

**Masters International Research and Development Center**

**MIRDEC**

**International Conference**

**MIRDEC-4th  
International Academic Conference on  
Social Science, Multidisciplinary and  
Globalization Studies**

**04-07 July, 2017  
Holiday Inn Piramides  
Madrid, Spain**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

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04-07 July, 2017**

**MIRDEC-4th, International Academic Conference on**  
**Social Science, Multidisciplinary and Globalization Studies.**  
**04-07 July, 2017, Madrid, Spain**

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University of St. Andrews, United Kingdom



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**PERE AYLING<sup>1</sup>**

**THE THREE Rs: PARENTAL RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SECONDARY EDUCATION MARKET**

**Abstract**

Risk permeates all aspects of modern life, and the International Secondary Education Market (ISEM) is no exception. Drawing on empirical data, this paper considers a specific type of risk; namely, the potential loss of cultural identity, which Nigerian parents associate with educating their children in the West. The article argues that Nigerian families employ three key risk management strategies (the right time; the right country; and the right school – or the 3Rs) in their attempt to mitigate and/or avoid this perceived risk. Adopting a broadly socio-cultural analysis of risk, the paper argues that parents' understanding of risk as well as the type of risk management strategy they use are shaped by socio-cultural factors such as religion, gender, and social class. Data from the study indicates that cultural and religious beliefs do not only influence which of their children parents choose to invest in, and in which country they chose to educate them, as certain bodies are rendered more 'risky' and in need of closer monitoring.

**Keywords:** Risk, Risk management strategies, ISEM, Nigerian parents, culture, Western liberalism

**JEL Code:** I29

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<sup>1</sup> Dr., University of Suffolk, United Kingdom.

**SLAGJANA STOJANOVSKA<sup>1</sup>**

## **THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY IN THE NON-EU BALKAN COUNTRIES**

### **Abstract**

This research analysed and evaluated the development level of knowledge economy in the non-EU Balkans countries as Serbia, Turkey and Macedonia through the comparison of relevant indicators with the 28 European Union countries. For this aim the official World Bank data about values of "the knowledge economy index" (KEI) is used. The finding leads us to conclusions about the environment quality of the non-EU Balkans countries and its contribution for knowledge in relation to the EU countries as well as the development state of above knowledge economy according to the pillars of the KEI. The key findings from the research, in the period from 1995 to 2012, were that Macedonia has an average annual growth rate of 5.65%, Serbia up by 12.52 % from 1995 while the KEI of Turkey fell gradually from 5.46 index in 1995 to 5.16 index in 2012. The Knowledge Economy is a vital element of every developed economy around the world as it contributes to and enhances their global competitiveness (productivity), which in turn increases their rate of economic growth. Hence, the conclusion of this article can be used for conducting better economic policies in the area which encourages the development of knowledge economy and improves competitiveness.

**Keywords:** Knowledge economy, non-EU Balkan countries, competitiveness

**JEL Code:** O3, O4

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, Integrated Business Faculty, Macedonia.

**HENRIQUE PAVAN BEIRO DE SOUZA<sup>1</sup>**

**COMPLEMENTARY AND COMMUNITY CURRENCIES AND THEIR ECONOMIC  
CIRCUITS: PROBLEMS, CHALLENGES AND POTENTIALITIES**

**Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the main problems, challenges and potentialities of complementary and community currencies in building their own monetary circuits. For this, we begin with a theoretical revision on the role of money in economics, with reference to post-Keynesian theories, the visions of circuitist authors and the Schumpeterian construct of the circular flow of economic life. In the following, we describe the main characteristics of two specific types of community currencies, using a Brazilian community bank and a Dutch time bank as examples. We will see that the operation of such circuits depends on the high engagement of its participants and on the very communitarian and solidarity character of such experiments. However, in light of the theoretical basis mentioned above, we witness the economic fragility of such currencies - and their corresponding economic circles. This is because they are very small economies and depend on great community engagement. Finally, we will conclude by summarizing these problems while seeking to envisage possible solutions and pointing to other case studies in which the monetary circuits may be in better functioning.

**Keywords:** Community and Complementary Currencies, Money Circuit, Monetary theory

**JEL Code:** E42, P32, O35

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<sup>1</sup> Federal University of ABC/ International Institute of Social Studies – EUR, Brazil.



**AVKASH JADHAV<sup>1</sup>**

**THE TRANSITION OF POLITICAL IMPERIALISM TO ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM: A HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE GENESIS OF THE NATIVE CAPITALIST CLASS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF BOMBAY IN THE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

**Abstract**

The advent of the British in India as the East India Company is documented with the arrival of Vasco De Gama when he landed at Calicut in 1498. In the span of four centuries the country witnessed various stages of imperialism, from requesting concessions for trading to acquiring their spheres of influence over certain territories, then declaring certain provinces as their protectorate to establishing presidency. In all we can easily distinguish their changing interests in the way they slowly and gradually unfolded their demands in the country. What started as merely exploration of the world soon became a tool of introducing trading designs which ultimately culminated into establishing political hegemony in India. The administrative control of the country became their primary goal until the revolt of 1857, which brought with it the beginning of a new chapter of governance in the colonial history of India. The direct control of the British crown was responsible for changing the priorities of controlling the affairs in the country. We strongly witness the influx of various ideas and patterns of England being experimented, under the ‘mirage of development’ and creating new opportunities for growth. This paper will discuss the introduction of a new native class, who equally contributed towards Britain’s economic imperialism in India. This new class was the native entrepreneurs and the capitalists of the country. The introduction of cotton textile mills in Bombay gave them enough scope to follow the same exploitative imperialist designs of their European masters. It is equally interesting to note that the mill owners of Bombay established their association called ‘Bombay Mill Owners Association’ in 1875, ie within two decades of the opening of the first mill in Bombay in 1854. Whereas the workers working in these mills almost took six decades to realize the importance of forming union or association to safeguard their rights. This paper will primarily discuss that how the native Indian capitalist class slowly replaced the colonial masters in exploiting co Indians under the ‘mirage of development’ which was never inclusive, but exclusive unlike the Europeans.

**Keywords:** Bombay, Mills, Working class.

**JEL Code:** N85

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**MARIA DEL P. PABLO ROMERO<sup>1</sup>**

## **TOURISM GROWTH AND ENERGY USE**

### **Abstract**

The EU is devoted to a 40% reduction in their emissions by 2030. In order to achieve this target, measures affecting all economic sectors would be needed. This study focuses on the tourism sector. Using advance panel data techniques, the interaction between tourist overnight stays and the hospitality sector electricity consumption is analyzed for the Spanish provinces throughout 1999-2013 period. An Energy-Kuznets Curve hypothesis is tested. The results show that the hypothesis is not supported. The hospitality sector electricity consumption increase positively as overnight stays do. In addition, the hospitality sector electricity consumption elasticity values vary among the provinces, being between 0.1-0.5 throughout the period. The Balearic and Canary Islands provinces, Gerona, Tarragona and Malaga present the highest elasticity values. Additionally, the results also show that high temperature may affect positively to the electricity consumption. The adoption of renewable systems and the expansion of energy management capabilities are suggested.

**Keywords:** Tourism growth, electricity consumption, Spanish provinces

**JEL Code:** Z30, Z31, Z32

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**KEMAL CEBECI<sup>1</sup>**

**FUTURE OF EDUCATIONAL TOURISM: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT ON THIS NEW AND APPEALING AREA**

**Abstract**

Apart from its vital role on economic growth, human resource development, socio-cultural integration, regional interaction, global culture and environmental development, tourism is strongly related with the other academic disciplines such as sociology, education, geography, economics, art, management, history, languages, psychology, marketing, business and law, etc. Educational tourism is the new type of tourism which are strongly related with the many aspects such as economics, human capital, education and etc. Educational tourism is one of the fastest growing and newly trending areas of the tourism. Alternative ‘spring break’ travel experiences, conference trips, event tourism, study abroad experiences, seminar vacations, skill enhancement vacations, educational cruises are typical types of educational tourism that create new opportunities for countries to improve their shares in the global tourism. Apart from that point, in this study, we aimed to evaluate the importance of new type of tourism called: educational tourism and try to analyse the opportunities for future trends of that new style of tourism with the pushing factor of government role.

**Keywords:** Tourism, educational tourism, new trends in tourism, government policy on tourism

**JEL Code:** Z30, Z31, Z32, Z38

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<sup>1</sup> Dr., Marmara University, Turkey.

**ENGKU AHMAD ZAKI ENGKU ALWI<sup>1</sup>, NORAZMI ANAS<sup>2</sup>, ZURIANI YAACOB<sup>3</sup>, WAN ROHANI WAN TAIB<sup>4</sup> MOHD HUDZARI RAZALI<sup>5</sup> AND SYARILLA IRYANI BIN MOHD SANI<sup>6</sup>**

## **MALAY GENOME PROJECT (MGP) FROM HEALTH AND ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES**

### **Abstract**

The rapid technological advances have led new hopes in human genome research and have yielded important and informational contents concerning the mapping and sequencing of the entire human genome. Certainly with this powerful medical progress, geneticists are able to understand, identify and isolate genes that are responsible for causing more than 4,000 genetic diseases. It has been established that the Malay genome study in Malaysia has been conducted by the Center of Pharmacogenomics (iPROMISE), Faculty of Pharmacy, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor, Malaysia. Henceforth, this fundamental study is an attempt of the researchers to expose the public to the concepts and achievements of the study in Malay genome. Generally, Malay genome projects have succeeded in producing genome databases specifically on the genetic structure of the Malays as well assisting in producing new cures, diagnosing diseases as well as observing its resistance to certain drugs. In addition, some efforts have been made to identify genetic variations and pattern disequilibrium with the disease. Thus, in this intensive study, the researchers intend to explore the genetic ethics with regard to Islamic viewpoints that are seen significant to increase one's faith. This will later aid in the manipulation of scientific approaches for the benefits of Muslims worldwide.

**Keywords:** Health, Islamic perspective, Malay Genome Project (MGP) & Malaysia

**JEL Code:** Z12

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**PAULO JORGE REIS MOURÃO<sup>1</sup>**

**DISCUSSING THE INTRIGUING RELATION BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND GIVING PRACTISES**

**Abstract**

This research attempts to provide responses to the question “Does unemployment make people less likely to give?” by developing a theoretical model based on consumer choice and labor supply and using data from the World Giving Index, collected for 153 countries from 2010 to 2015. The results from panel data and from ordered probit estimations revealed that countries with higher unemployment rates (especially male and female youth unemployment) are associated with less generous attitudes on the part of respondents. Our results were obtained while controlling for a convenient set of variables, and the estimated coefficients generated an extension of this discussion towards the models of welfare states and the giving practices worldwide.

**Keywords:** Giving; Unemployment; World Giving Index

**JEL Code:** D64, E24, Z13

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**ANTONIO FOCACCI<sup>1</sup>**

**PROJECT REVERSIBILITY MEASUREMENT TO MANAGE ADOPTION-WAITING DECISIONS**

**Abstract**

Rapid technological change is ever more characterizing today's markets and business decisions. Such a situation is to afford with complex tools not always available to all firms. This holds true, especially as far as Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are concerned. Traditional and consolidated techniques are based on financial methods and tend to consider projects and investments as "objects" distinct from the organizations undertaking them. Furthermore, on the practical side, such formal and elegant tools encounter many difficulties in the various implementation steps due to natural environments where their methodological origin is rooted. Considering these constraints, we propose a simple algorithm to analyze, model and quantify "adoption-waiting" decisions to integrate and support traditional methods. The model -very recently published in project management literature as a general tool by the author also with an application real case- is substantially based on widespread and well-known accounting measures. This aspect allows an easy adoption and implementation by any kind of organization in order to tailor investment decisions to its own situation. The aim is pursued by the calculation of a firm's specific reversibility rate able to improve effectiveness of planning processes within project cost management knowledge area.

**Keywords:** Project reversibility, Technology Management, Investment Assessment

**JEL Code:** M21, O32, O33

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WING-MAN CHAN<sup>1</sup>

## MACHINE TRANSLATION IN EFL LEARNING

### Abstract

Despite the rapidly increasing visibility and widespread of Machine Translation (MT), limited research has been conducted to explore the relationship between MT and English as a foreign language (EFL) learning. This paper reported the results of a survey-based study on perceptions, beliefs, and attitudes towards MT tools by EFL students. It examined their views on, experience with, and use of MT and its impacts upon language learning. A total of 68 EFL undergraduates participated in this study and all of them were Chinese native speakers in Hong Kong. The students responded to an online questionnaire designed to collect data on their use of and perceptions and beliefs about MT and its relationship between language learning.

The results generally revealed that there was mix of views about MT, its capabilities, potential, quality, and viability. While some learners were skeptical about its accuracy and reliability, MT systems' lack of efficiency in certain fields was not the reasons for not implementing MT tools. The respondents tended to rely more on electronic resources (e.g. free online tools and mobile apps) than non-electronic ones mainly because of its convenience, not accuracy. The findings showed positive perceptions and attitudes towards MT in language learning, in particular to promote students' error detection and correction skills and to foster their comprehension skills and language awareness. It was found that free online machine translation (FOMT) tools (e.g. Google Translate) were the most accessible form of MT and commonly used by the majority of students. In line with prior studies (e.g. Jolley & Maimone, 2015; Nino, 2009), high percentages of respondents used MT on a regular basis for specific purposes, such as to verify hunches, to get gist of what a foreign text says and for help with vocabulary or terminology. They evaluated the overall accuracy of MT tools to be higher than its capacity to handle grammatical structures and thus it was reported that students infrequently relied on MT for dissemination purposes where output of a higher linguistic quality is required. Key findings included that genre or text type, translation segment length, and types of MT affected participants' judgment of its quality. Despite a lack of training, students used MT tools critically. While a majority believed that MT could bring benefits to language learning, written assignments, and translation tasks, they were aware that it produced errors, especially when handling complex structures and long segments. Major strengths of MT pointed out by the respondents included widely available online, convenience and immediacy, good with lexical translation and simply-structured texts; however, literal translation, grammatical, syntactical and discursive inaccuracies, and unable to account for cultural references were regarded as its main weaknesses. Hence, students tended to consult other references such as online dictionaries, glossaries, and search engines for MT post-editing.

The results also revealed a high level willingness and a keen interest among the learners to get familiar with and learn about MT. They expressed a desire for MT training, with a particular preference for system demonstration and hands-on practice of current MT software. It is suggested that it is importance for MT users to understand the potential and deficiencies of MT and raise their awareness as to the complexity of language learning and translation. This study shed light on pedagogical applications of

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MT in EFL learning. It also yielded insights and a preliminary framework for developing best practices and strategies for effective use of MT tools.

**Keywords:** Machine Translation, EFL, language learning

**JEL Code:** Z00



**CATARINA GONÇALVES<sup>1</sup>**

**“EL-EJÉRCITO DEL PUEBLO”: FROM CONFLICT TO EXTERNAL FUNDING**

**Abstract**

F.A.R.C. is an organized crime group, responsible for the main routes of narcotics trafficking. Throughout its history it has undergone major transformations that led to a shift of ideology, from political and social concerns to international trafficking. As we focus on the issue of drug trafficking, we find that there is an increasingly blurring of borders, part of the globalization process, making the phenomenon no longer territorially restricted, both in terms of public policies and control plans. The relation between organized crime and the globalization process undertaken by organized, revolutionary groups becomes clear, and leads to a constant spiral of interconnection of licit and illicit activities, which conditions the performance of the entire international system. Consequently, there is a need for a generalized alert from international organizations to find solutions comprising an active cooperation to reduce the group's demand and supply, by maximizing risks and minimizing benefits. Taking the F.A.R.C. as a case study, as of their international visibility, our objective is to understand how the globalization of the economic-financial system had an impact on the continuity of revolutionary groups, which is expected to be directly linked to the group's financing methods.

**Keywords:** Globalization; Economy; F.A.R.C.

**JEL Code:** F69

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**SOUAD SMAILI<sup>1</sup>**

**FROM NARRATION TO COLLECTIVE PERFORMANCE ONSTAGE: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF ALGERIAN EFL STUDENTS' MULTIPLE IDENTITY**

**Abstract**

How does theatrical performance allow EFL students in Algeria to develop their identities? What type of identity do they negotiate onstage collectively? does imagination onstage have a role in shaping EFL students' identities? This study addresses the above questions in the Algerian University setting. It is worth mentioning that many educational institutions in Western countries make use of interactive theatre in language classrooms to enhance the learning processes. However, little attention is given to theatre in the Algerian ones. Thereby, this research study tackles the aspect of interactive theatre as an innovative method to be integrated in the teaching of English in Algeria. It aims at enhancing collective work among the students, and encouraging them to use their cognitive processes mainly imagination. Furthermore, it aims at finding out whether interactive theatre underpins students' desires to act out multiple identities within an imagined community of actors. Following interpretive paradigm, three qualitative research methods are adopted. This includes participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and theatrical scripts analysis. A pilot study was conducted prior to the main data collection of this project. Five EFL students at the University of Bejaia took part in the pilot work. This step allowed me to confirm the feasibility of this study, to refine some of the research questions being addressed, and to go further in collecting data. The study's initial findings will be presented and further discussed in the paper.

**Keywords:** Interactive theatre, multiple identities, cognitive processes, imagined community

**JEL Code:** I29

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**ZEINAB FATHY ABDALLAH IBRAHIM<sup>1</sup>**

**MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF JOB REGULATION: EVIDENCE FROM THE  
EGYPTIAN LABOR MARKET REFORMS**

**Abstract**

While Informality has always been a challenge for Egypt as a developing country, This paper presents a search and matching model to account for the most salient facts of labor markets with informal jobs in developing countries by considering training, separation costs and tax enforcement, which create an heterogeneity among matched workers. We examine the macroeconomic effect of various labor market regulations (LMR) reform in 2003, which seek to increase flexibility in the hiring and firing procedures, and the impact of increased government control on the relative size of informal sector, wage and unemployment rate in each sector. Finally, we calibrate the model using the data for Egypt (ELMPS 1998, 2006 and 2012), where the informal sector is large, to obtain quantitative estimates regarding the effects of these policies for Egypt.

**Keywords:** Tax evasion, informal sector, matching, bargaining, Labor Market Frictions

**JEL Code:** J46, K34, C78

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**IMENE HAMANI<sup>1</sup>**

**THE ROLE OF IN-GROUP ATTACHMENT AT THE EARLY STAGE OF MIGRATION  
PROCESS AMONG BERBER MIGRANTS**

**Abstract**

The focus of this paper is on social and professional identity development across the borders. Like other identities, occupational identity may change over time and space depending on the objectives of the profession, the cultural and political context in which the profession is located. Therefore, my research aims to explore the challenges encountered by Algerian Berbers in their social integration and to determine whether their professional identity development is influenced by their intra-ethnic relatedness within the international boundaries. From my own experience as An Algerian Berber migrant, sometimes I feel confused about who I am as a researcher, and who I would like to be within the international borders? Thus, I linked this view of self to other Berber migrants who seek to integrate the UK society and develop their professional identity. The data collection procedure is of four stages. At the first stage, participants' characteristics will be gathered through the use of initial interviews as a primary data source, which will allow me to create participants' profiles and also as a briefing session to introduce diary method. The second stage will be participant diaries, where participants will be engaged in writing diaries over a limited time period. In the third stage, the the critical incident will be gathered through the use of diaries, where my participants will be asked to recount only the incidents that have occurred during their migration process. In the fourth stage, data collection obtained from diaries will be followed by open-ended semi-structured interviews.

**Keywords:** Intra-ethnic attachment, Berbers, acculturation

**JEL Code:** J61

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**NOUR ELHOUDA AIMEUR<sup>1</sup>**

## **REVERSE ADAPTATION**

### **Abstract**

This reverse adaptation is part of an integrated adaptation loop. This cycle is composed of local adaptation, cultural fusion, reverse adaptation and the development of talents and capacities to carry out its activity on a global level. From this cycle, cultural skills can be deployed and used when the company enters a new foreign market. Most global companies develop common and cultural rules and values that allow them to create synergy between different geographic regions. These global rules and values serve to reinforce integrated adaptation. The benefits of reverse adaptation are numerous: improving global knowledge and capacity, creating a stronger global organizational culture and global coherence, better intercultural communication, learning, sharing and cooperation. To become a "global talent", international firms evaluate the personalities and values of candidates to determine whether they are ready for a global assignment (Stahl et al., 2012). The techniques of reverse adaptation help to cultivate these employees more and prepare them for their new mission. This requires a combination of different efforts by the organizations, units and employees themselves to prepare them for international missions as part of an international human resources management system and for the establishment of a system of inverted adaptation. This means that the recruitment, training, promotion, evaluation and monitoring criteria for local employees should be redesigned and expanded to include more criteria that measure global attitudes and international competencies

**Keywords:** Interculturel management, adaptation cercle, reverse adaptation

**JEL Code:** O15

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**NAWEL MANSOURI<sup>1</sup>**

**THE USE OF WEBLOG STORYTELLING AS A PEDOGOGICAL TOOL TO DEVELOP  
ALGERIAN EFL STUDENTS' CREATIVE WRITING**

**Abstract**

Weblog as a form of internet-based resources has become popular as authentic and constructive learning tool especially in language classroom. This research explores the use of weblog storytelling as a pedagogical tool to develop Algerian EFL students' creative writing. This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of weblog- writing and the attitudes of both Algerian EFL students and teachers towards weblog storytelling. The research work relies on a mixed-method approach which combines both qualitative and quantitative methods. A questionnaire will be applied to both EFL teachers and students as a means to obtain preliminary data. Interviews will be integrated in accordance with the primary data that will be gathered from the questionnaire with the aim of validating its accuracy or as a strategy to follow up any unexpected results. An intervention will take place on the integration of weblog- writing among 15 Algerian EFL students for a period of two months where students are required to write five narrative essays about their personal experiences, give feedback through the use of a rubric to two or three of their peers, and edit their work based on the feedback. After completion, questionnaires and interviews will also take place as a medium to obtain both the students' perspectives towards the use of weblog as an innovative teaching approach. This study is interesting because weblog storytelling has recently been emerged as a new form of digital communication and it is a new concept within Algerian context.

**Keywords:** Weblog storytelling, writing, critical thinking

**JEL Code:** E29

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**GLORIA MARIA CANALES VARGAS<sup>1</sup>**

## **CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN LATIN AMERICA**

### **Abstract**

Anticorruption policies have become a key factor in most of the economic growth and sustainable development agendas, and research on the relationship between corruption and economic growth has increased significantly. Most empirical studies have found a negative relationship between corruption and economic growth, but there are also studies that have found a positive relationship between these two variables. Although the debate about the sign of this relationship, and/or the direction of causality, is still open, research in this area has moved towards studies of specific countries and regions. Within the framework of endogenous growth models, and using dynamic panel data regressions, this study investigates the relationship among corruption and economic growth for the Latin American and Caribbean countries. During the past decade, called the decade of “convergence” for LAC, this region exhibited high growth rates and recovered promptly from the global financial crisis. However, the last six years of slowdown have halted economic and social progress and made it apparent that the region needs to shift from a procyclical to countercyclical policy framework, assuring sustainable long-term growth. A common opinion is that the region needs to build resilience to shocks, working further in its structural and institutional weaknesses. To assess the relative magnitude of the effect of corruption on economic growth in this region will provide a better understanding of the benefits for these countries of encouraging greater transparency and accountability, and therefore will contribute with the design of better policies to face the growth challenge of the region.

**Keywords:** Corruption, Growth, Panel Data

**JEL Code:** D73, O43, O54

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**OZKAN ZULFUOGLU<sup>1</sup>**

**COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF ADVANCE TAX IN OECD**

**Abstract**

Under conditions of inflation the length of time between occurrence of taxable event and taxation of this activity has a negative impact on the amount of revenues in real terms. In the fiscal policy literature, this is known as the Olivera-Tanzi effect. This situation requires states to make measures to prevent the reduction in the real value of taxes during periods of accelerated inflation. One of the most important of these measures is advance tax payments. The purpose of this study is to compare and evaluate the provisional tax practices in the OECD.

**Keywords:** Advance Tax, Olivera-Tanzi Effect, Taxation

**JEL Code:** H20

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**SHIREEN MOHAMED FAHMY MOHAMED<sup>1</sup>**

**CHANGE IN THE STRUCTURE OF POLITICAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE STAGES OF  
REVOLUTIONARY MOBILITY: A CASE STUDY OF THE MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD IN  
EGYPT OR “REVOLUTION OF THE DISENFRANCHISED” AND THE DIMINISHING  
SUPPORT OF THE EGYPTIAN PUBLIC OPINION ON MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD**

**Abstract**

This study tackles the factors or determinants that enable some political actors to succeed in benefitting from the overall shift in the structure of political opportunities during the stages of revolutionary mobility while some others do not. This is demonstrated through the application of studying the Muslim Brotherhood, after the political change which took place in Egypt in early 2011, their coming to power in mid-2012 and until the collapse of their rule in mid-2013. These stages are known as the ups and downs of the actor, even if the "intermediate factors" leading sometimes to success and other times to failure.

The factors which contributed to the rise of the Muslim Brotherhood to power in Egypt are the ability and success of the group to adapt to the transitional period, the high political and organizational abilities of the group and the strength and powerfulness of the alliance networks of the Muslim Brotherhood both locally and internationally. Nevertheless, the group was unable to maintain its success. Soon it turned into failure of government, only one year after rising to power. This happened because the ruling elite lacked the attitudes of state officials, disorder in the ideology of the group, deterioration of the group's leadership social grounds and foundations, and the political authoritarian method of its system of government.

Members of the group living abroad and some of the headquarters associated to them tried to exploit the public discontent towards the liberalization of the exchange rate, the rising prices and the growing unemployment for the sake of launching the so-called "Revolution of the Disenfranchised " on the November 11, 2016, to urge the citizens to demonstrate and to take advantage of this opportunity to make a return to the political scene again. However, the society's response was poor as it was confined to small protests in some provinces. This reflects the Muslim Brotherhood's failure to influence the public opinion.

**Keywords:** Revolutionary mobility, political opportunity, revolutionary opportunity, transitional period, political actors, Muslim Brotherhood, Revolution of the Disenfranchised.

**JEL Code:** E50, E60, E58, E66

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MEHREEN HASHMI<sup>1</sup> AND ALI RAZA<sup>2</sup>

**BREAKING WOMEN DEPENDENCY: A STUDY OF EMPOWERMENT THROUGH  
SOCIAL ENGINEERING IN PAKISTANI PUNJAB**

**Abstract**

The concept of dependency implicitly means an “underclass”, depending on someone else for subsistence. Dependency is an inclusive concept determining not only economic, social, political and legal status but also moral and psychological in nature, implicitly meaning inferiority, and disproportion. Women in South Asian context form that dependent underclass in need of empowerment. The transition from tradition to modernity can be changed through process of piecemeal social engineering aimed to change women status from dependent to empowered. The paper aims to evaluate the piecemeal reforms for women empowerment (2012-16) in Pakistani Punjab to change the status of women. These reforms has not only guaranteed women elevation in urban areas where public space in economic arena is opened for women of lower middle classes (through soft loans for business, and buying Taxis and Auto Rickshaws driven by females) but also targeted the rural areas guaranteeing not only inheritance rights but also using the agricultural land according to their own will. The paper will provide an overview of the process of Social Engineering in Pakistani Punjab and the visible impacts on condition of women.

**Keywords:** Dependency, Empowerment, Social Engineering, Pakistani Punjab

**JEL Code:** H75, H76, I38, O15, O53, Z1, Z13, Z18

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**SYED MUHAMMAD HAIDER ZAMAN GARDEZI<sup>1</sup> AND NAVEED AHMED<sup>2</sup>**

**FREUD'S IMPACT UPON SURREALISTIC FICTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO  
HERTA MULLER'S NOVEL THE PASSPORT**

**Abstract**

In this research article I examine the impact of Freud on surrealism with a special emphasis on the idea of unconscious mind and unconscious symbolism which actually became the inspiration for surrealistic artists. I commence with the introduction of Freud's life and his idea of the Unconscious mind along with its topographical view with a reference to dream theory and psychology of errors (parapraxis). This is followed by a literature review which includes Freud's works dealing with art and literature and critics views on Freud and his theories with a reference to Freud's position as a thinker and a psychologist in the world. After discussing Freud's position as a psychologist, I examine the novel The Passport in the light of surrealism and its major theoretical formulations. I contend that Freud's impact goes beyond the province of textbook psychology and extends into other fields of human endeavor such as fine arts and literature of which surrealism is one prominent example. I also argue that surrealism, that had its roots in Freud's ideas, is very helpful in understanding the figurative language of literary texts. By amalgamating dreaming and realism a hybrid approach towards literature is created that is best suited to the concerns of not only Surrealistic writers and artists but also by gaining the knowledge of its development right from its precursor's inspiration from Freud, the knowledge of it can also help us to develop a link with that of psychology and fine arts which is very helpful for the student of literature at least for the development of a broader perspective for modern literature's understanding.

**Keywords:** Surrealism, Unconscious Symbolism, Parapraxis and Realism

**JEL Code:** Y92, Z19, Z11

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**LOUAI SOUKAR<sup>1</sup>**

**THE IMPACT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ABUNDANCE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION:  
EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE**

**Abstract**

This paper aims to explore empirically the regional integration gains in terms of trade creation and diversion in natural resource-rich regions. It is built essentially on Venables (2011) theoretical predications which show that the gains from regional integration are unevenly distributed between resource-rich and resource-poor countries. We used gravity model approach to explore trade creation and diversion for 13 regional trade agreements characterised by abundance of natural resource for the period 1995-2014. Our methodology includes three levels of analysis; aggregate effects of regional integrations, gains distribution between resource-rich and resource-poor countries, impact of natural resources type on the patterns of trade creation and diversion. Estimation results are not always compatible with the theoretical predictions of Venables. We conclude that Free Trade Agreement type and remote regional agreements are the most compatible with theory of Venables. We can conclude also that resource-poor and diversified countries in most studied regional agreements made gains in terms of intra-regional trade creation; consistent with the viewpoint of Venables. For resource-rich countries, we observed that oil-rich countries are the most vulnerable to import trade diversion, then the mineral-rich and a lesser extent the agricultural-rich countries. In addition, the regional integrations induced resource-rich countries to create intra-regional trade in non-natural resource sectors with partners. But note that the mineral-rich countries and to a lesser extent the agricultural-rich countries are able to create a little intra-regional trade in natural resource sectors also especially in remote regions, while oil countries remain more oriented to global markets.

**Keywords:** Regional integration; Natural resources; Gravity model

**JEL Code:** F10, F11, F15, F14

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**FARZANA MUNIR<sup>1</sup>**

## **GENDER INEQUALITY IN MATH AND READING TEST SCORES**

### **Abstract**

In this paper, I analyzed the determinants of educational outcomes based on gender using data from international student assessment program. This paper evaluates gender differences from a ‘mean’ perspective (i.e., gender inequality on average), from a ‘variance’ perspective (i.e., greater male variability hypothesis), and from gender equality perspective (i.e., gender stratification hypothesis). By using broad set of biological and environmental factors, I found that girls benefit from highly educated mothers, full-time working mothers, public schools, more proportion of fully certified teachers, school mark effort relative to PISA test effort, out of school study time, and positive impact of gender-equal societies relative to boys in both math and reading literacy test performance. Furthermore, it is difficult to disentangle both the biological and environmental factors from each other and that gender is one of the factor among others in impacting student performance.

**Keywords:** Gender gap, PISA, Mathematics, Reading

**JEL Code:** I23, I24, J16

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**CEM KARADELI<sup>1</sup>**

## **TRANSFORMATION OF WAR AGAINST TERROR AND ITS INTERNATIONAL REFLECTIONS**

### **Abstract**

Even as the world goes through a stage of globalization, acts of terrorism have already been globalized for over a century and a half because terrorist acts and organizations tend to follow global patterns. David Rapoport argues there are four different waves of terrorism and terrorist organizations generally fit what their period suggests they would. However, this does not mean that terrorist mentality and counter-measures against terrorism remain stable, unchanged. It can be argued that with every novelty in social, technological, and political frameworks, the modus operandi, strategy, means of communication and of recruitment of both the terrorists and security forces that fight them change. It can be argued that the changes in world system's conditions as well as in global society tend to affect terrorist organizations, their ideological supporters, and those who fight against them.

**Keywords:** Terrorist threat, globalisation, evolution of terrorist threat

**JEL Code:** F51

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**MEHMET FURKAN YILMAZ<sup>1</sup>**

## **GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OR AMERICAN TARGETIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

### **Abstract**

The emergence of the post-Cold War new world order has created a decisive situation in inter-state interactions and relations. The existence of a single superpower and a large prescription in the foreign policy production process in this period brought with it a great influence on the priorities and targets of international governance activities. Against this backdrop, there has been a shift towards coalitions of the willing in security governance. This has led to the formation of both ad hoc coalitions and long-term alliance structures. Coalitions have played an important role in the international actions of states in international crises. In this context, this analysis is to seek the answer to the question of how unity of objective is to be established as a field of study of global governance within the process of coalition. The unity of objective has great importance in achieving success of international actions, however, it should also be pointed out that the goals and expectations of states participating international actions are different. In this framework, the cooperation process will be dealt with based on the case of coalition against ISIL.

**Keywords:** Governance, coalition, international action, unity of objective

**JEL Code:** F51

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**ALEXANDER CHRISTOPHER RAUCHSTAEDT<sup>1</sup>**

## **SHOULD I SUE OR SHOULD I GO?**

### **Abstract**

How should an investor react to a threatening class action lawsuit is the question tackled by this research. I analyze 2307 pre financial crisis class action lawsuits in the United States. The sample includes litigations against companies of three major equity markets, Nasdaq, AMEX, and NYSE. I dissect suits by triggering events and their outcomes. I estimate cumulative abnormal returns with daily stock returns for the sample and subsamples around the dates of the filing and resolution dates. My findings include significant negative cumulative abnormal returns for the entire sample on a short term basis around the date of filing of a class action lawsuit. For a long term, the results are ambiguous, but indicate an extraordinary role of cases that have been triggered by insider trading. Regarding resolution dates, the results are mixed in short as well as in the long run. Additionally, I provide strong evidence that the markets can distinguish lawsuits that will be dismissed in the future, from those that will be settled: all that at the stage of filing of the suit. These results are fruitful for institutional as well as small scale private investors.

**Keywords:** Class action lawsuit, litigation, asset pricing, investment decision, cumulative abnormal returns, event study

**JEL Code:** G11, G18

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**RAFIDA NAWAZ<sup>1</sup>**

**LIBERALISM AS BIO-POWER AND ITS IMPACTS IN SHAPING WORLD ORDERS: A  
GENEALOGICAL OVERVIEW OF EVOLUTION OF LIBERAL GOVERNMENTALITY  
FROM CLASSICAL TO NEO-LIBERALISM**

**Abstract**

In International Relations Liberalism is considered to be an ideology rooted in Enlightenment ideals of individualism; democracy; human rights; limited government based on social contract; and interdependent world order considered to be a necessary pre-requisite of peace. But according to Mitchel Dean the idea on contrary is not a contractual bond between individual and state for promotion of human rights and spirit of wellbeing inherent in commercial pursuits of happiness. To him, liberalism is a form of bio-power relying on individualizing techniques that transform humans into wealth producing utilitarian beings, and totalizing procedures creating an interdependent world order transforming the multitude of societies into a singularity of consumer global society. The paper is an attempt to trace the genealogy of liberal governmentality by employing Foucauldian tool of genealogy as “diagnostic of present”. The paper aims to evaluate the impacts of liberal bio-politics in shaping polities, economies and societies; and converging them into components of singularity, i.e. an ordered world. The paper will not only employ the Foucauldian method of genealogy but also rely on Foucauldian narrative of working of liberal governmentality from classical era of Adam Smith that created interdependent world order in age of colonialism to neo-liberalism of von Moses and Hayek responsible for present day globalization.

**Keywords:** Liberalism, Bio-Power, Governmentality, Genealogy, World-Order

**JEL Code:** B13, B52, B53, N12, N14

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**RAVI KUMAR<sup>1</sup> AND RAFIDA NAWAZ<sup>2</sup>**

**BEYOND REALISM: WHAT NEXT? THE VOICES OF DISSENT OR SEARCH FOR THE  
ALTERNATIVE PARADIGM (PERIPHERAL REALISM AND SUBALTERN REALISM)**

**Abstract**

The paper aims to evaluate the priori beliefs of two theoretical constructs Realismo Periférico (RP) by Carlos Escudé and Subaltern Realism by Mohammed Ayoob. The two voices of dissent to mainstream International Relations theory Realism emerged from the Latin American ECLA-Prebisch school (Dependencia) that enunciated the Center-Periphery paradigm; and Subaltern Studies School of South Asian Historian believing in history from below. The two paradigms are cornerstones of critical International Relations theory; emerging as response to hegemonic standpoint of Realism. Having firm belief in supposition that there is no such thing as “theory divorced from a standpoint in time and space”; these theorist are of the view that hegemonic discourse of Realism evolved and matured in Eurocentric world, and is deeply rooted in experience of Europe; that came of age due to trauma of Great Wars to the extent that cold war remained cold. It cannot serve as problem solving guide for the post imperial world that serves as proxy for the hegemonic wars (cold war and war on terror) and make its space the battlefield for competing ideologies for the interest of power players. In initial phases of state making the other problem faced by these states are wars of national in-cohesion and irredentist interventions in neighborhood. These paradigms, having consensus on realist notion of state centrism and self-help repudiates from Neo-Realism and defines national interest in terms of economic security.

**Keywords:** Realismo Periférico, Subaltern Realism, Economic Security, National Interest, Hegemonic Wars

**JEL Code:** N40, N45, N46, Y80

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**RAFAT FAZELI<sup>1</sup> AND REZA FAZELI<sup>2</sup>**

**FINANCING THE WELFARE STATE IN GERMANY: THE RECENT ECONOMIC AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES**

**Abstract**

This paper reviews the recent development of the welfare state and social policy in Germany. On the empirical level, our study is concerned with the benefits received and taxes paid by the working population. This measurement will enable us to find out whether the working population has received a net gain (or net social wage). This study will discuss how the expansion of social expenditures and the trend of the “net social wage” can be linked to distinct forms of economic and social organizations. The paper offers a comparative study of the trends of the “social wage” and the “net social wage” in the two countries over the last two decades. It addresses three major questions. The first question is whether the expansion of social expenditures has posed any drag on capital accumulation and economic growth in this country. The second question is whether the increasing ideological challenges from the right and the competitive pressures of globalization have led to retrenchment of the German welfare states in the recent decades. The third question is whether reliance on a self-regulating market economy can be socially unethical and to what extent the introduction of the welfare state may enhance social justice in the society. Moreover, it discusses how social policies have performed in the presence of the rising inequalities in the recent decades.

**Keywords:** Germany, The Welfare State, Social Wage

**JEL Code:** E1, H1, H2, H4, H6, I1, I2, I3, O40

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**LUDMILLA WIKKELING-SCOTT<sup>1</sup> AND JAWAHER AL DHUHOORI<sup>2</sup>**

**ASSESSING HEALTH LITERACY AMONG STUDENTS IN ABU DHABI**

**Abstract**

Background: Health Literacy (HL) has been defined as the ability to obtain, understand and utilize health information to make decisions about, and maintain good health. HL is particularly important for the increasingly younger with increasing prevalence of lifestyle diseases. Studies show that HL is related to managing health and wellness, and prevention of chronic disease. Objective: This study was conducted to measure functional HL using a short survey on a university campus, among female students across levels of education and areas of study. Methods: A cross-sectional design was used to conduct a short survey based information provided on a food label, with 6 questions, and 10 demographic questions, to include previous exposure to chronic- and lifestyle diseases, previous exposure to nutrition education, major of study, and parents level of education. Students were randomly recruited during the common midday break, to complete the survey tool. Analysis was conducted using STATA IC14 to describe results. Results: Two hundred thirty eight female students agreed to participate, 29.41% of which demonstrated adequate HL. Experience with Diabetes, Obesity and Heart Disease, and majoring in natural and health sciences were positively associated with adequate HL ( $p < 0.05$ ). Parents level of education was positively associated with adequate HL. Previous exposure to nutrition education was not significantly associated with results. Conclusion: It is critical that the UAE develops strategic HL interventions that are culturally appropriate in context. Information should be integrated in education systems, considering that students often make unhealthy choices. Research is necessary to expand participation in HL efforts to gulf countries, their chronic disease prevalence.

**Keywords:** Health Literacy, students culture

**JEL Code:** I12

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**SHIMO SRAMAN<sup>1</sup> AND MAIKEL BARUA<sup>2</sup>**

**AN AESTHETICS OF NATURE: A BUDDHIST ECOLOGY FOR BUSINESS**

**Abstract**

This study synthesizes the literature on engaged Buddhism and aesthetics to develop an innovative theoretical and practical perspective on Buddhist ecology, reflecting on how business can drive the global recovery of ecology. This paper includes an exploration of the relationship between art, aesthetics, work and ecological recovery. Art can aid aesthetic appreciation of the environment. It can induce critical reflection, help organizations see anew that which is familiar, and enable reflexive towards the taken-for-granted-providing important insights in the field of organization studies. Art is a form of knowledge so it can enhance knowing and deepen consciousness. Aesthetics can be contrasted with an aesthetics and art can awaken organizations to the beauty of the natural world and to their negative environmental impacts. From unconsciousness to mindful awareness, art can help ground organizations in the reality of the natural world. Conclusions are drawn as to how organizations can be helped to become more aware of and sensitive towards their environment, and inspired to develop more sustainable products and services. Such an impact on organizational behavior is highly relevant of the global recovery, as it is businesses that have caused most climate change and it is they who can make the greatest impact on reversing environment damage. The goal is conversion of the minds and hearts of organizational members so that they develop a commitment to sustainable business.

**Keywords:** Aesthetics and Art, Buddhist ecology, moral development, business management, and global recovery

**JEL Code:** M21

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**ISIL SEVILAY YILMAZ<sup>1</sup> AND BASAK TANYERI<sup>2</sup>**

**MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS DURING FINANCIAL CRISES**

**Abstract**

This study investigates the effects of financial crises on mergers and acquisitions (M&A) activity. We investigate if M&A deals in crisis periods differ in terms of dollar volume and quantity of deals, target and bidder characteristics, cumulative abnormal returns (CAR) and deal premiums based on a sample of 39 countries over the period from 1992 to 2011. We find that financial crisis in target country affects the value generated in M&A deals and how the generated value is distributed between target and bidder shareholders. Moreover, a typical crisis affects the value generated and the distribution of value differently in developed and emerging countries. In particular, crisis time M&A deals generate more value if the target is from a crisis-hit developed country. We also investigate if differences in deal characteristics account for differences in the value generated and distributed. We conclude that targets operating in countries, which experience crisis, enjoy higher CARs in the full sample even after accounting for the differences in deal specifics.

**Keywords:** Mergers and Acquisitions, Event Study, Financial Crisis, Partial Sales

**JEL Code:** F21, F23, G01, G14, G34

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**BURZE YASAR<sup>1</sup> AND ISIL SEVILAY YILMAZ<sup>2</sup>**

**AN ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RISK PREFERENCES**

**Abstract**

Individual's attitude towards risk is a key element of financial decisions such as asset allocations and insurance purchases. Thus, understanding risk preferences is crucial for financial institutions in financial advising and formulating financial products. Extant literature analyzes how risk attitudes vary across individuals and determinants of this variation via survey and experimental data. However, research on how risk attitudes vary across different countries is limited. This research presents a threefold contribution: first, we employ an international perspective. Our data covers 15 countries and 14,606 individuals. Second, we explore variations in national cultures as a possible determinant of heterogeneity in risk taking using Hofstede cultural dimension framework. Third, our sample is diverse unlike other studies which focus on university students. Results show that risk taking is significantly higher if perception of associated benefit is higher and risk is lower for that investment in line with literature. We find that cultural differences measured by Hofstede cultural dimensions significantly affect risk preferences after controlling for demographic and macroeconomic factors.

**Keywords:** Risk preferences, risk attitude, Hofstede cultural dimension, cross-cultural comparison

**JEL Code:** F30, G11, G02

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**HYEYEON BAE<sup>1</sup> AND SUNGHYUP HYUN<sup>2</sup>**

**MODELING DESTINATION IMAGE FORMATION PROCESS: BIG DATA ANALYSIS APPROACH**

**Abstract**

Over the past thirty years, destination image has been an important research topic in the tourism marketing area. The existing literature has clearly revealed that destination images are a major driver influencing destination selection processes. Based on the qualitative focus-group interview and thorough literature review, this study suggested the big five destination image formation models. The big five models are composed of three travel motivations (education, experience, and relaxation), tourist benefit-seeking behaviors (history, novelty, and relaxation), and image formation (peaceful, historical, and excitement). The models propose theoretical/potential antecedents and moderators of destination image formation process. Using the big data (n=4,338) collected from Southern United States destination marketing organization (DMO), this study empirically compared and tested the big five research models. To conduct confirmatory factor analysis and maximum likelihood estimates, the data were randomly split into two sub-groups (n1= 2,338 and n2= 2,000) According to the confirmatory factor analysis, it was revealed that the constructs included in the big five modes are uni-dimensional constructs. Convergent validity, discriminant validity, and internal consistency of the scale were achieved. The big data analysis found that tourists' three motivational factors has indirect impact on image formation. During the process, benefit-seeking behavior plays a full-mediating role. This is the first research which found the full-mediator in the destination image formation process. In addition, tourists' three motivations were revealed. Based on the finding, practical implications were provided for the DMOs.

**Keywords:** Big data analysis, tourism marketing, tourism destination image

**JEL Code:** M39

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**IBRAHIM ALNAFRAH<sup>1</sup> AND BASSEL ZENO<sup>2</sup>**

**DYNAMIC CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS' BUILDING  
PROCESS BASED ON MACHINE LEARNING CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES**

**Abstract**

The process of building national innovation systems (NIS) is considered a fundamental factor in the context of economic transformation processes towards knowledge economy. However, there is a problem facing policy makers, that is related to the mechanisms of progress monitoring made in the field of building their NISs. This study aims to classify NIS dynamically in a group of countries around the world by using machine learning classification techniques. The classification will be based on two criteria: the first is the level of development. The second is based on the development stages of the building process in each national innovation system. In order to identify changes, related to the transformation process towards the knowledge economy. The empirical study includes 37 indicators for 54 countries around the world for 30 years, which are divided into five groups, that represent the different aspects of NISs. In order to achieve aims of study, we divided it into two steps: first step is finding the clusters of countries at a similar stage of development of NIS. Second step is building various classification models. These proposed models could be used for monitoring the development process of NIS. The initial results of the studied countries indicate a match between clusters of transformation process and the economic and innovation realities in these countries. Moreover, the in-depth analysis of the indicators illustrates the strengths and weaknesses of each INS. This will enable policy makers to improve their innovation strategies to achieve better development of their own NISs.

**Keywords:** National Innovation Systems, knowledge Economy, Machine Learning, Classification, Clustering, Economic Transformation

**JEL Code:** O19, O31

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**JUSTYNA DOBROSZEK<sup>1</sup> AND LENA GRZESIAK<sup>2</sup>**

**IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROFESSION INVOLVED IN THE LOGISTICS  
MANAGEMENT PROCESS**

**Abstract**

Today, logistics is a dynamically expanding function within business activities. The execution of logistic and para-logistic processes would not be possible without professions such as logistics specialist, logistics controller and logistics manager, whose competences influence the process of logistics management. This article seeks to demonstrate that even though the professions have different skill profiles, they are identical when viewed from the broader perspective of logistics management. The theoretical underpinning of the article is the concept of identification and the social identification theory. The research methods include a review of the literature on the social identification theory and logistics management, as well as an overview of professions such as logistics manager, logistics specialist, and logistics controller. The empirical part of the article is based on the analysis of job ads seeking applicants for the three professions, in which competencies and tasks are viewed as the elements of socio-professional identification. As the examination of the collected data shows, each of the three professions has its own distinctive identity despite some common characteristics. Given the needs of logistics management efforts should be made to integrate the three professions into a whole.

**Keywords:** Identity, identification, logistics management, logistic manager, logistics specialist, logistics controller

**JEL Code:** M5, M12

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**NUCKE WIDOWATI KUSUMO PROJO<sup>1</sup>**

**WHY PHYSICIAN ENGAGE IN DUAL PRACTICE? EVIDENCE FROM A DEVELOPING COUNTRY**

**Abstract**

Dual physician practice is a common practice where physician works in two kinds of health facility: public and private. The different policy applies for dual practice regulation, most developing countries allow the dual practice, while more developed countries usually banned or restricted the practice. This research takes Indonesia as a case of study. The regulation of dual practice has been established in Indonesia since 1970 and still be implemented until today. The health authority considers a new policy to accommodate the development of health care situation in Indonesia. A better understanding of aspects of physician will give clearer direction for dual practice policy formulation. This paper estimates factors that affect physician decision to involve in dual practice using Indonesian Family Life Survey 2014 and supporting data from Potential Village Survey 2014. Using the multinomial logit models, I find that physician decision is related with income, physician supply and physician's characteristics. The result shows that the year of experience affecting the decision of dual practice. The physician will consider being dual practice at the beginning of their carrier and tend to work in one sector only after several years of working. The geographical identification also gives different likelihood for physician taking a decision on working in public, private or dual practice. The proposed policy is a policy that will attract fresh graduated physician whom more sensitive to income changes by offering higher salary in public health facility in remote areas and complete physician with other benefits in housing or further education.

**Keywords:** Dual practice, physician

**JEL Code:** I15, I18

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**TAMAZ ZUBIASHVILI<sup>1</sup>**

## **GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION PROCESSES**

### **Abstract**

The globalization of migration processes is one of the characteristics of the modern world economy, which in turn affects the socio-cultural and political climate of individual countries and entire regions of the world. This phenomenon is usually understood as “increase of the scales of international migration of population, involving more and more countries of the world in the migration interaction, qualitative change in the structure of migration flows in accordance with the needs of the globalizing labor market”. At the same time, the globalization of migration flows is thought to be derived from the liberalization of the flow of goods and capital and the globalization of population. The globalization of migration processes is not only quantitative increase of the number of migrants, as well as sending and receiving countries. This phenomenon has a significant impact on the formation of modern migration policies at the global, international level. There is a unification of the requirements for labor migrants, no matter how skillful they are. On the other hand, working conditions and methods of personnel management are standardized and unified at the same time. The processes of globalization in this sphere lead to the fact that the geography finally loses its meaning: both for the host country, for the country of origin, citizenship and nationality of the labor migrant, in accordance with its requirements for skills and general qualification in a specific field, and for the migrant himself - in accordance with the conditions of employment and residence in the country to his requests and expectations.

**Keywords:** Globalization, population, migration processes

**JEL Code:** F22, J61, O15

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**TAMER BUDAK<sup>1</sup>**

## **TAX CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY: BEPS ACTION 1**

### **Abstract**

The digital economy is the result of a big transformative produced by information and communication technology (ICT). The ICT has thanked to technological progress that has led the prices of ICT products down. The drop in prices caused by advances in technology and innovation has led to the growth of the digital economy. Digital economy has disturbed tax systems of counties. It is the fact that the Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) are progressively supplying goods and services in countries without a physical or legal attendance.

Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) has started in 2013 and final report published 2015. The project of BEPS has known as a significant achievement project. It has some advices to counties for taxation of digital economies and getting an international standardize. When we look at the plan, for direct tax no specific new digital taxes or permanent establishment regulations are recommended. In the plan, there are no any specific new digital taxes or permanent establishment rules. The OECD wants other BEPS Actions to handle digital economy, but BEPS let the countries to implement domestic regulations. As for indirect taxes, collecting tax in the jurisdiction of consumption is generally recommended. But Business to Business (B2B) activities usually imply self-assessment or a recharge. At the end, the B2C suppliers of digital services will have to register and account for VAT in the country of residence of their customer. This new situation will put an extra tax compliance costs and companies may reflect this burden to customers.

There are some drawbacks in the plan for counties, but it is a starting stage to standardize international taxation. BEPS will produce new and effective recommendations for tax authorities to make much better.

**Keywords:** Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, international taxation, digital economy, Direct and indirect taxes.

**JEL Code:** F23, F13, H20, F38, K33, K34

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**LAERTI ZUBADALASHVILI<sup>1</sup>**

## **ASPECTS OF THE MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA**

### **Abstract**

After the formation of independent banking system in post-Soviet Georgia, various mechanisms and institutions were set in motion for the perfection of credit relations. In particular, the Law on "Microfinance Organizations", which provides for the legal regulation of the activities of such organizations and the creation of healthy environment for their development, has been enacted since July of 2006. In this period, in Georgia there were very high bank interest rates (hovered between 17% and 45%) that hindered the development of the national economy. The microfinance institutions had to encourage effective credit relations and economic growth. The past nine-year period showed the popularity of these institutions. Namely, there was a marked increase: 1) in the number of microfinance institutions and persons employed in them; 2) total assets; net loans; 3) parameters of profitability and so on. In recent years, the tendency in the growth of funds received from non-resident financial institutions has been maintained. It should be noted that important international investors, having multi-year experience in financing of microfinance sector, got interested in the Georgian microfinance market. According to their action plan, the amount of relatively small funds attracted from individuals should be reduced by stages and they should be replaced by qualified investors. On the whole, despite the maintenance of very high interest rates (due to economic situation and high risks), the micro-finance institutions played a positive role in the development of the country's financial market and it is not incidental that international investors got interested in these activities, and they should be encouraged in this matter.

**Keywords:** Georgia, microfinance organizations, development

**JEL Code:** G20, G21, G23

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**HANYU LIN<sup>1</sup>**

## **PERCEIVED ATTRACTIVENESS ASSOCIATED WITH PRODUCT COLOR**

### **Abstract**

Previous studies have shown that red enhances female sexual attractiveness. For example, women in front of a red or white background, and instructed male participants to evaluate the attractiveness of the women. The results showed that women in front of a red background were considered more attractive than those in front of a white background. Lin(2014) studied has indicated that women who carried red products were perceived to possess a significantly higher level of attractiveness and sex appeal than those who carried other colors. This study aimed to determine whether the perceptions of women on the attractiveness and sex appeal of men carrying red products increase. Experiment 1 was instructed women participants to observe men carrying laptops in different colors (black, silver, red, or blue). The results indicated that the men who carried red laptops were perceived to possess a significantly higher level of attractiveness and sex appeal than those who carried other colors. Experiment 2 was designed to further investigate whether carrying a red laptop enhanced how other men perceived the man's attractiveness and sex appeal. The results showed that no differences existed in how men perceived the attractiveness and sex appeal of the man holding laptops of different colors. The findings indicated that women found men who carried red-colored products highly attractive and sexually appealing, whereas this color did not affect how men perceived other men.

**Keywords:** Red-colored products, Attractiveness, Sex appeal

**JEL Code:** M30

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**ANDREA RACZ<sup>1</sup> AND ANDREA HOMOKI<sup>2</sup>**

**RESULTS OF EFFICIENCY AND RESILIENCE MEASUREMENTS IN THE HUNGARIAN  
CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM**

**Abstract**

Efficiency measurement based on complex methodology, which is a three-pillar research. Our present study demonstrates the key results from a retrospective research on children with respect to the subjects of career and socialization, followed by the results of the resilience survey, then our study concludes with a brief presentation of a case study made on a young adult. All this calls attention to how these methodologies, research results can relate to the quality of service provision, professional service provision, and efficiency issues in the Hungarian child protection special service, and be incorporated in the everyday practice of child protection, thereby to delineate the future development paths.

**Keywords:** Child protection, system evaluation, resilience

**JEL Code:** I30, I38, I39

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**A RESEARCH ON ASSESSING THE IMPACTS OF HUMAN RESOURCES APPLICATION  
ON WORK-LIFE BALANCE**

**Abstract**

In recent years, Human Resources Applications became an increasingly important enterprise function at enterprises. This has many reasons but a few of those reasons are human resources management including many factors such as; working hours, payment settings, productivity, role distributing, role conflicts, work analysis, work load, performance assessment and employment conditions. Thanks to such applications of Human Resources Management will provide personnel establishing a balance satisfying and making successful their work lives and private lives. Any possible errors, faults or missing at the contrary applications may cause negatively occurring of this balance. Because, work life balance refers satisfaction of personnel in various fields like health, work, private life, career at their both private life and work life. In this case, human resources management has importance that cannot be ignored at the enterprises. The relation between Human resources Management (HRM) applications and Work-Life Balance will be set forth through this study. The research will be performed at the accommodation enterprises that are active in City, Konya.

**Keywords:** Enterprise, human resources applications, work life balance

**JEL Code:** Y80, M12

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**OSMAN YILDIRIM<sup>1</sup> AND IZLEM GOZUKARA<sup>2</sup>**

**FINDINGS ABOUT JOB SAFETY AT HOSPITALS: A RESEARCH**

**Abstract**

Increasingly technology-intensive industrial life threatens the safe working environment in hospital environments as it is in every area and it can not only lift employee security but also cause loss of energy and resources. In this research, it is desirable to draw attention to the Safety Climate Scale used for hospital safety. This study is aimed at improving the scale of the confirming effect of the hospital on employees' perceptions. A study was conducted on 401 employees of the medical sector which benefited extensively from Istanbul activities. In this study, the survey method has been applied to all participants. Using the data obtained from 401 subjects, confirmatory factor analysis and reliability analysis of the hospital safety climate scale were performed. It was also compared with the safety climate scales which have different factors in the literature. This research data was collected from a limited number of subjects and it was assumed that the respondents correctly understood the questions. Safety climate is an important issue that reduces both the loss of working people and loss of operations. The fact that hospitals are safe for employees will not only ensure that legal requirements have been met, but will also provide a happy workplace with happy employees. In this study, Safety Climate scale, which has different number of factors in the literature, has been contributed to the literature by testing the factors in the hospital environment.

**Keywords:** Safety, Hospital Safety, Hospital Safety Climate, CFA

**JEL Code:** I10, I18

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**REDOUANE AHNYNE<sup>1</sup>, GHIZLANE SAAD<sup>2</sup> AND NABIL CHERIET<sup>3</sup>**

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF INNOVATION MANAGEMENT TO THE COMPANY'S  
EVOLUTIONARY THEORY**

**Abstract**

Among the theoretical approaches of the firm, only the evolutionary theory of company reserve a significant part with innovation and with the technological change. Initiated by work of Winter and Dosi 1982, this approach is enriched by new contributions. The evolutionary theory of the firm indicates the innovation like metas routine with double types of knowledge: codify and tacit, which insert in an organizational device based on the training. This theoretical approach considers the innovation of an endogenous manner thanks to the contribution of the actors dedicate to research development. It considers only one problem or conflicts of cognitive order. However many recent work showed the limits of this approach in particular as regards management of the innovation. In other words the company is brought with to solve problems not only in order cognitive but also economic, commercial and relational. The management of the innovation integrates multiple devices of coordination: incentive, resolution of the problems, communication.... The object of this communication is of going in this direction, to propose a grid of reading likely to widen the prospect opened by the evolutionary theory for the firm by integrating the mechanisms of training and coordination mobilized by management of the innovation in order to answer the constraints inherent in any process of innovation. The communication is organized in two parts. First is dedicated to the large features of the evolutionary theory of the firm. The second takes note of some limit this theory and thus sticks to fill them while resorting to the lesson of the management of the innovation.

**Keywords:** Evolutionary theory, innovation, innovation management, processes, training, R & D

**JEL Code:** O3,Q5,O1

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## **CO-CREATION IN ORGANISATIONS**

### **Abstract**

Over the past decade there have been many changes related to consumer behavior and the emergence of new consumerist tendencies has led to a reconsideration of the relationship between the company and its partners, whether suppliers, public authorities, competitors or consumers. The company now seeks to develop collaborative approaches that involve all these performers in the creating value's process . The aim of this paper is to put emphasis on the concept of co-creation of value while taking into account its various dimensions and illustrating the role of this new trend, which is often described as an innovation, in the development of the mass distribution sector activity, that faces changes in consumer behavior, trying to integrate its customers in the elaboration and creation of the final offer.

**Keywords:** Co-creation, Supermarkets, innovation

**JEL Code:** O1,O31,D3

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**SERKAN BENK<sup>1</sup>, TAMER BUDAK<sup>2</sup> AND ROBERT W. MCGEE<sup>3</sup>**

## **BRIBERY AS A CRIME: A SURVEY OF PERCEPTION IN TURKEY**

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to explore the perception of Turkish citizens of the severity of bribery relative to other crimes and violations. A questionnaire survey was administered to 500 Turkish people respondents. A five-point Likert scale that measures attitudes and behaviors using answer choices was used to categorize the degree of seriousness of each crime for data analysis.

The results of the study show that bribery ranked 16th that firmly in the middle in terms of seriousness, among the 33 offences surveyed. The results also indicate that the average person views bribery as not a very serious crime. When compared to violent crimes, bribery is significantly less serious than the violent crime. As for the property crimes, bribery is significantly less serious than arson and carjacking, but it significantly more serious than damage to public property, shoplifting and bike theft. When compared to the white collar crimes, bribery is remarkably less serious than embezzlement and appreciably more serious than welfare fraud, insider trading, child labor, minimum wage and insurance fraud. The results of this study are substantial that general public do not perceive bribe as a serious crime.

This is an important study in relation to Turkey. This is as a pioneer study that indicates the relationship between bribery as a crime and other offences in Turkey. The results of this study should be useful to policy makers in Turkey and elsewhere,

Another important sight of this study is the fact that the results show different correlations with similar studies put through in the other countries. According to the studies, bribery was the least serious crime in Australia and New Zealand; it ranked in the middle in terms of seriousness in Mexico like Turkey; and it was also less serious than the average offense in the USA.

**Keywords:** Bribery, Perceptions, Crime, White-collar crime, Turkey

**JEL Code:** D73, D79, H29

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**PORTUGAL 2040. HOW DEMOGRAPHY INFLUENCES PUBLIC SECURITY PLANNING**

**Abstract**

Population change must be considered as a fundamental predictor in what concerns decision-making applied to public policies. In the next decades, Europe will face major changes in demographic trends, including the workforce reduction, the ageing of societies, and the displacement from mainly rural to mainly urban areas. Such events will influence the government's political agenda in what regards to public security, as the population variation and distribution dictates the location and size of police stations and the frequency and trajectory of police patrolling. In order to positively respond to those predictable changes and their specific challenges for public security planning two different perspectives must be taken into account: 1) the urban neighborhoods, more populated, should be considered as priority areas for the intervention of security forces, due to the different forms of criminality affecting the security perception of the population; 2) rural areas, less populated but with elders living alone or with other elders, should also be a target for proximity policing strategies. This study presents the results of the computed demographic scenarios up to 2040 for Portugal mainland (by sex, age and municipalities), and analyses the impact of the expected changes (namely the double ageing process) for public security planning, especially in the sphere of Portuguese territorial security forces (PSP and GNR). Based on the results of the forecasting exercise, which changes should be undertaken to ensure an optimized geographic distribution of police forces in Portugal?

**Keywords:** Demographic projections; public policies; police distribution

**JEL Code:** J11, R23

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**BEGUM DILARA EMIROGLU<sup>1</sup>, GUREL CETIN<sup>2</sup> AND FUSUN ISTANBULLU DINCER<sup>3</sup>**

## **A TYPOLOGY OF TOURIST – TOURIST INTERACTIONS**

### **Abstract**

Identifying the components of tourist to tourist (T2T) interactions might provide valuable insights for tourism organizations in market segmentation and design of their operations. In order to identify factors that affect T2T interactions, an exploratory study was designed and 25 tourists were interviewed on their interactions with other tourists. Analysis of the data revealed that T2T interactions might be classified under attitudes, behaviors and physical appearance dimensions. Implications for the industry are suggested based on the findings.

**Keywords:** Other customers, customer to customer interaction, tourist to tourist interaction

**JEL Code:** M39,Y40,Y80

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**CATIA MAGALHAES<sup>1</sup>, EMILIA MARTINS<sup>2</sup>, ROSINA FERNANDES<sup>3</sup> AND FRANCISCO MENDES<sup>4</sup>**

## **FAMILY EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY**

### **Abstract**

Family evidence-based interventions are the most effective when implemented with other youth-only school/community prevention approaches and increase the effect sizes for positive outcomes in predictors variables. Unfortunately, several studies report high cost/benefits from such practices. However, it has been found effective the use of technology intervention (CD, DVD, MP3, YouTube, Apps, among others) for family intervention programs delivery and dissemination and for reduce delivery costs. In this study, a systematic review was developed consulting Medline, Pubmed, PsycINFO and Conchrane electronic databases, for the reference period 1989 onward. Revision articles, meta-analysis and empiric research, about “family/parental evidence-based programs”, “technologies”, “CD/DVD use” or other technologies such as “MP3” and “Apps”, were included in the 42 papers that emerged from the search. In these papers, we identified 29 family/parental evidence-based programs, but only 9 reported the use of technologies and were analysed in our study. The literature review showed more positive outcomes in using technologies in family intervention by comparison with programs traditional format, highlighting the studies about the implementation of Parenting Wisely, Parents Who Care, Mother and Daughters, Triple P, Functional Family Therapy, Multidimensional Family Therapy, Strengthening Families Program- CD/DVD version and web-delivery online. Promising results suggest that family interventions’ cost/benefit ratios can be increased using digital delivery (e.g., DVD) to create a broader public and promotion health impact, through the use of technology-based intervention for delivery and dissemination of family evidence-based programs.

**Keywords:** Family Evidence Based Programs; new technologies; prevention

**JEL Code:** I31, I20, O30

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**EARLY WARNING INDICATORS OF FINANCIAL CRISIS INCIDENCE: EVIDENCE FROM  
TAIWAN**

**Abstract**

The aim of this study is firstly to identify the key variables that the financially catastrophic companies should consider in improving their financial health. Secondly, investigate the effect of bank relationships on financially distressed firm's value. Finally, the role of non-financial ratios is tested.

As to the discriminatory power of our research model, the empirical results suggest that our model is consistent and stable and is good at classifying both financially healthy and catastrophic samples. That is, the findings are that our model has a diagnostic value.

**Keywords:** Financial catastrophe; financial ratios; non-financial ratios

**JEL Code:** E60, G01

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**GHANIA SUHAIL<sup>1</sup>**

**USING ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES TO MEASURE THE IMPACT OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING UNDERGROUND ECONOMY IN PAKISTAN AND TURKEY: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH**

**Abstract**

Underground economy is a source of concern since it distorts policy framework of a country and weakens its government. This paper sheds light on the underground economies of two developing countries namely Pakistan and Turkey by identifying the factors contributing towards their large size as well as measuring the impact of those factors. Using secondary data from 2000-2013 and applying Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression model, this paper tests the impact of tax revenue, unemployment rate, Index of Economic Freedom, population and GDP growth rates, inflation and internet users on the size of underground economies of Pakistan and Turkey in absolute and comparative dimensions. The first part of the paper explains the concept of underground economy and discusses its significance followed by the hypotheses that are put to test. Using OLS, impact of aforementioned variables on the size of underground economy are estimated. It has been found that high Index of Economic Freedom reduces the size of underground economy in both countries hence better institutions are pivotal. Wider tax base and a simple tax system will facilitate Pakistan while greater transparency in the usage of ICT will enable both countries to reduce the size of their underground economies.

**Keywords:** Underground Economy, Ordinary Least Squares, Developing Countries

**JEL Code:** E26, C12, O10

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**FINANCIAL LITERACY KNOWLEDGE INFLUENCE OF YOUNG HOUSEHOLDS  
PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT IN LITHUANIA**

**Abstract**

The aim of the paper is to define the main concepts of personal finance management and financial literacy using comparable analysis of scientific literature and to investigate the level of financial literacy and personal finance management skills of young (20 to 30 years old) Lithuanians and compare the results with foreign countries` experience. Despite good results in compound interest and inflation questions lack of financial literacy exists, especially in risk diversification question. Moreover we can see a correlation between education and budget planning. Adults with education in finance are more planning their budget (51%) than adults with other field education (42%). Finally, it is just 35% of people in 20-25 age group who are planning their budget in Lithuania.

**Keywords:** Personal Finance, Financial Literacy, Household Saving

**JEL Code:** D14, H31, J32

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**MANJUSHAA BATTLE<sup>1</sup>**

**GLOBALIZATION AND AGEING POPULATION IN RURAL INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

**Abstract**

India has been a country, where rich family culture has been of utmost importance since ages. The aged in India have enjoyed advantages within the framework of a long standing tradition in Indian culture to live in extended families. To carry out needs of the old remained the moral responsibility of a family. However, the present changing times or globalization has forced to have a different approach to elder care.

When we write about globalization, the focus is on the movement of goods, money, people, information, and ideas. We only look at the effects on economic growth, income disparities and poverty, not at how it effects on socio –psychological problems of old people. Rural aging population is the most isolated population sectors in India where their issues and challenges are completely neglected.

In such scenario the old person finds him or herself in a challenging situation, in between an old age issues and the demands of globalization. The present paper will highlight the challenges within the framework of globalization and will understand the emerging concerns of ageing in terms of finances, psycho-social. The direct and indirect impacts of globalization on ageing will be discussed. Also, to understand the comparison between urban and rural facilities and impact on the elderly will be discussed. The measures taken by the central and state Government will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Globalization, ageing population, rural challenges

**JEL Code:** P23, R23, P42, Q56

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