

Seventh International Mediterranean Social
Sciences Congress

MECAS VII

Contemporary Issues in Social Sciences

CONGRESS PROGRAM & ABSTRACT BOOK

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija

Budapest, Hungary

September 10-12, 2019

CONGRESS PROGRAM & ABSTRACT BOOK

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FOREWORD

Seventh International Mediterranean Social Sciences Congress (MECAS VII) with the main theme of “Contemporary Issues in Social Sciences” 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 10-12, 2019 in Budapest, Hungary. In the congress, 56 presentations will be made by scholars from 40 universities across 10 countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, North Macedonia, Northern Cyprus Turkish Republic, North Macedonia, Russia, South Africa, Thailand and Turkey).

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

Seventh International Mediterranean Social
Sciences Congress

MECAS VII

Contemporary Issues in Social Sciences

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija

Budapest, Hungary

September 10-12, 2019

MECAS VII

**CONGRESS
PROGRAM**

CONGRESS PROGRAM

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN SOCIAL SCIENCES CONGRESS (MECAS VII)

September 10-12, 2019
Danubius Hotel Flamenco
Budapest, Hungary

Tuesday, September 10

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

Wednesday, September 11

10:00 - 12:30	Yunus Emre Institute, Budapest Branch Visit*
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30 - 17:00	Budapest Castle and Palace Visit*

Thursday, September 12

University of Vienna Visit*

Tuesday, September 10

**OPENING SESSION
KEYNOTE SPEECHES
ROOM: RAVEL**

09:30 - 10:30	Metin Toprak	Developing a Tool for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of a New Generation Thematic-Technical University
	Eva Erdelyi	Transition – from Talents to Academic Life

**SESSION 1A
ECONOMICS/MANAGEMENT
ROOM:RAVEL
Session Chair: Dr. Edo Omercevic**

11:00 - 12:30	Amel Delic Amra Opacin	Performance Management of the Civil Servants: A Path Towards the Efficient Public Administration
	Sureyya Ece	A Solution Suggestion for Loneliness at Work: Supervisor Support
	Thirachaya Chaigasem	Exploring Strategic Management Innovation to Support Historical Tourism at Khao Phra Wiharn National Park
	Ozcan Karahan Ali Selcuk Gencur	The Impact of Capital Inflows on Credits in Turkey
	Patipat Tunming Nattakhan Tunming	Environmental and Social Responsibility Accommodation Management, Case Study: Boutique Hotel, Khon Kaen Province, Thailand

SESSION 1B
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: BOLERO
Session Chair: Dr. Eva Edelyi

11:00 - 12:30	Eva Edelyi Csenge Szabo	Motivation and Expectations of Students for Advanced Study Programs at Budapest Business School
	Goran Livazovic Karlo Bojcic	Prevention of Physical Violence in Early Childhood and Adolescence: Risk and Protective Factors
	Mehmet Turan Murat Guney	The Mediating Role of Organizational Trust between Psychological Contract Violation and Organizational Commitment
	Corene De Wet	Antecedents of Teacher-Targeted Bullying: Findings from a Small Scale Social Media Study
	Giovanna Krinic Daria Tot	Dimensions of Communication Styles as Teacher's Values Orientation: Characteristics and Preferences

SESSION 1C
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: BUDA 1
Session Chair: Dr. Metin Toprak

11:00 - 12:30	Azra Nazli	The Search of the Self as the Opponent of Consumption: An Analysis on Spirited Away Movie
	Onur Saylan Umut Eroglu	Identifying the Dimensions of Employer Brand within the Framework of Employee Value Proposition
	Nevzat Inan	Robots in Popular Culture and Their Reflections on Advertising
	Faruk Kalay	Organizational Silence: A Theoretical Examination
	Esra Nur Kazar Fatma Tosun	A Research on the Determination of Trade Union Commitment Levels of Academic Staff at a University

SESSION 1D
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: BUDA 2
Session Chair: Dr. Selman Yilmaz

11:00 - 12:30	Selman Yilmaz Burcu Kuzucu Yapar Mustafa Yapar	Child-Friendly Budget as Social Budgeting and Comparative Analysis for Turkey
	M. Ahmet Tuzen	A Critique of Social Justice: Hayek and Spontaneous Order
	Saygun Gurpinar	Elements of Brain and Mind
	Arif Eser Guzel Sinan Erdogan	Democracy, Income Inequality and Human Development: The Case of Turkey
	Kemal Yildiz Halil Ihsan Karalar	Urbanization in Turkey and its Problems
	Birce Arslandogan	Protecting Rights of the Child in Law of Civil Procedure

SESSION 2A
ECONOMICS/MANAGEMENT
ROOM: RAVEL
Session Chair: Dr. Thirachaya Chaigasem

14:00 - 15:30	Zdenko Braicic	Identifying Local Economic Activities in Croatia by the Use of Gini's Coefficient
	Alara Efsun Yazicioglu	International Taxation of E-Commerce: Recent Developments
	Merih Tetik	Implementation of Competition Analysis in a Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Business in Antalya
	Damla Bal	Developing Environmental Ethics in Sustainable Tourism Development Regarding Levinasian Ideology: The Case of Turkey
	Nattakhan Tunming Thirachaya Chaigasem Phitak Siriwong Grit Ngowtanasuwan	Framework of Gastronomy Tourism Innovation Management for Tai Dam Ethnic Based on Indigenous Identity
	Maythawin Polnyotee Chichaya Leruksa	People's Participation on Sustainable Cultural Tourism Management of Klong Yao Village, Banwhay Sub-District, Wapipatum District, Mahasarakham Province

SESSION 2B
ECONOMICS/MANAGEMENT
ROOM: BOLERO
Session Chair: Dr. Kemal Vatansever

14:00 - 15:30	Ali Acaravci Sinan Erdogan	A Literature Survey on Determinants of Economic Development at Sub-Saharan African Countries
	Huseyin Karmelikli Omer Faruk Ozyalcin Yasemin Bozkurt Ozyalcin	Trade Balance between Turkey and Hungary and J Curve: An Asymmetric Analysis
	Kemal Vatansever H. Handan Oztemiz	Alanya Municipality Service Units' Cost Efficiency: An Application of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)
	Erdal Dursun Mesut Oztirak Cankut Aydin Ibrahim Tunc	Reflection of Post-Modernism on Airport Administration and Activities
	Umut Eroglu Kurtulus Kaymaz	An Effective Tool for Increasing Training Satisfaction: Corporate Universities

SESSION 2C
COMMUNICATIONS/LITERATURE
ROOM: BUDA 1
Session Chair: Dr. Erdal Dagtas

14:00 - 15:30	Mumin Hakkioglu	The Dilemma of Female Poet or Writer in Eavan Boland and Virginia Woolf
	Onur O. Aksit Asli Favaro	Pygmalion Myth and Cyborg Theory in Contemporary Science Fiction Films
	Erdal Dagtas	Civil Society, Media and Democracy in Turkey: An Analysis of Civil Disobedience Cases on the Media
	Omer Ozer	"He Made His Mother Killed Him": Is Having Public Interest Aspect Sufficient Enough to Broadcast the Event?
	Asli Ceren Alacam Aksit	An Examination of "The Class" Film on Nonverbal Communication Elements and Teacher Image

SESSION 2D
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: BUDA 2
Session Chair: Dr. Selami Turan

14:00 - 15:30	Safinaz Asri	The Effect of Political Changes and Education Policies in Turkey on Secondary Vocational Religious Education and Future Approaches in the Area
	Funda Naldan	The Wall Painting Art of the Ottoman Period in the Balkans: Albania Tirana Ethem Bey Mosque Example
	Hatice Toksoz	Hayali and His Work: "Hashiye ala Risaleti Isbati'l-Vacib"
	Selami Turan Filiz Duman	The Use of Verses in Fetih-Name Prose: An Example of Cihad-Name
	Hacer Arslan Kalay	The Samples of Amulet and Evil Eye Motifs from Reflections in Anatolian – Turkish Rugs

SESSION 3A
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: RAVEL
Session Chair: Dr. Mevludin Ibish

16:00 - 17:30	Semra Purkis	Is the Green Economy Appropriate Remedy for the World Economic and Ecological Crises?
	Alissara Thammabutr Thirachaya Chaigasem Grit Ngowtanasuwan	Tai I-SAN Authenticity Values on Gastronomy Tourism in Khon Kaen MICE City
	Betul Yilmaz Cigdem Uludag Guler	The Analysis of Social Acceptance of Syrian Immigrants in Terms of Z-Generation in Turkey
	Mevludin Ibish	Reshaping the Role of Turkey in the Western Balkans
	Chichaya Leruksa Thirachaya Chaigasem	Creative Products for International Sport Events City of Buriram Province, Thailand
	Sejma Aydin	Overview of Banja Luka Exchange Market before and after Global Financial Crisis

SESSION 3B
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ROOM: BOLERO
Session Chair: Fusun Gokkaya

16:00 - 17:30	Senim Cenberci	Methods on Instrumental Education to Provide and Continue Motivation
	Burcu Kalkanoglu	Investigation of “A Dozen a Day” Method Used in Beginner Level Piano Training
	Fatma Tosun Yasemin Colgecen	Vocational Rehabilitation for People with Severe Mental Illness
	Necmiye Dogruer Fusun Gokkaya	Examining the Relationship between Psychological Resilience and Forgiveness in Adults
	Hakan Yavuz	Non-Economy Factors to Increase Tax Compliance
	Yasemin Colgecen Hasan Colgecen	Social Problems of People with Psychiatric Disorders and Their Families: A Qualitative Study on Patient and Patient Relatives

OPENING SESSION
KEYNOTE SPEECHES

Time: 09:30-10:30

Room: RAVEL

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Developing a Tool for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of a New Generation Thematic-Technical University

Dr. Metin Toprak, Istanbul University & Komsija

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In Turkey, digitalization of curricula, teachers, course materials, and educational technologies is relatively slower when compared with the ones in economic sectors and state services in general. In this study, we proposed a model for a new generation university in a digitalized society. The Council of Higher Education classifies universities in three categories (mission) to respond to technological and economic developments in the societal life: research, regional-development oriented and thematic universities. At national level, a digital transformation office acts as a coordination and orchestration body among governmental institutions in order to carry and transform public services into digital environment. The private sector naturally has to be digitalized by national and international severe competition.

The tool developed in this study (Toprak et al. 2019) based on the model developed by Toprak et al. (2019). That model aims to compensate for coordination gaps in the traditional university hierarchical structure, which is designed as department, faculty board, university board and senate, from administration to governance. Five innovations can be mentioned in terms of organizational and functional configuration of a university model proposed there: (i) profile of graduate and mission of the new generation university in the fields of education, research and community services, (ii) policy development and implementation offices, (iii) university ecosystem consultation and steering committee and other committees and boards, (iv) concept courses and branded courses, (v) coop education and solution partnerships. The Rector's Office acts as an executive committee to prevent coordination gap in the proposed model.

A checklist has been developed for the processing of that model and hence it is made possible to measure the performance of an applied university and degree of compatibility with the model. Thus, the framework and content of the mechanism and tools traditionally used in quality assurance and accreditation will need to be updated in line with this model.

It is recommended that the CoHE must develop nation-wide sets of accreditation and evaluation tools for specific types of universities, such as research university, regional development-oriented university, mission university, social sciences university, health sciences university. Here, a tool is proposed for thematic-technical university which prioritizes practice-based education model. After seeing outcomes, it would be possible to conduct an impact analysis and revise the proposed tool.

The assumed missing link between university education and economic development would be much more effectively constructed thru mechanisms and instruments among government, industry and university. In the new generation university understanding, economic development, innovativeness, increased competitiveness and boosting entrepreneurship spirit are proposed mottos for any kind of higher education institutions. Decision making, implementation and review processes in the Turkish higher education and research areas need to be handled in a holistic approach. Otherwise, the gap between economic development and the universities we witness today will last longing.

In a digitalized society and economy, it is not possible for a university, which is the main medium of the human resources, to remain outside of the trend. Turkey's governmental system in the context of digitalized society and digitalized government has been changing for two years. As in the EU, the reform agenda of universities in Turkey is fairly loaded. In this study, a checklist has been developed for a thematic university founded in an industrial zone in order to make quality assurance, accreditation, and review mechanisms more effective.

Organizational and functional architecture of new generation university model is based on the following features: centrally regulated and supervised with the active participation of stakeholders, and autonomously operating units, offices and committees; higher interaction of units and committees; effective stakeholders engagement; high diversity; based on competitiveness; focusing on change & innovation and a high degree of interdependence; focusing on production and commercialization / branding; adopting the utilitarian philosophy; the outcome-oriented; to equip the alumni with the necessary knowledge and skills to ensure competencies for employability; based on pre-established standards (qualifications framework, professional / occupational standards, core competencies); ensuring quality assurance; high accountability to the community (public) and other stakeholders; focusing on learning by doing and on-the-job training; implementing internationalization as a priority; prioritizing social dimension.

While developing the tool here, various dimensions of practice-based education model have been taken into consideration and internal & external evaluations would be effectively based on the items in this tool. The previous descriptive framework article and this tool are two complementary instruments to create a holistic approach for the accountability of the model.

Keywords: Accreditation, Quality Assurance, Thematic-Technical University.

Presentation Type: Keynote Speech

Transition – from Talents to Academic Life

Dr. Eva Erdelyi, Budapest Business School

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The changing generations are bringing us new challenges in motivating talents to join academic life. It is important, but not enough to find the way for reaching gifted students, and to get their interest for participating in different programs or research teams where they can improve themselves. We can ask ourselves when we need to start mentoring talented students and what is the most effective way of doing it. In this research we analysed how could we find talents at the universities, what are their expectations and studying motivation, is it necessary to gather them in a student's organisation, or can we help them individually to exploit their skills and professional experience. We discuss motivational patterns of students nowadays, their interest in expansion of professional knowledge and programs, and building professional relationships.

It is needed to communicate the offered possibilities to everyone and reach who could be a potential member of the academic society in order to sustain high level of scientific values. The transition of talented high school students to university involves many interactions, among others social, institutional, knowledge content transitions. Students face with new rules, and freedom at the same time, and changes which include the new academic and social environment, as well as the shift required to a way of thinking and studying. We recognise that generations are changing rapidly bringing their different expectations and attitude which we need to understand and deal with. The education system separates the bachelor and master studies which makes difficult to mentor a student because of the short time of the study programs. It often happens that students are changing the field of studies in between, breaking the continuity. The author is introducing the Hungarian practices of helping talents improve themselves and sharing her personal experiences, as well.

Keywords: Generations, Motivation, Research group, Talent, Transition

Presentation Type: Keynote Speech

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

SESSION 1A

Time: 11:00-12:30

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Performance Management of the Civil Servants: A Path Towards the Efficient Public Administration

Dr. Amel Delic, University of Sarajevo

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The modern state is constantly adapting to the ever-changing social issues, in order to perform its role of the central regulator, social driver and supervisor. With the very dynamic individual and more or less general needs, which are related to the trends of: globalization, IT development, market development and market diversification, political, legal and economic integration and growing migrations - the state is more and more competitive and performance oriented. In order to observe, create or impact the most various social processes, state relies on its public administration. The contemporary administration is dominantly service oriented and less repressive. To achieve, continuously practice and accommodate such public administration, it is important to establish the adequate and contemporary legal framework, the relevant institutions with optimal mandate, the budget and other financial prerequisites, as well as the communication and cooperation with other state institutions and relevant social subjects, such as businesses, academia, non-governmental organizations, media etc. Still, one factor remains central in many aspects: the civil servants performance management within the practices and standards of the modern human resources management and the specific public demands. Even the countries with developed public administrations, democratic governance and rule of law are improving their performance management, as well as are the transitional countries, such as the countries like the ones from the European Neighbourhood Policy or countries tending to integrate into European Union. This paper does not observe the performance of the administrative institution as the whole organization, but rather the individual performance that contributes to the system, with focus on the various factors, such as: the civil servants appraisal, promotion in service, disciplinary proceedings, performance bonuses, long life learning, development of the organizational culture, the legal and institutional protection of the civil servants and other non-material instruments of motivation. The paper compares how these factors, in more and less developed countries, influence the public administration's efficiency and the capacities of the state in general to ensure the prosperous economic and democratic development.

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Keywords: Performance Management, Civil Servants, Appraisal, Promotion in Service, Disciplinary Proceedings, Material and Non-material Motivation, Organizational Culture.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

A Solution Suggestion for Loneliness at Work: Supervisor Support

Dr. Sureyya Ece, Sirnak University

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Individuals who feel alone in the workplace are unhappy employees. Unhappy individuals cannot focus on their jobs. Managers cannot get receive sufficient efficiency from employees who cannot concentrate enough on their job. Therefore, it is necessary to fuse the individuals who feel lonely at the workplace with the organization. It is thought that this can be done best by managers. In this study, the effect of perceived supervisor support on workplace loneliness is discussed. The loneliness of the work is addressed in two dimensions: emotional and social loneliness. The questionnaire prepared in this context has been applied to private sector employees in Sirnak province. The data were analyzed by SPSS. Simple regression analysis was performed to determine the effect of perceived supervisor support on emotional loneliness and social loneliness. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the perceived supervisor support had a negative effect on emotional loneliness and social loneliness. Research results are important in terms of presenting data to managers about the solution of loneliness in the workplace.

Keywords: Perceived Supervisor Support, Emotional Loneliness, Social Loneliness.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Exploring Strategic Management Innovation to Support Historical Tourism at Khao Phra Wiharn National Park

Dr. Thirachaya Chaigasem, Khon Kaen University

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This present study details strategic management innovation at the frontier area in Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) for supporting historical tourism by using Khao Phra Wiharn National Park as a hub. There are 3 main objectives 1) to analyze the strategic management of planned areas along the borders of GMS, 2) to analyze the strategic innovation management plans at the frontier area in GMS supporting historical tourism Khao Phra Wiharn National Park, Sisaket province, 3) to present innovative strategic management plans frontier area in the GMS. A multi-research design a combination of both qualitative (open-ended questions) and quantitative (questionnaire) methods were used with the tourists in the area. Results indicated that the historical site is very attractive and good for further development. The management of tourist attractions, staffing and adjusting some constructs or working methods in the organization area as continues maintains will be needed to support growth and change.

Keywords: Management Innovation, Greater Makong Sub-region (GMS), Historical Tourism, Strategic Management, Khao Phra Wiharn National Park.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

The Impact of Capital Inflows on Credits in Turkey

Dr. Ozcan Karahan, Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University

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The fact that the size of capital inflows has reached remarkable levels in the last decades has provided significant foreign resources for developing countries to finance their economic developments. In this process, capital movements have especially had a major impact on credit volume in developing countries. Thus, it has become an important research topic to examine the interaction between international capital movements and credit volume in developing countries. Hence our study, the impact of capital flows to Turkey on the credit volume have been empirically examined. For this purpose, quarterly data between 2003 and 2018 has been analysed using ARDL Model. The empirical findings revealed that financial capital inflows to Turkey has significant impact on the volume of credit. These results have showed that the capital inflows to Turkey should be effectively managed in order to control the credit volume and macroeconomic variables affected by the developments in the credit volume.

Keywords: Capital Inflows, Domestic Credit, ARDL Model.

JEL Codes: F32, E51, C22

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Environmental and Social Responsibility Accommodation Management, Case Study: Boutique Hotel, Khon Kaen Province, Thailand

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This study aims to analyze the accommodation management of Boutique Hotel and propose the guidelines for developing accommodation management that is responsible for the environment and society of Boutique Hotel, Khon Kaen Province, Thailand. The study was conducted using qualitative research by collecting data from experts and stakeholders through in-depth interviews, journals, research and statistics about environmental and social responsibility accommodation management. The study then used content analysis, pattern matching and explanation building to make sense of the data collected. The study's results found that the Boutique Hotel provides accommodation and environmental management for each department such as use of paper, using natural materials, and can be reused like hand towel and mat pads etc. The guidelines for the development of environmental and social responsibility accommodation management of Boutique Hotel include the following guidelines for development: (1) Accommodation management that is responsible for the environment consists of; (1.1) accommodation management that is responsible for the environment according to the department consists of; office department, kitchen department, bar and restaurant department, room department, laundry and maid department. (1.2) Accommodation management that is responsible for the environment according to the type of waste consisting of; waste management, water management, energy management, sound management, using eco-friendly products of accommodation, and air quality management. (2) The management of accommodation with social responsibility consists of; (2.1) the internal components consist of; human resource management with social responsibility, health and safety at work, adaptation to economic change society and politics, resource and environmental management in camps, corporate governance, and transparency in business operations. (2.2) The external components consist of; dealing with suppliers and business partners, caring for users, responsibility for nearby communities, overall social responsibility, and responsibility to the world in various dimensions.

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Keywords: Social Responsibility, Environmental Responsibility, Accommodation Management, Boutique Hotel.

Presentation Type: Oral presentation

SESSION 1B

Time: 11:00-12:30

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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Budapest, Hungary

Motivation and Expectations of Students for Advanced Study Programs at Budapest Business School

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It is noticeable nowadays that different generations have different attitude to make effort to do more than what they have to do at school, but at the same time young generations show great interest for special knowledge or practice in their professional field. If interested, their innovative ability could be on a very high level. It is important to show students the possibilities of improving themselves, to get their interest for participating in competitions, extra courses, or research activities. In Hungary there are different organised programs for talented students at the universities, and they can be mentored individually, as well. This research is based on interviews and surveys conducted at the Budapest Business School, University of Applied Sciences, both with talented students, academic and student leaders of their organisation, and other students. At the universities in Hungary there are Colleges of Advanced Studies helping talented students to improve themselves, but students can also participate in research teams at university departments or taking part on the National Scientific Students' Associations Conference presenting their research findings. At Budapest Business School there are four colleges of advanced studies, one at each faculty. Members are highly motivated students who must prove their motivation for extra-curricular activities and more scientific approach before entering these organisations. Our aim was to reveal the types of motivation present at Budapest Business School. The study shows an insight to the structures, activities, extrinsic and intrinsic motivational patterns of students, and how can these programs satisfy the expectations of students nowadays, and what are the expectations of the university leaders who support them in these organisations. We asked other students what they know and think about these organisations, are they willing to take part in these programs or what is needed to encourage them to be an applicant.

Keywords: Advanced studies, Expectations, Motivation, Organisation, Talent

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
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Prevention of Physical Violence in Early Childhood and Adolescence: Risk and Protective Factors

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Physical violence among children and adolescents has long-term impacts on their health and well-being. Therefore, physical violence is a social and educational problem that has been in the focus of researchers in the field of social sciences for years. This paper will analyze the latest scientific research on the risk and protective factors in the etiology of physical violence among children and adolescents. The aim is to examine which personal and social factors contribute to the development of physical violence. Aside from individual factors such as genes, personality traits or aggressiveness, factors in the environment include the family, educational institutions, peers, local community, the cultural context and the media. These factors will be considered in relation to the Bronfenbrenner's ecological model of development, based on recent theoretical and empirical studies. Bronfenbrenner's model provides a holistic view of the problem of physical violence because it explains the effects of risk and protective factors through several systems. The identification of risk and protective factors could provide timely and targeted preventive measures that could reduce the physical violence among population of children and adolescents.

Keywords: Physical Violence, Early Childhood, Adolescence, Risk and Protective Factors.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

The Mediating Role of Organizational Trust between Psychological Contract Violation and Organizational Commitment

Dr. Mehmet Turan, Cukurova University

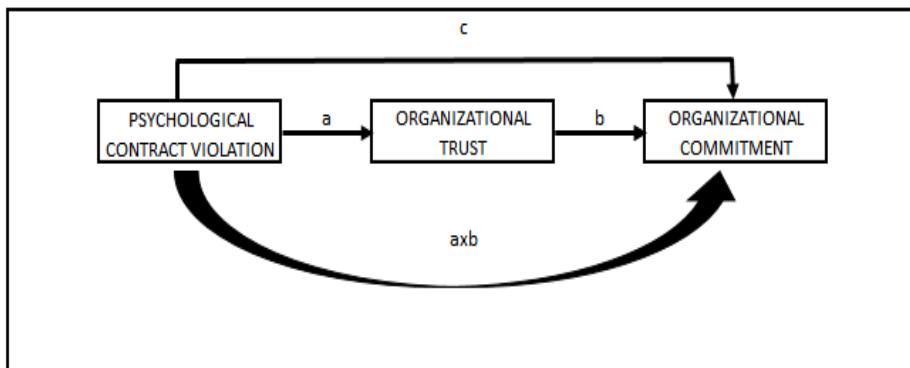
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Although the effect of perception of psychological contract violation on organizational commitment has been examined in previous studies, there is a lack of research in the literature in terms of examining the mediating role of organizational trust in this relationship process. The main purpose of this study is to determine how psychological contract violation perceptions of private hospital employees in health sector affect their commitment and trust in the organization and to reveal the indirect effect of loss of trust on commitment in this process. In the study, data obtained from a sample of 261 employees were used to test the hypotheses presented. The research model (see below) was tested using validated questionnaires to assess participants' perception of psychological contract violations, organizational trust and organizational commitment levels. The results showed that organizational trust has a partial mediating role in the effect of perception of psychological contract violation on organizational commitment. Practical implications of the study and directions for future research is also discussed. Study aimed to contribute to the theories of psychological contract violation, organizational trust and organizational commitment.

Model:



Keywords: Psychological contract violation, organizational trust, organizational commitment.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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Antecedents of Teacher-Targeted Bullying: Findings from a Small Scale Social Media Study

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This paper reports on findings from a small-scale qualitative social media research study on Internet commenters' understanding of teacher-targeted bullying. Comments on an article posted by Sarah Sorge (2013) on *The Educator's Room* were used as data source. The study found that the commenters perceive teacher-targeted bullying to be a serious and escalating problem characterised by an imbalance of power and an intention to do harm, and consider it repetitive and enduring in nature. Guided by an ecological model the study identified victim and perpetrator attributes, colleagues' indifference and unprofessionalism, school management's lack of leadership and failure to address the problem, as well as socio-cultural factors and policy changes as antecedents of teacher-targeted bullying. It is concluded that, despite ethical dilemmas, the advent of the Internet and social media has created opportunities for researchers to use comments posted on the Internet as a data source to investigate teacher-targeted bullying.

Keywords: Ecological Model; Social Media; Teachers; Teacher-targeted Bullying.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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Dimensions of Communication Styles as Teacher's Values Orientation: Characteristics and Preferences

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The values observed through various authentic achievements in the educational process, in the form of the communication styles of teachers, provide insight into the complexity of the professional performance of teachers. Different individuality among teachers as well as between teachers and students makes communication even more complicated, requiring continuous professional learning and reflection on their own implicit pedagogies as teachers. In the development of competences, the teacher is expected to have a level of communication that acts according to the "we" paradigm and represents assertive communication, empathy and understanding of others and a precisely expressed common goal. Accordingly, two hypotheses were set up in the research: (H1) Teachers prefer an assertive communication style. A statistically significant difference is expected between the assertive style and other perceived communication styles and (H2) Teachers belonging to different educational areas (social and linguistic areas, natural sciences and educational areas) are not significantly different in the application of the dimensions of communication styles in educational process. The six-dimensional model of communication styles questionnaire - CSI (Communication Styles Inventory, De Vries, 2013) consisting of 96 items was applied. CSI differentiates the six dimensions of communication behavior, i.e. styles: expressiveness, preciseness, verbal aggressiveness, questioningness, emotionality, and impression manipulativeness, each of which consists of four characteristics. The survey was conducted on a stratified sample of 258 teachers in 17 regular primary schools in the Republic of Croatia (the City of Zagreb and Zagreb County). It was established that emotionality and expressiveness are the fundamental features of the perceived communication style dimensions of teachers, and assertive style is mostly associated with benevolence and universalism, however, the semi-concealed style is partially confirmed through the dimension of emotionality. There was no statistically significant difference in the application of perceived communication styles among teachers of various educational areas.

Keywords: Communication Competences of Communicators, Dimensions of Communication Styles, Implicit Pedagogy, Teachers' Human Values.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

SESSION 1C

Time: 11:00-12:30

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

The Search of the Self as the Opponent of Consumption: An Analysis on Spirited Away Movie

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Human beings have created a socio-economic system based on accumulation and exchange since the transition to settled life. Civilization processes in human history created a history of civilization based on consumption patterns. The ambition of having more than the need and the passion to accumulate has manifested itself in different forms throughout the entire civilization history that consumption has built itself as the opposite of production. Contrary to producing, with consumption tools and items, the subject does not exist, thus the consumption itself is the end of the subject. Toward the quest to become a subject, the individual has an identity is directed towards consumption inserts humanity into a pattern. In this context, all means of consumption serve the purpose of separating the individual from their subjectivity, alienating the individuals from themselves. On the other hand, the human is also a creator, sharing being, is an intellectual and empathic existence. In this study, Spirited Away movie (Sen to Chihiro no Kamikakushi - 2001) directed by Hayao Miyazaki is studied in terms of escape from consumption hence individualization and self-development through meaningful productions lead humanity to the creation of self. The aim of this study is to evaluate the binary oppositions in the movie with the model of Algirdas Julien Greimas: Actantial Narrative Schema used for understanding the creation of self through the binary opposition of production and consumption.

Keywords: Consumption, Identity, Self.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Identifying the Dimensions of Employer Brand within the Framework of Employee Value Proposition

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Employer brand creates an attractive image reflecting the value proposition that includes an organization's values, philosophy, behavior, symbolism and communication. This image renders a business a desirable place to work differentiating it from others for both current and potential employees. The employee value proposition (EVP), which forms the basis of the employer brand, includes the emotional and functional benefits promised by the enterprise to its employees besides what is expected of them. Establishing an EVP that is far from the company's stance, which does not match its values or is unrealistic, may create undesirable consequences for the enterprises after the employee's experience of employment. However, the relevant literature on employer brand shows that there is no consensus on the sub-dimensions that make up the employer brand. When creating EVP, it is important that these dimensions should be clear and that employees' expectations should be known. The aim of this study is to determine the extent to which current employees perceive the employer brand and how much importance they attach to these dimensions. The sample of the study consists of the employees of the enterprises operating in Marmara region of Turkey. A 40-item scale developed taking expert opinions within the scope of the research was used to measure employees' perception of employer brand. Employees evaluated the statements in the 5-point Likert scale between None - Very Important. The data were analyzed by SPSS and factor analysis was conducted to determine the sub-dimensions of employer brand. The sub-dimensions through which the employees perceive the employer's brand and the degree of importance that they attribute to these dimensions have been identified by the means of this study. In addition, the results of this study are expected to help businesses in creating EVP.

Keywords: Employer Brand, Employer Attractiveness, Employee Value Proposition, Scale Development.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Robots in Popular Culture and Their Reflections on Advertising

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Robots are machines which are shaped in the historical process through the concept of artificial intelligence and which are confronted today with technological means and given specific identity features. It is known that robots do not have a mind and will that are programmed to perform a particular job and do not have the same mind and will as human beings, but in the historical process, this is shaped by different understandings. The first fictional designs of robots appear in the narratives of Greek mythology. The resulting ideas present the first physical examples of the 18th-century automatons, and by the 20th century, robots are now differentiated every day with their artificial intelligence, which is produced for different purposes. In the 20th century, especially in popular literature and cinema, robots, which are frequently encountered, are used as an advertising image at this point. The aim of this study is to discuss how robots -which have gained a certain place in popular culture- are used in advertising and how their visual presentations are made through examples of popular culture.

Keywords: Robots, Artificial Intelligence, Popular Culture, Advertising.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Organizational Silence: A Theoretical Examination

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While organizational silence is partly positive, it is generally negative for organizations. The aim of this study is to investigate the literature about organizational silence and to make a comprehensive study to benefit the researchers who will carry out studies on the subject. For this purpose, the literature on the concept of organizational silence has been examined, the types of organizational silence, the theories discussed in the field of organizational silence, the climate created by silence, the conditions leading to organizational silence, the negative consequences of organizational silence on the employees and the organization.

Keywords: Organizational Silence, Acquiescent Silence, Defensive Silence, Prosocial Silence, Opportunistic Silence.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

A Research on the Determination of Trade Union Commitment Levels of Academic Staff at a University

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The trade union commitment is the attitudes and behaviors of the employees towards the trade unions. It is the status of the employee to approve and internalize the activities and decisions of his / her union. The trade union commitment is a concept that is produced from organizational commitment. Just as the success of an organization depends on the loyalty of its employees, the success of the unions depends on the loyalty of their members. In the majority of studies, workers and public employees were selected as the research group. The number of trade union commitment studies for academicians is extremely limited. In this context, academicians were selected as research group in this study. Because it is aimed to determine the level of trade union loyalty of academicians belonging to the highly educated group and to shed light on the deficiency in this area. Different types of scales have been developed to measure trade union loyalty. In this study, the scale which was composed of 48 items by Gordon, Philpot, Burt, Thompson and Spiller (1980) to measure trade union loyalty is reduced to 28 items by Ladd, Gordon, Beauvais and Morgan (1982), and then, Bilgin adapted this scale to Turkish in 2003. In this study Bilgin's Turkish version of the scale will be used. The aim of this study is to determine the level of trade union commitment of academic staff and to determine the degree of trade union dependence on demographic characteristics.

Keywords: Trade Union, Trade Union Commitment, Academic Staff.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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Budapest, Hungary

SESSION 1D

Time: 11:00-12:30

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Child-Friendly Budget as Social Budgeting and Comparative Analysis for Turkey

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The central government takes into account many components within the country while budgeting. One of the those needs to be addressed is the children and their future. As a social state, it is important to protect the children's rights and to show that it is considered as a serious issue. Child-friendly budgeting means that providing direct solutions by government during budget process for the issues affect children's life such as poverty, malnutrition, lack of education, shelter and protection. Supporting children in spending items and allocating adequate grants to solve children's problems indicate that this issue has become a priority for the state. In this paper, Turkey, that is not yet at a sufficient level in the child friendly budget, and countries with advanced budget implementation are compared. As a result of this, it is given that application suggestions for Turkey and emphasized that why child-friendly budgeting is important for Economic development goals.

Keywords: Child-Friendly Budget, Social Budgeting, Central Administration Budget, Turkey.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

A Critique of Social Justice: Hayek and Spontaneous Order

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The theories of justice, which are formulations of social systems in general, are closely related to the idea of freedom, which is one of the main concepts upon which social systems are built. In other words, it is seen that the concept of justice when taken together with negative and positive concepts of freedom is related to the social organization styles. While the perceptions of justice, including the notion of negative freedom, are opposed to external interventions to the individual; and the perceptions of justice, which have the notion of positive freedom, advocate the contribution of the state in order to realize the freedom of the individual. In this context, two general approaches to justice are mentioned in political theory: procedural justice and social justice. Procedural justice is based on methodological individualism and rejects social justice. Accordingly, only the actions of individuals can be regarded as moral in terms of justice and equity; it is pointless to approve or condemn social processes. Hayek, as a representative of the understanding of procedural justice, associates the just order with the equal freedoms and the same rules that individuals have. The conception of social justice is more associated to tangible contributions can be made to individuals and society rather than rules. In this context, social justice, which is based on positive freedom and positive rights, states that the abstract freedom and rights of the members of the society have no meaning and that individuals can never be truly free without the necessary and sufficient opportunities. Contrary to this view, according to Hayek, economic planning that social justice theories try to realize creates a threat to freedoms and causes a totalitarian situation. According to Hayek, who believes that prosperity will be realized spontaneously by following the general and abstract principles in this respect, social institutions do not occur to realize a certain purpose and these institutions are formed in a spontaneous order through evolution.

Keywords: Hayek, Social Justice, Freedom, Spontaneous Order.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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Elements of Brain and Mind

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The idea of this study is to reduce the percentech of brain capacity by education. First we have to find out the functions of brain fluid elements. The concepts, elements are importance of our life. As we know that brain has reptilian, hippocampus, neo cortex parts. They control the functions of body like love, hate, joy, metabolism control, sleep, body temperature, thirst, hunger, exemption systems, etc. On this study we tried to explain the Intelligence-Wisdom of umbrella and elements of it. The umbrella of intelligence has the meaning of thinking, reasoning/logic, and tangible/concrete elements. We do work on the detail of elements, so we can find the which detail of it is weak. We should restore, educate or produce of it. As thinking, understanding and acquire has attentiveness, will power, perception, memory, judgement and adaptation functions. As we do control of these functions each of them, we can find out which one of it is weak for a person. On that detail we can get some knowledge to restore, educate or produce the weak elements of umbrella.

Keywords: Brain, Intelligence-Wisdom Umbrella, Thinking, Understanding.

Presentation Type: Oral presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Democracy, Income Inequality and Human Development: The Case of Turkey

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Mr. Sinan Erdogan, Hatay Mustafa Kemal University

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Human Development Index is an important development indicator which is used frequently in the literature and includes important human capital components such as education and health as well as per capita national income. In this study, the effects of democracy and income inequality on human development is investigated with annual data for 1990-2017 period in Turkey. The results of the cointegration test to determine the existence of a long-run relationship between the variables indicate that a significant long-run relationship exists. Long-run coefficients were estimated by FMOLS method. According to the results, 1% increase in income inequality reduces human development by 2.7%. Also a 1% improvement in democracy increases human development by 0.09%. Both coefficients are statistically significant at %1 level. In addition, according to the results of the vector error correction model (VECM), the variables come to equilibrium in 10 years. When these results are analyzed, it is seen that improving the democratic institutions and increasing the welfare of the poor are important instruments for development.

Keywords: Democracy, income inequality, Human Development Index.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Urbanization in Turkey and its Problems

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Beginning from very ancient times, people came together and formed settlements. In the past, the people only engaged in agricultural activities in rural areas. In time, they have founded today's cities by establishing larger and more complex settlements. With the intensification of the migrations from rural to urban areas, a population structure has emerged in continuous movement, and the urban textures have been shaped by these population increases in the cities. It is known that the history of the big cities goes back to very ancient times. In Turkey, it can be said that the urbanization started in 1950s, in the modern sense. In this study, urbanization, the definitions of urbanization and its historical development will be explained. Urbanization in Turkey will be discussed as the period from the founding of the republic to today. The reasons and problems of urbanization will be evaluated as a separate title. Then, suggestions for the solution of the urbanization problem will be presented.

Keywords: Urbanization, City, Internal Migration.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
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Protecting Rights of the Child in Law of Civil Procedure

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Rights of the Child emerged as a concept by expanding human rights and fundamental constitutional rights to cover children who are under eighteen years of age. The concept has been adopted at the United Nations in 1989 and has been integrated into the law doctrine with the Declaration of the Rights of the Child which has been ratified by the Republic of Turkey in 1994. This declaration groups rights of the child in two broad categories; one the child's personal rights and freedoms (civil rights), and two rights regarding protecting the child in bringing up environments with or without the presence of the parents. The main function of law is protecting not only those who can protect themselves, but those who lack the capacity of self-protection. Thus, protection of the child is the subject of every branch of the legal order. In this aspect, the subject of this paper is analysis of the regulations in the law of civil procedure from the perspective of protection of rights of the child and interpreting them in the best interest of the child.

Keywords: Child Law, Constitution, International Regulations, Civil Procedure Law, Best Interest of the Child.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

SESSION 2A

Time: 14:00-15:30

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Identifying Local Economic Activities in Croatia by the Use of Gini's Coefficient

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The starting point of this paper is the classification of economic activities according to their geographical distribution. Porter (2003) distinguishes supraregional (traded) activities, activities depending on natural resources and local activities. The aim of this paper is to determine local economic activities in Croatia, or to be more precise, the activities which adapt their position in space to spatial distribution of the population. A modified locational Gini coefficient has been used for this purpose, initially used by Krugman (1991). Unlike Krugman, this paper compares geographical distribution of employment in certain economic activities with geographical distribution of the population, so we can talk about the so called Gini's Population Coefficient. The analysis have been done in the counties of the Republic of Croatia, while municipalities and towns of central Croatia have been used for the more detailed analysis. The coefficient can take the values between 0 and 1, in which case the local activities have the coefficient value closer to zero. While using data from 2016, we have distinguished sections of activities in Croatia which have 'the most similar' disposition in space as the total population: education (0.098), construction (0.126), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (0.129), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (0.151), human health and social work activities (0.165) and so on. Sections of activities which stand out the most from the spatial pattern of population in the counties are: information and communication (0.54), activities of households as employers (0.528), real estate activities (0.467), mining and quarrying (0.445) and financial and insurance activities (0.436).

Keywords: Local activities, Population, Gini Coefficient, Counties, Croatia.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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International Taxation of E-Commerce: Recent Developments

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E-commerce has become an extremely popular business model in the last decade, especially for cross-border commercial activities. A vast array of goods and services, varying from books to advertisements on social media, are being commercialized by means of internet, either ‘directly’, i.e. through websites or ‘indirectly’, i.e. with the assistance of intermediaries. As a natural result of this great amount of business transactions, the revenues derived by multinational enterprises from e-commerce activities have expanded in an unprecedented manner. This expansion caused the source countries to become more and more interested in being able to tax a portion of the revenue concerned. This being stated, the narrow concept of ‘permanent establishment’ contained in the OECD Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital (upon which %92 of the double tax treaties concluded around the globe are based) did not constitute a sufficient basis that would allow the source countries to submit the income derived by e-commerce activities to tax. To remedy to that lack of legal ground, the OECD suggested to include in the double tax treaties clauses on artificial avoidance of permanent establishment status through commissionaire arrangements and the specific activity exemptions. Although the inclusion of the concept of ‘virtual permanent establishment’ into the OECD Model Convention was also discussed, it was not adopted. However, the European Union is currently considering the adoption of a similar concept on an European Union level, namely ‘digital permanent establishment’. This study aims to examine all the recent developments that occurred in the last two years as well as the current discussions in the area of international taxation of e-commerce activities.

Keywords: Taxation of E-Commerce, Permanent Establishment, Digital Permanent Establishment, Digital Tax.

Presentation Type: Oral presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
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Implementation of Competition Analysis in a Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Business in Antalya¹

Dr. Merih Tetik, Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University

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Businesses should take the situation of competition into consideration by analyzing the competition around them so that they can survive by identifying and managing their strategies. In this paper, by conducting a competition analysis of a business, it is aimed to reveal the current situation of the competition in which the business competes and to give a preliminary opinion to the business managers related to the strategy which they can implement. For this purpose, an implementation was done in a distilled alcoholic beverage company in Antalya. In order to analyze the competition, within the framework of Porter's model, the factors of competition analysis which S. Kadri Mirze mentioned are customized to the distilled alcoholic beverage industry. Then, the strategic management and marketing manager of the company was interviewed about these factors. According to the result of the competition analysis, the most influential factor affecting the competition in the industry is the threat posed by substitute products, in terms of the business. However, the severity of the competition in the business environment is slightly over the medium level. It seems that it will be more accurate to implement cost leadership strategy for the company because of the reasons that switching to substitute products is easy and cost-effective, customers can easily find substitute products, the cost of switching the business for customers is low, it is difficult for customers to detect different tastes and so on. This paper was supported by Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University.

Keywords: Competition Analysis, Strategy, Cost Leadership Strategy, Alcoholic Beverage Industry, Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Industry.

JEL Codes: L, L2, L210, L1, L10, L100, Y1, Y10.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

¹This paper updated and produced from Merih Tetik's doctoral thesis which was titled as "Measuring the Effect of Activity-Based Management on Business Performance by Balanced Scorecard Within the Scope of Strategic Management" prepared under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Ali Kartal and accepted on 30/05/2018 in accounting science branch of the department of business administration of Social Sciences Institute of Anadolu University. Furthermore, this paper was supported by Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University.

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Developing Environmental Ethics in Sustainable Tourism Development Regarding Levinasian Ideology: The Case of Turkey

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In the contemporary world, moral issues and ethics have been widely discussed inasmuch as it is a major challenge to live in a global context. There are crucial issues that modern men need to consider. The global climate system has witnessed many conditions that one calls abnormal for thousands or even millions of years. However, in the last 30 years, a chain of events emerging from the phenomenon of global warming, which is quite different from the previous climate changes, has been causing many natural disasters that are cumulative and precipitating by affecting each other. The greenhouse effect in the atmosphere and the factors increasing global warming have to be reduced as soon as possible. Tourism has also been among the factors increasing environmental, social and economic problems in the 21st century. The World Tourism Organization and UNEP focus on sustainable tourism in order to reduce the effects of global challenges including not only environmental protection but also cultural and economic assets. In this study, sustainable and green tourism will be discussed applying an ethical approach, and the relationship between the number of visitors in Turkey and greenhouse gas emissions will be analysed by using linear regression method in order to understand the impact of tourism on global warming. Recommendations will be offered how tourists can be sensitized towards sustainability based on Emmanuel Levinas' ideology. In his views, the basis of ethics is the dialogue of the Self and the Other. In order to grasp the essence of this dialectic, the enquiry of the Other, and ethics will be analysed through secondary research. The relationship between the Self and the Other will be linked to sustainable tourism in order to raise the ethical awareness of tourists and this paper encourages sustainable tourism through Levinas' philosophy of ethics.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism, Green Tourism, Levinas, Ethics, Ethical Responsibility, Self and Other.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Framework of Gastronomy Tourism Innovation Management for Tai Dam Ethnic Based on Indigenous Identity

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This study aims to 1) study and analyze the gastronomy tourism of Tai-Dam ethnic group and 2) to propose the framework of gastronomy tourism innovation management for Tai-Dam ethnic based on indigenous identity. The study was conducted by the qualitative research with collecting data from journals, researches and statistics about gastronomy tourism innovation management for Tai Dam ethnic based on Indigenous Identity. Then used content analysis, pattern matching and explanation building. The result found that the components of the gastronomy tourism of Tai-Dam ethnic consisted of; vegetables, meat, fruits, seasoning. The identities of Tai-Dam ethnic group consisted of; history, handicraft, food, characteristics of houses and villages, occupation, society, rituals and beliefs and local wisdom. Then take the synthetics result to propose the framework of gastronomy tourism innovation management for Tai-Dam ethnic based on indigenous identity.

Keywords: Gastronomy Tourism, Innovation Management, Tai-Dam Ethnic, Indigenous Identity.

Presentation type: Oral presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

People's Participation on Sustainable Cultural Tourism Management of Klong Yao Village, Banwhay Sub-District, Wapipatum District, Mahasarakham Province

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This research aimed to investigate people's participation on sustainable cultural tourism development of Klong Yao village, Ban Whay sub-district, Wapipatum district, Mahasarakham province. Mixed method was utilized for this research. The set of questionnaires was used for collecting quantitative data with 158 local people while the structured interview was used for collecting qualitative data with 3 community leaders. The result of this research revealed that the overview of people's participation at Klong Yao village on sustainable cultural tourism management in all aspects were moderate ($X=3.10$) the participation in the benefit of receiving is the highest mean ($X = 3.36$), followed by the operation ($X = 3.17$), finding problems and causes of the problem ($X = 2.98$) and decision making and planning ($X = 2.89$) respectively.

Keywords: People's participation, sustainable cultural tourism, Klong Yao village.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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SESSION 2B

Time: 14:00-15:30

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

A Literature Survey on Determinants of Economic Development at Sub-Saharan African Countries²

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Development is the one of the most tough challenge for Sub-Saharan countries not only in the post-independence period but also pre-independence. Development issue was considered equal with real per capita income growth in both economic literature and for those countries. This income-based approach remained incapable to explain underdevelopment problem of both Sub-Saharan Africa Countries and other regions. Therefore, human-based approach has developed. Main of aim of this paper is to make a literature survey on papers which investigate determinants of economic development by adopting income-based or human-based approach and to make discussion on current situation of literature. In-depth investigation and discussion of literature would contribute to find determinants of development at Sub-Saharan Africa region out, and efficient modelling proposals for empirical studies.

Keywords: Development, Development Economics, Sub-Saharan Africa Countries, Income-Based Approach, Human-Based Approach.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

² This research has been derived from Ph.D. thesis which has been being written by Sinan Erdogan with the title of “Economic and Political Analysis of the Development Process in Sub-Saharan African Countries” and supported by Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Coordinatorship of Scientific Research Projects with the project number of 19.D.012.

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Trade Balance between Turkey and Hungary and J Curve: An Asymmetric Analysis

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The relationship between Turkey and Hungary trace to Ottoman Empire era with respect to political, economical and cultural. The relationship between Hungary which is in the center of Europe and Turkey which is a gate of Europe to Asia is very crucial for both. Hungary see Turkey as a primary actor for her Opening to the East policy. In this respect, Hungary has opened Trade Houses some cities of Turkey and in Istanbul notably. A Free Trade Agreement between Turkey and Hungary was signed in 1997 and came into force on 1st April 1998. Hungary joined the European Union on 1st May 2004 and trade relations between Turkey and Hungary have been conducted within the frame of Customs Union regulations. Therefore, trade volume between two countries has grown up day by day. Undoubtedly, the most important factor which affect the trade balance between these two countries is real exchange rate. In linear models, while there is an effect of real exchange rate on trade balance in the short run, there is not in the long run. However, in nonlinear models, while an increase in real exchange rates lead to a deterioration in trade balance in the short run, make way for improvement an improvement in trade balance in the long run. This is called J Curve phenomena. In this study, it is analyzed whether there is a symmetric and asymmetric relationship between real exchange rate changes and trade balance of Turkey and Hungary in the short and the long run.

Keywords: Trade Balance, Exchange rate, J Curve, ARDL, NARDL.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Alanya Municipality Service Units' Cost Efficiency: An Application of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

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Developments in socio-economic areas, the development of information societies, technology and globalization have brought about many changes in the societies, and this has also influenced expectations of citizen public services. The nearest public service to the citizen who wants to more flexible, better quality and more satisfying service is being delivered by the municipalities to which the citizen is bound. In 2000, the demand of the citizen of the day-to-day from the local governments is developing more effectively than the past. As is the case all around the world, the effectiveness and efficiency of the services in the municipalities in Turkey are important and it is one of the subjects on measuring in a sense become compulsory. In this context, in 2002 the General Directorate of Local Authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs developed the BEPER project, a performance measurement system, to measure the performance of municipalities and to make comparisons between municipalities. The purpose of this study is to determine the efficiency of activities of the service units located in the Alanya municipality which is one of the biggest count municipality of Turkey, and to be a guide to citizen satisfaction and the more effective activity of the municipality based on costs and customer satisfaction, different from the BEPER project both in terms of data collection method and analysis. For the research, Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) will be applied using the data of the Municipality of Alanya 2018, providing the minimum input and the maximum output. Citizen satisfaction was determined as the output of the analysis. In addition to measure cost effectiveness in the study, citizen satisfaction levels will be measured with various statistical techniques.

Keywords: Alanya Municipality, Cost Efficiency, Data Envelopment Analysis, Efficiency of Local Administration, Citizen Satisfaction Measurement.

JEL Code: M0, M1

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Reflection of Post-Modernism on Airport Administration and Activities

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Emerging in the 1960s, post-modernism has been influencing many disciplines. The effects of this approach have been observing in many areas. Post-modernism has been affecting the planning processes, legal and administrative structure, and all of the applications with the effect of economic, political, social, and cultural conditions in termly. Post-modern environments are environments where global and sectoral change activities are performed. As a result of the post- modernism influence; the management and operations of airports are forced to the transformation. The structure of the airport sector throughout the world is transforming in parallel with these changes. This study aims to evaluate the current state of the airport sector by revealing the reflections of global and sectoral change dynamics on airport management and activities. Additionally, it offers suggestions to companies that are changing and transforming with a post-modernism approach.

Keywords: Postmodernism, Airports, Management and Activities.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

An Effective Tool for Increasing Training Satisfaction: Corporate Universities

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The aim of this study is to demonstrate the critic importance of corporate universities, to determine the effect of corporate universities on training satisfaction and to show if there is any significant difference among the departments responsible for training activities in the context of training design process. The research is conducted on medium and big sized organizations located in Bursa and İstanbul. Convenience and snowball sampling methods were used to structure the research sample selected from the universe. At this point, 100 human resources manager and specialist were reached. The data were collected via survey method. The survey was created from the authors in the context of related training literature. Beside this, 6 specialists were asked to determine the right items for the survey. At last, the survey include two main parts with 50 items was created for the research. In the first part, 8 items were used to analysis the employee's training satisfaction. The cronbach's alpha value for 8 items is 0.84. In the second part, 41 items were used to indicate training design process. 2 items were removed from the survey because of low reliability level. The cronbach's alpha value for 39 items is 0.97. The first finding show that the satisfaction level of the employee's working in organizations which structured training academy and training-learning and development department is higher than employee's working in organizations structured only human resources management department. The second finding indicated that there is a significant difference among departments in the context of target group and training formulation.

Keywords: Training Management, Training Design, Corporate University, Training Satisfaction, Training Formulation.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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Budapest, Hungary

SESSION 2C

Time: 14:00-15:30

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

The Dilemma of Female Poet or Writer in Eavan Boland and Virginia Woolf

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It is a known fact that for some certain reasons women were engaged in writing process quite late in a male-dominant literature, particularly in British literature. When examining the past, we see that women could not develop a peculiar style and reflect their specific views freely for a long time. They yielded to the male mentality instead of intellectualising female nature in their *oeuvre* pursuant to their own consciousness. In a world where women were always despised and writing was associated with being man, they wrestled with historical, social, cultural and economic realities to obtain liberating opportunities. Virginia Woolf, in her *A Room of One's Own*, conspicuously tells the difficulties of being a female writer by exemplifying the problems she encountered with all along. In this book, which is one of the focal texts in women's studies, Woolf recommends women to have a fixed income and a room of their own to overcome the conventional pressures damaging their personalities and literary performances. Sixty seven years after the publishing of Woolf's book, the Irish poetess Eavan Boland, in her *Object Lessons* (1995), re-handles the subject on the basis of the words 'woman' and 'poet'. For her, the women who constitute the minority in poetic tradition and walk with psychosexual fear and doubt ensuing from the tension between writing a poem and being a poet are the inheritors of a big dilemma. Boland, as a poet managed to find a place for herself in Irish poetic society, tells that the difficulties women experienced in the past do not soften today, yet still are not unsurmountable. When viewed from this aspect, women can possess a strong fate in poetic form by going beyond their unfavourable social fates. This study aims to tell that the basic problems confronted by women in the past still remain the same today, and to compare the solution-centred ideas of Woolf and Boland. In this context, the discussion around *A Room of One's Own* and *Object Lessons* will be corroborated by some of Boland's poems.

Keywords: Eavan Boland, Virginia Woolf, Women's Studies, Woman Poet, Contemporary Irish Poetry.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylül University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Pygmalion Myth and Cyborg Theory in Contemporary Science Fiction Films

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In Greek mythology, the myth of Pygmalion tells the story of the revival of a lifeless sculpture by the male creator Pygmalion, who falls in love with her. This myth has been the subject of many works in literature and cinema. The theme of artificial women created by men goes back to “Metropolis” (Fritz Lang, 1927). As artificial intelligence and robotics has been gaining momentum in the 21st century, many sci-fi films which deal with this topic are made, and “Ex Machina” (Alex Garland, 2014) represents one of the best examples. These films are considered as feminist narratives -including also the Cyborg Theory- that reflect a postmodern world. In this study, films as “SimOne” (Andrew Niccol, 2002), “Her” (Spike Jonze, 2013), “The Machine” (Caradog James, 2013), “Ex Machina”, “Ghost in the Shell” (Rupert Sanders, 2017), “AI Rising” (Lazar Bodroza, 2018) and “Zoe” (Drake Doremus, 2018) will be examined using the Pygmalion myth, which reflects the dominant male view; through Donna Haraway’s “Cyborg Theory” as a postmodern feminist text and other theoretical approaches to cyberpunk and artificial intelligence.

Keywords: Science Fiction, Pygmalion Myth, Artificial Intelligence, Cyborg Theory.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Civil Society, Media and Democracy in Turkey: An Analysis of Civil Disobedience Cases on the Media

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The aim of this study is to analyze the reflections of social movements in Turkey on media, in the framework of discussions made about civil society, media, and democracy. The dynamics of civil society, and the use of alternative media facilities by social groups have been effective on the destruction of Soviet Block and bureaucratised socialism in the Central and Eastern Europe. This occasion is significant in order to comprehend the relation between media and democracy. In today's communication environment, the negative effects of market liberalism on the representation of citizens culminate in the result that media -presented as an ideal frame by the liberal theory- does not or cannot fulfill its mission to be the "fourth power". The representation of all social groups in the media is a prerequisite to democratic communication system. Therefore, media should facilitate the participation of social groups into public sphere, give them the opportunity to contribute to the public opinion-related discussions, and let them have a say in the formation of social policies. In that sense, this study aims at analyzing how and in what way civil disobedience and social movements are represented on the media. The analysis made on the representation of civil disobedience and social movements on the media is going to make an essential contribution in terms of indicating the way these movements are presented by the common media. Do the civil disobedience and social movements have enough part in the contemporary media environment which is under the hegemony of market reasoning? When they do, how are these news presented to the audience? In this study, the representation of some of the sensational civil disobedience movements of the last twenty years is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative analysis method. The analysis of media representation of these example cases is important in giving meaning to state-civil society-democracy and media relationship.

Keywords: Civil Society, Democracy, Civil Disobedience, Media.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

“He Made His Mother Killed Him”: Is Having Public Interest Aspect Sufficient Enough to Broadcast the Event?

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A physiotherapist Emre Gorur had his mother killed himself by the mechanism he set up. Although this mechanism was used in other countries before, this was the first time used in Turkey. In this study, the news about the incidence will be evaluated within the context of public interest. The concept of public interest, which is also expressed by using the terms such as general interest, public interest, social benefit, is used frequently in the fields of public law, political science, management, city planning and media. The contrast between being private and public results from the fact that the private belongs to the individual and that the public excludes itself from private, because public belongs to public. The meaning of public benefit is shaped by the word benefit rather than the word public. The public is the subject to be exploited; it can be a state or a society. What matters is what the benefit is. Benefit means many things, such as, good results from a job, utility, advantage; interest, usefulness, convenient, appropriate. The benefit may be spiritual or both. Economically, benefit at the first hand implies money. However, the new theater built by state means spiritual benefit. In this study, we use the news. The compliance of mass media with the law because of the public interest of mass media is result from the fact that the press is informing the society and directing it by making criticism. In democratic societies, by providing news and information about events and issues involving public interest, to make judgements, making criticisms and generating value judgments. The most important mission of the press is to enlighten society and to set public agenda. In this respect, two fundamental rights were granted to the press. The first is the “right to present news and duty to inform” and the second is the ‘right and duty to governance and criticize’. For this reason, the press should be able to collect, interpret and criticize news freely, and be able to print and disseminate news, critics and comments. Public interest, on the other hand, is often addressed in terms of personal rights. According to Acabey, the main characteristics of the personality rights include followings: “It is an absolute right; it is a monopolistic right; it is impossible to relinquish it; also, it cannot be restricted based on violation of law and general morality; it is not the right of wealth, but the right to a person's existence. There is no money value of it.” A person's rights during which starts from the time of his fall to his mother's womb until his death are his/her personal rights. Although the incidence has news value and the person dies, its use as news is controversial. First of all, according to social learning theory and imitation theories, it can be imitated and bad example. In addition, it is hard to say that making the news based on the comparison

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of personal rights and public interest is right and the physiology of the deceased relatives should be taken into consideration. Based on the analysis of the news, it is fair to conclude that public interest characteristics of news shouldn't be enough to publish a news and there should be ethics concerns.

Keywords: Public Interest, Personality Rights, News, Press Freedom, Media Ethics, Suicide.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

An Examination of “The Class” Film on Nonverbal Communication Elements and Teacher Image

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Teachers, in the classroom, take on roles such as identifying classroom state, meeting needs, helping emotions soothe, and helping students learn. In order to fulfill these roles efficiently and to ensure good classroom management, they need to draw a positive image. Many elements are effective in the formation of a personal image, from the person's voice and image to speech and behavior. Among these elements, non-verbal communication elements which we can evaluate under communication skills are very important elements in the process of image structuring. In this context, it would be a good method to examine non-verbal communication elements that teachers use to examine their images. Non-verbal communication elements can be handled by examining the films that reflect the images of teachers in the society, since there are no elements to be easily examined unless they are recorded in any way in the flow of daily life. In this way, by analyzing the teacher images and nonverbal communication elements in the films, inferences about the teacher image in the culture reflected in the films can be made and data can be provided for the studies to improve this image. The aim of this study is to examine the French film “The Class” (Laurant Cantet, 2009) in terms of the image of the teacher and nonverbal communication elements. For this purpose, nonverbal communication behaviors used by the main character in the film were examined and the image of the teacher presented was tried to be revealed.

Keywords: Education, Nonverbal Communication, Teacher Image, The Class.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

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SESSION 2D

Time: 14:00-15:30

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

The Effect of Political Changes and Education Policies in Turkey on Secondary Vocational Religious Education and Future Approaches in the Area

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Political formations are the most important domestic actors that direct education policies together with government policies. The institutional and educational structures of the schools are not shaped independently of these. Therefore, change in political actors shapes educational and religious education policies as well as school types at various levels. Imam hatip schools founded in 1924, shortly after the proclamation of the Republic, have been among the main debates that emphasised positive or negative in educational thought and practices of political formations over the past ninety years. For this reason, schools have gone through different periods in terms of educational elements, especially in institutionalization, and have often endeavored to be legitimate and existent. It is important to evaluate of changes and transformations within the framework of political formation and educational policies that are the most effective elements in this process to make healthy evaluations about the past and present of this institutions and to present their perspectives on the future. In line with the importance and value, imam hatip schools that are one of the most emphasized among religious education institutions of Turkey have been the subject of this paper in the context of the impact on education and future approaches of political transformations and educational policies in the country. When dealing with the subject, first of all, the historical process of these institutions will be briefly discussed, and then it will be put forward what kind of change is going to be as part of political transformations and educational policies in seven different periods that there were significant refractives from the Republic to the present, after It will be evaluated how this affects or may affect the future perceptions of institutions. In addition, information will be given about the realization of a structuring in accordance with the aims determined after Tevhid-i Tedrisat and afterwards. While the paper is being processed as as expressed, collecting and evaluating of the data will be done through literature review which is one of the techniques applied in qualitative research method. The study, within the limits of the opportunities and limits, will contribute to the theories or practices that will be developed about what needs to be done in order to increase the quality and efficiency of these educational institutions in the future by revealing the past and present of imam hatip schools in the level of political and educational relations.

Keywords: Education Policies, Religious Education, Imam-Hatip Schools.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

The Wall Painting Art of the Ottoman Period in the Balkans: Albania Tirana Ethem Bey Mosque Example

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Located in Tirana, the capital of Albania, the mosque is right next to the clock tower on the square. Tirana is important in the Balkans as it is one of the cities that best reflects Turkish culture and architecture. The mosque, which has two inscriptions, was built by Molla Bey in 1793-94 according to the building inscription. After the death of Mullah Bey, his son Ethem Bey had the mosque completed. The pencil work was made by applying it on materials such as wood or plaster in Turkish art. It is known that it became more widespread with Anatolian Seljuk Turks. This type of ornament, which continued during the Principalities period, was further developed with the Ottomans and was widely seen. The wall paintings, which are widely seen in the capital Istanbul, the Balkans and Anatolia, have brought Turkish architecture to life. We know that there are many more examples in the Balkans such as Tiran Ethem Bey mosque. Tetovo Mosque, Berat Bekarlar Mosque, Korce İmrahor Mosque are examples of wall paintings. The Ethem Bey Mosque in Tirana is one of the most important examples of its architecture and wall paintings in the Balkans like the mosques mentioned above. The mosque, built in two stages, is covered with a single square dome. The dome is provided with trumps. To the north and east of the building, the last congregation, which sits on sixteen columns, is covered by a broken roof. It was repaired in 1940s. There were also some interventions in the wall decorations. Despite its simple appearance from the outside, the interior attracts attention with its rich decorations. The murals adorn the walls of the last congregation and the harim. Most of the images are placed inside the cartridge. The decorations are very similar to the Anatolian wall paintings. The paintings include examples of religious and civil architecture, curtains, mzanazara depictions and rich floral ornaments. In particular, the pictures should be made using the template method of vegetable ornaments. Similarly, we know that other buildings have the same plant ornaments. This mosque, where 19th century Western influence and stylistic features of baroque and rococo arts came together, has an important place in Ottoman painting. One of the important objectives of this study is to evaluate the foundations and inscriptions of the mosque.

Keywords: Balkans, Albania, Tiran Ethem Bey Mosque, Wall Painting, Architecture, Archive Record.

Presentation Type: Oral presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

Hayali and His Work: “Hasiye ala Risaleti Isbati’l-Vacib”

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Hayali is one of the Ottoman scholars during the period of Fatih Sultan Mehmed. His real name is Semseddin Ahmed. Because of his meticulous work in his scientific life and his gentle style, he is mentioned in the sources where he was given the pseudonym Hayali. Hayali received his first education from his father and then from Alaeddin et-Tusi and Hizir Bey. He has written Works on Hayali, kalam, fiqh and Arabic. His important works are *Hasiye ala Serhi’l-Aka’idi’n-Nesefiyye*, *Hasiye ala Serhi Tecridi’l-‘aka’id*, *Hasiye ala Serhi’l-Makasid*, *Hasiyetu Serhi’l-Mevakif* and *Hasiye ala Risaleti isbati’l-vacib*. Hayali’s work *Hasiye ala Risaleti isbati’l-vacib* is a commentary written by Jalal al-Din Dawani’s work that is *Risaletu Isbati’l-vacib*. This work is registered in the Ragib Pasha collection in Suleymaniye Library with number 1456. In this paper, we will first introduce and analyze Hayali’s *Hasiye ala Risaleti isbati’l-vacib* and then compare his views with those of Dawani.

Keywords: Hayali, Wajib al-Wujud, Being, Tasalsul, Cause.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
September 10-12, 2019
Budapest, Hungary

The Use of Verses in Fetih-Name Prose: An Example of Cihad-Name

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The fetihnames are the works written in verse or prose by mentioning the events from the beginning to the end of the expedition, the conquest of a city or a castle, or winning the war. Some of the historian who wrote fetih-names in prose placed some verses to their works. These poems within the fetih-names recreated the expression of the works which are partly stabile and enriched the fetih-names. The work named *Cihad-name* written by Mustafa Safi Efendi in the 16th century has verses intensely despite its being a prose. In the work, which conquests were depicted flowingly, the verses used in the work enriched the genre of the author. The placement of proper couplets to the prose in accordance with the event depicted colored the work. In this way, the author tried to avoid the monotony in the prose work by using verses related to the topic. In general, the literary aspect of the fetih-names presented to the sultans of the period is required to be strong. Therefore, the addition of verses to the proses which mostly depict battle readiness and conquest scenes has contributed a literary taste to these proses. In the *Cihad-name* presented to Sultan Murad III, the author embellished the conquest of Amiral Barbaros Hayreddin with verses and enlivened its work. In *Cihad-name* there are not only the poems of Mustafa Sadi Efendi but also the couplets of various famous divan poets. Among these divan poets Ahmet Pasha, Agehi, Deruni, Seyhi and Hamdullah Hamdi can be listed. The author's including the couplets of these poets in the work indicates his having comprehensive knowledge of divan poems. In this study, the use of verses in prose works and their contribution to the work will be analyzed within the framework of *Cihad-name*, an example of fetih-name genre which is prominent in the literature of Ottoman period.

Keywords: Fetih-nâme, Cihad-name, Verse, Prose, Mustafa Safi Efendi, Murad III.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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The Samples of Amulet and Evil Eye Motifs From Reflections Anatolian – Turks Rugs

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The rugs that have emerged in line with the basic needs and have been shaped according to the feelings and thoughts of the person who weaved over time are one of our important cultural heritage assets that have been woven in Anatolia for centuries. Especially the motifs applied in rugs and the meaning of these motifs are important in terms of symbolizing the emotions that the weaver can't explain. Amulets and evil eyes are among the most common motifs found in Anatolian rugs. The amulet and evil eye motifs, which are considered within the scope of the motifs that symbolize life, are a motif applied to protect against bad eyes and feelings. The aim of the study is to refer to the reflection of the amulet and evil eye motifs in Anatolian-Turks rugs. For this purpose, the evil eye belief in Anatolia has mentioned and the amulet and evil eye motifs on rugs of Anatolia's various region have referred. As a result of the study, it has been seen that the motifs of the amulet and evil eye are practiced in almost all regions of Anatolia. Again as a result of the study, it has been determined that the amulet and evil eye motifs, which differs as the local form, has similar characteristics in terms of meaning.

Keywords: Anatolia, rugs, motif, amulet and evil eye.

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SESSION 3A

Time: 16:00-17:30

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Is the Green Economy Appropriate Remedy for the World Economic and Ecological Crises?

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It has been historically observed that capital accumulation process goes into regular bottlenecks. Although there is a consensus on cyclical path of capital accumulation process, there are different explanations for this phenomenon by the heterodox economists for whom capitalist system has internal contradictions that create tendency to go into crises. There has also been wide spread consensus on deepening ecological crisis since the early 1970s during which the world economy started to show signals of yet another world economic crisis. Ecological crisis is not independent of economic crisis. They are not only interrelated but also intertwined. As economic crisis deepens, we have been witnessing acceleration in commodification of new facets of nature. Moreover, the approach of incorporation of all life forms and eco systems into the price mechanism is launched with an “environmentalist” discourse as *green economy* by the prestigious international institutions such as UN and the Club of Rome. Harmonious relationship between growth and protection of environment is promoted at different UNEP conferences and UN reports. Green economy argument has become popular especially since 2008 crisis and Global Green New Deal is published in 2009. Green New Deal report approaches green economy as a source of new jobs and growth, and economic opportunities explicitly. This study argues that the main reason of the economic crisis is difficulties in finding new profitable investment opportunities for the investors. Green economy provides a new field for profitable investments, therefore accelerates capital accumulation. As economic crisis deepens capitalization of nature accelerates and new facets of nature becomes the subject of market mechanism and private property in the framework of green economy. Thus ecological crisis deepens as well. Behind green economy argument there is not environmental considerations instead it is seen as a new field for profitable investment opportunities to overcome the crisis.

Keywords: Global Green New Deal, Green Economy, World Economic Crisis.

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Tai I-SAN Authenticity Values on Gastronomy Tourism in Khon Kaen MICE City.

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This research aims to study and analyzed the Gastronomy Tourism in Tai I-SAN Authenticity Values. And to propose the Tai I-SAN Authenticity Values on Gastronomy Tourism in Khon Kaen MICE City. The Government of Thailand and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) said Gastronomy Tourism is very interesting type of tourism, Thailand has many interesting destinations for organizing business events. Each place is unique and provides a different experience. In addition, Thailand also has the large size of convention and exhibition center located in 5 city, which calls MICE city consisted of; Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Pataya, Phuket and Khon Kaen province. Tai I-San Authenticity identity is represents Authenticity Values on gastronomy Tourism. The Authenticity Values of Gastronomy Tourism in Khon Kaen consisted of; Historical Food, Authenticity Food, I-SAN Cultural Heritage Food, I-SAN Local Food, Story of Food. Khon Kaen MICE City is also known as a tourism metropolis with a variety of natural attractions, historical sites, traditions, ways of life, arts and culture also hotels Large conference center, various restaurants and shopping areas to propose the Tai I-SAN Authenticity Values on Gastronomy Tourism in Khon Kaen MICE City.

Keywords: Gastronomy Tourism, Tai I-SAN Authenticity Values, Khon Kaen MICE City.

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The Analysis of Social Acceptance of Syrian Immigrants in Terms of Z-Generation in Turkey

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The conflict turned into civil war the year 2011 and then mass migration began continues without interruption from Syria to Turkey. Syrian refugees able to easy access to Turkey and prospects of transition to European countries are taking the first place among the reasons for asylum in Turkey. The Syrians came to Turkey firstly live in camps and in the border province but then they started living outside because of prolonged civil war, the inadequacy number of camps and aid. Approximately % 90 of the Syrian refugees live outside the camps. The acceptance of indigenous people to the population living outside the camps is decreasing every year compared to the first years. Although the Turkish society shows hospitality in the first years, the idea that they will not return will weaken this acceptance every year. When the population of our country is analyzed in terms of population, the proportion of young population is quite high. In this population, who are born in 1995 and after are called Z generation. In this respect, the point of view of Z generation is important. The Z generations view of social events also differs from the generations before it. The social acceptance of Syrian migrants as an asylum seeker is different for each generation. The acceptance of the arrival of Syrian migrants to our country is very important for the generation of young people. Especially in the acceptance of this generation, the unemployment problem and employment anxiety are the most important factors. In this study, the settlement of Syrians in our country and its acceptance, and whether there is any concern that the youth may have in the future will be examined in terms of Z Generation. The data obtained from the surveys to be carried out with the students in the selected universities will be evaluated with the appropriate analysis for the findings obtained from the study.

Keywords: Syrian Migrants, Social Acceptance, Z Generation.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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Reshaping the Role of Turkey in the Western Balkans

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The relationship of Turkey and the Western Balkan region states have a very powerful historical legacy that is very easy traceable and reflected great social, cultural, economic and political ties. The dissolution of Yugoslavia and the end of communist systems in Albania, Bulgaria and Romania performed a new political scheme that enabled the state of Turkey to reframe its political, military and economic potential towards new democratic challenges and new market economies in the Balkan region. In the beginning of the 90s, the region of the Western Balkans was mainly concentrated in the process of democratization through nation-state identification and this lead to a very bloody inter-ethnic clash with a large amount of casualties. In this period, on one hand, Turkey performed a very pale state position but on the other hand, it showed a very strong civil society awareness. After 2000, many political changes were established in the Western Balkans as well as in Turkey and a new platform for cooperation was created. A new Turkish foreign policy was launched via good neighborhood policy, soft power, military support and complex interdependency. Last few years, the region of the Western Balkans created new political, integrationist and economic changes that practically opens the question for the Turkish position and its role in the Balkan region. In this paper, I will try to identify the factors that lead towards the process of reshaping the Turkish role in the region and new possibilities for intensive cooperation via new projects for development and security. I will try to frame my paper while answering these two research questions: How can be reshaped a new Turkish role in the Western Balkans and what are the future challenges of this complex foreign policy relationship?

Keywords: Turkey, Western Balkans, Challenges, Reshape, Cooperation, Foreign Policy.

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Creative Products for International Sport Events City of Buriram Province, Thailand

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This research aims to study creative products for international sport events city of Buriram Province, Thailand. The qualitative method was applied by observation, in-depth interviews, focus groups, and workshops. The results showed that the city's creative products include in the international sporting events consisting of: 1. Core Products which are attraction that include sport, historical and cultural attractions 2. Supporting Products which are activities that include festivals, events, national, international and local sport events, accommodation and restaurants 3. Expected Product which are access to tourist attractions 4. Augmented Product which are ancillary services. There are facilities for tourists such as postal, hospital, insurance planning and waste management. 5. Potential Product which are travel package, travel program and other types of tourism. As summary, the researchers give examples of tangible innovations and innovation created by all sectors that related to the development of Buriram province into the city of sport tourism which is a guideline for Buriram sport tourism and national, international activities throughout the year (Guidelines for Buriram Sport Tourism) and the study also found that in addition of the Guidelines Event Calendar, the innovation of this research can also be extended to a variety of issues.

Keywords: Creative Product, Tourism Product, Sport Tourism.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylül University & Komsija
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Overview of Banja Luka Stock Exchange Market before and after the Global Financial Crisis

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Banja Luka Stock Exchange is one of the two stock exchange markets in Bosnia and Herzegovina established in 2000 as part of the mass privatization processes. First years of market operation were signified by relatively large market capitalization and high number of listed companies. With the beginning of grand financial crisis the market capitalization and the value of the stock exchange benchmark index – BIRS were on a decline. This study aims at measuring the weak-form efficiency of the BIRS index over two periods - prior to the crisis and after the crisis begun. The multiple break point models indicate that there was a significant change in the series of index value on October 2, 2008. The serial correlation test and Autoregression model were used to examine the level of market efficiency in each period. The results suggest that market remains inefficient through with increase in inefficiency during the second period. These results coupled with the evidence of high vulnerability of the market to volatility shocks, modeled using EGARCH once again confirm that the emerging and frontier markets are much more sensitive to the crisis and take longer to recover from its effects.

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

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SESSION 3B

Time: 16:00-17:30

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Methods on Instrumental Education to Provide and Continue Motivation

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Motivation is the main factor in order to provide success and persistence in instrumental education. In terms of using proper pedagogical methods, have a knowledge on motivation and primary motivation theories for educators is important. In this study; motivation in its broader meaning and primary motivation theories, importance of motivation in instrumental education, qualities of instrument educators and their effects on providing motivation, effects of family on motivation throughout the instrument education, methods and suggestions on instrumental education in order to provide and continue motivation will be discussed in turn. This study aims to compile methods on insturmental education in order to provide and continue motivation and also aims to be a guide for insturment educators. In accordance with these aims, literature screening method will be utilized.

Keywords: Motivation, Motivation Theories, Instrumental Education.

Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University & Komsija
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Investigation of “A Dozen a Day” Method Used in Beginner Level Piano Training

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In this study, it is aimed to examine the visual, structural and functional aspects of “A Dozen a Day” method used in the beginner level of piano education. Beginning level methods in piano education are designed separately for both adults and children and used in lessons. It is important to prepare the methods according to the level and perception of the student. The beginner methods written for children aim to teach in a fun way by making the expression easier with colorful visuals. Technical exercises, the most basic element in piano education, are sometimes difficult and compelling for children. The method to be examined is important in that it provides an effective and enjoyable method for students to acquire certain technical skills. In the research, general information about the method and its author and information such as teaching method are explained. This research is a qualitative study in terms of method review. The research was descriptive and content analysis model, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the conduct of the research. The universe of the research is “A Dozen a Day”, the sample of the research is “A dozen a day mini book” which is used for the initial level of “A Dozen a Day” method. In line with the findings, the results and recommendations are presented under the relevant headings.

Keywords: Piano, Piano Education, Beginning Piano Methods, A Dozen a Day.

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Vocational Rehabilitation for People with Severe Mental Illness

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Severe mental illness are mental, behavioral, or emotional disorders that affect or limit one or more basic life activities of individuals, lead to severe functional impairment. People with severe mental disorders experience loss of function and labor and face high rates of unemployment. Unemployment may lead to loss of role, status and sense of identity as well as social exclusion of people with mental disorders and thus social isolation. In this respect, employment is a critical factor ensuring the participation of psychiatric patients in social life and it is not only material gain but also an important factor in maintaining general health, mental health and well-being. Vocational rehabilitation plays a key role in enhancing the vocational functionality of people with severe mental disorders. Although a number of developments in the regulatory framework of vocational rehabilitation services have been applied in Turkey, it is observed that there are not enough comprehensive studies in terms of the implementation of the service. In this context, the subject of this study is the evaluation of vocational rehabilitation services for people with severe mental illness that are among the most exposed to social exclusion and among the disabled people with the lowest employment rate.

Keywords: Vocational Rehabilitation, Severe Mental Illness, Social Exclusion, Vocational Functionality.

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Examining the Relationship between Psychological Resilience and Forgiveness in Adults

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The main aim of this study was to examine the relationship between psychological resilience and forgiveness in adult individuals. Additionally, it was investigated whether psychological resilience and forgiveness levels differ according to some socio-demographic variables such as gender, education and family. The study was conducted with 413 adults, 146 males and 267 females. Data were collected via socio-demographic information form, Psychological Resilience Scale for Adults and Heartland Forgiveness Scale. The results showed that there were no difference in the level of psychological resilience and the level of forgiveness according to gender and caregiver during childhood; there was a significant difference in the level of psychological resilience and the level of forgiveness compared to the number of children; the people who had psychological disorders in their family members had lower psychological resilience and lower level of forgiveness; it was shown that the level of forgiveness of others was higher if they had chronic illness in their families.

Keywords: Psychological Resilience, Self-Forgiveness, Forgiveness an Other, State Forgiveness.

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Non-Economy Factors to Increase Tax Compliance

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The increase in tax compliance increases tax revenues and decreases informal economy. Besides, tax compliance; there are also functions such as providing tax justice, spreading the tax to the base, more accurate calculation of macroeconomic indicators, strengthening of trust between the state and the individual, prevention of unfair competition and more successful implementation of fiscal policy. Two different models of tax compliance can be mentioned. The first model is an economic/classical model that acts on the assumption that individuals are rational and that economic factors are effective in taxpayers' tax decisions. Economic factors in this model include; tax penalties, control rate and probability, tax rate and actual income level. According to the model, taxpayers determine the factors expressed tax compliance. The second model is the psychological/behavioral model that argues that the economic/classical model alone is not enough in explaining the factors affecting tax evasion and taxpayers are also affected by non-economic factors in tax transactions. In this study, although it is accepted that the classical or psychological model alone is not a determining factor in increasing tax compliance, it has been evaluated especially the non-economic factors that became important after 1990s. As a result of the literature research; moral (personal, national and social norms, the perception of justice in the tax system), cultural, psychological (attitudes, behaviors against taxes, reference group effect), demographic (age, gender, education) institutional, legal, political, administrative and even religious factors It is determined that these factors should not be ignored in determining the tax policies.

Keywords: Tax Compliance, Classical Model, Behavioral Model.

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Social Problems of People with Psychiatric Disorders and Their Families: A Qualitative Study on Patient and Patient Relatives

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Psychiatric disorders are chronic, mental disorders that cause significant changes in a person's feelings, thoughts and behaviors. Being diagnosed with mental disorder deeply affects patients and their families and causes many problems in physiological, cognitive, emotional, psychological and social fields. In this respect, the treatment of mental disorders should be carried out in every area of the problem, namely in biological, psychological and social areas. However, the fact that the psychiatry area is restricted to the medical field in our country is one of the basic indicators of the psychological and social well-being of individuals. In this sense, the subject of this study is to determine the social problems of individuals with mental disorders and their families in terms of providing a holistic assessment of health and providing social well-being. In the scope of the study, 15 patients and 8 patients were interviewed with semi-structured interview technique. In this study, the social problems of the patients and their relatives with mental disorders were discussed under the headings of social stigma, insufficient economic conditions, social isolation, education and occupational functioning, caregiving burden and domestic conflicts and finally legal problems.

Keywords: Mental Disorder, Social Problems, Social Stigma, Caregiver Burden, Patient Relation

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