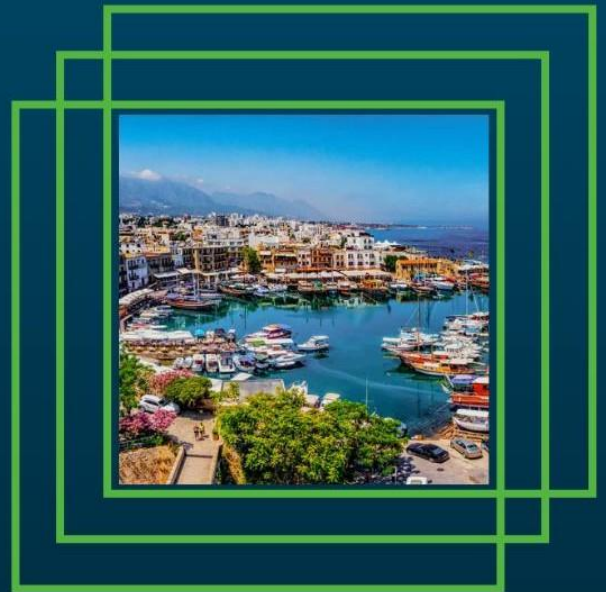




10th WORLD CONGRESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL SCIENCES ADPOL - 2021

19 - 21 May 2021
 University of Kyrenia
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ABSTRACTS BOOKS

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ABSTRACTS BOOKS

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KEYNOTES



Prof. Dr. Çetin BEKTAŞ

Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Department of Business Administration

Keynote Title: Transformation of Human Resources Management In Digital Era

Abstract: The digital era we are in causes changes in management as well as in many other fields. This transformation started with the use of the steam machine in production in the 18th century. After the steam machine, electrical machines were used as a new technological movement in the industry. The use of computers in the period after that caused a great change and development. In this process, other information and communication tools were used besides the computer. This period, called Industry 4.0, has caused revolutionary transformations in all functions of the business. With all these developments, artificial intelligence has played an important role in management activities.

These major transformations in management and production systems have also transformed human resources management. Because using old business models and traditional methods, businesses today do not have a chance to compete at the business world. In the digital age we are in, “human resources management” should also use digital tools effectively. Because digital tools are spreading very quickly in all areas of life. Human resources managers also have to adapt to this transformation. Along with digitalization; the rate of movement of capital, knowledge and workforce increased. However; flexible working hours, ways of doing business independent of time and place, demographic changes, women’s roles in business life are changing rapidly. Depending on all these changes, managers should follow the digitalization process in human resources management. Using digital methods; all functions such as job analysis, human resources planning, selection and training of human resources, performance management, career management, wage management can be applied more effectively. With digital transformation, businesses have many advantages.

Keywords: Digital Age, Human Resources Management, HRM Transformation.



Prof. Dr. Ana Cláudia Carvalho Campina

Portugal

Keynote Title: From the denunciation of the worst violations of Human Rights to the international community inertia and disclaimer of guaranteeing and protecting victims: from Mozambique to Myanmar

Abstract: The assumed ISIS Terrorism hardest violence, a serious armed conflict against civilians, in Cabo Delgado (Mozambique) since 2017 is facing higher number of victims – murders, torture, starving, displaced. Although the international community is aware of this human crisis, and the humanitarian help, the nowadays situation is the out of control, as a whole. The Mozambique government has not been accepting the international cooperation aiming protect the civilians living in the survival edge and prevent growing of the violence, deaths and human suffering, meaning that has not been protect their citizens and their fundamental and human rights. European Union, African Union, United States or Portugal, besides other International Organizations and states, are some of International actors who have been pressing the Mozambique government to have a concerted but immediately and effective action, some of them avoiding that this is a complex context that demands a serious reaction. As United Nations member, and according to the International Law, the United Nations should already decide to be present, namely with the “blue helmets”. The ISIS terrorism implementation is not only a threat to these human beings, but it’s a crime against humanity that is being stronger with this “meantime” to be “spread” in the world. In this specific conflict the diplomacy is not enough, and we are attending to the worst human violence and suffering with consequences we cannot forecast.

Myanmar is facing for years the one of the most unacceptable violation of International Law and Policy, especially the Human Rights by the governmental violence, torture and murders of their civilians – nowadays hundreds per day – completely violation of their own political system – namely what elections represent – as well as the worst persecutions obliging millions of human beings to escape to survive as refugees. Although international community has announced sanctions against military coup leaders, who is assuming in their official speeches they are “a democracy”, justifying their governmental behavior as legitimated by their “law”, the situation is serious, complex and out of control with the worst human consequences. So, it’s another example that diplomacy, political and economic threats and sanctions are not enough. Myanmar needs an immediately and concerted action preventing the increase of human beings suffering, being murdered and tortured. In these very real, urgent and serious study cases, through the Human Rights violation, human suffering, policy abuses, the International community is having a position of condemnation, sanctions threads and diplomatic actions but without success. The time is

running and being favorable to the increase of violence where the International legal system is failing with the worst human consequences. The international laws, treaties and systems exist but need to be put in practice immediately.

Keywords: Human Rights; International Law; Policy; Mozambique; Myanmar

Short Bio Ana Campina: PhD Human Rights; Political Scientist; Professor in Law Department – Universidade Portucalense (UPT), Porto; Researcher in IJP Portucalense Institute for Legal Research; Lecturer of UNESCO Chair in Youth, Education and Society; Lecturer of Gonçalves Dias Chair – Brazil.

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Prof. Dr. Carlos Rodrigues
Portugal

Keynote Title: From the denunciation of the worst violations of Human Rights to the international community inertia and disclaimer of guaranteeing and protecting victims: from Mozambique to Myanmar

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Keywords: Human Rights; International Law; Policy; Mozambique; Myanmar

Short Bio Carlos Rodrigues: PhD European Tax Law; Professor in Universidade Fernando Pessoa (UFP), Porto, Portugal; Visiting Professor in SVTFaculdade – Brazil; Researcher in IJP Portucalense Institute for Legal Research; Lecturer of Gonçalves Dias Chair – Brazil; Ex-Principal Advisor Tax and Customs Authority; Legal Consultant.

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Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Uzunboylu

Higher Education Planning, Supervision, Accreditation and Coordination Board, Nicosia, North CYPRUS
Editor-in-Chief, Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences (ERIC& SCOPUS)
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Keynote Title: will be announced...

Bio: Hüseyin Uzunboylu graduated from Anadolu University, completing a degree in BSc Educational Communicating and Planning in 1991. He graduated from Ankara University; completed a degree in MA Curriculum and Instruction in 1995 and completed PhD in area of Educational Technology in 2002. He became Assistant Professor in 2013, Associate Professor in 2015 and Professor of Educational Technology in 2010 at Cyprus Near East University. He was elected to member of “Higher Education Planning, Supervision, Accreditation and Coordination Board” by the Republican of Parliament in November in 2019.

ABSTRACTS

PROMOTING THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 1992-2016 LITHUANIAN POLITICAL PARTIES MANIFESTOS

Vitalija Simonaityte, Researcher / Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences. Institute of Economics and Rural Development

Abstract

Political parties are eager to promise many things, however not necessarily they tend to implement what they have promised. Agricultural sector is one of the sectors where European countries compete mightily and where national political parties try to reflect that in their manifestos. European Union (EU) has 500 million consumers, and 44 million people are employed in the entire EU food supply chain. So, it is clear that agricultural sector still is a front-page matter to many voters in many members states. Because of this reason, the main aim of the article is to reveal the importance of agricultural sector within Lithuanian political parties and to analyse how much attention Lithuanian political parties pay to agriculture, how does it change over time and what messages regarding to agricultural sector they present. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of the article is based on Manifesto Research Project database. The Manifesto Project analyses parties' election manifestos in order to study parties' policy preferences. The Manifesto Project Dataset covers over 1000 parties from 1945 until today in over 50 countries on five continents. The made research revealed that ideology does not matter in regard to agricultural sector and favour to it. At certain times all Lithuanian political parties were more in favour to agricultural sector and it did not reflect their ideological beliefs.

Keywords: political party, party manifesto, agriculture, Lithuania, ideology.

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China's Five Finger Policy and India

Naseer Ahmed, University of Jammu

Abstract

India and China are the two emerging Asian economies of the 21st century with peculiar constraints and cooperation in which the economic convergence ask their strategic differences. Both have enormous resources and empower to excel in various fields particularly in economy, military and technology. The economic comparison, defence budget and GDP of both these countries creates gap as India is far behind China. Their relations are revolves around conflict, competition and cooperation (C3). Both the nations are in a race of economic markets, defence budget, arms, GDP etc. As per latest sources, the GDP growth rate of China in 2020 is 2.3% while India's GDP growth rate is 1.2% while defence budget of China is US\$ 178 trillion while the defence budget of India in February 2020 is just US\$ 70 billion.

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Researching work-related self-efficacy and anxiety during the first wave of Covid-19

Delia Stefanel, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

Mihai Ilie Balaban, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the way people feel, behave, perform and live inside and outside their occupational milieu. This paper aims to examine how environment anxiety generated due Coronavirus disease impacts general self-efficacy of employees, during the first wave of pandemic. Data were collected among 198 employees in organizations located in central Romania (N=198). The proposed model emphasizes the way environmental anxiety, tested with an adapted version of Bowler and Schwarzer (1991), affects workers professional self-efficacy, measured with an adopted version of Schwarzer, Jerusalem (1995). The main findings highlight the effect of Covid-19 environment anxiety, especially in terms of getting infected, concern for permanent disinfecting and worrying about the impact of global crises, on general self-efficacy at work and personnel well-being. Implication for practice and protective building-up strategies for enhancing organization management are been discussed.

Keywords: environmental anxiety, self-efficacy, well-being, Covid-19 pandemic, Romania

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THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RATE AND REEL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE ON THE CONCENTRATION EFFECT OF EXPORTER COMPANIES IN TURKEY: BETWEEN 2012-2019

Aykut ALABAYIR, Yalova University

Abstract

For Turkey, where it is aimed to continuously increase the export volume, the share of exporting companies in world trade and their ability to increase this share is of great value. The purpose of this study is to investigate the export shares they have in world trade between 2012-2019 in terms of incorporated companies, which are selected among the first 1000 exporters in Turkey, belonging to the steel and automotive industry sectors at ten for each. The effects of industrial production rate and real effective exchange rate, which are two economic factors that can have an effect on this share and whose effects have not been investigated together for Turkish export companies before, on the export share of the firms have been analyzed with panel data analysis. Industrial production rate data were obtained from the Turkish Statistical Institute, real effective exchange rate data from the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey and data of exporting companies from the Turkish Exporters Assembly database. All of the data obtained are on an annual basis. As a result of the empirical findings, it was observed that there was no statistically significant difference in model prediction errors in terms of steel industry firms in periods when industrial production rate increased and decreased. A statistically significant difference was not detected in the periods when the real effective exchange rate increases and decreases. In terms of companies in the automotive sector, no statistically significant difference was found in terms of the periods when industrial production rate increased and decreased. A statistically significant difference was found for the periods when the real effective exchange rate value increases and decreases. This situation shows that the real effective exchange rate can have a significant effect on the share of automotive industry companies in the world exports. While the share of exports in the sector is negatively affected during periods of increasing real effective exchange rate, the share of exports is lower than the average in periods of decrease in the exchange rate.

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