, qualifications of a dialogue-based, multicultural education, where people will benefit equally from opportunities; will be discussed through concrete examples from the world by examining education's conditions and qualities.

Keywords: Marginalization, Dialog, Multicultural Education.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Acquisition of Argument Structures and Ditransitive Verbs in Turkish: A Focus on Ellipsis

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Each verb in a language permits at least one argument structure in its frame; in fact, many verbs are accompanied with two or more arguments (Allen, 2015). For this reason, it is crucial to know how argument structures are acquired by children. In parallel with this, this study scrutinises how Turkish children acquire argument structures of ditransitive verbs in their mother tongue. In this regard, 10 children aged between 3,4 and 5,9 were presented a task including nine sentences built with ditransitive verbs. Words in those nine sentences were intentionally ordered differently; and also each sentence was formed with different subjects and objects. Specifically, sentences which could be frequently used in the kindergarten context (e.g. to show, to lend, to write) were included in the task. Moreover, a particular focus was on circumstances when Turkish children omit argument structures in their spontaneous speech. To achieve this, children were encouraged to speak spontaneously with the researcher. The obtained data were analysed descriptively, afterwards frequencies and percentages were identified. The results indicate that children are successful at interpreting argument structures and they are aware of argument ellipsis. In addition, they do not rely on word order in order to correctly interpret arguments.

Keywords: Ditransitive Verbs, Argument Structures, Ellipsis, Turkish, Acquisition.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

How Turkish Children Process Causative Morphology? A Focus on Linguistically and Morphologically Transitive Verbs

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In the frame of lexical acquisition studies, how the verbs and arguments are used is an important issue to focus on (Naigles at al., 1992). Due to this reason, it is important to find out how arguments are used by children. In this regard, the present study aims to find out if Turkish children are able to identify the subject and the object accurately in morphologically and lexically transitive sentences. The study was designed as a cross-sectional research. 10 Turkish monolingual children ranging in age from 3;4 to 5;2 were presented 16 sentences including morphologically transitive and linguistically transitive verbs. Each child listened to each sentence in the task from the recorder. Subsequently, the researcher asked the child to repeat the sentence to check understanding. After the child's understanding was assured, two questions which are "Who did the action?", and "What was done?" were consecutively asked. According to the results, the sentences including morphologically transitive verbs in comparison to linguistically transitive verbs were interpreted more accurately. This leads to the result that Turkish children are sensitive to the causative morphology.

Keywords: Morphologically Transitive (MT) Verbs, Linguistically Transitive (LT) Verbs, Argument Structure, Word Order, Causative Morphology.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Are Youtuber Kids Exposed to Cyberbullying: A Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis of Comments under Youtube Videos

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Social media platforms are very popular and prevalent and their growth continues to accelerate. The number of active social media users reached to %45 of the world's total population. Young children are using social media platforms too, especially they are very active on Youtube. Social media platforms announce that the minimum user age is 13. However, starting from very early ages, children create content on Youtube and they gain followers. Having a popular youtube channel with a large number of subscribers is a source of income. Parents of Youtuber children organize and direct their children's Youtube presence. Gaining a "microcelebrity" position, Youtuber children might have gratifications of being popular, being liked and recognized. But at the same time, they face the risk of cyberbullying. This study focuses on comments that Youtuber kid videos received and tracks the cyberbullying expressions directed at children performing on Youtube. Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis of the subscriber comments under the videos show that Youtuber children are exposed to cyberbullying.

Keywords: Youtuber Children, Cyberbullying, Microcelebrity, Social Media and Children.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Corporate Culture, Corporate Belonging and Gamification

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Institutional integrity is very important for organizations to reach their goals and to express themselves correctly to their target groups. Today, organizations are beginning to realize the importance of creating brand values, creating a reputation in the eyes of their target audience, and building on the factors such as employee's motivation, efficiency, commitment to the organization and job satisfaction as the return of respect, credibility and prestige. Corporate culture refers to some communicative patterns such as rules, norms, myths, stories, beliefs that are prevailing within an institution. From the motivation of the employee to the establishment of a high quality work output, the presence of corporate culture in all processes and its penetration to employees are important. Corporate culture also affects the ways in which employees within the organization communicate with each other, their roles and responsibilities, and their authority and risk tolerances. Based on this, it performs many functions such as cooperation, solidarity, joint work and team spirit. Gamification is called as a design that keeps the dynamics of the institution and its employees vigorous. Integrating the game's mechanisms into non-game activities such as social interaction, increasing the quality and productivity of behaviors is defined as gamification. What is important at this point is the transfer of the gamification to corporate culture elements. Thus, games and entertainment elements such as rewarding, scoring, rank, which will contribute to the development of the employee, increase the performance and create a constructive competitive environment will be included in the process of doing business. The aim of this study is to evaluate the ways in which gamification can be adapted to the institution in the formation of corporate culture and belonging. At the same time, the place and importance of the gamification in the formation of the corporate culture is emphasized and the dynamics of the game should be considered on a common ground. In addition to these, it intends to offer a model proposal for increasing corporate belonging through corporate culture elements. In this study, literature review on organizational behavior and public relations theories is given and a corporate framework is presented to the concept of gamification.

Keywords: Corporate Culture, Gamification, Public Relations, Organizational Behavior.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

SESSION 4

Time: 11:00-12:30

Religiosity and Attitude towards Women

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Using the data from 52 countries, this paper examines the relationship between religiosity and attitude towards women. Our results show that individuals with higher level of religiosity hold more negative views of women than other individuals. More specifically, religious people think that man have more right to get a job than women, men make better political leaders than women, university education is more important for a boy than for a girl and for a man to beat his wife is justifiable. However, the religious people who are actively associated with religious organization, have different views of women. They think that both man and women have equal right to get a job, or pursue university education, or for a man to beat his wife is unacceptable. We argue that this difference in attitude towards women of religious people who are active members in a religious organization is because of the influence by the main script of the own religion and the pre-existing well established view about women within religious organization.

Keywords: Religiosity; Women; World Value Survey.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Effect of Sports on Violence and Deviant Behaviors

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With the spread of sport to the masses, the functions of sport attract the attention of different disciplines. Today, sports are effective in socializing of young people, on the other hand, it means physical and psychological strengthening. This paper aims to introduce a study that is currently underway. The purpose of the study is to analyze the relationship between the young people who play sports or play in their teams and the frequency of approving and showing the violence and deviation behaviors of the young people who are active in sports.

Keywords: Youth, Sport, Deviation, Violence.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Developments in Health Services in the Early Era of Turkish Republic

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In today's world, health service is one of the most basic services offered by the states. The foundations of the Turkish health system were created in the Anatolian Seljuki period and it was inherited by the Ottoman State. However, due to the empire's structure in the Ottoman State, health services were designed for the palace and army needs. With the beginning of the decline in the Ottoman State, the level and quality of health services began to fall back compared to West. Authorities tried to overcome this situation by increasing their efforts for modernisation of the system starting from the period of Tanzimat. Firsts governments of newly established Turkish Republic also tackled with the same issue especially in the period of 1923-1946. Importants steps were taken, especially in the area of community health services and fight with communal diseases, during this period. This study analyzes the efforts in the above-mentioned period in detail.

Keywords: Health Services, Refik Saydam, Behcet Uz, Socialization, Health Transformation.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

POSTER SESSION

A Love-Hate Relationship: Splitting - A Possible Reason of the Impasse in Relations Between the Republic of Turkey and The European Union

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The objective of this theoretical analysis is to investigate the question of whether (and if possible, how) psychoanalytic concepts used for individual analysis, are likely to be drawn on for analysing even the greater systems such as nations. Based on this question, I have tried to practice on psychoanalytic theory and systems theory to see if the collective traumas experienced by the Turkish nation in the “formative” years can explain some distinctive social and political manifestations observed in daily life and popular culture and in its foreign relations. It concludes that some defence mechanisms such as splitting, may be the key concept for understanding some observed behaviour of the Turkish society and its relationships with other countries, especially with the European Union.

Keywords: Splitting, Psychoanalysis, Systems Theory, National Character.

Presentation Type: Poster Presentation