

Sixth International Mediterranean Social  
Sciences Congress

# **MECAS VI**

*Economic Cooperation in Mediterranean Basin*

# **CONGRESS PROGRAM & ABSTRACT BOOK**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija

Milan, Italy

September 3-5, 2019

# **CONGRESS PROGRAM & ABSTRACT BOOK**

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN SOCIAL  
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## FOREWORD

Sixth International Mediterranean Social Sciences Congress (MECAS VI) with the main theme of “Economic Cooperation in Mediterranean Basin” is jointly organized by Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University and Komsija-Association of Balkan Intellectuals and also supported by the following universities: Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, International University of Sarajevo, University of Donja Gorica and Sivas Cumhuriyet University. The congress will be held in Septmeber 3-5, 2019 in Milan, Italy. In the congress, 58 presentations will be made by scholars from 36 universities across 13 countries (Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Turkey and United Arab Emirates).

The congress aims to bring together international scholars and researchers in the areas of economics, finance, business studies, international relations, history, 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 selected from academicians in different universities across 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. Suleyman Ozdemir, Rector  
Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University

Sixth International Mediterranean Social  
Sciences Congress

**MECAS VI**

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**MECAS VI**

**CONGRESS  
PROGRAM**



## CONGRESS PROGRAM

### SIXTH INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN SOCIAL SCIENCES CONGRESS (MECAS VI)

September 3-5, 2019  
Holiday Inn Hotel Assago  
Milan, Italy

#### **Tuesday, September 3**

<b>08:30 - 09:30</b>	Congress Registration
<b>09:30 - 10:30</b>	Opening and Keynote Speeches
<b>10:30 - 11:00</b>	Opening Cocktail
<b>11:00 - 12:30</b>	Sessions 1A, 1B and 1C
<b>12:30 - 14:00</b>	Lunch Break
<b>14:00 - 15:30</b>	Sessions 2A, 2B and 2C
<b>15:30 - 16:00</b>	Coffee Break
<b>16:00 - 17:30</b>	Sessions 3A, 3B and 3C

#### **Wednesday, September 4**

<b>10:00 - 12:30</b>	Poster Presentations*
<b>12:30 - 13:30</b>	Lunch Break
<b>13:30 - 17:00</b>	Milan Cathedral Visit*

#### **Thursday, September 5**

Florence and the University of Florence Visit\*



**Tuesday, September 3**

**OPENING SESSION  
KEYNOTE SPEECHES  
ROOM: TINTORETTO**

<b>09:30 - 10:30</b>	Mehmet B. Piker	EU after Brexit and its Impact on Turkey and Candidate Countries from Balkans
	Marco Morini	'Unholy Alliances' and 'Strange Bedfellows' Coalitions in the EU: A consequence of the Economic Situation of the Country?

**SESSION 1A  
ECONOMICS/MANAGEMENT  
ROOM: TINTORETTO  
Session Chair: Dr. Marco Morini**

<b>11:00 - 12:30</b>	Zsuzsanna Toth Anita Antal	Aspects of Measuring the Real Convergence Process – Catching Up Issues in Hungary
	Almoustapha Oumarou Soumana Mehmet Turan	The Mediating Effect of Regulatory Focus on the Relationship between Entrepreneurial Leadership and Opportunity Recognition in High-Technology Firms
	Nevenka Popovic Sevic Beba Bajalski	An Overview of CSR Practices in the Balkan Region
	Sureyya Karsu Ahmet Atalay Meftune Ozbakir Umut Meltem Nurtanis Velioglu	The Power of After Sales Services on the Brand Preferences in Turkey
	Sejma Aydin	Overview of Sarajevo Stock Exchange Market before and after Global Financial Crisis

**SESSION 1B**  
**LAW/POLITICS**  
**ROOM: TOPAZIO**  
**Session Chair: Dr. Ayfer Altay**

<b>11:00 - 12:30</b>	Ulgen Aslan Duzgun	Freight Forwarder in the Turkish Legal System
	Ayfer Altay	Methods, Strategies and Targets in Training Translators of Legal Texts
	Omer Ozkaya Fatma Nur Ozkaya	Limits of Autonomy of Local Governments
	Mustafa Dogan	Some Thoughts on the New Presidential System of Turkey
	Ayfer Dagdelen	The Impact of Social and Economic Transformation on Politics in 1970s Turkey

**SESSION 1C**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**ROOM: RUBINO**  
**Session Chair: Dr. Harun Yildiz**

<b>11:00 - 12:30</b>	Harun Yildiz	Bibliometric Analysis of Studies Related to Political Skill
	Cigdem Uludag Guler Betul Yilmaz	Employment of Syrian Immigrants in Terms of Generations in Turkey: (The Example of Generation Y and Z)
	Dr. Najib Abdulwahab Ahmad Alfili	The Manifestation of Renewal in the New Personal Status Law in UAE: Originality, Analysis and Comparison
	Esra Tani	Bibliometric Analysis of Studies Related to Freedom of the Press
	Canahmet Boz Mehmet Akif Elen	Relationship between Academic Achievement and Social Functioning among University Students

**SESSION 2A**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**ROOM: TINTORETTO**  
**Session Chair: Dr. Abdelhak Hammoudi**

<b>14:00 - 15:30</b>	Abdelhak Hammoudi	Incorporating Multiple Intelligences Theory in the Teaching Operation: A Step-by-Step Approach
	Solmaz Etemadzadeh	A Glance to the Feminism History
	Sibel Almelek Isman	Images of the Far East in the Western Art of Painting
	Cinla Seker	Standing on a Beach / Staring at the Sea: How the Sleeve Art Made for the Singles of the band The Cure
	Nadezhda Kaloyanova	Attitude to Authority of Bulgarian Teachers
	Marinko Maric	By the Roads of Pilgrims: Medugorje 1981-2019

**SESSION 2B**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**ROOM: TOPAZIO**  
**Session Chair: Dr. Fatma Unlu**

<b>14:00 - 15:30</b>	Fatma Unlu	Knowledge Economy Readiness Index: Evidences from Turkey and European Union Countries
	Armagan Turk Rengin Ak	Economic Effects of Urban Mining and Turkey
	Ayşe Merve Akbulut	Effect of Education Policy by Welfare State on Development: The Case of Turkey in 2000s
	Serap Agaya	Taxation of Athletes in Turkey with Special Emphasis on Football Players
	Fatih Aydin Emine Kocak	Polatli District Agricultural Geography

**SESSION 2C**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**ROOM: RUBINO**  
**Session Chair: Dr. Sureyya Karsu**

<b>14:00 - 15:30</b>	Gozde Yanginlar	Investigating the Relationship between Sea Transportation Infrastructure Investments and Quality of the Port Infrastructure Investments: The Case Study of Turkey
	Sureyya Karsu Meltem Nurtanis Velioglu Meftune Ozbakir Umut Sibel Yildiz Cankaya	What Kind of Assets Do We Share? Turkey Based Answers
	Nurgun Bal Gozde Yanginlar	Analysis of the Female Labor Force Participation Rate in Turkey
	Zelha Altinkaya	Multinational Banks Operating in Turkey and Their Profit Shifting
	Sanida Sehmehmedovic	Chronological and Demographic Determinants of School Success and Behaviour in Adolescence

**SESSION 3A**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**ROOM: TINTORETTO**  
**Session Chair: Dr. Safinaz Asri**

<b>16:00 - 17:30</b>	Zeynep Ceran	The Importance of Criticism Ethics for Increasing Productiveness in Religious Sciences
	Oguz Kaan Huseyin Korkut	Understanding Local Governance in the Party of Liberty and Entente
	Mustafa Yayla	Living Together in Peace and Harmony: Islam, Human Rights and Terror
	Hatice Toksoz	The Problem of God's Hikmah in The Thought of Jalâl al-Dîn Dawânî
	Huseyin Arslan	The Effect of Evangelist Theology on the Crises in the Middle East



**SESSION 3B**  
**EDUCATION**  
**ROOM: TOPAZIO**  
**Session Chair: Dr. Mustafa Otrar**

<b>16:00 - 17:30</b>	Mustafa Otrar Elveda Kuyucak	Validity and Reliability of Learning Styles Scale for University Students in Health Sciences (SB-OSO)
	Fatih Aydin	The Place of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in Higher Education Geography Programs in Turkey: Present Situation, Problems and Solutions
	Mehmet Yilmaz Ali Cagatay Kilinc	Investigating the Factors That Impact Teacher Alienation
	Elveda Kuyucak Mustafa Otrar	Determination of University Students' Attitudes Towards Aging and Elderliness in Terms of Various Variables (Kirkklareli Case)
	Osman Cepni Bahadir Kilcan	Students Views on Teachers' Compliance Level of Classroom Management Principles

**SESSION 3C**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**ROOM: RUBINO**  
**Session Chair: Dr. Recai Aydin**

<b>16:00 - 17:30</b>	Orhan Gokce	Crisis and Re-Construction of Social Union in 21th Century
	Mevludin Ibish	Western Balkans and the EU Enlargement Process: New Challenges and Opportunities
	Gulise Gokce	Good Governance and Fragile State: Possible Function of Good Governance in the Re-Construction of the State
	Huseyin Korkut Iskender Gumus	Urbanization Policies in Election Declarations: An Evaluation of 2019 Local Elections in Turkey
	Orhan Gokce	Dollar as a Tool / Weapon of a Hybrid War
	Gulise Gokce	Digitalization and its Effects on Public Administration

**Wednesday, September 4**

**POSTER SESSIONS  
ROOM: MAIN HALL**

<b>10:00 - 12:30 &amp; 13:30 - 17:00</b>	Vukan Vujovic Milena Mijuskovic	Tourism Competitiveness vs. Destination Sustainability: Conceptual Approach Model Using Systemic Assessment Indicators
	Ahmet Calik	An Integrated Methodology for Sustainable Risk Assessment in Foundry Industry with Interval Type-2 Fuzzy Sets
	Georgi Marinov Ognjen Ridic Tomislav Jukic Emil Knezovic	Abstractness of Economic Terms in the Perceptions of Bosnians-Herzegovinians, Bulgarians and Croatsians - An Empirical Study
	Anita Antal Zsuzsanna Toth	Applying a Qualitative Research Method for Analyzing Changes in Tax Control Guidelines in Hungary
	Mustafa Avci	An Analysis on the Amendments on Administrative Jurisdiction through Laws No.6545 and No.6552
	Truța Ferencz Iozsef	Eugenics and Biopolitics in Transylvania during the Interwar Period
	Corina-Maria Lenard	Aspects Regarding the Idea of an Exchange of Populations between the Aegean and the Black Sea: Study on the Dobrudja Region (1923-1940)
	Gokhan Guncan	The Fall of Ultravires Principle in Turkish Commercial Law and New Functions of Object Clause
	Ana Kechan	Fantasy and the Fantastic: Have They Really Marked the 20th Century?

**OPENING SESSION**  
**KEYNOTE SPEECHES**  
**Time: 09:30-10:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## **EU after Brexit and its Impact on Turkey and Candidate Countries from Balkans**

**Dr. Mehmet B. Piker, Ozyegin University**

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Historically, the strategies of the UK-led UK countries regarding the EU can be summarized as “Being part of the European Union, thus being aware of the developments in Continental Europe and exerting influence, to a certain extent, yet not being fully “integrated’ into the European Union.” As is known, not only were the countries of the United Kingdom not members of the European Economic Community (EEC) as it was known at the time, but also established the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) as an alternative. However, Despite France’s strong opposition, implementing an empty chair policy by not participating in the negotiations and clearly hindering the negotiations, the developing conditions over time enable the United Kingdom to become a full member of the EEC. France was not convinced that England believed sincerely in the European Union project that was planned to evolve into political unity, and put forward their foundation of EFTA as proof. The main difference that separates EFTA from the European Union is that it is a commercial union. It does not include the transfer of sovereignty to a higher institution, a point of particular sensitivity for the countries of the United Kingdom, nor full economic cooperation (integration?). The sensitivities of the UK countries on these issues have survived to the present day. These countries did not become members of the Shengen agreement nor the European Monetary Union, through the Opt-Out (Concession) mechanism, the United Kingdom positioned itself as privileged from other member states, which set an example for other member states. Looking back on the recent past, the drop in UK’s share in world foreign trade to around 3%, the 2008 financial crisis, the accession of the former Eastern Bloc countries to the European Union, and consequently immigration to the UK from Poland and Romania, strengthened the opposition to the European Union in the United Kingdom and increased the desire to leave the Union with each passing day, to return to their values and to open a new page for the future. For the first time, a country or a group of countries is leaving the European Union. Even though Greenland was the first to leave the Union, it does not set an exact example since it is part of Denmark. The departure of Greenland from membership was before the Lisbon Treaty which introduced new rules that created a whole new process to be discussed, decided and put into practice for both the separated countries and the European Union. Although the issue of separation seems to be the internal affairs of the European Union, it concerns all countries of the world in terms of its importance. First of all, in the UK, according to an assessment, the regime is changing. As a result of Brexit, Europe will inevitably be restructured. World countries are also trying to predict how the transformation of the most

advanced supranational institution will affect them. Today, the European Union is the world's largest supranational institution with a population that is around 500 million people. It is also the most advanced example of the integration process in a world which is integrated daily? Therefore, the process of separation and the consequences of this process will be followed by the whole world and countries will naturally consider carefully the opportunities and dangers that will arise from their perspective. Brexit concerns all countries of the world yet it's paramount importance for Turkey among all the countries most affected by this situation is without a doubt. After analyzing the alternatives and the pros and cons of these alternatives that will arise for the United Kingdom, due to negotiations with the EU, the options are as follows:

- the cancellation of Brexit
- Hard Brexit
- New generation, Canadian style trade agreement
- Norwegian style integration
- Switzerland style integration
- New type of integration for the United Kingdom (special status/privileged partnership)

UK countries will have to accept certain provisions in the treaties they will sign after the withdrawal negotiations. The final solution whichever one it is, has to be one that is acceptable to all EU countries. The individual national benefits suitable for each EU member country has to be taken into consideration. After the UK leaves the customs union, they will have to reevaluate, negotiate and sign all the free trade agreements signed by the European Union with third countries. They will make a free trade agreement with Turkey as well. UK's free trade agreement with Turkey will be determined according to the rules of the withdrawal agreement with the EU. The countries making a FTA with the European Union made added concessions in order to have access to a rich market of five hundred million people. Whether the UK will be able to take the same concessions is an important issue. UK goods move freely in the European Community due to the Customs Union. What kind of procedure will be in effect in customs and what will be the implementation process for costs, bureaucracy, and the delivery period after the withdrawal period?

**Keywords:** EU Accession, Brexit, Integration, Customs Union.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation / Keynote Speech

# **‘Unholy Alliances’ and ‘Strange Bedfellows’ Coalitions in the EU: A consequence of the Economic Situation of the Country?**

**Dr. Marco Morini, University of Rome – La Sapienza**

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This research investigates the growing phenomenon of grand coalitions and ideologically-incoherent coalitions in the EU, considered here together under the semi-sarcastic definition of ‘unholy alliances’ composed of ‘strange bedfellows’. In the last decade, these types of government majorities have considerably proliferated, even in countries that had no previous political experience of this kind. This substantial increase happened in the years of the so-called Great Recession, together with the electoral growth of populist movements and new political parties. This research studies the potential correlation between these ‘unholy alliances’ and the economic situation of the individual country. The hypothesis is that negative economic trends might have led to fragmented electoral results, a decrease in the consensus for mainstream parties and the growth of populist parties and new parties. A situation that generated additional difficulties in forming homogeneous coalitions, which forced the birth of these unholy alliances.

**Keywords:** Comparative Politics, EU Politics, Government, Grand Coalitions, Political Parties

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation / Keynote Speech

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



## **SESSION 1A**

**Time: 11:00-12:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## **Aspects of Measuring the Real Convergence Process – Catching Up Issues in Hungary**

**Dr. Zsuzsanna Toth, Budapest Business School University of Applied Sciences**

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**Dr. Anita Antal, Budapest Business School University of Applied Sciences**

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The presentation primarily focuses on the analysis and quantification of the economic catching up process in terms of real economics through the example of Hungary. In 2004 the European Union accomplished an expansion of unprecedented scale in the scope of which ten new member states joined the 15 existing members of the community in one huge step. During the period leading up to and immediately following the expansion, a great number of analyses and reports saw the light of day that attempted to evaluate the further development potentials of the ten new member countries. These analyses and reports, however, considered the European Union as if it were a uniform and homogenous set and used it as a basis for comparison in their projections. Therefore, leaving these false assumption behind, to gain a more reliable evaluation of the convergence processes of a country (for example Hungary) and to make an adequate comparison of the results, we find it highly advisable to lay down different performance levels: . Our analysis only encompasses real convergence, which means that we only analyse the catching-up process and opportunities of Hungary with a view to its GDP per capita figures, its main labour market indicators and productivity.

**Keywords:** Convergence, Catching up, Hungary, Cluster Analyses, Beta and Sigma Convergence.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

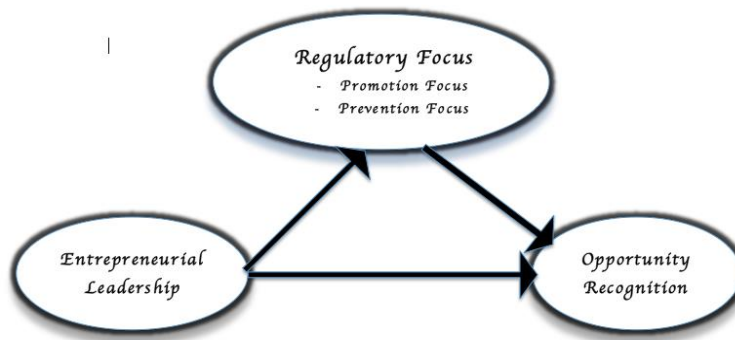
Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **The Mediating Effect of Regulatory Focus on the Relationship between Entrepreneurial Leadership and Opportunity Recognition in High- Technology Firms.**

**Dr. Almoustapha Oumarou Soumana, Cukurova University**  
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**Dr. Mehmet Turan, Cukurova University**  
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Although there is evidence that entrepreneurial leadership is related to opportunity exploitation, there is a lack of research examining its role at the early stages of opportunity recognition. The main purpose of this research was to integrate leadership and self-regulation by investigating whether entrepreneurial leaders' behavior affect their follower's regulatory focus (promotion focus and prevention focus), which in return affect employees' entrepreneurial opportunity recognition, in this regard to examine the mediating effect of regulatory focus on the relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and opportunity recognition. The authors used structural equation modeling (SEM) with a sample of 361 employees working in High-technology companies in Turkey to test their hypotheses. The model (*see figure of proposed model*) is tested using validated questionnaires whereby the participants were asked to evaluate entrepreneurial leadership practices of their business leaders, their regulatory focus and own opportunity recognition. The results showed that the effect of entrepreneurial leadership on entrepreneurial opportunity recognition was fully mediated by promotion focus. Contrary to promotion, prevention focus had an insignificant mediating effect. The authors discuss practical implications and directions for future research. The study extends extant cognitive theory of opportunity recognition.



**Figure:** Proposed model of the mediating role of Regulatory Focus (RF)

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial Leadership, Regulatory Focus, Opportunity Recognition.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

## **An Overview of CSR Practices in the Balkan Region**

**Dr. Nevenka Popovic Sevic, ITS - Information Technology School**

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The aim of this article is to present the CSR concept in the Balkans. The CSR concept should implement social, economic and ethical benefits to the society. CSR is the tool for improvement of sustainable economy as a result of CSR philosophy between captains of industry. The aim of CSR is to provide improvements to the society by innovative know-how research and practices for development of sustainable business. CSR is relatively new in the region, with its starts in 1990s. There are numerous NGOs in the Balkans, but very few organisations that implement projects which are focused on CSR campaigns and development. In most Balkan countries those programs are supported by grants of international donors and governments. Business associations are not so encouraged by local governments to accept and implement CSR practices and use media exposure mostly to increase their public image. Although Balkan region was thrown back for decades in its development comparing to the rest of Europe, new leaders with philosophy of social entrepreneurship and CSR development have emerged in the region. Overall, the future in Balkan countries can bring better cooperation between all public authorities and non-governmental sector regarding CSR policies in education, culture, media & sustainable development and other social areas. With further promotion and involvement of CSR principles, Balkan countries can gain better competitiveness and integration within European context.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility, Balkan Region, Sustainable Development, Social Entrepreneurship.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



# **The Power of After Sales Services on the Brand Preferences in Turkey<sup>1</sup>**

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The aim of the study is to make suggestions for developing marketing strategies in order to satisfy the needs of the target markets, by determining if there is any impact of after-sales services on the brand preferences in computer sector. The sample of the research is consist from the Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University students, who have own computer and accepts to answer the questionnaire, from bachelor, master and doctorate programs. The survey was conducted in November 2016 as online survey. 401 participants were reached within the scope of the research. In the research model, the effect of after-sales service factors on brand preference, quality, status and economic consideration of consumers have been examined. Reliability and validity, factor, frequency, regression and correlation analysis have been performed by the obtained data. The research model has been analysed with regression analysis. According to the result of the analysis, after-sales services have been determined as the second most important criteria that affect the brand preference. The most important criteria of the consumers on after-sales services have been found as the trust on authorized service, maintenance and repair services and the timing of technical services. As a result of the regression analysis, it has been observed that the after-sales services have significant effect on recommending the brand and preferences of brand as needed again. As literature is examined, it has been seen that the effect of after-sales services on brand preference has not been investigated locally and there is a gap on that issue which is valued to study. So, the study's importance can be stated as filling this gap.

**Keywords:** After-Sales Services, Brand Preference, Computer Sector, Regression Analysis, Turkey.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

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<sup>1</sup> The current study has been improved from the Master thesis of Ahmet Atalay. The thesis was approved in December 2016 in Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University Institute of Social Sciences Department of Business Administration.

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# Overview of Sarajevo Stock Exchange Market before and after the Global Financial Crisis

**Mrs. Sejma Aydin, International University of Sarajevo**

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Sarajevo Stock Exchange was established as one of the mediators of the mass privatization processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the beginning of 21st century. The market capitalization of Sarajevo Stock Exchange kept increasing through the years up until the last global financial crisis. This paper aims to examine the influence of the global financial crisis on the operations of Sarajevo Stock exchange market. The multiple structural breaks model determines a statistically significant change in the value of Sarajevo Stock Exchange benchmark index – SASX-10 around the time the spillover effects of the crisis in Europe started affecting the market of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A date of the structural break had been determined as April 7, 2009. Serial correlation tests and Autoregressive model were employed to examine the weak-form efficiency of both periods. The tests are applied on the series in the January 1 2006-April 7, 2009 for the first period and April 7, 2009 – June 24, 2019 for the second period. The results indicate weak-form inefficiency during both periods with a significant increase in inefficiency after the beginning of the crisis. In addition the EGARCH model reveals high shock sensitivity of the market and presence of leverage effect. It is important to note however, that a decrease in inefficiency may not be entirely attributable to the crisis as the market activity has declined in general as a result of the prolonged and unsuccessful privatization processes. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, large number of companies still are state owned resulting in a very low market capitalization.

**Keywords:** Sarajevo Stock Exchange Market, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Weak-Form Efficiency, Global Financial Crisis.

**Presentation Type:** Oral presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## **SESSION 1B**

**Time: 11:00-12:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# Freight Forwarder in the Turkish Legal System

**Dr. Ulgen Aslan Duzgun, Turkish Police Academy**

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In the last part of the fourth book titled "Transportation Works" of the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC), "Freight forwarder" was organized between the articles 917 - 930. In the mentioned section, Article 917 of the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) has been taken under the contract of the Transport Commission. According to the first paragraph of the aforementioned article, "Freight Forwarder agreement with a broker takes you to move goods. Posted by with this agreement, the payment of the agreed fee debt fall under". Freight forwarding is involved in the transportation of goods only. This is out of the question in terms of passenger transport in terms of freight forwarding. In our study, the elements of the freight forwarding contract, the rights and obligations of the parties the responsibilities of the parties, the responsibilities for the Vice will be discussed. In this sense, together with the subject of judicial decisions will be examined.

**Keywords:** Freight Forwarder, Carriage Contract, Merchant Assistant, The Responsibility of A Freight Forwarder.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
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# Methods, Strategies and Targets in Translation of Legal Texts

**Dr. Ayfer Altay, Atilim University**

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In this presentation, the issue of how should translators, especially the translators of legal texts be trained in the contemporary world, which have become a Global Village, In teaching legal discourse and translation of legal texts, the following steps are essential:

1-First the trainer should teach why and how the legal discourse is different from daily language,

2-Then the general characteristics of legal language, which are common in every legal language should be given,

3-As a third step, the origins of both Turkish and English legal languages, the influences of other languages on them should be given. For example there are Anglo-Saxon, French and Latin influences on English legal language. On the other hand there is the influence of Arabic Language on Turkish legal language, due to the time the legal texts were drafted.

A translator should know these influences in order to determine his approach to the original text, the strategies he will use, and his targets. The students or the future translators should be familiar with the translation tools or CAT tools in translating legal texts, because the use of translation technologies will be of much help in dealing with the translation of legal texts. Finally, translator training should be coordinated together with the industry. In the current demands of higher education, university-industry cooperation is an essential fact. Therefore the market and the needs and demands of the market should be considered in translator training, especially in the training of the translators of legal texts.

**Keywords:** Translation, Legal Texts, Translation Tools, Coop Education, Translation Market Needs.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# Limits of Autonomy of Local Governments

**Mr. Omer Ozkaya, Turkish Police Academy**

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**Mrs. Fatma Nur Ozkaya, Yuksek Ihtisas University**

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The history of local governments in the Geography of Anatolia dates back to Tanzimat Period. In 1854, first local administrative unit has emerged with the establishment of “İstanbul Şehremaneti” which is first municipality, these units have developed until today. Article 127 of the 1982 constitution regulates local governments. According to the constitution, local administrations are public corporate bodies established to meet the common local needs of the inhabitants of provinces, municipal districts and villages, whose principles of constitution and decision- making organs elected by the electorate are determined by law. There has been centralist understanding in the state administration from Tanzimat period which local administrations has emerged to today. Such centralist understanding determines the limits of autonomy of local governments. The concept of autonomy which is defined as the right of self-government of a community, of an establishment under a separate law, “Muhtariyet” - autonomy by TLI (Turkish Language Institution) can be attributed to many different meanings. In this study after making various determination about autonomy, limits of autonomy of local governments will be discussed within the framework of 1982 Constitution,

**Keywords:** Local Government, Local Autonomy, Autonomy of Local Governments.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# Some Thoughts on the New Presidential System of Turkey

**Mr. Mustafa Dogan, Anadolu University**

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The 70th article of the Turkish Constitution has changed, as a result of the referendum held in 2017 and is adopted by the Law Number 6771. Despite the other notable changes, the most sweeping and significant changes are related to the new government system. Everyone undoubtedly agrees that the government system in Turkey is changed, but it is not clear where the new system fits into the governmental systems theories. Even though the new system shows the characteristics of the presidential regime at most, there are specific points where the new Turkish system differs from others. The most important of these differences is the lack of a check-and-balance system between the branches of the government, which is a sine qua non for a presidential system. Stability as a result of the fixed tenure of the president is considered the most significant advantages of a fixed-term presidential system in all comparisons between the presidential system and the parliamentary system. However, legislative and executive branches may terminate each other, and that makes stability claims ineffective. Furthermore, the regulations on presidential immunity differ from the American system. All these laws present problems in many aspects. We should consider the ideas about the matters that are not different from the American presidential system, in the same way. Those matters can be possibilities of constitutional crises because of its rigidity, the tendency of authoritarianism by its nature, and polarization of the society. Eventually, all government systems based on the principle of separation of powers envision a mutual control-balance mechanism to maintain the balance of power. It seems to be highly unbalanced in favor of the executive branch in the new system. The purpose of this article is to examine these critics systematically and semantically as a whole.

**Keywords:** Government System, Presidential System, Parliamentary system, Check and Balance, Turkish Type Presidential System, Democracy.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **The Impact of Social and Economic Transformation on Politics in 1970s Turkey**

**Dr. Ayfer Dagdelen, Hatay Mustafa Kemal University**

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The 1970s was an important decade both in terms of world history and of Turkish history. For world history, the 1970s point fundamentally to a breaking point. The US-based economic crisis and the neoliberal economic policies developed by the USA to pull itself out of said crisis also served as the basis for social, and especially political, restructuring. As an actor in the global economic scene, the USA has tried to make these policies valid not just within its own political sphere, but also for the other components of the global economic scene, that is, developing countries. Turkey was amongst the countries which was attempted to be included in this process. The January 24 Rulings in particular, which were put into motion by Prime Minister Demirel's government in 1980, were shaped by the USA's policy of structural adaptation. The ultimate consequence of these policies was the military coup on September 12, 1980. However, for a thorough evaluation of the 1970s as pertaining to Turkey, and the September 12, 1980 coup which was the result of the transformation of the 1970s, one must first evaluate the period between 1960-1980 in terms of inner and outer dynamics. The 1961 Constitution, which laid the groundwork for the development of liberties, the 1968 generation of the West and their thoughts being adapted on a societal scale, allowed social movements to be shaped through the Left. During this period, the Left was influential in a social and ideological context. The existence of a political structure which was disturbed by the development of Leftist thought and movements was behind the intervention of 1971, and the drafting of constitutional amendments in 1971 and 1973, which drew limits around the areas of freedom created by the 1961 constitution. Therefore, the political and legal structure attempted to render the Left ineffective, despite the latter's influence in the ideological and organisational sense. Another important outcome was the creation of the clash between the Right and the Left over the idea of nationalism, one of the fundamental aspects of rightwing ideology, within the context of the silencing of the Left, which was an essential part of social movements. The Turkish political structure, developing with the aim of rendering Leftist ideology and organisations ineffective, was in cohesion with the American political structure, which aimed to make neoliberal financial policies globally applicable. This study aims to examine the 1970s as outlined broadly above in terms of social, economic, political and international dynamics.

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

**Keywords:** Leftist, Rightwing, Neoliberalism, The 1970s, Turkey.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation



## **SESSION 1C**

**Time: 11:00-12:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Bibliometric Analysis of Studies Related to Political Skill**

**Dr. Harun Yildiz, Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University**

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The aim of the study is to examine the content and methodology aspects of the studies on political skill in the national and international literature. In this context, eighteen graduate theses written between 2009 and 2019 and registered at the National Thesis Center of Turkey were examined according to type, year, department, purpose, scope and finding. Findings of the study show that the studies conducted in the field of political skill nationally have increased considerably in recent years. It has been observed that the concept of political skill, which is the main study area of organizational behavior and management sciences, has been examined in an interdisciplinary manner with different social sciences such as business administration, educational sciences, public administration, psychology, tourism management, and educational administration and supervision. In many studies on the political skill, it has been found that this ability plays an important role in influencing job attitudes and outcomes. As a result, it has been determined that political skill leads to positive attitudes and outcomes, and reduces some negative attitudes and outcomes.

**Keywords:** Political Skill, Power, Politics, Bibliometric Analysis.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## **Employment of Syrian Immigrants in Terms of Generations in Turkey: (The Example of Generation Y and Z)**

**Mrs. Cigdem Uludag Guler, Istanbul University**

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**Dr. Betul Yilmaz, Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University**

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The largest mass immigration movement in recent years began in 2011 when the conflict in Syria turned into a civil war and nearly 13 million Syrians were forced to leave their homes. Approximately 6 million Syrians took refuge in neighboring countries and then 6 million Syrians displaced in their own countries. Turkey is one of the countries most affected by the war. After the war, the 3,635,841 Syrians were included in the temporary protection in Turkey. Syrians live extensively in 81 provinces of Turkey, including Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, as well as in the provinces of the border. The process of extending residency with the arrival in Turkey of Syrian and inability of aid has led to entrance to the labor market in order to provide the basic needs of Syrians. Syrian has led to the entry to the labor market to ensure the basic needs in Turkey. 32.199 immigrants are given work permit under certain conditions in Turkey. The Syrians who do not get work permit work informally. Syrian refugees are working mainly in textiles, construction, agriculture and heavy industry in Turkey. A questionnaire was used to measure the perspective of Y and Z individuals for the employment of Syrians. In this study, a total of 606 people, 101 academicians and 505 university students working in two faculties of the selected university were surveyed. In this study, it was aimed to measure the point of view of the generation of Z, who is more and more involved in the labor market and the Y generation. After the questionnaire is applied, necessary analyzes will be made and the findings will be examined in the conclusion part.

**Keywords:** Labor Market, Migrants, Syrian Migrants, Y Generation, Z Generation.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **The Manifestation of Renewal in the New Personal Status Law in UAE: Originality, Analysis and Comparison**

**Dr. Najib Abdulwahab Ahmad Alfili, Al Ghurair University**

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The new personal status law is the most important aspect of the legislative renewal in the state's addressing the family issues in terms of marriage, divorce and their consequences including financial and moral consequences. This importance came primarily to the fact that this law has entrusted itself to facilitate as much as possible in its provisions. So if there was a restriction in a Sharia doctrine so it does not mind seek leeway in other approved Islamic doctrines along with keening to use al-Maliki and Hanbali schools, that the state used to work with, as much as possible. Manifestations of this facilitation more reflected on the separation between the couple taking the individual opinions of doctrinal place restrictions and accurate legitimacy controls that prevent divorce, but also its taking place, while some of such doctrines agreed and the doctrine of the majority of scholars but some others are different from the majority of the scholars doctrine. Therefore, it has been continuously examined and discussed, demonstrated its effects on the actual practice more than evident in the corridors of the judiciary at a time when the law restricted the divorce, its taken place and considering it a revocable divorce according to origin in order to facilitate the revocable in the waiting period. It also restricted the novelty divorce from taking place, especially, the irrevocable divorce (three times) with one utterance but at the same time the woman right circle has expanded to include the request to be divorced whether by herself: by conditioning that in the marriage contract, by the judge or by Khula (Annulment). In addition to separations that are conducted directly through Islamic Sharia directly. Each type of these separations has its own affects, rights, financial and moral obligations in terms of custody that the law tackled many of its issues - thanks to Allah- but the issue of the age at which custody ends for the boy and girl from the side and the question of who will succeed to the custody after the mother of the things that is going to apply difficulties require further consideration and review inspired by the field under the collective diligence realistic processions of evolution balancing between fixed and variable.

**Keywords:** Personal Status Law, UAE, Legislative Renewal.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



# **Bibliometric Analysis of Studies Related to Freedom of the Press**

**Ms. Esra Tani, Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University**

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The aim of the study is to examine the content and methodology aspects of the studies on freedom of the press in the national and international literature. In this context, forty-two theses written between 1990 and 2018 and registered at the National Thesis Center of Turkey were examined according to type, year, department, purpose, scope and finding. At the same time, studies related to freedom of the press in the Web of Science database are classified under various headings such as year, type and content. Findings of the study show that the studies conducted in the field of freedom of the press both nationally and internationally have increased considerably in recent years. It has been observed that the concept of freedom of the press, which is the main study area of communication sciences, has been examined in an interdisciplinary manner with different social sciences such as law and politics. Additionally, it is determined that the studies on freedom of the press generally aim to reveal pressure and censorship on the media.

**Keywords:** Press, Freedom of the Press, Bibliometric Analysis.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Relationship between Academic Achievement and Social Functioning among University Students**

**Mr. Canahmet Boz, International University of Sarajevo**  
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**Mr. Mehmet Akif Elen, International University of Sarajevo**  
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The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between academic achievement and social functionality among university students. Data regarding the socio-demographic variables of 67 university students were analyzed. Based on the socio-demographic variables and social functioning scale, Pearson's correlation analysis method was used. Data analysis suggests that among the participants, 59,7% (n = 40) were male whereas 40,3% (n = 27) were female; 65,7% (n = 44) were single; 62,7% (n=42) were smoking; and mean grade point average was 2,67. Correlations revealed that higher grade point average is associated with higher levels of social functioning; higher interpersonal functioning is associated with higher grade point average; and higher independence is associated with higher grade point average. It is salient to involve in pro-social activities, to improve the quality of communication between each other, and to acquire new hobbies and interests in order to succeed in academic life. Consequently, the universities should organize more conferences and meetings related with social functionality under the aim of enhancing academic skills of their students.

**Keywords:** Academic Achievement, Social Functioning, Interpersonal Functioning, Independence.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## **SESSION 2A**

**Time: 14:00-15:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Incorporating Multiple Intelligences Theory in the Teaching Operation: A Step-by- Step Approach**

**Dr. Abdelhak Hammoudi, Teacher Training College - ENS El Eulma**  
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Multiple intelligences theory (MI), originated by Gardner (1983), breaks intelligence down into nine different components: logical, linguistic, spatial, musical, kinesthetic, naturalist, intrapersonal, interpersonal and existential intelligences. These components constitute students' preferred channels of learning. This article aims at helping teachers prepare and plan their teaching operation according to this theory so that they can respond to class diversity and consequently improve learners' performance. The implementation procedure consists of (1) understanding the essence of multiple intelligences theory, (2) showing teachers how to identify learners Multiple intelligences using McKenzie MI Inventory, and (3) how to prepare activities that cater for these intelligences.

**Keywords:** Multiple Intelligences, Teaching Operation, Class Diversity, Learners' Performance, MI Inventory.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



## A Glance to the Feminism History

**Ms. Solmaz Etemadzadeh, University of the Basque Country**

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One of the first and most important points that should be considered in feminism debates is its historical course. Feminism, although is a term that has been formed in modern times, the history dates back centuries. In other words, behind the word "feminism" so many fights, hard efforts, and struggles are hidden. And getting to know the history of feminism reveals many of the deprivations, humiliations, insults, ridicules and teases that women have faced overcoming their unequal situations. Although, reading feminism history may appear repeatable the matter is so wide and diverse and full of effective personalities that illuminate this feminine battle to us every time from different angles. It is a reality that the first reason prompted women's protest initially, not only asking for political or educational rights, but also for asking to have an equal personal, social, and identical role in the society, or in one word not to need to prove themselves as a human who have equal capacity to be independent and not as a secondary or inferior part of the society. Therefore, the aim for writing a brief paper in the chronic order is reminding different feminism movements that various people from different classes of the community have had a role in shaping it. This concise history helps researchers in the field of gender studies, history and sociology not to ignore the role of different social classes and the impact of different people and seemingly simple events in the emergence and achievement of social movements.

**Keywords:** Feminism Waves, Feminism History, Women's Movements, Women's Rights, Masculine Society.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# Images of the Far East in the Western Art of Painting

**Dr. Sibel Almelek Isman, Dokuz Eylul University**

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Western civilization felt close to the artistic traditions of different cultures. It can be seen that, European and American artists were interested in and inspired by the Middle Eastern and Far Eastern countries. Just like Orientalism appreciated the Middle East, Chinoiserie and Japonisme introduced the life style and artworks of the Far East to the Western culture. Chinoiserie which imitated and recalled Chinese art and architecture, had been influential especially in the 18th century French, German and English Rococo styles. Chinese designs were used on decorative objects such as porcelain, furniture, tapestry and clocks. Japan which closed its borders in 1638, had been remote from the Western world for two hundred years. When trade restarted in the middle of the 19th century, there had been a great interest and enthusiasm for Japan in Europe and America. The Great Exhibition 1862 in London, presented Japanese prints and ceramics. Japonisme which was identified by the French art critic Philippe Burty in 1872 for the first time, became a worldwide movement that deeply impacted the visual arts in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Eastern works which do not reflect the effects of the Western industrial capitalism, were seen as good designs and regarded as quaint and uncorrupted. It can be seen that, European and American painters, added elements reflecting Chinese and Japanese cultures on their canvases. French Rococo artists were inspired by the Chinese life style and created Chinese dance, wedding and hunting scenes. Chinese lanterns, porcelain tea services and vases were pictured in still lifes and portraits. Japonisme which effected especially the movement of Impressionism, can be seen in the paintings with the objects such as kimonos, vases, fans, dolls, umbrellas and screens. The elegance of the Japanese women and the charm of the Western ladies wearing kimonos, are among the subjects which came to life on the works of art. The aesthetics of the genre of Japanese woodblock prints produced between the 17th and the 20th centuries which are called Ukiyo-e, had a great impact on the Western artists. This article will examine the traces of the culture and art of the Far East on the Western painters.

**Keywords:** European painting, American painting, China, Japan.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Standing on a Beach / Staring at the Sea: How the Sleeve Art Made for the Singles of the band The Cure**

**Dr. Cinla Seker, Dokuz Eylul University**

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Graphic design as a visual design discipline provides pre-print solutions by organizing the main two elements: type and image. Every graphic design presents a product or a service, and an album cover as a graphic design product presents the music and the musician besides protecting the recorded medium. Music as an art form based on sound and silence has been recording since the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century for collecting and distributing the music to the masses. The primitive sleeves created for titling and protection turned into tools of labelling, offering and presenting as form they got and the materials they have been made of. Among its similar the 1986 released compilation album of the English rock band The Cure, *Standing on a Beach / Staring at the Sea* certificated by five times with platinum and six times with gold and critically acclaimed as the one of the finest albums of the '80s. The aim of this paper is to put forth the making of the sleeve art of the singles of the band The Cure with its unique attitude, which also shows the tight bonds among various graphic design elements like line, color, tone, light and shades and music. Does the sea as black and white in the background, the figure old and thorn and the lettering in far behind have a relation of the music the band The Cure is made?

**Keywords:** Graphic Design, Sleeve Art, The Cure, Sea, Design Elements.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
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Milan, Italy

# Attitude to Authority of Bulgarian Teachers

**Dr. Nadezhda Kaloyanova, Assen Zlatarov University**

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In the field of social and human sciences the authority is defined as a special type of social attitude that is based on a particular position. It is formed in the course of a joint activity under certain preconditions, which are undoubted advantages of one side and leads to the public recognition of the person or team (Ivanov, 1995, Pirev, 1975). According to the humanistic approach, in a social system the authority legitimizes the right to power but does not identify with it. It is not a form of control but its basis, which is expressed in the right to exercise power (Ivanov, 1995). In this sense, authority is also called “social prestige” and it is a criterion for leadership efficiency. Teacher's profession is undoubtedly being a leader in its essence. This makes the authority an immanent status of the teacher and determines criterion for his professional effectiveness. As the teachers' own perception of authority has a significant influence on the survival of this status, it is important to establish how teachers understand the authority and the extent to which they agree with its modern dimensions. Previous studies have shown that teachers understand the authority as a typical and traditional professional teacher's role. They identify it as a priority for them, internalizing it in terms of the status of educator, manager and consultant. This study presents teachers attitudes towards authority as a basic form of social prestige in three aspects: View of the leader as a guide and director rather than an executive of democratic decisions; Approval for institutions and practices notable for the exercise of authority; Preference for regulation versus libertarianism. The three stated aspects of authority are formulated by Ray. They explore in „Attitude to Authority Scale“ (Ray, 1971). The scale contains three sub scales:

Sub-Set 1: View of leader: executive vs. decision maker

Sub-Set 2: Evaluation of authoritarian institutions and other examples of the exercise of authority.

Sub-Set 3: Freedom vs. regulation

The research involved 200 teachers from different stages and levels of the education system. The results are a prerequisite for making solutions about forming, transforming, and managing teachers own authority as part of their professional status.

**Keywords:** Teacher, Attitude to Authority, Leader

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
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Milan, Italy



# **By the Roads of Pilgrims: Međugorje 1981-2019**

**Dr. Marinko Maric, University of Dubrovnik**

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In the recent thirty years, more than a million of pilgrims from all over the world have been visiting annually Međugorje, the little place in Herzegovina. The reason for that phenomenon are the apparitions of The Blessed Virgin Mary. Everything started from June 24, 1981 when, according to their reported visions, "The Lady in white" appeared to the group of children. Ever since there have been apparitions of Our Lady in Međugorje, 38 years completely, so it has become among Lourdes and Fatima the most famous Marian pilgrimage site in Europe. Although The Catholic Church did not recognize the apparitions, huge number of pilgrims still visit Međugorje. It is estimated that in the last 38 years about 30 millions of pilgrims have visited Međugorje. The aim of the presentation is to clarify the phenomenon of the mass pilgrimages to Međugorje and their character, as well as to clarify the views of the local Church and the position of The Holy See of Vatican. Particularities of Međugorje as pilgrimage site are to be explained as well as pilgrimage reflection to religious, social and economic factors in closer and wider surrounding area.

**Keywords:** Pilgrimages, Međugorje, The Apparitions of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## **SESSION 2B**

**Time: 14:00-15:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Knowledge Economy Readiness Index: Evidences from Turkey and European Union Countries**

**Dr. Fatma Unlu, Erciyes University**

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The final stage of the economic development stage is called the information society or the knowledge economy. This economy refers to economies that be able to produce, use and market information especially in global markets. These economies, which are capable of producing and selling information-intensive and technology-intensive goods demanded by global markets, dominate the global competition by achieving competitive advantage. This leads to increases in income and welfare in these countries. Achieving economic growth and development in Turkey as developing country depends on transition towards the knowledge economy its. Thus, it is important to determine the current status of Turkey and analyze comparatively with the knowledge economies. The aim of the paper is to measure the relative performance of the Turkey in transition towards knowledge economy by using knowledge economy related indicators. Additionally, it is aimed to analyse its performance compare with European Union countries. The data that will be used in the analysis is obtained from World Bank, UNDP and Heritage Foundation databases. In the analysis, differently from the literature, it will be created the new index called knowledge economy readiness index by using the methodology of World Economic Forum (WEF). This index results will show where Turkey and the European countries are towards knowledge economy. The paper will divide into three sections. After introduction section, first section will include knowledge economy related conceptual framework. Section 2 will explain data and methodology used in the analysis and next section will contain the empirical findings obtained from the analysis. Last section also will explain concluding remarks.

**Keywords:** Knowledge Economy, Readiness Index, Turkey, European Union.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Economic Effects of Urban Mining and Turkey**

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The elements and compounds from urban mining products, buildings and garbage are expressed as the process of extraction. The most important factor in the emergence of this process is the increase in demand in the electronics sector, which is the rare metal, along with the demand expansion. Traditionally, mining is being carried out in mines, while the differentiation of traditional methods in the process called the new economy is also manifested in this field. In parallel with the developments in technology, it has become important to re-economize the rare metals and other rare products that advanced economies need. In this context, urban mining is seen as a new alternative, especially for underdeveloped and developing country economies. Developed countries, as innovators in traditional foreign trade, are then transferring innovations to underdeveloped and developing countries in ways such as patent and production permits. This process is one of the most important factors in the development of underdeveloped and developing countries. Urban mining is an alternative for these processes in these countries. Turkey is a country with significant potential in terms of urban mining. The current and potential situation of Turkey in terms of urban mining will be examined in our work. In addition, the potential impact of the current situation and potential on the Turkish economy will be addressed.

**Keywords:** Urban Mining, New Economy, Turkey.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
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Milan, Italy



# Effect of Education Policy by Welfare State on Development: The Case of Turkey in 2000s

**Ms. Ayse Merve Akbulut, Turkish Police Academy**

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Education, which is one of the most important elements of the scientific, economic and social development of the society, is a basic human right, an essential condition of economic growth, and a tool that provides qualified and managerial staff. The level of development of the country and its importance on the level of development, which was understood after industrialization in the eighteenth century; with globalization; With the increase in the need for qualified labor force, which has not been forced to adapt to the multilingual, multicultural structure, and has been in the effort of lifelong learning, it has become a system that countries emphasize more and make reforms compulsory. Education, which is the most important tool of scientific, economic and social development, is used to solve the personal and social problems that an individual faces and will face in society; to adapt and maintain the values and philosophy of society; is the most important element that gives a basic competence and habit in being productive and frugal. Today, societies have become aware of the need for human capital and the importance of human capital in order to increase their welfare and production levels. The most important measure to be taken in order to strengthen human capital is the investment to be made in the labor force, in other words, the support to the education level of the labor force. The increase in personal income through educational investments will have positive effects on the family and the firm; its spread will affect income distribution, technological development, labor market and productivity of sectors. In terms of social cohesion, education will lead to less crime rate, to participate in democratization and management, to protect individual health and to generate more income for the individual. Therefore, education will contribute not only to the individual but also to the welfare level of the society. It will equalize income, reduce poverty and increase social cohesion. However, today's welfare crisis and inequalities in income distribution, social class, gender, place of residence, ethnicity differences and disability are important factors that prevent qualified education. The limited public resources allocated, unplanned and non-compliance with implementation and planning, and many other factors are other factors that will create negative effects on the quality of education. In this study, the educational policies of the development of the country and the effect of the crisis experienced by the education policy of the welfare state and its impact on welfare will be examined the case of Turkey.

**Keywords:** Welfare State, Social Policy, Education Policies, Development, Human Capital.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Taxation of Athletes in Turkey with Special Emphasis on Football Players**

**Ms. Serap Agaya, Erciyes University**

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Football is a kind of sport that is loved and watched with interest both in our country and over the world. Football has made its own economy. Footballers are taxpayers like other people get income and made profit so they have to pay tax. As everybody knows footballers produce high income especially they play football in big and famous football clubs. In spite of gaining million dollars they pay less tax than other people who get equal income. Because there are lots of special provisions on tax laws to pay less tax. This has started a debate that “Is Turkey a tax heaven for footballers?”. This debate has remembered again after Coach of Turkish National Team Senol Gunes’s explanation “Football players have to pay tax too”. In this regard the aim of this study is explaining the rules in legislation of taxation of the footballers, comparing with the other countries and trying to find an answer to the question whether Turkey is a tax heaven for footballers. In the scope of the study we will give information about tax applications in the past and the effect of tax incentive on football achievement. The study is limited of wage of footballers so it does not include transfer fees.

**Keywords:** Taxation of Football Players, Taxation of Wages, Tax Burden on Football Players.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## Polatlı District Agricultural Geography

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In this study, we discussed the agricultural activities in the Polatlı District of Ankara located in the Upper Sakarya section of the Central Anatolia Region. Alluvial soils and large arable plains are located in the district where terrestrial climate prevails. At the same time, it has rich water resources such as Sakarya River, Porsuk Creek and Ankara Stream. Polatlı is a very important center for the production of cereals, onion and melon in the Central Anatolia Region. Thanks to Polatlı Commodity Exchange, it is not only a district production center but also a grain market. The fact that it is on important transportation routes also facilitates marketing and distribution. In this study, the climate, vegetation, soil characteristics, population and settlement characteristics of Polatlı district with high agricultural potential were investigated and their relations with agriculture. Agricultural lands were observed by observing, agricultural problems in the district were made by face to face interviews with farmers, agricultural engineers, and agricultural problems were identified and solutions for existing problems were presented.

**Keywords:** Polatlı, Agricultural Geography, Grain Production.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
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Milan, Italy

## **SESSION 2C**

**Time: 14:00-15:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



# **Investigating the Relationship between Sea Transportation Infrastructure Investments and Quality of the Port Infrastructure Investments: The Case Study of Turkey**

**Dr. Gozde Yanginlar, Beykent University**

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Developing sea transportation infrastructure, improving port efficiency and other logistical improvements due to containerization have a significant influence on the port quality infrastructure investment. This paper aim to identify the importance in the sea transportation infrastructure and investigates the the relationship between sea transportation infrastructure investment, quality of the port infrastructure investments in Turkey. Data were collected through in World Bank and OECD data. The results show that the highest sea transportation infrastructure investments were occurred in 2012 between the years of 2007-2016, it has been concluded that port infrastructure investments have increased by 2 times within 10 years. Quality of port infrastructure was developed by World Bank (1 = extremely underdeveloped to 7 = well developed and efficient by international standards). These data suggest that gains momentum with each passing year of the quality of port infrastructure investments in Turkey. The research findings will result in putting forward recommendations for sea transportation infrastructure development strategies and the quality of port.

**Keywords:** Sea Transportation, Infrastructure Investment, Quality of the Port Infrastructure Investments.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
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Milan, Italy

# **What Kind of Assets Do We Share? Turkey Based Answers**

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The purpose of the study is to make suggestions for developing marketing strategies by determining the impact of sharing attitudes of individuals on the assets which they can share. The population of the study is consisted of people who are 18 years and over and living in Turkey- Bolu city. The study has been conducted in Bolu city, which is usually selected as a pilot region in Turkey for formal governmental projects such as address - based population registration system, online warning device application in ambulances. In the research model, sharing attitudes are composed of 3 basic dimensions as traits, motivations and socioeconomic preferences of individuals. The assets, which the participants can share, are the dependent variables of the model. Dependent variables are composed of seven dimensions as practical information, food, photos and music, domestic assets, goods for personal usage, personal information and private assets. The research model will be analysed with regression analysis. As the literature examined, it has been seen that the issue of sharing is mostly studied within the framework of collaboration and economic sharing. This study is thought to be one of pioneer studies that determine the individuals' attitudes towards sharing and the impact of sharing attitudes of individuals on the assets which they can share, except the concept of collaboration and economic sharing.

**Keywords:** Sharing Attitude, Sharing Economy, Shared Assets, Regression Analysis, Turkey.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
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Milan, Italy

# **Analysis of the Female Labor Force Participation Rate in Turkey**

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**Dr. Gozde Yanginlar, Beykent University**

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In our globalizing world, economic development and sustainability are of great importance for countries. In this process, the value given to human resources is increasing. Women's employment plays a key role in bringing societies to the level they are targeting. However, the labor force participation rate of women is low even in developed countries. Therefore, various policies and strategies are being developed to increase the female labor force; economic and social development is expected to be provided. In this article female labor force employment rate in Turkey is examined. Data are taken from World Bank between 2008-2017. The ratio of elementary, middle, and higher educated women's employment, as well as part-time female labor force and the rates of women working in agriculture and industry were examined. Research findings are intended to contribute to the development of female employment in Turkey.

**Keywords:** Female Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Multinational Banks Operating in Turkey and Their Profit Shifting**

**Dr. Zelha Altinkaya, Yalova University**

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In globalized world economy, capital flows among the countries have been increasingly rapidly. Multinational companies have been earning great attention with their high capitals, high sales and high profit levels. In addition to multinational companies specialized on production, multinational companies specialized on services have been paid greater attention on the literature. Banking industry is one of them. Foreign capital investment in banking industry would be considered as an easy way of accessing foreign capital for the developing economies who suffers from lack of capital. Many of the multinational banks arising in number after the Second World War, have been receiving greater attention on tax differences in choosing country to make investment. Although, the harmonization of direct taxes have been applied in different parts of the World, this has been still considered as one of the factor affecting multinational bank's decision. In Turkey, 21 of the 46 commercial banks are owned by multinationals. 46 % percent of banking industry is concentrated by multinationals. Here, in this paper, after analyzing literature on foreign bank multinationals, profit transfers of multinationals operating in Turkish banking industry will be analyzed. The reasons and effects will be under revision.

**Keywords:** Multinational Banks, Banking Industry in Turkey, Profitability of Banks, Profit Shifting.

**JEL Codes:** F23, F30

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



# **Chronological and Demographic Determinants of School Success and Behaviour in Adolescence**

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Changes in personality behavior that occur during adolescence are largely determined by the culture and the action of social factors. Accordingly, many studies have shown that social needs in this period are particularly pronounced: the need for autonomy, the need for respect and self-esteem, the need for affirmation and recognition, etc. Adolescent ages are characterized by subversive conflicts, emotional turbulence and psychological burdens. Failure in learning leads to feeling less value, insecurity, destructive reactions and the series of other unadapted forms of behavior, that greatly undermine the harmony of the wider community, significantly disturbing the quality of life of the young. The most important contribution that education can provide to the development of a young person is to help him and direct him to the area where his talents are most appropriate, where he will be satisfied and successful. In doing so, we evaluate all adolescents in relation to meeting a narrow standard of success, which is quite generalized. Current research on high school youths is mostly limited to the numerical evaluation of mental abilities (thinking, memory, acquired intelligence) manifested exclusively through grades in the grades book. Other determinants such as the emotional and social aspects of personality, individualization in teaching (interaction and cooperation), methods and techniques of work, curriculum, formation and re-education of a professional team, "real" professional assessment of the mental ability of students and partnership with parents were quite neglected as a valid presumption of student's school success.

**Keywords:** Chronological, Demographic, Methods and Techniques, Teaching Curriculum, Assessment.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## **SESSION 3A**

**Time: 16:00-17:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **The Importance of Criticism Ethics for Increasing Productiveness in Religious Sciences**

**Dr. Zeynep Ceran, Sivas Cumhuriyet University**

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The main goal of all sciences is to make life more livable. The biggest aim of social sciences and religious sciences which we can accept as a sub-field must be to solve the problems among individuals and to set up more peaceful lives. Religious sciences have got a special situation among all other social sciences, as their subject is 'religious beliefs' which is the deepest sense of human. All the gains in this field increase the applicability of religious elements, especially holy books into life. It is the same for Holy Quran which is the holy book of Islam. In religious sciences, increasing productiveness in the mean of the gains we mentioned needs that those who study in religion approach to the ideas of previous eras and their own times, with a positive and constructive view. At this point, criticism ethics take an important place. The manner of person who criticizes the ideas of others who study in the same field, both may help the increase in productiveness and may lead to confine the field in a narrow site. Especially, that the destructive criticism manner becomes the policy of an institution, state or religious sect decreases the gains in religious fields to the least. This is the biggest harm to be given to this field. Getting criticism ethics both makes the person to realize his own limitations in knowing something and gives him the ability of opening his mind to different thoughts and expressing his own ideas honestly and courageously. These are the major conditions of increasing productiveness that we can't do without them especially in religious sciences. In our article, we will try to explain the importance of criticism ethics for increasing productiveness in religious sciences with the sample of tafsir. As known, the science of tafsir explains the Quran verses especially which are relatively hard to understand at first look. For this purpose, we will make out the basic principles of criticism ethics in the framework of language and manner that some tafsir scholars used when criticizing each other for the different explanations given about some verses whose meanings are discussable.

**Keywords:** Social Sciences, Religious Sciences, Tafsir, Productiveness, Criticism Ethics.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# Understanding Local Governance in the Party of Liberty and Entente

**Dr. Oguz Kaan, Kirklareli University**

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Liberty and Entente Party, after Liberal' Party in Turkey's political history of first political party, was found in 1911. The importance of Liberty and Entente Party comes from the fact that the Committee of Union and Progress was the most important party established in the face of increasing authoritarian rule after March 31 st. When the party program of the Liberty and Entente Party is examined, it's a liberal party with the emphasis on freedom. The names that are effective in the formation of the party program are opposed to Committee of Union and Progress. Some of them were also influenced by the views of Mr. Prince Sabahattin. Therefore, the most important features affecting the program of the Liberty and Entente Party are the thoughts of Mr. Prince Sabahattin. One of the most important discussion points of the Second Constitutional Monarchy period is the discussions of Centrality, Decentralization. Because of this profound discussions of political parties in the Turkey are divided into two main body. The understanding that dominates the program of Liberty and Entente Party is Mr Sabahattin's understanding decentralization. In short, "distribution of duties, authority breadth and decentralization" has an understanding summarized as. Articles 31 to 54 of the party program of Party are governed by the formation and distribution of duties of the central administration and local administrations. The Liberty and Entente Party thought that a new administrative structure was needed to save the collapsing state. Party emphasized the importance of local governments, which are called as decentralization as a report.

**Keywords:** Liberty and Entente Party, Centrality, Decentralization, Second Constitutional Monarchy, Local Government.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



# **Living Together in Peace and Harmony: Islam, Human Rights and Terror**

**Dr. Mustafa Yayla, Turkish Police Academy**

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Islam is a world religion aiming to establish peace and harmony among human beings and protect the environment in order to live together in a healthy and peaceful habitat. The term Islam itself, carries the meaning of peace, embracing all human beings within brotherhood to each other. Hence Islam fully supports universal aspects of human rights with respect for humanity as one family, all being and living together as children of Adam and Eve. Islam as claiming to be a true and universal religion is open to discuss human rights issues in order to make contribution to re-building a safe environment for humanity and its habitat. The idea and rules of human rights today are claimed to be universal embracing humanity as one family as Islamic values, however, making no reference made to the divine sources inspired from. Human rights, therefore, need to be resourced and supported also by its divine origins in order to claim universality and brotherhood. Muslims, in this context, need to re-declare its universal values worldwide, confirming and setting up a clear human rights message to the whole world once more since the last Sermon of the Prophet Muhammad, AD 632. Terror is the most well-known enemy of all human beings targeting to break the peace, harmony, brotherhood and fraternity of humanity. Masterminds of terror have been trying to support its legitimacy via religious and specifically well-read Islamic references such as the Qur'an and the Sunnah which are basis of the Islamic culture and so on throughout the history for their illegitimate and inhuman purposes. Terrorists bearing one thing only, which is killing, in mind to hit their target, are being educated and trained for not to make any discrimination among any nation, religious belief and any idea. It can be easily said that the terror has no border, hence it has become an international threat also to the world environment and heritage let alone humanity. In this paper the relation between Islam and human rights will be examined in the context of supporting peace and harmony among humanity as one family, refuting terrorists' ideology of reading and interpreting Islamic resources and its cultural history in order to support their illegitimate and ungrounded aims.

**Keywords:** Islamic Human Rights, Human Rights, Terror, Terrorist, the Qur'an, the Sunnah, Islamic History, Islamic Culture, Humanity.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# The Problem of God's Hikmah in The Thought of Jalâl al-Dîn Dawânî

**Dr. Hatice Toksoz, Suleyman Demirel University**

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Jalâl al-Dîn al Dawânî (d. 1501) is one of the important thinkers of Islamic thought in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. He wrote books named as *Risâletü İsbâti'l-vâcibi'l-kadîme* and *Risâletü İsbâti'l-vâcibi'l-cedîde*. The concept of hikmet that meaning is “knowing”, is a noun derived from the root “h-k-m”. In the Islamic philosophy, hikmah is defined as “the knowledge of eternal and universal things, of their essences, of their quiddity, and of their causes, as far as is within man’s capacity.” Hikmah when it is a attribution of God, means as “consists in thinking the most excellent thing through the most excellent knowledge”. In the book, *Risâletü İsbâti'l-vâcibi'l-cedîde* which is the basic of that work, Dawani discusses about some topics such as the evidence of existence and unity of God, the relation between essence and attributes of God, the attributions of God, and the generosity of God (cûd) in relation with the perfectness of the universe, and the wisdom of God. Accepting as one or the same the essence and attributions of God, Dawani accepts that there is a perfect order in the universe. According to Dawani, the perfect order of the universe stems from wajib al-wujud, the authority of asset or God. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the hikmah of God and the perfection of the world according to Jalâl al-Dîn Dawânî’s work that is the basic of *Risâletü İsbâti'l-vâcibi'l-cedîde*.

**Keywords:** Jalâl al-Dîn Dawânî, Hikmah, Universe, Providence, Order.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **The Effect of Evangelist Theology on the Crises in the Middle East**

**Dr. Huseyin Arslan, Turkish Police Academy**

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The Middle East geography is one of the most important regions recorded by history. The strategic importance of the region, the centrality of the three celestial religions and the multicultural structure play a role in this. Therefore, crises, conflicts and struggles have always existed in the Middle East. This study has three stages. The first step discusses the role of Evangelical theology in these crises in the Middle East. In the second step, how the geography of the Middle East is perceived and interpreted by the Evangelists, and how the region is intended to be re-shaped as soon as possible in line with the beliefs of the Evangelists. The third and final step focuses on the strategies and reflections of the Evangelists' beliefs in reshaping the future of the region.

**Keywords:** Evangelist Theology, Middle East, Crisis.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
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## **SESSION 3B**

**Time: 16:00-17:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



# **Validity and Reliability of Learning Styles Scale for University Students in Health Sciences (SB-OSO)**

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The study aims to develop Learning Styles Scale for health sciences college students. The scale is based self-report on the five point likert type. Sample of the study is consist 890 students Kırklareli. As a result of factor analyses scale of 36 items was determined had four factor; explained %50.22 at the total variance (min: %5,64; max: %27,81). As a result of reliability analyses Alpha coefficient was found to vary between .77 and .91. All values for item total and item reminder analyses were found to be significant at .001 level and also all the items and factors were descriptive. Test-retest correlations were significant also. In addition, the results of DFA  $\chi^2/df=2.21>3.00$ ; other model goodness indicators (RMSEA=.04<.08; RMR=.06<.08; NFI=.91>.90; CFI=.95>.90; GFI=0.91>.90 AGFI=.90>.90; IFI=.95>.90) within the appropriate reference ranges. It was seen that the scale of the study could be as a reliable scale for health sciences university students.

**Keywords:** Learning, Learning Styles, Health Sciences Students, Scale Development.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **The Place of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in Higher Education Geography Programs in Turkey: Present Situation, Problems and Solutions**

**Dr. Fatih Aydin, Karabuk University**

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Geographic Information Systems (GIS), which is one of the information technologies, is a new technology that has been developing in the last 20-30 years due to the developments in information technologies. It is a system in which geographic data is stored, edited, analyzed and displayed. It is a computer based information system method that can be presented as maps, graphs and verbal representations by integrating spatial and non-spatial geographical data in the database. Along with technological developments, GIS has found various applications in the world. GIS has an important place in the world, especially in Europe and North America. Various projects are being carried out and supported for the dissemination of GIS. The use of this system in our country is very new. GIS is used as a research tool in more than 100 academic disciplines at university level. However, it is seen that certain disciplines come to the fore when GIS education is examined. Today, undergraduate and graduate level GIS education is given in geography, geodesy and photogrammetry, earth sciences, environmental sciences, natural resources, forest engineering, civil engineering, landscape architecture, ecology, city and regional planning. This study focused on the place of GIS in geography departments in higher education programs along with problems and solution suggestions for the use of GIS.

**Keywords:** GIS, Geography, Geography Departments.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
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# Investigating the Factors That Impact Teacher Alienation

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors that impact teacher alienation. A total of 20 teachers employed in schools in Karabuk province participated in this qualitative study designed as a case study. The participants were selected through maximum variation and convenient sampling under purposed sampling techniques. One participant was employed in kindergarten schools, four were in primary schools, and three were in secondary schools, six in Anatolian high schools, two in science high schools and four in vocational high schools. Of all participants, 14 were male and 6 were female and 10 had bachelor degree while 10 had graduate degree. This study which focused on examining factors that impact teacher alienation conducted interviews to gather data. The study is now on the verge of gathering data. Data of the study will be analyzed through descriptive and content analysis. After the analysis done, themes and codes will be produced and reported. Afterwards, results will be presented and discussed in line with the literature related to teacher alienation.

**Keywords:** Alienation, Teacher Alienation, Qualitative Research, Case Study.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
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Milan, Italy

# **Determination of University Students' Attitudes in Health Sciences towards Aging and Elderliness in Terms of Various Variables (Kirkclareli Case)**

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In this study, it is aimed to investigate the attitudes of university students in health sciences related to aging and elderliness in terms of various variables and descriptive survey model is used. The population of the research are composed university students studying in health sciences in Kirkclareli. The sample consisted of 797 students (78.8% female, 21.2% male / 60.7% associate degree, 39.3% undergraduate) chosen randomly by unproportional cluster sampling method. Attitude Scale Toward Aging and Elderliness developed by Otrar (2017) was used. As a result of the research, it was found significant differences for education group, class level, whether or not to work in a nursing home variables. In addition, there was no significant difference in terms of “gender”, “studying area”, “perceived socio-economic level”, “whether or not the house was shared with an elderly person”, “having a relative in the nursing home”, and “where she/he wanted to stay when he/she got older” variables among groups. At the end of the research, recommendations were made to researchers and practitioners based on the findings.

**Keywords:** Aging, Elderliness, Attitude, Health Sciences Students.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
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# **Students Views on Teachers' Compliance Level of Classroom Management Principles**

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The purpose of this study is to determine the teachers' compliance level of classroom management principles according to the views of students. This quantitative study was designed under survey model. The study group of the study consisted of 401 secondary school students studying in Mamak district of Ankara province in the second semester of 2018-2019 academic year. In order to collect data, Teachers' Level of Compliance with Classroom Management Principles Scale consisting of 33 items developed by Gündüz and Can (2013) will be used. The data will be analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). Descriptive statistical methods will be used in the evaluation of the data as percentage, average and standard deviation. In addition, t-test will be conducted to compare data between two independent groups and One-way ANOVA test will be performed to compare quantitative data between more than two independent groups. As the data collection process in the research continues, findings, conclusions and recommendations of the related research will be realized after these procedures are completed.

**Keywords:** Classroom, Management, Compliance, Student, Teacher.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## **SESSION 3C**

**Time: 16:00-17:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# Crisis and Re-Construction of Social Union in 21th Century

**Dr. Orhan Gokce, Selcuk University**

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The most important factor that keeps societies together and ensures the construction and maintenance of the common life is undoubtedly the common values of the society. In addition to ensuring that day-to-day life is predictably sustained, the values also carry out very important social functions, such as creating cultural codes, assigning particular importance to behaviors, and maintaining order through norms. Globalization which has been experienced since the beginning of the 21st century has led to rapid changes in all societies and consequently to the emergence of identity crises. As a result of the demographic change observed in all societies, developments such as cultural, religious and family values being shaken, cultural conflicts, fundamentalist currents, widespread and profound inequalities in all dimensions, authority crises, spread of intergenerational conflicts, increased tension and unrest due to migration and refugee flows, economic crises, increasing tendency towards violence, building new identities and values through social media, spreading of individualization and secularization create new risk areas and create breakage. In this process, societies lose their many values and have difficulty in creating their own values instead of lost ones and as a reflection of globalization, individual and social values are built and fed from different sources. Nowadays, among the groups most affected by this change, especially young people come forward as in all societies. With the disappearance of values that are guiding in shaping social life and regulating social relations, individuals' ties with each other and with society are weakened or even lost. As a result, it becomes difficult to live together, and the tendency of fragmentation and collapse is gaining momentum. In recent years, the number of researches and publications on the functions, changes and results of values has increased. However, the question of how social cohesion is ensured and / or how to protect and maintain social cohesion has not yet become the dominant subject of the social sciences despite its topicality. Similarly, there is no consensus yet on what factors will be addressed first in answering this question. *In this paper, we try to focus on the question what are the elements that hold society together. For this purpose, firstly, the question of what mechanisms and solutions are offered by theories and approaches in social sciences in order to provide social cohesion is discussed. Current approaches to the subject are discussed under three main headings. The discussion advocates that ensuring the social union becomes more difficult day by day but despite the whole tendency of individualization and secularization, people are still willing to leave together, they still try to develop the spirit of union and they attach importance to belonging to a group.*

**Keywords:** Social Change, Globalization, Anomy, Social Adaptation, Theories.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Western Balkans and the EU Enlargement Process: New Challenges and Opportunities**

**Dr. Mevludin Ibish, International Balkan University**

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The process of Euro Atlantic integration in the Balkan region started immediately after the dissolution of communism excluding the case of Greece. The dissolution of Yugoslavia reflected new state affairs in the Balkans while including separate state identities with a need towards a new neighborhood policy after a bloody conflictual background. The term Western Balkans entered in the political science vocabulary in order to distinguish those countries that are part of the agenda of the EU enlargement process. In this regard, in different periods individual states have entered and became full-fledged member states of EU, the last is the case of Croatia (2013) and the rest including North Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo are pending in different stages related to different issues. The EU enlargement process for the Western Balkan states is a key priority for their future development, including education, economy, political stability, security, justice and rule of law but the political context is different for each candidate state, and this created a huge bureaucratic and diplomatic obstacle for their process of membership. In this paper, I will try to identify the most important opportunities that the EU as an intergovernmental organization can provide for the Western Balkans and the challenges that are part of the domestic and neighborhood open issues that directly influence the enlargement process. In addition, we will focus our analyses for the direct role of the EU machinery in the enlargement process and the legal and illegal migration towards the EU countries.

**Keywords:** EU, Western Balkans, EU Machinery Enlargement, Challenges, Opportunities, Migration.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



# **Good Governance and Fragile State: Possible Function of Good Governance in the Re-Construction of the State**

**Dr. Gulise Gokce, Selcuk University**

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Good governance is a more advanced dimension of governance. Good governance includes the transparent management, in which security of life and property of the citizens is ensured, the rule of law is realized, politicians and bureaucrats are responsible for accountability, political stability is present, violence does not exist, citizens can reach necessary information easily, and basic human rights. According to the World Bank, the higher the participation and accountability, political stability, quality in government regulations, government effectiveness, control of corruption and the rule of law in a country is, the better the good governance is approached. Fragile states are states that can perform their functions in the areas of security, prosperity, law, civil service and democracy in a limited manner. These are the states which struggle with structural problems which become vicious circle, which cannot implement the monopoly of violence to contain territorial area, which in turn have difficulties in controlling non-state actors and the legitimacies of which are questioned by their own citizens because the fragmentation based on ethnicity, language and/or religion becomes extreme with a deep and destructive conflict environment. It is aimed to rebuild the fragile states by means of the World Bank, on the grounds that they feed international terrorism, lead to the influx of refugees and ultimately threaten all developed and developing countries. In this process, in line with good governance, forming a functioning state mechanism and democratization are proposed primarily as methods of establishing institutions. However, it is a very difficult process to build a functioning state mechanism and to simultaneously implement democratization. There are no concrete solution suggestions regarding how to solve this problem yet. In order to implement democratization, there is a need for politicians, bureaucrats and citizens with democratic political culture to manage and operate these institutions beyond the establishment of state institutions. Without them, building institutions does not make much sense. In addition, reforms that are attempted to be carried out without the establishment of a legal system that distributes justice in unsuccessful and / or fragile states, the democratization attempts initiated without the participation of all groups or actors in the management can often trigger civil war rather than internal peace and stability. In many countries, good governance principles have triggered conflict in societies. In this respect, the support of democratization efforts is not always the right peace and stability strategy in these states. Overall, good governance appears to bring about many problems to be solved in the rebuilding of fragile states rather than a solution. However, there is no other method, plan and strategy for these

states to stop being threat to their neighbors and the whole world and to fulfill the functions of the modern state for the welfare of their communities. *Starting from this finding, the concept of fragile state is tried to be defined in this paper and after the dimensions and reasons are briefly explained, the question of the extent to which the reconstruction of these states is possible in accordance with the principles of good governance is emphasized. How can a balance between a state functioning in this context and democratization be established? Answers are tried to be sought for the questions such as how can democratization processes be reintroduced without causing conflict and disintegration in society and how all shareholders or actors can be involved in the state building process.* The discussion shows that an approach that focuses only on specific problems and tries to resolve them is far from producing solutions, and that integrated action strategies based on comprehensive and detailed social relations analyzes are necessary in the process of rebuilding the fragile state.

**Keywords:** Good Governance, Fragile State, State Building, Democratization.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

# **Urbanization Policies in Election Declarations: An Evaluation of 2019 Local Elections in Turkey**

**Dr. Huseyin Korkut,**  
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Election declarations prepared by political parties in 2019 Local Elections in Turkey gives important indication about urbanization policies of political parties. Although the election declarations prepared at the local election level constitute the paradigm of the parties regarding the local problems under the influence of general politics, they can be seen as a road map because they contain various promises for the local conditions and the needs of the citizens. Therefore, it is possible to say that in the local elections, voters prefer to vote by taking these promises into consideration. In this study, the promises of political parties in election declarations are examined from the urbanization policies perspective. Only Justice and Development Party, Republican People's Party, Good Party and People's Democratic Party were included in the study. Promises are classified and critically evaluated within the framework of urban planning, urban transformation, sustainable urbanization and environmentalism. The study concluded that the promises of urbanization policies in the election declarations were far from producing solutions to the problems of the local population and were influenced by populist policies.

**Keywords:** Urbanization, Local Elections, Turkey.

**Presentation Type:** Oral presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

## Dollar as a Tool / Weapon of a Hybrid War

**Dr. Orhan Gokce, Selcuk University**

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In the 21st century, the nature of the traditional war and the way it was executed changed. Today, threats and wars have changed their shape and gained a more complicated structure. In order to define these new forms and structures, the concept of hybrid war is used. Hybrid war means the coordinated use of military and non-military tools and factors by states and non-state actors for the targets, the weaknesses of which are analyzed before, systematically and with high level coordination with political (opposition), diplomatic, economic, technological facilities and media, manipulation, terrorism and crime organizations and military precautions. In other words, the hybrid war involves a series of hostile acts, which try to undermine their opponent with various actions such as secret intelligence operations, sabotage, cyber attack and support of opposition groups, rather than a traditional large-scale military intervention. In this process, the aggressive country can make disinformation based on information war in the target country or conduct perception management, exert economic pressure and threaten energy resources. This brief description shows that the hybrid wars involve far more than the traditional attacks made with and the most modern weapons. The battles are no longer won by guns alone. The most obvious example of this is the US war in Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria. Nowadays, wars are carried out mostly by non-conventional means and methods. In this context, the economy and in relation to it, the Dollar emerge as the most effective tool or weapon. The US does not refrain from using the dollar as a weapon to protect its hegemony and to prevent the power from shifting from the West to the East in relation to this and / or on the countries which want to reduce its dependence on the United States or to withdraw from dependence. The US does not refrain from using the dollar as an effective weapon against all the states, whether friend or foe, that oppose its own geostrategic interest, hegemonic power and discourse. Therefore, the Dollar has become a more effective and powerful weapon than the most modern weapons and is used for military purposes. This situation has particularly become a characteristic feature of the Trump period. Trump uses the Dollar weapon against all states that threaten the US's geostrategic and economic interests. The most obvious examples of these are China, Iran and Venezuela. Turkey, Russia and Argentina are also kept under the dollar pressure. Turkey has faced this pressure because it has planned a military movement in the East of Euphrates, it directed its axis to East (purchasing S-400 missiles from Russia) and objected to the hegemonic discourse of US. In this context; In this Communiqué, the following questions are sought primarily and particularly. These are: *What are the aims and means of hybrid warfare? What is the impact and strength of the Dollar as a vehicle / weapon among these vehicles? Is there an opportunity to prevent the US from using the dollar as a weapon in the world? What*

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

*kind of a strategy should Turkey adapt in order to realize its geostrategic interests and limit the impact of the dollar weapon?*

**Keywords:** Hybrid War, Methods, Economic Sanctions, Dollar as a Weapon, Opposition Strategies.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

# Digitalization and its Effects on Public Administration

**Dr. Gulise Gokce, Selcuk University**

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As is known, the traditional public administration approach based on the Weberian bureaucratic model lost its effect as a result of the developments in the 1970s, public administration and new public processing became the dominant paradigm of the 1990s. At the beginning of the 21st century, a new era emerged with Digitalization. This period deeply affects and changes management, society and economy. Therefore, the era of digitalization refers to the third wave or period in the field of public administration reform. Transformation of all aspects of social life due to digitalization, deeply affects the state and public administration system all over the world. Digitalization offers new opportunities for individual freedom, economic prosperity and social union. In order for these opportunities to be used correctly, the state must digitally transform its institutions and manage the transformation effectively. Demographic change, the changing components of the population, social mobility and urbanization, changing service demand and understanding for basic public services, increased global competition, the increase in the regulatory functions of the states cause the states to face new challenges and a constant pressure of change. This change has a transformative character, which involves the transformation of the organizational structure as well as the way of thinking and action. This is not only to make the service provision more effective and citizen-oriented through information and information technologies, but also to ensure that the management and decision-making models are more transparent, open and integrated. This transformation in the Public Administration also refers to the third phase of public administration reform. This phase symbolizes the overall fundamental transformation of the organizational, strategic and cultural aspects of all levels of the state administration and organs, and affects the public service understanding and the creation and implementation of public policies. *What are the possible impacts of digitalization on the functioning of the state, public service understanding and public policy making and processes? What are the driving forces and obstacles in the implementation of digital public administration? How can public administration adapt to the transformation experienced with digitalization?* This paper primarily addresses the issue of the effects of digitalization on public administration within the framework of these questions. For this purpose, firstly digitalization phenomenon and its dimensions are tried to be examined by revealing the developments in this field. After that, the effects of digitalization on public administration are tried to be discussed. Finally, it is tried to determine what can be done and adapt to these developments and to what the attention should be given.

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

**Keywords:** Digitalization, Effects on Public Administration, Adaptability of Public Administration.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation



# **POSTER SESSION**

**September 4, 2019**

**10:00-12:30**

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Tourism Competitiveness vs. Destination Sustainability: Conceptual Approach Model Using Systemic Indicators**

**Dr. Vukan Vujovic, University of Donja Gorica**

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**Ms. Milena Mijuskovic, University of Donja Gorica**

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The problem of adequate management of natural resources by management organizations represents a major obstacle in introducing changes to the destination system, as well as to the long-term sustainability and renewability of competitive destinations. The main objective of this study is to examine connections and relations between the established systems of criterion variables by using multiple regression analysis. The study was conducted over 55 Montenegrin tour operators, involved in the process of distributing different types of selective tourist arrangements, by evaluating the items of five specially designed assessment indicators. Based on the analysis's results, it has been confirmed that the selected indicator system can be an effective means of representing and applying the proposed assessment model. The findings of the study show that the commercial-economic interests of entities surveyed slightly exceed the concept of destination sustainability, negating on this way the systemic contribution and significance of the competitive indicators estimated. The limitations of the study relate to the certain homogeneity of results obtained, taking into account the available research sample's size. By adopting the proposed assessment model, establishing a basic conceptual platform for practical application of appropriate development standards and indicators of the competitive tourist destination is encouraged.

**Keywords:** Destination Management, Integrative Assessment, Factor System, Case Study.

**Presentation Type:** Poster Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **An Integrated Methodology for Sustainable Risk Assessment in Foundry Industry with Interval Type-2 Fuzzy Sets**

**Dr. Ahmet Calik, KTO Karatay University**  
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The continuation of uncertainty about the world economy and increase of concerns has led to risk management a part of the supply chain management in order to prevent disruption of the activities of companies. Risk management is a discipline that reduces the negative effects of uncertainty to a more acceptable level. The sustainability of companies that are considered to be of three dimensions depends to a large extent on the acquisitions and the decision makers take into account the risk behaviors in procurement practice. Organizational sustainability requires both social responsibility and minimal environmental impact while maintaining financial viability. The management of risks in sustainable supply chain management is very important in this context. Therefore sustainable risk management has been one of the main problems in the development of a successful supply chain system. In this study, it is aimed to present the multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) methodology, which is expanded by interval type-2 fuzzy sets, to prioritize sustainable supply risk measures in the supplier evaluation process. The proposed approach includes the AHP and TOPSIS methods under the interval type-2 fuzzy environment to overcome the uncertainty in the judgment and statements of the experts in decision-making. Fuzzy AHP is used to determine the weight of criteria determined by experts in the selection of warehouses; then the TOPSIS method is used to obtain the risk scores of suppliers with interval type-2 trapezoidal fuzzy numbers. To illustrate the application for the proposed methodology, a study is carried out using real data for a foundry company in Turkey.

**Keywords:** Interval Type-2 Fuzzy Sets, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, Sustainable Risk Management.

**Presentation Type:** Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Abstractness of Economic Terms in the Perceptions of Bosnians-Herzegovinians, Bulgarians and Croats: An Empirical Study**

**Dr. Georgi Marinov, University of Economics - Varna**

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**Dr. Emil Knezovic, International University of Sarajevo**

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This study represents a primary quantitative research study comprising students' and non-students' (general) population from three Balkan countries (e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Croatia). The study researches the Abstraction versus Concreteness levels of multitude of economic, managerial, financial and philosophical terms. The word-list consists of 24 words, listed in the random order. Some of the words are taken from Kent-Rosanoff and Gerganov thesauri; the rest is of interest for the perception of economic notions. As far as instrumentation is concerned, a self-developed quantitative research instrument was created and tested for reliability and validity, by utilizing 7 level Likert's scale. Data collection was conducted in a cross-sectional time manner in different languages, in the Autumn-Winter 2017 time-frame, with the help of Google (online) and hard-copy forms comprising the aggregate sample size of 2,522 respondents. Convenience, snowball and purposive sampling approaches were utilized. The results of this study suggest that substantial differences exist between the countries and the different groups studied. We interpret the results as an existing lack of understanding about the basics of market economy in the countries in question.

**Keywords:** Abstractness, Concreteness, Economic Terms, Managerial Terms, Bulgaria, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**JEL Classification:** D91, L10, O10, O57, P20, P52

**Presentation Type:** Poster Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



# **Applying a Qualitative Research Method for Analyzing Changes in Tax Control Guidelines in Hungary**

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In Hungary, the improvement of tax morale indicates an increase in the revenues of the National Tax and Customs Board (hereinafter: NAV). This effect can be appreciated, because this has followed the government's efforts to reduce public burdens. More and more "customer-friendly" tax authority strictly takes action against non-taxpayers because it is a fundamental interest to reduce the size of the black and gray economy, in all national economies, irrespective of their state of development, which among other things, is facilitated by tax authority control. The focus, in the present phase of the research work, is on the identification of changes and trends in the audit guidelines issued by the National Tax and Customs Authority using a particular qualitative research methodology (content analysis) as a novelty in this field. In 2018, the National Tax and Customs Reform Strategic Program (NAV 2.0) was launched, aiming to make NAV one of the most efficient, integrated tax authority in Europe by treating taxpayers as partners and reducing bureaucracy to realize tax revenues primarily through incentives good behaviour and the reduction of the size of black economy by 2021.

**Keywords:** Tax, Tax Audit Guidelines, Tax Authority Control, Hungary, Content Analysis.

**Presentation Type:** Poster Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **An Analysis on the Amendments on Administrative Jurisdiction through Laws No.6545 and No.6552**

**Dr. Mustafa Avci, Anadolu University**  
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This study examines the amendments to Laws publicly known as the 5<sup>th</sup> judicial package (Law no. 6545) and 6<sup>th</sup> judicial package (Law no. 6552) and the amendments in the field of administrative justice, and explicates the amendments that are considered unconstitutional. The study further focuses on the regulations that are amended or revised by these Laws, but are considered unnecessary from our perspective. The study also includes some procedural amendments that are more urgent and essential than the amendments to the Administrative Procedure Law, which constitute the main focus of this study. First, the amendments regarding administrative justice brought by Law no. 6545 may be outlined as follows: The structure and duties of Regional Administrative Courts, related to an appeal system which has been (partially) lacking in the administrative justice, are defined. Furthermore, the appeal is integrated into the system as a legal remedy. With this, the law defines the Regional Administrative Court decisions that can be appealed to the Council of State and modifies other Administrative Procedure Law provisions in consideration of the new system. Correction of a decision is no longer a legal remedy in the system. An immediate judicial procedure, which already exists in the French system, is introduced; however, the procedure is different than the practice in France. Second, Law no. 6552 adds to the Administrative Procedure Law a specific judicial procedure related to central and common exams. Article 28 of the Administrative Procedure Law, regarding the results of administrative justice decisions, was also amended by this Law. Nevertheless, this amendment was cancelled by the Constitutional Court for being unconstitutional. This study provides detailed explanations about each amendment mentioned above and offers solutions to the amendments that are considered problematic.

**Keywords:** Administrative Law, Administrative Justice, Administrative Procedure Law, Appeal System, Regional Administrative Court.

**Presentation Type:** Poster Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Eugenics and Biopolitics in Transylvania during the Interwar Period**

**Mr. Truța Ferencz Iozsef,**  
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This article examines biopolitics and eugenics in interwar Transylvania. I chose to write about this subject because I think that history of eugenics and biopolitics is largely unknown. Eugenicism and biopolitics were the most controversial concerns of the Romanian elite in the interwar period. Interestingly, the subject seems to be avoided by Romanian historiography, becoming a taboo topic. Romanian eugenics aimed to contribute to the evolution of society by encouraging the reproduction of people who were considered to be the owners of good genes and preventing the reproduction of individuals holding bad genes. Carriers of bad, flawed genes were considered to be the alcoholics, the individuals with physical and mental illness, Roma, Jewish, and even people who had an unpleasant physical appearance. Also I mention that, the relationship between eugenics and nationalism was symbiotic, and they share the same interests in the body of the nation and its future. The article discusses about biopolitical ideas developed in Transylvania, which were designed to improve the health of the population, and to protect the “racial qualities” of the nation. I will show also how Transylvanian eugenicists think that they find the pure and original Romanian race and which were the preventive measures against dysgenic individuals or racial groups perceived as inferior and a threat for the Romanian nation. The present research tries to reconstruct the Romanian eugenics, especially the Transylvanian one, who was the Romanian in the view of the Transylvanian eugenics, why this subject is avoided by historians and also the contribution of some intellectuals from Cluj to this subject.

**Keywords:** Eugenics, Biopolitics, Interwar, Transylvania, Health, Nationalism, Good Genes, Romania, Race.

**Presentation Type:** Poster Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Aspects Regarding the Idea of an Exchange of Populations between the Aegean and the Black Sea: Study on the Dobrudja Region (1923-1940)**

**Ms. Corina-Maria Lenard,**  
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The aim of this study is to analyze how the idea of an exchange of population has become an immutable reality in the Romanian politics during the interwar period through the prism of the Turkish-Greek model. Focusing on the study of the geographic area between Aegean Sea and the Black Sea, this paper proposes not a fragmentary but a regional approach about the consequences of the Lausanne Convention regarding the Greek-Turkish Exchange of Populations from 1923 over the Romanian Political Space, referring to the Dobrudja region. In this respect, we will approach a comparative historiographical and legal perspective to illustrate the interconnectivity between the Lausanne Convention from 1923 and the Convention regarding the Emigration of Turkish-Tatar Population from Romania from 1936. The last observation will focus on the impact of the legal consequences of the Craiova Treaty of 1940 regarding the exchange of the Romanian-Bulgarian populations.

**Keywords:** Treaty of Lausanne, Exchange of populations, Emigration, Greek-Turkish Exchange, Romanian-Bulgarian Exchange.

**Presentation Type:** Poster Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy



# **The Fall of Ultravires Principle in Turkish Commercial Law and New Functions of Object Clause**

**Mr. Gokhan Guncan, Anadolu University**

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**Research Goals:** Main aim of this research is discuss and find out the role of object clouse written in the company agreements after giving up the principle of ultravires in Turkish law system.

**Methods:** In this research methods of Turkish interpretations of law will be used.

**Expected Results:** In this research, discovery of the results happening after giving up ultravires doctrine are expected.

**Abstract:** Turkish Commercial Code no. 6762, granted to companies limited legal capacity with object clause which written in their company agreement, has been repealed. By coming into effect of Turkish Commercial Code no. 6102, companies has been granted limitless legal capacity. So object clause has lost the role of being a limit of companies' legal capacity. Although loosing the role of limiting legal capacity of companies, the object clause still conserves its many roles in Turkish Commercial Code no. 6102. Most important of them is that the object clause of companies, written in their company agreement, still restricts the power of representation of companies' directors. According to Turkish Commersial Code no.6102 article 371, those who are authorized to represent may carry out, on behalf of the company, all kinds of business and legal transactions within the purpose and scope of activity of the company and may use the trade name of the company for this purpose. The company's right to recourse arising from transactions contrary to law and the articles of association is reserved.

**Keywords:** Companies, Legal Capacity, Object Clause, Power of Representation.

**Presentation Type:** Poster Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy

# **Fantasy and the Fantastic: Have They Really Marked the 20th Century?**

**Dr. Ana Kechan, International Balkan University**

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The title of this essay was inspired by a chapter in Tom Shippey's book "J.R.R. Tolkien: Author of the Century", in which he claims that the 20th century, as well as the 21st century so far, have been dominated by the fantastic as a literary mode and fantasy as a literary genre. This is a bold statement and one that may not be very obvious to most - what is more, Shippey claims that it will only become obvious to critics in the future when they look back upon our time from a more objective stance. Whereas they both clearly provide a form of escapism from reality, it would appear that this characteristic of the fantastic and fantasy is not a simple straightforward answer to their popularity. In this essay, we are going to further develop Shippey's claim and attempt to answer the question from the title as well as address the mystery behind the popularity of the fantastic and fantasy as a genre.

**Keywords:** Fantastic, Fantasy, 20th century, Literature.

**Presentation Type:** Poster Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija  
September 3-5, 2019  
Milan, Italy