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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

ULUSLARARASI EKONOMİ POLİTİK KONFERANSI

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17

Institutions, National Identity, Power, and Governance in the 21st Century

Institucije, nacionalni identitet, moć i upravljanje u 21. veku

21. Yüzyılda Kurumlar, Ulusal Kimlik, Güç ve Yönetişim



28-30 June 2017
Belgrade / Serbia

Programme & Abstract



*8. ICOPEC 2017: International Conference of Political Economy:
Institutions, National Identity, Power, and Governance in the 21st Century
June 28-30, 2017, Belgrade, Serbia , www.icopec.org
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ICOPEC 2017 @Belgrade

8. International Conference of Political Economy:
Institutions, National Identity, Power, and Governance in the 21st Century
June 28-30, 2017, Belgrade, Serbia

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ICOPEC 2017 @ Belgrade
General Information
Genel Bilgiler

About ICOPEC

Perspective

The notion of “political economy” does not sound familiar nowadays. Dating back to earlier times, the term was employed by the members of the classical school of economics like Smith and Ricardo, who were its first exponents succeeded by Marx. Ever since the rise of the neo-classical school, the term “economics” has been preferred. The term “political economy”, however, has a broader meaning encompassing economics, as well. As if it is divorced from other social phenomena, in our age, the discipline of economics is defined as a technical field of expertise characterized by a level of objectivity similar to that of natural sciences, due to the fact that economic phenomena are measured in numbers and illustrated on graphs.

The deliberate employment of the term “political economy” in the title “International Conference on Political Economy” implies the fact that economics is perceived as an integral part of social phenomena in this conference. Accordingly, even if economic institutions and relations form the foundations of society in the contemporary world, economic development is dependent on social power and dynamics, while economic policies, per se, are shaped by not only technical processes but also diverse interests and choices. Within this context, politics is involved in every encounter between different economic classes, social groups and genders being shaped by the visions of a better life as the subject matter of philosophy, ethics and religion and at times it finds its best expression in art. Law, on the other hand, is the embodiment of all social relations which are, in essence, political.

Thus, this conference does not reduce society to market relations despite viewing economy in the heart of social relations. It, above all, considers the society as a political entity. Indeed, everything constitutes the subject matter of politics. The arguments in favour of purifying market relations of the influence of politics and the discourse that they take place in their own right serve to disguise the conflicts of interest and power asymmetries inherent therein. This conference regards man as a homo politicus, as Aristoteles put it, rather than a homo economicus.

The aim of this conference is to recount the age and the world that we live in not just by presenting an image but through recognizing the potentials they offer. To this end, it evaluates the development of modern society from a historical perspective, with specific emphasis on the long-term trends and dynamics, trying to distinguish the permanent from the temporary. In this conference, the significance of subjective social / political struggles is not underestimated. Such struggles are rather accounted for within the context of objective conditions for the pursuit of happiness on the part of the masses can only be understood on the basis of an objective analysis of conditions and trends. Ethically, the conference has an analytical rather than a descriptive approach, regarding science as approaching existing phenomena critically and researching the alternatives to such phenomena.

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Focusing on a specific topic every year, the conference also aims at continuity in terms of the topics elaborated upon thereby providing a forum for the further discussion of the papers and presentations of the previous year's conference.

A Brief History of the Conference

We started our series of conferences with the title “Adam Smith in Our Day”, intending to organize a conference approaching Adam Smith, regarded as the founder of political economy, from the perspective of his works on both political economy and theory of ethics as well as with reference to his prominence and significance in our time. The papers presented in the conference expressed a leftist criticism of classical political economy due to the influence of the emerging global economic crisis. Indeed, the same crisis determined the topic of the following two conferences: “(Economic) Crisis and Development” and “Labour Markets and Employment”. The aim of the former was to analyze the global economic crisis not only through its financial dimension but also from the perspective of all its economic and non-economic aspects with a historical approach on the basis of changing economic policies; while the latter aimed to discuss the relationship between job markets and employment in general, as well as the surge in unemployment caused by the crisis, in particular, as they relate to the changes in economic policies. In 2012 and 2013 conferences, the focus was on the specific characteristics of globalization. Our fourth conference entitled “Flexibility” was organized with a view to analyzing flexibility, a notion which constitutes one of the basic trends of globalization, within a broad context ranging from labour relations to private life and personality traits. The papers presented in this particular conference made it clear that the notion of “flexibility” was predominantly studied in the academia in terms of its negative consequences in labour relations. Our fifth conference “The Reason of the Age” aimed to understand the mentality of the age, directing criticism against the rightist mentality, which advocates a “market / business” approach not only in the economic field but also in political and social fields. The sixth conference series attempted to explain and account for the socio-economic circumstances that have given way to the rise of today's social movements and different aspects associated with this process in the title “New Socioeconomic Perspectives, Social Movements, Actors”. In 2016, the main theme of 7th conference is defined as “State, Economic Policy, Taxation, & Development”.

This series of conferences, hosted by their chief organizer Kocaeli University, could certainly not come into existence without the continuous support of its partners. The first conference was organized in 2009 with the collaboration of Kocaeli University, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University and Silesian University (Czech Republic). In the second conference, the organizers were joined by Westminster University (United Kingdom), which replaced Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University. Westminster University acted as one of the chief organizers thereafter. IRES Piemonte Socio-Economic Research Institute of Piedmont (Italy), Technical University of Ostrava (Czech Republic), University of Belgrade (Serbia), and the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru joined the organization committee, in the third, fourth and fifth conferences, respectively. Among the constant supporters of the conference, The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, TÜBİTAK and T. İş Bankası should be mentioned.

The keynote speakers were Vivienne Brown and Tülin Öngen, Erinc Yeldan, Fuat Ercan, Ali Hakan Kara, Pierre Dardot, Gilbert Archar and Cihan Ziya Tugal in the first, second to eight, conferences, among the invited speakers were Hillel Ticktin, Richard Gunn, Micheal Perelman, Gerard Dumenil, Jamie Gough, Güneri

Akalın, E. Ahmet Tonak, Sungur Savran, Atilla Göktürk, Serpahim Seferiades, N. Emrah Aydınonat, Dinç Alada, Yahya Sezai Tezel, Paul Zarembka, John Weeks, Berch Berberoğlu, Erinç Yeldan, Kemal Yıldırım, Dorothy Noyes, Sadi Uzunoglu, Thankom Gopinath Arun, İzzettin Önder, Alfredo Saad Filho, Turan Yay, Ahmet Haşım Köse, Costas Lapavitsas, Mehmet Türkay, Joachim Becker, Galip Yalman, Ha-Joon Chang, Korkut Alp Ertürk, Ingo Schimidt, Uğur Selçuk Akalın, Mustafa Sönmez, Levent Köker, Theo Papadopoulos Kerem Alkin, Mike O'Donnell, Sohrab Behdad, Farhang Morady, Dibyesh Anand, Salvatore Capasso, Hun Joo Park, Larissa Batrancea, Ziya Öniş, Seraphim Seferiades, Yılmaz Kılıçaslan, John Weeks, Ümit Akçay, and Thomas Moore, .

Information concerning the profiles of participants and listeners of the conferences is also pertinent in giving an overview. In all the conferences, the rate of the foreign presenters was 18-37 %, while the rate of those participating as listeners from foreign countries was 12-29 %. As for the rate of those participating as listeners on the basis of their genders, the percentage of female listeners was 28-44. The conferences have evolved into discussions in front of students rather than merely a platform for academicians and this has resulted in an increase in the number of participants. It is our aim to further increase the number of presentations by foreign participants together with the number of listeners and presenters participating in our conferences.

ICOPEC'e Dair

Perspektif

Ekonomi politik kavramı bugünlerde kulaklara pek tanınmış gelmiyor. Kökeni daha eskiye giden kavramı Smith ve Ricardo gibi klasik okul mensupları kullandılar, Marx da devraldı. Neo-klasik okulun ortaya çıkışından beri artık iktisat kavramı tercih ediliyor. Oysa ekonomi politik kavramının iktisadi da içine alan daha geniş bir iması vardı. Çağımızda iktisat disiplini, diğer toplumsal kurtelerden bağımsızmışçasına, iktisadi olguların rakamlarla ölçüldüğü, grafikler üzerinde gösterildiği, doğa bilimleri benzeri bir objektiflik iddiası taşıyan teknik bir uzmanlık alanı olarak tarif ediliyor.

Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı politik iktisat kavramı tercihi ile toplumu bir bütün olarak inceleme nesnesi gördüğünü ima eder. Buna göre, modern zamanlarda iktisadi kurum ve ilişkiler toplumun temelinde olsa da, iktisadi gelişim toplumsal güç ve dinamiklere bağlıdır, iktisat politikaları ise sadece teknik süreçlerin değil aynı zamanda farklı çıkar ve tercihlerin konusudur. Bu anlamda siyaset, farklı ekonomik sınıflar, toplumsal gruplar, cinsiyetler arasında her yerde belirir; felsefenin, ahlâkın, dinin konusunu oluşturan iyi yaşam tasavvurları arasında şekillenir, bazen sanatsal ifade biçimleri bulur. Hukuk da aslında siyasi olan bütün toplumsal ilişkilerin bir özeti verir.

Dolayısıyla Konferans, ekonomiyi toplumsal ilişkilerin temelinde görmekle beraber, toplumu piyasa ilişkilerine indirgemez. Toplumu her şeyden önce siyasal bir birliklilik olarak görür. O halde her şey siyasetin konusudur. Siyasetten arındırma söylemleri kendiliğinden olduğu tahayyül edilmek istenen piyasa ilişkileri içerisindeki çıkar

farklılıklarını ve güç eşitsizliklerini gizlemeye hizmet eder. Konferans insanı iktisadi varlık olmaktan önce, Aristoteles'in de vurguladığı üzere, siyasi varlık olarak görür.

Konferans yaşadığımız çağı ve dünyayı anlamak ister. Sadece fotoğrafını çekmek değil, içinde taşıdığı potansiyelleri de görmek ister. Bunun için modern toplumun gelişimine tarihsel bir perspektifle bakar; uzun dönemli eğilimleri ve dinamikleri arar; kalıcı ve geçici olanı ayırtmaya çalışır. Özel toplumsal/siyasal mücadelelerin önemini küçümsemez, ancak onları da nesnel koşul ve olanaklar çerçevesinde açıklamaya çalışır. Geniş kesimlerin mutluluğunu nesnel koşul ve eğilimler üzerinde aramayı önerir.

Etik açıdan, Konferans betimlemeden çok analiz etmeyi, olana eleştirel yaklaşmayı ve olanın yanında olması istenebilecek olası alternatifleri araştırmayı bilim yapmak olarak görür ve teşvik eder. Konferans her yıl yeni bir tema belirlemesine karşın bir sorun geleneği de oluşturmak ister ve önceki tebliğ ve tartışmaların devamını teşvik eder.

Tarihçe

Konferans serimize “Günümüzde Adam Smith” ile başladık. Politik iktisadın kurucusu kabul edilen Smith'i, politik iktisat alanındaki eserini ahlak teorisi alanındaki eseriyle birlikte ve çağımız için anlam ve önemi ile birlikte düşünen bir konferans hedefledik. Konferansa gelen tebliğlerin bir kısmı yeni başlamış küresel ekonomik krizin de etkisiyle klasik politik iktisadın soldan eleştirisini içeriyordu. Kriz, sonraki iki konferansın da konusunu belirledi: “Kriz ve Kalkınma”, krizi sadece finans boyutuyla değil, ekonomi ve ekonomi-dışı tüm yönleriyle ve tarihsel bir yaklaşımla iktisat politikalarındaki değişime bağlı olarak ele almayı; “Emek Piyasaları ve İstihdam” ise genel olarak iş piyasaları ve istihdam arasındaki ilişkiyi ve özel olarak da krizin tüm dünyada aniden yükselmesine sebep olduğu işsizliği ekonomi politikalarındaki değişikliğe bağlı olarak açıklamayı amaçladı. 2012 ve 2013 yıllarında küreselleşme döneminin temel özelliklerine bakma fırsatı bulduk. 2012 yılında dördüncü konferansımız “Esneklik”, küreselleşme döneminin temel eğilimlerinden birini, çalışma ilişkilerinden özel hayata ve kişiliklere kadar her alanda görülen esnekliği ele almak istedi. Gelen tebliğler esnekliğin en çok çalışma ilişkilerinde yarattığı olumsuz sonuçları ile akademik araştırmanın gündeminde olduğunu gösterdi. Beşinci konferansımız 2013 yılında “Çağın Aklı”, çağın zihniyet dünyasını anlamayı hedefledi ve sadece ekonomik alanda değil, siyasette ve tüm toplumsal alanlarda piyasa/şirket mantığıyla düşünmeyi öneren yeni-sağ akla eleştirel biçimde odaklandı. Serinin altıncı konferansı 2014 yılında “Yeni Sosyoekonomik Yaklaşımlar, Sosyal Hareketler Aktörler” teması ile bugünün sosyal hareketleri ve onunla ilgili konuları sosyo-ekonomik koşulları dikkate alarak açıklamaya çalıştı. Yedinci konferansın teması ise “Devlet, Ekonomi Politikası, Vergilendirme ve Kalkınma” olarak belirlendi.

ICOPEC 2017 Call for Papers

“Institutions, National Identity, Power, and Governance in the 21st Century”

International Conference of Political Economy (ICOPEC) is organized by Batman University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Marmara University Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade (Serbia) with the cooperation of University of Westminster (United Kingdom), Institute for Economic & Social Research of Piedmont (IRES, Italy), Ostrava Technical University (Czech Republic), Aligarh Muslim University (India) and Pontifica Catholic University of Lima (Peru).

The main theme of the 8th ICOPEC conference has been identified as “*Institutions, National Identity, Power, and Governance in the 21st Century*”. However, ICOPEC 2017 will also be open to different aspects of political economy’s subtopics and submissions in culture studies related to conference theme mentioned below.

The 8th ICOPEC will be held in **Belgrade on June 28-30, 2017**. We invite proposals for oral and virtual paper presentations around the main themes of the conference. Best paper prize will be given for each of the disciplines of *economics, politics, political economy, public administration, public finance, international relations, sociology, philosophy, cultural studies, language studies, business communication, labor economics, business management, and econometrics*.

The languages of the conference will be ENGLISH, TURKISH, and SERBIAN. Abstracts and session proposals should be around 300 words, in Word format and 12 fonts, and include paper title, the name(s) and full address (mail address, affiliated institution, e-mail, phone and fax) of the author(s), the purpose and the method of the work, expected results and implications. Abstracts should be electronically submitted by **May 20, 2017**, via e-mail to bilgi@icopec.org or electronically submitted at http://www.icopec.org/icopec2017_3/submission-form/. Detailed information regarding the conference can be obtained at www.icopec.org and author guideline can be obtained at www.icopec.org/author-guidelines.html.

All accepted full papers will be published by IJOPEC as an **e-book with ISBN** before the conference. In addition, selected papers will be published in **3 edited international books and peer-reviewed journals**, such as, *International Journal of Productivity Management and Assessment Technologies, Journal of Life Economics, World Journal of Applied Economics, Marmara Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi, Çalışma ve Toplum*, and *KPY Yıllık Açık Alan* after the conference.

About the Main Theme and Scope of the Conference

Economic development and the success of economic policy designed to accomplish developmental aims can be seen as a product of political interactions between citizens and rulers, and social interactions among the members of the society in broad terms. As structures or mechanisms of social order, institutions govern the behaviour of a set of individuals within a given community. In the words of Douglass North (1990: 4), “Institutions are the rules of the game in a society, [...] the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction. [...] They structure incentives in human exchange, whether political, social or economic.” North (2003) suggests that “institutions exist to reduce uncertainty in the world. In a world without institutions, we would not know how to deal with each other. Institutions are the incentive systems that structure human interaction. They can make predictable our dealings with each other every day in all kinds of forms and shapes. They thereby not only reduce uncertainty in the world but allow us to get on with everyday business and solve problems effectively.” This conference takes analysis of formal and informal institutions as a departure point, in the context of which to evaluate the varying and evolutionary performances of developmental states and their frequently top-down policies aimed at adjusting or altering “the rules of the game” for their developmental problem-solving—if in accord with their own respective national identities.

National identity, on the other hand, is one of the most basic social identities and it is the *sine qua non* of citizenship. The nation-state has often been more of reflection of political aspiration than sociological reality. As Gianfranco Poggi has pointed out, the modern state is a “made historical reality,” a “purposively constructed, functionally specific machine” (1978: 95, 101) and as such it needs to mobilise commitment through a national ideology. In other words, the state as the political realm is continuously faced with the task of legitimising itself to its citizens or the nation—the cultural sphere (Bechhofer & McCrone, 2009).

Traditionally, structures of decision making implementation have been rigid, centralised, top-down and predetermined in nature be they in families, firms or governments. Over time, however, the traditional notions of sovereign authority have weakened to the point where in many circumstances universal principles, such as those of human rights and environmental sustainability, are becoming both more legitimate and more effective than rules imposed by appealing to national prerogatives. Similarly, the trend at the micro level of firms and families had been away from the unconstrained authority of the owner and father over employees and family members.

Individual and social aspirations changed markedly during the 20th century, and not only for people and institutions in the wealthier parts of the world. Globally, there has been until recently a steady if uneven, transition away from passive acceptance of divine rights to active pursuit of human rights, and away from unquestioning obedience to patriarchal authority to a more egalitarian recognition of individual liberty. Such shifts in values have played an important role in altering the ends and means of governance. In several parts of the world, including the Western countries, however, a resurgence of right-wing nationalist parties criticising human right concepts and striving for a restoration of patriarchal gender roles has occurred especially over the last few years.

Despite today’s general tendency to assign formal power to citizens and shareholders, in practice the choice of goals and of the means for reaching them remain largely delegated, centralised and hierarchical. Nevertheless, it is desirable and even plausible to consider the longer-term prospects for a major transformation in the

institutions, rules and cultures that shape practical governance in all societies. For critiques of globalisation, the concept of territoriality is crucial. They perceive the selective rehabilitation of borders essential for alternative development concepts.

In line with general trends of prevailing global social discourses the importance of culture elements is growing both in spheres of general social development and economic development. The importance of the language, translation and general understanding of different cultures is on the rise in a world that is increasingly multipolar and multicultural. Thus ICOPEC 2017 is providing a venue for presenting new research in areas of culture studies and language studies where they provide a good basis for multidisciplinary approach to better understanding of institutions, national identity, power and governance in the 21st century. Various cultural elements are of special interest when researching economic development and if one is to accurately envision the future social and economic trends good insight is also need into development of business communications, translation possibilities of humans and machines and other implications arising from everyday interactions of various entities in a multicultural business and social environment.

Through mapping the processes and consequences of globalization, among other things, this conference seeks to look into the multiple strands of often conflictual and contradictory forces and trends of the world in the 21st century. The presentations are expected to cover, but not limited to, the following issues on www.icopec.org.

ICOPEC 2017 Çağrı

“21. Yüzyılda Kurumlar, Ulusal Kimlik, Güç ve Yönetişim”

8. Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı (ICOPEC) Batman Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Marmara Üniversitesi İktisat Fakültesi ve Belgrad Üniversitesi Filoloji Fakültesi tarafından İngiltere’den Westminster Üniversitesi, İtalya’dan Piedmont Sosyal ve Ekonomik Araştırmalar Enstitüsü, Çek Cumhuriyeti’nden Ostrava Teknik Üniversitesi Ekonomi Fakültesi, Algırah Üniversitesi (Hindistan) ve Peru’dan Lima Pontifika Katolik Üniversitesi’nin işbirliği ile gerçekleştirilmektedir.

8. Konferansın ana teması “*21.Yüzyılda Kurumlar, Ulusal Kimlik, Güç ve Yönetişim*” olarak belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte, ICOPEC 2017 aşağıda belirtilen politik iktisat ile ilgili tüm alanlara ve konferans temasıyla ilgili kültürel çalışmalara açıktır.

8. ICOPEC 2017 28-30 Haziran 2017 tarihleri arasında Belgrad Üniversitesi Filoloji Fakültesi’nde gerçekleştirilecektir. *İktisat, Siyaset, Politik İktisat, Kamu Yönetimi, Maliye, Uluslararası İlişkiler, Sosyoloji, Felsefe, Kültürel Çalışmalar, Dil Çalışmaları, Ticari İletişim, Çalışma Ekonomisi, İşletme ve Ekonometri alanlarında en iyi tebliğ ödülleri verilecektir.*

Konferans dili İNGİLİZCE, TÜRKÇE ve SİPRÇA’dır. En fazla 300 kelime uzunluğundaki bildiri özetleri ve oturum önerileri 12 punto ve Word formatında olmalı ve tebliğ başlığı, yazar isim(ler)i, yazar(lar)ın iletişim bilgi(ler)i (e-posta adresi, kurum bilgisi, telefon), çalışmanın amacı, yöntemi, beklenen sonuçları ve önerileri içermelidir. Tebliğ önerilerinin 20 Mayıs 2017 tarihine kadar http://www.icopec.org/icopec2017_3/submission-form/ sayfasından girilmesi veya bilgi@icopec.org e-posta adresine gönderilmesi gerekmektedir. Konferans ile ilgili daha fazla bilgiye konferans web sitesinden (www.icopec.org) ulaşılabilir.

Konferansa kabul edilen tüm tam metin tebliğler konferans öncesinde IJOPEC Publication tarafından ISBN’li E-Kitap olarak basılacaktır. Konferansta sunulan seçilmiş tebliğler ise hakem sürecinden geçirildikten sonra *üç adet editörlü uluslararası e-kitap olarak IJOPEC Publication tarafından basılacaktır.* Ayrıca tebliğ sahipleri tebliğlerini aşağıdaki ulusal ve uluslararası hakemli dergilerde de değerlendirebileceklerdir: *International Journal of Productivity Management and Assessment Technologies, Journal of Life Economics, World Journal of Applied Economics, Marmara Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi, Çalışma ve Toplum.*

Konferansın Ana Teması ve Konferansın Kapsamı

İktisadi kalkınma ve kalkınmayı başarma amacı ile tasarlanan iktisat politikaları, geniş anlamda vatandaşlar ve yönetenler arasındaki politik etkileşimler ile toplumdaki bireyler arasındaki sosyal etkileşimlerin bir ürünüdür. Kurumlar, sosyal düzenin yapıları veya mekanizmaları olarak belirli bir toplumdaki bireylerin davranışlarını

düzenler. Douglas North'a (1990: 4) göre, "Kurumlar toplumsal düzenin kurallarıdır, (...) insanların etkileşimini şekillendiren insanların oluşturduğu kısıtlardır. (...) Politik, sosyal ya da iktisadi olarak insan etkileşimlerini yapılandırır." North (2003) kurumların dünyadaki belirsizliği azaltmak için varolduğunu öne sürer. Ona göre, "Kurumların olmadığı bir dünyada birbirimize nasıl davranacağımızı bilemeyiz. Kurumlar insan etkileşimini yapılandıran teşvik sistemleridir. Kurumlar sadece dünyadaki belirsizlikleri azaltmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda bizlerin günlük işlerimizi halletmemize ve problemlerimizi etkili bir şekilde çözmemize olanak sağlar." Bu konferans, kalkınmacı devletleri ve onların kalkınmacı problem çözümü için "oyunun kurallarını" düzeltmek ya da değiştirmeye yönelik yukarıdan aşağıya politikaları bağlamında resmi ve gayri resmi kurumların analizini bir ayrıntılı noktası olarak ele almaktadır.

Diğer taraftan, ulusal kimlik en temel sosyal kimliklerden birisidir ve vatandaşlığın olmazsa olmazıdır. Ulusal devlet sosyolojik gerçeklerden ziyade iktisadi özelemleri yansıtır. Gianfranco Poggi'nin işaret ettiği gibi modern devlet, "belli bir amaç için inşa edilmiş işlevsel bir makine" ve "yapılmış bir tarihsel gerçeklik" (1978: 95, 101) olup, taahhüdünü ulusal bir ideoloji aracılığıyla harekete geçirmek durumundadır. Bir başka ifade ile, politik bir gerçeklik olarak devlet sürekli olarak vatandaşlarına veya karşı kendisini meşrulaştırma görevi ile karşı karşıya kalır (Bechhofer ve McCrone, 2009).

Geleneksel olarak, karar verme uygulamalarının yapısı aile, firma ya da hükümet olmasından bağımsız olarak doğası itibarıyla katı, merkezi, önceden belirlenmiş ve yukarıdan aşağı olmuştur. Ancak zaman içerisinde kayıtsız şartsız otoriter bir anlayışın egemen olması gerektiğine yönelik geleneksel anlayış belli bir ölçüde zayıflamış ve birçok durumda insan hakları ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik gibi evrensel ilkelere yaklaşmış, sonuçta da ulusal özgürlükçülüğe itiraz ederek dayatılan kurallardan daha meşru ve daha etkili olmuştur. Benzer şekilde, ailelerin ve firmaların mikro düzeydeki eğilimleri, işyeri sahiplerinin çalışanlar ve aile reislerinin aile üyeleri üzerindeki sınırsız otoritelerinden uzaklaşmıştır.

Bireysel ve sosyal emeller sadece dünyanın daha zengin bölgelerindeki toplumlar için değil, aynı zamanda kurumlar için de 20. yüzyıl boyunca değişmiştir. Global olarak yakın zamana kadar, ilahi hakların pasif olarak kabulünden, insan haklarının aktif arayışına doğru ve sorgulamadan ataerkil otoriteye itaatten, eşitlikçi bireysel hakların kabulüne doğru eşitsiz değilse durağan bir geçiş söz konusu olmuştur. Değerlerdeki bu tür kaymalar, yönetim araçlarının ve amaçlarının değişmesinde önemli roller oynamıştır. Bununla birlikte, özellikle son yıllarda Batı ülkelerini de kapsayan dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde ataerkil cinsiyet rollerini restore etme çabasında olan ve insan hakları kavramlarını eleştiren sağ kanat milliyetçi partiler yeniden güçlenmeye başlamıştır.

Günümüzde gücü vatandaşlara ve paydaşlara aktarma yönünde genel bir eğilim olmasına rağmen, pratikte hedeflerin ve bunlara erişmenin araçlarının seçimi büyük oranda merkezi ve hiyerarşik olmaya devam etmektedir. Yine de, bütün toplumlarda pratik yönetime şekil veren kurumlar, kurallar ve kültürlerde büyük bir dönüşüme yönelik uzun vadeli umutları göz önüne almanın arzu edilir ve makul olduğu açıktır. Globalleşmeyi eleştirenler için, toprak bütünlüğü kavramı önemlidir. Onlar, alternatif kalkınma kavramları için sınırların seçici rehabilitasyonu kavramını elzem olarak görmektedirler.

Küresel toplumsal söylemlerin genel eğilimlerine paralel olarak, kültürel unsurların önemi hem genel sosyal gelişme hem de ekonomik kalkınma alanlarında artmıştır. Farklı kültürlerin dil, çeviri ve genel anlayışının önemi, çoklu ve çokkültürlü bir dünyada giderek yükselmektedir. Bu nedenle, ICOPEC 2017, 21. yüzyılda

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kurumların, ulusal kimliğin, iktidarın ve yönetişimin daha iyi anlaşılmasına yönelik çok disiplinli yaklaşım için iyi bir temel oluşturduğu kültür çalışmaları ve dil çalışmaları alanlarında yeni araştırmalar yapmak için bir mekân sunmaktadır. Ekonomik kalkınmayı araştırırken, çeşitli kültürel unsurlar özel ilgi konusu olmakta; çok kültürlü bir iş ve sosyal çevrede bulunan işletmeler, gelecekteki sosyal ve ekonomik eğilimleri doğru bir şekilde ortaya koymak için iyi bir içgörü, iş iletişimi, insanların ve makinelerin çeviri olanakları ve çeşitli gündelik etkileşimlerden doğan diğer etkilere ihtiyaç duymaktadır.

Globalleşme süreçlerini ve sonuçlarını haritalandırma yoluyla bu konferans, diğer şeylerin yanı sıra, 21. yüzyılda dünyanın çatışma ve çelişki içindeki güç ve eğilimlere geniş bir çerçeveden bakmayı amaçlamaktadır. Sunumların www.icopec.org sitesinde belirtilen konularla ilişkili olması beklenmekle birlikte, o konularla sınırlı olması şart değildir.

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(University of Westminter, United Kingdom)

Fikret Şenses

(METU, Turkey)

Friederick Nixon

(Manchester University, United Kingdom)

Joachim Becker

(WU Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria)

Julia Dobrev

(VUZF University, Bulgaria)

Hun Joo Park

(KDI School of Public Policy and Management, South Korea)

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ICOPEC 2017

Dates & Venues

Tarih ve Yer

Dates	28-30 June 2017
Venue	University of Belgrade Faculty of Philology 3 Studentski trg, Belgrade Serbia

For Detailed Information:

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ICOPEC 2017

Registration

Kayıt

Registration and Information Desk is located at Faculty of Philology, 3 Studentski trg, Belgrade, on June 28-30 from 09:00 to 15:00.

ICOPEC 2017

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Participants should kindly wear personal name badges at all times during the Conference. Name badges and certificate will be provided in participants' conference bags at the Registration Desk.

ICOPEC 2017

Sessions

Oturumlar

Sessions at ICOPEC 2017 Conference are in English and Turkish. Each session is moderated by a Convenor. Each contributed paper will be presented orally for about 15 minutes, and followed by maximum 5 min discussion. The Convenor may decide and change the order of presentations. Each conference room is equipped with a computer and data projector.

ICOPEC 2017

Codes

Kodlar

W	WEDNESDAY
T	THURSDAY
F	FRIDAY
INV	INVITED SPEAKER
ENG	ENGLISH SESSION
TUR	TURKISH SESSION
SRB	SERBIAN SESSION
A, B, C, D	PARALLEL SESSIONS



ICOPEC 2017 @ Belgrade
Detailed Programme
Ayrıntılı Program



WEDNESDAY
28 June / Haziran 2017

Registrations / Kayıtlar Faculty of Philology	
09:00-...	Registration will continue all day, 28-29 of June 2017 Kayıtlar 28-29 Haziran 2017 tüm gün devam edecektir
WOS Opening Speeches / Açılış Konuşmaları Convenor: Adam Sofronijević (Organizing Committee Co-Chair, University of Belgrade, Serbia)	
10:00 – 10:30 ROOM 11 Wednesday, 28 June 2017	M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Organizing Committee Co-Chair, Marmara University, Turkey) Viktor Nedovic (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Serbia) Tanju Bilgiç (Belgrade [Serbia] Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey) Aydın Durmuş (Rector, Honorary Chair, Batman University, Turkey) Mehmet Emin Arat (Rector, Honorary Chair, Marmara University, Turkey) Vladimir Bumbaširević (Rector, Honorary Chair, University of Belgrade, Serbia) Murat Gümüş (Dean, Faculty of Economics & Administrative Sciences, Batman University, Turkey) Şahamet Bülbül (Dean, Faculty of Economics, Marmara University, Turkey) Ljiljana Marković (Dean, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade, Serbia)

1W.INV.1.ENG Opening Session / Açılış Oturumu Institutions, Social and Political Interactions, Nationalist Right, Policy Space, Development and Governance <p style="text-align: right;">Convenor: Farhang Morady (University of Westminster, United Kingdom)</p>	
10:30 – 12:00 ROOM 11 Wednesday, 28 June 2017	Institutions, Development Functionality, and Democratic Governance Hun Joo Park <i>KDI School of Public Policy and Management, South Korea</i> Economic and Social Policy Orientations of the Nationalist Right Joachim Becker <i>Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria</i> Rethinking Policy Space in Today's Development Discourse: A Turkish Perspective Fikret Şenses <i>Middle East Technical University, Turkey</i>

12:00 -13:00 LB1 Lunch / Cocktail

2W.INV.2.ENG Invited Speaker Session / Davetli Konuşmacı Oturumu Neoliberalizm, Great Recession, Political Interactions, Power, Violence, and Development <p style="text-align: right;">Convenor: Ljiljana Markovic (University of Belgrade, Serbia)</p>	
13:00 – 14:30 ROOM 11 Wednesday, 28 June 2017	Long Run View on Great Recession Milenko Popovic <i>Mediterranean University, Montenegro</i> Naturalising the Nation: Power and Violence of an Idea Dibyesh Anand <i>University of Westminster, United Kingdom</i> Neoliberalism and Market in God's Kingdom: Energy, and Development in Iran Farhang Morady <i>University of Westminster, United Kingdom</i>

14:30-14:45 W.CB1 Coffee Break / Çay - Kahve Arası

3W-1A.ENG Institutions, Inequality, Insecurity, and Economic Development Convenor: Dibyesh Anand (<i>University of Westminster, United Kingdom</i>)	
14:45 – 16:00 ROOM 11 Wednesday, 28 June 2017	<p>Institutional Change: A Theoretical Framework Julia Dobрева <i>VUZF University, Bulgaria</i></p> <p>Globalization and Corporate Social Responsibility Branislav Batinic <i>University of Novi Sad, Serbia</i> Danijela Batinic <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Institutions, Insecurity, and Investment in Kosovo Natalie Kauf <i>University of Cambridge, United Kingdom</i></p> <p>Income Inequality Problem From the View of Institutional Economics: An Empirical Analysis Using Dynamic Panel Data Onur Oğuz <i>Istanbul Gedik University, Turkey</i> Nadir Eroğlu <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i></p>
4W-1B.TUR Küresel Kriz, Müdahaleci Devlet, Makroekonomik Performans ve Ulusal Varlık Fonları Convenor: Şule Daldal (<i>Marmara University, Turkey</i>)	
14:45 – 16:00 CONFERENCE ROOM Wednesday, 28 June 2017	<p>Küresel Krizde Keynesyen Müdahaleci Devlet Anlayışı ve Maliye Politikasına Dönüş Semih Şen & Çağlayan Tabar <i>Uludağ University, Turkey</i></p> <p>2000'li Yıllarda Türkiye'de Kalkınma ve Kurumsal Koordinasyon Ayşe Cebeci <i>Harran University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Makroekonomik Performans ve Kurumsal İktisadi Belirleyiciler Binhan Elif Yılmaz <i>Istanbul University, Turkey</i> Sinan Ataer <i>Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Ulusal Varlık Fonlarının Yatırım Kararlarında Kurumsal Faktörlerin Rolü Mehmet Akyol & Yıldırım Beyazıt Çiçen <i>Gümüşhane University, Turkey</i></p>

5W-1C.TUR Ekonometri ve Sayısal Yöntemler Bağlamında İktisat Politikaları Convenor: Habip Koçak (<i>Marmara University, Turkey</i>)	
14:45 – 16:00 ROOM 33 Wednesday, 28 June 2017	<p>Tedarikçi Firma Performanslarının SWARA ve MULTIMOORA Yöntemleriyle Değerlendirilmesi Coşkun Karaca & Alptekin Ulutaş <i>Cumhuriyet University, Turkey</i></p> <p>İşletme Düzeyinde Ar-Ge Harcamaları ile Kârlılık Arasındaki İlişkinin Almon Modeli ile Ekonometrik Analizi: İlaç Sektöründen Bir Uygulama Kenan İlarıslan & Fatih Bıyıklı <i>Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Türkiye Döviz Piyasası Volatilitesinde Ortalama Yayılım Davranışı Cüneyt Akar <i>Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University, Turkey</i></p>
6W-1D.ENG Identity and Culture of Japan Convenor: Aleksandra Vranes (<i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i>)	
14:45 – 16:00 ROOM 34 Wednesday, 28 June 2017	<p>Japan: Language and Culture Milica Jotov <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Japan and National Identity in Modernization Ljiljana Markovic <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Literary Translations and Modernization Marina Jović Đalović <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p>

16:00-16:15|W.CB2| Coffee Break / Çay - Kahve Arası

7W-2A.ENG The Fourth Industrial Revolution and Some of its Expected Consequences Convenor: Hun Joo Park <i>(KDI School of Public Policy and Management, South Korea)</i>	
16:15 – 17:45 ROOM 11 Wednesday, 28 June 2017	<p>The Fourth Industrial Revolution and its Implications for Tax Systems M. Mustafa Erdoğan <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i> Coşkun Karaca <i>Cumhuriyet University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Main Expected Consequences of the Fourth Industrial Revolution For Retail and Production Businesses Milica Todorovic <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Perception of Turkish Logistic Sectors Readiness to the 4th Industrial Revolution Selva Staub, Tayfun Akkaya <i>Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Tax Incentives Provided to Foundations as a Non-Governmental Organisation in Turkey Erkan Aydın <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Evaluation of Innovation Index and Growth Performances of EU Countries and Turkey from the 4th Industrial Revolution Perspective Burak Kozalı, Osman Geyik, & Elif Akgün <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i></p>
8W-2B.TUR Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Yenilenebilir Enerji, Yeşil Maliye Politikaları ve Yeşil Bütçe Convenor: Cantürk Kayahan <i>(Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey)</i>	
16:15 – 17:45 CONFERENCE ROOM Wednesday, 28 June 2017	<p>Yeşil Ekonomiye Geçiş Sürecinde Maliye Politikaları Filiz Giray & Hakan Akar <i>Uludağ University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma İçin Yenilenebilir Enerji: Gelişmekte Olan Ülkeler Örneği Selman Yılmaz, Mustafa Yapar <i>Istanbul University, Turkey</i> Fatma Turna <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynak Seçimi ve Yenilenebilir Enerji Yatırımlarının Türkiye'nin Kalkınmasındaki Rolü Coşkun Karaca & Alptekin Ulutaş <i>Cumhuriyet University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Çevreye Duyarlı Bütçeleme Sistemi: Heidelberg Uygulaması Erkan Kılıçer Ömer Halisdemir <i>University, Turkey</i></p>

9W-2C.ENG Power Relations and Economic Policy in the Context of Econometrics and Quantitative Methods Convenor: Milenko Popovic <i>(Mediterranean University, Montenegro)</i>	
16:15 – 17:45 ROOM 33 Wednesday, 28 June 2017	Macro Econometric Fiscal and Monetary Policy Panel Modelling of Several Balkan Countries Ahmet Mete Çilingirtürk & Duygu Usta <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i>
	Relationship with Education Expenditure and Economic Growth in OECD Countries: A Panel Data Analysis Burcu Güvenek & Zeynep Karaçor <i>Selçuk University, Turkey</i> Esra Ekinci Yaşar <i>University, Turkey</i>
	Does the Linder Theory Hold For Agricultural Trade? Tuğçe Uğur Çukurova <i>University, Turkey</i> Mehmet Sedat Uğur Çankırı <i>Karatekin University, Turkey</i>
	Is USD/TL Really Random Walks? Dicle Özdemir Muğla Sıtkı Koçman <i>University, Turkey</i>
10W-2D.TUR Çıkar Çatışması, Gelir Eşitsizliği ve Yoksullukla Mücadelede Convenor: Hakan Kapucu <i>(Kocaeli University, Turkey)</i>	
16:15 – 17:45 ROOM 34 Wednesday, 28 June 2017	Küreselleşmenin Ücret Eşitsizliği Üzerine Etkileri: Türkiye Örneği Hayriye Özgül Değirmenci Muğla Sıtkı Koçman <i>University, Turkey</i>
	Batman'da Kentsel Yoksulluğun Ortaya Çıkışı Ayşegül Kanbak <i>Batman University, Turkey</i>
	Yoksullukla Mücadelede Devletin Rolü ve Asgari Gelir Desteği Uygulaması Çağlayan Tabar & Ufuk Selen <i>Uludağ University, Turkey</i>
	Üretim Alanında Taşeron, Mahallede Hemşeri: Tersanelerin Kaydırılması örneğinde Üretim ve Yeniden Üretim Mekânlarının Sürekli Yeniden İnşası Nevra Akdemir Gaziantep <i>University, Turkey</i>



THURSDAY
29 June / Haziran 2017

11T-1A.ENG Keynes, Neoliberal Era, and State Intervention Convenor: Şevket Alper Koç (Kocaeli University, Turkey)	
09:00 – 10:15 ROOM 11 Thursday, 29 June 2017	Critical Realist Perspective on Keynes' General Theory Adem Açar <i>Siirt University, Turkey</i> Interpreting Government Interventions in the Neoliberal Era in the Middle East and North Africa Berna Uymaz <i>Istanbul University, Turkey</i> Gender Dimensions of Macro-Socio Economic Policies Derya Demirdizen Çevik <i>Kocaeli University, Turkey</i> İsmail Şiriner <i>Batman University, Turkey</i> Is Growth a Sufficient Element on Poverty Reduction? Tuğçe Uğur <i>Çukurova University, Turkey</i> Mehmet Sedat Uğur <i>Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey</i> Sovereign Wealth Funds in Turkey H.Gülçin Beken & Nuri Baltacı <i>Gümüşhane University, Turkey</i>
12T-1B.ENG Political Economy of Power Relations, Gender, and Tourism Convenor: Milenko Popovic (Mediterranean University, Montenegro)	
09:00 – 10:15 CONFERENCE ROOM Thursday, 29 June 2017	Is Gender Blinding Rational?: Critical Gender Oriented Analyses of Neoclassical Human Capital Theory Gizem Şimşek <i>Siirt University, Turkey</i> Origins of Institutional Trust in Serbia from the Perspective of Performance-Based Approach Nataša Golubović, Marija Džunić & Srđan Marinković <i>University of Niš, Serbia</i> Corporate Social Responsibility – Who is responsible in reality? Katarzyna Zadros & Magdalena Bsoul-Kopowska <i>Częstochowa University of Technology, Poland</i> Political Economy of Tourism in Turkey: A Critical Perspective Sebhattin Emre Dilek, Nur Kulakoğlu Dilek & Murat Gümüş <i>Batman University, Turkey</i>

13T-1C.TUR İnnovasyon, Ar-Ge, Rekabet Gücü ve Büyüme <p style="text-align: right;">Convenor: Arif Yavuz (Istanbul University, Turkey)</p>	
09:00 – 10:15 ROOM 33 Thursday, 29 June 2017	<p>Teknoparklar, Ar-Ge ve Ekonomik Büyüme İlişkisi: Gelişmiş ve Gelişmekte Olan Ülke Örnekleri <i>Osman Geyik Marmara University, Turkey</i> <i>S. Şehnaz Altunakar Dicle University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Mobing ve İş Tatmini Arasındaki İlişki <i>Yavuz Tansoy Yıldırım & Senem Nart Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Inovasyonun Küresel Rekabet Edilebilirlik Üzerindeki Etkisi: Seçili Ülkeler Değerlendirmesi <i>Osman Geyik & Hikmet Dersim Yıldız Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Türkiye ve Avrupa Birliği Ülkelerinin Ar-Ge ve Yenilik Göstergeleri Açısından Değerlendirilmesi <i>Naciye Tuba Yılmaz, Özlem Ergüt & Aykut Aydın Marmara University, Turkey</i></p>
14T-1D.TUR Sendikalaşma, Demokrasi ve Hak Mücadelesi <p style="text-align: right;">Convenor: Nevra Akdemir (Gaziantep University, Turkey)</p>	
09:00 – 10:15 ROOM 34 Thursday, 29 June 2017	<p>“Yeni Dünya Düzeninde” Türkiye’nin Kimlik Arayışı: Din ve Din Eğitimi Serüveni (1945-1950) <i>Abidin Çevik Kocaeli University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Ulusal Zenginliğin Kullanımı Üzerinden Demokrasi Analizi <i>İrem Berksoy Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>2015-2017 Yılları Arasında Türkiye’de Yaşanan Politik-Ekonomik Gelişmeler <i>Arif Yavuz Istanbul University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Türkiye Tarımında Sendikalaşma Mücadelesi: Çiftçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu Örneklemleri <i>Özal Çiçek Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey</i></p>

10:15-10:30|T.CB1| Coffee Break / Çay - Kahve Arası

15T-2A.ENG

Power, International Politics, and Local Governance

Convenor: **Fikret Şenses**

(*Middle East Technical University, Turkey*)

10:30 – 11:45
ROOM 11
Thursday, 29 June 2017

Foreign Policy, Domestic Politics and the Functioning of the Media in 21 Century
Adam Sofronijevic *University of Belgrade, Serbia*

It is Possible a Development Without Governance/Govern-action? Social Change and Capitalist World in a First Representation
Roberto Veraldi *University of Belgrade, Serbia* *University Pescara, Italy*

Governance and Money
Marina Odak Mihailovic *University of Belgrade, Serbia*

Local Self-Governance in the 21st Century
Slobodan Đakonović *University of Belgrade, Serbia, Montenegro*

16T-2B.ENG

National Identity, Immigration, and Integration

Convenor: **Joachim Becker**

(*Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria*)

10:30 – 11:45
CONFERENCE ROOM
Thursday, 29 June 2017

Syrian Refugees in Turkey and Integration Problem Ahead
M. Mustafa Erdoğan *Marmara University, Turkey*
Sevda Akar *Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey*

Impact of Syrian Refugee Crises on Labor Markets and Unemployment in Turkey
Mehmet Okan Taşar Selçuk *University, Turkey*

An Empirical Analysis on the Effect of Immigration on Corruption
Çiğdem Börke Tunalı & N. Tolga Saruç *Istanbul University, Turkey*

The Impact of the Integrated Border Management on Operational Performances at Serbian Border Crossing Points
Sanja Dalton *University of Belgrade, Serbia*

17T-2C.TUR Bilimsel Etik, Çevre ve Büyüme Tartışması Convenor: H. Gülçin Beken (<i>Gümüşhane University, Turkey</i>)	
10:30 – 11:45 ROOM 33 <i>Thursday, 29 June 2017</i>	<p>Büyümede Farklı Bir Paradigma: Degrowth Dilek Akbaş Akdoğan & Burak Kozalı <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Bilimsel Etik Binhan Elif Yılmaz <i>Istanbul University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Suçun İktisadi Analizi Bağlamında Kopya Çekme Davranışı: İİBF Öğrencileri Örneğinde Bir İnceleme Savaş Çevik <i>Selçuk University, Turkey</i> Harini Mittal <i>The City University of New York, USA</i></p> <p>Increasing The Regional Income to Get Away From Middle Income Trap: An Investigation On TRA1 And TRC3 Regions In Turkey Sevda Yapraklı <i>Atatürk University, Turkey</i> Mücahit Çayın <i>Batman University, Turkey</i></p>
18T-2D.TUR Türkiye'ye Göçe ve Suriyeli Sığınmacılara Yönelik Arayışlar Convenor: Şule Daldal (<i>Marmara University, Turkey</i>)	
10:30 – 11:45 ROOM 34 <i>Thursday, 29 June 2017</i>	<p>Yönetim Rasyonelliğinden Belirsizlik Mıntıkasına Suriyeli Sığınmacıları Yönetmek: Yönetimsellik Versus İnformellik Selcen Kök & Yakup Cihat Güneş <i>Kabramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Aile ve Cemaat Kıskaçında Sermaye Birikimi ve Göç: Gaziantep Örneği R.Nevra Akdemir & F. Serkan Öngel <i>Gaziantep University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Göçmen Dövizi Transferinde Cinsiyete Dayalı Farklılaşma: İngiltere'deki Türkiye Kökenli Düzensiz Göçmenler Üzerine Fenomonolojik Bir İnceleme Fethiye Tilbe <i>Namık Kemal University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Türkleştirme Politikalarının Sosyo-Ekonomik Temelleri: Liman Kentleri Özgür Teper & Ayşegül Kanbak <i>Batman University, Turkey</i></p>

11:45 -13:00 |LB2| Lunch / Öğle Yemeği

19T-3A.TUR

Küreselleşme, Eşitsizlikler ve Uluslararası Politika Analizleri

Convenor: Savaş Çevik
(*Selçuk University, Turkey*)

13:00 – 14:15
ROOM 11
Thursday, 29 June 2017

- Ekonomik Kriz Karşısında Yön Arayışı: Heterodoks Kamu Maliyesi Yaklaşımının Önemi
Hilmiye Yasemin Özüğurlu *Mersin University, Turkey*
- Stratejik Hammaddede İhracatçısı Olarak Küresel Sermaye Birikimine Eklemlenme ve “Kalkın-Amaya-N Körfez”
Ayşe Cebeci Harran *University, Turkey*
- Ulusal Varlık Fonları Devlet Kapitalizmi Mi? Türkiye ve Diğer Ülkelerin Karşılaştırılması
Sevda Akar Bandırma *Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey*
- Almanya'nın Rusya Politikası ve Avrupa Birliği Dış Politikasına Etkisi
Ömer Uğur Gümüşhane *University, Turkey*
- Uluslararası İlişkilerde Devlet Dışı Aktörlerin Yeni Güç Tanımı: Küresel ve İslami Silahlı Direnişler
Serkan Dere *Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Turkey*

20T-3B.ENG

Financial Liberalisation, Fiscal Decentralization, and Good Governance

Convenor: Mehmet Sedat Uğur
(*Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey*)

13:00 – 14:15
CONFERENCE ROOM
Thursday, 29 June 2017

- Financial Liberalisation and Public Social Expenditures: The Case of Turkey
Aysel Arıkboğa *Istanbul University, Turkey*
- Hedging with Stock Index Futures in Turkey
Ozan Gönüllü *Kocaeli University, Turkey*
- Do Institutions Matter For Economic Performance? Theoretical Insights and Evidence From Turkey
Yıldırım Beyazıt Çiçen *Gümüşhane University, Turkey*
- The Effect of Fiscal Decentralization on Economic Growth: A Theoretical and Empirical Examination
Nilüfer Göktaş, Serdar Göcen, & Alp Bayhanay *Marmara University, Turkey*

21T-3C.ENG

Economic and Politic Relations, and Sanctions among Countries

Convenor: Sanja Dalton
(University of Belgrade, Serbia)

13:00 – 14:15
ROOM 33
Thursday, 29 June 2017

- Selected Economic Aspects of Croatian and Slovenian Presence in the EU: Benefits and Costs
Tomasz Grodzicki *Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland*
- The Effects of Lifting Sanctions on Iran's Political System and Military Spending
Sajjad Faraji Dizaji *Tarbiat Modares University, Iran*
- The Role of Foreign Investment and Oil Industry on Anglo Economy
Sanela Porca-Konjikusic & Luntadila Paulo *University of South Carolina Aiken, USA*
- Perspectives of Further Development of Economic Relations between Serbia and Turkey
Marija Radulovic *University of Kragujevac, Serbia*

22T-3D.TUR

Ekonometrik ve Niceliksel Yöntemlerle Ekonomik ve Sosyal Etkilerin Analizi

Convenor: N. Tolga Saruç
(Istanbul University, Turkey)

13:00 – 14:15
ROOM 34
Thursday, 29 June 2017

- Türkiye'deki Ticari Bankaların Finansal Başarısızlıklarının Analizi: Panel Nitel Tercih Modeli
Selahattin Güriş, Ebru Çağlayan Akay & Turgut Ün *Marmara University, Turkey*
Şaban Kızıllarslan *Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey*
- İnşaat/Konut Sektöründe Vergiler ve Yasal Düzenlemeler: Türkiye'de İstihdam Yaratan Bir Büyüme Modeli Mi?
Başak Ergüder *Istanbul University, Turkey*
- TRC3 Bölgesi İllerinin 2010-2016 Yılları Arasındaki Tarımsal Kredilerinin Tarımsal Üretim Üzerindeki Etkisi
Esat Atalay & Sidar Atalay Şimşek *Batman University, Turkey*
- Havaalanlarının Ekonomik ve Sosyal Etkileri: Türkiye Değerlendirmesi
Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu & Murat Aydın *Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey*

14:15-14:30 | T.CB2 | Coffee Break / Çay - Kahve Arası

23T-4A.ENG Institutions, Culture, Art, Libraries, and National Identity <p style="text-align: right;">Convenor: Adem Aar (Siirt University, Turkey)</p>	
14:30 – 15:45 ROOM 11 Thursday, 29 June 2017	<p>On National Identity: An Evolutionary Perspective H. James Birx <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>New Initiatives and Cultural Organizations that Make the Identity Bloom Milica Kocovic <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Art and Identity Marko Grubacic <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Cities and Identity in the 21 Century Aleksandar Petrovic <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Libraries and Identity Aleksandra Vranes <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p>
24T-4B.ENG An Analysis of the Nation and Some Economic Studies about the Last Century <p style="text-align: right;">Convenor: iğdem Brke Tunalı (Istanbul University, Turkey)</p>	
14:30 – 15:45 CONFERENCE ROOM Thursday, 29 June 2017	<p>A Post-Modern Analysis of the Nation: Natives, Non-Natives and Invasives Sertan Akbaba <i>Ahi Evran University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Economic Factors Affecting the Infant Mortality Rate in Europe in the Interwar Period Recep Kurt <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Birth of a Powerful Class Economically in the Province: Ayan Mehmet Okan Taşar & Perihan Hazel Kaya <i>Seluk University, Turkey</i></p> <p>International Investments to Turkish Banking Sector and Impacts on Stockholders Ozan Gnll <i>Kocaeli University, Turkey</i></p>

25T-4C.TUR Toplumsal Fayda ve Refah Üzerine Bazı Araştırmalar Convenor: Başak Ergüder (Istanbul University, Turkey)	
14:30 – 15:45 ROOM 33 Thursday, 29 June 2017	Kamu Maliyesi Kitaplarında Gölgede Kalan Kilit Konu: Sosyal Yarar Dilek Akbaş Akdoğan, Burcu Yaşar & Mustafa Erdoğan <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i> Sosyal Refah Tartışmalarında İnsani Gelişme Eda Ünalın <i>Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Turkey</i> Neo-liberliizm, Kuralsızlaştırma, Küresel Yönetişim Şule Daldal <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i> Gecekondu Sorun mu? Yoksa Çözüm mü? Albeniz Tuğçe Ezme <i>Abi Evran University, Turkey</i>
26T-4D.TUR.X İnovasyon, Ekonomi Politikaları ve Analiz Convenor: Fatma Turna (Marmara University, Turkey)	
14:30 – 15:45 ROOM 34 Thursday, 29 June 2017	Bölgesel İnovasyon Kapasitesinin Z-Skor Yöntemiyle Araştırılması: Ege Bölgesi Zeynep Karaçor, Pınar Yardımcı & Sevilay Konya <i>Selçuk University, Turkey</i> Erhan Duman <i>Bitlis Eren University, Turkey</i> Bölgesel İnovasyon Endeksinin Normalizasyon Yöntemiyle Analizi: Doğu Marmara Bölgesi Örneği Erhan Duman <i>Bitlis Eren University, Turkey</i> Zeynep Karaçor, Pınar Yardımcı & Sevilay Konya <i>Selçuk University, Turkey</i> Küresel Kriz Sonrasında Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankasının Uyguladığı Yeni Para Politikasının Etkinliği Cansel Oskay <i>Mersin University, Turkey</i> Finansal Kriz, Kamusal Kısıtlılık ve Çevre Sorunları Muhammet Şahin & Candan Yılmaz <i>Gümüşhane University, Turkey</i>

15:45-16:00 | T.CB3 | Coffee Break / Çay - Kahve Arası

27T-5A.ENG Worker Struggles, Gender Disparities, and Development Agencies in Turkey Convenor: Fikret Şenses (<i>Middle East Technical University, Turkey</i>)	
16:00 – 17:30 ROOM 11 <i>Thursday, 29 June 2017</i>	<p>Regional Development Agencies in Turkey: Do They Have An Impact on Regional Disparities? Cihan Kızıl <i>Istanbul University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Female Labor Force Participation and Income Inequality: The Case of Turkey Serkan Değirmenci <i>Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey</i></p> <p>The Effects of Incentives towards Women on Labor Force Participations of Women Burcu Güvenek, Savaş Erdoğan & Ayşenur Sakalak <i>Selçuk University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Logistics Workers Struggles in Turkey: Current Condition and Strategies for the Future Çağatay Edgücan Şahin <i>Ordu University, Turkey</i> Pekin Bengisu Tepe <i>Ankara University, Turkey</i></p>
28T-5B.TUR Bilgi Felsefesi, İktisat Metodolojisi ve İnsan Eylemi Convenor: Nevra Akdemir (<i>Gaziantep University, Turkey</i>)	
16:00 – 17:30 CONFERENCE ROOM <i>Thursday, 29 June 2017</i>	<p>Hakikat-Sonrası (Post-Truth) Çağ ve Sosyal Bilimler Semanur Soy Yiğit <i>Erzincan University, Turkey</i> Çiğdem Boz <i>Batman University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Pozitivist ve Anti Pozitivist Bilgi Felsefesi Açısından İktisat Okulları Hale Kırmızıoğlu <i>Abi Evran University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Hutchison-Sayar Mektuplaşmaları: İktisat Metodolojisi Üzerine Bir Not Özgün Burak Kaymakçı <i>Istanbul University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Spinoza` da ve İktisat Teorisinde İnsan Eylemi Metin Sarfati <i>Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Psikolojik Güçlendirme ve Sosyal Kaytarma Arasında İlişkiler Türk Kamu Sektörüne Yönelik Bir Araştırma Senem Nart & Tansoy Yıldırım <i>Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University, Turkey</i></p>

29T-5C.ENG Business, Employer, Employee, and Job Satisfaction Convenor: Julia Dobрева <i>(VUZF University, Bulgaria)</i>	
16:00 – 17:30 ROOM 33 <i>Thursday, 29 June 2017</i>	<p>Sharing Knowledge Environment as an Element of Employees Sustainable Development <i>Anna Albrychiewicz-Słocińska Częstochowa University of Technology, Poland</i></p> <p>The Influence of Leader - Member Exchange on Job Satisfaction <i>Selva Staub Bandırma Onyedü Eylül University, Turkey</i> <i>Emre Eldener UTİKAD Chair Turkey</i></p> <p>Human Resource Management <i>Ivana Nikolovski University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Company Marketing Strategy Focusing on Culture Elements in Order to Steer Growth <i>Milica Todorovic University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Employer Branding for Generation Y - Selected Organizational Practices in Poland <i>Elżbieta Robak, Anna Albrychiewicz-Słocińska Częstochowa University of Technology, Poland</i></p>
30T-5D.TUR.X Davranışsal Ekonomi, Vergilendirme, ve Ülke Örnekleri Convenor: Binhan Elif Yılmaz <i>(Istanbul University, Turkey)</i>	
16:00 – 17:30 ROOM 34 <i>Thursday, 29 June 2017</i>	<p>Davranışsal Ekonomi Nereye Gidiyor? <i>Sidar Atalay Şimşek & Esat Atalay Batman University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Küresel Çevre Endeksleri ve Büyüme İlişkisi: Türkiye Örneği <i>Mehmet Sadık Aydın, Halil Kete, Hakan Kaya Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Yoksulluğun Azaltılması ve Gelir Dağılımının İyileştirilmesi: Seçilmiş Ülke Örnekleri <i>Halil Kete, Mehmet Sadık Aydın & Hakan Kaya Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Vergiye Uyumlu Gelir ve Kurumlar Vergisi Mükelleflerine Vergi İndirimi <i>Onur Sezer & İsmihan Duran Marmara University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Uluslararası Vergilendirme Sisteminde Reform: BEPS Eylem Planı ve Türkiye <i>Gözde Nalbant Efe & Müge Yetkin Ataer Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey</i></p>



FRIDAY
30 June / Haziran 2017

31F-1A.ENG Institutions, Identity, Education, and Literature	
09:00 – 10:30 ROOM 11 Friday, 30 June 2017	<p>Sports, Institutions and Management in Culture Ivan Kostadinovic <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>On Textbooks and Identity in 21st Century Divna Trickovic <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>The Role of Media in Education Reforms Natalija Sinanoivc <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Academic Writing: Bibliography Referencing and In-text Citation of Geographical Maps Zorica Prnjat <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p> <p>Linguistic Analysis of Sentences: A Comparative Approach to Sentence Definitions Yasemin Darancık <i>Çukurova University, Turkey</i> Umut Balcı <i>Batman University, Turkey</i></p> <p>Philology in Teaching Theory and Practice Fllip Petrovic <i>University of Belgrade, Serbia</i></p>

32F-1B.TUR Bazı Mali Konularda Analizler ve Politika Önerileri <p style="text-align: right;">Convenor: Çağatay Edgücan Şahin (Ordu University, Turkey)</p>	
09:00 – 10:30 CONFERENCE ROOM <i>Friday, 30 June 2017</i>	<p>Türkiye ve OECD Ülkelerinde Tarımsal Desteklerin Hayvansal Üretime Etkisi Ali Karabacak & Savaş Çevik Selçuk University, Turkey</p> <p>Kırmızı Et ve Süt Ürünleri Tüketiminin Kontrol Altına Alınmasına Yönelik Mali Politikalar: Çevrenin Korunması Bağlamında Bir Değerlendirme Erkan Kılıçer Ömer Halisdemir University, Turkey İmren Peker Istanbul University, Turkey</p> <p>Türkiye’de Cari Açığın Sürdürülebilirliği: Yeni Yaklaşımlarla Yeni Bir Bakış Açısı Çağın Karul, Erdal Berk & Ahmet Koncak Pamukkale University, Turkey</p> <p>Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli İşletmelere Destek Çerçevesinde KOSGEP: Batman Örneği Hamza Şimşek Batman University, Turkey</p> <p>Vergi Planlamasının Kötüye Kullanımını Önleyici Bir Etken Olarak İşletmelerde Vergi Uyumunun Sağlanmasına Yönelik Politikalar İmren Peker Istanbul University, Turkey</p>
33F-1C.TUR Vergiye Uyumu Sağlamaya ve Kriz Riskini Azaltmaya Yönelik Politika ve Vergi Reformu Önerileri Convenor: Coşkun Karaca <p style="text-align: right;">(Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)</p>	
09:00 – 10:30 ROOM 33 <i>Friday, 30 June 2017</i>	<p>Yirmi Birinci Yüzyılda Vergi Reformları: Kısa Vadeli Sermaye Hareketi Krizlerine Çözüm Önerisi Tobin Vergisi ve Türkiye Uygulaması Şerif Emre Gökçay Istanbul University, Turkey</p> <p>Türkiye'nin Maastricht Mali Politika Kriterleri ile İlgili Durum ve Avrupa Birliği Üye Ülkeleriyle Karşılaştırılması Mircan Tokathoğlu & Semih Şen Uludağ University, Turkey</p> <p>Bir Vergiye Gönüllü Uyum Programı: Mersin ili Örneği İhsan Erdem Sofracı & Gökben Güney Mersin University, Turkey</p> <p>Yerel Yönetim Geliri Olarak Yönetimler Arası Mali Transferler: Türkiye'deki Mali Transfer Sisteminin Değerlendirilmesi Aykut Aydın Marmara University, Turkey</p>

34F-1D.ENG.X

Political Economy of Public Finance and Business Management

Convenor: Elif Akgün
(*Marmara University, Turkey*)

09:00 – 10:30
ROOM 34
Friday, 30 June 2017

Good Governance and Tax Compliance: An Ordered Probit Application in Çanakkale
Nilgün Serim & Nazmi Y. Yağanoğlu *Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey*

Rio+20: The Development Approach which Became Green With Regard to the Sustainable Development and Elimination of Poverty
Günay Gönüllü *Kocaeli University, Turkey*

Changing the Severance Pay System in Turkey: A Comparative Analysis
Derya Demirdizen Çevik *Kocaeli University, Turkey*
İsmail Şiriner *Batman University, Turkey*

Secular Stagnation Spillover Effect
Mirjana Cizmovic *Mediterranean University, Montenegro*

Does Tourism Really Affect Happiness of Residents? An Evidence From Turkey
Ömer Çoban & Serhat Harman *Batman University, Turkey*

Economic Evaluation of Employees' Resistance to Changes in Merger and Acquisition of Tourism Enterprises
Volkan Genç & Seray Gülerterkin Genç *Batman University, Turkey*

10:30-10:45|F.CB1| Coffee Break / Çay - Kahve Arası

35F-2A.ENG

Analysis of Different Issues

Convenor: Ayşe Cebeci
(*Harran University, Turkey*)

10:45 – 12:30
ROOM 11
Friday, 30 June 2017

Revizyon Ne Anlama Geliyor? : TÜİK'in Yeni Sistemi
Semanur Soy Yiğit *Erzincan University, Turkey*
Çiğdem Boz *Batman University, Turkey*

Hastanelerde Performans Analizi ve Geleceği
Cantürk Kayahan *Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey*

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde ve Türkiye'de Uygulanan Peşin Fiyatlandırma Anlaşmalarına Bir Bakış
Burcu Kuzucu Yapar *Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey*
Fatma Turna *Marmara University, Turkey*

Tüketim Toplumu Ekseninde Çocuk ve Animasyon Filmler
Birgül Alıcı *Marmara University, Turkey*
Ömer Aydınlioğlu *Cumhuriyet University, Turkey*

36F.2B.TUR.X

Kalkınma ve Kentleşme

Convenor: Osman Geyik
(*Marmara University, Turkey*)

10:45 – 12:30
ROOM 33
Friday, 30 June 2017

Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma ve Kentleşme: Sermaye Birikimi Üzerinden Bir İnceleme
Hakan Kaya, Halil Kete & Mehmet Sadık Aydın *Marmara University, Turkey*

Adalet Hizmetlerinin Ekonomik Niteliği ve Etkin Sunumu
Mehmet Sadık Aydın, Hakan Kaya & Halil Kete *Marmara University, Turkey*

Ana Akım Kalkınma Kavramlarının Analizi
Saadet Yağmur Kumcu *Uşak University, Turkey*

Kent Hakkı Bağlamında Konut Hakkı
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Çok Partili Yaşama Geçiş Sürecinde Sendikalaşmanın Sendika Gazetesi Üzerinden Değerlendirilmesi
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Considering The Transaction Cost In Terms of Local Economic Development
Mücahit Çayın *Batman University, Turkey*

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ABSTRACTS

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The Identity Seeking of Turkey in the “New World Order”:
The Adventure of Religion and Religious Education (1945-1950)
“Yeni Dünya Düzeninde” Türkiye’nin Kimlik Arayışı: Din ve Din Eğitimi Serüveni (1945-
1950)

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The new political balances that emerged by the end of World War II have been reshaped the rest of the world as well as Turkey. The bipolar world system emerged by the competition between the Soviet Union and United States affected Turkey that seek a direction for itself. In this sense, Turkey preferred the USA, the representative of the capitalist world, according to its establishment philosophy and social strata. As an expected consequence of this, in many policies, both economic and governmental, that the single party has implemented, had been changed and taken steps towards the new approach. The radical changes in this period started in 1945, when the WWII was over, and continued until the 1950s when the CHP government end and the Democratic Party came to power. On the one hand, Turkey tried to move from dirigisme, which has been continuing since the 1930s, to the free market economy, on the other hand, Turkey abandoned its political attitude that caused massive anger of people due to its political attitude in the same period. This study aims to discuss how the internal and external conditions affected the political developments, between 1945 and 1950, the CHP's approach and the debates in this period. In addition, we will try to convey the impact of US policies on the economic and social trends of 1945-1950 in Turkey as well as the other countries. It will also be debated how rigid form of secularism during the single-party period was changed after the multi-party power, and to what extent of the Democratic Party and community demands were influential in this transformation. Lastly, we will try to explain how Turkey heads toward the "religion" and religious institutions to joint a new world order, and how this played a role in the new identity.

Foreign Policy, Domestic Politics and the Functioning of the Media in 21 Century

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Dynamic change in various aspect of human development at the beginning of 21st century seems always to be driven by economics or goodwill towards progress in general terms. The wisdom of ancient writers such as Thucydides is often ignored or partially ignored, so his insight that nations go to war because of fear, interest and honor becomes misinterpreted, especially for the later. The paper analyze importance of culture elements and the drive they represent for contemporary view of honor, especially for the negative aspects such as losing prestige, in the context of closely interrelated triad of activates that define global environment of today: foreign policy, domestic politics and the functioning of the media.

Critical Realist Perspective on Keynes' General Theory

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The analysis of Keynes' General Theory will be addressed in this study with a critical realist perspective. In this sense Keynes' work will simultaneously be evaluated by a stratified world among structures-mechanisms and events-facts developed by Roy Bhaskar. Therefore, this study will analyse, on the one hand, in dealing with the world in terms of stratified methodological departure point on the other hand in this world will analyse with the reality of the twentieth century. The focus of this study, although Keynes has several work, General Theory in outlined particularly macroeconomics textbooks. General Theory pointed out a historical period in this sense; however, it has broken off from this historical reality in general textbooks. One of the goals of this study is to examine macroeconomic variables by the capital accumulation process being the structural mechanism-becoming phenomena revealed a given moment of a historical reality in the first period of the twentieth century. This is will be both in a sense of the general theory and a critical reflection on its books. In short, a twofold critique of the General Theory will be made. The first will be made the criticism of internal logic of General Theory and thus the second the analysis of conceptual framework isolated from historical reality in macroeconomics textbooks. In consequence, in this study critical realism will provide an epistemological framework for the analysis of capital accumulation process the other hand, it will offer a to a great extent significant contribution to the analysis in the form of phenomena appearing through the outcome of the process of capital accumulation on the other hand.

Macro Econometric Fiscal and Monetary
Policy Panel Modelling of Several Balkan Countries
Bazı Balkan Ülkelerinin Makro Ekonometrik Göstergeler ile
Mali ve Finansal Politika Panel Modellemesi

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Purpose: The aim of the work is to estimate and compare the fiscal and monetary policy model of selected several Balkan countries and Turkey. The research question is relevant to the recession periods after 2008-2009 international crises. Some governments had forcefully recourse fiscal policies to overcome the recession. There was a wide consensus that the financial markets had played a decisive role in the current economic problems. Method: A yearly 2009-2015 data was collected for Turkey, Romania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia, which includes consumer price inflation, policy interest rate or lending interest, broad money, government spending, gross fixed capital formation, GDP growth with 2010 constant prices, tax revenue, purchasing power parity conversion factor to local currency unit per international Dollar. The amounts have been calculated as the percent to GDP with fixed prices. A panel data analysis would be conducted to estimate the effect coefficients on growth. After estimating the robust variance component, the Arellano-Bond linear dynamic panel-data estimation has been used. It includes lags of dependent variable as covariates and contain fixed and random panel-level effects. The method derived a consistent generalized method of moments estimator with few periods. Expected Results and Implications: The macro economical Keynesian coefficients are expected to occur with the model. These coefficients are the main ones used to simulate the dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models used by the central governments to calibrate their policies. The response of the output to fiscal and financial shocks might quantifiable through simulating the model. Furthermore, a similarity is expected among the selected countries, but the integration of the Balkan countries with the European Union shall support the economic stability through a more efficient and consistent fiscal and monetary governance.

**Is Gecekondu a Problem or a Solution?
Gecekondu Sorun mu? Yoksa Çözüm mü?**

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Today, cities are significant to understanding human future. In the cities of developing world, many problems such as housing, unemployment, transportation, environment, poverty, spatial segregation, equality, and unbalanced population continue to increase; and they affect other regions as well. Because of this, we cannot think of them separately. When we look at the housing problem in the world, there are some different problems such as insufficient housing, low quality houses, illegal places; and some different concepts such as ghettos, shanty towns, squatters, or segregated areas. All of these problems and concepts are seen in developing areas of the Third World more than developed countries. These concepts show not only housing problem, but also reflect socio-economic problems such as household inequality and spatial segregation of poverty. But these settlements are not seen as problem all the time. When we look at the historical period in the developing world, we can understand how these settlements occurred and why they are there now. Since the occurrence of rapid industrialization in developing countries, squatter settlements have been a serious problem especially in big cities, but we can read it as a solution for development in countries like Turkey. This study aims to show the history of rapid urbanization in Turkey as a developing nation and the concept of “gecekondu” as a result of this rapid urbanization. This paper will focus on gecekondu settlements as a solution of the housing problem and as a tool for development in Turkey in the 1950s and 1960s. We will also see how these areas affected economy, transportation, environment, culture, and social structure of cities at the same time. Thus, this paper will try to explain how this solution was transformed into a problem in cities by political and economic situation of the country. On the other hand, we can see how the views of government are influenced by global perspectives during changing period. The study will be comprised of four parts, aside from the introduction and the conclusion. First, a literature review on the facts concerning gecekondu will be examined. Second, the evolution of the gecekondu settlements will be described on the industrialization, urbanization and modernization period of Turkey. Third, the effects of gecekondu will be examined on physical, environmental, socio-cultural, economic, and political structure in the city of Istanbul and juridical structure of the country. Finally the fourth section will analyze the effects of globalization and transformation project as a solution.

Cities and Identity in 21 Century

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Cities are the foundation of civilizational progress. They are the result of the correlation and cooperation of people, governments, business, schools, universities and other entities of public interest. What enables the transformation of cities are the very clear changes in the area of urban planning. This mainly concerns the question of populational growth, as an estimated additional 2.3 billion people will be living on the planet between 2011 and 2050, bringing the total population up to 9.3 billion. In this sense, research into the sustainable growth of cities and their identities in the 21 century should consider the following: Finding is a way to connect the infrastructures of smart cities into a functionally operative system, planning through management, control and optimization. The reason this area has not been researched is the considerable effort required in order to integrate cities, making this multidimensionality the true challenge. Smart cities should form a system which will provide information on longterm changes or information on future development projects, which will be brought to the public through urban simulations of aggregate models and representations of different buildings. The development of a system which enables access to such systems and information provides the population with a pluralistic approach to real estate management. Research should be conducted into how the application of technology brings about the equalization of citizens' personal knowledge with the know-how of experts from various fields regarding the continuation and improvement of life.

Key words: city, identity, 21 century, sustainable growth, population

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Libraries and Identity

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This paper underscores the relationship between librarianship and social epistemology as its intellectual foundation and offers a view of libraries as social agents with a role of preserving and developing the collective identity of a community. Further, we specify the fundamental postulates of librarianship, among which the foremost are professionalism, technological innovation, interdisciplinarity and transculturality.

**The Impact of Government Support on Livestock Products:
OECD Countries and Turkey Case**
Türkiye ve OECD Ülkelerinde Tarımsal Desteklerin Hayvansal Üretime Etkisi

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Government supports on livestock production are an important part of agricultural supports in worldwide. Government payments are expected to affect the production level and value of livestock products as meat and milk which are basic human food sources. The main objective of the study is to reveal the efficiency of governmental supports on livestock products with respect to the production level and production value in the cases of meat and milk. For this aim, we first compare the government supports on livestock among OECD countries. Then, we conduct a series of analyses on Turkey through time-series techniques. Separate analyses were conducted on milk, beef, poultry meat and sheep meat.

Sharing Knowledge Environment as an Element of Employees Sustainable Development

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Knowledge today is undoubtedly for many organizations an important factor influencing their development and market success. Knowledge, however, does not function in a way that is detached from the person who possesses it, interprets, implements and develops. Knowledge management therefore fluctuate around staff management challenges and issues such as the work environment, employee behavior, motivation, engagement, and more. Sharing knowledge as a form of employee behavior is therefore beneficial to the organization. Thanks to such behavior, organizational knowledge is growing and the organization is more efficient and effective. One should not forget, however, that sharing knowledge is also an important contribution to the development of individual employees. And because the knowledge that is exchanged within the organization is very diverse (in terms of employee tasks and knowledge of a broader character such as organizational values, norms, promoted behaviors, ways of dealing with problems in the work environment, etc.), one can assume that sharing knowledge between employees is an important factor for their sustainable development. In this situation, the creation of a working environment that would facilitate knowledge sharing would be important. The purpose of this paper is to present the results of the survey in the context of the above mentioned problems and to try to demonstrate the relationship between the sustainable development of the worker and the working environment in which the exchange of knowledge is supported.

**The Emerging Political and Economical Developments
in Turkey During the 2015-2017 Period**
2015-2017 Yılları Arasında Türkiye’de Yaşanan Politik-Ekonomik Gelişmeler

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The emerging political and economical developments in Turkey during the 2015-217 period are important future milestones for Turkey. Those developments are such as follows in chronological order:

- General election of June 7th in 2015.
- General election of November 1st in 2015.
- Downing of Russian Warplane (24 November 2015).
- Arresting of Reza ZARRAB in the USA (March 2016).
- Resignation of Prime Minister Ahmet DAVUTO_LU from Office (The Pelican Files) (5 May 2016).
- The coup attempt of July 15th in 2016.
- Moody’s Downgrade of Turkish Credit Rating (24 September 2016).
- The assassination of Russian Ambassador of Turkey (19 December 2016).
- The founding of Turkish Wealth Fund (6 February 2017).
- The Referendum for Constitutional Amandment Regarding to Presidential System (16 April 2016).

The aim of this study is to review and analyse of those developments according to Turkey’s Economical and Political structures. Thus possible reflections and trends for Turkey’s Economical and Political future will also be discussed.

Keywords: General Elections of 2015, Downing of Russian Warplane, Arresting of Reza Zarrab, The coup attempt of July 15th, The assasination of Russian Ambassador, The Referandum for Constitutional Amandment in April 16th.

**Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers as Local Government Revenues:
Evaluation of Fiscal Transfer Systems in Turkey
Yerel Yönetim Geliri Olarak Yönetimler Arası Mali Transferler:
Türkiye'deki Mali Transfer Sistemin Değerlendirilmesi**

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It is compulsory to establish a relationship between the local government and the central government so that public needs can be provided more quickly and efficiently and resources can be provided more effectively. The general tendency in the literature that is central government should have an important role in ensure economic stability, to reallocate revenue, local governments also should play an important role in the effective allocation of resources. In this study is discussed that is intergovernmental fiscal transfers system. Local government have a lot of problems of income generation for fulfillment of the responsibilities of them. The transfer system in Turkey (after and before Law 6360) has been analyzed numerically and the results obtained with the system and the resulting problems have been evaluated. Approximately 55 percent of local government revenues consist of funds transferred through financial transfers. With this new system, there has not been any serious change. On the contrary, there was a relative increase in the share of the metropolitan municipalities from the general budget tax revenues and a relative increase in the share of the provincial private administrations per capita.

Key Words: Centralized Government, Local Government, Fiscal Federalism, Intergovernment Fiscal Transfers, Law 6360.

**Development in 2000's Turkey and the Institutional Coordination
2000'li Yıllarda Türkiye'de Kalkınma ve Kurumsal Koordinasyon**

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Kalkınma kavramı, toplumsal ilişkilerin tümünde dönüşümü içermektedir. Kapitalist toplumsal ilişkilerin kurulması, insanların toplumsal hayata katılma şekillerini belirleyen/gösteren (uzun yıllar içerisinde mutabık kalınmış) kurumların da dönüşmesi anlamına gelmektedir. Ancak bu süreç dinamik bir dönüşümü içermektedir. Yani kurumların dönüşümünün tamamlanmasından bahsetmek mümkün değildir. Bu nedenle yeni kurumların inşası ve mevcutların dönüşümünün, kalkınma ve genişleyen yeniden üretim ile arasındaki ilişkinin analiz edilmesi gerekmektedir. Çalışmada Türkiye'deki kalkınma sürecinin gerektirdiği kurumsal dönüşüme odaklanılacak ve 2000'li yıllarda özellikle devletin yasal düzenlemeleri ile bilfiil kendisinde ortaya çıkan kurumsal dönüşümün "koordinasyon" işlevine yönelik olduğu ileri sürülecektir. Bu amaçla öncelikle kurum kavramının nasıl ele alındığı tanımlanarak ardından kalkınma sürecinde ortaya çıkan çoklu ilişkilerin koordinasyonunda "kurumsal koordinasyonun" nasıl sağlanacağı tartışılacaktır. Türkiye'nin kalkınma sürecinde ve kurumsal koordinasyonun sağlanmasında en önemli aktör olan devletin, "kalkıncı devletten", "koordinatör devlet" formuna geçmesi de tartışılacaktır.

Stratejik Hammadde İhracatçısı Olarak Küresel Sermaye Birikimine Eklemlenme ve “Kalkın-Amaya-N Körfez”

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"Serbest piyasa ekonomisinin yerleştiği ve sermaye birikiminin hızlandığı toplumlarda ücretli çalışma, özel mülkiyetin tesisi, serbest girişimcilik, demokratik yapı gibi çeşitli kurumların oluşması beklenir. Ancak körfez ülkeleri ve körfez dışındaki, stratejik hammadde ihracatçısı olarak küresel sermaye birikimine eklemlenmiş olan ülkelerde bu dönüşümün gerçekleşmediği görülebilmektedir. Bu ülkelerde işçileşme oranı çok düşük kalmakta, vatandaş olan halkın büyük bir kısmı memur olarak istihdam edilmekte, mevcut sektörlerdeki işçiler ise vatandaşlık hakkına sahip olmayan yabancılardan oluşmaktadır. “Ekonomik Çeşitlenme” gerçekleşmemekte ve bu amaçla özel stratejiler (diversification strategy) geliştirilmektedir. GSMH rakamlarındaki artışa rağmen kalkınma sürecinin gerektirdiği toplumsal dönüşümü yaşamayan bu ülkelerin özgün durumları çalışmada analiz edilecektir. İleri sürülen temel tez bu ülkelerin küresel sermaye birikimine eklemlenme şekillerinin, sermaye birikiminin gerektirdiği toplumsal dönüşümün önünde engel oluşturduğudur. Zira bu ülkelerdeki mevcut yönetimlerin iktidarlarını finanse etmelerini sağlayan stratejik hammadde ihracatçısı olma konumları, Türkiye gibi geç kapitalistleşmiş ülkelerin uygulamak durumunda kaldıkları yapısal uyum programlarına tabi olmamalarını sağlamıştır. Dolayısıyla uluslararası ölçekte sürmekte olan sermaye birikimi açısından değerlendirildiğinde bu coğrafyalardaki işgücü ve diğer kaynaklar atıl kalmakta, birikime eklemlenmemektedir. Diğer yandan ise mevcut yapı, küresel sermaye birikimini stratejik hammadde ihracatçısı ve mamul mal ithalatçısı olarak beslemektedir. Bu nedenle çalışmada çatışan iki eğilimin değerlendirilmesi ve toplumsal dönüşümün olasılıkları tartışılacaktır.

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The Appearance of Urban Poverty in Batman

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Poverty is a complex issue, a multi-dimensional phenomenon with different planes. When Marx describes poverty as a state of not being able to get the proper correlative of your labor, he in fact indicates that poverty is a systemic issue. In other words, those who try to survive within this system that we live in with their own workforce, the jobless, the dispossessed peasants, the agricultural laborers, that is, those who get less than they create are the ones who possess the identity of the poor. Poverty, which can be studied in both macro levels such as urban, rural, national and global scales and micro levels such as nuclear family and gender, in the recent years have become the main element of media discourses through many aids and reports published by several foundations. This study focuses on unveiling what lies behind the appearance of the urban poverty in the city of Batman. The concept of urban poverty, which in literature has synonymous uses such as ‘the new poor’, ‘the sub-class poverty’, describes an understanding of poverty which differs from its traditional uses; it means something much more than an urban kind of poverty as an opposite of a rural one, it signifies the tendency of intensification of poverty in urban places as a result of specific processes. Whilst today the focus is put more on the ‘conjunctural crisis’, the structural occurrences of poverty are largely avoided. Therefore, this study made on the urban poverty of the city of Batman aims to analyze the places within which urban poverty intensifies with its causes and appearances.

Financial Liberalisation and Public Social Expenditures: The Case of Turkey

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The aim of this paper is to analyse the impacts of financial liberalisation on public social expenditures in Turkey. The practices of financial liberalisation became widespread concurrently with the proposals of the Washington Consensus and the prevailing policies particularly affected the so-called emerging market economies. Capital account was liberalised in 1989 in Turkey, as well, compatible with the policy prescriptions of the Washington Consensus. In line with the neoliberal discourse, the financial liberalisation process enabled a favourable environment for financialisation particularly via the soaring public debts and most recently via the rise in private sector debt. Implementation of the structural adjustment policies and the goal of fiscal discipline following the severe crises since the financial liberalisation process, have critically affected the level and the composition of the public expenditures. In this framework, the relation between liberalisation practices, financialisation process and crises will be evaluated with respect to their effects on public social expenditures.

**Taxes and Legal Arrangements in Construction/and House Sector:
A Job Creating Growth Model in Turkey?
İnşaat/Konut Sektöründe Vergiler ve Yasal Düzenlemeler:
Türkiye’de İstihdam Yaratan Bir Büyüme Modeli Mi?**

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In this study, it will be aimed to analyze the economic growth model based on construction sector in 2000’s in Turkey and to investigate this model as a job creation growth model for Turkey. In this study, the construction sector will be analyzed in terms of legal arrangements and taxes as a part of the state intervention in the construction sector. The study consists of two parts. In the first part of the study, the relationship between employment and economic growth will be examined with regard to construction sector, which the economic growth model of Turkish Economy has been based on, since 2000’s. In this part the employment index, GDP per hour worked index and wages in Turkish construction sector will be examined by 2000’s in Turkey. In this part, it will also be analysed the demand-side of construction sector. In this analysis it will be focused on housing demands of households and financiers, specially Mortgage sales and its effects on the securitization process. In the second part of the study the state intervention in the construction sector with regard to the direct effects on securitization process will be examined, such taxes and legal arrangements for the sector. In this part, taxes for construction and house sector will be examined. House certification and legal arrangements in Mortgage markets will be examined in terms of the effects on the economic growth. In the study, it will be also analyzed some taxes in Turkish Tax System influencing on construction sector and the securitization process of the sector.

Key Words: Construction Sector, House Sector, Tax System, Value-added tax, Employment, Securitization, Economic Growth

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Interpreting Government Interventions in the Neoliberal Era in the Middle east and North Africa

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The worldwide trend of cooperation between states and capital in the neoliberal era can be examined with examples from the Middle East and North Africa (Mena). Due to SOEs have been used to generate employment especially since the Arab Spring (2011–12), instead of privatization implementations alternative policies through public enterprises, public-private partnerships, tax systems, incentives, sovereign wealth funds, and wars are used in Mena. This paper will discuss this cooperation between the state and the capital in Mena.

Scientific Ethics

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Morality; means the habit from creation. The concepts that distinguish good from bad are the whole thing. This concept is relative, depending on the person, collecting, region. Ethics, moral values are examined and revealed. It is the philosophy of morality. It justifies the behaviors and does not accept their commitment to personal interests. Ethical values do not change by collecting or by region. At the core of science, there is experimentation, observation and thought. This is the act of researching unknowns in this way. The main field of study of universities is science. We are often coincidences that science and ethics can't reconcile. Scientific studies have a business ethic of relevance to colleagues and other stakeholders, as it is in every profession. Do not leave honesty, like avoiding unfair competition. Absolutely, it has to be scientific freedom, but it has boundaries. Not to use your colleagues and testimonies, not to see them as a means of reaching. Having values such as honesty, openness, and transparency in scientific research and publications is one aspect of scientific ethics. The most important ethical issues in this respect are; plagiarism, author list and sequencing, fiction, counterfeiting, duplication, slicing, discipline-free research. There are penal sanctions for all these ethical violations (Several articles of the Law on Intellectual and Artistic Works). On the other hand, administrative sanctions are also applied (Article 11/n of Directorate of Higher Education Institutions, Disciplinary Regulation of Instructors and Officials). In scientific research and publications, norms and rules that will not exploit humans and the environment, and that will not reduce welfare, are the other aspect of scientific ethics. Scientific ethics should have a principle of respect for life. In scientific clinical trials, it should be essential to protect the rights, safety and well-being of the volunteers (humans and animals) involved in the research. In scientific research in the social and human field, it should be also keep volunteers in front of and above all scientific researches to protect their health and dignity, prevent harm, and receive their informed consent.

Makroekonomik Performans ve Kurumsal İktisadi Belirleyiciler

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Kurumlar, tüm toplum hayatını yönlendirirken, hayatın ekonomik gidişatı bakımından da belirleyici olmaktadır. Kurumsal iktisat, hem eski ya da asıl kurumsal iktisat ekolünün teorik çerçevesi içinde, hem de yeni kurumsal iktisat ekolünün uyarlamaları bağlamında gerek firmalar ölçeğinde gerekse makroekonominin genel büyüklükleri bakımından kurumların belirleyici rolünü değerlendirmektedir. Kurumlar somut ve yazılı kuralların yanında, toplumda hüküm süren soyut davranış kalıplarını da işaret ettiğinden, bir ülkenin kurumsal yapısını ve bu kurumsal yapının kalitesini önceden belirlenmiş ve evrensel olarak kabul gören sayısal büyüklüklerle ifade etmek oldukça güçtür. Kurumsal yapının makro ekonomik performans üzerindeki belirleyiciliği, niceliksel yöntemlerle akademik çalışmalara konu olurken, kurumsal yapı; ekonomik özgürlükler, işlem maliyetleri, politik ve insani haklar, siyasi istikrar, ekonomik istikrar gibi olguların, ulusal ve uluslararası kuruluşlar tarafından endeks hesaplamaları sonucu meydana getirilen puanlamalarıyla işlemlere katılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, niceliksel yöntemlerle yapılan kurumsal iktisat çalışmalarında kullanılan kurum değişkenlerini incelemek için bir literatür taraması yapılacaktır. Farklı çalışmalarda kullanılan farklı puanlama yöntemleri, çalışmalara katılan ve katılmayan belirleyicilerin söz konusu hesaplamalara neden katıldığı ve neden katılmadığı gibi hususlar eleştirel bir bakış açısıyla ele alınmaya çalışılacaktır. Çalışmanın ikinci bölümünde, ilk bölümde ortaya konulan literatür içinde kullanılan kurumsal belirleyicilerden ideal bir değişken setinin oluşturulup oluşturulamayacağı irdelenecektir. İdeal bir kurumsal belirleyiciler seti bakımından, hem bu değişkenlerle makroekonomik performans göstergelerinin birlikte hareket edip etmediği, hem de aralarındaki nedenselliğin yönü ortaya koyulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Child and Animated Movies in the context of Consumerist Society
Tüketim Toplumu Ekseninde Çocuk ve Animasyon Filmler

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In consumerist societies, like cartoons, animated movies that come to theaters can draw children's attention as well. Children being exposed to numerous messages from media tools, make demand for various popular culture products of animated movie characters presented by brand and licencing firms. In the content of the animated movies, artificial needs are created due to the commercial purposes and artificial solutions for these needs are suggested as well. Through these movies, children whether consciously or not, may have consumption behaviours. The firms aware of this opportunity, draw the target audiences' attention with the films using popular culture products. Nowadays, the animated movies which we often see on theaters, provide much more pleasure to the children. What is important here is the film's being as cartoon series on tv or power of selling the consumption culture products like comics, magazines, toys, games etc.. In this study where the child is positioned as consumer, it is aimed to determine how the animated movies affect the child's consumption behaviour. For this reason, an animated movie named RGG Ayas will be examined in terms of consumerist society. Literature review will be used in conceptual framework and content analysis will be used in findings part. At the end of the study, following results are expected to be obtained: The animated movies help children consume through main characters, the movies justify the artificial needs that the characters present and they help the children acquire consumption habits as consumers. Accordingly, as the animated movies not only enable the child target audience acquire useful consumption habits but also help them raise local or cultural values of consumption, movie contents related with these outcomes can be produced. The number of the animated movies that are educative and didactical can be increased in order to raise conscious child consumers.

Keywords: Animated Movies, Child Consumer, Consumption Culture, RGG Ayas.

Globalization and Corporate Social Responsibility

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The concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become an important concept of business enterprises nowadays, especially because of the processes of globalization. This concept has a long and varied history that is possible to trace for centuries, but it really came into the limelight in the 1970s (although in a negative context), when Milton Friedman published his work “The Social Responsibility of Business is to Increase its profit”. However, over the last few decades, the concept of business success and today’s organizational management mindset about the business has changed significantly. Today’s society expect companies to not only make a profit, but also to operate responsibly to address social and environmental issues. In this paper, we tried to identify challenges that companies are facing on ongoing transformation from short-term profit orientation to CSR oriented business concept. We treat the concept of CSR on the basis of possibility and necessity of it. This paper consists of three parts: ethical issues, social and environmental issues and benefits of CSR. The goal is to identify some of the experience related to the implementation of CSR by businesses and prove that CSR concept is not only responsible, but it is also profitable

**Evaluation of Innovation Index and Growth Performances of EU Countries and Turkey
from the 4th Industrial Revolution Perspective**

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The industrialization process that started in the second half of the 18th century has undergone various stages until today. Advances in mechanical production which stemmed from the use of steam machine constituted the first step of industrial revolution. At the beginning of 20th century, the use of electrical energy provided the necessary conditions for mass production and the second industrial revolution. As personal computers and the use of internet became widespread in 1960s, the digital revolution which also known as the third industrial revolution started. Today, increased internet usage and developments in the fields of artificial intelligence, 3-D printers, nanotechnology, biotechnology, cyber-physical system, data storage and data processing suggest that the fourth industrial revolution has begun. This situation will inevitably affect the economic and social aspects of our lives. The possible effects of the fourth industrial revolution has emphasized the importance of innovation and the effects of innovative activities on the economy. Knowledge and innovation-driven economic understanding has increased the importance of technology and knowledge in the economic growth context. It has been observed that countries increased their production quality, resource use efficiency and productivity levels through innovation activities as technology and innovation policies have begun to influence economic growth and development. To assure economic growth, the fourth industrial revolution era requires not only to use raw materials and energy resources to produce goods and services but also to transform them into goods and services that create additional value by means of technological innovations. In recent years, it is seen that countries which claim that innovation has a significant impact on sustainable growth and development have steadily increased the share of expenditures made for this purpose. In this context, the innovation index of the European Commission is a significant indicator to compare the innovative production initiatives of such countries. This study aims to analyse the innovation index scores and growth performance of EU countries and Turkey from the perspective of fourth industrial revolution and make recommendations for the future innovation policies of these countries.

The Effects of Incentives Towards Women on Labor Force Participations of Women
Kadın İşgücüne Yönelik Teşviklerin Kadınların İşgücüne Katılımına Etkileri:
Türkiye Örneği

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Participation of women in labor force and so into the economy is accepted as a gain of the countries and an important condition of the acceleration in development and balanced structure in growth. For this reason, it is becoming increasingly important for women to take part actively in the economic and social development process and to work to increase women's participation in the workforce and employment. In economic development, it is necessary to increase the incentives for women to utilize to bring them to the maximum level in the labor force, to remove the obstacles to women's employment and to increase incentives. In this context, various precautions are taken in our country, and legislative regulations are made, encouraged and supported. Within the scope of this study, the legislative regulations and incentives which were made in 2003 and 2008 are evaluated in the framework of intervention analysis and the effects of women participation in labor.

**Relationship with Education Expenditure and Economic Growth
in OECD Countries: A Panel Data Analysis**
**OECD Ülkelerinde Eğitim Harcaması ve
Ekonomik Büyüme ile İlişkisi Panel Data Analizi**

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From the second half of the twentieth century, human capital has begun to be added in an increasing manner, especially to the basic production factors considered as labor, capital, entrepreneur and natural resource in classical economic theory. With this structural change in production, the development of human capital has become of great importance for internal growth models. Nowadays, as the strength of the arm power is greatly reduced in production, the brain power has increased in importance, and the idea of people investing in themselves has begun to be widely accepted. Education, which is one of the important dynamics of human capital with health, plays an important role in this context. Increasing the level of success with the higher education level, recruitment of qualified workers, better employment opportunities and increased earnings are significant contributors to growth and prosperity in OECD countries. In this study, the relationship between educational spending and economic growth for selected 20 OECD countries, including Turkey, is analyzed using the panel data method.

An Overview of Advance Pricing Agreements in Turkey and United Statese
Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde ve Türkiye'de Uygulanan
Peşin Fiyatlandırma Anlaşmalarına Bir Bakış

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Transfer pricing has a rising importance for businesses and governments. Enterprises try to keep tax paid at the lowest level by transfer pricing. It is undesirable for governments that misuse of transfer pricing which creates tax loss. Governments seek to obstruct enterprises, especially multinational corporations, by making various legal arrangements. Through transfer pricing, some criteria have been set to be used in determining whether the profits have been transferred from one country to another or from a enterprise to another related one in same country. In addition to the methods applied to determine the appropriateness of the transfer price according to the arm's lenght principle, it is provided to taxpayers to determine transfer price by negotiating an advance pricing agreement with administration. Enterprises are able to designate the method that they will use for transferring to the related companies for a certain period of time when they identify transfer price by their agreement with the tax administrations of the countries in which they operate. This paper aims to examine the process of advance pricing agreements in Turkey and United States and makes suggestions for effective use of agreements in order to prevent the abuse of transfer pricing for Turkey.

Key Words: Transfer Pricing, Arm's Lenght Principle, Advance Pricing Agreements

Logistics Workers Struggles in Turkey: Current Condition and Strategies for the Future

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In this study we will focus on the current struggles of logistics unions in Turkey. First of all, we will briefly analyze the labor process of logistics industry in neoliberal Turkey. Second, we will have a number of in-depth interviews with union organizers and in logistics industry, for analyzing current situation of the industry. Finally, we will discuss the future possibilities and potential strategies for unions in the logistics industry.

**Sustainability of Current Account Deficit in Turkey:
A New Perspective with New Approaches**
Türkiye’de Cari Açığın Sürdürülebilirliği: Yeni Yaklaşımlarla Yeni Bir Bakış Açısı

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The current account deficit is one of the most important indicators for the healthy execution of economic policies. The sustainability of the current account deficit also perceived as a crisis signal, and studies conducted in recent years, especially in developing countries are among the prominent research questions. Husted (1992), dealt with the foreign trade deficit as a determinant of the current account deficit. In his theoretical model, it has been shown that the relationship between exports and imports of long-term cointegration expresses the sustainability of the current account deficit. Then Quintos (1995), suggested that the current account deficit may be poorly sustainable if the long-term coefficient of this relationship is between 0 and 1. The aim of this study is to analyze the sustainability of the current account deficit for Turkey with the help of the Husted (1992) model in the period January 1998 - December 2016. Perron (1989) shows that structural breaks in series cause in bias test results. After that in econometric studies which take into account the structural breaks become more popular. In the analysis made in this context, the cointegration between exports and imports is made by using the tests which take into account the break (breaks) at the relevant level and regime (Gregory and Hansen (1996); Arai and Kurozumi (2005); Westerlund and Edgerton (2006); Hatemi-J (2008)); it was investigated. As a result of the findings obtained, it is concluded that the current deficit in Turkey is poorly sustainable, unlike the tests that do not take breaks into consideration.

Government Role in Struggle Against Poverty and Policy of Minimum Income Support
Yoksullukla Mücadelede Devletin Rolü ve Asgari Gelir Desteği Uygulaması

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The aim of this study is to point out the importance of “minimum income support” by emphasizing that the struggle against poverty is the fundamental duty of the government. Individuals have the right to demand services, aids and positive actions from their governments, which are supposedly built and organized to meet the demands of the community. The citizens’ demand of prevention of poverty is accepted to be one of the positive status rights of the individuals, and burden the governments with some duties in social affairs. Hence, every government has to warrant minimum income with justice in order to fight poverty. Furthermore, based on the positive exteriorities carried by the poverty, fighting against it naturally enters the role definition of a government. Hence, the primary responsible authorities in struggle against poverty are the governments. Neoliberal approach accepts struggle against poverty as a community finance matter and claims that policies of struggle against poverty cause community failures. In that regard, neoliberal policies suggest placing the base of fight against poverty to non-governmental organization level in accordance with market dynamics. Fight against poverty, however, is too important a subject to just be accepted as a matter of community finance. Particularly in communities where democratic institutions and the culture of democracy is less developed, leaving the solution of poverty to market dynamics and non-governmental organizations increase the risk of political and social instability. In order to minimize the risks caused by a solution for poverty based on market dynamics, the poverty problem has to be solved by “Minimum Income Support” policy by the governments, in regard to civil and citizen liberties. Such a policy will provide an opportunity for social state activities, protection of living rights and human dignity, and provision of data for much needed by public finance management, along with the solution of poverty. Minimum income policy has further economic benefits as well. Since the receiving individuals of this policy will, on average, high marginal spending disposition and low marginal import tendency, this will lead to return of these resources back to economy, helping increase investment, employment and tax income. Correctly designating the amount of the minimum income, however, is of paramount importance. The amount of minimum income paid in cash has to be below the amount that will lead individuals to stay unemployed.

**New Monetary Policy Effectiveness of the Implement
the Central Bank of he Republic of Turkey Afterwards Global Financial Crisis
Küresel Kriz Sonrasında Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankasının Uyguladığı
Yeni Para Politikasının Etkinliği**

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Due to the macroeconomic financial equilibrium deteriorated afterwards global crisis, Central Banks obliged to take a more active role. In this context, on the purpose of limitation macro-financial risks, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey has started new-monetary policy including its principal rule which is price stability policy and financial equilibrium, since the late of 2010. A combination of different policy instruments in a complementary way within the framework of new-monetary policy has been used. In this study, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's new monetary policy and effects with the help of the data being evaluated. As a result, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's new monetary policy and other economic policy instruments, particularly fiscal policy, structural reforms and political stability must be sustained.

Key Words: Economy of Turkey, The Central Bank, Monetary Policy, Monetary Policy Tools, Financial Stability

Jel Codes: E44, E51, E52, E58

Performance Analysis of the Hospitals and its Future Hastanelerde Performans Analizi ve Geleceđi

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As well as operations, productivity and effectiveness are also important for the hospitals. Hospitals and their performances take attention with their area of activity, risks and sectoral perception. The studies in the field of hospitals become more of an issue today since they are one of the units of service sector and directly people-oriented. The corporate success of the hospitals depends on the organisation of the corporate governance. Accordingly, the most important responsibility area of the hospital administration is “performance” dimension. The top management of the hospitals work coordinately with the lower level staff and determine a vision that adds value to the hospital. That vision also appears in the strategic plan of the hospital and directs it. And if the hospitals want to perform well financially they are expected to set future plans and budgets correctly with the help of past experiences. Financial analyses are kind of guide in the evaluation of these plans. The control and supervision network of the hospital is inevitable in accomplishing the future success. When examining the strategies towards improving the performance of health care services of hospitals; it seems that they depend on the staff, service processes, structure of organisations, and factors related issues to health care system. The performance of health care services depend on coordination of all these factors. In terms of financial success of the hospitals, it is necessary to balance the costs, expenses and revenues. This financial balance will be an important success indicator for both the hospitals and real sector operations. Thus the performance analysis of hospitals will have importance in the future as it is now. Because the primary output of the service businesses like hospitals will be their performance indicator and it will be used in internal evaluation and comparison with other organisations. The institutional, technical and financial dimensions of the performance will contribute the evaluation of the hospital’s future working system. In this study the analysis part was highly relied on technical performance since it was needed in-house information for the financial and operational analyses. Technical performance contains periodical publications showing the hospital’s area of activity and its results. Additionally, these data are directly related to the hospital’s performance of area activity, its analysis and supervision. Within this scope it was aimed to measure the performance of 30 metropolitan city hospitals in Turkey quantitatively. While analysing the data, Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)-fixed or variable and Scale Effect Modelling techniques were used. The data related to 30 metropolitan city hospitals belong to the year of 2012. In the data; the numbers of doctor (specialist and practitioner), nurse, midwife, other staff and hospital bed were used as input; the number of surgery, the speed of patient flow, and the rate of bed occupancy were used as output. Based on analysis results, some suggestions were made, performance tables were presented and some evaluations were also made towards the future.

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An Empirical Analysis on the Effect of Immigration on Corruption
Göçün Yolsuzluk Üzerindeki Etkisi: Ampirik Bir Analiz

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Corruption is a fundamental problem which has detrimental effects on economies both in developed and developing countries. According to the World Bank's estimations (2017) firms and individuals spend 2% of global GDP which is approximately 1.5 trillion dollars in bribes each year. This study investigates the influence of being an immigrant on corruption. By using the World Values Survey Wave 6 which covers the period between 2010 and 2014 the impact of immigration on corruption is empirically analyzed at the individual level.

**Regional Development Agencies in Turkey:
Do They Have an Impact on Regional Disparities?**

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Turkey is divided into 26 NUTS level-2 regions, and development agencies are established in each of these regions with a main objective to reduce both inter-regional and intra-regional disparities. Since regional imbalances play an important role in the occurrence of social and economic problems, achieving this goal might be helpful to solve some of these issues. Regional policies and the objective of development agencies become even more important considering that Turkey suffers from significant problems such as terrorism and social unrest related to regional inequalities. Drawing on regional data, this study aims to answer whether regional development agencies have an impact on regional disparities or not. The findings reveal that their performances fail to meet the expectations. Even though development agencies are founded within the scope of the policy of reducing development gap among regions, it is observed that only few less developed regions manage to converge to relatively developed regions. Moreover, the analysis results show that intra-regional differences become more apparent in some regions. Geographically, the results obtained in Western and Central Anatolian regions are more preferable than the ones in the East and South-eastern Anatolia.

**Supplier Performance Evaluation By Using SWARA and MULTIMOORA
Tedarikçi Firma Performanslarının SWARA ve MULTIMOORA
Yöntemleriyle Değerlendirilmesi**

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The performance of suppliers is one of the most important factor affecting the success of companies. Therefore, supplier performance evaluation is a significant process for companies to obtain competitive edge in global market. Many criteria, such as quality, delivery time and cost of product are taken into account by managers of companies (decision-makers) to evaluate supplier performance. Additionally, these criteria are generally conflicted each other. For example, one criterion (cost of product) is needed to be minimised; on the other side, one criterion (quality level of product) is needed to be maximised. Thus, multi criteria decision-making methods (MCDM) taking into account criteria (beneficial and non-beneficial) should be used to evaluate supplier performance. Furthermore, judgements of many managers should be involved in the evaluation process to obtain rigor results. In this study, an integrated group model consisting of SWARA and MULTIMOORA methods is used to evaluate supplier performance. SWARA and MULTIMOORA methods have not complex equations in the calculation process, so the using of SWARA and MULTIMOORA methods together provides easy calculation and quick results. In this study, the weights of supplier performance criteria are obtained by using SWARA method. Then, these weights were transferred into MULTIMOORA method used to determine the final performance scores of suppliers and rank them. An automotive manufacturing company is indicated as a numerical example in this study to verify the proposed integrated model. In numerical example, the judgements of five managers are considered to evaluate supplier performance. According to results of SWARA method, the weights of criteria are ranked as following; quality > cost > delivery time > discount opportunities> technical assistant > technological capability > reputation. The most important criterion is quality according to results. On the other hand, according to results of MULTIMOORA, suppliers are ranked with respect to their performance scores as following; Supplier 5 > Supplier 2 > Supplier 4 > Supplier 1 > Supplier 3. The future studies may extend this integrated model with using fuzzy numbers.

**Renewable Energy Source Selection and its Role
in the Development of Turkey's Renewable Energy Investments**
Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynak Seçimi ve
Yenilenebilir Enerji Yatırımlarının Türkiye'nin Kalkınmasındaki Rolü

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Even though efforts to reduce production costs in the search for alternative energy have played an important role in the past, today, especially with the support of international organizations, the search for alternative energy, which is sensitive to the environment and human health, place on the forefront. The most powerful of these alternatives is renewable energy sources, and the problems with respect to the high production costs of renewable sources in the past, have become solved with the widespread use of renewable energy and renewable energy production costs are currently competing with fossil fuels. Nevertheless, it is not possible for countries to invest in any kind of renewable resource. First of all, in the region to be invested, it is necessary to find a renewable resource potential that will enable energy production. Additionally, the production costs of renewable energy investments, the need for space, the amount of emissions to the environment, the amount of employment generated by the investment, and other similar attributes of renewable energy sources, affect the expected return on investment. Therefore, taking into consideration these and similar characteristics of renewable energy resources in the study, the most optimal renewable resource for Turkey has been ranked. The final decision was reached in two stages while the selection of renewable energy sources was made. In the first step, the answers given by the energy experts were analysed by the AHP method and the weights related to the criteria were obtained. In the second step, the renewable energy source ranking with the help of objective data about weights and criteria was estimated by MOORA method. The results of the MOORA method indicate that the ranking of renewable energy sources is Geothermal> Wind > Hydro> Biomass> Solar. In the next stage, the effects of investments, which are with respect to this ranking, on Turkey's national income and employment were analysed. The additional contribution to employment and national income was estimated by using The Jobs and Economic Development Impact (JEDI) developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). According to the model results, it is estimated that by installing and operating renewable energy plants of 55,824 MW instead of fossil-fuelled power plants, 1.088.000 additional jobs will be provided in direct, indirect and stimulated employment in the country. The increase in national income calculated separately for each region is estimated to total 3.7 billion dollars annually by only operating the power plants.

Average Spillover Behavior of Turkish Exchange Market Volatility

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The aim of this paper is to examine the spillover behavior of Turkish exchange market volatility by taking the daily buying and selling prices of USD/TL, EUR/TL, GBP/TL, RUB/TL, JPY/TL, and CNY/TL. The sample period ranges from March 20, 2012, through January 3, 2017. In the study, univariate generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (GARCH) (1,1) models were estimated for each currency to create conditional variance series. The volatility spillover index proposed by Diebold and Yilmaz (2009) was calculated as 42.98% by using these conditional series. The results show that about 43% of variance is explained by other exchange rates in the Turkish exchange rate market. The results also indicate that USD is the net transmitter exchange rate, while CNY, JPY, GBP, and EUR are the net receiver exchange rates in the Turkish exchange rate market

Changing the Severance Pay System in Turkey: A Comparative Analysis

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In the last years, debate on the elimination of severance pay has been the one of the big issues against the worker's rights in Turkey. The severance payment, which was regulated under the Labor Law No.4857, constituted an important source of income for a worker to survive for a certain period of time until she/he found a job again or became unemployed when he was removed from work. However, with the discussions on turning severance pay into the severance pay fund, which is one of the most important gains, will cause considerable financial loss for workers. The aim of this study is to compare the current situation in Turkey by examining the severance pay practices in the EU member states. In this comparison, the scope of the employee's right to severance pay in other countries will be examined. With this research, it is aimed to emphasize the present importance of severance pay in other countries, which is required to be abandoned in our country. As a result, it is aimed that this research will contribute to preventing the abandonment of the most important rights of workers such as severance pay.

Key Words: Severance Pay, Worker's rights, Labour Law,

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Naturalising the Nation: Power and Violence of an Idea

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While scholars focus on the role of identities and institutions in shaping every life, they often ignore the structuring of that very life through normative nation-statism. We take nation-states for granted. We assume that these nation-states were, are and will be there forever. In this talk, I aim to put the very idea of nation-state under erasure and argue that an ethics based scholarship cannot but question the idea and practice of nation-state. Significance of this for various disciplines and various facets of everyday life will be discussed.

Is USD/TL Really Random Walks?

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Our study presents time series and structural models of U.S. dollar/Turkish lira exchange rate on the basis of Meese&Rogoff's out-of-sample forecasting accuracy study in 1983. My aim is to compare Frankel-Bilson, Hooper and Morton, and Overshooting models with random walk and some time series models based on root mean squared error (RMSE) and mean absolute error (MAE). I intend to find some empirical results to compare random walk model and those structural models in explaining USD/TL exchange rate behavior. We examine the empirical validity of monetary and time series model of exchange rate determination for the Turkish economy. I replicate a random walk model and compare the predictability power of different models based on the out-of-sample forecasting accuracy criteria by estimating a random walk model for the period 2003-2009 to analysis the empirical validity of monetary and time series model of exchange rate determination for the Turkish economy. The results provide evidence in favor of the predictive superiority of the Frenkel-Bilson model against the other models for 1 and 3 months horizon; but for the 6 months horizon, the random walk model's performance dominates the others. In other words, the gain from using an Frenkel-Bilson rather than a random walk, ARIMA, or the other structural models, is relatively high at the short horizon, albeit generally statistically significant; however, this gain decreases with the forecast horizon expands and becomes less.

A Different Paradigm of Growth: Degrowth
Büyümede Farklı Bir Paradigma: Degrowth

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In recent years, “degrowth” so-called “planned economic contraction” has begun to be discuss considerably in many countries as well as Europe. The concept of degrowth can be defined as the reduction of consumption and production in a short and long term, which increases human well-being and improves environmental conditions at the local and global level. It is a common subject to economics, ecology and environmental sciences. Although it is claimed that degrowth arose in response to the idea of sustainable development, its place in literature dates back before the existence of sustainable development. Yet it has not been stressed as much as today. In the Paris Conference (2008), degrowth is defined as a voluntary transition towards a just, participatory, and ecologically sustainable society and the objectives of degrowth are expressed as to meet basic human needs and ensure a high quality of life, while reducing the ecological impact of the global economy to a sustainable level, equitably distributed between nations. This study addresses the issue of degrowth and evaluates the "desirability" and "possibility" of economic growth in economies based on over-consumption. It gives place to suggestions and debates in the literature relative to an infinite economic growth which causes environmental damage cannot be sustainable and human development is possible without economic growth. In this context, the aim of this study is to evaluate current economic understanding from a different perspective.

Key Topic that Remains in the Shadow in the Public Finance Books: Social Benefits
Kamu Maliyesi Kitaplarında Gölgede Kalan Kilit Konu: Sosyal Yarar

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The state tries to meet the social needs that social life requires through public activities. Activities undertaken by the private sector, on the other hand, are carried out to meet individual needs. While private goods and services offered by private sector meet almost only the benefit of the person or persons consuming it, services produced, provided, or financed by the public sector often meet collective benefits. Social benefit refers to the sum of both private and external benefits of production or consumption activities. In this study, it is suggested that the basic evaluation criterion of public activities should be the extent to which the activity in question has served social benefits. Interestingly, the issue of social benefit, which should be a central issue, is treated as a secondary issue in the literature. In other words, it remains in the shadow. Within the scope of this study, the most preferred 10 Turkish course books according to sales figures in the field of public finance have been analyzed in terms of the weight they give to the topics they deal with. In the study, it was discussed that the state naturally should focus on the social benefit; it was examined the reasons why social benefit is not regarded as the central issue; and the reasons why social benefit should be a central issue in the textbooks were put forward.

On Textbooks and Identity in 21st Century

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The aim of foreign language textbooks is to help students get acquainted with a foreign language and culture. As such, they should contain representative examples of various conversations and situations. Due to this, they are usually influenced by the common stereotypes of the target language and culture where they are used. On the other hand, they must enable a foreign learner of the language to find a new identity that will respond to the given foreign language. This is usually accomplished by having one central character of the textbook appearing in all the lessons. In the case of Japanese, it is always a foreigner who has come to Japan to live or work there. That is why these textbooks aim to make his adjustment to the environment less painful. However, in this way a very important thing is often overlooked: the value of mastering a foreign language lies precisely in the fact that the learner also uses its own mother tongue, which is different. It is therefore essential to take into account the original culture of the foreign language student, and not to classify it under the general term of a "foreigner in Japan". This paper will discuss the typical forms of identities offered in various textbooks as well as their relationship with specifically Japanese language learners in Serbia. The issues of globalization and the preservation of local differences and identities will also be touched upon.

Human Development in Social Welfare Debates Sosyal Refah Tartışmalarında İnsani Gelişme

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There is still a lot of debate about the solution of poverty and inequality that continues to be a burning problem all over the world. However, discussing these only through absolute poverty and gini coefficient criteria prevents us from seeing the issue in a comprehensive way. The originality of the human development approach that Amartya Sen's theoretic pioneer has made is that the discussions have become much more comprehensive as the capabilities and choice presented as a solution proposal are expanded. The "Human Development Reports" regularly published annually by the UN since 1990 also help to preserve the updated human development approach. In this study, it is aimed to theoretically discuss and empirically test the positive results of the human development approach in terms of social welfare. The main axis of the theoretical discussion is Amartya Sen's approach of capabilities. In this framework, only the economic recovery seen in solving the problems like poverty and inequality will not be enough it is argued that the state should take an active role and determine policies and investments to develop the individuals living in the society. Theoretically, the attitude of the advocated approach is aimed to be confirmed at the empirical level. In the study, growth over the data of 114 countries between 1996 and 2013, income distribution inequality and the impact of per capita government spending on human development are examined in the Stata program by panel data analysis. According to the results obtained, there is a positive relationship between growth and increase in public expenditures and human development; There is a negative correlation between gini coefficient and human development. These findings confirm the view held in theory. Instead of focusing on GDP growth alone, it is necessary to give more weight to public spending, which will increase the capacity of the people living in the community. On the other hand, the relationship between human development and income distribution shows us that every improvement in income distribution inequality will have a positive impact on human development. As a result, prioritizing community-oriented public policy in the direction of the human development approach will have important consequences for social welfare.

Employer Branding for Generation Y - Selected Organizational Practices in Poland

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Employer Branding (EB) is defined as the variety of activities undertaken by organizations that are focused on creating a positive employer image. These activities can be carried out both inside and outside the organization. Consciously building the brand of the employer of choice, more and more often supplies a range of practices supporting Human Resources Management (HRM) in organizations operating on the Polish market. Human Resources (HR) specialists consider as very important to build such an employer's position that not only attracts desirable employees, but also keeps them for longer. The specific challenge for employer branding are the representatives of the generation Y. Their peculiar values, expectations and the way how they experience work are not understandable to many modern enterprise managers. This situation can lead to poor ratings, criticizing employers and building distances between candidates to work and organizations. Moreover, Y activity and ability to share his own opinions in social media makes them very opinion-makers significantly influencing the brand of the organization as an employer. Consequently, understanding generation Y is a key factor for designing and implementation of an effective EB campaign. The purpose of the article is to determine, on the basis of the analysis of applied organizational practices, whether Polish companies have knowledge about the values and expectations of generation Y representatives, and how they use this knowledge to acquire and retain these employees.

**The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Orientation Period of
Syrian Refugees Living in City Centers: the Case of Batman**

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This study discusses the impacts of non-governmental organizations on the socio-economic and cultural adaptation process of the Syrians who migrated to Turkey due to conflicts in their countries and whose number approached 3 million. In addition to public institutions and organizations, many non-governmental organizations have been carrying out activities in order to remove the traces of the destruction caused by the war in Syria and to provide a hope for worthy life for people. The study is based on the interviews with representatives of non-governmental organizations working to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees who are about twenty thousand in Batman province. The results showed that the activities carried out by non-governmental organizations in Batman are important at the adaptation process of asylum seekers; however, they have been claimed to be inadequate and invisible due to many reasons such as ambiguity about the status of refugees, limitations of opportunities and concerns about rising awareness on these people. With the awareness that will be provided by using the information about the activities of non-governmental organizations in the field, contributing to create potentials on the issue is one of the main aims of this study.

Key words: Syrian war, forced migration, non-governmental organizations, city, Batman

**Problems of Syrian Refugees Living in the City Centres and Solution Offers:
The Case of Batman**

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This study has been done specifically in Batman in order to analyse social problems of Syrian refugees who were forced to migrate to Turkey because of the war in Syria. Interviews have been conducted with some Syrians who live in the city centre. This research which is needed to be conducted to find out the effects of the war on the refugees aims to investigate their problems in social life and to suggest some possible solutions. Through using a semi-structured interview as the data instrument, Syrian refugees living in Batman city centre have been found to have several problems, thus some possible solutions to these problems have been recommended in this study.

Key words: Migration, forced migration, refugees' problems, city, Batman

The Assessment of Unionisation through “Trade Union” Journal
in the Process of Transition to Multi-party Life
Çok Partili Yaşama Geçiş Sürecinde Sendikalaşmanın
Sendika Gazetesi Üzerinden Değerlendirilmesi

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The process of transition to multi-party life is a very important time period in terms of Turkey's political / social history. It is possible to see this period as a process of liberalization. This process, which started in 1944, represents one of the important stages of the Extraordinary General Assembly of the Republican People's Party, gathered on 10 May 1946. Various changes were made in the structure of the CHP in the congress to accommodate multi-party life. In addition to this, decisions were taken to remove the ban on party and association formation on the basis of class and to move to single-grade election system. In accordance with the decisions of the congress, the obstacles in establishing the organization on the basis of class have been removed by removing the word "class" in the form of "class, community, race, gender and class basis" with the amendment made in the Law of Societies on 5 June 1946. This opens the way for the establishment of legal socialist parties and trade unions. It is also possible to say that a power of consent has abandoned the understanding of classless society, which it has defended for 25 years, and accepts that there are classes with different interests in society. At the very beginning of the transition to multi-party life, with the availability of the above-mentioned legal possibilities, unlike the one-party period, it appears that a powerful union organization has become quite widespread and class-meaningful. Although the trade unions organized in this process known as '1946 Trade Unionism' can perform a fairly short term activity, they have a unique place in the history of labor/union/left due to the effects they have created and the level of organization they have reached. This period represents one of the periods in which the Turkish labor movement has shown a significant rise. The '1946 Trade Unionism' essentially refers to the efforts of the Turkish working class as a process in which class relations have been transformed / reconfigured and thus produce new political positions/possibilities. These trade unions have made important contributions to the creation of class identity of the working class of Turkey and to the expression of itself in democratic processes. This study examines the “Trade Union” journal, the leading publication of the “1946 Trade Unionism”. It focuses on the political accumulation behind the Trade Union journal and on the other hand it centers upon this journal's place within the trade union movement.

**Investigation of the Regional Innovation Volume
by Using Z-Score Method: Aegean of the Regional Example
Bölgesel Inovasyon Kapasitesinin Z-Skor Yöntemiyle Araştırılması: Ege Bölgesi Örneği**

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Nowadays the economic decision units need resources that will provide and improve economical growth in order to increase social welfare and competition. Within the economical structure, these resources come out knowledge, technology and innovation. Particularly regional innovation systems play a central role in appointment the requirements for the resources needed for economic growth. For this reason, it is important to analyze the relationship of the innovation with the economic growth in the new world economy, where it appears like a production factor. In this context, the innovation performance volume of the Aegean region has been investigated by using the normalization methods. In this framework, it is aimed to establish criteria that are comparable to the Level 1 averages of the regions in Turkey.

Keywords: Regional Innovation , Innovation Index Calculation and Z-Score Method.

**Examination of the Regional Innovation Capacity by Using Normalization Method:
Eastern Marmara of the Regional Example**
**Bölgesel Inovasyon Endeksinin Normalizasyon Yöntemiyle Analizi:
Doğu Marmara Bölgesi Örneği**

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Nowadays, financial determination -making units require resources that will supply and develop economical growth as to increase social benefit and rivalry. Inside the financial construct, these resources come out knowledge, technology and innovation. Especially regional innovation systems participate in a central role in appointment the requirements for the resources needed for economic growth. Therefore, it is important to examine the relationship of the innovation with the economic growth in the new world economy, where it appears like a production factor. In this study, the innovation capacity of the Eastern Marmara region has been examined by using the normalization methods. In this framework, it is focused on found criteria that are corresponding the Level 1 averages of the regions in Turkey.

Keywords: Innovation, Innovation Index Calculation, Innovation Efficiency and Normalization Method.

JEL Codes: O3, O4, R3

Tax Incentives Provided to Foundations as a Non-Governmental Organisation in Turkey

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One of the essential elements of advanced democracies is non-governmental organisations. Foundations in Turkey are one of the most significant non-governmental organisations (“NGOs”) with a long standing background. In the Ottoman era, the foundations were one of the most important elements of public finance as a result of supplying essential public services in economic, social and cultural life. In modern times, the foundations continue to support the government in providing public services in Turkey. A foundation emerges through the permanent dedication of assets or legal rights to a specific purpose by real persons or legal entities. In order to gain a legal entity, a foundation needs assets, the dedication of these assets to a purpose and finally the permanency of this purpose. It is possible to analyse tax incentives for the foundations under three titles. Firstly, the foundations are not liable to pay corporate tax unless they establish a commercial enterprise. Thus, the foundations are relieved of paying corporate tax and formal obligations such as drafting documents and submitting tax statements. The foundations have a great advantage as the profits derived without incorporation are substantially exempt from tax. In this regard, the majority of the untaxed revenues of the foundations are rental incomes and real estate sales. Secondly, the universities established by the foundations in Turkey are exempt from corporate tax. This is beneficial to the government as it shares the fiscal burden of higher education. However, this exemption is not applicable for elementary and secondary schools. Lastly, in order to have tax advantages, the taxpayers are able to deduct the donations and aids from their tax assessment under certain conditions. These foundations must have the tax exempt status as per the Decree of the Council of Ministers. In order to give a foundation a tax exempt status, there are conditions and judicial process to be fulfilled alongside the Decree of the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, it is not possible to deduct the whole amount of donations or aids for the foundation that are exempt from tax from the tax assessment. Principally, the donations and aids can only be deducted as much as up to 5% of the personal or corporate income. On the other hand, 100% of the donations and aids aimed at health, education, culture; art and tourism are eligible to be deducted from tax assessment. Also, without the necessity of being designated as a tax-exempt-foundation, any donations of food, clothes, cleaning and heating products to food bank foundations are eligible to be deducted from the tax assessment.

Environmental Consciously Budgeting System: Heidelberg Sample
Çevreye Duyarlı Bütçeleme Sistemi: Heidelberg Uygulaması

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Heidelberg is one of the most important European cities about sustainable development and environmental management. The city has gained a reputation as the center of environmental protection and sustainability and has made significant progress in studies on environmental protection and climate balancing. Heidelberg is one of the three German cities that first implemented the environmentally conscious budgeting system in 1996. Since Heidelberg is one of the first local governments which implement an environmentally conscious budgeting system, it is important the study's is addressed in terms of putting forth the first practical experience of the system. In the study, after addressing the environmentally sensitive budgeting system in general, the historical development and functioning of the environmentally conscious budgeting system in Heidelberg is described and evaluations of the implementation of the system are made.

Keywords:; Environment, Environmental management, Environmentally conscious budgeting, Local governments, Heidelberg

**Fiscal Policies for Controlling Consumption of Red Meat and Dairy Products:
An Evaluation in the Context of Protection of the Environment**
**Kırmızı Et ve Süt Ürünleri Tüketiminin Kontrol Altına Alınmasına Yönelik Mali Politikalar:
Çevrenin Korunması Bağlamında Bir Değerlendirme**

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The livestock industry is one of the important industries that cause the increase of greenhouse gas emissions in the world. At the same time, the industry also leads to other environmental problems such as lands degradation and inefficient use, degradation of biodiversity, water pollution. Therefore, in order to combat climate change and reduce environmental problems to a minimum level, there is a need to focus specifically on the industrial livestock sector and the consumption of meat and dairy products from this sector needs to be controlled under the world's demand. In this study, the production and development of red meat and dairy products are handled, the negative effects of red meat and dairy products on the environment are addressed and in order to control the consumption of red meat and dairy products; VAT, meat tax, bonus malus practices and food store incentives which are market-based financial instruments are examined.

Keywords: Red meat, Dairy products, Environmental protection, Meat tax, Fiscal policies

**Impact of Agricultural Credits of TRC3 Provinces between 2010 and 2016
on Agricultural Production**
**TRC3 Bölgesi İllerinin 2010-2016 Yılları Arasındaki Tarımsal Kredilerinin
Tarımsal Üretim Üzerindeki Etkisi**

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The agriculture sector has great precautionary measures on the economy, such as meeting food needs, establishing a source of industrial raw materials based on agriculture, creating jobs and reducing external dependency. The agricultural sector's preeminence in the economy arises from the relation of agricultural production to general employment, foreign trade and other sectors of the economy. The main purpose of using agricultural loans is; By providing sufficient input with the credit used; Production quantity and continuity of production. Moreover, in the agricultural sector, where there are more small-scale family businesses in Turkey, the necessity of having to spend a certain period of time in order to be able to get a product, namely the fact that there is no time alignment between income and expenditure, is one of the reasons for increasing the need for agriculture. In this study, the effect of agricultural credits on agricultural production between the years 2010-2016 was investigated. In this respect, it has been determined that the agricultural credits granted by the relevant institutions have a positive effect on increasing agricultural production.

Neoliberalism and Market in God's Kingdom: Energy, and Development in Iran

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Neoliberalism is a general theory that explains changes in different phases of capitalism. It is essentially a shift from state-led development to increasing the use of the market-based solutions and rolling back the frontiers of the state. This paper is an attempt to analyze the implementations of neoliberalism and its implications in post-revolutionary Iran. It will argue that neoliberalism is not a 'one size fits all' doctrine, especially in relation to oil producing countries, notably the case of Iran. This is because of the abundant energy resources held by Iran, which has cemented its geopolitical position within the region. Iran has gone through different phases of neoliberalism but this has not diminished the role of the state within Iran. Despite privatization, including significant deregulation, an end to subsidies for specific industries and commodities, the Iranian state continues to be instrument in the political economy

**Sex-Based Differentiation in Remittances: A Phenomonological
Study on Irregular Migrants from Turkey in London**
**Göçmen Dövizi Transferinde Cinsiyete Dayalı Farklılaşma: İngiltere'deki Türkiye Kökenli
Düzensiz Göçmenler Üzerine Fenomonolojik Bir İnceleme**

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The concept of remittances “refers, in general, to transfers from one who has emigrated from his or her own country to another who is left behind” (Biller, 2007). The studies on the phenomenon have gained momentum in the 1980s, mainly due to the positive effects on the source countries’ economies and households. In the following period, with the emergence of feminization of migration, studies that examine sex-based differentiation in money transfer have gained visibility even though the studies have occurred at a very limited level. As mentioned in these studies, there are certain factors that emphasize this differentiation. Orozco (2006, pp. 2-3), by linking this to the positions of women in the global economy, points to the fact that men tend to transfer more money than women because they would earn more related to direct income function. In addition, many factors, such as gender division of household labour, social role of women, level of education, marital status, etc., can be among the causes of this differentiation. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the phenomenon of gender inequality from the point of view of Turkish irregular migrants living in the UK, by discussing in relation to the remittance sending behavior. Therefore, this study aims to contribute to the related literature by examining the flows of remittances in terms of quantity and frequency and also sending methods (formal-informal) on the basis of sex and the migrants group that is hard to research. The study is based on a field research conducted by a semi-structured questionnaire. In this context, interviews were held with 27 migrants from Turkey who live in London in the past and today with irregular status. The obtained data were methodologically analyzed within the framework of a phenomenological approach. Findings of the study overlap with other existing studies and indicate that women transfer money less than men in terms of quantity and frequency. It has been observed that the status and working styles of women in the labor market, gender division of household, whether they are recipients of social benefits and many different cultural factors are the determinants. While these factors appear to be determinants of the amount and frequency of sending remittances, they also play a significant role in the decision of sending remittances via formal or informal channels. The irregularity of the migration status also confronts women with another disadvantage and takes them away from the area mentioned.

Keyword: Irregular Migration, Remittances, Women, England, Turkey.

Fiscal Policies in Transition to a Green Economy
Yeşil Ekonomiye Geçiş Sürecinde Maliye Politikaları

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Climate change and environmental problems in the world threaten the global economy. Climatic events are both creating additional costs and making raw material resources unfit. However, these drawbacks can also provide some opportunities, such as encouraging more efficient use of natural resources by creating financial pressure. In this context, the potential sources of long-term environmentally sustainable growth have begun to be tested and the concept of green economy (GE) has begun to be pronounced as a means to achieve sustainability goals. GE is a model that helps to increase human wellbeing and social equity while significantly reducing ecological shortages and environmental risks. Hence, GE has an important link between economic growth and environmental sustainability. Opportunities provided by GE transformation; Better management of the scarce environment and natural resources can lead to additional employment and economic growth and consequently an increase in human well-being. Especially economic growth and CO2 emissions can be positively affected in areas where the deteriorating effects of observed economic and fiscal policies are widespread. There are some features that distinguish green economic activities from others: Major economic sectors include large investments, changes in production and consumption patterns, and the need for international, national and regional policy reforms for additional employment. This requirement draws attention to public policies and increases the importance of fiscal policies in the transition period to the GE. The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of fiscal policies in the transition period to the GE from the perspective of tax and public expenditure, the main fiscal policy instruments.

Philology in Teaching Theory and Practice

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By definition, philology is the science that deal with the study of a language and its literature, as well as the historical and cultural context which are necessary for the proper understanding of literary works and other culturally significant texts produced in the given language. Philology includes the study of grammar, rhetoric, history and the analysis of authors and traditions related to the language in question. In the theory and practice of teaching construction it is necessary to make accessible this multidisciplinary subject to both students and the general public, utilizing all the tools that philology provides. The multidisciplinary character of this branch of industry implies that there is a vast array of terms and activities which need to be implemented in order to enable students to apply the knowledge they gain in a permanent, critical and creative fashion. In this way, through functional literacy, we empower students to further use the activities of reading, writing and comprehension, as part of their individual and social skills. As the construction industry engages in its processes 60 different types of businesses, it is of the utmost importance to use language precisely, both in oral and written communication. In this way, knowledge and comprehension work side by side to contribute to the further development of this industry, both in theory and in practice.

Key words: philology, construction, multidisciplinary, knowledge, comprehension.

Is Gender Blinding Rational?: Critical Gender Oriented Analyses of Neoclassical Human Capital Theory

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The aim of this study is to make a critical analysis of the male-dominated perception of the neoclassical human capital theory which has risen in the 1960s. Neoclassical economics is characterized by a gender-blind approach to human capital theory, which leads to sexist division of labour by definition on woman and family. These definitions can be seen in the analyses of the economists working on this theory. According to these analyses on the theory of marriage and the new family economy concerning human capital, women should specialize in housework, and men should specialize in jobs outside the house. The theory of human capital suggests that marriage is a form of economic relationship and defines the position of woman in the house for the highest level of the prosperity of the household. In this sense, it is at a patriarchal point. Nevertheless, neoclassical economics argue that women should be at home because they are individuals who cannot naturally make rational decisions in the face of basic goals such as productivity and specialization. The human capital theory based on neoclassical economics also suggests that the human capital of women is inadequate. Therefore, women do not participate work life vice versa men. The theory of human capital, which confines women to domestic labour through the sexist division of labour, contradicts how women's human capital, which specializes in the home, will develop. In fact, the same human capital theory has also prevented making equal use of opportunities in education that woman defines from the material reproduction processes of the family. In this context, the study opposes the gender-blind approach of the neoclassical human capital theory under the rationality. Together with this, it aims to open up a critical framework for debating patriarchal judgments that limit women's position to domestic labour and that this invisible labour is not of an economic quality

Reform in International Taxation System: BEPS Action Plan and Turkey
Uluslararası Vergilendirme Sisteminde Reform: BEPS Eylem Planı ve Türkiye

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International tax competition, which has accelerated as a result of increased financial and economic integration through the globalization process, has allowed mobile production factors to move from regions with higher tax rates to regions with lower ones. Along with this transformation in the tax systems of the countries, the tax burden on less mobile production factors and consumption increased, on the other side a race towards the bottom with the Corporation tax rates started. The resulting harmful tax competition, tax havens, differences in the tax system and legislation of the countries are used as a means of tax avoidance. BEPS refers to tax planning strategies that exploit gaps and mismatches in tax rules to artificially shift profits to low or no-tax locations where there is little or no economic activity. This, on the one hand, undermines the integrity of and equity in the tax system, and on the other hand it leads to the reduction of tax revenues of the states, damaging the fiscal function of taxation. Following the 2008 financial crisis, increasing budget deficits and public debt, these tax losses have become more important for public authorities. At the G-20 leaders summit held in 2013, the OECD was asked to prepare an action plan for combating BEPS, and the BEPS project was approved at the G-20 summit in 2015, which was chaired by Turkey. According to the OECD, BEPS-based tax loss is \$ 100-240 billion per year, which is between 4% and 10% of annual global corporate tax revenues. The main objective of the BEPS Action Plan is to establish the international framework of taxation rules that will ensure that profits are taxed in the country where economic activity is realized and in which the value is created, and to prevent this tax loss. In this context, it is seen as a fundamental reform in the international taxation system. In our work, the objectives and solution proposals laid out in the Action Plan will be discussed and then the progress made in the Turkish Tax System in terms of the 15 action targets in the plan will be examined in comparison with the other countries.

Rio+20: The Development Approach which Became Green With Regard to the Sustainable Development and Elimination of Poverty

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The difference of approach between the environment problems which are experienced in the 1970's years and the environment problems which are experienced in the 1980's should be taken up. The policies of the 1970's for the purpose of elimination of the environmental pollution and the elimination of the environmental problems had been converted into the requirement of observing also the rights of the future generations by means of taking into consideration the environmental, economical and social matters together in the 1980's years. However, the sustainability or the target of sustainable development as adopted in this manner could not achieve the elimination of the threats on the natural resources as well as the international environmental problems. As the production and growth increased much more and the effort-intensive process decreased and with the economical systems with the increasing pollution levels have made the social dimensioned problems such as poverty and unemployment much more complicated in addition to the environmental problems. In this respect, departing from the fact that we have only one world, the reality started to be accepted that the development/growth efforts could not be realized by means of disregarding the social and environmental dimensions because of the fact that the economical, social or environmental problems which are experienced in any place of the world have some influences exceeding the boundary limits and it may lead to the global crisis as well. This reality caused the appearance of the requirement of reinforcing the application base of the sustainable development. The concept of green growth or green development then appeared as a new instrument of development as well. The green growth concept is being more and more accepted as a way of sustaining the economical growth and development while it also prevents the usage of the unsustainable natural resources and the loss of biological diversities and environmental deformations. The green growth which has been structured on the existing sustainable development attempts in lots of countries not only manages the structural changes relating to the transition to the green economy but also aims at determining cleaner development and growth resources including the use of the new green industries, business and technology development opportunities. According to the conclusion declaration of the Rio+20 conference which was organized in the year 2012, with respect to the elimination of poverty and ensuring the sustainable development, the green development and growth targets at reaching the aims of managing the natural resources in the sustainable manner and by means of minimizing the negative influences on the environment, using the resources much more effectively and also decreasing the wastes. In accordance with this report, the intended purpose of the study is to present a framework towards the green economy. For this purpose and to this end, the development and theoretical framework of the sustainable development which constitutes basis for the green economy thought shall be taken up with priority. Because the green economy is in the position of complementary element of a sustainable development not only in political meaning but also in economical, social and ecological meaning. On the other hand, the level of contribution which has been made to the green economy approach by each development shall be also taken up by means of a theoretical framework which is drawn at the national and international levels. Thus, the process of implementing the green economy policies according to the Rio Principles, Agenda 21 and also Johannesburg Application Plan and in compliance with them and attaining the development targets which have been agreed upon on the international level including the Millennium Development Targets shall be mutually evaluated and assessed by means of the Rio+20 Summit.

**Sovereign Wealth Funds in Turkey
Türkiye'de Ulusal Varlık Fonları**

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"Sovereign Wealth Funds" can not be seen as a new concept for modern economies. The history of the Funds can be traced to the 1970's. Since then, the conditions in the world economy have changed by politically and economically in the presence of crises and high indebtedness. Thus, the way how they work and perform have also transformed. The objectives and functions of the Fund can not be evaluated independently of the changing structure of the state and markets. It is not new for countries such as Norway and Gulf countries, but it is quite new for economic policies and policy-makers in Turkey. The reason why Turkey adopted this state-owned entity at this economic conjuncture should be carefully taken into consideration. Therefore, the very first question is to answer why many countries –including Turkey- in the world needed to establish a sovereign wealth fund. The motivation behind it can be classified according to the groups based on developed and developing countries. The similarities and differences considering the functions of the Fund can also be compared in this study. The benefits and the potential risks of the Fund will be evaluated for Turkish economy.

Sustainable Development and Urbanization: an Investigation on Capital Accumulation
Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma ve Kentleşme: Sermaye Birikimi Üzerinden Bir İnceleme

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The rapid and steady growth among countries is regarded as a prerequisite for development and the lose confidence that short-term negative externalities will be resolved spontaneously in the long run has led to the emergence of the concept of sustainable development. The definition of sustainable development has gradually evolved to include more socio-economic definitions as well as environmental issues. When Sustainable development is considered broadly thought, which reflects a societal and international consensus on maximizing present-day prosperity without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Today one of the biggest obstacles to sustainable development is the unbalanced urbanization. Urbanization, when viewed from a historical perspective, is seen as a consequence of the development of the market system and the concentration of capitalist mode of production. Increasing urbanization process is shaped on the basis of dispossession of large-scale community organization of commodification of the productive forces and of economy. The continuing sustainability of urbanization and industrialization deepens the growing pressure on the environment (natural resources) of the new resources needed in the process of recreating plus capital. In this study, the concept of sustainability, the concept of sustainable development and the concept of urbanization are taken together and the social implications of these concepts in terms of Turkey's capital accumulation axis are explained in the context of the data obtained from statistical findings. As a result of the study, it is aimed to present policy recommendations for policy makers in Turkey, taking into account the basic growth and development dynamics in Turkey, where internal and external migration is particularly high.

Schools for Economics in terms of Positivist and Anti-Positivist Epistemology*
Pozitivist ve Anti Pozitivist Bilgi Felsefesi Açısından İktisat Okulları*

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The perspective of philosophy and other disciplines towards information are rather different. While all other disciplines question the subject being dealt to introduce information through their own methods, the epistemology questions what the information is. Epistemology is the scientific frame, which determines the limits, sources and facilities of acquisition and derivation of information regarding reality. It determines whether the revealed information is complete, certain and absolute or variable? Dealing with the extension of epistemological approaches in economics is a truly hard work. For, each of the theoreticians of economics have declared different views or established theories in different periods. They are classified in different schools of thought depending on with which methods they have revealed their views, and the results they have predicted. However, some of them may not be included in a single school of thought. Therefore, I have made an assessment on in which approach amongst positivist and anti-positivist approaches the schools of economic thought may be included considering the methods and theories schools of economic thought have been using. While making such assessment, I have revealed why they have been included in this epistemology approach by considering which theory has been included in the hard core as stated by Lakatos. Consequently, I have observed ontological, epistemological and methodological foundations of approaches of economics.

Keywords: Schools of Economic Thought, Economic Policy, Epistemology, Methodology
JEL classification: B15, B25, B41, B52

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Reduction Poverly and Improvement of Income Distribution: Country Case Studies
Yoksulluğun Azaltılması ve Gelir Dağılımının İyileştirilmesi: Seçilmiş Ülke Örnekleri

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Poverty is one of the biggest problems of humanity in today's globalizing world. Despite the increase in world welfare, the gap between the richest and the poorest is widening and the population of the poor people is growing steadily. As the income of the economy increases, income inequalities also increase. Parallel to these, although the resources transferred to fight against poverty are increased periodically, these shares cannot reduce the increase in poverty rates. Today, the concept of poverty includes not only economic inadequacy but also deprivation of education, health and social security services. Therefore, economic indicators alone are insufficient to explain the concept of modern poverty. This leads to the emergence of new indicators. Among these, new indicators such as "human development index" and "multidimensional poverty index" have been developed. In this sense, a high increase in national income or a low rate of inflation in a country is not enough to classify that country as a developed country. International organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program show poverty as one of the major problems of the world. This issue needs to be analyzed more thoroughly since the majority of the steps taken to solve the poverty problem are insufficient. In this context, the concepts of poverty and justice in income distribution in selected countries have been examined with the help of various indices mentioned above. At the end of the study, the negative situation about income distribution injustice has been revealed and the policy proposals have been presented to the international organizations to take responsibility for resolving this problem.

**KOSGEB, Which is Scope of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs)
Supports: The case of Batman**

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As in many countries of the world, SMEs in Turkey are of great importance. SMEs are among the most important factors in many aspects of the field such as the development of the country's economy, solving the problem of unemployment, increasing prosperity, decreasing external dependency. In this study; The importance of SMEs, exploring the positive effects of KOSGEB support on SMEs, determination of deficiencies, if any, in support of existing KOSGEB supports and what kinds of support programs should be put into the lives of SMEs to find out what can be done to overcome these shortcomings and to enable SMEs to proceed with solid steps other than existing supports. The survey was conducted on some SMEs in Batman province in the form of questionnaire study. As a result of the questionnaire survey, the positive aspects of KOSGEB support have emerged, and suggestions have been made about the shortcomings in support given to SMEs. Finally, research findings on Batman province reveal that KOSGEB supports have a positive effect on SMEs.

The Affects of Globalization in Wage Inequality: The Case of Turkey
Küreselleşmenin Ücret Eşitsizliği Üzerine Etkileri: Türkiye Örneği

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This paper aims to explain how wage inequality among qualification groups is affected by increase in foreign trade and level of technology during high globalization in Turkey. For analysis, I use the wage information from Earning Structure Survey conducted by TurkStat in 2006, 2010 and 2014. Findings show that increase in technology level disturbs the wage equality among qualification groups –similar findings in literature also exist for the years before 2000. Particularly, at the high and low technology levels, the wage inequality in the best and worst qualified groups increases constantly.

Search for Direction in The Face of Economic Crisis:
The Importance of The Heterodox Public Finance Approach
Ekonomik Kriz Karşısında Yön Arayışı: Heterodoks Kamu Maliyesi Yaklaşımının Önemi

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This study mainly deals with the relationship between economic crises and public finance approach based on theoretical approaches. Thus, the relationship between public finance approach and capital accumulation processes will be tried to be evaluated. The major economic crisis cause to question both the mainstream economic theories and the economic policies that these theories lead. The first impact of such an inquiry process is generally seen in debates about the role of the state in the economy and the choice of fiscal policy. The 2008 economic crisis has caused to be questioned the mainstream theoretical basis of the the role of the state in the economy as well as economic policy applied with this basic act. This process of inquiry can be viewed as a demonstration of the need for critical and alternative forms of holistic approach. Hence, it is aimed to investigate the heterodox approach which represents a critical theoretical approach in this study and the potential of using the approach of public finance based on this approach and the options of fiscal policy as a solution against the ongoing economic crisis. The claim of this work ; the new address of the theoretical quest and policy proposals may be based on the heterodox theoretical basis of public finance and fiscal policy applications because together with the 2008 crisis, the mainstream theoretical approaches were inadequate predict and explain the crisis and to produce a solution. This inability is manifested by the fact that the crisis deepens and tends to continue. Therefore, new forms of approach are needed to minimize the damage caused by the economic crisis on economic and social life and to find a way out. From this point of view, the importance of the heterodox approach as a new approach in this study is evaluated in public finance and fiscal policy debates. In doing so, the evaluation of the mainstream approaches to the current economic crisis that can be regarded as a sort of abstraction namely the methods and tools of analyzing concrete historical events will be evaluated from a critical perspective. In sum, this study is based on the necessity of an alternative theoretical approach to produce policies aimed at avoiding the damage caused by the economic crisis.

On National Identity: An Evolutionary Perspective

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The concept of identity is a very problematic theme when considered within our modern worldview, which is grounded in both a cosmic perspective and an evolutionary framework. For a serious thinker, there is no lasting or fixed or permanent entity in the flux of reality; all object and events and relationships are temporary. Pervasive change even includes nations. Of course, a dynamic interpretation of nature in both science and philosophy extends to the human species in general, and to each past and future society in particular. Nations are not excluded from change and evolution, or from extinction. Anthropology recognizes the emergence of our species from a long sequence of previous hominid forms: remote fossil apes, protohumans, fossils humans, humans [from *Homo habilis* through *Homo erectus* to *Homo sapiens*], and even the possibility of transhumans and posthumans in the distant future. Our success has been largely due to a changing identity: the emergence of sustained bipedality, use of ingenious technology, and symbolic language as articulate speech, as well as living in ever-more larger and ever-more complex groups. Anthropologists distinguish among different stages of socio-culture development: bands, tribes, chiefdoms, states, and empires. Humans are now experiencing a transitional stage: modern civilization is undergoing both planetary convergence and cosmic divergence at the same time. Consequently, globalization and modernization are rapidly altering the identity of nations, and even our own species will change at an accelerating rate, especially with the utilization of nanotechnology and bioengineering. The global Internet is now uniting distinct (but not separate) nations, while ongoing advances in science and technology are preparing our human species for its venture away from the earth and into outer space, e.g., the exploration of and probable habitation on the so-called red planet Mars. Within the intellectual footsteps of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer, one may envision the emergence of a collective humankind as envisioned by the mystic Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, or the ultimate value of superior individuals as stressed by the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche. No doubt, if our species survives, the concept of a human nation will be radically different in the centuries to come from what it is today.

A Tax Compliance Program: The Case of Mersin City
Bir Vergiye Gönüllü Uyum Programı: Mersin İli Örneği

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Taxation is a phenomenon that is intertwined with economic case. According to monitored economic program resource needs, changes in the legislation, negatively affect the structure of the tax system and reduce voluntary tax compliance. Basically, taxation process which is pursued in the uncertainty also creates uncertainty focus on taxpayers. Now than within individual and government relations to perform flow of an adequate inform and to ensure voluntary tax compliance factors are important. In this study the definition of voluntary tax compliance the causes and effect of the taxpayer behavior will be explained within an overview. The other hand factors that can be associated with tax compliance by focusing on taxpayers will be examined with the sychological and sociological aspects. However by considering that contribute to the Turkish tax system and tax legislation examples of the country which has successful activities will be examined and the results of it will be evaluated. For this urpose survey method will be made on Mersin City, it will be presented the main determinants of relationship of the between taxpayers and tax.

**Policies for Providing Tax Compliance in Enterprises
as a Preventive Factor of Abuse of Tax Planning**
**Vergi Planlamasının Kötüye Kullanımını Önleyici Bir Etken Olarak İşletmelerde
Vergi Uyumunun Sağlanmasına Yönelik Politikalar**

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Tax planning is the whole set of practices that reduce the tax burdens that businesses apply under the borders of the law. Businesses can increase liquidity in their hands by maximizing their post-tax profits through tax planning. Tax planning which is a tool for ensuring harmonization with taxation, can be exploited in the globalizing world, especially in multinational corporations. In this context, as a result of some activities, businesses can go for tax reduction inconsistently with the general spirit of tax laws. Therefore, in this study policy implementations ensuring tax compliance in enterprises will be discussed as a preventive factor of abuse of tax planning. In this context, effective audit mechanisms, the effects of tax administration, tax legislation and accountants, rules on reporting requirements in business transactions, provision of exchange of information between countries, reward mechanisms and units to be created for businesses abusing tax planning will be considered as applications that can lead to the achievement of tax harmonization.

Keywords: Tax, Business, Tax planning, Aggressive tax planning, Tax compliance

Analysis of Democracy through the Distribution of the National Wealth
Ulusal Zenginliğin Kullanımı Üzerinden Demokrasi Analiz

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The regime based on the maximum participation is called democracy. Whether or not participation has taken place can be confirmed by the pluralistic output of the administration or at least by its majoritarian output. At this point, the first thing to look at is how the national wealth is shared. Because, if we are organized as a state to ensure our human rights, these rights have a financial counterpart. According to EUROSTAT data, 2 out of every 3 children live in material deprivation in Turkey, where the voter turnout is very high. The cause of this contrast can be understood by looking at the participation process in detail. The aim of this study is to develop a state-democracy analysis over the case of Turkey, by exposing (the failure of) the participation process and putting forward the direct relationship between this process and deprivation.

Gender Dimensions of Macro Socio-Economic Policies

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In many countries in the 1990s, IMF or IMF-oriented structural adjustment economic policies have impact on gender and socio-economic policy structures. Also as a matter of course macroeconomic policies like fiscal policy, monetary policy, foreign trade policies together with structural reform, have significant effects on the welfare and happiness of the people's daily life, especially on gender inequity. Socio-economic policies have to consider to creating equality and increasing wealth of society even under the pressure of neoliberal macroeconomic policies. In this paper we will try to analyse the disquiets and to develop general approaching of the gender dimensions of socio-economic policies under the perspective of macroeconomic frame. Especially after end of 1980s while neoliberal wave has been increasing all over the world, our main targeting will be examining the relationship among gender based socio-economic policies like how macroeconomic policy changes affected inequality, economic development and growth due to women's wellbeing.

Key Words: Macroeconomic Policies, Socio-Economic Policies, Gender

Turkey (1980-1991) Period Budget and Borrowing Policies and Practices
Türkiye’de (1980-1991) Dönemi Bütçe ve Borçlanma Politikaları ve Uygulamaları

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Turkey's economy experienced a severe balance of payments crisis at the beginning of the 1980s, and taking into account the developments in the world and our way out of this crisis, is undergoing a restructuring process, and thus a radical change that contains liberalization in Turkey has begun implementation of the program. The study also primarily in Turkey 1980-1991 period spending policy; public spending policy decisions on measures of 24 January, consolidated budget expenditures to GDP the ratio of consolidated budget expenditures in economic classification, the functional classification of consolidated budget expenditures will be examined. After reviewing the spending policy, the income policy focuses on. 24 January decisions in policy measures public revenue, in the period of 1980-1991 tax regulations, consolidated budget revenues to GDP ratio and the share of revenues of the consolidated budget will be examined. How then to balance the budget in Turkey will be mentioned in the borrowing policy will be given information about and finally. As well as domestic and external debt in the borrowing policy will be examined.

Human Resource Management

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Human resources management has for many years stand out as key management functions of the organization. Activities that include human resources management are focused on motivation and the ability of employees to produce products or services that will be competitive in the market. Traditional managers are placing emphasis on the function of the organization, structures and procedures, and modern managers are increasingly turning to the functions of human resources management. The process of human resources management as a result should have satisfied and motivated employees to give their best in the production output of the organization. How to set the input parameters in this cause and effect relationship, which on one side has the motivation, commitment and on the other, is a question that many theorists and practitioners have tried to find the answer. The aim is to present an overview of possible strategies of motivation, or more precisely the ways of material reward, as one of the most popular in today's consumer society. Rewarding human resources as well as other segments of human resources management, are focused on people, but also on the results of the organization. In the paper are presented theoretically detailed strategies that contribute to the development of individual potentials, and the development of the entire organization. As a result, this work provides answers to the following questions that organizations and managers often ask themselves: (1) How to reward and encourage good work and differentiate successful from less successful or unsuccessful workers? (2) How to encourage and reward special contributions? (3) How to connect individuals with organizational interests and success? Constant and predictable salary, as an input in the production process, gives as an exit in the best case linear and predictable product. Such a product is usually not customizable the dynamic environment in which the organization and production process are located. The system of incentives, benefits and other practices that are shown in the work are the commands and tools, which in the hands of a skilled management should serve to encourage, guide and adjust the dynamics of human resources, and therefore the production process and outputs to the dynamic environment and consumers.

Economic and Social Policy Orientations of the Nationalist Right

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The nationalist right has grown significantly stronger since the global crisis. In several EU countries, it is governing alone (Hungary and Poland) or is at least part of a coalition government. The nationalist right is heterogeneous. The paper presents a typology. Based on the typology, the economic and social policy orientations of major formations of the nationalist right will be discussed

Institutional Change: A Theoretical Framework

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The purpose of this paper is to outline the major theoretical framework, that describes the complicated process of institutional change. Firstly, the analysis identifies the role of institutions in terms of social and individual well-being and their basic function in building equitable societies. The methodology applied is a literature review of the main theories that tackle the difficult question of defining institutions. Different categories of institutions are introduced (formal and informal) that fall within two major groups - political and economic. Furthermore, the paper identifies that institutional analysis has two main objectives: to analyze whether an existing institution serves some useful purpose and to determine if it is possible to design an institution so that the welfare of society in general can be improved, or through which the identified problems or inadequacies can be solved. In this context, certain questions are discussed like: why do we need institutions? what are these institutions? and what is the cost related to the operation and proper functioning of institutions? Consequently, the answer to these questions leads to other significant observations with regard to the issue of institutional change. It is argued that there are certain cases when institutions are dysfunctional, they perform poorly or inadequately or the context in which they function imposes new requirements which need to be complied with. In such cases, institutions need to experience change and the level of their transformation depends on the severity of the problem experienced and the result which needs to be attained from this change. The results of the theoretical research propose that such a change could be experienced through three major events: during times of adaptation of the economy to new political conditions (transition economies), in periods of financial and economic crisis, and upon participating in a process of economic and political integration.

Corporate Social Responsibility - Who is Responsible in Reality?

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Corporate Social Responsibility, as one of the pillars of sustainable development, is a conception regarded in the European Union as a universally applicable economic doctrine. According to the Lisbon Strategy, it is the most effective tool for building a European economy as the most dynamic and competitive and also capable of long-term sustainable development. Therefore, policy makers and business executives are proud of implementing into their organizations CSR policies, ISO 26,000, AAA (AccountAbility) standards, or the Global Respect Index. It seems that Europe is becoming an economy in which every actor acting in it is fully responsible and consciously approaching goals of sustainable development. At the same time, there are still voices about unethical or even criminal behavior in managing socially responsible companies. So the question is, is CSR just a convenient curtain behind which swindlers aim to maximize profit or is it a universally implemented and respected concept, which principles are only sometimes broken? Should not this responsibility be taken from the perspective of specific people rather than organizations? These issues will be the basis of the considerations that will be presented in the full article.

**The Econometric Analysis of the Relationship between R&D Spendings and Profitability
through Almon Model: A Case from Pharmaceutical Sector**
İşletme Düzeyinde Ar-Ge Harcamaları ile Kârlılık Arasındaki İlişkinin
Almon Modeli ile Ekonometrik Analizi: İlaç Sektöründen Bir Uygulama

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As we are living in information era, the informatics and communication sectors become dominant, individual and social needs are diversified therefore demand on technological products are enhanced. Increasing domestic and international competition due to globalization obliged companies to create more innovative products. Otherwise it will not be quite possible to compete with the rivals and the failure will be inevitable. The main purpose of the R&D function is contributing firms to catch up changes in dynamic environment, helping them to grow and as a result guarantee the sustainability of firms. R&D spendings are utmost in pharmaceutical sector compare to the other sectors obviously because of its strategic importance and products in this sector have the highest value addition. In this study, it is aimed to find out the effect of R&D spendings in pharmaceutical sector on profitability and in this context Turkey's one of the biggest pharmaceutical firms' financial data are used between the period of 1994-2016. In the study gross profit margin is taken as a dependent variable while on the other hand the R&D spending intensity is taken as an independent variable. At the econometric methodology phase of the study Almon model is used which is known as one of the lagged distribution model in the literature. As a result of the analysis, it is found that gross profit margin has been positively influenced by the R&D spendings intensity for the past six years. Moreover it is also found that the effect of R&D spendings on gross profit is more on current year compare to the previous years.

Keywords: Almon Model, R&D Spendings, Profitability, Pharmaceutical Sector

Japan and National Identity in Modernization

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This paper purports to enlighten the first successful modernization of the economy, society and culture carried outside of the European cultural tradition. We shall define the Quest for Modernization as a cultural phenomenon, outline its theoretical framework and answer the question which is of crucial importance for understanding the relationship between national identity and a successful modernization: Why Was Japan the First to Embark on the Path of Modernization which had the Preservation of National Identity as its Paramount Goal? In order to offer an answer to this, we shall look into the works of the Later Mito School, analyse the world outlook of Aizawa Seishisai, and follow other milestones on Japan's route to modernity. In that, the ruling Paradigm on the Eve of Modernization: A Neo-Confucian Framework Filled with Kokugaku-Contents, shall be outlined, and then, a New Paradigm: Modern Japan (Western Technology, Japanese Spirit): Science Received and Accommodated by the Recipient Culture, shall be presented.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution and its Implications for Tax Systems
Dördüncü Sanayi Devrimi ve Vergi Sistemleri Üzerindeki Etkileri

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Industrial revolutions which took place in different time periods have brought major transformations that changed production processes and socio-economic structure. Thanks to the industrial revolutions, a superior production than what could have been done became possible. Currently, we are about to experience the Fourth Industrial Revolution that is likely to reshape the current production form substantially. Developed countries like Germany and USA have a significant share on the emergence of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Apparently, however, these countries are losing their competitive advantage to developing countries like China and India. In the previous three industrial revolutions, many developing countries fell behind the race mainly because they did not have competent developmental states, well-targeted human resources, adequate infrastructure, and strong capital structure. The premise of this paper is that governments should govern the transition to be successful in the new era and play active roles particularly to build up necessary infrastructure and human resource. It is also important for governments to subsidize necessary investments and regulate the processes. The important thing is to adopt the regulations in such a way that will spread the increase of prosperity among the whole society. In this study, possible tax policies that may be suitable for the Fourth Industrial Revolution are explored. Some answers sought in the paper are: how to collect taxes from the new production instruments technically, how to prevent tax evasion caused by the changes obstructing to collect taxes, and how to collect taxes by means of enhancing income distribution.

Perspectives of Further Development of Economic Relations between Serbia and Turkey

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One of the most important issues of modern economy is to create good economic relations between countries. The Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Turkey have a tradition of good economic relations, particularly in the area of trade. This is evidenced by a series of agreements between the two countries that are very important for the further development of economic relations. Trade between Serbia and Turkey recorded a steady increase from the implementation of the Free Trade Agreement, which was signed in 2010. Economic collaboration between Serbia and Turkey enables the two countries to access new markets (Russia, Asia, etc.) and investments (e.g. Halkbank). Therefore, economic cooperation between these countries is mutually beneficial. Moreover, there are possibilities for further improvements of economic relations in the energy sector, food industry, or the agricultural sector. The aim of this paper is to examine the effects of these agreements on economic relations between Serbia and Turkey. Based on the data gathered measures for further improvement of economic relations between Serbia and Turkey will be proposed.

Perspectives of Further Development of Economic Relations between Serbia and Turkey

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One of the most important issues of modern economy is to create good economic relations between countries. The Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Turkey have a tradition of good economic relations, particularly in the area of trade. This is evidenced by a series of agreements between the two countries that are very important for the further development of economic relations. Trade between Serbia and Turkey recorded a steady increase from the implementation of the Free Trade Agreement, which was signed in 2010. Economic collaboration between Serbia and Turkey enables the two countries to access new markets (Russia, Asia, etc.) and investments (e.g. Halkbank). Therefore, economic cooperation between these countries is mutually beneficial. Moreover, there are possibilities for further improvements of economic relations in the energy sector, food industry, or the agricultural sector. The aim of this paper is to examine the effects of these agreements on economic relations between Serbia and Turkey. Based on the data gathered measures for further improvement of economic relations between Serbia and Turkey will be proposed.

Literary Translations and Modernization

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This article discusses contributions of literary translations, from 1868. Meiji Restoration to the beginning of the Second World War. Special attention is devoted to influences of translations on cultural and social aspects of modernization in Japan.

Governance and Money

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Abstract: Money can be observed as an inexhaustible source of information. It is a historical and cultural document that should not be classified only according to its material value. Regardless of whether it is a medieval coin or a modern banknote, it should be regarded as a “photograph” of the society and the state that issued it, taken at the time of its release into circulation. The images on money and their accompanying inscriptions are a visual medium that not only conveys information from the past, but also displays fragments of contemporary times, be them economic, social or political. Placing a visual sign on its money, to a certain extent the state has always re-presented itself promotionally. Its money has served as a propaganda medium, the means by which the perception of itself, its governance, and its social and political reality has been created. Thus, the images of the state, placed on its money as the best choice of its social reality, seem as a “photoshopped image” of the historical moment presented. Notwithstanding all the modern forms of media presentation used by the state to create its image, the promotional function of money remains irreplaceable, similarly as it was in the Middle Ages. This is why it is particularly important for each state to use its money to present itself to others in the best possible way, as this is an efficient method of representing the cultural identity of a country. The aim of this paper is to present the image of the Serbian state shown on its money and its changes over time, and to show to what extent this image has reflected an awareness of the importance of representing the state and its governance through this powerful medium.

Keywords: money, governance, promotional function of money, national identity.

Art and Identity

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Rare were the societies and points in history when people did not ponder on the continuously topical relationship between art and identity. Nowadays, we are witnessing a renewal of fundamentalism in all shapes and colours, a return to premodern institutions, the search for identity in the relics of the past. In the time ongoing construction of ever stronger borders, often associated with political ideology - art, and culture in general - tends to bury itself in its own environment, in its own cultural, religious or other kind of (prohibitive) ghetto. At the same time, art is being exposed to the global cultural influences on a scale not previously imagined. In these circumstances, characteristic features of traditions and cultures are being treated as an anachronism - much like the language, the root and the treasury of each nation. The essential point undoubtedly lies the fact that art transcends the boundaries set by nationality, geography, religion, social class - but it still contains and includes them in its own, uniquely artistic manner.

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**The Role of Institutional Factors in the Investment Decisions of Sovereign Wealth Funds
Ulusal Varlık Fonlarının Yatırım Kararlarında Kurumsal Faktörlerin Rolü**

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Sovereign wealth funds (SWF) invest at varying levels in different countries from year to year. These SWFs that provide high fund transfers which are important for both developed and developing countries. In this study, panel data analysis was conducted using asset fund investments and Heritage institutional factor index values in order to determine which factors SWFs invested in considering. For this purpose, we have shown that the New Zealand SWF, which we have chosen as an example, stock market investments in 51 countries is influenced by various institutional factors such as property rights, judicial effectiveness, tax burden and labor freedom.

Economic and Social Effects of Airfields: Evaluation of Turkey
Havaalanlarının Ekonomik ve Sosyal Etkileri: Türkiye Değerlendirmesi

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Successful attempts of heavy engine fit airplane experiments of Wilbur and Orville brothers in the 1903 transformed airline transportation industry into fast, safe, secure and comfortable way of travelling. This also increased the need for airports and airfields. Not only do the airports and airfields cause positive effects such as increase of international trade, tourism, possibility of travelling, differentiation of economic activities and business opportunities they also cause negative effects such as air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, stress and loss of fertile land. The purpose of this study is to discuss positive and negative sides of airports and airfields due their operations in general and for Turkey in particular. The study seeks answers to the questions whether individual's right to live in a healthy environment is respected, responsible way of action is considered and what can be done for the airports and airfields with environment centric way of thinking. Increased number of airports, airfields and planes both in the world and in Turkey increase the significance of the subject and require solutions to encourage positive sides of airports and minimize negative sides of problem.

Impact of Syrian Refugee Crises on Labor Markets and Unemployment in Turkey

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One of the most important problems of the recent global economy is international migration movements and the number of immigrants who reached their highest level after World War II. Immigrant movement especially towards European countries also becomes an important problem for Turkey. Unstable and chaotic environment in Iraq and Syria transforms Turkey one of the most important actors of the international immigration crisis. A large part of the Syrian refugees fleeing the civil war in Syria have revealed a significant population movement in settlement areas In Turkey, especially the border cities and therefore they have become the basic dynamics of a series of problems both economically and socially. One of the most important absolute consequences of such demographic movements is the effect on labor market and laborforce data which have a different meaning in macroeconomic indicators. It is clear that the international migration crisis will have different effects in terms of the Turkish economy. However the most important effect is humanistic in otherwords unemployment. Unemployment rate, one of the most problematic macroeconomic indicators of the Turkish economy is the main factor of structural disorders such as economic stability, income distribution inequalities and poverty. This work is to determine the impact of the Syrian migrant movement on the unemployment rate in Turkey after defining the structural dynamics of unemployment in Turkey. However, this is the way to get positive results from the desired employment enhancing or economic policies preventin gun employment. This study consists of three parts; basic definitions of unemployment, determinative structural Dynamics and time series analysis of unemployment in Turkish economy. It is carried out by Database work force statistics of Turkish Statistical Institute and ILO and demographic statistics from UNDP and UNHCR. Especially it is based on measuring the effects of the population movements that emerged due to the international migration crisis originating from Syria to employment.

Birth of a Powerful Class Economically in the Province: Ayan

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The Ottoman state decentralized structure began to slowly disappear beginning from the 17th century and left its place regime of ayan (local notable) under the influence of new political and economic developments. In this period on the one hand while there are confusion in Anatolia, on the other hand corruption of civil servants, change in the ground system and economic troubles were experienced. All in all, disorders have begun to emerge both in administrative administration and in the military system (timarholders-janizaries). People in the province are miserable and has left the place as a result of heavy tax burdens, local rulers' persecution and the attitude of the bandits. The taxes were put on their maining public. There have also been significant changes in local governments. This process led to the birth of a powerful class called the ayan in the province. In this study firstly, the transformation in the manorial system is evaluated. Then birth of the ayan class and how it has become a dominant power in the province are explained.

Economic Quality and Effective Presentation of Justice Services
Adalet Hizmetlerinin Ekonomik Niteliği ve Etkin Sunumu

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Justice is regarded as one of the most fundamental elements of almost all branches of science, especially the social sciences. The scientific approach of each science branch can vary. From sociological point of view, economic point of view, political point of view and philosophical point of view, different meanings are attached to the concept of justice. In this study, economic analysis of justice services in Turkey is made. Although analysis has been conducted from social, political, psychological, philosophical, standpoint etc. the economic direction has been ignored. When the concepts of justice and economy are used together, the concept of economic justice is usually emphasized. However, economic justice and economics of justice are completely different from each other. When the concept of justice is used economically, the concept of justice is often refer to income distribution. However, when the economics of justice is mentioned, a quite different statement comes to mind. When we talk about the concept of justice economics, the quality of justice services in economic sciences consists of the expenditures allocated to justice services and the share of this expenditure in GDP. For example, when the concept of justice is considered within the scope of economic justice in income distribution, it is meant to fall within the scope of justice economics when it refers to the quality of justice services. While almost all of the work done in Turkey is focused on economic justice, the number of studies describing the economic direction of justice services is almost nonexistent. Therefore, this study was designed for the purpose of eliminating the gap in this area. The study describes the quality of justice services in terms of public finance and provides information about the status of justice services in Turkey as well as information on the status of the world by using statistical data. However, in order to help measure the effectiveness of justice services, the number of cases going to a higher court and the amount of compensation convicted by the Court will be examined. By analyzing the present situation of the justice services through the study, it is aimed to contribute to the policies of the executive's justice services in the long run. This will help ensure effective provision of justice services that are considered one of the most important issues of good governance.

Global Environmental Indices and Growth Relationship: Turkey Example
Küresel Çevre Endeksleri ve Büyüme İlişkisi: Türkiye Örneği

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The increase in industrialization and globalization has resulted in changes in environmental sensitivity. In the twenty-first century global world, one of the most studied topics among economists can be regarded as a reflection of these sensitivities. Countries have sometimes had to apply policies that are pro-growth, sometimes pro-environment, even though they are growing. This situation is always in an adverse relationship with growth and environment, even with the perception that it does not have to be like that. The importance that countries place on the environment can be used in many different comparisons. As a result of environmental statistics, it is possible to have an idea about the development status of countries, and the applicability of sustainable development targets can be examined in the light of these statistics. Various indices can be used on a global scale by taking advantage of different criteria related to the environment that is important, and the environment can be compared between the countries concerned. The direction of the relationship between growth and the environment may vary from country to country. As the position of the indices is evaluated together with the growth data, these indices can have an idea about the growth as environmental cost in particular. As a result of these indices which are evaluated according to different characteristics of the region, countries can have an idea about their position and in case of a relatively bad situation, they can get the opportunity to question themselves. In this study, information will be given about the different environmental indices around the world, the position of the selected countries in the indices and the growth data will be evaluated together. Within these indices, Turkey can be evaluated in order to evaluate the position and growth of Turkey together and to improve the position in the indexes without giving negative results in terms of Turkey from the point of view of Turkey, and the results of these proposals will be evaluated as to whether growth, environment or both should be preferred together.

Is Growth a Sufficient Element on Poverty Reduction?

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It is widely accepted that there is an important and a direct link between growth and poverty. But, it is still controversial whether higher economic growth certainly reduces poverty. Some economists argue that economic growth reduces poverty in the developing world, whereas there are some other views which are influenced the Kuznets hypothesis that suggests that in the early stage of growth, it leads more inequality. Although faster economic growth is usually associated with faster poverty reduction, economic growth is obviously not all that matters to reducing poverty and it is also necessary to understand the role of income inequality besides poverty-growth nexus to understand the fundamental role of distribution in the determination of poverty variations. Because the income distribution influences the effect of growth to poverty reduction, with the same level of growth, countries may experience different poverty levels. At that point, the aim of the study is to understand the effect of growth on poverty reduction for the varying levels of income inequality. Thus, the mean income and inequality (measured with Gini coefficient) elasticity estimates for different poverty measures or standards will be applied in the study. Since Sen (1976)'s influential paper on poverty measurement, there are essential (monetary) poverty measures by different economists and in this study, widely known Foster et al. (1984)'s decomposable class of poverty measure for different value of α (poverty aversion) parameter will be used for poverty on checking income and inequality elasticity. The study concentrates on Turkey for the early-2000s to the present which data are obtained from World Bank's World Development Indicators and TurkStat. The initial results find that there is a wide range of relationship between income growth and poverty reduction and it shows that economic growth is a necessary element for poverty reduction, but not a sufficient one.

Spinoza`da ve İktisat Teorisinde İnsan Eylemi

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"Spinoza var olma isteğine "conatus" ismini verecektir. "İsteğin" adı , "Conatus" yaşam enerjisi olacaktır. Filozof için var oluş, bir isteğin varlığı anlamına gelecektir öncelikle. Var olmak istekle örülü bir eylem biçimi olacaktır. Bununla birlikte Spinoza`da isteğin sınırlarına dikkat çekmek gerekecektir. İstek (désir), ile arzu (envie), arasına ciddi bir sınır getirilecektir. Arzu Spinoza`da tutkuların diktatörlüğü altında köleşmiş insanın duygularının ismidir. Kendi varlığı içinde var olmak çabası, isteği (conatus) övülesi bir duygu iken, ve ötekini de kapsarken, erdem bizzat kendisi iken, arzu tutkuların egemenliğindeki bir ruh halinin egemenliğidir. Akıl burada yoktur. Arzu, kaçınılmaz olarak öteki ile işbirliğini değil düşmanlığı getirecektir. Arzunun olduğu yerde erdem yok edilmiştir. Öte yandan bugünün dünyasında eş bir deyişle, bir değerler bütünü ve kültürel var oluş biçimi olarak , iktisadın dünyasında benzeri ayırımlar bilinçli bir şekilde unutturulmuştur. Bu saptama iktisat teorisi açısından da geçerlidir. İktisat teorisinde (geçirdiği ileri sürülen bütün değişimlere rağmen) insanın temel eylem nedeni arzunun tatminidir. Bu Spinozyen anlamda bir istek arayışı, kendi sınırları içinde bir var olma çabasını değil, tatmin edilemez arzularının peşinde ötekinin yaşam alanını daraltan veya yok eden bir arayışa tekabül etmektedir. Tebliğde iktisat teorisindeki eylem nedeni Spinozyen bir perspektiften eleştirilecektir.

Long Run View on Great Recession

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Main topic of this paper is critical consideration of different theories used to explain so called secular stagnation phenomena: potential growth path decline explanation, hysteresis explanation, aggregate demand explanation and global saving glut theory. Author of the paper claim that only integrated view can give appropriate explanation of the phenomena. Aggregate demand view of the problem, which put a stress on saving – investment discrepancy and consequent drop of natural rate of interest at negative level, is appropriate approach to the problem. However, in order to take full account of the problem we should consider supply side as well as globalization side dynamics in last several decades. This is the only way to understand fully demand side problems we are confronted with. Another interesting topic discussed in the paper is a fact that secular stagnation seems to wound only developed countries, Northern America and European Union, and not the rest of the world. Possible explanations of this paradox are discussed.

Japan, Language and Culture

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In the present paper we conduct a sociolinguistic analysis of Japanese language and culture. In the theoretical part of paper, we pursue the principal postulations of pragmatics, sociolinguistics and cultural theory, as approaches which can help us conduct an appropriate analysis of our corpus. In the empirical part we present the material collected from our corpus (newspapers, magazines, TV programs, every day- conversation...) and then perform its sociolinguistic analysis as well as cultural analysis of tis historically and culturally specific and unique country. In this analysis , we provide examples showing that there is a strong interaction between language and culture of Japan. Based on our results, we propose that should be a synergistic study of lexical, grammatical, semantic and cultural(sociolinguistic, pragmatic...) connections and relations, since it is only in the interaction of all this analysis that the real, intended meanings of terms and constructions used can be interpreted properly.

New Initiatives and Cultural Organizations that Make the Identity Bloom

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The main objective of the research is reflected in determination of internal and external factors that affect organizational change of the cultural institutions. Contemporary world is characterized by turbulent environment, organizational change is inevitable. The main purpose of cultural organizations is reflected in the preservation and promotion of identity through communication and interpretation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. This paper argues about organizational change in the field of culture, that is happening in fast changing environment. Subject of research includes theoretical view from field of management in culture (basic authors: Đukić, Šešić, etc.), also different theoretical approaches around drivers of cultural development such as entrepreneurship in culture and creative and cultural industries (CCI), alternative forms of tourism (Basic authors: Throsby, Mikić, Đukić, Kočović). Finally, best practical examples of contemporary cultural organizations and their fresh initiatives (through reports of relevant international bodies such as: European comission, Council of Europe, European cultural network etc), were taken into consideration because these creative examples shown us new ways of response to changes, fulfilling in this way long-term sustainability - as a kind of its ultimate mission in order to make cultural identity bloom.

Key words: New initiatives, changing environment, cultural organizations, identity, heritage"

Main Expected Consequences of the Fourth Industrial Revolution for Retail and Production Businesses

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The Fourth Industrial Revolution brings together digital, physical and biological systems. According to Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of World Economic Forum: 'The main feature of the 4th industrial revolution is that, unlike in the first three revolutions, it does not change what or how we are doing something. It changes us.' In other words, the world is about to find out whether the possibilities given by the electronics and Information Technology will be escalated to the whole new level by new scientific discoveries in the fields of artificial intelligence, 3-D printing, nanotechnology, robotics, quantum computing, Internet of Things, biotechnology, autonomous vehicles, etc. On the one hand, 4th industrial revolution has empowered people in many ways: consumers have been able to cut costs, time and distances while at the same time being flexible and more 'in control' of their purchases. Moreover, innovations will also lead to a positive phenomenon on a supply side, by increasing efficiency and productivity. Namely, the cost of transportation will decrease, logistics and global supply chains will have a better delivery time and the overall trade related expenditures will plummet, which will consequently lead to the opening of the new markets and boost the growth in the economy. On the other hand, as many economists have pointed out, the 4th industrial revolution could bring even greater inequality in the world, especially by interfering with labor markets and creating bigger income gaps. This paper will focus on the consequences that the 4th industrial revolution will have on businesses, with the intention to compare main similarities and differences between retail and production business platforms. Insofar, the main consequences can be grouped into several categories: different expectations of the consumers, need for an improvement of products, different collaboration between businesses and different organizational forms of businesses.

Company Marketing Strategy Focusing on Culture Elements in Order to Steer Growth

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It took a long while before culture elements were recognized by leading economists as a factor of growth and even factor of importance. The first significant author to point out the culture element was Max Weber, the German social scientist writing in the early 20th century, who claimed that cultural or even religious values could impact on economic output. He argued that the countries with majority of Protestant population (e.g. UK, Germany) were more productive than those of Catholics (e.g. Spain, Portugal, Italy) due to the fact that their church teachings tell that the pursuit of wealth was a duty, which induced the maximization of economic productivity in these countries. Today, with increased mobility and huge impact of technology, it can be rightfully argued whether the economic development is 'reserved' for certain cultures only. However, the fact remains that culture itself will steer the way consumers, governments and courts of law will behave. Consequently, in making business decisions and especially in making any sales or marketing strategy, culture will play an important role. This paper will show the inevitability of culture elements becoming one of the most important factors in modern economy and how different businesses use culture as a marketing tool to steer company growth. As part of these efforts, this paper verified the suggested relationship by interviewing managerial personnel from the range of firms conducting business.

**Turkey's Situation Regarding Maastricht Fiscal Policy Criteria and Comparison
with Member Countries of the European Union**

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One of the often-uttered arguments that are brought forth when relationships between Turkey and the European Union is being discussed nowadays, is the idea that "member countries of the European Union couldn't meet the criteria for Maastricht fiscal policy as they went through debt crises after the global crisis, yet Turkey could meet these criteria in the same period." Indeed it's true that Turkey's economy is in good shape both regarding fiscal deficit / gdp and public debt / gdp. European countries were affected the most by the crisis that emerged in the United States of America (USA) in 2008 and influenced the whole world, hence designated global. These countries have responded to the recession crisis by expansionary fiscal policies. Some of these countries, however, were already experiencing public finance debt problems before the crisis, and these policies have caused these problems to become deeper; which lead to the extreme fiscal deficit and high public debts, casting them unable to meet Maastricht fiscal policy criteria. On the other hand, even though its national dividend shrunk significantly in 2009 and unemployment rate increased, Turkey has returned to its growth process rather quickly by discontinuing expansionary fiscal policies and regaining its fiscal discipline in a short time. Still, this does not mean the economy of Turkey has returned to its steady pacing. Even though the public debt is low, the increase in private sector foreign indebteding (outstanding external debt / gdp) is considered to be a major fragility source. The aim of this study is to compare and discuss the abovementioned information about the economics of Turkey to their counterparts in member countries in the European Union.

Secular Stagnation Spillover Effect

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Concept of the secular stagnation is usually mostly discussed as a concept related to developed countries. The basic objective of this research is to extend the debate on this issue, and to analyze possible secular stagnation spillover effects from developed to the emerging and developing countries. Considering that secular stagnation transmits itself between countries via channels of globalization, financial integration, interdependence and trade linkages, it is natural to expect that through all of them it can affect current and the future economic prospective of developing countries. Some preliminary investigations were done in order to check mentioned assumption, and they indicated that there is possibility of exaggerated fears of secular stagnation in developing countries, as well as weak evidence that secular stagnation is directly affecting them. In order to further explore reasons of weak spillover effect, this paper hypothesizes that possible explanation could be found in change in recent trade and capital flows on global level. Precisely, after 2007 it was observed shift from USA-China to China-developing countries flow of money, as well as changes in trade flow from China to USA to trade flow from developing and underdeveloped countries to China. Also, state and dynamic of the official international reserves in developing countries will be considered as important factor of secular stagnation transmission on global level.

Considering the Transaction Cost in terms of Local Economic Development

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Aim of this study is to underline the importance of transaction cost in local economic development, which is usually taken within institutional economics. In this frame there are three targets of this study. First is to examine the structure of transaction cost. Second, is to analyze elements of transaction cost. Third is to investigate, how transaction costs are determined and relationship with local economic development. Considering the idea by Douglass C. North that accepts transaction cost as some production cost and level of knowledge expense, to realization of local economic development, it is very critical to focus on transaction costs.

Analysis of Social Security Reform in Turkey
Türkiye’de Sosyal Güvenlik Reformunun Analizi

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The social security system tries to ensure a minimum subsistence level which is proper for human dignity of poor and needy people in society and aims to assure economic security for individuals’ lives against several social risks. Nowadays, states give emphasis on providing social security services. The share of budget for social security services, which is among the social welfare expenditures, also increases eventually. Due to the increasing social security expenditures at an unpredictable level in Turkey, it was aimed to constitute a financially sustainable social security system with social security reform performed after 2003. In order to decrease financial deficits, income increasing measures and expenditure decreasing measures are implemented at the same time. Our study aims to analyze the social security reform which is implemented after 2003 in Turkey. It will try to respond the question whether the reform has been solutions for the problems of social security system.

**An Economic Approach to the South-South Concept
on the International Migration Issue**
Uluslararası Göç Sorununda Güney-Güney Yaklaşımına Ekonomik Bakış

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Especially in the last decade and at the door of fourth industrial revolution, international migration does not exists in only as a wave from the underdeveloped countries to the developed countries. Beside this kind of waves, it seems as a wave from the underdeveloped countries, to the relatively developed, developing or other underdeveloped countries which have more dynamic economic structure. The migration movements which occur as not only with economic reasons but occur as a result of security reasons, from conflict zones which have external and internal issues, create basis of south-south concept. Especially in the last five years, international migration that Turkey received from war and conflict zones, have to be discussed, modelled and analyzed. There are a few South American countries which are following similar paths with Turkey in terms of that type of migration. In this study, south-south concept which will be tried to be formed as a pattern, states not only a geographical direction but migration patterns which occur as waves from the underdeveloped countries, to the relatively developed, developing or other underdeveloped countries which have more dynamic economic structure. In the frame of this approach, comparisons will be made on the examples from South America and Middle East regions. This kind of migration movements are not regular. For that reason, collecting necessary data is not an easy job. The privileged subject is reaching a healthy data collecting and evaluating system in order to make economic and social analyzes of migration movements as a part of south-south concept. The direct economic results of international migration movements will be examined and there will be a shift to the secondary issues in societies and managerial, economic and fiscal sides of this issues.

Financial Crises, Public Restrictionand Environmental Issues
Finansal Kriz, Kamusal Kısıtlılık ve Çevre Sorunları

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The environment is defined as a global public good that needs to be protected, and it is mentioned that international governance necessiated to be establish for this. In this direction, the European Union, one of the most important actors of the global system, has taken important steps to raise environmental standards. However, these practices and policies aimed at eliminating environmental problems at the EU level have been hampered as a result of 2008 Global Financial Crisis affected all over the World. Thus, innovative and comprehensive environmental policies have remained in the second place in the EU countries because of the fact that the budget balance is disrupted and public debts has increased rapidly. In this study, the effect of austerity policies to minimize the influence of the financial crisis on environmental politics of the EU which is considered as a successful actor of environmental protection practices is evaluated. According to data obtained from the studyi while the effects of the financial crisis to member countries, the macroeconomic rules proposed to the debtor countries are in the negative direction of the success of the countries' environmental policies.

Key Words: EU Environment Policy, Financial Crises, Austerity Policy

**Assessment of Turkey and European Union Countries
in terms of R&D and Innovation Indicators
Türkiye ve Avrupa Birlii Ülkelerinin Ar-Ge ve
Yenilik Göstergeleri Açısından Değerlendirilmesi**

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Today information age, countries are in intense competition with each other. This competition is not only a competition which comes from globalization by removing borders but also spread to an area where new information is provided to enable the development of science and technology, new products and tools based on this information are produced, and projects are systematically created. In our age, rapid and radical changes don't leave any choice but to be innovative to countries. This situation leads to that countries which are trying to achieve superiority in world competition to give more importance to research and development (R & D) activities. In other words, research and development investments significantly affect the level of development of a country. The increase in R & D investments has led to countries becoming more competitive with other world countries and this competition is constantly driving countries to seek innovative and technological development. Such innovative and acquired technological developments are important in terms of increasing prosperity and productivity in the long term, and because of leading to the development of countries. In order to evaluate the technology use and innovation performance of the countries and to follow the progress in this area, various indices and indicators are calculated with the aid of a number of measurement and sorting procedures In this study, the situation in the EU countries and Turkey has been assessed over the years according to innovation indicators, which provide a great advantage to compete primarily and have a great importance in terms of both countries and companies. In the next stage, Turkey and the EU countries were grouped according to their similarities in terms of innovation indicators, and Turkey's position among the EU countries was determined. At the same time in the study, the performance rankings of the countries were made in the light of the indicators and made the suggestions about which areas should be given priority.

The Role of Media in Education Reforms

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It couldn't be forgotten that the RTS /Serbian Broadcasting Corporation/ has obligation to inform, educate and entertain, and that as such an institution it has a special role in political, social and cultural life in Serbia. The same role have, for example, NHK /Japan's national public broadcasting organization/ and the other Broadcasting Corporation / media public service/ in the world. The higher education reform is long and serious process. For instance, the RTS news program and Satellite program have broadcasted more than 100 reports, items, interviews, only about work of the Faculty of Philology of the University of Belgrade, for the last 4 years. It contained teaching process, international cooperation, lectures of Serbian and foreign professors. Nowadays manning information means knowledge. The higher education in Serbia, along with this accompanying the Japanese studies at the Faculty of Philology in Belgrade and in Japan, was constantly, timely and objectively presented on the RTS News program viewers. Main actors in this process – students, professors and society as a whole, since main actors of higher education had also main role on RTS program, thus influencing the content and messages to the public about the course, results and problems of the higher education reform.

Key words: education, reform, media, universities, students, professors, studies, RTS, viewers

Institutions, Insecurity, and Investment in Kosovo

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As one of the highest per capita recipients of aid in the world since 1999, Kosovo has benefitted from billions of dollars in external aid. Eighteen years later, Kosovo still suffers from widespread unemployment at 26.2%, youth unemployment at 61%, widespread corruption, weak rule of law, and 29.7% poverty rates. At the same time, the legacy of conflict, intervention, and contested status in Kosovo has led to a complex situation of parallel institutions. While the case of Kosovo's particular weak and parallel institutional matrix is quite unique, this paper proposes that the cycle of underdevelopment experienced in Kosovo may constitute what we could call the "Institutional Insecurity Cycle" wherein the weakness of institutional structures which develops in post-conflict areas (particularly with regards to divided populations) adds to an environment of insecurity and instability on several levels which in turn leads to a situation where individuals and groups are either unable or unwilling to invest in the processes necessary to rebuild institutions and to work towards a more sustainable pattern of long-term development. Based on research at the University of Cambridge and fieldwork in Kosovo in January 2017. This paper will use Institutional Economic theory to argue that insecurity (physical, economic, financial, social, and political) is a barrier to investment at the local level in Kosovo. Though this experience of insecurity manifests differently across ethnic, regional, gender, and age lines, it nevertheless structures the willingness and ability of individuals and groups within Kosovo to engage in investment towards a sustainable development path in their community. Investment will be broadly understood to include investment in people (through skills, education, and training), investment in institution-building (through civil society participation and engagement with local processes of governance), and economic investment (through starting a business, employing locally, etc.). This paper will conclude by looking at how local authorities, donors, and organisations can help foster a sense of stability and security in the lives of various groups in Kosovo in order to encourage investment towards a more sustainable future.

Keywords: Institutions, Insecurity, Investment, Instability, Local Economic Development, Kosovo

Origins of Institutional Trust in Serbia
from the Perspective of Performance-Based Approach*

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Trust in institutions is important for the implementation of government programmes and policies that depend on compliance and cooperation of citizens. It connects citizens with the institutions that should represent their interests and thus increases the legitimacy and effectiveness of democratic governance. From the standpoint of a system's legitimation, institutional trust is especially important in post-socialist economies, which are characterized by the legacy of distrust in institutions. There are two theoretical traditions that provide alternative explanations for the origins of trust. Cultural theories assume exogenous character of trust, which originates from long-standing and deep-seated beliefs, rooted in cultural norms that are transmitted through socialization during early life stages of individuals. According to the performance-based approach, trust in institutions is based on the citizens' evaluation of their effectiveness. In the case of post-socialist economies, citizens' perceptions about institutional performance are more important than the impact of cultural norms and socialization in the explanation of institutional trust. The goal of this paper is to determine whether or not changes in institutional trust in Serbia support performance-based theories. Our analysis is based on data collected through three waves of research, performed during 2006, 2010 and 2016, by the EBRD and published as Life in Transition Survey. Our empirical analysis confirmed that people in Serbia tend to trust institutions they perceive to be working effectively. The main implication of our analysis is that new democratic institutions could generate trust by ensuring economic growth and elimination of corruption, which will take months or years but still much less than the time horizon needed to change values and norms, according to cultural theories.

Key words: institutions, trust, performances, government, Serbia

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**Subcontractor at Production Space, Compatriot in Neighborhood:
Rebuilding of Production and Reproduction Space
in the Case as Shifted Shipyards in Turkey
Üretim Alanında Taşeron, Mahallede Hemşeri:
Tersanelerin Kaydırılması Örneğinde Üretim ve
Yeniden Üretim Mekanlarının Sürekli Yeniden İnşası**

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Establishment of the production space has been nourished by the basic tendencies of capital accumulation and the specific processes pertain to the immanent space of these tendencies. Hence, the subject of this dissertation is the production spaces shifted, generated and reproduced within the context of capital accumulation. Particularly producing against the time-space compression, the spatial fixes generate considerably diverse structures due to the embodied differentiations arising from the unequal development of capitalism within local, national and global scale. Indeed, each spatial fix enables to form distinct variations in every sector and region by the virtue of the fact that it coincides different stages of the accumulation, emerges as separate forms and articulates with local structures. Thereby, locating within the range of these instructive various circumstances, the existence and struggle conditions of labor has built the dynamics of the class struggle and gender. The heroes of the current stories in Tuzla Region is seen experience by male workers and male capitalists. Almost all the stories of the places on the agenda for the shipyard, said it appears the male workers and capitalists. However, shifting the adventure of shipyard workers is also shifting in the working class neighborhoods of the habitats and patterns depending on gender, ethnicity and labor means to occur again. In this context, both before 1980 and in the 2000s the forms of organization of production Tuzla in Yalova then rebuild the workers' quarters as well. This presentation is based on three interrelated assertions. Firstly, since the spatial organizations require a structure articulated both physically and socially, the spaces are shaped regarding all levels of the accumulation. Secondly, the aforementioned “spatio-temporal fixes”, which are produced as a result of the first assertion, are contradictory processes that build both potential continuity and limitation of the accumulation. Finally, the last assertion sets forth the changing presence of the state along with the accumulation in Tuzla and Yalova Shipyards Regions within the context of the late capitalized countries.

Keywords: Accumulation, Crises, Shipyards Region, Production of Space and Reproduction.

Right to the Housing in the Context of the Right to the City

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations in 1948 and ratified by Turkey in 1949, was accepted as the basis for international human rights law. It starts with the article of “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood”. It continues with the article of “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. (...)”. In this context, states are obliged to produce and implement policies that will lead to inequality and injustice among citizens, which is subject to equal citizenship principles. Housing right is also one of the most important item in this Declaration. Declaration articulates the right to housing in Article 25: “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control”. This article has guaranteed the right to housing and has designated it as the primary area of responsibility for a democratic and social state. States are obliged to take care of their citizens' housing needs without regard to any conditions, taking into account the public interest. However market economy conditions are maintained in Turkey without state control and for this reason, the right to housing has become an even more important social problem. Highlighting the exchange-value rather than the use-value of cities and houses increases violations of the right to housing. This paper focuses on the right to housing in Batman, which is a requirement of equal citizenship "claim" and also includes the results of field research conducted in neighborhoods that are particularly socio-economically disadvantaged. The aim of this paper is to find out about the inequalities and violations of housing rights and to develop a policy recommendation on the subject.

Good Governance and Tax Compliance: An Ordered Probit Application in Canakkale

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Positive attitude towards tax largely depends on cooperation of tax administration with taxpayers. The objective of this study is to investigate the role of governance in elimination of tax compliance problems experienced in the relationship between tax administration, who has given higher importance and weight on governance in the past decade, and taxpayers. We use the data from a survey of 970 persons of different professions, who were chosen by Simple Random Sampling in Çanakkale, Turkey. We find that trust in tax authority and positive perception of governance quality of tax authority affect tax compliance and tax ethics positively.

**The Effect of Fiscal Decentralization on Economic Growth:
A Theoretical and Empirical Examination**

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In this study, the effect of fiscal decentralization on economic growth is examined theoretically and empirically. In economics, tacit and dispersed information, public choice school, and principal-agent approaches provide the theoretical framework for the relationship between fiscal decentralization and economic growth. In addition to this, there are also theoretical approaches in public finance to analyze the effects of fiscal decentralization on growth. There is no consensus among economists about how to define and measure the fiscal decentralization. In literature, expenditures, incomes, and tax revenues of local governments are used as measurement criteria for the fiscal decentralization. Another theoretical discussion of fiscal decentralization-growth relationship is about the effects of fiscal decentralization. The fiscal decentralization has positive and negative aspects, and this has been detected in various empirical studies. In this study, both of theoretical and empirical approaches are used. Firstly the fiscal decentralization-growth relationship is theoretically investigated and then the OECD countries are analyzed by using the panel data method for the period of 1995-2012. As a result, we find that different decentralization measurement criteria have different effects on growth.

Hedging with Stock Index Futures in Turkey

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Futures; primarily in mid 1800s, due to unexpected changes in climates and fluctuating prices, were begun to be used by agricultural producers who intended to be protected from the price risk occurred in the market. Futures, along with 100 years approximately, until 1970s, were only being made on agricultural and mining products. However, economic recession and high inflation shaking the world in 70s pushed the corporate investors, who comprised the fundamental of the financial markets and who intended to protect themselves from the market risk, towards new ways of searching, and financial futures contracts have occurred as a result of these attempts. Following the foreign exchange futures contracts which were applied initially, futures related with interest rate were begun to be made, in 1980s this was followed by share certificate future contracts , indicated on index, Today, financial futures contracts, despite their short past, displayed considerable improvements in terms of transaction volume and took its place on the summit, on the other hand, rather being a quite new application, the importance of share index future contracts within world financial markets have increased gradually Despite the history of the financial futures dates back to old times, financial futures made before the organized stock exchanges are pretty new. The expansion of these innovations in our country naturally depends on the development of Derivatives Market (VIOB). The most important part of the derivative products traded at Derivatives Market (VIOB) is made on “Stock Index Future Contracts”. These contracts, even if just a pinch, are being used for hedging purpose, however they are preferred by the investors who are aiming speculation. In this study, compliance of spot and financial futures series belonging to BIST-30 index with the analysis is tested and is approved accordingly. In the scenario study, primarily equal weighted portfolio, consisted from BIST-30 was hedged at Derivatives Market (VIOB). In the second part, from BIST-30, a portfolio was selected according to Markowitz Mean - Variance Portfolio Selection Model and this portfolio were hedged at Derivatives Market (VIOB). According to the results obtained, returns have been obtained both from portfolio investment and financial futures. If no optimization and hedge transaction were made, in other words, if an equal weighted investment was made to BIST-30 index, that’s to say; an investment was made by purchasing every stock certificate in equal weight manner and this portfolio were hedged with BIST-30 based futures; as the futures would go down in case of index increase, and futures would rise in case of index decline; no profit would be enabled to be obtained both from the index and futures at the same time. But in the scenario study, investment is made to portfolio which is diversified by portfolio optimization and as this portfolio is hedged to futures contracts based on BIST-30 index; profits could be obtained from both of them. According to the scenario study, with the portfolio selected from the companies included in Istanbul Stock Exchange BIST-30 index, a successful hedging is available with the future contracts based on Derivatives Market (VIOB) index.

International Investments to Turkish Banking Sector and Impacts on Stockholders

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The investments which have been increasing after the process of liberalization of capital began to focused on banking and finance sector, as throughout the world, particularly in 2000s. Despite the financial risks created by the liberalization of capital, direct and indirect investments especially made to developing countries' financial markets have been increasing. A great part of the investments made to Turkish banking sector realize in such a manner that Turkish banks are acquired by the banks, either partially or completely, which are acting at international arena. This causes some policy changes such as the change of administrative mentality or differentiation in loan processes, and such alterations affect the bank customers considerably. But if the bank is an open joint stock company, investors of the bank are considerably affected from this situation. After the merger or acquisition is announced to the public, meaningful differentiations occur on the companies' stock certificates compared to the period before the announcement is made. In this study, in order to measure the affect on the investors' wealth upon the bank is purchased by foreign capital, probable differentiations shall be examined, which occur on the stock returns during the period either before and after this bank merger process is announced to the public. The study will look into the mergers that took place in the Turkish Banking Sector during the decade between 2005 and 2015 and in which at least one party was quoted on the stock market (BIST/ISE). Using event study method, it will be investigated whether mergers and acquisitions created anomalies and had an effect on stock performance. The method will be based on the statistical testing of whether there was a significant change in the stock yields of a certain company before and after its merger or acquisition news. In this study, 29 events of merger and acquisition are being discussed. Estimation window for the subject sectors was determined as 180 days prior to event window. Estimation window was used for both cases and an expected return was anticipated. Three different methods were used for the calculating estimated returns. These are; Return According to The Market (BIST100), Average Expected Return and Capital Assets Pricing Model (CAPM).

**Income Inequality Problem From the View of Institutional Economics:
An Emprical Analysis Using Dynamic Panel Data**

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The fact of the gap of income differences between and within the countries, the income distribution problem at the top on the agenda of world leaders. The study aims to test the legal, political and economic institutional structures of the countries have an effect on income inequality or in what direction. The study covers 89 countries in the upper, middle-upper and middle-lower income groups, for the period of 1995-2013 and the dynamic panel data technique was used. As a result of study, the institutional factors are effected in different directions and significance levels on each group.

Tax Reduction to the Income and Corporate Taxpayers Who Have Tax Compliance
Vergiye Uyumlu Gelir ve Kurumlar Vergisi Mükelleflerine Vergi İndirimi

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08.03.2017 Date in the Official Gazette No. 6824 came into force the Law on Income Tax Law No. 193 with Article 121 bis "tax deduction to tax-compliant taxpayers" institution has been established. Said establishment, tax amnesties (tax amnesty) and the injustices caused by institutions such as reconciliation, in accordance with the correct context and through tax incentives and reward honest taxpayers in favor of a mechanism be considered as a positive step. Taxpayers providing the conditions stipulated by the said article accepted in this context comply with tax payers; these taxpayers calculated income / corporate tax of 5%, payable income / corporation tax was allowed to download from. However, rather than the reduction mechanism may be regarded as the offset mechanism. Because in the absence of tax payable, the offsetting facility within a year from the tax based on the taxpayer's other declared amount to be deducted is known about. When these tax allowance is examined; the fact that heavy prescribed requirements for compliance with the tax, fee income taxpayers, voluntary movable capital, real estate capital gains and other earnings and revenues are unable to benefit from the establishment of achieving and that this would be a disadvantageous in terms of justice and equality in 2016 account for criticism because of considerations such as not benefiting for the period open it is seen that.

**Techno Parks, R&D and Economic Growth Relationship:
Examples from Developed and Developing Countries
Teknoparklar, Ar-Ge ve Ekonomik Büyüme İlişkisi:
Gelişmiş ve Gelişmekte Olan Ülke Örnekleri**

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Techno park is designed as a system that enables cooperation and new ideas among large and small countries, universities, industrial and public institutions to create an ideal environment for new ideas and inventions. Nowadays, industrialized countries regard techno parks as an important economic growth and development tool. Techno parks help to obtain technical information that the industry needs from the universities and commercializing the information created in the university environment. Techno parks promote entrepreneurship, R&D, and technological diffusion and thus, are important in national and regional innovation systems. Techno parks were established in Turkey since 1990 under the name of techno city and techno parks became the policies of the country since 2001. As a result, Turkey was behind the technologically leader countries in terms of techno parks. As Technological Development Regions law is effective, it is hoped that technological advancement and generation of new ideas in Turkey will accelerate. Yet, the techno parks can reach the full potential in a wide range of time. The existence of technological development regions and R&D expenses can be evaluated as positive elements in generating innovation and growth processes. Yet, generally economic units allocate insufficient resources from the budget to the R&D activities. Supporting and promoting R&D activities by the public institutions will have a positive outcome on growth processes. In this study, the relationship between R&D, techno parks, and economic growth is evaluated and a comparative analysis is conducted among the techno park initiatives of the selected countries, development, and process evaluation.

The Effect of Innovation on Global Competitive: Evalutating the Selected Countries
Inovasyonun Küresel Rekabet Edebilirlik Üzerindeki Etkisi:
Seçili Ülkeler Değerlendirilmesi

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Innovation is an important factor accelerating the competence in the competitive environment, efficiency in production stage, economic growth, and development of the countries and national and international establishments. Thus, increase in well-being is considered as a major element. The innovation capability can be evaluated as a direct element that effects the global competitiveness of the countries. As the subject is considered under this scope, there is a positive relation between global competitiveness and innovation. As a result of the innovation activities, positive improvements in global competitiveness of countries and resource utilization, production quality, and generating innovations are observed. The transformation to innovation economy in the 21st century can be the necessity of global market presence. In the previous periods, costs were the key factor that increased the competitive advantage of the firms. Now these factors include processes such as product and service quality, meeting the demand of the market, customer satisfaction, and new management models. The need for these new factor forces the firms to adopt innovation. There is various factor that contributes to the growth of the national economy and market share. Human capital, the structure of the market, customer expectations, and financing are directly influencing the competitive power. Turkey and countries such as South Korea, Thailand, and Singapore initiated the growth and competitive race simultaneously, yet these countries surpass Turkey with high growth and competitive advantage. In this study, innovation and global competitiveness are explained with the graphics and tables constructed from national and international data and selected countries are compared.

Does Tourism Really Affect Happiness of Residents? An Evidence From Turkey

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Happiness is defined as state of being happy. And happy is defined feeling or showing pleasure or contentment in Oxford English Dictionary (Oxford, 2017). Depending on this definition main aim of every human being is to be happy and reach happiness. In tourism context people tend to find positive feelings mainly during their holiday travel (Lohman ve Bloom, 2015) and tourist flow to a destination brings a number of positive impacts. These impacts can contribute well-being and happiness of residents. But excessive tourism development in a tourism area sometimes irritate residents (Doxey, 1975) and negatively effects well-being and happiness of residence. Happiness in tourism content is a multifaceted phenomenon. Participating to tourism activities as a tourist has positive effects on subjective well-being, personal health, relaxation, mental well-being (Rubenstein, 1980; Hunter-Jones, 2003). In addition to that numerous destinations utilize tourism as a tool to increase the well-being of residents (Rivera, Croes and Lee, 2016). Although having some positive effects on happiness of tourists and residents, tourism can create unhappiness of both parties. For example, if a tourist face an unexpected and poor experience in a destination and residents face intensive negative effects of tourism, the tourism development in a destination becomes a nightmare. In this paper, it was tried to examine the relationship between number of tourist arrivals and happiness of residents. For this purpose, secondary data sources was employed. These data sources belong to Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) and Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT). There are some variables will be used in the research. These are Life Satisfaction Survey (LSS) and Accommodation Statistics (AS) of Turkey. The variable will be compare province based. The findings of the research will answer the question does tourism really effect happiness of residents. If not, this answer will bring new research question about what are the reasons?

Germany's Russian Policy and its Impact on European Union Foreign Policy
Almanya'nın Rusya Politikası ve Avrupa Birliği Dış Politikasına Etkisi

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Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Germany has transformed into an integrative and collaborative foreign policy towards Russia, which it launched in 1969 as "change through rapprochement". Germany's Russia policy after 1991 reflected a sense of gratitude towards the reinterpretation of the policy of "change through rapprochement", which is believed to enable the unification of the two Germans, and the support of Russia's unification of Germany. More importantly, the German policy makers' has always believed that peace and stability in Europe can only be achieved with Russia, not in opposition to it. In this context, Germany felt responsible both normatively and realistically for the political and economic values represented by a certain part of the continent to become established in the former Eastern Bloc countries, particularly Russia. Due to the rapprochement of Germany and Russia, the EU and Russia, which have been in a limited relationship during the Cold War, have begun to converge in the coming period. Because Germany was concerned that the stability and security of European integration had shown a commitment by spreading the norms and values of the EU in Russia and becoming established here. In this respect, Germany has supported Russia's development of bilateral relations with the EU and the passing of politics that will lead to political and economic transformation in the post-Soviet period in accordance with EU norms and values. However, after the South Ossetian war in 2008 and the annexation of Crimea in Russia in 2014, Germany has made a significant change in its policies for a gradual transformation through closer cooperation that characterizes its approach to Russia. Because the consensus-based policy that has been pursued for decades against Russia has neither provided modernization nor reliable partnership in Russia. Moreover, it has made Russia a country that is seriously threatening regional stability, territorial integrity of its neighbors and global peace from a cooperating country at EU level. Russia's becoming an unpredictable force necessitated a number of changes in Germany's foreign policy and, consequently, in the EU's foreign policy. In this study, by considering Germany's foreign policy towards Russia, the changing foreign policy approach and its reflection on EU foreign policy will be examined. it will be pointed out why Germany is not taking radical foreign policy decisions against Russia, it will be revealed which foreign policy instruments have been supported by Russia in order to enable it to act in the framework of international law again.

Keywords: Germany, Russia, The European Union, Foreign Policy

**The Unionization Struggle in Turkish Agriculture:
The Sample of Confederation of Farmer Unions
Türkiye Tarımında Sendikala_ma Mücadelesi:
Çiftçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu Örnekleme**

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The agricultural sector that is the heritage of Ottoman society to modern-day Turkey, comprising mostly of small scaled peasants and is permanently subsidised by the government has undergone crucial changes in capitalist network following the 24 January 1980 decisions. In consequence of economic measures and with the dispossession problem of small scaled peasants in Turkish agriculture these masses had to sell their lands and then had to work in these lands as contract farmers. This process has led contracts farmers to constitute unions in order to take a position against their losses of rights and to create collaboration. In the study, by assessing the organisational and legal struggle of Confederation of Farmer Unions and its components that open the door of a new organisation in order to struggle against the dispossession and landlessness process experienced in Turkish agriculture, particular importance is given to the necessity of unionisation in Turkish agriculture. In order to testify to the organisation struggle of Çiftçi-Sen Confederation and to observe the new organisation areas in the future projections, an interview (meeting) is to be arranged with the organisation secretary of the confederation and questions on the evaluation of the transformation experienced in Turkish agriculture, on the dynamics of national and international struggle in this process, and on the product based new organisations in the future are to be asked and in the light of the answers to these questions, the current situation of Turkish agriculture is to be analysed.

The Hutchison-Sayar Correspondence: A Note on Methodology of Economics
Hutchison-Sayar Mektuplaşmaları: İktisat Metodolojisi Üzerine Bir Not

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Ahmed Güner Sayar, a prominent professor of Ottoman-Turkish economic thought, published a comprehensive biography of Terence W. Hutchison, a British economist, titled "Philosopher-Economist: Terence W. Hutchison" in September 2012. Those who are familiar with A.G.Sayar's former works, which lucidly clarify otherwise complex issues of economic thought and Ottoman-Turkish cultural history, had long awaited this particular study for it was not only a product of an intensive and careful academic work spanning decades, but also on someone who had critically shaped Sayar's own methodology. Almost five years have passed since the publication of this biography. Yet it has not received the scholarly attention it deserves. This paper pays that attention and analyzes the writing process of this biography. What makes this process worthy of analysis? A.G.Sayar was T.W.Hutchison's student at Birmingham University, but had kept correspondence with his tutor after he came back to Turkey and began to work at Istanbul University. Even though Sayar was Hutchison's student, he adopted almost a different methodology. The letters T.W.Hutchison and A.G.Sayar had penned to each other are limitedly available in the biography and indeed contain extremely enlightening insights into how two economists representing two different methodologies had engaged in scholarly debates on a variety of economic methodology. This paper boldly claims that the letters show that we are not fully aware of the methodological stance of T.W. Hutchison, who is a towering figure in economic thought and methodology. More specifically, what I call 'The Hutchison-Sayar Correspondence' shows that T.W.Hutchison had become more appreciative of pluralism in methodology and came to be more tolerant of historical and institutional analysis.

Socio-economic Foundations of Turkification Policies: Port Cities

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While articulating 19th century Ottoman economy into capitalist world, changes and transformations occurred in political, social and economic areas have a determinant impact. Young Turk movement; which arose late of the century and which formed the future staff of Party of Union of Progress, has gained an ideological success over the reformist palace officers, sultan and the public. In fact, one of the reasons of this accomplishment is that; despite a political action exists in the basic of the though which was aiming to survive the government, it has deteriorated the order of the ordinary economic transformations. Balkan wars has been a breaking point on the Party of Union of Progress's relations with Greeks And Armenians, nationalist expressions which began to develop provided the Party of Union of Progress to evolve towards Turkish nationalist policy. This new nationalism began with the attempt to encourage Muslims more efficiently to get involved with business life and continued by the handover of the control mechanisms belonging to the urban policy of the previous term. Port cities which have important places for the articulation of Ottoman State with global capitalism became a tool of the capital accumulation process of these new classes. Particularly, shifting the activities of Jewish and relevant business men towards _stanbul, in other words; "Turkification" and "Islamizing" of the capital created an appropriate trade bourgeoisie and on the other hand created the trade bourgeoisie which supported the economic policies of the Turkish War of Independence period and the post period thereof . In this declaration, it is hereby aimed to examine the impact of the " national tradesmen" section – which substituted Ottoman Non-Muslims which had been unseated due to immigration, pressure and intimidation between 1914-1924- during the construction period of nation state. Within this context, with the policies applied as of the period of the Party of Union of Progress until the early years of Republic, how the capital has been Turkified shall be aimed to be revealed.

Key Words: Port Cities, Turkification Policies, Party of Union and Progress, Jewish people

Necessity Of Education Reforms In Turkey: An Assesment Over Pisa Results
Türkiye’de Eğitim Reformlarının Gerekliliği: PISA Sonuçları Üzerinden Bir Değerlendirme

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This paper explains Middle Income Trap and analyzes Turkey experience by focusing on the role of high quality education system to avoid the trap. Relation between education and economic growth is a frequently discussed issue in economics literature. It is known that education plays an essential role particularly in revealing the qualified workforce required for economic growth and development. In addition, interpretation of technology in production processes of developed countries and their transfer to the country can only be possible by increasing the quality of education. It is observed that performances of developed and developing countries and the education they offer are strongly correlated. International comparisons such as PISA which measure the quality of national education systems support the hypothesis that strong education systems lay in the foundations of development of countries. In this paper theoretical fundamentals of the relation between education and economic growth will be examined and the studies which examined the relation between growth and education in the literature will be reviewed. Later, the recent need for structural reform Turkish economy will be examined within the framework of medium income trap which manifested itself and the education reforms expected from the government will be discussed. In the last section PISA results will be employed to make inference on public policies to be applied in education with the help of optimization techniques related to education reforms.

Accumulation Capital and Immigration Between Family and Religious Participation
Aile ve Cemaat Kıskaçında Sermaye Birikimi ve Göç: Gaziantep Örneği

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Establishment of the production space has been nourished by the basic tendencies of capital accumulation and the specific processes pertain to the immanent space of these tendencies. Hence, the subject of this dissertation is the production spaces shifted, generated and reproduced within the context of capital accumulation. Particularly producing against the time-space compression, the spatial fixes generate considerably diverse structures due to the embodied differentiations arising from the unequal development of capitalism within local, national and global scale. Indeed, each spatial fix enables to form distinct variations in every sector and region by the virtue of the fact that it coincides different stages of the accumulation, emerges as separate forms and articulates with local structures. Thereby, locating within the range of these instructive various circumstances, the existence and struggle conditions of labor has built the dynamics of the class struggle and gender. The heroes of the current stories in Tuzla Region is seen experience by male workers and male capitalists. Almost all the stories of the places on the agenda for the shipyard, said it appears the male workers and capitalists. However, shifting the adventure of shipyard workers is also shifting in the working class neighborhoods of the habitats and patterns depending on gender, ethnicity and labor means to occur again. In this context, both before 1980 and in the 2000s the forms of organization of production Tuzla in Yalova then rebuild the workers' quarters as well. This presentation is based on three interrelated assertions. Firstly, since the spatial organizations require a structure articulated both physically and socially, the spaces are shaped regarding all levels of the accumulation. Secondly, the aforementioned "spatio-temporal fixes", which are produced as a result of the first assertion, are contradictory processes that build both potential continuity and limitation of the accumulation. Finally, the last assertion sets forth the changing presence of the state along with the accumulation in Tuzla and Yalova Shipyards Regions within the context of the late capitalized countries.

Keywords: Accumulation, Crises, Shipyards Region, Production of Space and Reproduction.

Economic Factors Affecting the Infant Mortality Rate in Europe in the Interwar Period

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Infant mortality rate is an absolutely momentous well-being indicator to determine the development level of countries and has not only economic but also social impacts on societies. This paper explores the existence and characteristics of infant mortality rate (IMR) within a historical perspective, causality between GDP per capita (GDPPC) and index of cost of living (COL) in eleven European countries with panel data approach in the interwar period. All data were collected yearly for Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, France, Belgium, Greece, England, Italy and Netherlands between 1921 and 1939. All variables are made stationary and applied unit root, CADF and Granger Causality test. Ultimately, it is determined how IMR, GDPPC and COL influence each other and interpret according to findings which obtain from the results of tests.

Key Words: Infant Mortality Rate, Europe, Economic Factors, Panel Data Analysis, History of Economics
JEL Codes: B16, B23, C23, I15, N3

**It is Possible a Development Without Governance/Govern-action?
Social Change and Capitalist World in a First Representation**

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It is possible a development without Governance/Govern-action? Social change and capitalist world in a first representation. The intent of this work is to draw a background picture on the variegated capitalist world through in this intervention I will try to put the accent on the red wire that ties the social change and the new role of participation by the whole society, according to interaction modes at the global level, including through a re-reading of basic theories (beginning with Wallerstein and its influence on the subsequent ideas of governance (or govern-action) of the system – world), and subsequent reworkings that arise from development definitions

The Effects of Lifting Sanctions on Iran's Political System and Military Spending

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Literature and historical evidence show that in resource-abundant countries, trade openness may affect the political institutions negatively. Trade openness will increase the government revenues specially by making a positive effect on resource exports. This provides a government with enough money which uses its largesse to prevent the formation of social groups that are independent from the state and hence that may be inclined to demand political rights. Iran and the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council and Germany (P5+1) reached a deal on July 14, 2015 that limits Iranian nuclear activity in return for lifting international sanctions against the Iranian economy. The aim of this paper is to examine how the shocks to trade openness through lifting the sanctions influences the political institutions and the behavior of the Iranian government towards allocation of public spending between defense and non-defense expenditures. Dizaji and Bergeijk (2013) found that sanctions have positive effects on the democratic quality of Iranian government at least in the short and medium term. Lifting the sanctions may have a direct and positive impact on the size of the budget, but on what categories spending are increased also depends on how lifting the sanctions affect government budget and its political behavior simultaneously. A stronger autocracy (weaker democracy) can increase Iran's military expenditures and may reduce the share of non -military expenditures (Dizaji et al, 2014). I use a vector autoregressive (VAR) model and its applied tools, i.e., impulse response functions and a variance decomposition analysis, to examine the dynamic relationship between trade openness, government revenues, institutions, and Iranian government spending in military and non-military affairs from 1960 to 2011. My main results show that an improvement in trade openness (through lifting the international sanctions) leads to a negative and statistically significant response of political institutions and a positive and statistically significant response of military and also non-military expenditures

The Role of Foreign Investment and Oil Industry on Angola Economy

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Angola continues to be dependent on oil revenues. The country's economic growth continues to depend on this industry and can be uncertain, at the time, due to the fluctuations around commodities prices. The need for industrial diversification of Angola's economy is evident and it could lead to the country's long-term comparative advantage. In addition to the challenge of industry diversification, the new government of Angola will have a challenge not only of taking the country out of the current economic crisis, but also the challenge of reducing the poverty that affects 80 percent of Angolans today.

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The Impact of the Integrated Border Management on Operational Performances at Serbian Border Crossing Points

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Abstract: In this research the impact of the Integrated Border Management Strategy on operational performances at Serbian border crossings to join the EU is presented. The aim of the research is to measure the perception of the border agencies officers about the impact of the integrated border management systems on their operational performances and compliance with the EU working practices. The research was conducted through survey – questionnaires that were disseminated to the officers at several border crossings. The results of the research show that there are significant implications of IBM from economic/fiscal, social and political perspective.

**Do Students Rational in Classroom Cheating Behavior?:
An Examination in the case of Economics and Business Students from Turkey and US**

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Academic dishonesty is viewed a serious problem in the most academic disciplines and education institutions. Especially, the cheating among undergraduates has received some attention in education studies to examine determinants of cheating behavior. We examine cheating behavior in the basis of crime economics suggested by G. Becker (1968) "Crime and Punishment: An Economic Approach". The basic questions in the study are what the main determinants of cheating behavior are, and do students rational with respect to the costs and benefits of involving of cheating behavior. Some studies that have examined the costs and benefits of student cheating emphasize that classroom cheating is different from crime such as theft with respect to its control conditions and public good characteristics. On the other hand, literature on behavioral economics suggests the factors social context and psychological biases beyond expected benefit and cost could affect the individual decisions. Taking all this into account, we assume that social context and personal factors could shape the expected benefits and costs. The study examines the classroom cheating on the basis of rational factors, social context and personal characteristics in the survey data collected from economics and business undergraduates in two universities in Turkey and US through OLS, logistic and ordered logistic regressions. Thus, as well as examining the impact of rational expectations on benefits and costs, we tests if there is a differences between disciplines and countries as a proxy of culture and institutional context. Initial results reveal the importance of social context besides expected costs and benefits of cheating behavior.

Political Economy of Tourism in Turkey: A Critical Perspective
Türkiye Turizminin Ekonomi Politığı: Eleştirel Bir Yaklaşım

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Tourism is one of the fastest growing economic sectors around the world. According to UNWTO, tourism receipts has dramatically surged from 2 billion \$ in 1950 to 1260 billion \$ in 2015. The number of international tourist arrivals were also approximately 1.2 billion in 2016. When it comes to other tourism key figures, tourism is highly important sector for emerging economies with 10 % of the world's GDP (direct, indirect and induced), 1/11 jobs, 7 % exports. As known, one of the emerging economies is Turkey's economy. So, sustainable development of tourism has parallels with healthy politics in Turkey. In this regard, making a criticism on tourism may be possible via looking from political economy. The purpose of the study is to be able to criticise on political economy of tourism in question. Within this purpose, it has evaluated by drawing a parallel between tourism statistics and government politics from 1980 to 2017 in Turkey. While evaluating, it has benefited from three major factors of political economy; government, society and tourism sector/market. Revealed politics by government, amenable society and tourism sector have been comparatively scrutinised by years. In brief, tourism sector had been rapidly developed from 1980 to 1990 by the help of incentives. In the later years, even though there are fluctuations in tourism sector due to instability, economic crisis, terrorism etc., tourism had continued to grow as far as the early 2000s. In fact, the growth of tourism was annually 16,5 % from 1980 to 2000. Although slowing down in the growth rate of tourism sector, the growth continued to 2015. Some problems and tensions in foreign and domestic politics have negatively affected on foreign and domestic travels for the last two years in Turkey.

**The Analysis of Financial Failures of Commercial Banks in Turkey:
Panel Data Models for Discrete Choice**
**Türkiye'deki Ticari Bankaların Finansal Başarısızlıklarının Analizi:
Panel Nitel Tercih Modeli**

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The aim of the study is to build a model of the financial failure probability of commercial banks over financial ratios in Turkey. For this aim, 10 Turkish commercial banks are examined by using 49 financial ratios. In the literature, discrete choice models are so often used for this aim. However, since the models used deal with a single period, these models present a limited interpretation depending on the characteristics of the period studied. In order to obtain more detailed information and to reach more comprehensive results; in this study, more than one time period are used and Panel Discrete Choice Models are applied. This model is used to identify variables that affect the probability of realization of economic conditions investigating. Since they include both unit and time dimension, they also allow us to examine the both of the time-dependent changes of the factors which affects the probability of financial failure and similarities and differences between the banks examined. In addition, using these models, not only the effects of the differences in the units and the time examined, but also the unobservable effects of the sample can be taken into consideration. As a result, financial ratios which have a significant effect on the probability of failure of the banks have been determined and the items that should be focused in order to prevent the failure of these banks have been emphasized. The findings of the study may provide guidance to relevant institutions and researchers.

From Governmental Rationality to Zone of Indistinction
Governing Syrian Asylum Seekers: Governmentality Versus Informality
Yönetim Rasyonelliğinden Belirsizlik Mıntıkasına Suriyeli Sığınmacıları Yönetmek:
Yönetimsellik Versus İnformellik

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The millions of people fleeing from civil war that started in Syria after the Arab Spring 2011 were sheltered in neighboring countries like Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey and some of them went towards European countries. This was one of the major migration movements in human history, and it required "right" governance. Right governing that is to say the arrangement of things in line with the proper objective is possible by asking questions such as "How do we govern?" and "How are we governed?". For this, a certain rationality is required. Michel Foucault calls this rationality the governmentality/governmental rationality. Technical knowledge, apparatus, procedures, programs and strategies are developed to govern society as economy and population and Foucault thinks of the whole of these things as governmentality. Within this context, there is always an answer in this rationality form about how to govern the migration or how to deal with it. Two different answers came from Europe and Turkey to the question about how to govern the refugee population. In this study, these two different answers and ways of governing the refugee population in Western Countries and Turkey are trying to be evaluated. Besides within the study the topic will be discussed in accompany with the concept of Foucault's "governmentality" and Agamben's "zone of indistinction". A type of power which Foucault calls this as disciplinary power developed in Europe in the 17th century through surveillance, control, separation, placement, calculation, classification, and rationalization techniques. As of the 19th century, a new sense of power called Foucault's regulatory power has begun to develop. While the object of disciplinary power is bodies, the object of regulatory power is population. The government and regulation of the population mean that life becomes the subject of government. The matters which are specific to the human life such as sheltering, ways of livelihood, diseases, crime, and migration have become the subject of regulation and started to be managed with a certain paradigm; the security paradigm. In the security paradigm, the goal is to secure the entire population. Therefore risk calculations are made. Risk needs to be governed in such a way as to prevent the entire population from falling into danger. However, the "entire population" does not mean "everyone". Some people have to stay out to ensure that the entire population is in safe. It is possible to see this security paradigm clearly in the refugee policies of modern Western countries. Western countries are evaluating Syrian asylum seekers who wish to enter their country according to the Geneva Convention. Accordingly, asylum seekers claim to be

"refugees" as a legal status, make an application and acquire the status of "refugee" after being evaluated. Those who enter the country illegally sent back to the first country after Syria. Thus, Western countries accept in between asylum seekers who can be governable, regulatable and exclude those that would increase the risk level and sent them to the zone of indistinction through readmission agreements. The number of people accepted as refugees is very low according to the number of applicants. When choosing accepted refugees, Western countries prefer educated, healthy and Western-speaking people. In this way, the risk level is reduced and the security of the population is preserved in general. Those accepted as refugees are under state security and equipped with rights such as the provision of life safety, non-discrimination, shelter, education, and health. In Turkey, the legal status of Syrian asylum seekers is different. Turkey was late to govern the Syrian influx that started in 2011. In 2013 for Syrian asylum seekers, a regulation - Temporary Protection Directive which is appropriate to the existing Foreigners Act has been issued. Based on this regulation Temporary Protection Status was granted to asylum seekers. Temporary Protection Status is an ambiguous status and different from "asylum seeker" or "refugee" as set out in the Geneva Convention. This regulation is similar to Temporary Protection Directive issued by the EU for those who escaped from the civil war in the Balkans in 2001 and took refuge in the European Union countries but is different in the context of obligations which imposed on the state. When looking at Syrian asylum policies of Turkey and Western countries, it is seen that; how obvious the existence of governmental apparatuses and techniques which are the product of governmental rationality in Western countries and it is so obvious the absence in Turkey. Against the governmentality of West another process is taking place in Turkey; informality. Indistinction existing in the legal level in Turkey is evident everywhere from everyday life to the political arena. The state of indistinction reveals itself as informal manifestations at many points.

Keywords: Governmentality/Governmental rationality, Zone of indistinction, Syrian asylum seeker/refugee, Informality, Turkey, European Union

Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development: A Case of Developing Countries
Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma İçin Yenilenebilir Enerji: Gelişmekte Olan Ülkeler Örneği

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Sustainable development involves a process that aims improving standard of living and conditions of life in the future. In this process, the relationship between individuals and environment should be regulated in addition to economic growth targets. Thus, the environmental and economic order will maintain their presence appropriately. Developing technology and science leads the necessity of more efficient use of resources. Use of renewable energy systems instead of traditional energy resources that includes adverse impacts on environment becomes crucial for economies. Renewable energy systems are important tools for achieving sustainable development goals with their awareness of environmental issues and economic contributions. In addition, renewable energy has a special status because of being clean and environment friendly. In this paper, contribution of renewable energy in realizing sustainable development goals is examined in terms of developing countries. Promoting the development of renewable energy with incentives has positive effects on the accomplishing of sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Renewable Energy, Economic Growth.

Perception of Turkish Logistic Sectors Readiness to the 4th Industrial Revolution

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Professor Klaus Schwab , Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum talks about previous industrial revolutions being liberated humankind from animal power, made mass production possible and brought digital capabilities to billions of people. However, Fourth Industrial Revolution is fundamentally different by fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, impacting all disciplines, economies and industries, and even challenging ideas about what it means to be human. The world has the potential to connect billions more people to digital networks, dramatically improve the efficiency of organizations and even manage assets in ways that can help regenerate the natural environment, potentially undoing the damage of previous industrial revolutions. However, there is great concern about how this will affect the human lives and different industries. Logistic is being one of them. According to the Investment Support and Promotion Agency of Turkey (ISPAT) the logistics industry contributes roughly 10-15% of the total GDP . According to the World Bank, Turkey's current GDP is \$798.4 billion, which correlates to a transport and logistics market valuation of close to \$80 billion. Furthermore, public and private infrastructure investments in the last ten years have significantly improved tin logistics sector. Besides new airports, highways, connecting bridges, and faster railroads, Turkey is also building 20 logistics centers/villages, of which 7 have been completed. This study is designed to measure the perception of the logistics sector leaders' perception to readiness for the 4th industrial revolution. Finding of the interviews with the leading logistics firms will be shared via Semi-structured interviews with a fairly open framework which allows focused, conversational, two-way communication.

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The Influence of Leader-Member Exchange on Job Satisfaction

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Changing demands have had an influence on the human resources structure within organizations and this has led to an increase in labour-based issues. The executive's leadership features combined with his or her ability to interact with the employee has mitigated the labour-based issues and thus boosted job satisfaction (JS). Members help organizations achieve goals by supporting them with organized activities and they execute these activities within the organizational climate (OC). The influence of Leader Membership Exchange (LMX) on JS has been the subject of much research; however, there has been no research providing an answer to the extent with which the organizational climate factors contribute to this influence, as detected. This research examines the extent that OC contributes to the influence of a qualified LMX established between the leader and the followers on JS. In this study, Organization Climate has been analyzed through various factors (Organization Structure "OS", Responsibility "RES", Encouragement and Rewarding "ER", Risk Taking "RT", Sincerity "SIN", Support Environment "SE"). For data collection, this research utilizes the LMX7 scale developed by Scandura and Graen (1984:430) ; the JS scale prepared by Chen and et al (2009) with a reference to Judge et al (2009); an amended version of the LSOCQ scale prepared by Malkoc (2011; adapted into Turkish by Dogan and Unguren, 2009) and developed by Litwin and Stringer (1968) for OC. The survey was administered to 394 employees of a leading logistics company in Turkey. The validity of the scales has been confirmed by single-factor LMX and JS and multi-factor OC. The fact that the scales have high cronbach alpha (α) values (LUE =0,98 , ID= 0,85 , OI= 0,84) indicates their reliability. Hypothesis tests conducted with a structural equation model detected a direct and positive influence of LMX on JS and OC factors, and that ER, RT, SIN and SE of OC factors have a positive and substantial influence on JS; and that there is no significant relation between RES, OS and JS.

Keywords : Leader Membership Exchange, Job satisfaction, Organization Climate

Meaning of the Revision: New System of TÜİK
Revizyon Ne Anlama Geliyor? : TÜİK'in Yeni Sistemi

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Gross Domestic Product (GDP), demonstrating the performance of economies in the course of time, is the leading basic macroeconomic indicator. Because many changes have been observed about the economies due to increasing role of information technologies and nontangible assets and globalization of the markets, revision is required in the GDP calculations. In other words, the macroeconomic indicators which will show these effects are felt necessary. In this sense, System of National Accounts (SNA) and European System of Accounts (ESA) have been updated by concerning those requirements. Institution of Turkish Statics (TÜİK) announced that it will implement a revision at the end of the year 2016 according to basic points of ESA-2010. Some changes made by TÜİK in order to bring the methodology of Tük into conformity with European System Of Accounts, to improve the forecast methods and to strengthen the information infrastructure have lead to serious revisions in the national accounts and also to important debates about methodologies and data. This paper aims to look closely to those debates and look for answers to the question of “was revision necessary

Post-Truth Era and Social Sciences
Hakikat-Sonrası (Post-Truth) Çağ ve Sosyal Bilimler

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Social sciences launched by the modern world are based on the analysis of different knowledge parts which derived from separation of the truth. In the terms of social realities, in order to analyze the separated parts such as government, market and society the disciplines of politics, economics and sociology respectively has been emerged. As Wallersteins points, these knowledge sets which was constituted to comprehend the social transformation and to take the control of anarchic movements should be precise (positive) and deterministic for the sake of the legacy of modern states' decisions. Economics- to be first- and the other social sciences has been evolved in ways that meet this need of modern states. Now, we have paced in a new stage of this evolution process; post-truth era. The key feature of this era is predicated on the perception not on the truth and missing importance of truth in socio-politic scope. It might be suggested that the major factor behind this new era is the post-modern theories which make relative the status of knowledge and truths by demolishing the Enlightening tradition in which absolute truth was important. Concept of "post-truth", chosen as the word of year 2016 by Oxford Dictionary, is defined , as an adjective, as "the situation in which objective truths are less effective than sensation and personal opinions in the molding of public opinion". And the judgment of Brexit and Trump's victory in presidential election of USA are shown as the breaking points of this process. In this new era, by considering characteristics of the informational age, manipulation, disinformation and lying are seen as the most used tactics. In this paper, we aim to find answers some questions such as; what kind of social science framework will be needed for this new politics and what are the tasks of social scientists in this stage.

**Keynesian Interventionist Government Understanding
During the Global Crisis and Return to the Fiscal Policy**
Küresel Krizde Keynesyen Müdahaleci Devlet Anlayışı ve Maliye Politikasına Dönüş

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When the financial policy measures of the countries affected by the global crisis fell inefficient, and the same countries tried fiscal policies to revive their economies, it brought about the question “Is the world going back to Keynesian interventionist government understanding?” The intervention of a government to the economy, whether such an intervention would ever be necessary, and which approaches should be utilized if an intervention is inevitable, are amongst the discussions held since the oldest schools of economics. As well known, Keynesian policies have gained currency after the great depression of 1929 and dominated the world’s economy till the first half of 1970’s. Neoliberal policies have taken their place at that time, and they shaped the dominant economic policies during their term which lasted until the 2008 Global Economic Crisis. After the crisis had emerged and its adverse effects were felt, the governments began to support companies with incentives in the form of tax deductions and subventions, and help consumers with tax reductions or social security programs. Furthermore, many countries gravitated towards increasing their infrastructure investments. Such public expenditure increases and tax reductions are known Keynesian fiscal policy devices that governments can utilize during the periods of recession. The global crisis has caused international organizations like IMF and OECD, which have advised neoliberal economic and fiscal policies for developing countries since 1980’s, to advise expansionary measures instead. Another further interesting situation encountered during this period was the revival of Keynesian precautions as means to intervene the existing financial system which was seen as the cause of the crisis. The advice for financial transaction taxes by both the IMF and the European Union were particularly interesting. Yet it is important to note that as the effects of the crisis began to disappear, Keynesian policies have mostly been replaced by neoliberal policies once more. As such, all these events have revealed that Keynesian fiscal policies are important tools of capitalism that can be utilized in times of recession crises.

**The Relationship Between Psychological Empowerment and Social Loafing:
A Study of Turkish Public Employees**
**Psikolojik Güçlendirme ve Sosyal Kaytarma Arasında İlişkiler:
Türk Kamu Sektörüne Yönelik Bir Araştırma**

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With the modern management approaches, employee attitudes have become the focus of the management science. Every subject that influence employee behavior has become the basis of the studies carried out in management domain. The value attached to employee have become more important than even the most sizeable investments. On the other hand, there are many problems that cause to decrease the efficiency of both employees and operations in today's competitive environment. One of these problems is the social loafing in the work life. This problem is the tendency for individuals to expend less effort when working collectively than when working individually. To improve performance of employees and effectiveness of organizations, it has been a necessity for managers to cope with social loafing. One of the mechanisms that raising employee performance is empowerment. The psychological empowerment of employees might affect social loafing. The aim of this research is to investigate the interactive effects of the psychological empowerment dimensions on social loafing. A correlational design was used in the study. Survey design was conducted among public employees. The measuring instruments included the Psychological Empowerment Questionnaire and Social Loafing Scale. Statistically significant relationships were found between psychological empowerment and social loafing. This study contributes to knowledge about the social loafing behaviors of public employees and shows that the dimensions of psychological empowerment play an important role in this regard.

**Tax Reforms for the Twenty-First Century:
Solution Proposal For Short-Term Capital Movements Crises,
Tobin Tax and Application in Turkey
Yirmi Birinci Yüzyılda Vergi Reformları:
Kısa Vadeli Sermaye Hareketi Krizlerine Çözüm Önerisi
Tobin Vergisi ve Türkiye Uygulaması**

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Globalization began to manifest itself prominently in the 1980s. It has significantly affected the social life and led to remarkable changes. Along with the technological and international economic developments, an increase in types of financial capital investment instruments enabled financial capital to circulate rapidly among national economies and to increase the amount of financial capital in circulation. Parallel to these developments in the structure of the financial capital, nations have also tried to benefit from the fluidity of this capital by liberalizing their markets. Especially for underdeveloped countries with insufficient domestic savings this liberalization became a necessity. But the fluid transfer of financial capital among nations has brought financial crises as well as its benefits. There are several solutions in the literature in order to prevent the crises that arise due to the fluidity of short term financial capital. One is to restrict the circulation of financial capital. In order to realize this objective, the Tobin tax is an important tool. Tobin tax is a tax of short-term capital movements. The basic function is to prevent sudden capital flows by taxing short-term foreign exchange transactions. Today, the daily average trading volume in the foreign exchange market exceeds 5 trillion dollars, which can make the Tobin tax a global source of income. This study will examine the definition, objectives, implementation and application of the Tobin tax. Within the theoretical discussions and legislation, the functioning of the Tobin tax, its objectives and its applications both in the world and in Turkey will be examined, and this study will attempt to establish a legal infrastructure for it.

Female Labor Force Participation and Income Inequality: The Case of Turkey

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This paper analyzes whether increasing female labor force participation (FLFP) has an equalizing effect on the income inequality during the recent economic crisis in Turkey. The analyses use the microdata from the SILC of TurkStat for 2007-2011. We identify female added workers who participate into the market throughout the crisis and calculate counterfactual inequality measures to reveal the equalizing effect of FLFP. Findings show that participation of women, particularly in lower income households, reduces the income inequality. Hence, the elimination of gaps in participation between men and women may be helpful to lower the income inequality in Turkey.

**New Power of Non-State Actors in International Relations:
Global and Islamic Armed Struggles**
**Uluslararası İlişkilerde Devlet Dışı Aktörlerin Yeni Güç Tanımı:
Küresel ve İslami Silahlı Direnişler**

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After the first world war, enhancing communication and interaction between the States; common values and should be handled as many specific applications within the legitimacy theory emerged with the discipline of international relations; all samples of modern times in post and evaluated in terms of their own abstract political proposition, there are many technical definition. This definition, as this discipline theories ' involvement, approved, enhanced and developed '. In complex and clear definition of these concepts that cannot be, or because of the many socio-cultural effects of variability that expresses the concept of Power; After the cold war and 9/11 period, inter-State relations ' Main theme ' is a concept, definition and content of flux in theory and in practice. The normative definition of a difficult Power Morgenthau by; ' Putting out the elements that make up ' the power of anecdote, Dahl by; as a result of State policies by looking at the ' watched ' tried to describe the content. It's right about here, Arab-Islamic geography in Revolutions, Devinimler and Wars; out of this cookie, entered many unusual or Discipline literature concept/political thought to the concept of Dominance and Power have triggered-based paradigms memorably. This statement; The definitions for the concept of power, they will be identified in the conceptual or philosophical inferences. The principal purpose; Non-State actors or micro scale organized, Modern States by terrorism as a concept of an armed or unarmed formations he saw, how they read Power Theory and the geography of the influence of Arab-Islamic international relations equivalent of what inferences and the results of this inference will be trying to be expressed.

A Post-Modern Analysis of the Nation: Natives, Non-Natives and Invasives

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It has been quite a while since the nationalist phenomenon, has given way to nativism in western politics. The increase of identity populism in the western world has attracted the attention once again towards the old nativism – insider vs. outsider – debate, becoming a mainstream political positioning. It is post-modernism problematizing whether the nation fosters solidarity and, as a result, is the nation a value based community for that matter. Concerning the political as well as the academic world, the nativist politics are causing alienation rather than integration, which this present study aims to evaluate within a conceptual discussion. The study puts forth the undergoing deconstruction of the nation into a sphere of native, non-native and invasive groupings becoming more visible alongside the politicization of immigration in the case of western liberal nation-states.

Key Words: Nationalism, Nativism, Nation-State, Identity, Immigration

**Are Sovereign Wealth Funds State Capitalism?
A Comparison of Turkey and Other Countries**

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While sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) have existed for some time, policymakers have only focused their attention on SWFs in recent decades, primarily due to the rising effectiveness of these funds. In the wake of the global financial crisis that first emerged in 2008, many countries have established a sovereign wealth fund. Generally, the aim of an SWF is to ensure macroeconomic stability, achieve higher returns on investments, support domestic industry, and provide for future generations (Lyons, 2007: 29). In general, SWFs are long-term investments, and they tend to stabilize larger economies more effectively than short-term investments. However, during the last financial crisis, SWFs served as major investment funds. However, certain non-economic factors can destabilize the mediating influence of SWFs. These factors are primarily related to political perception and financial protectionism (Lang, 2011: 20). The Turkey Wealth Fund (TWF) represents the first sovereign wealth fund in the country, having been legally established in August 2016. In this study, the TWF and the sovereign wealth funds of other countries are compared. The purpose of this study is to investigate the Turkey Wealth Fund's effectiveness and to propose the relevant policy to enhance the fund's effectiveness as well as its transparency in the international financial market.

Key Words: Sovereign Wealth Fund, Investment Policies, Turkey
JEL Classification: G10, H54, I38

**Increasing the Regional Income to Get Away From Middle Income Trap:
An Investigation on TRA1 and TRC3 Regions in Turkey**

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The aim of this study is to analyze the middle income trap in regional dimensions in Turkey which is identified as the standing status of countries that are fixed in high income level in the long term. In this frame, the regions under the average level of GDP rates in Turkey were determined according to TU_K datum and the TRA1 and TRC3 regions which are so much under Turkish average level of GDP per capita were studied. As a result of study, it is found that it is necessary to increase regional income for Turkey to get rid of risk of middle income trap. However, it is necessary to increase the agricultural productivity to develop industrial sector and to increase the quality in service sector which is relatively better than industrial sector and agriculture sector for two regions

Analysis of Heritage Tax: Public Good Supply Case

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In this paper, we study the willingness of the inheritors to pay the heritage tax. Specifically, we study the willingness of Mavi_ and Mine to pay the tax of the heritage that Çınar bequeathed to them. Once the heritage tax is paid by one of the inheritors, all of them can take advantage of this situation as in the case of public good supply.

**Behavioral Economy Where Does It Go?
Davranışsal Ekonomi Nereye Gidiyor?**

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The addition of “behavioral” to economics has given rise to a highly successful field of research. But, is it just a fashionable new trend or is it here to stay? More to the point, how does it differ from its close relative psychology? To answer these questions, the present article considers what behavioral economics is, and where it started, with the aim of trying to forecast what the status of it will be in the future. In forecasting where behavioral economics might be heading, the argument proposed here is that the best clues can be found in psychological research. If, as has been proposed here, behavioral economics partners research trends in psychology, then the futures of both will almost certainly be moving in the same direction. Both are beginning to, and will start to rely on online tools/mobile phone applications to collect richer data revealing dynamic trends over long time horizons. More specifically this article speculates on the future research focus of researchers in behavioral economics and the extent to which this will overlap with psychological research on judgment and decision-making.

Macro-economic Performance and Institutional Determinants
Makroekonomik Performans ve Kurumsal İktisadi Belirleyiciler

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Kurumlar, tüm toplum hayatını yönlendirirken, hayatın ekonomik gidişatı bakımından da belirleyici olmaktadır. Kurumsal iktisat, hem eski ya da asıl kurumsal iktisat ekolünün teorik çerçevesi içinde, hem de yeni kurumsal iktisat ekolünün uyarlamaları bağlamında gerek firmalar ölçeğinde gerekse makroekonominin genel büyüklükleri bakımından kurumların belirleyici rolünü değerlendirmektedir. Kurumlar somut ve yazılı kuralların yanında, toplumda hüküm süren soyut davranış kalıplarını da işaret ettiğinden, bir ülkenin kurumsal yapısını ve bu kurumsal yapının kalitesini önceden belirlenmiş ve evrensel olarak kabul gören sayısal büyüklüklerle ifade etmek oldukça güçtür. Kurumsal yapının makro ekonomik performans üzerindeki belirleyiciliği, niceliksel yöntemlerle akademik çalışmalara konu olurken, kurumsal yapı; ekonomik özgürlükler, işlem maliyetleri, politik ve insani haklar, siyasi istikrar, ekonomik istikrar gibi olguların, ulusal ve uluslararası kuruluşlar tarafından endeks hesaplamaları sonucu meydana getirilen puanlamalarıyla işlemlere katılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, niceliksel yöntemlerle yapılan kurumsal iktisat çalışmalarında kullanılan kurum değişkenlerini incelemek için bir literatür taraması yapılacaktır. Farklı çalışmalarda kullanılan farklı puanlama yöntemleri, çalışmalara katılan ve katılmayan belirleyicilerin söz konusu hesaplamalara neden katıldığı ve neden katılmadığı gibi hususlar eleştirel bir bakış açısıyla ele alınmaya çalışılacaktır. Çalışmanın ikinci bölümünde, ilk bölümde ortaya konulan literatür içinde kullanılan kurumsal belirleyicilerden ideal bir değişken setinin oluşturulup oluşturulamayacağı irdelenecektir. İdeal bir kurumsal belirleyiciler seti bakımından, hem bu değişkenlerle makroekonomik performans göstergelerinin birlikte hareket edip etmediği, hem de aralarındaki nedenselliğin yönü ortaya koyulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Local Self-Government in the 21st Century

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A modern, efficient and operational local self-government is an essential element of all modern contemporary democracies in the 21st century. The constitutions of democratic and developed countries recognize local self-government as distinct constitutional categories, which further proves the importance of local government as a means to enable all the citizens of a country to exercise their legal prerogatives. The Law on Local Self-Government and the Statutes of the Municipality states the modality in which the organization, operation and execution of rights is performed; specifically, the rights and responsibilities of the execution of these rights, the procedures and forms of local decision-making, the procedures regarding the involvement of the local population in the decisions and activities relative to the public interest, the financing and operation of local institutions and public services, the way certain activities are assigned to specific working groups of the Municipality, the local authority's legal status, symbols, municipal holidays and how they are celebrated and other questions important for the functioning of the local self-government. Aiming to meet cultural, sporting, educational, health, informational and other needs, the local population participates in the operation of public institutions and other legal entities which perform public works and provide services, as established by by-laws and other legislation. The new approach has created a new trend in the development of local authorities and has led to decentralization. This model is based on the concept of social trends and decision-making on the territory under the jurisdiction of the local government. Changes are constant and possible but depend on financial stability, ideas, strategies and plans, as well as respect of experts and science. In this paper we will address the Civil Bureau, natural resources and sustainable development, and public services and infrastructure. Special consideration should be given to the nature and extent of the tasks, following the principles of efficiency and economy. The principle of efficiency and economy, as well as the principle of solidarity, in the operation of local authorities regulates that the basic framework of the state economic and development policy needs to be upheld. The subsidiarity principle is key for the establishing of the scope of local authorities, giving precedence to those levels of government which are closest to the citizen and which can successfully perform the desired task.

Neo-liberalism, Deregulation and Global Governance
Neo-liberliazm, Kuralsızlaştırma, Küresel Yönetişim

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The transition from a regulated capitalist model to an unregulated capitalist model was realized together with neoliberal policies, and thus, a series of organizational structures established both in nation states and at the international level was either eliminated, or their functions were transformed. It is aimed to solve the problems arising from a number of partial regulations without contradicting the basic paradigm of neoliberal policies that denies intervention in the economy. One of the concepts created in accordance with this aim is the concept of “global governance”. Global governance appearing as a dominant trend in today’s world order can be defined as the privatization of the policy both in the single state and on the international platform. Private actors gain importance in the formation and application of the policy. Duties previously assigned to the state are being transferred to private companies, and at the same time, multinational corporations are in a stronger position against the states. In this sense, global governance refers to political networks that act together and realize coordination. It is proposed that the governments should work together with other governments and national and international organizations should work with non-governmental organizations to solve global problems arising. The gradually intensifying process of internationalization in the world reveals that the problems arising have come to the dimensions at which nation states cannot find solution individually. Is global governance system a system that can concentrate on the real reasons for these problems, or will it only function as a loose network serving to provide the cooperation and coordination of organizational structures? Will “Global Governance” be able to provide service to the democratic formation of the world, or does it aim to juridically and institutionally guarantee the interests of financial liberalization and multinational holdings in accordance with the neoliberal principles? The effectiveness and the chance of the success of such a regulation mechanism will be examined by revealing the original aspects of neoliberal economic policies.

Keywords: Deregulation, Global Governance, multinational corporations, neoliberalism, world order.

Selected Economic Aspects of Croatian and Slovenian Presence in the EU: Benefits and Costs

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This paper presents economic benefits and costs for Croatian and Slovenian economies when joining the European Union. Hitherto, these countries are the only former Yugoslav states which managed to join the European Union. Not only does this paper provide a clear overview of what Croatia and Slovenia have gained from the EU, but it also indicates costs that these countries have had to bear. This work takes into consideration selected economic activities such as trade and tourism. Being a part of the EU internal market, provides a country with a great free trade access to so many other countries. However, it excludes a country from taking its own decision on trade agreements with other non-EU countries. There is a similar situation with tourism and open border policy. Therefore, it is essential to analyse the development of tourism before and after joining the EU since for EU citizens it has become much easier to enter Croatia, while for some non-EU citizens it has become much more complicated to do so. One of the four EU pillars is a free movement of people and it is also interesting to see the dynamics of economic migration from Slovenia and Croatia after joining the EU. They especially tend to choose Western EU countries as destinations where they can enjoy stable job, higher salary and better social welfare. In the light of Slovenian and Croatian example, it is of great importance for Western Balkans to understand what might be the potential benefits and costs of joining the European Union.

Keywords: European Integration, trade, Western Balkans, trade agreement, economic integration"

JEL codes: F15, F63

Does the Linder Theory Hold for Agricultural Trade?

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As a demand oriented approach, the Linder theory postulates that tastes of consumers are conditioned strongly by their income levels and gives its main implication as that international trade in manufactured goods will be more intense between countries with similar per capita income levels than between countries with dissimilar per capita income levels. Although, there are a number of empirical methods to test Linder theory for trade of manufactured goods, little empirical evidence has been provided in its support. Also, there are very few studies to analyze the similar preferences of bilateral trade between countries except manufactured goods. Thus, in this study, it is aimed to show whether Linder theory holds for trade in agricultural goods and similar preferences are a strong driver of trade. By using a panel data analysis, we will construct a gravity model by using bilateral trade data of Turkey with its major trade partners for the period of last decade. The data is collected from TurkStat's foreign trade statistics, OECD's STAN and World Bank's World Development Indicators. In the literature, gravity model of trade is a commonly employed tool on bilateral trade based models such as Linder's, but there are still strong controversies on the results.

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Analysis of a Game Theory: R&D Expenditures and Heritage Fights
Bir Oyun Teorisi Analizi: Ar&Ge Harcamaları ve Miras Kavgaları

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After the inheritors learn the shares of the inheritance of the certificate of heirship, they spend money to have information on the heritage. In this study, the competition of R&D expenditures is analyzed. According to the findings, inheritors make very high R&D expenditures and incur very high costs.

**Economic Evaluation of Employees' Resistance to Changes
in Merger and Acquisition of Tourism Enterprises**
**Turizm İşletmelerinin Satın Alma ve Birleşmeler ile Yaşanan Değişimlerde
Çalışan Direncinin Ekonomik Açıdan Değerlendirilmesi**

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The concept of change, a universal phenomenon, has become a field in business which is discussed and applied day by day. The intention to fulfill this purpose and the objects, events, thoughts surrounded by the circumstances affecting this achievement of this purpose and the systems by which they are created face with changes as well (Özkalp, 2013). In order to provide competitive advantage, to grow or to maintain their current position, enterprises have been adopting different strategies in this process. Two of the most important of these strategies are the merger and acquisition. It is seen that merger and acquisition have been experienced more together with the crises (terrorism, political reasons, etc.) experienced in recent years. Employees show resistance to changes due to many reasons, such as loss of work, increased workload, inadequate technical knowledge, or they are affected by the employees that show resistance to changes because of feeling of change in their position, fear of loss of power and status. In this case, it is triggered by active or passive resistance. As it is carefully surveyed to how they deal with this process, it is remarkable that from 50% to 80% of the tourism enterprises have failed to do so (Gunkel et al., 2015; Sinkovics et al., 2011; Kusstatscher and Cooper, 2005). One of the most important reasons for this failure is that in merger and acquisition, the owners and managers usually focus on the financial and economic aspects of the decision and tend to ignore the human dimension of the event (Liu and Perrewe, 2005). However, ignoring this human dimension leads economic damages in the enterprise. This resistance phenomenon lead to a decline in business performance such as turnover, loss of customers, damage to business equipment, disruption of business processes, and decrease in productivity. As it can be seen, sales in tourism enterprises also have an effect on customer satisfaction, costs and financial performance. The previous studies explained the phenomenon of resistance to change (Akoglan Kozak and Genç, 2014; Oreg, 2006), but ignored the economic dimension that will lead to employee resistance. As a result, it is possible say that employees' motivation and their satisfaction directly affect the economic performance of the business. It is believed that valuing employees will also facilitate the economic performance of the business in the way of prevention the resistance in the process of change in tourism enterprises. For this purpose, some kind of applications are suggested such as being aware of the employee's feelings and at the same time being aware that employee is social entity, informing the employees continuously, being frank to them, determining the employees' needs and needs and showing efforts to realize them along with encouraging them to continuous learning.

Analysis of Mainstream Economic Development Terms
Ana Akım Kalkınma Kavramlarının Analizi

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The developmental phenomenon is evolved from the criteria of meeting the basic needs of a person such as nutrition, housing, education and security; Human development, education, gender equality, the use of technology, governance and efficiency. However, the path followed by the theory of economics is based on the paradigm created by the patriarchal system, the problems of production and distribution, the testing of answers, the way of questioning, and the interpretation of results. It is thought that this paradigm problem is also the basis of contemporary debates that question the growth, development and the prosperity of mankind that have begun with the shaping of human values. Although econometric measures and theoretical calculations are not suitable for all common geographical uses, Increasing global anticipation of welfare, promoting human values __throughout the world. "Politics" bearing responsibility for meeting expectations; Democracy, environmental problems, efficient use of resources, equality and justice, which are the derivatives of production and distribution problematic. While international associations have shown examples of progress in economic and social issues, they have become nourished in relation to "power". In the study, the concepts of development, economic growth and labor were analyzed respectively. Sovereign iktisattan is as much as the day-to-day; Economic progress, break-continuity and the economic growth theories accompanying these processes. The concept of "labor", which constitutes the development criteria and the core of the worker; The innovations that took place at a speed that has never been seen before, the extent to which the Second Machine, the Fourth or the Fourth Industrial Revolution, will meet or change as a labor force. The purpose of the study is to show why and how the resulting paradigm shift has developed in the problem of production and distribution, considering that development criteria evolve into new meanings in the process; Unlike the patriarchal system; It would be to discover another difference that we do not yet have a clear idea of __how it would be. In an other saying; To redefine the concept of labor. Although it is preferable to use econometric methods in the literature of economic development, analytic philosophy has been studied in this study in accordance with the conceptual analysis.

Linguistic Analysis of Sentences: A Comparative Approach to Sentence Definitions
Dilbilimsel Açıdan Tümcce Analizi: Tümcce Tanımlamalarına Karşılaştırmalı Bir Yaklaşım

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The sentence is one of the important and often discussed topics of linguistics. Trying to define the sentence as a whole reveals various problems and contradictions due to its key features. Famous linguists like Engel, Lewandowski and Reis have worked on the definition of the sentence, pointing to the impossibility of a single description. For instance, Seidel stated that there have been collected 223 different definitions in total for the sentence. As it is understood, the definition of the sentence is a question that has been debated and uncompromised for thousands of years. This problem is related to which aspect the phrase is viewed from. Different definitions of the sentences are encountered in terms of psychology, sociology, logic, communication science, pragmatics, semantics, syntax, or from another point of view. Consequently, different definitions lead to a complexity of concepts in both linguistics and grammar. In this study, in order to get out the concept complexity that emerged from the definitions related to sentences, the sentence varieties, the whole sentences, the action categories of the compartments have been handled comparatively through the German-Turkish examples, and the common and the different characteristics have been revealed . Finally, the definitions of sentences of logicists, traditional linguists, contemporary linguistics, grammatical theories and theoreticians have been dealt with in detail and a general sentence definition has been made under the light of the analysis.

The Relationship Between Mobbing and Job Satisfaction

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Mobbing which has been experienced in work life is a critical problem for organizations. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between mobbing and job satisfaction. Taking in the consideration the importance of the subject, mobbing, job satisfaction and the relation of each other is explained. A field study was conducted on the employees of Pharmaceutical company in Istanbul city. The measuring instruments included the mobbing and the job satisfaction scales. Statistically, the relationship between mobbing and job satisfaction were found as a result of this research. This study contributes to knowledge about the job satisfaction of employees and shows that mobbing play an important role in this regard.

**Do Institutions Matter For Economic Performance?
Theoretical Insights and Evidence From Turkey**

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This paper studies whether institutions matter for economic performance. For this aim, we first construct a simple framework illustrating how to examine the interaction between institutions and economic performance from a different point of view by using transaction cost and credible commitment which are contributed by New Institutional Economics. Then, using this framework, we introduce an innovative estimation approach including cutting-edge econometric techniques so-called Johansen et al. (2000) co-integration methodology with structural breaks to empirically investigate the interaction between institutions and economic performance in Turkey. Co-integration analysis finds a long-run relationship between institutions and economic performance in the presence of structural breaks. Also, the estimate of structural breaks reveals the effect of noteworthy changes in institutional structure on investments and economic growth. The findings confirm that institutions matter for economic performance in Turkey, even though the institutional quality of the country is not satisfactory. Lastly, the results suggest that approach employed in this paper is useful and convenient to empirically investigate whether institutions matter for economic performance in the study of a country-level time-series data.



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