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## TEMPORARY PROTECTION REGULATION OF TURKEY

Paper ID: 5003

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Temporary protection is a type of protection which has been developed for providing instant remedies to the occasions of asylum seekers and refugees in large numbers. Its goal is the urgent access to a secure environment of asylum seekers and refugees, and to protect their fundamental rights including non-refoulement. It has been designed for asylum seekers and refugees in mass influx situations across the boundaries of Turkey. Temporary protection meant to find exceptional solution under extraordinary conditions and time pressure for asylum seekers who flee from armed conflicts, pervasive violence or pervasive or systematic violations of human rights. 1951 Refugee Convention does not contain any procedure such temporary protection. Temporary protection provides the need for urgent protection of asylum seekers in mass influx cases by recognizing the status of refugee on prima facie basis or through group determination without applying individual refugee status determination. States usually prefer not to take undertakings which may bring excessive burden and responsibility that cannot be determined before any possible mass influx situations in future. Because of the events occurred since 2011 over 3 million people came from Syria to Turkey. Their status should be recognized under the scope of 'temporary protection' instead of applying individual refugee status determination, for their arrival is not at individual level. Turkish government has enforced the temporary protection with the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, which has been issued in 2013 but entered into force in 2014. The By-Law on Temporary Protection, which has been issued after the Law, the details of the application of the temporary protection has been regulated. This paper aims to give general information on the temporary protection provided by Turkey and the regulations on the issue.

Keywords: Asylum, Temporary Protection, Mass Influx

## FREEDOM-RESPONSIBILITY RELATIONSHIP IN KANT

Paper ID: 5007

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In this study, which deals with the relationship between freedom and responsibility in Kant, the relationship between freedom and responsibility in the history of philosophy has been discussed. One of the biggest problems of traditional moral philosophy is the relationship between freedom and responsibility. The relationship between these two concepts was examined by Existentialist philosophers, most of whom appeared in the 19th century. According to Sartre, one of the Existentialist philosophers who described human as freedom, man is responsible for being free. He argues that there is a close relationship between freedom and responsibility and that freedom in the nature of man is not an unbalanced freedom; on the contrary, it has become a heavy burden on man's shoulders. Other existentialists such as Marcel, Heidegger and Jaspers also claim that man is responsible for being free. In this study, Kant's perspective on this problem is discussed. He also claims that there is a close relationship between freedom and responsibility. It is necessary to analyze how Kant defines freedom to understand this idea better. Because the Kant ethics, one of the most important moral philosophers in the history of philosophy, is the concept of freedom. According to Kant, a behavior must be made freely to conduct a trial on whether it is ethical or not. According to Kant, it should be examined that the behavior was made freely to judge whether the conduct was ethical or not. Unlike the causality (cause and effect relationship) in nature that is appropriate to the logic of science, it has developed the concept of causality with freedom. In this way, although Kant had an influence in the field of phenomena, he presented a principle of causality that is essentially non-phenomenal. According to this principle, what arises as the initiator in the series of events in the universe is the free cause itself. What Kant calls a free cause is human. Because it is the only living human being able to act outside the natural causality law. The ability to have free behavior makes human beings both free of natural beings and free beings. At the end of the study, it was revealed that Kant saw freedom as the condition of the existence of ethical laws and his relation between freedom and responsibility concepts was analyzed within this framework.

Keywords: Kant, freedom, responsibility.

TOLERANT THANKS TO TECHNOLOGY: 'GLOBAL VIRTUAL CLASSROOM' PROJECT TO PROMOTE MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AT  
TLEMCCEN UNIVERSITY

Paper ID: 5009

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Globalization of trade and economy led to a growing demand all over the world to understand each other effectively using different languages as English, French and Arabic. Conscious of this fact, Algerian universities integrated e-learning models to meet the requirements of professional training and real life activities. Hence, this paper will present the impact of an online project called 'Global Virtual Classroom' on Algerian students' cultural awareness and mutual understanding. This project was initiated by East Carolina University (USA) in which Tlemccen University take part. Students from different countries share their life experience through video discussions and collaborative projects. The primary aims of this virtual interaction is to achieve learning objectives, to enable students to have knowledge about others culture, and to open their perspectives in a cultural environment. The analysis of students' attitudes towards the programme revealed that, after the course, they are more confident because they noticed the existence of major similarities between their culture and the global norms. It also shows that the project helps students to be tolerant towards others differences.

Keywords: Global Understanding project, e-learning, cultural awareness

WORKING LIFE AT THE SEA: PROTECTION OF SEAFARERS' HEALTH IN THE LIGHT OF NO. 164 CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL  
LABOR ORGANIZATION

Paper ID: 5010

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The protection of the health of the employees in the working life imposes an obligation on employers. It is also necessary under national and international legislation related to international working life.

Life and working conditions at sea cause emergency situations where seafarers need health care. It is very important that the health problems encountered by the seafarers during the cruise are timely intervened. Maritime transportation has an increasingly larger share in international trade, as it is more economical and safer than other modes of transport. The necessity of the marine vessel to stay in the sea for a long time brings with it many dangers and difficulties for the seafarers. The aim of the work is to deal with medical care and aid services to be implemented in case seafarers encounter health problems on board and precautions to be taken. Measures to provide preventive health, emergency response and medical care facilities for vessels have been addressed in the study in the framework of Convention No. 164 of the International Labor Organization. The International Labor Organization, on 24 September 1982, adopted Convention No. 164 on the Protection of the Health of Seafarers and Medical Care. The Convention was adopted by Turkey and entered into force on 17.03.2005. With the adoption of the contract, it became compulsory for the seafarers working on the vessels to implement the first aid, treatment and emergency health care measures needed during navigation.

Keywords: Labor law, working life at the sea, seafarers, health

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PERSPECTIVES OF UN AND NATO IN PEACE OPERATIONS

Paper ID: 5011

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There are two important executives of peace operations, which have become an important tool in ensuring lasting international security. The UN and NATO are the organizations that lead globally in peace operations from conflict resolution to peace-building. However, the approaches of the two organizations in peace operations and related roles are different. Both the UN and NATO were prepared doctrines for their peace operations. These doctrines are extremely important to demonstrate the experiences of UN and NATO-led operations in the past and how these experiences will play the role of both organizations' future. Moreover, countries are shaping their peace operations doctrines according to the two doctrines prepared by the UN and NATO, and determine their stance in peace operations in accordance with one of the axes of these doctrines. From this point of view, a comparative analysis of the doctrines of peace operations will be conducted within the scope of the study and the approaches of the UN and NATO towards the operations will be analyzed.

Keywords: doctrine, international security, peace

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN MR. ILHAM ALIYEV ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD POLITICAL  
MULTICULTURAL MODEL IN THE SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT OF SOCIETY'S LIFE PHILOSOPHY

Paper ID: 5013

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The stage of globalization, the second half of the twentieth century, concretely laid the foundation of the theory of communication in QAIInnes in the United States, then theoretically systematized with the activities of the Roman Club. The en White Book oturum project on Intercultural Dialogue entitled "Living Equally With Respect ası adopted at the 118th session of the Foreign Foreign Ministers. The ideas in the preface of the zorunluluk White Book ları give concrete information about its nature, goals and objectives: onun Intercultural dialogue is a must for our time. In a world where diversity and dangers are increasing, we need talks around ethnic, religious, linguistic and national borders to strengthen social cohesion and prevent conflicts"(18). The moral attributes mentioned in this excerpt from the m White Book-have historically existed in the national ethnic-cultural existence of the Azerbaijani people and have been systematically systematized. In this respect, the purpose of this article is to clarify these issues and to apply this problem to modern world politics in modern scientific aspects. From this point of view, it is of great interest that only the Independent Republic of Azerbaijan considers this subject as state policy after Canada and Australia and it evaluates it as a life style and philosophy of life. In fact, the scientific conceptual importance of Multiculturalism in the Independent Republic of Azerbaijan has been brought forward and a wide range of opportunities have been opened for research.

The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, has adopted the Azerbaijani model of Multiculturalism in the world political arena by applying the of Azerbaijan in a period 15 years.

Keywords: Azerbaican, President Ilham Aliyev, Philosophy of Dialogue.

## BEYOND POST MODERNISM AND ORIENTALISM

Paper ID: 5015

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Today, we are living in a different world, a postmodern world with rapidly changing. It is a postmodern world, which is a world of emergence, contingency, and ultimately shapes our passion for truth and new forms of truth-telling. As Lyotard argues, every belief system or ideology has its grand narratives through the means of practices. This research is an analysis of the concepts of post-modernism and orientalism by illustrating their historical paths. The goal of this research is to inform Intercultural Communication and Postmodern Anthropology scholars and students about parallels between post-modern and orientalist thinking and expressions. Defining the postmodernism is the starting point of this research. Differences between modernism and postmodernism are provided at first. Then, focusing on the general maintenances of postmodernism in the fields of anthropology is displayed. After that, this research explores Orientalism which has a long history, as a concept that partakes of the life force of western self-identification. To make sense where orientalism stands today's postmodernist world and how argument about the concept of orientalism operates; this research concentrates on Edward Said's "Orientalism" which echoes today's modern societies.

Keywords: Orientalism, Post-Modernism, Modern Societies, History

PEDAGOGIST

Paper ID: 5016

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The society of change in the social, economic and political context in which we seek today before tomorrow. The Neet phenomenon represents the total youth discomfort, a time bomb for the whole society and for its development. Young people have the right and the duty to express their abilities, to transform them into tomorrow's opportunities, to go beyond, thanks to the strengthening of their most mysterious desires. The response to the inadequacy of what we are doing is a new look at reality, achieved through a new intervention, forging the power of education: a method of impact with and for young people. As a shockwave: it is necessary to change intensity and direction, abandon the schemes to rely on young people, their "projections on a society saturated by organizations" and their most unusual expectations, beyond "as usual done and it is right and correct". Standardized tests and preconceptive tests are totally non-essential: uncertainty must be addressed with conscious unpredictability. The impact that each action has with and for young people is included in the meeting with them: an assessment of the feedback of young people.

This perspective leaves room for a new sign to follow: "Being by living", living in society, in places of social aggregation, in the present for the future with the past, through innovative tools. "Being to live" and "living to be": it is in today's uncertainty that "Being by living" perspective finds its own space.

Keywords: Education, youthful condition, Neet

RE-ANALYZING THE CAUSES OF WAR THROUGH THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF WAR

Paper ID: 5017

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When the causes of the war are considered, it is assumed that if the cause of the war is known, it will be also known how to prevent the war. However, this situation forces some of the studies on the causes of the war to take a rule-making attitude; and the reason for the need to establish a link between the causes of war and the prevention of war can obstruct the multifaceted handling of the causes of war. The actual question to be answered when the necessity of relationship is excluded is "whether the changing character of the war with today's new wars is a cause for the change in the causes of war". At this point, debates on the nature of war and the issue of the character of war in the literature of new war studies, which are trying to understand the wars of the present day, are gaining importance. The debates about the nature and character of the war should be developed from the perspective of Jeremy Black on the causes of wars, which provides a new perspective in order to understand the phenomenon of war.

Keywords: War, War Studies, New Wars

## APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL IN E-LEARNING

Paper ID: 5018

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The success of the strategic management of e-learning depends to a considerable extent on student acceptance and use of such a virtual learning system. In this paper, the e-learning system (ELS) is presented and the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is used to explain user acceptance. We investigate and discuss the TAM results, involving a different technology, and used in a different context. In this field study, as an initial attempt to understand students' beliefs, attitudes and intentions and their inter-relationships, our results show that TAM performs well in explaining them. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to analyze the data. The general structural model, which included e-learning self-efficacy, subjective norm, system accessibility, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude, and behavioral intention to use e-learning, was developed based on the technology acceptance model (TAM). The result proved TAM to be a good theoretical tool to understand users' acceptance of e-learning. E-learning self-efficacy was the most important construct, followed by subjective norm in explicating the causal process in the model.

Keywords: E-learning; Gender differences; Technology Acceptance Model, Structural Equation Modelling

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMMIGRATION POLICY : PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.

Paper ID: 5023

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The year 2015 tested the legitimacy of the European Union in responding to the refugee crisis. The levels of political and media attention to the dramatic experiences and images of asylum-seekers arriving in the EU put huge pressures the European institutions and member state governments to show that they can meet the challenge. On that purpose was created the EU Program for the relocation of 100.000 refugees which ended on 26 September 2017. The results though were quite disappointing. As the program expired, the European Commission announced in early September 2017 that 27,695 people had benefited from Greece (19,244) and Italy (8,451), a mere 28% of the initial objective. It is evident a lack of solidarity on the European Union and a reluctance of Member States to grant a substantial part of their national sovereign rights to the Union with consequences even for the existence of a common European Structure. The question in here is whether the things are going to change. Is there any plan for the best possible management of the immigration?

The purpose of this paper is to give a comprehensive picture of the institutional framework of the EU's immigration policy, its historical development and the future agenda. To achieve that we will be based on the “White Paper for the Future of Europe”, and the European Agenda on immigration.

- Firstly, the analysis will be focused on the evolution of the Immigration Policy from the very beginning till today.
- Secondly, the focus will turn on the possible turn of the events on the future till 2025 based on the European Agenda on Immigration and the White Paper.

It is a descriptive analysis and the data are gathered from official documents of European Commission archives.

Keywords: Refugee crisis, European Immigration Policy, Future of EU.

MODERN PROBLEMS OF REGULATION OF TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS

Paper ID: 5024

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The main purpose of this paper is to propose ways of improving the regulation of transnational businesses in Azerbaijan towards their more efficient integration in the local economy. These ways capitalize upon the latest approaches to the formation of transnational corporations (TNCs), which allow a new perspective of their integration. The main directions of TNC regulation are defined, and the related legal aspects of TNC operation are addressed. The proposed methods, tools, and mechanisms of regulation are advanced next accordingly, with the focus on Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Transnational corporations, regulation, international business, law, national economy

TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS RELATED TO THE USABILITY OF SUBLIMINAL MESSAGES IN EDUCATION

Paper ID: 5028

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Subliminal messages are used in various fields, especially in advertising, as a method of influencing the subconscious. An interview with Computer Education and Instructional Technologies (CEIT) teachers was carried out with the aim of researching the usability of subliminal messages in education. The purpose in choosing the CEIT teachers for the study is to create an analogous sampling with the study carried out by Arslan, Ozdemir and Kuscü (2017). In order to have a first-hand and fast access to data, convenience sampling method was preferred. 10 teachers participated the study. The method used in the study is the case study method which is a qualitative research method. The interview technique was used as the data collection tool. The participants were asked semi-structured questions.

In this context, the purpose of the study is to examine the usability of subliminal messages in education from the perspective of CEIT teachers. This time, the questions that were asked to CEIT students in the previous study (Arslan, Ozdemir and Kuscü, 2017) were posed to teachers. It was seen that the results were in line with the results of the students. CEIT teachers expressed their opinions in favor of the usage of subliminal messages in education. According to the findings, the most preferred method was the use of educative videos. 25th Frame technique was indicated as the most proper subliminal education technique. Teachers indicated secondary school and high school students as the target audience to be educated with subliminal messages.

Keywords: Subliminal message, subconscious, 25th Frame technique

PEDOGOGICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL FAKTORS THAT AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD PERSONALITY IN THE VILLAGES  
LOQATED IN THE WAR ZONE

Paper ID: 5029

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The issues discussed in the article are dedicated to the problems of the development and upbringing of the children living in the villages in the war zones. At present, the village school can not solve the demand of modern society because it does not prepare children for rural life and labor activity. The village school can provide the social and economic development of the village at that time, in which it should be priority issues. They have to prepare their action plan focusing priority issues. Educate students with a sense of respect and responsibility for their own land, develop children's ability to self-realize in the village, organize socio-pedagogical activities with children, teenagers and young people in the community, make suggestions and projects with the help of school and other social institutions for leisure time.

It is also noted that the priority of the modern village school is to provide a close cooperation with the families and the various activities of the school, the school's other cultural centers and various agricultural areas. So, we came to a conclusion that special attention should be paid to these issues in the villages living in the of war condition.

Keywords: personality, health, injury, moral deformation, emotional stress, socio-pedagogical recovery, demographic factor, self-esteem

INTERACTION BETWEEN GENERATIONS:THE SOSIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPEST

Paper ID: 5030

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There has been the growing interest in the socio-psychological research of late in the problem of the inter-generation interaction, studying various aspects of this phenomenon and in revealing the socio-psychological features of the interaction between generations. However, there has not been any more or less complete description of the socio-psychological features of the generations that would allow building a model of inter-generation interaction with a view to developing adequate approaches to conducting such interaction in practice.

The scope of the article now being presented encompasses not only the study of the inter-generation relations in the modern conditions. Rather, generations are considered as specific groups of people born in specific periods and united by their experience of specific historical events – and as being the bearers of mentality of a certain kind. The following identifiers of generations are used: age, the experience of a historical event, the degree of identification with the contemporaries and mentality type.

The article also contains a characterisation of the socio-psychological aspect in inter-gender relations and offers a classification and characterisation of the development stages of such relations. The latter incorporate the inter-generation acceptance stage (mutual recognition of their statuses by generations); the stage at which each generation determines its place and degree of significance in the aggregate social development; the stage of dynamic development in relations (through the moments of mounting inter-generation tensions); and the stage of alienation between generations (or of a reversal to normalising their relationship).

Keywords: operation ,generation, development,socio-psychological.

## A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON THE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

Paper ID: 5032

Aydan Cilasun

Sarkoy Halk Egitimi Merkezi, Sarkoy, Tekirdag

School administrators are one of the most critical elements of the education system. Therefore the way in which school administrators are appointed is important. In recent years, school administrators have been appointed by oral examination. But this system is highly criticized. Next year, school administrators will be assigned according to both written and oral exam results. But this system is also considered to have some deficiencies. Based on this idea, in this study it is aimed to determine the positive and negative aspects of school administrators' assignment system. The research was designed according to the method of qualitative research. The study group consists of 14 school administrators who went in for the oral examination in 2017-2018 academic year. Semi-structured interviews were used as the method of data collection. Content analysis was performed in the study. It was seen during the research process that school administrators had both positive and negative senses on this assignment system. They also criticized and made some suggestions about the system.

Keywords: School administrators, Assignment system in schools, Appointment, Merit system.

COUNSELOR EDUCATORS AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN EXERCISE

Paper ID: 5033

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Today, counseling education is frequently faced with problems arising from social media. When research literature is reviewed, the lack of scientific studies on social media in consultant education arises, and the articles referring to it do not have contradictory evidence or methodological difficulties. This research was conducted to determine the use of consultant educators and the ethical implications of social media for consultant training. Ten consultants who use social media in their classes have engaged in semi-structured interviews for use, education and ethics. As a result of the discussions, the themes were determined by using semantic data analysis model. 17 findings addressing use and ethics issues were interpreted using social constructivism and Rocco Cottone's Ethical Decision Model. The results of use have helped to determine the types of social media used, social media usage patterns, and certain benefits and disadvantages. The research revealed that the results of ethical reasoning should be ethically challenged due to the lack of consensus, and that advisor educators should adopt specific ethical practices for social media. The study concludes with the recommendations of participants of the study to educate and participate in social media.

Keywords: Pedagogy, Andragogy, Counselor of Education, Social Media

## UNDERSTANDING HOW COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES MATTER TO YOUTHS

Paper ID: 5034

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This research investigates the following matter: (a) how to use specific information and communication technologies (ICT), (b) how this experience of technology is experienced and interpreted by youths and (c) how youths relate to technology in their daily lives. In this context, youths have gained a network-connected perspective that emphasises their technology involvements. This network-related perspective focuses on the dynamic connections between youth's individual development, social change and technological innovations. Such a point of view places youths on online and offline relational networks as a shared attachment to one another. In the connection between technology and learning skills to navigate and negotiate these networks, it recognizes that youths as actors, who involvement into intense emotions. Simultaneously, it shows youths, technology involvements as adolescents, social and technological contexts and continuous cultural change arises. Practically, this study advocates multi-faceted ethnographic research practices as well as orienting the concept of harmony between field, methodology and phenomena. The data were first gathered by four interviews with young people under the age of 15-18 and four focus groups and by the researchers diving through a semester in the education department with technology computer laboratory. Three themes of how technology assigns importance to youth emerged: Fun, comfort and connections. The patterns of emotional experience revealed the simultaneous existence of conflicting emotions, stimulating and overwhelming when they engaged in certain activities such as instant messaging. Examples of self-bit examples: closing in. These conceptualizations are related to the network-related theories regarding the self that comprise the bits. This research concludes with a network-connected perspective to take steps to understand the habit of technology to raise comprehensive socio-cultural matters. In addition, this research argues youths' importance to recognize complexities that shape human technology connections in order to help them successfully negotiate into a new sense of self.

**Keywords:** Communication technologies, Understanding, Dynamic connections, Youth's individual development

BETWEEN TRANSLATION AND ADAPTATION: THE IMAGINARY INVALID, MERAKI AND EVHAMI

Paper ID: 5039

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The Tanzimat period; it is referred to as a period in which a close relationship with Western literature was established, classical literature was criticised and a literature like the western one was wanted to be brought. Therefore, the translation of works from western literature into our language; It has been instrumental in the results of such a great change in poetry, the introduction of theater into our lives as a literary genre, the introduction of the novel. We see that the authors sometimes choose the way of adaptation instead of translation so that people can get used to these alien genres from the west. The writers of the Tanzimat period were particularly interested in French literature for the purpose of westernization and produced works that obscured the line between translation and adaptation. Since one-to-one translations were contrary to Ottoman life, they changed some concepts and words, but they could not give a cultural response enough to be called adaptation. The lack of copyrighted works and the popularity of adapted works have led to various debates. While some authors strongly oppose the adaptation, some think that it is more important for this period to fill the theaters.

Moliere is one of the most adapted authors. The reason why he was so popular was interpreted as his mastery of comedy. In this paper, three comedies will be compared by mentioning Ahmet Vefik Pasha, who adapted Moliere's The Imaginary Invalid in the name Meraki, and Ferâizcizâde Mehmet Şakir Efendi, who adapted it as Evhâmî; As a result of this comparison, it will be discussed what methods the two authors are following when adapting the same work, and whether adaptation has damaged the original.

Keywords: Comedy, adaptation, translation, Moliere, Ahmet Vefik Paşa, Ferâizcizâde Mehmet Şakir Efendi.

POLEMOLOGICAL BAROMETRES AS A TOOL FOR ANALYZING WARS AND ARMED CONFLICTS

Paper ID: 5040

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Polemology is considered a relatively young scientific specialty, however, various concepts of wars have appeared almost since the dawn of our civilization. Polemology deals with the study of armed conflicts and wars of past, current and future times. The creator of the concept of polemology, G. Bouthoul, is the author of the concept of forecasting armed conflicts and wars. It is based on predicting the possibility of a war outbreak by analyzing symptoms based on historical experience.

Polemology in its research on the possibility of future possible wars or armed conflicts uses five polemological barometers: geographic / geopolitical factors (include geographical properties - space and time - duration), long-term factors (concerning periodicity theory of wars), cyclical factors (include projects that disturbs the structural balance), barometers of national structures (linked, inter alia, with the state structure, statistical indicators of development, demographic indicators), short-term barometers (include the search for the causes of wars and armed conflicts in the spheres of motivation).

Keywords: wars, polemology, armed conflicts

## THE PERCEPTION OF MERITOCRACY IN TURKEY; CULTURE AND MYTHS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY

Paper ID: 5041

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The most basic feature of the meritocracy is that the evaluation of the individuals based upon their abilities and educational backgrounds on the employment process. In Turkey, meritocracy has been criticized for years with its corrupted political system, volatile educational system and uninspiring social mobilization policies. There can be several factors affected to understanding of meritocracy concept, including that culture, social background, income, educational level, family's educational level and gender of individuals. In order to analyse how the perception of meritocracy in Turkey shaped with those indicators, a quantitative methodology will be used with a questionnaire which is conducted with 202 people from different segments of the society in Turkey. The Reliability of the study is controlled with SPSS 24 and then T-test, Anova Analysis, Correlation Analysis and regression analysis are applied to this study. According to results, it is expected to be a strong correlation between the income, educational level, job position (private or public sector) of the individuals and their perception of the meritocracy. In the first part of the study, the Notion of the meritocracy will be emphasized within the theoretical framework. Then, how it is reflected to the society in Turkey and how it can be differentiated in other countries will be compared in the second part of the study. Finally, statistics of the questionnaire analysis will be demonstrated in the final part.

Keywords: Turkey, social mobility, meritocracy, perception of meritocracy, quantitative model

THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF EMOTIONAL LITERACY SKILLS SCALE- TEACHER FORM

Paper ID: 5042

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Emotional literacy is the ability to understand, express and regulate emotions in social contexts. It defines an ability to communicate with certain emotion words in interpersonal relationships. Emotional literacy in the context of education refers to the sum of social, emotional and behavioral skills that are necessary in all areas of the individual's school, family and social life (Alemdar, 2014). Emotional literacy, with the characteristic of being a bridge between the thoughts and emotions of school stakeholders, contributes to more effective learning, safer schools (O'Hara, 2011) and the creation of a democratic climate with the participation of teachers, students, etc. Student-student, student-teacher, teacher-management dialogues are important in the context of emotional literacy skills in which interpersonal relations are importantly emphasized (Matthews, 2006). Because it is possible to teach emotions in theory and even to make them a part of the curriculum (Antidote, 2003); however, it is essential to see the emotional literacy as a vital skill through the values of the school and the behaviors of teachers. In this context, it is necessary to evaluate the emotions of teachers in various perspectives within and outside the school, in order to focus on teachers' emotional literacy skills. In this study, it is aimed to develop a reliable and valid measurement tool in the name of Emotional Literacy Skills Scale-Teacher Form, to evaluate teachers' emotional literacy skills. Certain steps to develop a scale was followed and the scale was applied to 373 teachers in Eskisehir, Turkey. Validity (exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis) and reliability analyses were carried out on the data. The reliability coefficient Cronbach's  $\alpha$  was found to be .85. The findings showed that the Emotional Literacy Skills Scale-Teacher Form was valid and reliable and formed by five factors: Motivation, empathy, self-regulation, emotional awareness, social skills.

Keywords: Teachers' emotional literacy skills, Scale development, Teachers' emotions, Affective Domain

THE LIMITATIONS OF RIGHT TO STRIKE IN TURKEY

Paper ID: 5043

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According to the Turkish Constitution of 1982 and Trade Unions and Collective Agreement Act, while workers have right to strike in the event of a labour dispute arising during negotiations for the conclusion of a collective agreement, public servants do not have right to strike. Besides the explicit limitation on types of strikes, the prohibitions in some sectors such as funeral and mortuary, cemeteries, water, gas and electricity supply industry and strike postponements restrict implicitly the right to strike in Turkey. The postponement of legal strikes, an accepted legal practice borrowed from the US Taft-Hartley Act, has also been a telling feature of Turkish industrial relations, particularly between 2014-2018 under the AKP government. Upon the expiration of the 60 day postponement period, the dispute should be settled by the Supreme Arbitration Board. Therefore strike or lock-out postponement is meant prohibition of strike or lock-out in Turkey. In this paper, the limitation of right to strike in Turkey and the decisions of Constitutional Court on right to strike will be examined within the context of ILO conventions.

Keywords: strike, industrial relations, collective bargaining

## THE ROLE OF BANKS IN ENTREPRENEURIAL FINANCE

Paper ID: 5044

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The recent financial crises have made banks more risk averse. Today, with the experience gained from these financial crises, risks can be better understood, evaluated and managed. Credit risk is one of the main risks that banks are facing, and numerous measures have been taken to minimize this type of risk. The credit terms are therefore more closely linked to the creditworthiness of the borrower and the requirements of risk management. Basel Accords are the driving force behind these developments, and today it is more difficult for small and medium sized enterprises to obtain bank loans. While banks continue to play a prominent role in long term debt financing for big companies and the capital market is particularly relevant to equity financing, small and medium sized enterprises do not fully benefit from these two sources of funding. What are the determinants of lending to SMEs? This study examines the relationship between SME loans and macroeconomic and bank-specific variables.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Finance, SMEs, Banks, SME loans

DOES ISLAMIC BANKING HAVE A FUTURE IN GERMANY? – SURVEY ON GERMAN MUSLIMS PERCEPTIONS

Paper ID: 5045

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Islamic banking is a rapidly growing banking sector since the early seventies in Muslim countries and in the recent years it is also emerging in Europe. The core principle of Islamic banking is the compliance with the Sharia laws. According these riba (interest), speculation and investments in unethical products are prohibited. The operations are based on the concept of profit-loss sharing instead of charging interest. Specially in the aftermath of the financial crisis Islamic finance as an alternative form of financing has attracted significant attention.

In Germany Islamic Banking is a quite new phenomenon since the first fully-fledged Islamic Bank, a subsidiary of the biggest Islamic bank in Turkey, opened in 2015, aspiring to be a hub for Islamic finance in continental Europe. In 2018 another Turkish Islamic bank introduced a digital banking service in Germany with the aim of offering Islamic financial products in whole Europe. These banks see their potential in the large, young and growing Muslim community in Germany. But as it can be seen in some Muslim countries, religious belief does not automatically translate into the use of Islamic banking.

As there are few researches on Islamic banking in Germany and the existing literature focuses on the legal framework or problems with Islamic Banking itself. We aim in this study to analyse the Islamic banking market in Germany, conducting a survey with specific questions developed according the attributes of innovation – relative advantage, compatibility, complexity and observability – to measure consumer perceptions towards Islamic banking and its products.

Keywords: Islamic Banking, Germany, Islamic Finance

THE GRAMMATICALISATION PROCESS OF ADEQUACY VERBS IN HISTORICAL TURKIC LANGUAGES

Paper ID: 5046

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Adequacy modality is the one of the oldest modalities of Turkish because of occurring in quite early periods of language. During this period, firstly the verb u- “to suffice, to be able to” has met this modality area by grammaticalisation. Along the historical process, beside umak “to suffice”, also the verbs bilmek “to know” and almak “to take” have gone through simiral phases and turned into depictional auxiliary verbs. In this manuscript, the various uses and meaning change of these verbs on historical Turkic languages will be analyzed and after findings the grammaticalisation processes of adequacy verbs will be shown.

Keywords: adequacy verbs, u- “to suffice, to be able to”, bil- “to know”, al- “to take”, grammaticalisation, adequacy modality

VARIETY IN INTERPRETATIONS OF “FELICITY (SAADA)” NOTION IN THE MEDIEVAL ISLAMIC EAST

Paper ID: 5047

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“Saadat” (felicity) is a notion that stands for a state of being happy or the pleasure and comfort that a human desires to attain in this world. Yet, the term “Saada” which means “felicity” in its linguistic sense is found to have expressed various shades of meaning in religious, irfan and scientific papers made in the medieval period.

The paper will examine several works named “Saadatnama” (by Nasir Khosrov, Shabistari, Falakeyi Tabrizi, Sahar Abdal, Vahidi and Jami), as well as the works reflecting the notion “saada” (by Yusif Khas Hajib, Gazali and Fuzuli).

Based upon our research, it should be highlighted that, though “Saadatnama” mainly signified a dream to attain felicity or the conditions needed for or the path leading to felicity, for some authors the notion “saada” meant “compiled set of rules” or “a matter considered to be perfect”. Even though “Saada” means secular happiness in general, it has also gained religious significance in several works. In its religious sense, it means proximity to God being settled in heaven. The authors of the medieval period added some shades of meaning to the notion “saada” from tasawwuf, and used it to signify self-recognition and upbringing of a human, reuniting with God. What is more, “saada” has not been mentioned as a Sufi term in the sufi dictionaries. To sum up, we believe that some measures need to be taken to do research on different shades of meaning of the term “saada” based on the appropriate examples of the Islamic-Eastern literature of the medieval period.

Keywords: felicity, Islamic-Eastern literature, tasawwuf, “Saadatnama”s

## PROTECTION OF BRAND RIGHTS

Paper ID: 5048

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In Turkish Law, rights of patent, industrial design, geographical signs and trademarks were regulated by the Decree Law. The regulation that was criticized for the regulation of the penal provisions related to the rape of industrial rights was revoked on 10 January 2017 by abolishing the Decree Law on Industrial Property Law No. 6769. This law was abolished in the Decree Law No. 556, which contains the regulation on brands and some new arrangements and additions were made. The brand, which has an important place in intellectual property rights, is an indispensable element of our economic life and is a sign to distinguish the goods and services of an enterprise from the goods and services of another enterprise. The increase in the needs in the field of goods and services and the increase of the enterprises that fulfill this duty is one of the most important factors that make it necessary to use the brand. It is necessary in many ways to distinguish the goods and services produced from other goods and services, and to distinguish their goods from other goods and services for businesses. The brand, which provides these differences and distinguishes goods and services, has become indispensable in commercial life with these aspects. The protection of the rights of the trademark owner on the brand is important. In the case of trademarks registered with the Turkish Patent and Trademark Authority, the trademark owner has the right to open legal and criminal cases. Trademarks that are not registered may be protected in accordance with the provisions of unfair competition in the TCC.

Keywords: Brand, Brand Protection, Industrial Property Law

COLLECTIVE ACTION AND COMMUNICATION. INTERCULTURAL MEDIA IN ITALY

Paper ID: 5051

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We can situate the contents of this paper in the field of Sociology of Cultural and Communicative Processes. Here, we present the results of a research concerning an innovative phenomenology for Italy: intercultural media. Intercultural media represent a communicative environment produced by social subjects. They contain an ability to overcome cultural differences, a common initiative, a recognition, or a negotiation, between different points of view in the same public sphere. We can also affirm that in these media the subjects define needs and appeal to values.

Keywords: Intercultura media; communication; subjectivity; collective action.

BIOCAPITALISM. THE HUMAN ENGINEERING OF ORGANIZATIONS

Paper ID: 5052

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The paper is part of the debate on the bioeconomy understood, not in its ecologically and socially sustainable sense, but in the functioning process of the current capitalism closely linked to the life of human beings.

The focus is therefore on the processes of value creation no longer linked to physical materials or machinery within factories, but to the biological, relational and expressive components of the agents. Particular attention will be devoted to the "human face" of capitalism to understand how much and in what terms biocapitalism humanizes the economy and how much, instead, capitalizes the human and social dimension.

Overall, the analytical perspective adopted intends to examine, in a view of sociological theory, the relationship between life and capitalism, in order to grasp its characteristics, limits and opportunities, both in terms of economic, human and social growth.

Keywords: Biocapitalism; human life; organizations

## CYBER-ATTACKS FROM THE POLITICAL ECONOMY PERSPECTIVE AND TURKEY

Paper ID: 5053

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Today, cyber-attacks are becoming a major threat to both the individual and society. Since cyber-attacks involve a wide range of actions they are subject to various definitions and classification. As some of the attacks cover stealing data and information, some of them prevent the whole system from working. The most difficult part of these attacks is how and by who they are perpetrated can not be detected exactly. Cyber-attackers can be defined in a wide range of groups. Among them: there are attackers who a) breach intellectual property rights, trade secrets and finance b) help hacktivist for ideological reasons and propaganda, c) sell personal data in illegal web sites for ransom and/or profit, d) use existing code and techniques as opportunists, e) are unhappy or old employees and want to revenge or gain. Some attacks are connected to political conflicts while others are caused by economic or social tensions. Due to the developments in new communication technologies the espionage activities which were held by the governments previously, have been also occurring in civil organizations. Secret information can be stolen from both public and private sector. Espionage activities for political reasons as well as economic motivations cause big damages. In other words, it is obvious that the cyber-attacks have political, economic, social and cultural dimensions. It is important to know the technological knowledge, backgrounds and motivation of cyber-attackers in order to monitor, prevent and catch them besides the measures to be taken later. The fact that individuals and organizations do not take the necessary measures makes them easily the target of these attacks. In addition to security gap in computers and not employing competent and skilled personnel, the increasing using of mobile devices in sensitive transactions virtually invite cyber-attacks. Strategies related to cyber-security are on the agenda of many countries. In the context of all these developments the aim of this study is to draw attention to the growing threat of cyber-attacks as to discuss the measures to be taken in Turkey. While the problem is analyzing with a holistic approach, the need to examine the relations between institutions, social relations, information and hegemony from a moral point of view due to the concentration of constantly changing and developing technology on certain hands have precisely made this article necessary to deal with a critical economic political approach.

Keywords: cyber-attacks, cyber-security, political economy approach

THE EU AND TURKEY AT THE TIME OF NEW GEOPOLITICAL TENDENCIES

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This study will give an answer to the question of why has alienation increased between the EU and Turkey since 2007, despite the accession negotiations which should lead to an anticipation towards the establishment of a greater integration with the EU? Turkey has begun to concentrate on unilateralism based on problems in negotiation process, Readmission Agreement and visa liberalization, counterterrorism, conservatism, and Euroscepticism since 2007. The EU has also begun to follow the way of renationalization based on Brexit, separatist movements, economic crises, conflict between intergovernmentalism and supranationalism, far-right politics, security problems, and social problems. Turkey's international policy is predominantly based on a realist approach, duality of soft and hard power, securitization-desecuritization-resecuritization. The EU's international policy is also based on a liberal approach, duality of soft and hard power again, candidates different strategies, securitization-desecuritization-resecuritization. These properties of the two have a potential to carry scholars to make a distinction between classical geopolitics and critical geopolitics to explain the question of this study. Evidently, Turkey's view of classical oriented geopolitics and the EU's view of critical oriented geopolitics have confronted with each other along the negotiation process. This study will examine invisible dominance of critical geopolitics between the EU and Turkey with special reference to the Positive Agenda, Varna Summit, Syrian civil war, refugee crisis and counter-terrorism.

Keywords: The EU, Turkey, Unilateralism, Renationalization, Classical Geopolitics, Critical Geopolitics

ON THE POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF CANNABIS CONSUMERS' AGING

Paper ID: 5057

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This study starts from the observation of the increasing (and somewhere already significant) share of cannabis consumers who are adults (over 30 years old). Yet, the literature is mainly focused on young cannabis consumers, whose consumption and supply habits motivate current cannabis market restrictions. But, if adults' habits are quantitative and qualitative different from teenagers' habits, it may be that this regulation should be updated. Therefore, we study the policy implications of cannabis consumers' aging. In order to do so, we develop a theoretical model, where we identify the views supporting cannabis market restrictions, and, for each of them, we assume the relevance of demographic factors. Then, we collected original data on adult cannabis consumers, and we conducted a statistical and inferential analysis to verify the empirical validity of the theoretical assumptions of our model. Our results confirm the typical evolution in cannabis consumer's career, who changes his consumption and supplying habits from young to adult age. The empirical verification of these changes supports our theoretical assumptions. Therefore, according to our model, we show that the "optimal" tolerable quantity of cannabis consumption increases when the population of cannabis consumers gets older.

Keywords: Aging, Cannabis, Welfare

FACTORS AFFECTING ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AMONG GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS OF TURKEY: A RESEARCH ON  
DISTANCE LEARNING STUDENTS

Paper ID: 5058

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The economical future of the countries has a close relationship with the qualification of Entrepreneurs. Innovative entrepreneurs provide employment opportunity, wealth and tax with the added value they created. Developed countries try to expand the qualification of the current and future's entrepreneurs as well as attract entrepreneurs from all over the world. Distance learning (DL) system of Anadolu University provides equal opportunity in higher education for all individuals that do not have access to campus-based higher education. The system has approximately 1.400.000 active students and 2.200.000 graduates. This study keeps the focus on the entrepreneurial intention of 3rd and 4th year students at DL, who are considered as the entrepreneur candidates in the future. The quantity of the total participants is above 7000 from 81 different cities in Turkey. This study uses Entrepreneurial Intention Model (EIM), which was originally developed by Linan and others, to have a cognitive perspective on entrepreneurship. According to EIM, together with motivational factors such as personal attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control, entrepreneurial intention is also affected by environmental factors such as having closer environment valuation and social valuation of the entrepreneurship. In other words, the communication level with the environment also affects the entrepreneurial intention. The effect of these factors on each other and on entrepreneurial intention differs due to the regional culture and sub identity of the entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial intentions, entrepreneurial intention model.

MALES JUDGE THEIR INTERPERSONAL ENVIRONMENT AS LESS COMPETENT WHEN THEY ARE EXPOSED TO ROUND SHAPES

Paper ID: 5060

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Research has found that the curved shape (e.g., round) is associated with warmth perception and female gender, whereas the angular shape (e.g., square) is related to competence perception and male gender. These associations of shapes and personality traits have been discussed in terms of metaphor. However, the influence of participants' gender on the curved shape-warmth and angular shape-competence associations has been little studied. We conducted a study in which participants drew as many circles or squares as possible and responded to a questionnaire assessing their interpersonal environment, and then we analyzed the data including the factor of gender. The results of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) indicated that drawing circles or squares influenced impressions regarding the interpersonal environment, thus demonstrating round-warm and square-competent associations. Moreover, a 2 (shape: round/square) × 2 (gender: male/female) ANOVA revealed that male participants estimated their interpersonal environment as less competent only when they were primed with round shapes. These findings showed that these associations of shapes and personality traits were influenced by gender. Theoretical implications of these findings are discussed.

Keywords: round, square, gender differences

THE ROLE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN THE REGENERATION OF “PIAZZA TESTACCIO” IN THE HISTORICAL CENTRE OF ROME

Paper ID: 5061

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“Participatory processes” in urban planning instruments involves direct interactions between administrators, designers, voluntary associations and citizens who have been invited to discuss the planning aims that have to be pursued.

This active participation of the citizens is fundamental in the construction of the projects that affect the places where they live, work and socialize.

The success of the renewal of “Testaccio Square”, in the historical district of Rome is a testament to importance of the experimental participation process

In this article we will go through the design process, sometimes not defined in procedural terms, but certainly very engaging and exciting.

In the square there is a local market that is being demolished.

The inhabitants are involved in the design process. The initial impulse is without rules and in all directions.

The citizens propose a project that given to the Municipality of Rome, but the administration does not accept the project.

The new project is realized by Department of Public Works.

The construction site opens in 2012 and will remain open for three years. In this phase the active intervention of citizens is crucial to monitor and complete the project.

The participation procedures are complex procedures, very tiring, which go far beyond the mere planning moment. Experience teaches, and that of the renewal of Piazza Testaccio is striking, that the useful contribution is not represented by a particular product, but rather an exchange, a sort of reciprocal control that takes place in crucial phases, from conception to realization.

Keywords: Participatory processes, Urban planning

THE NEET UNIVERSE BETWEEN "THE END OF LABOR" AND THE CRISIS IN EDUCATION

Paper ID: 5062

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In recent years the acronym "Neet" (Not in Employment, Education or Training) has increasingly appeared in the reports of sociological, statistical and media surveys, to designate a youth universe (aged 15-29) who do not study or work or is engaged in any learning path, sharing a declining trust in the future.

This contribution focuses on the Neet phenomenon in contemporary society, first of all by focusing attention on some keywords, useful for understanding the hypermodern context of this generation; then retracing the fruitful debate about the "crisis of societies based on labor" and analyzing the difficulties of training institutions and processes. Therefore, the Neet phenomenon is investigated from a quantitative point of view, reflecting on Italian data in a comparative perspective and highlighting its multiple emerging profiles, within a universe that is anything but homogeneous. Finally the most significant results of interviews aimed at privileged witnesses will be reported.

Keywords: Neet, Crisis of Labor, Social Exclusion

SMART CITY: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE URBAN VISION

Paper ID: 5063

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My study wants to investigate the phenomenon of smart city, with particular attention to the role of sustainability, not only environmental sustainability, but also social sustainability. What are the upstream processes of the smart phenomenon? And what the possible solutions? Integration, inclusion and governance are the key words, in an age of crisis of representativeness, of scarcity of resources, of social conflict and of the evident transformation of the social dynamics that see technology as the dominant paradigm. The smart city presents itself as an explanation of the overcoming of the distance between the center and the periphery of the city, as a link between local and global, as a connection between real and virtual, as an integrative phenomenon. And then, what is the function of the new smart technologies in society? Are they a unifying phenomenon, or an alienating phenomenon? Will the consumer become active subjects or remain passive subjects? From this point of view, a new role emerges for the social actor perceived both as a user of the smart service, as a critical indicator and a co-producer of more humane and inclusive smart cities.

Keywords: smart city, sustainability, integration, inclusion, governance.

REFLECTIONS ON INSURANCE PREMIUM INCENTIVES IN 2018 IN TURKEY

Paper ID: 5064

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Unemployment is one of the most important problems of both developed and developing countries. It is not easy to find a solution to the unemployment problem because technological developments reduce the demand for the workforce and the growing population increases the labor supply. In this respect, unemployment is one of the most important economic problems that should be closely monitored for all countries.

There are certain policies that the state has used to combat unemployment. These are active and passive labor market policies. While active policies are aimed at creating employment, passive policies are aimed at eliminating the negative consequences of unemployment. One of the employment-enhancing active labor market policies is the insurance premium incentives to increase employment by reducing labor costs on employers.

Various premium incentive programs are implemented in Turkey to increase employment within the scope of active labor market policies. These include the promotion of employer's share of insurance premium for the participation of young and female insurance holders in the labor force, encouragement of vocational and technical education, premium incentive for employers employing unemployment benefit, 5 percentage point of insurance premium employer. These are incentives such as discount, employer's share incentive for employers with disability employment, premium incentive for R & D staff, insurance premium employer's share support for holders of investment incentive certificates.

In this study, aims to analyze how the new and previously applied incentives affect the employment within the context of incentive policy in Turkey in 2018

Keywords: Insurance premium, Social security, Incentives

## IMPORT TAXES AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES: AN EVALUATION ON TURKEY

Paper ID: 5065

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Legislations about Import taxes and other financial regulations are taken place in different and complex legislation in Turkey. At the same time, these taxes and other financial liabilities differ in terms of the institutions implementing these practices, their place in the financial legislation and the sanctions to be met in case of failure to fulfill the obligations.

In general terms, the first import tax that comes to mind is customs duty. However, the customs duty has begun to lose its importance due to global integration and the liberalization of trade. In this context, countries apply tax and other financial obligations, which are not specifically referred to as customs duties, to aims to the protection of domestic production and financial or other purposes.

Customs duties on import shall be included in the definition of import duties. Taxes such as value added tax and special consumption tax are denoted expenditure taxes while both import and within the country. The compensatory taxes, financial liabilities, funds, contributions and deductions are tax and similar liabilities in our financial legislation on import process. Some of these taxes and financial obligations are collected by the custom authorities during the import of the goods, some of them are paid to the accounts opened by the related administrations before the declaration to the custom administrations.

This study aims to examine the legislation and the tax collection on import taxes which have a very complex structure. Finally, some suggestions will be made about the process.

**Keywords:** Import taxes, other financial regulations, customs duties.

## ACHIEVEMENT-ORIENTED MOTIVATION LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Paper ID: 5068

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The motivation level in the education period defined as academic motivation is one of the most important and current factors affecting the academic success of the students. While many factors are effective on students' academic motivations, the perceived workload level among them has an important place. The perceived workload level directly affects the student's performance, reactions, attention, stress and fatigue level in his/her educational life. In this context, this project aims to determine the perceived workload and academic motivation levels of Başkent University Vocational School of Health (VSH) students and to investigate relationship between perceived workload level and academic motivation level. According to this; the effect of the perceived workload on the motivation of students will be observed and suggestions for improvement for the education period will be presented considering the results of the analysis. To determine perceived workload level of students, National Aeronautics and Space Administration Task Load Index (NASA TLX) scale is implemented and to identify academic motivation levels, university form of Academic Motivation Scale (AMS) is performed. 500 VSH students from 10 different departments in Başkent University were participated in the study. NASA TLX is a scale that determines perceived workload level considering 6 different dimensions in a subjective manner. These 6 dimensions are mental demand, physical demand, temporal demand, performance level, effort level and frustration level. For each dimension a scoring between 0 and 100 is performed. The scoring scale changes at five-point intervals. There are also pairwise comparisons determine which dimension is the most important for the perceived workload. The scores between 0 and 100 points obtained from the scoring section of the NASA TLX scale are multiplied by the cumulative frequency values obtained from the pairwise comparisons and the perceived workload scores are computed. On the other hand, AMÖ is based on the ratings of participants from 1 to 7 (no matched, slightly congruent, moderately compatible, quite coincidental, and quite consistent) for 28 different questions designed to determine the level of motivation. According to the scores obtained by collecting the points given to the questions, the motivations of the participants are divided into three main groups in terms of intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation and non-motivation levels. In the light of the data obtained in the project, differences and similarities in terms of academic motivation levels among VSH students will be analyzed statistically. Additionally, in the data analysis phase, the findings will be presented using descriptive statistics. It is thought that the motivation levels of the students in the research group will be affected and will show differences according to their perceived workloads. This study is the first study in the literature examining the relationship between perceived work load and academic motivation for VSH students.

Keywords: Academic motivation, perceived workload, university students

## LEAN MANUFACTURING APPLICATIONS IN ORDER BASED SYSTEMS

Paper ID: 5069

Cihat Balcı

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Although goal of lean production seems to be to reduce cost to a minimum, in fact it is actually minimize time it takes to deliver to lean manufacturing market with production flow time. Additionally, it is also aimed to raise the quality of the products requested by the costumers and to present the customer whenever they are requested. In this study, the reasons of the organizations for start-ups of lean manufacturing operations and problems that they encountered during lean production applications were determined. With this regard, a questionnaire which had 28 questions were created. Three different questions were asked in the questionnaire, and these questions were ranking by importance and open to comment. According to results of this study, the greatest obstacle in application of lean production was resistance of the employees to new system. The other obstacles were thought that it is not possible to respond to requests due to work without stool, anxiety in employees being removed from work, thought that lean production system is not an appropriate system for company, the necessity of machines suitable for large-scale batch manufacturing, and inability to find a changeable leader in firm. Since lean production can only be realized with the effective participation of all employees, the process of maintaining the system in a healthy state can be achieved by all the employees are adapting to the system in a peaceful and willing manner. refore, this can be accomplished by transferring the logic of the lean production system to employees.

Keywords: Lean Production, order based systems, manufacturing

PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A BUSINESS MODEL: A CASE STUDY

Paper ID: 5070

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Business models are plans made by the companies to get better. The model could be related to how to make more money, how to add more value to products, how to attract more customers or investors.

The business models are guides prepared by the companies to plan their future and includes the steps that will be used to achieve these plans.

In this study, three stages of application of a business model in a textile company will be explained.

Those steps are;

- Reasons of the sampled company to decide the application of the new business model,
- Preparation of the framework of the model,
- Application of the model.

The study starts with a literature review. Then the case study will be explained with the stages mentioned beforehand.

Finally, conclusions will be presented.

Keywords: Business Model, Management, Decision Making

## INVESTIGATION OF LEISURE ATTITUDES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Paper ID: 5071

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This study aims to analyze the attitudes of primary school teachers towards leisure. It also aims to determine whether the attitudes of primary school teachers vary according to their gender and leisure activities they attend. A total of 355 primary school teachers ( $X_{age} = 45.08 \pm 7.91$ ), including 188 females and 167 males, volunteered to participate in this study. "Leisure Attitude Scale" developed by Beard and Ragheb (1982) and adapted into Turkish by Akgül and Gürbüz (2010) and "General Information Form" were utilized to collect data. The findings of this study indicates that the leisure attitudes levels of teachers were quite high ( $X_{mean} = 4.28 \pm .33$ ). Also according to gender of the participants, a significant difference was found in favor of the female teachers in regards to the attitude of leisure in the cognitive sub-dimension and in total points but not in the affective and behavioral sub-dimensions. In terms of the most preferred leisure activity, there was a significant difference in the behavioral sub-dimension of the leisure attitude scale of teachers, whereas there was no statistically significant difference in the cognitive, affective sub-dimensions and total scores. Accordingly, teachers who preferred physical activities in leisure had higher points than the ones who preferred other activities with regards to the behavioral sub-dimensional. In addition, no significant relationship was found between the ages of the teachers, the years of professional service, the leisure attitude scale sub-dimensions and total score.

Keywords: Primary School, Primary School Teacher, Leisure Attitude

ICTS AND ONLINE COMMUNITIES: ON THE USE OF NETNOGRAPHY TO STUDY SOME "DEEP WEB" PHENOMENA POTENTIALLY  
DANGEROUS FOR ADOLESCENTS.

Paper ID: 5072

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The distinction between online and offline social reality has progressively lost its sense, since the boundaries between the two spheres are increasingly vague and blurred: the "virtual" cannot be distinguished from other aspects and actions of the human experience, since it is rather an integrated part of them (Hallett and Barber, 2014; Montagut, 2011; Kozinets, 2010). In view of the radical changes that have affected daily life, many sociologists believe that - in order to understand the latest sociological trends - it is necessary to study the Internet and other various forms of computer-mediated communication (CMC) with innovative and specific research techniques and approaches like the netnographic method, that can be defined as a "non-standard research approach translating and adapting the traditional ethnographic technique to the study of online communities and cultures emerging from the CMC" (Kozinets, 2002, p.2). In order to study "covert" social phenomena occurring on the web - often within the so-called "deep web" (e.g. pro-anorexia groups and forums) - researchers need a methodology providing non-intrusive observation procedures. These, in fact, allow them to study the online social interactions occurring in the virtual context of the observed phenomenon without "polluting" and altering its balance with their manifest presence. Thus, netnographic research would help policy-makers to develop guidelines (as it already happened with the GDPR) that can regulate the presence of some websites professing practices and philosophies in between legal and illegal – and definitely dangerous for teenagers' (as well as adults', in some cases) mental and physical health.

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Keywords: netnography, deep web, online communities

THE JOURNEY OF APOSTLE PAUL FROM JERUSALEM TO ROME AND HIS CHRISTOLOGY

Paper ID: 5074

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Saul, who persecuted Jesus' supporters before becoming a Christian, took the name of Paul after the vision of Damascus. Paul, originally a Jew, was born in the city of Tarsus in the Cilicia region and is a Roman citizen. Paul is considered the architect of modern-day Christianity. The essence of his christology is the death of Jesus Christ on the cross and the resurrection after three days. Paul is known as the owner of fourteen letters in the New Testament, but he is believed to have written some of them, even though he did not write all of them himself. Paul's letters are regarded as the New Testament texts, written as the earliest to be written before the Gospels. Paul appears to play a leading role in the formation of the Christian theology after Jesus Christ. In addition to the letters and journeys he sent to Gentile nations, he lived important debates with the apostles and Jewish authorities after Jesus' death are important both in the historical and theological context. It is written in the Acts that Paul was brought under a charter cruise from Jerusalem to Rome under the supervision of Roman soldiers and he was held in Rome for two years under house arrest. Paul is believed to have died in Rome during the reign of emperor Nero after his arrest he was released shortly after his arrest. The aim of this study is to examine Paul's difficult journey by ship with the Roman authorities from Jerusalem to Rome after his arrest in the Jewish area and to explain the basic points of his christology in the context of the Acts of Apostles and the Letter to the Romans.

Keywords: Paul, Jesus Christ, Rome, Church, Christianity, Acts of the Apostles

ISP RESPONSIBILITY FOR AUTOMATED PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA FOR POLITICAL COMMUNICATION: THE GDPR  
APPLICABILITY TO SOCIAL NETWORKING PLATFORMS

Paper ID: 5075

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The new General Data Protection Rules UE 2016/279, entered into force on May 25, 2018, has established and codified new duties and responsibilities for the intermediary service providers, including social network platforms, overtaking and completing the preceding regulation.

The research at hand, after a brief excursus which retraces within the European and Italian body of laws the legal basis on which the GDPR today ratifies new responsibilities, aims at verifying the GDPR enforceability with regards to social network platforms. To do so, it will start from a defining framework for the term “platform” itself and then analyse the concept and its functions conveying also relevant essays from media and cultural studies.

The objective is to analyse the trembling balance between Social Network Providers’ duties and concerned individuals’ rights with specific regards to political communication strategies on social networks. Within the political propaganda framework, in fact, “scandals” such as Cambridge Analytica and Russiagate have exploded, renewing public opinion’s attention on the risks linked to the automated processing of personal data and on the possibilities of data breach.

This essay aims then at verifying the resilience of the tools laid out by the GDPR in the field of personal data protection – with specific attention to profiling activities and digital footprints aggregation through algorithmic codes - when they have to be used to the detriment of the interests of major Web companies such as Facebook, which is not new to a quite unscrupulous employment of its users’ personal data.

Keywords: GDPR, Political communication, Social network, Platforms

## ATTITUDES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY IN SPORTS

Paper ID: 5077

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Sustainability concept is an interdisciplinary study field between different branches of science. Sustainability in sports is defined as sports facilities being used for quality living and for the happiness of people, to arrange organizations which can be sustained for generations with their functional and qualitative features and management of all of these features (Koçak et al., 2012). Determining the attitudes of university students, who are believed to lead the future sports events, towards sustainability in sports carries importance in terms of the development of sports in a country and encouraging the people. The aim of this study is to determine the attitudes of university students towards sustainability in sports according to their status of doing exercise. For this purpose, the Personal Information Form developed by the researchers and the “Sustainability in Sports Scale” developed by Koçak, F. Tuncel S. and Tuncel, F. (2015) which consists of a total of 35 questions and 6 sub-dimensions as individual, social, environmental, economic, organizational, participation were used in the research in order to obtain demographical information. The population of the study consists of a total of 606 students, 339 female and 267 male, studying in Pamukkale University who were chosen with the convenience sampling method among 59015 students. According to the findings obtained as a result of the statistical analysis of the research data, it was determined that the attitudes of university students who do not perform exercise are more positive than those who perform exercise towards the sustainability in individual, social, environmental, economic, organizational and participation sub-dimensions in terms of sustainability in sports, that a negative attitude towards sustainability is observed as the participation in weekly sports increases and that women demonstrate more positive attitude than men towards sustainability in sports in individual, participation, environmental sub-dimensions and in total score.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Attitudes, University Student, Sports

THE SOCIO-POLITICAL CRISIS IN THE THIRTIES OF XX CENTURY AND THE ONE IN OUR TIME. A SOCIOLOGICAL COMPARISON

Paper ID: 5078

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In this paper we intend to make a reconnaissance, in order to compare the situation respect to our times, of the main analysis, in social and psychological perspective, made by the most famous researcher in social and human sciences (Harold Lasswell, Erich Fromm, Theodor Adorno, Kurt Lewin, Wilhelm Reich) that, between the Twenties and the Thirties of the XX century, tried to give some explanation about the crescent political irrationality which erupted in an important part of Europe in that times. They looked with their eyes and lived directly, by the chronicles, or consequently to their precedent presence in Germany during the phase of "incubation", before they leave the country, the escalation which conducted to the achievement of the totalitarian regime.

This reconnaissance aims to make a parallelism between that period and the actual times we are living, where populism and anti-politics sentiments are a relevant condition in our political systems and in our political culture, and to define which are the points that could be considered similar respect that situation, and which, on the opposite, is not possible to find in the same form and modality.

Keywords: Totalitarianism, Political leadership, Political Identity, Populism, Ideologies

OPTATIVE CATEGORY IN THE TURKIC LANGUAGE WITHIN THE CONTEX OF THE VERB ISTE- “TO WANT”

Paper ID: 5080

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It is known that the expressions of imperative and optative moods which were intertwined in the early texts of Turkic language, are met with same suffixes. After the period of Old Turkic specific suffixes for optative statements had occurred, thus the moods of optative and imperative have been separated from each other. During the history, Turkic language has diversified the optative expressions on different lands and on various cultural areas. For this purpose it has benefited from the morphological and lexical units. One of the verbs of Turkic language which have been used for the optative mood since the Old Turkic texts, is the verb iste- “to want”. This verb which was seen firstly as izde- on Atabetü'l-Hakayik of Karakhanid texts, has taken the shape of iste- during the time and has used as a sign of the optative. Especially starting from the Khwarezmian texts until the Old Oghuz Turkic texts this optative form, which has turned into an analytical form with certain verbal adjective and possessive suffixes, is used as optative mood in certain modern Turkic dialects today.

In this manuscript, the questions like the occurrence of the verb iste- “to want” in Turkic language, with which morphemes it has combined to meet the area of optative meaning, by which ways it has reached to modern Turkic dialects will be discussed.

Keywords: Verbs, Optative Verbs, Verb's Semantic, Verb's Morphology.

POLISH ARMED FORCES STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS AND ROLE

Paper ID: 5083

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The Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland serve to protect the national independence and the integrity of its territory. They ensure the security and inviolability of the national borders. As the primary component of the national defence system, they implement the security policy and the defence policy. Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland carry out many domestic tasks directly related to supporting the internal security and helping the society by complementing the capabilities of civilian services. They are generally used in crisis situations when other forces and resources prove unavailable or insufficient. They also take part in crisis response tasks which are carried out beyond the national borders and coincide with the Polish national interest and alliance obligations.

The main purpose of the article is the characteristics Polish armed forces and presenting the state's defense system

Keywords: Armed Forces, War, security

## ACQUISITION DETERMINANTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Paper ID: 5084

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M&As serve as the major tool for restructuring and consolidation in different industries and the predominant instrument by which the market for corporate control operates. They also constitute the leading investment decisions at the firm level. Acquisition is a quicker method for expansion in the line of business that the acquirer plans to enlarge than internal growth because the target has a production capacity and clientele already in place. Because the acquisition decision is identical to a common investment decision in that it is restricted by the availability of resources and it should aim to maximize shareholder wealth, certain firm-specific characteristics of acquirers are expected to affect the acquisition decision. This study reviews the literature on the firm specific characteristics that distinguish acquirers from non-acquirers.

Keywords: M&As, acquirers, targets

“IL 23% DEI CITTADINI”: ASSESSING THE USE OF DATA IN THE LAST TEN YEARS OF ITALIAN MPS HANSARDS

Paper ID: 5086

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The rapid evolution of technological devices and the large use of data and sources allows quick and easy access to millions of information to interact with, with a consequent and radical redevelopment of every aspect of our economic, social and political life, for which data can be seen as a quantifiable mirror of the reality we are embedded. Public sphere indeed is marked by this epistemological turn, in which institutions are the first actor to follow this trend. Everyday politics uses data to confirm opinions, positions and guidelines. In this regard, we asked ourselves if these changes could have modified the way Italian MPs refer to data, especially in the particular context of the most recent Chamber of Deputies' and Senate's sessions. To answer this question, we analyzed the parliamentary official reports of Italian politicians' debates of the last ten years, from 2008 to 2018 (first trimester), in order to provide an account of the evolution of data usage in that context. In order to have a homogeneous and easily accessible research field, we choose to work both on Italian Chamber of Deputies' and on Senate's sessions. We selected several reports for each year considered, thus obtaining a simple random sampling. All the data quoted by MPs have been registered and classified according to different features, such as theme of the session, presence of a declared source (or lack thereof), type of source and so on. We discovered – among others – that, although there is a wide use of data by Italian MPs, sources of information are hardly mentioned.

Keywords: data, politics, data turn, Parliament, MPs, parliamentary report

## IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY AND CORE INDICATORS

Paper ID: 5087

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Immigration today is one of the main topics of public debate at the national and international level. Effective management and the appropriate social policies also depend on the evaluation of integration processes, but “integration” is a complex concept, dynamic, variable in time and space, linked to historical-political circumstances and to the different characteristics of the migration experience. In general the definition depends on the theoretical framework, that can adopt a unilateral viewpoint, so the “burden” of integration rests with the ability to adapt of the immigrant (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1949), or bilateral, which the integrative process is instead as a reciprocal exchange (Natale, Strozza, 1997; Zincone, 2000).

The objective of this paper is primarily to reconstruct the concept of “integration” in American academic context - where it gradually replaced terms as absorption (Eisenstadt, 1975), acculturation (Gans, 2007), inclusion (Parsons, 1967), incorporation (Portes, 1989), assimilation (Gordon, 1964) - and in the Europe, where it became an urgent policy when migration assumed the characteristics of a permanent project (Brubaker 1989; 1992). Secondly, this paper wants to carry out a literature review on integration indicator systems (with particular attention to the Italian and European surveys). The objective is to verify the appropriateness of actual indicators to new and urgent challenges of a migratory phenomenon: the problems of comparability between migratory experiences, the question of the second and third generations (real integration’s test), question of citizenship, etc.

Keywords: immigration, integration, indicators, comparability

ASSESSMENT OF “SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FROM THE VIEW OF HIGHLY TALENTED STUDENTS” PROJECT FINANCED BY  
TUBITAK UNDER 4004 NATURE AND SCIENCE SCHOOLS PROGRAM

Paper ID: 5088

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This research includes assessment of “Science and Technology From The View Of Highly Talented Students” Project financed by Tubitak Under 4004 Nature and Science Schools Program. The main purpose of this project is; the highly talented students, who are studying in Bornova Anatolian High School, would have a chance to get an education about up to date Technologies , engineering, and applications. By this way this individuals will be able to make a huge contribution to our country. We would like to be able to provide a new perspective by enriched and differentiated education plan in order to satisfy the needs of 21 century . We aimed that the students would have a scientific point of view and thinking, and also have a high self-esteem towards scientific studies. During the scientific facilities which took part within the project was prepared to enrich the students innovative thinking, creativity, authenticity which would consider and support individual differences. The readiness of the students was measured by semi- structured scale and the activities prepared accordingly with the help of academic (faculty) members. There were pre and post tests inorder to check the progress of the students in the project. Experimental and observational learning of the interactive applications and information in the project was observed to increase the students' desire for research and learning.

Keywords: Highly Talented Students, Tubitak 4004 Nature and Science Schools Program,, Engineering and applications

TO BE “SMART” TODAY. “SMARTNESS” AND “SMART CITY” THROUGH A SOCIOLOGICAL REFLECTION

Paper ID: 5089

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In recent times there is an increasing presence of the generalized use of the term “smart” in every field of knowledge and, in particular, in the field of human and social sciences. Each person, each object and each structure is required today to present itself as “smart”. But what does it mean to be “smart”? What are the characteristics of “smartness” and what are the dynamics connected to this dimension? Can the conceptual category of “smartness” be used indiscriminately in each sector when each discipline tends to attribute a different meaning to this element? We note that each sector tends to emphasize a specific quality of “smartness” and often lacks an overview of what “smartness” actually is.

In particular, among the various dimensions, this paper underlines how, among these, the city is today urged to become “smart”. In the general debate we often hear the use of the term “smart city”. What must be the intelligence of the city? The implementation of projects linked to the introduction of forms of “smart city” within the existing urban contexts seems to entail numerous difficulties, both at the institutional level and at the directly social level. The elements involved in the discourse connected to the “smart city” are, in fact, numerous and they concern not only individual factors (subjects involved), but also structural and above all relational factors. In particular, this last point is often the subject of disinterestedness by policy-makers. On the one hand, in fact, the emphasis is placed on the role of the individual as a key player in the smart city - as an expression of the paradigm linked to prosumerism - and, on the other, on the role of the political sphere through a top-down approach - think, for example, of the importance of environmental communication or regulatory nudging strategies.

We propose to reflect on the notion of the “common good” as a possible instrument and vehicle for transmitting the identity of the smart city, according to the idea of urban space as a social representation and co-constructed space. “Smart city” means only “efficient city”? Finally, we ask about the relationship between the “smart city” and the “smart community”. Is the “smart community” already included in the “smart city” or not?

These are the fundamental questions to which we will try to answer during the presentation.

Keywords: Smartness, smart city, efficiency, common good

STUDENTS' OPINIONS CONCERNING THE SUFFICIENCY OF CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT OF LECTURERS AT THE FACULTY OF  
EDUCATION GIRNE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTH CYPRUS

Paper ID: 5090

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This research is aimed to determine student opinions about the classroom management competencies of the lecturers working at the Faculty of Education, Girne American University, 2016-2017 academic year. Classroom Management Proficiency Scale was applied and the data were analyzed by SPSS 21 program. The data is found out not to be in a normal distribution, since Kolmogorov Smirnov test result was  $p < 0.05$ , ( $p = .013$ ). Non-parametric statistical tests were used for inferential statistics. Findings reveal that there were no significant differences in the types of students' education, class level, classroom availability and weekly course load variables. But there were significant differences in gender, school type, grade point average and attendance.. Through the results, it is observed that the teaching staff has a moderate level of 'classroom management', classroom physical order, behaviors related to the teaching method, behaviors related to classroom organization and classroom behavior development and regulations. In the dimension of internal time management of the teaching staff, it is graded as 'frequently' at a high level by the students. As a result, while there were significant differences in gender, class level, class size, weekly course load variables were found where as there was no difference found between the grades of the students, the grade average and the course attendance variables.

Keywords: Classroom management, higher education, lecturer evaluation

## MENTAL ASPECTS OF SEXUAL FUNCTIONING IN HOMOSEXUAL MEN IN NORWAY

Paper ID: 5091

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**Introduction:** Associations between sexual functioning and mental health are becoming a focus of research. However, research is a victim of heteronormativity and does not represent the growing LGBT community. Between 2/3 and 80% of gay men report having anal intercourse. Although inconclusive, research suggests that over half the samples report some degree of anodyspareunia with 12% in one study reporting pain to severe to continue. Additionally associations between adverse mental health conditions and anodyspareunia has been recognized. The aim of this study is to further elucidate the subject of anodyspareunia in a Norwegian sample.

**Method:** A Norwegian LGBT sample was recruited through social media. We investigated the relationship between anodyspareunia and sexual functioning, with self-efficacy and quality of life measures in a homosexual population.

**Results:** Anodyspareunia was negatively associated with quality of life measurements. Anodyspareunia also had a positive association with anxiety, but an inverse association with self-efficacy. Self-efficacy was not a moderator between AD & quality of life as shown in other studies regarding pain. Sexual functioning was influenced by both positive and negative affect.

**Conclusion:** Our findings replicate earlier findings in that anodyspareunia and sexual dysfunction is linked with lower satisfaction with life, anxiety and self-concepts, as found in both hetero- and homosexual studies. Affective states also showed influence on sexual functioning. This brings new insights to the field regarding the role of self-efficacy, sexual health and quality of life. Further research is needed to develop these associations in the LGBT community.

**Keywords:** Anodyspareunia, mental health, homosexual, sexual functioning

THE STATISTICS OF 2018 ITALIAN DIGITAL CAMPAIGN: POSTING ACTIVITY OF THE PARTIES ON FACEBOOK AND THE POLITICAL  
ENGAGED AUDIENCE

Paper ID: 5092

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Since 2013 General Election, in Italy the Social Network Sites have become very important for the political parties strategy during the electoral campaign (Morcellini, Antenore, Ruggiero, 2013). Social networking platforms play a decisive role for the definition of the networked politics (Cepernich, 2015), characterized by a multiplication of touch points between political actors and citizens. In this new phase, political actors have the chance to plan their communication strategy bypassing the traditional journalistic function typical of the mainstream media (Bentivegna, 2014). As an ideal completion of it, through the social network sites political audiences see the opportunity to participate to the political debate in the new public space (Chadwick, Dennis, Smith, 2016).

This paper aim is to analyze the communication strategy of the main Italian political parties (Lega, M5S, PD, FI, FdI, LeU) on Facebook, through the statistics related to the content published by their official pages during the last four weeks of electoral campaign. We will investigate the response expressed by the Facebook users – such as like, comments, shares, in order to understand how the parties engage their political audience and identify the user profile of each political parties. As a result, Lega shows the highest level of content published followed by low interaction with their audience, unlike M5S and PD certainly show a lower level of publication, but they are able to engage their political audience.

Keywords: Italian 2018 General Elections, Political Parties, Facebook, Political Engaged Audience

DIGITAL CULTURE AT SCHOOL. A SURVEY ON DIGITAL SKILLS OF ITALIAN TEACHERS

Paper ID: 5093

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This proposal refers to the contemporary debate on the integration of digital systems in school educational environments, paying particular attention to the opportunity for integration and educational experimentation of digital devices in terms of teaching methodologies and inclusion strategies.

Specifically, through the presentation of the first research results of the Sapienza University project, Towards the Digital School, in 2018, the paper will present a first picture of the inclusion of digital in the teaching and learning practices of a sample of about 700 Italian teachers involved in national level of 31 secondary Italian schools coming from 15 regions.

The influence of social determinants on digital skills will be investigated, such as the use of digital as a specific teaching methodology, as well as technological support, and the type and degree of application of technologies in teaching practices and management of teaching activities within the school context.

Keywords: digital skills, digital literacy, digital education, school, social capital, media consumption

THE THREAT OF AUTHORITARIAN PERSONALITY. DEATHS OF DESPAIR AND RISE OF INTOLERANCE IN USA

Paper ID: 5094

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My study is focused on the relationship between subjectivity and power in the contemporary world. The highlight is on some of the most depressed and marginal regions of the United States of America. The idea is that the collapse of community institutions in the process of identity formation can create a social unfit personality, a subject culturally and emotionally unprepared with dealing the risk of life failures and frustrations. A fragile character that could find in adhering to radical ideologies, and extremist movements, a feeling of illusory power that compensates for a real condition of impotence.

In fact, as highlighted by various research, there's a tight link between socio-economic marginality, dependence on drugs and alcohol, and political intolerant views.

In many of the areas where Trump has achieved the best results, there has been an increase in economic precariousness combined with a real collapse of social and family support networks.

Thus, a point of no return could emerge, a situation that can push the subject who finds himself with his back to the wall in a vicious circle of isolation, depression and dependence: a self-destruct spiral with respect to which a certain ideological proposal, to the extent which offers new objects of veneration and enemies against which to take sides, can represent, in a manner not dissimilar to what happened with totalitarian ideologies, a shock therapy for potential suicides.

Keywords: Social marginality, Community collapse, Dependency on drugs and alcohol, Deaths of despair, Rise of political intolerance

TERRORISM, RELIGIOUS IDENTITY AND IMMIGRATION THE #MUSLIMHUSBANDROCKS SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN

Paper ID: 5095

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Over the last years, the Islamic terroristic attacks against in Europe have significantly influenced the perception of danger and (un)security by individuals and social groups, growing suspicions and fears towards the Islamic community. This perception has also been heavily forced by news media, which have often proposed easy equations between migrants and criminals, between Muslims and terrorists or even between Muslims and people whose relationships are based on the logic of submission, spreading in this way negative stereotypes and feeding not only prejudice, but also fears towards Muslims who live in our Country.

Based on these premises, the paper focuses on a very meaningful case of social media “counter narratives” which has recently involved Italian public opinion. After «Liberò» – a Right oriented newspaper – published an article warning European women about a possible relationship with a Muslim calling it a “dangerous madness”, hundreds of Italian women, married or engaged to a Muslim, have replied sharing on Facebook or Twitter their personal life experiences with the hashtags #hosposatounmusulmano and #muslimhusbandrocks. Carrying out a media content and sentiment analysis, the paper aims to understand, on one hand, the way in which Italian newspaper covered the news, on the other hand if and how today social media represent a tool through people can express its disagreement in respect of the equation Islam=terrorism.

The research shows that, in respect of the more advocacy positions often held by some mainstream news media that encourage fears and recriminations against Muslims, social media offer public opinion a space in which forms of resistance and rejection of stereotypes can take shape and, at the same time, a place in which practices of inclusion and cultural and religious integration are encouraged. However, not all social media campaigns ensure the same level of efficacy, because efficient “counter narratives” require a really public interest in respect of the topic and a storytelling which meet social media “rules”.

Keywords: Terrorism, Religion, Immigration, Social Network, Publico Opinion

ALLARME SOCIALE O ALLARMISMO MEDIALE? IL CASO BLUE WHALE (SOCIAL WARNING OR MEDIA SCAREMONGERING? THE  
"BLUE WHALE" PHENOMENON)

Paper ID: 5096

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Over the last year, Italian public debate concerning the Net – as well as a space in which several deviations take shape, fascinating sinfully young people – has involved a topic which consists of the “Blue Whale” phenomenon: a very dangerous “game” consisting of a series of tasks assigned to players by administrators over a 50-day period, initially innocuous before introducing elements of self-harm and the final challenge requiring the player to commit suicide. According to what news media reported about this game, it takes shape in real life, but the Net would represent a very strong tool for sharing, emulating, experiencing.

Carrying out a media content analysis, the paper analyses the role played by media – and especially by the Net – covering the “Blue Whale” phenomenon, aiming at understanding if they really increased public opinion awareness in respect of the risk related to the “game” or, on the contrary, they only produced scaremongering, increasing the perception of social insecurity.

The research shows that boundaries between social warning and scaremongering can be very weak and, in these situations, the Net could represent a very fruitful space for sharing fake news, especially when it involves young people or people without a strong digital media literacy.

Keywords: social warning, Blue Whale, social media, young people, sensationalism

## TINDER AS A TECHNOLOGICAL PLATFORM AND DATING APPS AS CATALYSTS FOR SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS

Paper ID: 5097

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Social Networks Sites enable new forms of relationships (boyd and Ellison 2007, Comunello 2010, Boccia Altieri 2012) and create new interaction contexts (boyd 2014); given these premises we propose to investigate how the technology used for courtship, in particular Tinder, influences the creation of social representations (Moscovici, 2001) and the construction of identity. The dating platform is a framework within which user develops self-presentation by implementing rational strategies.

From an analysis of emerging literature (Ranzini and Lutz, 2016; David and Cambre, 2016; Bryant and Sheldon, 2017;) there is a tendency to study dating apps mainly as a technological object, without deepening the implications that these can have in the way they shape relationships. On the other hand, in our opinion, those who have studied the evolution of social relations in this context have not fully considered the technological impact.

Our work explores the interdependence between these two aspects: Tinder as a technological platform and dating apps as catalysts for social representations.

Tinder is a location-based real-time dating app. The key element of the interface is the swipe, derived from touch technology for mobile. Based on our set objectives, the evolution of the app interface and user experience will be analyzed through the concept of circularity (Manovich, 2001).

The main objective is to explore the hypothesis of a circularity in the construction of the meanings that users share as social representations around Tinder. In the preliminary phase we will use exploratory focus groups to understand the set of expectations, attitudes, opinions, desires that guide user behavior. We will present the results of this first research phase and the resulting methodological framework.

**Keywords:** Tinder, social representation, dating platform, social network sites

USAGE OF DIGITAL MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES (COOKIES) IN TURKISH, ROMANIAN AND RUSSIAN INTERNET JOURNALISM:  
COMPARATIVE PRIVACY AND PRACTICE CRITERIA

Paper ID: 5098

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Cookies which exist in digital media for twenty years and have not yet revealed their existence, have begun to raise serious doubt in the community regarding the protection of personal data. This is a search for a new security model that sets borders out by expecting transnational privacy concept within the digital transformation of Internet journalism users accompanied by these monitoring technologies. In this study, the use of digital monitoring technologies (Cookies) in Turkish, Romanian and Russian Internet journalism is analyzed. However, the underlying factors behind the reassessment of the level of privacy that digital monitoring technologies can use as a principal element of digital security policy constitute the concrete frame of study with an example of a survey that demonstrates the extent to which Internet users are advocated for self-determination together with evaluation of “Cookies Create Boomerang Effect”. The literature and concept review used in the study, quantitative and qualitative research methods have made it possible to conduct an intercultural comparative evaluation of the concept of digital privacy, which interacts with internet journalism-digital monitoring technologies.

Keywords: Internet Journalism, Digital Monitoring Technologies, Privacy, Cookies

REPORTAGE AS AN NEWSWRITING TYPE (LITERAL JOURNALISM)

Paper ID: 5099

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Interviews and reportage are among the most frequently confusing types. Interview journalism writing type which is carried out as question and answer is used instead of reportage. Reportage is a type of writing which reveals a journalist's researcher identity by using the sense of observation. The ultimate aim of the reportage is to inform. In this context, journalism is among the types of writing. Reportage which reflects the truth and is an observation-oriented type of writing, contributes to the represent social reality, and enables the getting close by reducing distances and acting as a bridge. It is stated testimony in real times.

The aim of this study is to make a general evaluation related to concepts of reportage, news and interview through basic features of reportage which is used as a writing type in World journalism and Turkey journalism. Yaşar Kemal and Fikret Otyam are among the prominent names in reportage branch in Turkey. Evliya Çelebi's writings are also among the examples of reportages. At this point, in this study, the concept of reportage will be examined through 6 sample articles selected from the writings of Yaşar Kemal and Evliya Çelebi.

Keywords: News, interview, reportage

THE INSTITUTIONAL COMMUNICATION OF THE UNIVERSITIES ON THE SOCIAL NETWORK: TO INVOLVE AND TO COMMUNICATE

Paper ID: 5100

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Reputation, transparency, image and corporate communication, perception, stereotype, organizational management of the university system and dimensions of university communication, scientific knowledge, dissemination, promotion are some of the basic concepts on which the whole reasoning of this project is based, aimed at understanding how universities communicate and how they are perceived by young people who are their main users, including the cultural, scientific and social role assumed and recognized in society. Through a quantitative-qualitative analysis, which makes use of interviews with privileged witnesses and web surveys addressed to both university users and Governance, the questions to be answered are: if Universities are aware of the image they transmit to the external; if they consider the strategic reputation for their own development. What are the tools that Universities use to communicate? Do universities use the main social networks to get to know young people? In these years the communication has become part of the universities at full capacity placing itself as an essential tool, useful to address not only potential students and their families.

An interesting datum, able to underline the change and the technological adaptation of the universities towards the youth cultures, is the one that emerges from the research about the use of social networks as an official channel of communication.

The data provided by this research are a positive sign that leads to a greater awareness of the universities regarding the importance of building a reputation and a positive image. These are the in-depth aspects of this research.

Keywords: institutional communication, social network, engagement, users, university

## A NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH FOR ESTIMATING THE DUATION OF THE TERM IN TEXTILE

Paper ID: 5101

Aysegul Kaya

Degirmenbahce cad. oruc reis sok. no:7 yenibosna/bahcelievler/istanbul

A process which combines of many parameters during receiving orders has an influence on length of term. Determining the parameters that affect the processes and calculating the time in these parameters are of great importance in the realization of the order.

In this study, estimation will be made by artificial neural network method which will be used in optimization of order processes.

Those steps are;

- Searching the parameters affecting the order process
- The analysis of outputs being transferred into the prediction method
- Testing the collected data by using artificial neural networks
- Result analysis

The aim of this study is to analyze the order processes in a textile company and to examine the results obtained by testing them in artificial neural networks. With the help of artificial neural networks, the prediction will be done in the lead time.

The study starts with a literature review. Then the case study will be explained with the stages mentioned beforehand.

Finally, conclusions will be presented.

Keywords: Neural network, Estimation, Length of term

LABOUR EXPLOITATION AND MIGRATION OF INDIAN SIKH COMMUNITY IN ITALY: RESULTS OF AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

Paper ID: 5102

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This paper intends to illustrate results from an empirical research on the phenomenon of labour exploitation of migrants in the Italian agricultural sector, with a focus on the Indian Sikh community living in Sabaudia. The research was conducted between February and September 2017, through a qualitative methodology using semi-structured interviews. It outlines the major economic and political causes behind labour exploitation of migrants throughout the Italian national territory. With a particular focus on examining how exploitation occurs within a real contextual framework, it underlines the importance of the sociological dimension of the phenomenon.

Labour exploitation is part of a systematic and well-structured mechanism in which recruitment of labour only occurs through illegal channels. Due to its multiform character, labour exploitation shapes itself according to the context in which it occurs, leading to the existence of several and different ways of subordination. Behind this variety of exploitation, there is a social understanding of the phenomenon that goes back to relationships of power amongst social groups, unveiling the sociological dimension to this phenomenon. Power differentials between the established and the outsiders (Elias: 1965:1994) determine the social role every group must play within society. Group membership defines individuals' identity, strengthening mechanisms of social exclusion. On this account, the Indian Sikh community living in Sabaudia, who never interacts with the hosting society, only refers to itself leading to a double bond with the community. The latter, while serving as a mean to survival, it also confines migrants within a system of dependency in a never-ending mode of subordination.

Keywords: Labour exploitation, migration, Sikh, established/outside, social exclusion

THE FEAR IMAGINATION IN THE DIALECTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYMBOLIC-ARTISTIC FORMS AND SOCIETY

Paper ID: 5103

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This study is about the fear imagination in a social perspective of dialectic relationship between symbolic-artistic forms generated and produced by society. In particular, it is focused on contemporary production of art's imagination and its medial communication. New artistic forms can be considered as a different kind of communication about complex themes. These productions are capable to show social problems with another point of view respect to mainstream communication and traditional media. Fears, Insecurity, Uncertainty are keywords elaborated by contemporary artists to materialize in videos, installations and performances. Each one of these images contain the power to affect the audience perception. The investigation aims to analyze users interpretation about fear imagination starting from a reconstruction of archetypes produced by society. Research questions are: is there a dialectical relationship between the symbolic-artistic expressive production and the elaboration of fears?; Does contemporary art demystify or regulate and mythize contemporary fears?; Which collective imaginary shows us?. To meet the objectives it is opting to a depth work on scientific literature about images production and myth and archetypes of fears communication. Furthermore we use an hermeneutic method to analyze artworks and symbols that its arise.

Keywords: Imagination; Fears; Symbol; Artistic productions; Communication

THE AMERICAN DREAM OF MONGOLIAN STUDENTS

Paper ID: 5104

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MEB

In this study, it was aimed to explain why Mongolian students chose to study North America. In this context, country selections of international students are taken into consideration within the framework of the push-pull theory. In this study, the phenomenological method, one of the qualitative research methods, was employed to reveal the study in depth. In the research, 15 Mongolian students who were educated in universities in North America were interviewed. As a result of the study, suggestions were made based on the results obtained.

Keywords: International student destination prefer, push-pull theory, student mobility, Mongolian students,migration theories.

THE FAKE NEWS JOURNEY. A TRANSMEDIA APPROACH TO DISINFORMATION

Paper ID: 5105

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Fake news appear to be one of the most meaningful and influent phenomena within media and journalism studies, since several relevant international events have been analysed in public debate also through the effects of disinformation on citizens and public.

Being “news, also completely invented, produced and disseminated (especially through the online platforms) for the purpose of misleading the public and manipulating its orientation by using emotional issues, for ideological, political or economic advantage”, fake news compensate the gap created by disintermediation (journalistic and not only). Moreover, the business behind fake contents appears to be economically more viable than the “real” news system.

This paper aims to analyse the fake news production and dissemination process from a three-fold approach, related firstly to the journalistic theory, then to the social media studies, and finally to a transmedia analysis in order to identify body, character and style of fake news phenomena. To this purpose, the paper presents the results of a research focused on meaningful case studies where fake contents, originally produced in a social media context, reached other online and then offline contexts, generating a transmedia circuit involving production, storytelling and then fruition dynamics.

The research shows that one of the main goals of disinformation appears to be precisely to activate a transmedia circuit in order to reach as people as possible, obtaining then a form of “credibilisation” by media themselves, and highlights then a specific battleground in order to struggle the spread of fake contents.

Keywords: Fake news, disinformation, transmedia, social media, journalism

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE POLITICAL COMMUNICATION OF OBAMA AND TRUMP

Paper ID: 5107

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The last two Presidents of the United States of America, the Democratic Barack Obama and the Republican Donald J. Trump, certainly are characterized by the contents of their messages, result of specific and different political choices.

For this reason, with reference to the theory of speech acts, the aim of this work is carry out a textual analysis of the official speeches of the two Presidents produced during the inauguration speech at the White House (respectively, 20th January 2009 and 20th January 2017) and the first month of their mandate (from 24th January to 24th February, both in 2009 and 2017), moment when the two Presidents present themselves and their presidential objectives to their electorate.

The material will be analyzed with T-LAB: this software, in fact, using both linguistic and graphic techniques, allows to perform a statistical analysis of the textual data and to produce outputs that represent different relationships between the data.

Keywords: political communication, textual analysis, comparative analysis

## CHEMICAL CASTRATION AND ITS ROLE AND EFFECTIVENESS AS A MEASURE TO PREVENT SEXUAL OFFENCES

Paper ID: 5108

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Recent increase in sexual abuse and child molestation cases in Turkey created an outrage in society and a call for more severe punishments for sexual offenders, leading the lawmaker to seek for more effective measures to combat these crimes. In this context, chemical castration is one of the methods offered for combatting sexual offenses and a new provision has been added to the Law on the Execution of Punishments and Security Measures for offenders of aggravated sexual assault and sexual abuse to be subjected to medical treatment by a court order during imprisonment or following conditional release. This presentation focuses primarily on the different castration methods applied to sexual offenders and the legal character of castration, including a discussion on whether it constitutes a punishment or a security measure. Additionally, an analysis will be made as to whether this method should be implemented along with punishment, in lieu of punishment or as a ground for mitigation, while delving into whether or not the consent of the offender will be required for resorting to this method. Following this analysis, implementation techniques and conditions for chemical castration in different jurisdictions will be evaluated along with the physical and psychological impact on the offenders and whether or not such a measure would prevent recommitment of crimes or contribute to a decrease in sexual offenses in general will be discussed. Conclusively, whether or not this measure is in compliance with international law provisions prohibiting inhumane treatment will be discussed from both legal and ethical perspectives.

**Keywords:** sexual offense, chemical castration, sexual assault, child molestation, prohibition of inhumane treatment, legality of crimes

FACTORS INFLUENCING WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: A CASE STUDY FROM ITALY

Paper ID: 5110

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Municipal waste management is a challenge for the governments in developed countries. The European Union has enacted many directives aimed to increasing the separate waste collection level in order to reach a sustainable development. Acting within the boundaries of the Waste Framework Directive (WD 2008/98/EC), the Member States adopted specific national strategies aimed to meet the thresholds set by EU. In this paper, we analyse the driving force of the separate waste collection behaviours in Italy. This country is characterised by wide socio-economic disparities that make it a noteworthy case study. While many studies analysed separately the main driving factors (e.g., morphological, socio-economic, individual attitudes) of waste collecting behaviours, as element of novelty of this work, we analyse the joint action of these factors on sorting habits. By using a spatial analysis on municipal data collected from official records, we test whether virtuous waste management performances are driven by external pressure (e.g., socio-economic context, social influences) or by pro-environmental attitudes. Our results suggest, on the one hand, the fundamental role of the institutional quality, education, and the well-being of the regions, and, on the other hand, the central role of the awareness, the knowledge and the commitment towards the environmental issues.

Keywords: Spatial analysis; Pro-environmental behaviours; Separate waste collection; Spillover effects.

EUROPEAN FUNDS AND EMPLOYMENT CONVERGENCE AT A REGIONAL LEVEL

Paper ID: 5111

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At least three of the headline goals of the EU 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth relate directly to employment and productivity. In particular, the first target of the Strategy fosters a high-employment economy (at least 75% of the 20-64 year-olds EU citizens) that delivers territorial cohesion, and the European Structural Investment (ESI) Funds are the most intensively instruments used by the EU institutions for encouraging the convergence. Having regard to the close links between the programming periods of the ESI Funds, this work throws new insights into whether and how the 2007-2013 period contributed to employment convergence at a regional level within a set of European countries, exploring the extent to which the progress reached in this period laid the basis for the time after. Using official data level (i.e., Eurostat, Istat, and SIEPI) at NUTS2 from 2000 to 2016, the effect of the regional funds on local employment is exploited by the Difference-in-Difference (DiD) method. Moreover, we perform an extended DiD model by controlling for a set of institutional, political, and socio-economic factors, in order to investigate the main reasons behind the potential failure of the EU funding policies in Italy. The poor quality of institutions and the heterogeneous socio-economic development prevented or delayed synergies between funding sources in Italy, restricting national resources if a larger availability of European funds existed.

Keywords: European funds, Difference-in-Difference, Italy

## HAPPINESS IS FEARED?

Paper ID: 5112

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The value attributed to happiness and happiness varies from culture to culture. The fear of happiness (Cherophobia) is that individuals knowingly ignore the experiences of positive emotions or happiness. This fear may be caused by religious or superstitious beliefs as well as by the cultures of societies. For example, in Turkish society, it is the belief that the person who exists is happy to bring him or her bad luck. This study aims to investigate the relationship between the happiness fear, life satisfaction and subjective happiness of the students in Pamukkale University according to socio-demographic characteristics. In the study, the scale of fear of happiness developed by Joshanloo (2013), the Life Satisfaction Scale developed by Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin (1985) and the scale of subjective happiness developed by Lyubomirsky and Lepper (1999) and socio-demographic variables were used. The scale was applied to 440 people of Pamukkale University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences. Structural Equation Model was applied to the obtained data. As a result of the analysis, the first findings indicate a relationship between the demographic characteristics and the scales. The analysis will be performed in detail.

**Keywords:** The fear of happiness, Life Satisfaction Scale, Subjective Happiness Scale

## THE ROLE AND THE STATU OF WOMEN IN NEW TESTAMENT TEXTS IN THE CONTEXT OF FEMINIST CHRISTOLOGY

Paper ID: 5113

Ilbey Dolek

Hatay Mustafa Kemal Univeristy, The Faulty of Theology

Christology is the discipline of theology that examines the personality, nature and message of Jesus Christ in a doctrinal sense. The feminist christology in the modern era, based on the fact that the image of God in the New Testament is the male "father", brings a criticism of the masculine interpretation of God as "God must not always be a man?". There is no doubt that women were also in the immediate vicinity of Jesus Christ. Among the women mentioned in the New Testament texts are Virgin Mary who the mother of Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene,. However, women mentioned in the New Testament texts are not limited to these. The women who were in the close vicinity of Jesus and who were the servants are always in favor of Jesus throughout the course of his activities. Because Jesus was talking to people from all walks of society, eating without separating men. In fact, according to the gospels, Jesus was the first witnesses of the empty tomb three days after the crucifixion. However, the lack of women among the twelve whom Jesus had chosen as the apostle, the attitude of the Catholic Church to the outside of women, and the hostile attitude to the burning of women in Medieval Europe led to feminist movements in modern times. Moreover, Christian theology were criticized by liberal theologians and feminists because of women were part of the original sin and the source of evil. In the 1960s, feminist christology emerged as a result of the Christian feminist theologies. In this study, the roles of women in the New Testament texts, the statu of women in the communication activity and historical life of Jesus Christ, and the approach of Jesus towards women will be examined in the context of feminist christology.

Keywords: Feminism, Christology, New Testament, Jesus Christ, Woman, Role.

ARCHITECTURAL RESTITUTION AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE MONUMENTAL ENTRANCE STRUCTURE OF ANCIENT  
TEMPLE P IN SIDE, TURKEY

Paper ID: 5114

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In this study, the architectural and structural features of the ancient P-temple ruins in the ancient Pamphylia region of Side in Turkey are examined. The temple has a high podium and a semi-circular architectural design. The podium consists of three chambers located under the temple which, is well preserved till nowadays.

A bottom row of a cellar located on the podium is partially in situ, making possible to obtain accurate information about the layout and size of temple. On another side of the temple, large number of architectural pieces such as the ceiling-cassette blocks; architrave; column; column base and echinus are scattered in disorganized manner in front of cella, which are evidence of the existence of a monumental entrance structure.

It is possible to obtain information about the architectures to which these elements belong, but only with definite restitutions. Therefore, survived remnants of the monumental entrance structure are transferred to the CAD drawing program as drawn documents on the spot and restitution is carried out by brought models together in a computerized environment. Finite element based platforms are applied for the static calculations of reconstructed temple model. In the restitution procedure, the stone pieces are modeled by considering actual fractures and it is intended to obtain information on where and how the structure damaged in an old earthquake ground motion.

Keywords: Restitution, Historical temple, Cultural heritage structure, Finite element method

WHY SUSTAINABILITY MATTERS. SOME SOCIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS DRAWN FROM THE FINDINGS OF PEACE RESEARCH

Paper ID: 5115

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The international debate on sustainability, which originated in the 1970s and further developed over the last 50 years, has had an impact in almost all sciences, from the natural sciences to the economic, political and sociological sciences.

The aim of this study is to show the issue of sustainability has had in the sociological debate on the problem peace and war. The analysis considers the the expansion of the themes of peace economics within the field of peace research and emphasizes the importance that the issue of sustainability and fight against inequalities have in the current debate on peaceful development. The importance of a relationship between sustainability and peace was also highlighted in the UN Agenda 2030 released in 2015.

Keywords: sustainable development, pece research, peace economics, capitalism, agenda 2030

## SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS AND AGENCY THEORY: FINANCIAL FAILURES OF SUPPLIERS AS AGENCY COST

Paper ID: 5117

Batuhan Cullu

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Council of Supply Chain Management defines supply chain management as “...encompasses the the planing and management of all activities involved in sourcing and procurement, conversion, and all logistics management activities. It also includes coordination and collaboration with channel partners, which can be suppliers, intermediaries, third party service providers, and customers...”. This type of interrelated activities may cause problems all along the supply chain and break the flow of goods, services, financials and data between channel partners.

Supply chain problems may result from natural disasters, labor disputes, terrorism, supplier bankruptcy etc. Which can seriously disrupt or delay material, information and cash flows, any of which can create an decrease in sales, increase in costs or both (Chopra & Sodhi, 2004).

Agency theory is the study of problems arising when the principal party delegates work to the agent (Eisenhardt 1989a; Lassar and Kerr 1996). As a methaphoric relationing in the supply chain management purchasing organisation may serve as principal and the supplier as the agent.

This research deals with the supply chain mangement under the agency theory and treats the chain disruptions caused by the supplier's financial failures as an agency cost from the principle firm's point of view.

The methodolgy of the study is content analysis by using various news engines which supported by the case studies.

**Keywords:** Supply Chain Management, Agency Theory, Supply Chain Disruptions

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AFTER HIS BIRTH: CESARE BECCARIA, AGAIN

Paper ID: 5118

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“On Crimes and Punishments”, the work of Cesare Beccaria, written by him while he was a young, 26 years old jurist, has been a milestone in sense of criminology, criminal and criminal procedure law not just for Italy, but for all Europe and even America. Beccaria, in this mentioned work of his, argued that punishments should be mild and the prosecuted should not be tortured or mistreated with convincing justifications, while also opposing secret trials. He explained the basis of the competence of the State to punish with an approach which is still relevant today. From this angle, Beccaria founded the “rule of law” principle. Contemporarily, we are witnessing a retreat from the principles of modern criminal law which were presented by Beccaria, due to a surge in the terror events and rise of the fear from crime in the society. We observe the continuation of capital punishment in some states which designate themselves as the pioneers of the modern world, just as the strengthening of the inclination to limit basic rights and freedoms due to security concerns. We should highlight that, the thought of Beccaria is not of those that lose value and importance over time. The results of diverging from his ideas are visible in the painful memories of past.

Keywords: Cesare Beccaria, criminal law, criminology

REFUGEE AND MIGRANT STUDENTS: REFLECTIONS ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Paper ID: 5119

Gulsah Tasci

MEB, Ertuğrulgazi Anaokulu, Kartepe/Kocaeli

In recently, with war the Syrian students immigrate to Turkey. In this study, I examine the rise of Turkey as a destination for reflections on higher education. Moreover, Turkish education system have many opportunities, on the other hand challenges. There are various studies in literature about school perception, but especially, student mobility have not describe migration as process for Turkish education system. So, what kind of a school do migrant students expect? How are the perceptions of refugee/migrant students about the school notion ? Which factors do effect the refugee/migrant students' perceptions about school notion? To sum up, I discuss the refugee and migrant students and reflections on education used in migration literature. I conclude with a discussion of migration policy in Turkey in relation to challenges.

Keywords: Turkish education system, refugee/migration student mobility, internationalisation.

THE EVALUATION OF SMART WORKING POLICIES IN ITALY

Paper ID: 5120

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In the Italian context, the theme of the so-called "smart working" seems to be mainly framed, by the regulations and in some organizational contexts, in corporate welfare policies as a tool for work-life balance for the most "fragile" workers, ie those burdened by family care tasks, alongside with well-established tools, such as teleworking, to people who already use permits for parental leaves such as Law 104/92. This approach, betraying the very founding idea of smartworking (Clapperton, Vanhoutte, 2014), and far from the perspective of the advanced lean that puts people at the organisational center (Campaign, Pero 2017) it could to bring opportunistic behavior widely known in welfare policies literature and unexpected effects of gender segregation in a country where care tasks burden is still baring strongly on women losing all potential in terms of reducing direct and indirect costs, improving work-life balance, productivity , organization and share of responsibility and, above all, engagement - personal and organization (Appetito in Savarese, 2018). The present work illustrates the first phases of an integrated program of evaluation research on smart working policies in the Italian context whose general objective is to investigate how the social definition of the policy direct the implementation processes of the policies in the organizations and consequently to what extent they influence the social actors preferences, preferences which in turn condition the model general theoretical functioning (Barbera, 2004), reaching the realizzazione of unexpected effects.

Keywords: smart working, unexpected effects, social meaning

ART AND ARCHITECTURE ANGLES IN ACTION FILMS AS SYMBOLS OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT, GLOBAL CIVILISATION AND  
CULTURAL MOTIVES TO SAVE THE PLANET

Paper ID: 5121

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Action films, busy to move forward action, actors, plot and picture, surprisingly often use establishing, atmospheric or detail shots and angles of art or architecture to create dramatic tension and emotional connection. This frequently happens before climactic showdowns or catastrophes, such as spectacular thefts at prominent museums, devastating nuclear device explosions, or extinction events for the world's civilisation and population.

Modern film examples of action-related, prominent displays of works of art or architecture are:

Prince of Thieves (1997): The "Bayeux Tapestry" during the entire opening credits.

Incognito (1997): Rembrandt portraits and assorted Dutch and Spanish masters.

Armageddon (1998): Montages of famous buildings and evocative landscapes.

The Thomas Crown Affair (1999): Claude Monet and Rene Magritte paintings.

Triple X (XXX) (2002): Prague's Charles Bridge and its statuesque ornaments.

2012 (2009): Louvre artworks ambushed while transferred from Paris to China.

This paper holds that often the displayed artworks, with their undisputed quality, reputation and impact, themselves positively propel much of the action. Much of that action could even be advised to be scaled back in effort, special effects and finances, letting more of the art take centre stage. This in turn could positively influence films' artistic qualities as well as their popular receptions.

Additional advantages to the film and wider art industries could incur gradually, such as film-induced heightened public awareness of artworks, sensitisation to art in general, enthusiasm for art forms related to cinematography such theatre, opera or museums, and humanistic repercussions such as educational ideals, individual inspirations, or institutional improvements.

Keywords: Art in Film, Artworks in Movies, Architecture in Movies, Paintings in Movies, Art in Hollywood

THE MEDICINE ON THE SCREEN. THE ITALIAN TV SHOW: ELISIR

Paper ID: 5122

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The debate on the spread of fake news and the rise of disinformation in contemporary societies is increasingly central among scholars in the media and communication fields. In particular, the media role becomes more crucial in the debate focused on the dissemination of issues related to the field of technoscience. Despite the complexity of the current media system, television still seems to play a fundamental role as a tool for the dissemination and promotion of knowledge.

In the light of this, the paper aims to analyse one of the most durable scientific communication TV talk show in Italian television, *Elisir*. The program, which was broadcast from 1996 to 2017, was hosted since its first edition by the famous Italian TV presenter Michele Mirabella. In particular, the tv show dealt with issues related to the field of medicine and in particular on health and well-being.

The objective of this work will be to observe the evolution of the format and analyze the elements that led to the success of the program. In particular, the focus will be on the role of the presenter and guests in the television debate, the topics covered and the communication features of the television program.

**Keywords:** science communication, television, talk show, medicine

## STORIES OF AGENCY WOMEN ON THE LIMINALITY

Paper ID: 5125

Ferhan Gunduz

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This study focuses on the dimensions of the agency (repetitive, reflective and practical-evaluative) based on the stories of women who have been subjected to violence and moved to a shelter. In this study, the stories of women in the shelter have been analyzed through the framework and the relationship between the concepts of “violence”, “habitus”, liminality” (shelter) and “agency”.

Violence can be symbolic, as well as physical, economic and psychological. Symbolic interactions, behaviours and sustainable forms of behaviour are processes and mechanisms that nurture inequalities in our daily lives and interpersonal attitudes. These mechanisms are conceptualized by Bourdieu as symbolic violence. Symbolic violence works through the habitus shaped by perception, action and evaluations (Türk, 2007, 18).

Habitus is neither literally individual, nor does it determine behaviours alone. It is a structuring mechanism that works inside the actuators and also is the principle of producing a strategy to deal with a wide range of situations (Özsöz, 2007,18).

Violence is created by the processes and mechanisms that nurture the inherited gender inequalities of masculinity. Behavioural patterns, social roles, relationships and institutions constitute the model, pattern and scheme of the expected behaviour of individuals. Culture is the sum of these facts (Fichter, 2012). Culture forms the basis of communication and interaction between people. It is also a source of domination. Culture not only forms the basis of communication by shaping our understanding of reality, it also contributes to the formation and maintenance of social hierarchies (Swartz, 2015, 11).

Turner expresses the concept of liminality as a situation where the circumlocution is the most but the ambiguity is the least (Babuç, 2016, 247). According to this, in case of being at the threshold; social status of women is prominent and known, but suspended; instead the opportunity of new roles is expected to be added. Because this is a crisis situation. In the case of this crisis, the processes in which a woman tries to extract / remove the mask that she has to wear within the society, trying to overthrow her previous status and the roles based on it or take it more firmly, and finally, trying of rebuilding herself through the network of relationships can be observed. Because, while the actors are struggling with challenges and uncertainties in social life, they have the capacity to distance themselves from the schemes, habits and traditions that hinder the social identities and institutions.

Emirbayer and Mische (1998, 971) examine agency in three dimensions.

1. Iteration;

2. Projective and

### 3. Practical-evaluative dimensions

Iteration; It refers to the selective reactivation of past patterns of thought and action by actors. Thus, stability and order are given to the social universe and in time helps to maintain identity, interaction and institutions.

Iteration; It refers to the selective reactivation of past patterns of thought and action by actors. Thus, stability and order are given to the social universe and in time helps to maintain identity, interaction and institutions.

The projective element is the second dimension of agency. In Projective we can see that the actors not only keep the old condition and routine, but also take into account new possibilities of thinking and action. The hopes, fears, and future desires of the actors can lead to a creative restructuring of their behaviour.

The final dimension is the practical-evaluative element. The actors have the capacity to make an assessment by taking into account alternative motion trajectories, together with the demands, dilemmas and uncertainties raised by the current situation.

Emirbayer and Mische (1998, 962) conceptualize agency, past, future and today. The agency provides a process of temporary social engagement with the capacity to focus on the past to reflect on the habits of the past, to reflect on future possibilities (projective) and to focus on the past to assess the habits of the past and the future projects together.

The women in the shelter were discussed in the past, future and today-oriented concept of agency.

AGENCY;

□ the capacity to provide information in the habits of the past

□ In order to imagine alternative possibilities, the capacity to focus on the future and

□ In unexpected situations; have the capacity to focus on the present to evaluate the old habit and future projects together; is a temporary social engagement process.

According to White, the story includes the subjective dimensions of social ties and the perceptions of the parties on this relationship. The meaning attributed to the relationships appears in the form of “stories İliş. It consists of the meanings in the relationship and the meaning of the relationship to the verbal and verbal meaning. In fact, the stories of the parties; its expectation in a relationship is the narrative of validating assumptions, justifying or justifying its conclusion. So they want to reach their goals with their stories or make others believe it.

As a result, the stories (narratives) of the women in the shelters were examined in all respects. For this reason, the data obtained from the stories of women in the shelters were evaluated through the qualitative analysis technique (Nvivo program).

Keywords: Failure, Area, Habitus, Gender Role, Violence, Symbolic Violence, Shelter, Pierre Bourdieu.

### CAMOUFLAGED WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION

Paper ID: 5127

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The strategies used for identifying workplace discrimination have changed radically over the years. In the past, workplace discrimination policies and strategies were few and straightforward.

So, there was no need for monitoring and inspection to expose them. Today, there are comparatively more workplace discrimination policies in effect. But many of these policies are hidden and are not easily accessible for jurisdictional purposes where justice might be realized and the victims can be compensated. Because today's discrimination policies are well camouflaged, calculated, planned and executed policies. Besides, such policies are well camouflaged and protected from external auditing. Managerial decisions are audited by the internal auditors who have constitutional rights and power to detect discrimination cases. The monitoring, inspection and exposing of such cases requires a high degree of efficient managerial accounting techniques.

Keywords: measurable & non-measurable discrimination, classification of discrimination risks, financial and psychological results of discrimination, internal auditors' role, managerial accounting techniques for discrimination, precautions for discrimination.

## THE MONOLINGUAL DICTIONARIES IN ALBANIA, AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR BEGINNINGS

Paper ID: 5128

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Department of Public Administration

The Albanian lexicography has its roots and beginnings with the Latin-Albanian Dictionary of Frang Bardhi of the year 1635. Under the example of this Dictionary all other works in this field were generally two languages. The first dictionaries that were just in one language (only in Albanian) are late in time. They are first published in the year 1941 and cover the two main dialects of the country. The first one, the Dictionary of Gazulli, mainly covers the words of the northern dialect, that of "gegënishte" and the Dictionary of Tase mainly covers the words of the southern dialect, that of the "toskërishte". So basically these are the two works with which the history of the Albanian lexicography begin. With these two dictionaries, although they are regional dictionaries, the monolingual lexicography in Albania begun and the first steps for the Albanian explanatory dictionaries are taken. Also through these two dictionaries we understand the state of the Albanian language in general at that time as well as its evolution. Moreover, through these two dictionaries, a number of rare words of the Albanian language have been preserved. For this reason in this presentation we intend to make an analysis of these two dictionaries by giving their characteristics in order to recognize the values they have, where we will include data for authors, data about the spoken language, the regions affected by this dictionaries, as well as other characteristics of these works in general.

Keywords: regional language, regional dictionary, old words

BREAKING POINTS OF NATIONAL POLITICAL DISCOURSE: A STUDY OF POLITICAL SPEECHES OF RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĞAN

Paper ID: 5129

Elif YILMAZLI

The study analyzes the phenomenon of nation and nationalism in the context of political discourse. The thesis aims to evaluate the elements of nationalism that determining social structure within the scope of changing power relations in historical development. In the study, including different approaches about nationalism, nation and the elements of nationalism in discursive practices that determining the power structure of the modern world are discussed. These elements are analyzed in speeches of right-wing politician Erdoğan.

The sample of research comprises of the last two speeches towards the latest general elections and victory speeches after elections of the President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Nationalist elements within the political discourse are determined through content analysis and sentence units are counted based on phrases that polarization defining us/them, threatening and national supremacy. Following semantic contexts of sentence units are found through semiological discourse analysis. Connotations of meanings are evaluated in accordance with Roland Barthes's myth analysis model. The speeches of political actor are reviewed as a result of the evaluation of the data with analysis methods in the context of national political discourse.

Keywords: Nation, Nationalism, Discursive Practice, Political Discourse

## THE SOCIAL MAP OF EUROPE

Paper ID: 5130

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In Europe the difference between its center and its peripheries does not correspond to state frontier differences. Within individual states, some internal differences are stronger than differences existing among individual states. Typical is the case of Italy, which in the north has some of the richest regions in Europe and in the south has some of the poorest regions in Europe. Similar problems of regional asymmetries exist in all the major European countries. European society is criss-crossed by inter-state fractures that in some cases add up, turning the differences into a chasm: Catholics versus Protestants, State versus Church, north versus south, east versus west, city versus countryside, democracy versus authoritarianism, center versus periphery. The social map of Europe does not correspond therefore to the institutional divisions, but to these complex divergences, which constitute deep lines of separation, often within the borders of the same state. Religion, economics, politics and literacy draw another cartography compared to the official one of Europe. Modern and industrial Europe is constituted independently of the lines drawn by the states.

## EMPLOYEE CONSEQUENCES OF PART-TIME WORK

Paper ID: 5131

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Ever more employees in the Western world are working less than a full time position, partly due to globalization demanding higher organizational flexibility to survive in the global competition. This paper sets out to summarize the consequences for employees who decide – or are forced to – work part time. First, the article defines part-time work and how it can be measured. Second, focus is set on work related consequences for employees of working part time. XXX consequences are defined, and the assumed causal mechanisms are explicated: 1) part-time work as an arrangement to ease work-family conflict (easier to balance time used at work with time used at home), 2) part time work as a source for work related stress (less time to learn and master the job), 3) part time work as creating lower affective commitment to the organization (by spending less time on the job one is not integrated into the organizational culture in the same way as full time employees), 4) part time work related to jobs with less autonomy (part time workers are often assigned to more routine jobs), and 5) part time work as an arrangement fostering lower social and leader support (less time to establish a good working relationship with colleagues and leaders). Third, the causal mechanisms are empirically tested, using a survey from a large hospital with more than 2000 respondents.

Keywords: Part-time work, work-family conflict, commitment, stress, autonomy, support

## FEEDBACK QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE IN ORGANISATIONS

Paper ID: 5132

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The provision of feedback is fundamental in motivating employees to increase their performance in modern organisations; however, little is known about how the quality of feedback affects performance. To address this question, we design an experiment where subjects perform a real-effort task in a flat-wage environment repeatedly for ten rounds varying feedback quality across treatments. In our baseline treatment, subjects receive no feedback about how they rank relative to their group members. In our two main treatments, feedback quality varies in that subjects know (“High Quality Feedback”) or do not know (“Low Quality Feedback”) their exact relative rank in the group. Our findings indicate that, in the “High Quality Feedback” treatment, average performance is significantly better compared to the baseline or the “Low Quality Feedback” treatments, where no significant differences in performance are observed. This effect is driven by the fact that subjects who perform worse in the previous round decrease their performance in the current round significantly more in the “Low Quality Feedback” treatment compared to the “High Quality Feedback” treatment. These findings have significant implications for the design of policies within organisations aiming at improving performance through feedback provision.

Keywords: Feedback, performance, non-monetary incentives, laboratory experiment

## IMPORTANT FINDS FROM THE EXCAVATION AT AMORIUM

Paper ID: 5133

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The site of Amorium, located in ancient Phrygia (the modern Turkish province of Afyonkarahisar). Amorium is an ancient city that has experienced uninterrupted residence in Hittite, Phrygia, Greek, Roman, Byzantium, Seljuk and Ottoman periods as of B.C. 2000 and located at the 12 km east of the Emirdağ District and 70 km north east of the Afyonkarahisar and 170 km southwest of Ankara. The city has been evaluated as Upper Town and Lower Town. Upper town walled by the bulwark of Byzantium period of which traces are still visible in the hill town and Lower Town are walled with the wall that covers all of the city.

Since Amorium is one of the cities to prerogative of coining in the region entitled by the Roman Senate, it is an important position in East Phrygia in the early B.C. 1. Another important feature of late Roman city is the fortification wall dated in the Emperor Zenon period (474-491). As of A.D. 640, Amorium became the military headquarters of the Byzantium army in Anatolia and capital city of the Anatolikon Thema. During the Dark Age in Byzantium Period, Amorium served as a powerful castle for protection of Byzantium soils against the Arabian aggressions. Laid siege by the army of Mutasım (833-842) son of Harun Reşid in A.D. 838, set fire by the Emir of Tarsus in A.D. 931, the city has regained its military and strategic importance in A.D. 10 and 11 centuries according to data acquired through excavation. It is known that Amorium held by the Seljuk in A.D. 1116

The aim of this paper is to evaluate the small findings in 1988-2009 and 2013-2018 of ceramic, ivory, metal, glass, marble and textile in conjunction with the architectural surroundings/layers within which they were found. This study will take into consideration the data regarding Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman coins, dating from the 1st century BC to 18th century AD, acquired alongside the small findings within the layers in question. The joint evaluation of small findings and coin dates obtained in archaeological excavations will be discussed in the Amorium example.

Keywords: Amorium, Excavation, Small Find

THE ROLE OF “OTHERNESS” IN THE FORMATION OF FOOTBALL FAN IDENTITIES IN TURKEY: FAN IDENTITIES OF ANATOLIAN FOOTBALL TEAMS AND (THE IMAGE OF) BYZANTINE AS THE OTHER

Paper ID: 5134

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The opposition of ‘us’ and ‘other’ is crucial in the construction of all identities. The necessity of ‘the other’ in the construction of ‘us’ identity is also inevitable of all collective identities including the football fan identities. Which ‘the other’ categories are constructed in the formation of football fan identities? How is the ‘other’ identity codified and construed in the formation of football fan identity of Anatolia teams where football industry and media are based in Istanbul as the football fans are.

This paper is based on a sociological fieldwork conducted on Eskişehirspor [Football club located in the middle Anatolian city of Eskişehir] fans (1,117 questionnaires were used and 40 in-depth interviews were conducted in the research) and aims to understand how football fan identity is reconstructed as opposed to ‘others’ in local/national and global interaction. In this context, the paper argues that while ‘us’ identity of Eskişehirspor is constructed as the team to constitute ‘Anatolian Star’ and display Anatolian ‘resistance’ or ‘revolution’, Istanbul clubs (particularly Galatasaray, Beşiktaş and Fenerbahçe) as counter parties are represented as ‘the other’ and directly othered as ‘Byzantine.’ This is not peculiar to Eskişehirspor fan groups since many Anatolian clubs use this attribution with the multiple connotations that Byzantine image has. Byzantine indicates the dominant group network that Istanbul teams take part in, as Istanbul was the capital of the Byzantine and now a city of finance-capital. It also connotes ‘intrigues’ and ‘trickery’ that Byzantine image has in popular cultural discourse in Turkey.

Keywords: Identity, Other(ness), Popular Football Culture, Sociology of Sports/Football, Identities of Football Fans

## THE IMPACT OF PACKAGING ON CONSUMERS' PURCHASE INTENTIONS AND BEHAVIOR

Paper ID: 5135

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In today's world of marketing, packaging attributes have an effective role in appealing the attention of consumers, creating expectations and guiding the product selection. Along with these features, packaging perceived as an important sales promotion tool in terms of marketing strategies and an important factor that encourages consumers' impulsive purchasing behavior. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of product packaging attributes on consumer purchase intentions and buying behavior. Within the scope of the study, 287 questionnaires were conducted to consumers whose living in Ankara and 213 of them were taken into consideration. Data were analyzed by correlation and regression methods using SPSS 21.0 program. In this study, the toothpaste packaging attributes included in the examination; written information and innovative packaging properties on the packaging were found to have the strongest effect on consumer purchasing intention, followed by the packaging color of the product, the style of writing used in the packaging and the visual properties of the product were found to have a lower impact on the consumer purchasing intention. The findings of this study may be used in decisions on determining the attributes and designing packaging for toothpaste products that can better meet the needs and expectations of consumers by the relevant businesses.

**Keywords:** Packaging attributes, Consumer buying intention and behavior, Correlation and Regression

SINTONIZED ON HYPERTELEVISION: THE MULTIMEDIAL AND PARTICIPATORY TELEVISION IN SPAIN

Paper ID: 5136

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Carlos Scolari tried to give a name to the new habits of creating and watching television: he called it Hypertelelevision. The idea is that tv pass through more than one media, is hypermediated, and of course it's consumed in more than a way. Audience is no more couch potato, but is active, creative, and communicates with the creators through social media. Audience also creates its own stories, it becomes prosumer. Also tv companies are trying to change the old school of neotelevision to reach an higher level of interaction, although the monitor of tv is not interactive at all. Internet gives it to tv, streaming makes audience and channels satisfied. But how is it going in Europe? Spain owns one of the most significant examples of hypertelelevision, thanks to "lineal tv" such as classic channels like Atresmedia and RTVE, and "non lineal tv", such as streaming providers that result kinda unique. The lineal evolved themselves adding a digital and participatory side to the simple transmission of programs, otherwise the non lineal are native digital and they experiment new features to give audience exactly what it want, and sometimes more. What will be the future? We just can try to imagine.

Keywords: television, digital, multimedia, transmedia

## EVALUATIVE RESEARCH AND CASE STUDY : AN ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Paper ID: 5137

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The aim of this contribution is to develop a reflection on the usefulness that case studies can make to evaluative research. The focus of the analysis is the practical value that the theory can assume in the Case Study Research, when it is used for evaluation purposes. Analyzing the ways in which a project of evaluative research commissioned by Fondazione Con il Sud (FCS) was conducted to evaluate the impact generated by its activities in three territories, we will try to highlight how a careful analysis of the theory of change, in its two different components: program theory and implementation theory (Weiss, 2005), together with the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods (mixed method) and the use of the positive thinking evaluative approach (Stame, Lo Presti, 2015) has contributed to widening the understanding of the reality under investigation (generating new theory) favoring a double-loop learning (Stame, 2016).

The evaluation mandate of FCS required to identify whether in three territories of the South: Locride, Salento and the Zisa and Brancaccio-Ciaculli districts in Palermo (case studies), there were paths of change in terms of social cohesion and infrastructure and to link these changes to the FCS activities.

The success has been defined starting from the judgment, from the experience, from the perception and the values of the interlocutors, as well as from FCS.

The Case Study Research on the territory of Palermo has allowed to identify ""constellations of circumstances that work"" (Tendler, 1992) beyond the territorial boundaries initially indicated by the client. The case study highlighted how a new model of collaboration between profit, non-profit and public was developed in the Ballarò district, which was reported by several interviewees as an example of success. Involving local actors in the discovery of what worked, has brought to the fore the mechanisms that (interacting with particular contextual factors) have contributed to increase the infrastructures and consequently the social cohesion in the territory. The case study within a theory-oriented evaluation, not centered on the relationship between means and ends, allowed us to observe the complexity of the causal relationships that have been activated in the context and to identify strategies of action, elaborated on the experience of the actors. premises, which otherwise would have gone unnoticed in the eyes of the client.

Keywords: Evaluation, social capital, case study research

## STUDENTS' VIEWS ON DEMOCRATIC CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Paper ID: 5138

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The purpose of this study is to determine the students' views about the democratic classroom management in higher education. The present research is a phenomenological qualitative study. Research data was collected through "interview" method, one of the qualitative data collection methods. Interviews conducted in this study can be characterized as "semi-structured interviews". The study group consisted of higher education students who were determined via convenience sampling method of purposeful sample, which is used in qualitative researches, who were successful in the "classroom management" subject and are seniors in a faculty of education. Data utilized in the study was obtained from the answers of students given in regard to the questions asked during the interviews. Collected data was analyzed through descriptive analysis. In the descriptive analysis process, the raw data obtained from the interviews were converted into codes and the categories were reached from the codes. The categories were also shown under the themes previously put forward by the research questions. As the data analysis process continues, the findings of the study have not been determined yet. At the end of the research, it is expected that the factors affecting and preventing democratic classroom management, and the results of democratic class management in higher education will be determined.

Keywords: democracy, classroom management, higher education

## MOBBING TO THE TEACHERS

Paper ID: 5139

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Mobbing using existing power or abuse of position; systematic psychological violence, pressure, siege, harassment, humiliation, threat and so on. In the figures itself is an emotional attack. Beginning with the person being the target of disrespectful and harmful behavior; it is a situation that lasts until the employer creates an aggressive environment, including the reduction of social credibility by implying and ridicule, and forces him to leave the job. It is deliberately carried out in order to exclude person from work without age, sex or race. In this study, the mobbing (mobbing) exposure status of the teachers and the mobbing attack types; reasons; time and frequency of administration; effects on teachers; reaction forms; developed conflict methods are tried to be determined. In the study, the phenomenon design was used from qualitative research designs. The participants of this study consist of 10 teachers who are studying in postgraduate programs related to educational institutions. As a result of the descriptive analysis of the data; It was determined that teachers who were studying in a graduate program were exposed to mobbing. Mobbing cases; the problems experienced by the teacher about the permission, not giving flexibility to the curriculum, open search, increasing the workload, discrediting the work done, such as situations were determined. One of the coping strategies of the teacher exposed to mobbing; It is determined that they use strategies such as effort, union support and trying not to think. Mobbing on victims; it caused negative feelings such as feeling insufficient and excluded, weakness, anxiety and stress.

Keywords: Mobbing, Mobbing to the techers

THE NEO-MEDIEVAL EUROPE AND THE CONCEPT OF EMPIRE

Paper ID: 5140

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Almost from the beginning of integration process in Europe there is a strong controversy between federalists and supporters of intergovernmental mode of cooperation. Today, federalists dream about the great European state, realists – about the come-back of nation-states and international system. Is it really the only choice? The paper puts out a thesis that in neo-medieval Europe – which emerged as the consequence of integration as well as the globalization processes – there is a chance for a compromise between two main approaches. This compromise could be settlements of the model of Europe as Empire created by Jan Zielonka. Empire, contrary to the state, is not designed to be homogeneous; the term “empire” is understood as a political unit which is not the state. In its historical forms as well as in the political theory, subjects of empire are not fully independent; the sovereignty is divided between the core and periphery. From the other side, empire recognized other subjects than states – regions, megacities or local communities could also be included in decision-making processes. The paper argues that the European Union could be seen as an empire because is too large and too complex to be the state ever – this is the reason for seeking the alternative models for the future of Community. The aim of the paper is to outline one of such a model – the concept of Europe as empire in a few aspects: political system, political representation and economic governance.

Keywords: European Union, European integration, empire, new medievalism, sovereignty

SLEEP, HEALTH AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY. AN ECOLOGICAL AND POSTDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE.

Paper ID: 5142

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Sleep can be defined as a periodically necessary and specific neurophysiological condition. All animal beings sleep to get the essential energy needed to live. Sleep is characterized by suppression of consciousness, reduced muscle tone, decreased heart and respiratory rate.

The interaction between sociology and the world of sleep has always been difficult and controversial. The activities of sleeping and dreaming have always been the prerogative of some specific disciplines as neurophysiology or psychology. Roger Bastide, who has always been attentive to the world of imagination and to the Other, writes in one of his books:

“For Sociology, interested only in the man awake, the sleeper might as well be dead. Sociology leaves it to anthropology the task to study the dream’s place in the traditional civilizations, and to psychology to discover in the web of our dreams the profound motivations of our actions [...] The question I have asked myself is whether the sociologist is right to ignore the other half of our life, to envisage man standing and sitting but never asleep and adream”.

Starting from the idea that the relationship between sociology and sleep is complex and problematic, we hypothesize that we can analyse the interaction between sleep, health and physical activity in a complete and comprehensive manner only if we base on an ecological and post-disciplinary perspective. Trying to go beyond the purely sociological perspective, in this communication we will trace and discuss the theoretical background and the main elements of a research project in fieri.

Keywords: sleep, physical activity, ecological perspectiv, health, body

IDENTITY AND POPULISM IN TURKEY THROUGH FOREIGN POLICY: THE WEST AS THE SUPERIOR MIND

Paper ID: 5143

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Turkey was introduced to the superior mind concept toward the end of 2014 and it was in 2015 that the use of this concept was intensified. The issue is an attempt to explain the foreign policy through a populist discourse rather than to evaluate it through the profit-loss analysis of countries. The discourse of “superior mind” explains almost everything on its own. But who represents this superior mind or which organizations lead this superior mind is not clearly mentioned. The “superior mind” is simply the West. It is not only the US, but also the European countries, which mainly involve the PKK terrorist organization and the members of the FETÖ (Gülenist Terror Organization).

If the superior mind is simply the West, the struggle against the superior mind of the West reinforces the Turkish-Islamic identity of Turkey who sees itself as part of the East. Obviously, the reference to the superior mind becomes a form of self-expression of the Eastern identity. In all these meanings, the dominant sense of identity in Turkey actually reveals the difference with the West. In this context, the discourse of superior mind, nourishes nationalism as if there is always a threat perception about the existence of the country. But this “enemy” never manifests itself and the “war” never ends. Such a populism over foreign policy in the framework of the superior mind discourse serves rather the securitization of identities and riveting nationalist sentiments. This paper, refers to the discourse of “superior mind” attributed to the West in foreign policy, accompanied by the above problematics.

Keywords: Superior mind, Turkey, foreign policyü identity

NEW MEDIEVALISM IN POLITICAL THEORY: POLITICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF SACRUM AND PROFANUM

Paper ID: 5145

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Medievalism is a rapidly developing trend in humanities and social sciences. References to the Middle Ages appear also in political science. According to the political concept of the new medievalism, as a result of civilization changes in the twentieth century, we are witnessing a tendency of “overlapping authority and multiple loyalty” (Hedley Bull, 2002). In practice, this is manifested in the blurring of borders between the external and the internal, the public and the private. This issue, in wider context, also applies to the famous medieval distinction between the sphere of sacrum and profanum. The aim of the paper is to outline the interpretations of these spheres in relation to contemporary politics, including the way of understanding and perceiving power. Analogies to the medieval sacrum and profanum are variously constructed – some consider the powers of the international economy as the modern “sacrum”, and the “nation-states” (J. Friedrichs) as the “profanum”; other refer directly to the rivalry between the papacy and the empire and consider the contemporary counterparts of these entities on the international stage (J. Zielonka). The paper puts out the thesis that contemporary readings of medieval motives in the political sphere can help to understand the ongoing civilization changes, which are inevitable for political action. Therefore, references to the Middle Ages have a valuable cognitive value despite they are not often found; medievalism can contribute to the political science as well as other areas of humanities and social sciences.

Keywords: new medievalism, political theory, power, medieval motives

ROLE OF ALTMAN Z-SCORE WHEN DECIDING TO BUY OR SELL EQUITIES: BIST EXAMPLE

Paper ID: 5146

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Altman Z-Score is developed by Edward Altman in 1968 which helps assessing the bankruptcy risk of firms and counted as one of most reliable models worldwide. The model measures the risk with its specific scale and calculated from 5 different factors, from both accounting datas and market datas. Previous conducted studies reached the conclusion that Z-Score determined the bankrupted BİST firms with %95 accuracy using one year prior financials. In our research, we will compare the market returns of equities which are graded in "high-risk area" and "non-risk area" and efficiency of Z-Score as a buy or sell signal for BİST stocks. Derived from model, it is believed that, the stocks with a low Z-Score will underperform and the stocks with a high Z-Score will overperform the BİST Index.

Keywords: Z-score, BIST, investment

THE EFFECT OF EMPLOYEES' AUTONOMY LEVEL ON THEIR PERFORMANCE: A FIELD RESEARCH IN THE LIGHT OF  
TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS

Paper ID: 5147

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This study was conducted to determine the effect of the autonomy levels examined in the context of transactional analysis theory of private sector employees on performance. The sample of implementation is the 104 white-collar employees in private sector. In this context, two dimension of concept of autonomy are handled as connect with others and connect with oneself. The concept of performance appraisal is examined at the type of self-appraisal and appraisal of manager. According to result obtained, it has been seen that the concept of autonomy dimension of connection with others has influence on the have same appraisals of employees' and their manager's about their performance.

Keywords: Transactional Analysis, Autonomy, Performance, Performance Appraisal, Self-Appraisal

THE EFFECT OF EMPLOYEES' AUTONOMY LEVEL ON THEIR PERFORMANCE: A FIELD RESEARCH IN THE LIGHT OF  
TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS

Paper ID: 5147

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This study was conducted to determine the effect of the autonomy levels examined in the context of transactional analysis theory of private sector employees on performance. The sample of implementation is the 104 white-collar employees in private sector. In this context, two dimension of concept of autonomy are handled as connect with others and connect with oneself. The concept of performance appraisal is examined at the type of self-appraisal and appraisal of manager. According to result obtained, it has been seen that the concept of autonomy dimension of connection with others has influence on the have same appraisals of employees' and their manager's about their performance.

Keywords: Transactional Analysis, Autonomy, Performance, Performance Appraisal, Self-Appraisal

THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES: ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND RELATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES AND  
PROFESSIONS

Paper ID: 5149

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This study analyses some aspects of the social impact of the of university studies such as the "academic success" and the connection between universities and professions. With regards to academic achievement, the analysis is focused on enrolled students in the Italian university system from 2003 to evaluate their career characteristics and outcome. The dataset used is the Italian National Student Registry, defined by law from the academic year 2004/05. This system allows to analyze the career of each student in the national Higher Educational system, so that it is possible to follow the study paths from the beginning to the last "educational event"(graduation, dropout, etc.). From a methodological point of view, the longitudinal analysis of educational pathways was conducted considering the most correct methods to describe the phenomena related to careers and outcomes of university students, through the use of students' individual data. The aim is to reflect on methodology of analysis and monitoring of university study paths, and to identify the dynamics underway and to facilitate effective guidance and support actions for students. Regarding the relation between universities and professions' world, the study presents the main results of a systematic study on the presence of liberal professions in Italian universities carried out by the National Agency of Evaluation of Universities and Research in 2017. The link between universities and professions has been interpreted with particular reference to the professions that require a degree for the exercise of the profession, following the Italian HE disciplinary groups.

Keywords: social impact, educational research, social research, attrition, guidance

PHD AND ADJUNT PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY

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This paper aims to explore the opportunity of a rethinking – and, when necessary, of a new formulation – of some theoretical and methodological categories for the analysis of the social action in modified social spaces and times. If the sociological characterization of the Anthropocene's society by means of quantitative data is increasingly applied in the sociological investigations (see at the intersectional approach or at the evidences about a platform society), the deductive process to build a theoretical definition of the current processes is far from to be outlined grabbing on to the classical paradigms. The analytical exploration of some environments of social actions – as the urban ones – allows to read these processes using the social categories of time and space, first through a traditional approach and, then, with those differences that outline the current increasing trend to the sustainability approach. If all the disciplines are requiring adopting more adequate theoretical and methodological models to describe the social transformations and to investigate consequences and perspectives sociology can rethink the dualism between nature and culture and the human relations in a hyper-connected society, increasingly composed by non-human elements.

Keywords: social theory, sustainability, time, space, non-human