



# AICSS 2020

10-11 September

4th Annual International Conference on Social Sciences  
“Identity, Economics and Politics”

## ABSTRACT BOOKLET

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## 4<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AICSS 2020

**Day 1, September 10, 2020**

10 SEPTEMBER 2020 - Thursday

**10.00 – 12.00 OPENING CEREMONY:** Honorary Speech by Dean + Keynote Speech

Prof. Kenan AYDIN - Dean, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Yildiz Technical University

Prof. Ayşe Banu KARADAĞ, Yildiz Technical University (on behalf of Prof. Tamer YILMAZ - Rector, Yildiz Technical University)

**Keynote Speech:**“ The Romani People Among Facts and Fictions” Orhan GALJUS, President Eurasian Roma Academic Network

13.00 – 15.00 PARALLEL SESSIONS 1-3

16.00 – 18.00 PARALLEL SESSIONS 4-6

CHAIR: Prof. Emel Parlar DAL

**Parallel Session 1:** The Evolving Dynamics of Turkey’s Political Economy in the 21st Century

1 **Altay Atlı** “The Political Economy Turkey’s Relations with the Asia-Pacific”

2 **Emel Parlar Dal & Samiratu Dipama**“ Assessing the Turkish “Trading State” in Sub-Saharan Africa”

3 **Gonca Oğuz Gök & Radiye Funda Karadeniz** “Emerging Middle Powers (MIKTA) in Global Political Economy: Preferences, Capabilities and their Limitations”

4 **Seyfettin Gürsel & Gökçe Uysal Kolasın**“ Turkish Labor Market: Complex Dynamics and Challenges”

5 **Hakan Mehmetçik & Sercan Pekel** “The Determinants of Turkish Foreign Aid: An Empirical Analysis”

CHAIR: Prof. Burcu CANDAN

**Parallel Session 2 : Issues in Business Studies**

**1 Esin Can & Hazal Koray Alay**“ Identity Based on Job Related Differences: Evolution of Individual and Organizational Outcomes”

**2 Jono M. Munandar & Irma Auliyah Bismark**“ How Service Marketing Mix Influence Customers ' Decision: The Filosofi Kopi Movie Case”

**3 Rabia Şahin & Pınar Büyükbacı**“ Aviation Business Model Structure and its Impact on Firm Non-financial Performance”

CHAIR: Prof. Gonca TELLİ YAMAMATO

**Parallel Session 3 : Issues in Economic Development**

**1 Babangida Shehu** “An Analysis of Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation in Nigeria: A Study of National Directorate of Employment Generation”

**2 Daniel Antonio Sarmiento**“ Solidarity Economy Organizations in São Paulo: The role of Solidarity in Prefigurative Alternatives for doing Business”

**3 Shokhrat Izzat Alieva** “Assessment of Tourism Development in Sheki-Zagatala Economic District”

**4 Gunter MERDZAN & Esfer Aliyi & Simona Kovachevska**“ The Effects of Twin Deficits on Economic Growth: The Case of the Republic of North Macedonia”

CHAIR: Prof. Meral UZUNÖZ

**Parallel Session 4 : International Perspectives on Business**

**1 Mehmetali Turd & Alimcan Ablet & Kenan Aydın** “A Review on China-Turkey Relations and One Belt One Road Project in Strategic Perspective”

**2 Mirela Lončar** “Does Religion Shape Political and Economic Alliances? The Case of the Belt and Road Initiative”

**3 Afif Dian Nurdianto & Budi Purwanto** Startup and "Burn Money": The Role of Founder / Co-Founders in the Creation of Expected Value Return (EVR) in Startup Companies in Indonesia

CHAIR: Prof. Murat DONDURAN

Parallel Session 5 : Issues in Economics

- 1 **Sinem Bağçe & Ensar Yılmaz**“ Segregation of Roma in Labor Market: The Case of Turkey”
- 2 **Gül Huyugüzel Kışla & Meltem İnce Yenilmez**“ Developing and Empowering Women in the Rural Areas of Turkey: Logit Regression Analysis”
- 3 **Abdelnacer Bouteldja** “On the Reliability of Black Market Exchange Rate: Another evidence from Algeria”
- 4 **Tunç Durmaz & Sevil Acar Aytakin & Simay Kızılkaya**“ Electricity Generation Failures and the Capacity Remuneration Mechanism in Turkey”

CHAIR: Prof. Mehmet Akif OKUR

Parallel Session 6 : Issues in Political Science

- 1 **Thomas Ameyaw-Brobbe**y“ African Civil War Onset and Contagion: A Newer Dataset on the Impact of Domestic Governance Institutions on Civil Wars”
- 2 **Yetkin Başkavak**“ Global Rankings in International Politics: A Sociology of Measurement Approach”
- 3 **Laçin Idil Öztığ,** “ The Turkish-Greek border crisis and post-COVID situation for refugees”

**Day 2, September 11, 2020**

10.00 – 12.00 PARALLEL SESSIONS 7-9

13.00 – 15.00 PARALLEL SESSIONS 10-12

16.00 – 18.00 PARALLEL SESSIONS 13-15

CHAIR: Prof. Murat Erdoğan

**Parallel Session 7: Local Politics and Refugee Governance**

1 **Saime Özçürümez**, “Beyond capacity-building: local governments and entrepreneurial strategies in migration management in Turkey”

2 **Burcuhan Şener & M. Cemil Arslan** “Local Challenges and Actions in Syrian Migration Management”

3 **Levent Börklüoğlu & Ali Utku Şahin** “Syrian Asylum Seekers as a Political Factor and Their Effects on Local Politics”

4 **Alim Çopuroğlu & Sinan Özden & Ervin Sezgin & Gül Tuçaltan & Sezin Üskent** “SKL International Resilience in Local Governance in the Face of Syrian Migration”

CHAIR: Prof. Fazıl KAYIKÇI

**Parallel Session 8 : Islamic Finance Studies**

1 **Ayu Sapitri & Nunung Nuryartono & Wita Juwita Ermawati** “Agency Problem in Applying Islamic Commercial Bank Mudharabah Financing in Indonesia”

2 **Dzikrina Fikrotus Salma** “Strategy for Increasing Micro Sharia Financial Inclusion in Indonesia”

3 **Rivo Gunawansyah** “Effect of Implementation RGEC Model for the Bank Syariah Profitability”

CHAIR: Prof. Nevin COŞAR

**Parallel Session 9 : Issues in Ottoman Economic History**

1 **Elif Tuğçe Kurt & Mehmet Akif Okur** “Armenian Migration from the Ottoman Empire to the United States in the 19th Century and Its Effects”

2 **Ecem Doygun & Özdemir Teke & Burak Ünveren** “Identity and Real Estate in the Ottoman İstanbul”

3 **Sırrı Emrah Üçer** “Ottoman Telegraphic Protectionism in Comparative Perspective”

CHAIR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fulya Memişoğlu

### **Parallel Session 10: Mixed Migration Trends: Changing Dynamics and Protection Challenges**

**1 Şebnem Akçapar** “Mixed Migration Flows in Turkey and Beyond: Comparative Cases from Iran, Syria, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan”

**2 Çiğdem Nas** “Irregular Migration in the Context of EU-Turkey Relations”

**3 Biriz Karaçay**, “Irregular Migration along the Eastern Mediterranean Route: Externalization Policies versus Migrant Experiences”

**4 Hande Dönmez & Fulya Memişoğlu** “Assessing Vulnerabilities and Protection Challenges of Afghan Refugees and Migrants on the Move in Turkey”

CHAIR: Prof. Ömer ÇAHA

### **Parallel Session 11 : Nations & Identity**

**1 Rukmani, Joshi** “The Politics of Identity and Reorganization of States in India”

**2 Seyede Mehrasa & Ghoreishy Rad** “Political and Economic Factors in Russia’s Modernization”

**3 Borja W. González Fernández** “Crafting Lebanon’s Identity: The Thought of Michel Chiha”

**4 Elif Bali Kurtarır** “New India's Citizenship Law: BJP Government's Identity Politics and Indian Political System”

CHAIR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jono M.MUNANDAR

### **Parallel Session 12 : Issues in Finance**

**1 Desy Eka Khairunnisa** “Measurement and Monitoring of Ethereum Investment Risk as Altcoin Challenging Bitcoin Cryptocurrency: Analysis Using the Value at Risk Method”

**2 Imelda Sitorus & Wita Juwita Ermawati** “Analysis of Factors that Influence Millennial Interest in Investing in Peer to Peer Lending”

**3 Nurul Pathonah** “Analysis of Investor Reactions to the Right Issue Announcement at the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Observation on Excess Returns and Bid-Ask Spreads for Shares)”

**4 Siti Robi’ah & Jaenal Effendi & Nunung Nuryartono** “The Antithesis of the Function of Microfinance”

CHAIR: Prof. Ayhan Kaya

**Parallel Session 13:** Politics and Policies of Social Integration

- 1 **Gülay Göksel**, “Economic Integration of Syrian Refugees and Vocational Education in Turkey”
- 2 **Hasret Saygı**, ” An exploration of the Mediating Role of Religious Identity in the Relationship Between Refugee and Local Women”
- 3 **Müzeyyen Pandır**, “The Construction of Public Perception on Syrians through Us/Them Nexus”
- 4 **Roqaya Al Zayani**, “Intersectionality of Violence: Discrimination and Gender-based Violence against Syrian Migrants in Turkey”

CHAIR: Prof. Kenan AYDIN

**Parallel Session 14 :** Islam & Identity

- 1 Laçın İdil Öztığ & Türkan Ayda Gürkan & Kenan Aydın“ The Strategic Logic of Islamophobic Populism”
- 2 **Priyanka Borpujari** “The Politics of Forgetting: Nellie Massacre, Omissions of the State, and Preservation of Impunity”
- 3 **Takuro Kikkawa**“ The multi-layered struggle over Islamism during the Arab Spring: An analysis of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan”

CHAIR: Prof. Mehmet HACISALİHOĞLU

**Parallel Session 15:** Identity Perspectives on the Balkans

- 1 **Özgenur Çaputlu & Mehmet Hacısalihoğlu** Gender as an Identity: Experience of Bosnian War and Awakening of Woman Identity in Bosnia
- 2 **Senada Zatagic** Legal Regulation of Identity Affiliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Its Impacts
- 3 **Haris Muric** The Identity of Sandžaklija
- 4 **Memed Sarp Solakoğlu** The Representation of the Ottoman Empire in the Serbian History Textbooks Between 1900 and 1945

## **SESSION 1 The Evolving Dynamics of Turkey's Political Economy in the 21st Century**

**Altay Atlı** The Political Economy Turkey's Relations with the Asia-Pacific

**Emel Parlar Dal & Samiratou Dipama** Assessing the Turkish "Trading State" in Sub-Saharan Africa

**Gonca Oğuz Gök & Radiye Funda Karadeniz** Emerging Middle Powers (MIKTA) in Global Political Economy: Preferences, Capabilities and their Limitations

**Seyfettin Gürsel & Gökçe Uysal Kolasın** Turkish Labor Market: Complex Dynamics and Challenges

**Hakan Mehmetçik & Sercan Pekel** The Determinants of Turkish Foreign Aid: An Empirical Analysis

## **SESSION 2 Consumer Behavior**

**Esin Can & Hazal Koray Alay** Identity Based on Job Related Differences: Evolution of Individual and Organizational Outcomes

This study examined the effect of identity based on job related differences on individual and organizational outcomes. Employee income, status of the institution (public / private), number of employees and age of the institution and sector differences are considered as job related differences. Job satisfaction and organizational commitment are considered as individual career outcomes; intention to quit and organizational performance are considered as organizational effectiveness outcomes. In this context, the validity and future of the effect of job related differences of employees on individual and organizational outcomes are discussed. The research method of this study is quantitative which is based on social identity and equality theory and also utilizing the literature on diversity and diversity management. The hypotheses were tested through 532 questionnaire data collected by the snowball sampling method. The analysis revealed that the model has a high explanatory power. Results indicated that job satisfaction and organizational commitment decrease as the income of the employees increases. Organizational commitment and job satisfaction levels of the employees with status of the private institution have been found to be lower than the employees with status of the public institution. It has been determined that status of the private institution employees have a high intention to quit, and their organizational performance perception is low among status of the public institution employees. When the age of institutions is examined organizational commitment and job satisfaction were found low in senior institutions. It is determined that as the number of employees of the institution increases, the job satisfaction and organizational commitment of the employees decrease. When the sector is examined that service sector employees' job satisfaction and organizational commitment are generally negative and technology sector employees are positive. This study discusses implications for practice and future research.

**Jono M. Munandar & Irma Auliyah Bismark** How Service Marketing Mix Influence Customers ' Decision: The Filosofi Kopi Movie Case

The aim of this study is to analyze the effect of service marketing mix toward consumer' decision in watching movie in cinema. Furthermore, it also determine which sub-factor is the most influential toward consumer decisions in watching movie in cinema. The data that used in this research is primary data that obtained through interviews and processed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) as analysis tool through Partial Least Square (PLS) approach. Result shows that product and place mainly affecting the decision of customers to watch a movie positively and significantly



## **Rabia Şahin & Pınar Büyükbacı** Aviation Business Model Structure and its Impact on Firm Non-financial Performance

Airline industry has a globally challenging environment. As the competitors are very powerful, in order to protect market position, fulfilling customer expectations are quite vital for company success and to build a competitive edge in the global environment. There are a variety of business models adopted in the industry. Accordingly, our research aims to analyze business model structure in aviation industry by especially focusing on its impact on firm non-financial performance. In order to measure implications of business model activities, we defined a variety of metrics to provide an industry specific measurement. In this research, two different airline business models are selected which represent full service carrier business model (Turkish Airlines) and low cost carrier business model (Anadolujet), respectively. As research methodology, in order to cover the company strategy, processes and actions in an integrative manner, we used rapid ethnographic approach, with data-collection methods that included field observations, business insiders' information, online data and semi-structured interviews with managers, supported by an online survey with company employees. Results were analyzed by using Nvivo and RStudio data science software.

## **SESSION 3 Issues in Economic Development**

### **Babangida Shehu** An Analysis of Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation in Nigeria: A Study of National Directorate of Employment Generation

The issues of entrepreneurship development and employment generation continue to receive high attention because of their impact on unemployment and poverty reduction in many parts of the world. The National Directorate of Employment was introduced by government in its efforts toward employment generation. In furtherance of attempts toward tackling unemployment, addressing issues of poverty and vulnerability and promoting inclusive finance at the grass-root levels, the Directorate has a Special Micro Empowerment Scheme, which is aimed at promoting social inclusion and job creation. Micro, Small and Medium enterprises such as water/beverage sales, shoemaking, shining, carpentry, tailoring, mechanic among other vocations account for about 99.6 percent of registered businesses in Nigeria by which about 63 percent of the labor force earn a living. The Directorate has created over 2.076 million employments since it was established. The NDEs one million job creation program remains a wonderful idea in employment generation. The survey research method was used for the study. Surveys refer to an investigation of events that exist at the time of the research and connected with some problem situations that is felt over a wide area. Data analysis was done through Pearson's techniques. The result showed a very strong positive correlation between entrepreneurship development and employment generation. This is the aim of the study. The various employment creation programmes of the NDE are designed to provide training in critical skills required to make an unemployed person either employable or self-employed. Emphasis is placed on self-employment as against paid employment as a stimulus to engender entrepreneurial spirit and create wealth. To support this concept, the Directorate provides demonstrative soft loans to outstanding beneficiaries of her various programmes.

### **Daniel Antonio Sarmiento** Solidarity Economy Organizations in São Paulo: The role of Solidarity in Prefigurative Alternatives for doing Business

There has been on-going debate "over the moral quality of the capitalist economy" (Dash, 2014, p. 3) and several social innovations have tried to provide alternative means for people to produce, distribute, and consume goods and services (Varvarousis & Kallis, 2017). One particular social initiative that has been gaining momentum is the worldwide movement of the Social and Solidarity Economy. In Brazil, the movement reemerged spontaneously in São Paulo in the 1980s to become institutionalized and the basis for a national development strategy. However, after 2015, the rise of a new political force has created an adverse environment for the solidarity economy. This paper aims to investigate what are the new forms of solidarity economy organizations that are arising in São Paulo

and how do they identify with solidarity economy principles. The investigation draws on the concept developed by David Featherstone (2012) which sees solidarity not as a given but as a “transformative process which works through the negotiation and renegotiation of forms of political identification”(p.37). The local and historical developments of the movement were also interpreted against the groundwork laid by Paul Singer (2000). This research was designed as a case study of the solidarity economy in São Paulo, the bedrock of the movement. Ten in-depth interviews were conducted to establish the “life stories” of solidarity economy organizations and to collect member’s perspectives on and experience with the organization and the movement. Results point to a disarticulation of solidarity economy in São Paulo after 2015. In a period of economic crisis, the data does not support Singer’s (2000) argument that these organizations emerge as an alternative to unemployment and to capitalism, rather it shows organizations that incorporated solidarity principles later in their development. But their identification with solidarity principles has reframed their prefigurative democratic and social engagement.

### **Shokhrat Izzat Alieva** Assessment of Tourism Development in Sheki-Zagatala Economic District

Sheki-Zagatala tourist area in Azerbaijan is one of the unique geographical locations. Beautiful natural scenery of the area, plains and mountain forests and other attractive natural landscapes are ideal for recreation and tourism centers. (Rustambekov G.B., 2015) The Sheki-Zagatala economic district covers the administrative regions of Sheki, Zagatala, Balaken, Oguz, Gakh, and Gabala. Economic region is famous for mountain tourism and ecotourism, heritage and cultural tourism, event and adventure tourism, historical monuments and cultural tourism.

Sheki and Gabala are predominant in both tourists and diversity. This is due to the fact that they are both cultural and tourism centers. On the other hand, recent international festivals and events have also had a profound effect on the number of tourists and their diversity. Such events include organization of bicycles, Silk Road International Music Festival, International Traditional Sweets Festival, Sheki International Theater Festival, Gabala International Music Festival are relevant.

The main purpose of the article is to explore the potential of tourism in the Sheki-Zagatala economic district, to exploit them more fully, and to identify promising opportunities. The article is based on information about the economic district's passport, geographical location, and historical monuments. Special analyzes were conducted on the basis of analysis, synthesis and comparison methods. As a result, proposals on the quality, cost, personnel training, development of the existing potential and infrastructure in the economic region were reflected. Thus, as the service level rises, prices must be lowered, and new management technologies must be used.

### **Gunter MERDZAN & Esfer Aliyi & Simona Kovachevska** The Effects of Twin Deficits on Economic Growth: The Case of the Republic of North Macedonia

This paper examines the validity of the twin deficit hypothesis and the long-term correlation between the balance of the current account and the budget balance on economic growth in the case of the Republic of North Macedonia and uses different econometric approaches to test it. The twin deficit hypothesis and the long-term correlation between two deficits on economic growth are tested empirically by employing cointegration and Granger-causality tests. Using quarterly data for the Macedonian economy, the outcomes showed that two deficits and economic growth share a long-run relationship, as they are cointegrated, and a government budget deficit Granger-causes a current account deficit. The logic behind the theory known as the twin deficit hypothesis is government tax cuts, which reduce revenue and increase the deficit, resulting in increased consumption as taxpayers spend their new-found money. The increased spending reduces the national savings rate, causing increased external borrowing that the nation have to pay back in the future. It should be emphasized here that the current account deficit is not undisputedly a negative phenomenon for a country’s economic development. But if the country is running a current account deficit to increase consumption with no improvement in capital stock and institutions, this would directly affect its capacity to repay its debt in the future. Additionally, this paper contains results discussion and possible policy recommendations.

## SESSION 4 International Perspectives on Business

### **Mehmetali Turdi & Alimcan Ablet & Kenan Aydın** A Review on China-Turkey Relations and One Belt One Road Project in Strategic Perspective

Rising Asia is the main concern in the twenty first century which greatly effects on the developments of world economics and politics. Fast developing Asian countries like China, India, and Turkey and so on getting more ambitions and independent via gaining more strength and becoming prosperous. Beijing's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) development strategy which aims to build connectivity and co-operation across Eurasian continent and Ankara's Middle Corridor Initiative (MC) which aimed at to link Turkey to its neighboring countries and Central Asia is among the most ambitious projects in the globe. This paper employing both qualitative and quantitate approach analyses the BRI importance to Chinese and Turkish perspective. It also evaluate its effects to development of both countries economy and bilateral relations.

### **Mirela Lončar** Does Religion Shape Political and Economic Alliances? The Case of the Belt and Road Initiative

Religion is a powerful social and political force that shapes people's behavior. Religion can influence politics and international relations in many ways. One way in which religion can influence international relations is through religious identity. Religion can define "rules of the game" that can lead to economic alliance, political agreement and cultural arrangement. One of the most significant economic projects today is the Belt and Road Initiative, implemented by the People's Republic of China. The Belt and Road Initiative is a reestablishment of the old Silk Road, which represented an economic and cultural partnership between China and Europe. The goal of the Belt and Road Initiative is to create connection and cooperation between Europe and China in order to make the Chinese Dream of Globalization 3.0. a reality. Globalization 3.0. sees the world as family. Precisely, the Chinese Dream of Globalization 3.0., in which all countries will belong to one family, is based on Confucianism. Confucianism represents social and political thought, but it can also represent religion. We will demonstrate in this paper that religion is a significant factor that influences politics, international relations and economic alliances. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the study of religion in the theory of International Relations and its future development.

### **Afit Dian Nurdianto & Budi Purwanto** Startup and "Burn Money": The Role of Founder / Co-Founders in the Creation of Expected Value Return (EVR) in Startup Companies in Indonesia

The digitization of information in the 4.0 era is currently used as a growth momentum in the start-up (SU) industry for the millennial generation across the globe, Indonesia is no exception. The existence of the founder and co-founder (FCF) is believed to be an important factor behind the establishment of a start-up company. FCF, which mostly comes from the millennial generation, has the skills and abilities to see the existing digital business market and able to create the expected value return (EVR) that makes funders willing to "burn money" that is often done by SU companies. The main reason why SU companies "burn" their money is to obtain a "user base" that is sufficient for the development of new businesses that are run. Equity crowdfunding (ECF) is an alternative funding solution for information technology-based companies as a new industry in digital investment. This paper reviews the arguments about FCF in influencing the acquisition of funding through the ECF for a given EVR. The aim is to analyze the existence of FCF over EVR in the acquisition of investment value through the ECF, with the benefit of supporting the development of information technology-based small-scale startup (SMEs). The study used primary data obtained through questionnaires totaling 120 FCF respondents, based on a purposive sampling method with a measurement of 5 Likert scales, and SEM PLS and LISREL as its analysis tools. The results showed that the presence of FCF with EVR measures affected the acquisition of investment funds of SU companies through the ECF, where FCF could create EVR measures.

## SESSION 5 Issues in Economics

### **Sinem Bağçe & Ensar Yılmaz** Segregation of Roma in Labor Market: The Case of Turkey

In empirical research on labor supply, additional to demographic and human capital characteristics, ethnicity is considered to influence job occupation in the labor market. In this article, the role of job occupation in the determination of household income differentials in Roma in Turkey is assessed. The sample covers 1568 respondents and represents 6445 Roma. The results of multiple regression reveal that (1) Occupational segregation plays less of a role in explaining household income differentiations than the variables, such as gender, marital status, and region. The differentiations are significant even after controlling labor market variables; profession, job occupations, and discrimination in the labor market. (2) The conventional determinants for job occupation do work differently for the income groups; for the poorest Roma, having a job position as a worker in blue-collar, cleaning and regular laborer in an industry, in construction or in textile, has much more income raising effect than the jobs in trade. In contrast, having a job in trade for the richest Roma is one of the high gains obtained in the job hierarchy. (3) Discrimination in the labor market is a significant explanatory for all the income groups, except the richest Roma, but has highest impact on the poorest Roma. The insignificance of the job occupations suggests not to define the job occupations in Roma with ethnic tradition, but with segregation for the Roma in the labor market. (4) Discrimination in the labor market, sociocultural in a manner of spatial segregation and voting behavior in the municipal election has a decremental impact on household income.

### **Gül Huyugüzel Kışla & Meltem İnce Yenilmez** Developing and Empowering Women in the Rural Areas of Turkey: Logit Regression Analysis

For better lives and the elimination of poverty to be achieved, women have to be developed and invested in. The impartiality shown to women is a major reason global development and growth is stunted. The importance and involvement of women in the agricultural sector and their roles in the general care of children cannot be overemphasized but the violation of women's rights and the discrimination against women leads to the overall under-growth of social and economic development.

In the light of developing women, efforts have been put into ensuring that women are more productive in the rural areas by exposing them to the means and resources to make this achievable. While this is very commendable, there are root problems that need to be taken care of such as the inequalities seen in social norms and culture, institutions that are biased, women's work fields and means of livelihood and so on. In the society, it is very evident in the limited resources that are made available to women, they are also disadvantaged at social protection and the opportunities made available to them are almost insignificant. These are signs to show how deep gender inequality goes. Due to this impartiality against women, women are hindered from accessing opportunities, forming a connection with the urban areas, growing significantly in the agricultural sector. Gender inequality is aggravated in situations like this and women are still left out, if women are not allowed the privilege to explore benefits that are available economically, men are highly favored.

Women in the rural areas are mostly employed in the agricultural sector; the rate of women in this sector is almost as high as those who stay at home. The problem is that women are paid extremely low wages. It is therefore of importance that income-generating activities are encouraged for the benefits of women involved in agriculture. According to the circumstances in Turkey, women would reduce in the work fields if these impartialities persist. The limiting factors in empowering women in rural areas include the nonexistence of social security for women, societal pressure, and the chauvinism of men. Theoretical framework of Women In Development (WID), Gender And Development (GAD) and Empowerment has had effects on the discussions, the projects and works towards the development in ensuring that women are invested in rather than just increasing their numbers in the work fields since the 1970s. A lot of things could be achieved if gender equality is encouraged, empowering women in the rural areas could lead to the productivity and sustenance of economic development, this leads to the overall eradication of poverty and the assurance of food stability.

This paper has to do with the development and empowerment of women in rural areas. Here, the Logit Regression is used to form an analysis of the causal factors. This method carefully studies and points out the various attributes and major indicants of the empowerment of women in rural areas. This aims at giving a clear discernment of the concept of developing women and making available, useful data that would help in the constructions of schemes and innovative ideas that would act on gender inequality and provoke a shift towards the consideration and implementation of these schemes to accommodate women's needs and ambitions of women in rural areas of Turkey. This would greatly influence the state of living of women in the rural areas and would lead to immense growth in the agricultural sector and a sense of satisfaction from being able to stabilize the empowerment of women. Thus, the aim of this paper is to analyze the empowerment condition of women in these rural areas. This study focuses on pointing out the activities that women in these areas engage in and evaluates their empowerment state by analyzing the impact of women's socioeconomic attributes on the empowerment status. This study is different from other studies in the aspect of the methodology. While other studies focus on the empowerment statuses from different areas or countries, this focuses on a single locality, Turkey.

### **Abdelnacer Bouteldja** On the Reliability of Black Market Exchange Rate: Another evidence from Algeria

The existences of a well define and stable money demand function is an essential condition for the conducting of an effective monetary policy. In Algeria, as is the case for most of developping countries, excessive control on foreign exchange leads to black market exchange rate. Despite its negative impact on Algerian economy, this market has not, so far, attracted the attention of researchers. As a consequence, two exchange rates (official and black) coexist and operate simultaneously. The gap between the two rates has widened since the adoption of the structural adjustment program in 1994. Using an autoregressive distributed lag technique for a set of quarterly data going from 1974- 2019; we aim to investigate the effect of black market exchange rate on the demand for money. Our results provide further evidence for the inclusion of the black rather than the official rate when drawing a monetary policy.

### **Tunç Durmaz & Sevil Acar Aytekin & Simay Kızılkaya** Electricity Generation Failures and the Capacity Remuneration Mechanism in Turkey

Following the 2009 Electricity Energy Market and Supply Security Strategy Document, domestic and renewable resources have been identified as "priority resources" in meeting Turkey's electrical energy need. However, on the level of policy, government sustains subsidies through legislative and regulatory measures as well as political discourse in place that is aiming to create social license for coal investments. Moreover, the Regulation on the Electricity Market Capacity Mechanism entered into force with the aim of establishing sufficient installed power capacity, including the reserve capacity, for the assurance of security of supply in electricity market and/or to protect the installed reliable power capacity for the assurance of long term system security. The exclusion of alternative capacity providers such as renewable energy generators and demand-side response operators from this mechanism can distort competition in the market while ensuring energy supply security. Besides, it may give rise to strategic capacity withholding, which is considered a form of abuse of market power which destructs market competition. Previous literature has mainly evaluated strategic capacity withholding behavior in selected electricity markets in terms of their price and supply effects. With this paper, we aim to bring attention to the adverse outcomes that a poorly-designed capacity mechanism may lead to. Specifically, we find that electricity price significantly increases the duration of failures. Our results also indicate that renewable energy has a positive impact on the durations of failures. Lastly, capacity payments significantly extend the utility power failure durations.

## SESSION 6 Issues in Political Science

### **Thomas Ameyaw-Brobbey** African Civil War Onset and Contagion: A Newer Dataset on the Impact of Domestic Governance Institutions on Civil Wars

There are many civil conflicts in Africa and one noticeable feature of these conflicts is their contagious effects. Conflicts or wars that may originate from one country could spread to other countries either through combatants directly taking the war to the other country or arid neighbours graciously learning and adopting the war. In most part of Africa, domestic governance institutions have existed but mostly exhibited and operated imaginary democratic principles in what I refer to here as quasi-inclusive institutions. State institutions resemble inclusive ones but in reality, loose approximations in a form of imaginary democratic principles. In the conflict literature, the application of domestic governance institutions to the contagion of civil violence has not gained much traction: a gap this research seeks to fill. To what extend does domestic governance institutions engender or impede civil conflict onset? How does these domestic institutions shape conflict diffusion or transfer from one country to another? Using data collected in 2019, the research employed a mixed research method to study domestic governance institutions from 1989 to 2004 of Liberia and Sierra Leone to test a hypothesis that a state's domestic institutional structures may either impede or engender violence onset and contagion; a country is likely to be infected with civil conflict when there is powerful domestic institutional connection between it and the country experiencing the civil violence. The research found that onset and internationalization of civil violence is a function of domestic institutional wellness or capacity. It suggested that we can think of conflict in one country moving to another if the domestic governance institutions in both states are similar in characteristics and capacity to permit such movement. Apart from adding up and enhancing research on the civil conflict and war literature, it provides a newer perspective into discussing civil conflict in the African context.

### **Yetkin Başkavak** Global Rankings in International Politics: A Sociology of Measurement Approach

The burgeoning literature on global rankings as part of the global governance architecture highlights the discursive power and the disciplinary functions of such quantitative assessments. The discursive power relates to their role in defining the ideal and providing benchmarks, while disciplinary function relates to their functioning as technologies of governance, making their objects calculable, visible and governable. The recent proliferation of international indexes ranking and comparing economic and political systems along various dimensions invites a sociology of measurement approach that previously focused more on the production of statistics and data at the national level. This paper aims to review the literature on global rankings, in order to determine the typology of these rankings in terms of their conception, methodology, producers and objectives. Critical approaches that rely on Foucauldian conception of governmentality and Gramscian conception of hegemony will also be considered in order to assess the strength of these approaches in explaining the proliferation of international indices and their function in global governance. This paper argues, however, that the research on global rankings should be expanded to cover the level of interaction between rankings as a technology of global governance and the national social and political contexts of the units they assess and compare. A focus on this level of interaction, it will be argued, provides a basis for the assessment of the effectiveness of the rankings, since the objective in the production of indicators in most cases is to affect the behavior or functioning of those subjected to measurement. Such an assessment could also highlight the inconsistencies in the theoretical explanations proposed for understanding the function of global rankings. For these purposes, the paper will focus on some of the prominent indicators related to various aspects of governance, such as corruption, rule of law, political freedom and economic freedom.

## İdil Öztığ The Turkish-Greek border crisis and post-COVID situation for refugees

Following the Syrian civil war, Turkey faced massive influx of asylum seekers. It introduced temporary protection regulation in 2014 for Syrians who enter the country either in groups or individually. As of 27 February 2020, after facing heavy losses in Idlib, Turkey opened its Greek border to asylum seekers and migrants, paving the way for a border crisis, escalated by disproportionate force applied by Greek authorities. The gathering of thousands of people on the border was seen as a threat not only by Greece, but also by the EU that sought to avoid the repeat of 2015 refugee crisis. This article sheds light into the emergence a border crisis between Turkey and Greece, by paying particular attention to how the COVID-19 pandemic affected the border situation.

## SESSION 7 Local Politics and Refugee Governance

### Saime Ozçürümez Local Governments and Entrepreneurial Strategies in Migration Management in Turkey

Under what conditions do local governments become entrepreneurial in migration management, and why? The study seeks answers to this question through a qualitative and quantitative assessment of municipal policy documents and local/national news on municipal activities for 15 municipalities in Turkey. The findings suggest that in a protracted refugee hosting environment with limited legal framework for a role for the municipalities in policy process, there is considerable variation among different municipalities concerning the entrepreneurial strategies they have developed in the forced migration context in Turkey. The study proposes a model that relies on explaining strategies of *organizational adaptation* and *local networking* to explain the limits of the policy capacity at the local level as concept and practice.

### M. Cemil Arslan & Burcuhan ŞenerLocal Challenges and Actions in Syrian Migration Management

According to the official data of the Directorate General of Migration Management of Turkey, as of July 2020, Marmara Region hosts 782.522 Syrians under temporary protection, which constitutes around 21% of all Syrians in Turkey. Istanbul has the largest number of Syrians in Turkey with 506.041 Syrians under temporary protection. The cities of Bursa and Kocaeli follows Istanbul in the region with 176.691 and 55.080 Syrians respectively. Considering the high number of Syrians, the capacities of local governments, and economic, cultural, industrial potential of the region, the Marmara Region sets a unique model for migration management process. On the other hand, the processes by which the municipalities in the Marmara Region cope with the problems, their authorities, their capacities and their approaches to the issue in this process are similar in all of Turkey.

Contrary to the popular belief, only %1,7 of Syrians are living in the temporary protection centers and more than %98 of Syrians live in cities as urban refugees in Turkey. It reveals the importance of cities and requires collaborative action of all stakeholders at the local, regional and national levels in migration management. Having been the closest institutions to the local people and refugees, local governments play a substantial role in providing services to its citizens and urban refugees. In accordance with the Article 13 of the Municipal Law No. 5393, local governments provide services to urban refugees within the concept of “fellow-citizenship”.

The report titled “Urban Refugees from ‘Detachment’ to ‘Harmonization’ - Syrian Refugees and Process Management of Municipalities: The Case of Istanbul” published by Marmara Municipalities Union (MMU) in 2017 upon the field research led by Prof. M. Murat Erdoğan puts forward the services, process management, problems, legal restrictions and policy proposals of municipalities on refugee-related issues in Istanbul in particular, and at the regional and national levels in general. Currently, MMU is conducting a second field research in all cities of the Marmara Region in order to observe changing needs, policies and practices of cities in migration management as well as their current problems and solution suggestions. These studies set forth the local experiences in dealing with this challenge.

## **Levent Börklüoğlu & Ali Utku Şahin** Syrian Asylum Seekers as a Political Factor and Their Effects on Local Politics

As a result of the civil war continuing since 2011 in Syria, the Syrian influx to Turkey has affected significantly both the Syrian and Turkish communities with social and economic consequences. It will be unavoidable that this influx, which is the largest migration in recent period of the world history, will both affect the social and political life with its social, economic and political consequences. According to the data of the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management in January 2020, there are more than 3.5 million Syrian asylum seekers in Turkey and the majority (98.2%) of them are living among the Turkish community outside the temporary housing facilities. It can be claimed that this major Syrian community living together with Turkish people has a potential to be a factor especially in local politics and political choices. The main subject of this study is the role of the Syrian asylum seekers in structuring Turkey's local politics. Within this context and based on the two local elections in Turkey since 2011, the election manifestos and speeches of the political parties and mayor candidates are analyzed on the axis of Syrian asylum seekers. In addition, the extent to which the existence of Syrian asylum seekers and political statements about them are affecting the political choices of Turkish voters are argued. In other words, effects of positive and negative political statements about Syrians on political choices and election results are analyzed. In this study, data obtained from content analysis is analyzed with a comparative approach and, in consequence, role of Syrian asylum seekers as a political factor in structuring local politics are evaluated.

## **Alim Çopuoğlu & Sinan Özden & Ervin Sezgin & Gül Tuçaltan & Sezin Üskent** Resilience in Local Governance in the Face of Syrian Migration

Turkey hosts more than 3.6 million Syrians, no less than 90% of which live in urban areas. Syrians, officially defined as 'persons under temporary protection' were accepted as 'guests' who fled their country due the outbreak of the civil war and seek refuge. Consequently the Syrian migration was perceived as a temporary problem of the national government, that would be solved mainly through aid mechanisms, until the 'guests' return to their homes. It took almost one decade to realize that Syrian migration is an urban phenomenon that has serious impacts on urban governance and municipal services, which require further action than shelter provision and emergency aid. Only recently, and only a few pioneer municipalities recognized the impact of Syrian migration on their services and the need to take action in migration management.

This study uses the experience of 12 municipalities from the Marmara and Çukurova regions of Turkey, who prepared their migration master plans as a part of the RESLOG project. The study analyses these migration master plans with the aim of providing a comparative perspective to the impact of Syrian migration on local governments. It is argued that the impact of migration varies depending on the local social structure, geographical location (proximity to the Syrian border) and the number / density of the immigrants. Yet, the solutions converge around three main themes: social infrastructure, cohesion / co-habitation and institutional structures.

## **SESSION 8 Islamic Finance Studies**

### **Ayu Sapitri & Nunung Nuryartono & Wita Juwita Ermawati** Agency Problem in Applying Islamic Commercial Bank Mudharabah Financing in Indonesia

The Islamic financial system which is commonly referred to as the sharia system has specificity compared to the financial system in general. The sharia system prohibits the imposition of interest on loanable funds so that the appropriate financing is basically profit sharing (PLS). But in practice, profit sharing products (mudharabah and musyarakah) have a high level of risk and relatively low rate of return, whereas the sale and purchase products (murabahah, salam and istishna) that are not PLS, have a low level of risk and high level of return. Thus the bank as an investor or shahibul maal (principal) tends to prefer buying and selling products and providing high returns and



low risk so that products with PLS (profit-loss sharing) schemes are not so desirable. This article discusses the problem of return and risk performance on the concept of Islamic finance that is not in accordance with the concept of finance in general, and profit-sharing financing that is allegedly facing the problem of agency problems caused by asymmetric information (information gaps) among stakeholders in the business organization itself. Based on the 2016 Sharia Banking Statistics published by Bank Syariah Indonesia, the ratio of mudharabah and musyarakah financing products only reached 5,05% and 29,48% while the ratio of murabahah financing products reached 61,61%. The data shows an indication of the bank's interest in the distribution of profit sharing. This is in line with the findings of Nasution and Wiliasih (2007), Tarsidin (2010), Ardiansyah (2014), Louati et al (2015) and Harahap (2016). With descriptive analysis, the results show that most of the research shows that there is an agency problem in Islamic Sharia Commercial Bank profit-sharing financing. So thus the goal of Islamic finance to better prosper the people's economy and overcome economic problems that are so complex is not achieved.

### **Dzikrina Fikrotus Salma** Strategy for Increasing Micro Sharia Financial Inclusion in Indonesia

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the largest contributor to economic development in Indonesia, amounting to 60.34% of the total national GDP. However, MSME financing support in Indonesia is only 7.2%, still below Cambodia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil (BMT) is an Islamic micro finance institution that plays a role in opening access to community groups that have not been served by financial institutions. It is estimated that more than 20 million people in Indonesia involved in BMT. However, there are still some obstacles from the side of BMT institutions, Regulators and Micro Enterprises. This study aims to identify the priority problems in the development of BMT in improving financial inclusion to access financial transactions. From the results of data processing using the Analytic Network Process (ANP) method, the priority of the problem are the weakness of human resources, weakness of supervision and guidance and on the aspect of a micro business is the inability to provide collateral. The priority of the solution are strengthening institutional capacity, improvement of effective and efficient supervisory and supervision system while micro business aspect is development and procurement of association for micro business in Indonesia. Thus, the Strategy in optimizing the improvement of the financial inclusion program of BMT in Indonesia are optimizing of human resources, optimizing the role of government, fixing the technology system and the strengthening of socialization and communication.

### **Rivo Gunawansyah** Effect of Implementation RGEC Model for the Bank Syariah Profitability

This study aims to determine the effect of risk profile variables (NPF, FDR, BOPO), Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Earning (ROA), and Capital (CAR) on the profitability of Islamic banks as proxied by nominal profit after tax. Islamic bank earnings, which are non-interest based, are different from interest-based commercial banks. The data used is the publication of Sharia bank quarterly reports obtained through the official website of OJK and Sharia banks from the quarter of 2010 to 2019. Sampling in this study uses time series techniques and analyzed using panel data regression. The results showed that the risk profile variables (NPF, FDR, BOPO), (GCG), Earning (ROA), and Capital (CAR) simultaneously had a significant effect on the profitability of Islamic banks. Risk profile (gross NPF, FDR, BOPO), gross NPF has a positive and significant impact on profitability, and BOPO has a negative and significant effect on profitability while FDR does not affect. GCG and CAR variables have a negative and not significant effect on profitability, and ROA has a positive and not significant impact on profitability.

## SESSION 9 Issues in Ottoman Economic History

### **Elif Tuğçe Kurt & Mehmet Akif Okur** Armenian Migration from the Ottoman Empire to the United States in the 19th Century and Its Effects

After the beginning of official relations among the United States and the Ottoman Empire in 1830, the commercial and social interactions between these countries increased. At this early stage of the state to state interactions, activities of the missionary movements in Anatolia which initiated prior to the establishment of the official relations emerged as a source of conflict.

The aim of this study is to address one of those issues, the naturalization of Ottoman Armenians to the U.S. nationality and migration to the United States with the help of the missionaries and the problems they created in this process after 1830.

The citizenship status of the people who came back from the United States, especially during the migration movement that began in the 1840s, caused many problems in Turkish-American relations. The status of returned Armenians who lived under the auspices of the United States in the Ottoman territories was not only a problem for the Ottomans, but also sometimes contradicted the interests of the United States. Because these people were not paying taxes or joining the military, even though they were American citizens.

Although various agreements were reached in 1868 and 1874 in order to solve the citizenship problem between the two states, enough progress could not be made and the problem remained unsolved.

However, following 1878, the Armenian issue has become international. Finally, the Armenians, known as “Millet-i Sadıka” in the Ottoman Empire, become one of the hottest issues of the 19th century. During this period, failed Armenian uprisings have led the United States to be seen as a sort of escape route. The United States' support to provocative activities of the rebellious Armenians against the Ottomans created many diplomatic and political crises between Istanbul and Washington. Although various measures were taken to bring the intense migration under control, no credible solution was reached. So, the status of the Ottoman-American Armenians has become one of the problems that the Ottoman State had lived with from the end of the 19th century until the empire's demise.

### **Ecem Doygun & Özdemir Teke & Burak Ünveren** Identity and Real Estate in the Ottoman İstanbul

The first cadastral survey of İstanbul was conducted in 1875. The survey covers all houses, shops, land, and public buildings. The collected data include the size, type, material of construction, and ownership of all real properties in İstanbul at the time. We first transcribe the original cadastral archives from Ottoman Turkish to modern Turkish for a particular region, Langa – a predominantly non-Muslim neighborhood. Utilizing the distinctive differences between Muslim and non-Muslim names of the property owners allows us to obtain historical microeconomic data on real estate and religious identity. We analyze this data using certain econometric techniques to see the interaction between identity, space, and wealth from a historical perspective in the Ottoman İstanbul.

### **Sırrı Emrah Üçer** Ottoman Telegraphic Protectionism in Comparative Perspective

I argue that concept “telegraphic protectionism” is a useful tool to analyze Ottoman communication policies in a comparative perspective. The formation of telegraphic protectionism was a consequence of Ottoman dependence on foreign post offices, which I call “postal dependence.” Telegraphic protectionism also shaped Ottoman approach towards telephone, a policy I call “telephone skepticism.” Explanation of postal dependence, telegraphic protectionism, and telephone skepticism demonstrates a general overview of late Ottoman communication

policies. This specific form of late Ottoman communication policy had a great influence on fate of modern telecommunications in modern Turkey. Study of telegraphic protectionism is in close engagement with two research agendas. First agenda is study of modern state formation in semi-peripheral economies like Japan, China, Ethiopia and Ottoman Turkey. The formation of modern administration of post and telegraph networks was a crucial institutional threshold in forming of a modern state that is capable of governing its territories. The second research agenda in close engagement with the telegraphic protectionism is history of utilities policy in semi-peripheral countries, with its branches of transportation, communication, energy, water, and urban scale infrastructures. The history of public utilities in semi-peripheral countries has three main periods, namely the nineteenth century of concessions for foreign companies, twentieth century of nationalizations, and twenty-first century of privatizations. Ottoman and other semi-peripheral cases of communication policies demonstrate a deviation from nineteenth century of concessions for foreign companies, as Japanese government monopolized national postal network, Ottoman government monopolized telegraph network and Ethiopian government monopolized telephone network in the phase of their respective era of modern state formation. These governments protected their communication networks from penetration of foreign companies, despite the fact that they granted concessions for other networks of utilities. This presentation analyzes this specific formation of semi-peripheral communications policy by employing perspective of critical and comparative political economy.

## **SESSION 10 Mixed Migration Trends: Changing Dynamics and Protection Challenges**

**Şebnem Akçapar** Mixed Migration Flows in Turkey and Beyond: Comparative Cases from Iran, Syria, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan

**Çiğdem Nas** Irregular migration in the Context of EU-Turkey Relations

Migration and specifically, regulation of irregular migration emerged as a critical issue in EU-Turkey relations in recent years. The signing of a readmission agreement in 2013 and start of the visa liberalisation dialogue was a milestone in this regard. The EU connected readmission and cooperation in migration to mobility and visa-free travel to the EU in the external dimension of its migration policy. The Syrian refugee crisis of 2015-16 started a new period of cooperation between Turkey and the EU based on the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan of 29 November 2015 and the Turkey-EU Statement of 18 March 2016. The deal incorporated Turkey's cooperation in fending off irregular migration of Syrian refugees to the EU, effective fight against migrant smuggling networks, and the EU's financial assistance to Syrians residing in Turkey. In the meantime the said documents referred to achieving progress in other issues of Turkey-EU relations including the accession negotiations and customs union modernization. The EU also promised an acceleration of the visa liberalisation process for Turkey based on the fulfilment of the 72 criteria in the visa liberalisation roadmap. Hence, the refugee cooperation between Turkey and the EU had an impact on the overall scope of Turkey-EU relations and at the same time carried them to a transactional basis. Refugee cooperation between Turkey and the EU is still ongoing based on the financial assistance provided by the EU. However serious problems and setbacks remain resulting from problems in EU-Turkey relations and the shortcomings of the March 18 Turkey-EU Statement.

**Ayşem Biriz Karaçay** Stranded or Not: The Turkish-Greek Border after COVID-19

Turkey announced that she would “open the gates” for migrants to go to Europe after the escalation of the conflict in Idlib, Syria in late February, which threatened the mass influx of close to one million Syrians into Turkey. At the height of the coronavirus pandemic, smugglers, surprisingly, find themselves in a “quintessential free market” with few controls over who gets involved. As a result, an estimated 12,000-25,000 refugees, asylum

seekers, and migrants reached the border with Greece. Greece responded by closing its borders, and expectedly suspended asylum applications temporarily. Calming down after a meeting with the European Commission in Brussels, Turkish government decided to evacuate all migrants from the border area. Despite the closure of borders and state-imposed mobility restriction around the world, the Turkish-Greek border offers one of the unique cases, as migrants, refugees and asylum seekers might have the possibility of open access for a short while. Thus, this paper documents what happened on the Turkish-Greek border during the pandemic and states that the closure of borders and other state-imposed mobility restrictions are shifting migrants into more dangerous landscapes and smugglers into more unsafe routes.

### **Hande Dönmez & Fulya Memişoğlu** Destination Unknown: Afghans on the move in Turkey

Since the late 1970s, the continuous large-scale movement of Afghans within and from Afghanistan has been shaped by a combination of security, political and economic factors associated with protracted conflict in their home country. Turkey has been a long-standing host country and transit hub for Afghan refugees, who constitute the second-largest group of refugees and asylum seekers registered in the country. Building upon a recently published research report by Mixed Migration Centre (co-authored by Sema Buz, Fulya Memişoğlu, Hande Dönmez and Simon Verduijn), this paper aims to improve understanding of the migration experiences of Afghans arriving in Turkey, with a special focus on human security and gender issues. It outlines key drivers behind Afghan migration and examines their living conditions in Turkey, while highlighting vulnerabilities and human security challenges especially encountered by female Afghan refugees and migrants.

## **SESSION 11 Nations & Identity**

### **Rukmani, Joshi** The Politics of Identity and Reorganization of States in India

Maintaining national identity with the rise in the demands for autonomy and secession has remained as a challenge for many countries. For example, the United Kingdom has been unable to resolve the 'Irish Question' and similarly Canada has been indecisive regarding the 'Quebec'. But fortunately, India despite being enormously diverse in terms of languages, religion, ethnicity, gender, culture, administrative coherence and economic development, has been able to maintain its unity in diversity. Amidst the heterogeneity, to a large extent India has been able to sustain itself as a homogenized society or a nation-state. This study reviews the trajectory of various movements taken place in India to claim their identities and recognition and argues that though with the passage of time the rationale of culture and language has given way to the urge for speedier development, still the current of protests for development intersect with identity based movements. It concludes with a claim that regardless of diversity, heterogeneous India has been able to preserve the unity because of its policy of states 'reorganization' which involves both adjustment of boundaries as well as creation of new states.

### **Seyede Mehrasa & Ghoreishy Rad** Political and Economic Factors in Russia's Modernization

In this research the author starts with the historical, political and economic background of modernization in Russia. Three different historical phases of modernization are categorized as: technological and engineering, socio-economic and socio-cultural. The opinions and viewpoints of different scholars regarding modernization are also provided with explanation. The paper continues with Russia's modernization history from the Tsar time, to the Communism and the current Russian Federation. Finally the paper concludes with some facts for Russia's future modernization.

Few countries in the MENA region have received as much attention as Lebanon. The country's ethno-confessional heterogeneity has turned it into a preferred case study for academics, journalists, and pundits alike, with analyses of identity—and identity politics—representing a most prominent segment within this wide literature. However, few are the publications devoted to analyzing the endogenous Lebanese answers to the country's puzzling diversity. Among these answers, Michel Chiha's journalistic-cum-philosophical production remains widely unknown—or sorely misunderstood—despite the prominent role that his thought came to play in the construction of the 'Lebanese Formula' embodied by the famous National Pact.

A prominent member of Beirut's financial oligarchy, Michel Chiha (1891-1954) developed, through the editorial pages of his newspaper, *Le Jour*, a possibilist approach to Lebanese identity that shied away from the nationalist interpretations defended by other representatives of the Christian bourgeoisie, while also rejecting the Arabizing views put forward by the Sunni aristocracy. Conscious of the demographic changes brought about by the enlargement of Lebanon's borders in 1920, Chiha recognized the country's character as a "state of associated confessional minorities" and developed an a-national approach to statehood, based on cosmopolitanism, openness and *laissez-faire*, whereby Lebanon would become a bridge between East and West.

In studying Chiha's editorial production, this paper will try to underline how this author's thought came to define Lebanese self-perceptions of identity by offering an open, non-sectarian view of the country's destiny, which, eventually, has come to dominate the political discourse. It will be, moreover, argued that Lebanon's long-term viability as a heterogeneous society is necessarily linked to a *chihaesque* interpretation of itself, renouncing to the stringent and limiting corset imposed by the nation-state in favor of a pluralist, convivial approach in tune with Habermasian notions of constitutional patriotism or with Juan Linz's ideas regarding the state-nation.

## **Elif Bali Kurtarır** New India's Citizenship Law: BJP Government's Identity Politics and Indian Political System

After 2019 election results, Narendra Modi delivered a victory speech at BJP headquarters in New Delhi that focused on his "New India" vision avoiding referring to secularism. That vision gave some blueprints for India's polity in many ways and also raises concerns about her cultural diversity and secular and democratic establish protected by Constitution. Thus new Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) is a significant alteration for Indian Constitutional system and political life. The new Act regulates India's refugee regime by providing citizenship to some groups, seeking asylum from India. As a non-signatories to 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol, India paves the way for Muslim people to be disadvantaged groups when seeking asylum that come from neighbour countries. Considering the recent Government decisions on Article 370 about limiting Kashmir autonomy and on CAA, increase the anxiety of Hindu nationalist extremism. Even that discriminatory law outlaws the Muslim people to gain basic rights, who mostly live in detention camps; it creates fear in Indian Muslims community to becoming "refugees in their own country". In this framework this paper aims to analyse Modi Government policies on India's political, social sphere, especially diversity and secularism issues and its effect on her legal political system. It tries to understand motives of Government and its discourse on these issues. And also the paper aims to explain government's path to implement these policies since 2014.

## SESSION 12 Issues in Finance

### **Desy Eka Khairunnisa** Measurement and Monitoring of Ethereum Investment Risk as Altcoin Challenging Bitcoin Cryptocurrency: Analysis Using the Value at Risk Method

The presence of cryptocurrency as a digital currency is increasingly popular as an investment instrument. This research was conducted to determine the potential losses in cryptocurrency investments. Ethereum as a cryptocurrency with the second largest capitalization value after Bitcoin becomes an investment choice other than Bitcoin. Furthermore, Ethereum is the strongest candidate to challenge Bitcoin. In this study, the GARCH model is used to estimate Value at Risk (VaR) as a loss that can be tolerated during the study period. The data in this study are the closing price of Bitcoin and Ethereum as cryptocurrency with the largest capitalization market. The observation period was conducted on January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2019. From this research, it is known that for the next one day period from January 1, 2020, predicted by the GARCH model, that the maximum loss that investors can tolerate with an investment of \$ 50,000 for a 95% confidence level is Bitcoin has a VaR of 0.04556 with a value of \$ 2,278 and a VaR Ethereum of 0.06842 with a value of \$ 3,421, It's mean that Ethereum investments more risky than Bitcoin.

### **Imelda Sitorus & Wita Juwita Ermawati** Analysis of Factors that Influence Millennial Interest in Investing in Peer to Peer Lending

Financial technology (financial technology) is developing quite rapidly in Indonesia. One of the fintech products is a peer to peer lending (P2P Lending) until August 31, 2019, reached Rp. 54.715 billion, an increase of 141.40% from the previous year. Characteristics of P2P Lending that are user-friendly and practical according to millennials who are addicted to the internet, selfconfidence, high self-esteem, more open, tolerant of change, flexible work schedules, and career advancement. The millennial characteristics studied are factors of knowledge, trust, safety, and convenience. Measurement of knowledge can be done by interview. The concept of trust measures the reliability of online providers that can guarantee security when transacting online. System security is seen through user data that is safely stored by an information system. It is suspected that the higher one's perception of the ease

of using the system, the higher the level of information technology utilization. This study aims to (1) Analyze the factors of knowledge on the investment interests of millennial students and non-students in P2P Lending. (2) Analyzing the factor of trust in the millennial interests of students and nonstudents in P2P Lending. (3) Analyzing the safety factor towards the investment interests of millennial students and non-students in P2P Lending. (4) Analyzing the ease of investment interests of millennial students and nonstudents in P2P Lending. A literature study from previous research shows that knowledge factors do not influence the interest in investing P2P Lending. The trust factor influences the interest in investing P2P Lending. The safety factor does not affect the interest in investing in P2P Lending. The ease factor influences the interest in investing in P2P Lending. The overall results of this study indicate that the factors of trust and convenience that influence investment interest. Financial technology (financial technology) is developing quite rapidly in Indonesia. One of the fintech products is a peer to peer lending (P2P Lending) until August 31, 2019, reached Rp. 54.715 billion, an increase of 141.40% from the previous year. Characteristics of P2P Lending that are user-friendly and practical according to millennials who are addicted to the internet, selfconfidence, high self-esteem, more open, tolerant of change, flexible work schedules, and career advancement. The millennial characteristics studied are factors of knowledge, trust, safety, and convenience. Measurement of knowledge can be done by interview. The concept of trust measures the reliability of online providers that can guarantee security when transacting online. System security is seen through user data that is safely stored by an information system. It is suspected that the higher one's perception of the ease of using the system, the higher the level of information technology utilization.

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nonstudents in P2P Lending. (3) Analyzing the safety factor towards the investment interests of millennial students and non-students in P2P Lending. (4) Analyzing the ease of investment interests of millennial students and nonstudents in P2P Lending. A literature study from previous research shows that knowledge factors do not influence the interest in investing P2P Lending. The trust factor influences the interest in investing P2P Lending. The safety factor does not affect the interest in investing in P2P Lending. The ease factor influences the interest in investing in P2P Lending. The overall results of this study indicate that the factors of trust and convenience that influence investment interest.

## **Nurul Pathonah** Analysis of Investor Reactions to the Right Issue Announcement at the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Observation on Excess Returns and Bid-Ask Spreads for Shares)

This research was conducted on the basis of observations on the development of market activities where investors will react to information. The right issue is one of the events whose information is published as an announcement that can be used to see market reactions. The rights issue is done to provide an opportunity for old shareholders to maintain their share ownership. This research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the investor's reaction to the announcement of the Rights Issue. The results of several studies in Indonesia show that there is no significant difference between abnormal return and bid-ask spread in the period before and after announcing a rights issue. Still, there are several studies showing significant differences in the period before and after the announcement of a rights issue. The variety of research results requires a new explanation for why there is no significant difference between the abnormal return and the bid-ask spread period before and after the announcement of the rights issue. The study was conducted using the event study method with the market adjusted model approach. The research sample was all companies that issued only rights issue announcements during 2017-2019, which were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) of 70 companies. Statistical analysis of returns, abnormal returns using a different test (Paired Two Samples t-test). This study concludes that the announcement of a rights issue does not cause differences in investor preferences so that the reaction is not significant, because the announcement of a rights issue is no longer informative. Information about plans and preparation the rights issue has been known to the public gradually before the official announcement.

## **Siti Robi'ah & Jaenal Effendi & Nunung Nuryartono** The Antithesis of the Function of Microfinance

Microfinance is demanded not only to pursue commercial but has a social function as one of the instruments of poverty alleviation with the theory of Meller and Zeller (2002) while microfinance has three functions called the "Triangle of Microfinance". However, a review of the results of research conducted from 2002 to 2019 states that most of them show a trade-off between sustainability and outreach. The greater the attention of microfinance institutions aiming at financial sustainability, the smaller the impact on poverty alleviation. This article aims to analyze the relationship between sustainability and outreach, analyze the factors that affect sustainability and analyze the factors that affect outreach. By using the literature on previous studies starting from Paxton (2002), Polanco (2005), Cull-, et al., (2007) until the latest research Johnson (2017), Churchil (2019) and Henock (2019) with descriptive analysis obtained the result is that most of the research shows a link between sustainability (OSS) and outreach which proves a trade-off. CAR (Capital Asset Ratio), Debt Equity Ratio (DER), and Macroeconomic Factors (Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Inflation) which are the main factors that affect sustainability. While the main factors affecting outreach are the Age of Institution, Size of Institution and Return on Assets (ROA). Overall the results of this study indicate a trade-off between the objectives of microfinance to pursue sustainability or commercialization with the function of poverty alleviation.

## **SESSION 13 Politics and Policies of Social Integration**

### **Gulay Ugur Goksel** Economic Integration of Syrian Refugees and Vocational Education in Turkey

This paper will discuss the findings of field research conducted under the project titled "Refu-Tech for Integration and Vocational Education" commissioned by "Creative Network Plus: Baseline Research and Development (BREDEP)". In its 8th year, millions of euros spend to ease the integration of Syrian refugees into Turkish labour market both by international donors and Turkish government. Even though it seems that there is success especially when it comes to the number of Syrian refugees attending these programs such as vocational trainings provided by ISKUR and municipalities, there is still very small percentage of this population who have legal work permits. Many Syrians are still stuck in the informal sector. This article's main aim is to show why internationally funded economic integration programs to create employment for Syrian refugees in Turkey systematically create problems that inhibit the very objective of these projects. Through employing recognition theory with the support of the evidence from the 20 semi-structured interviews with NGO workers, Vocational Training teachers and International Organizations, I will try to show whether the failure of these programs emanate from lack of cooperation, rational governance practices or neoliberal mechanisms of the refugee regimes both locally and internationally. Many integration policies are geared towards creating incentives for employers to hire refugees. When we look at the policies, and funded projects to ease the integration of Syrian refugees into Turkish market, only the employers are in the advantageous position, while financial burden is shared by Turkish state, society, international community and Syrian refugees. I will show that the problem is how the humanitarian aid is institutionalized to only serve for the economic interests of business owners and employers. Refugees are seen as surplus populations hence the failure of these economic integration programs.

### **Hasret Saygi** An exploration of the Mediating Role of Religious Identity in the Relationship Between Refugee and Local Women

This linguistic ethnographic research explores everyday interaction between the refugee and local women sharing the same neighbourhood in a Turkish town, and analyses how they construct and negotiate their stances and identity positions specifically with regard to their religious identity in their face-to-face meetings. The main data, the audio-recorded spontaneous interaction data in Turkish, were collected from the social events regularly organised by a group of local women in order to socialise and recite the Quran together, and the participation of the Iraqi Turkmen refugees was made possible by the researcher. This 18 months of fieldwork conducted for a doctoral project shows that in line with the hegemonic identity politics in Turkey, Sunni-Islamic conservatism and Turkish nationalism are the two main discourses laying the foundation of the local women's constructed stances and developed social relations with the refugee women. The interactional data reveal that thanks to these religious events, by skillfully capitalizing on their Quranic literacy and knowledge in Arabic, the Iraqi women, who are not even given a chance to fail due to their refugee identity, can reframe their relations with the local women, and position themselves in a different light. In this way, they can challenge the imposed foreign identity, and achieve solidarity based on a shared religion. On the other hand, the reciprocal intimacy built momentarily while engaging in a shared religious activity cannot be sustained when the frame is shifted; therefore, it can only result in the emergence of "brief moments of tight but temporary and ephemeral groupness" (Blommaert, 2017, p.35). This situation is largely explained by the Iraqi women's state of refugeeness which may overshadow other social identities they claim for themselves.



## **Müzeyyen Pandır** The Construction of Public Perception on Syrians through Us/Them Nexus

Today, more than 3.5 million Syrians under temporary protection are residing in Turkey. Building social acceptance and social peace between such a big refugee/asylum group and the host community is among the most important political concerns of the country. For social peace, constructing a positive public opinion towards Syrians is vital. At this point, studying the role of the media on building public opinion becomes important. This paper studies the representation of Syrians in newspaper photographs through a content analysis, and investigates how Syrian representations construct an image and identity for Syrians and then discusses the implications of this image for building social peace between Syrian and Turkish communities. The analysed data includes the photographs published in 2014, in the most circulated four Turkish newspapers (Hürriyet, Posta, Sabah and Sözcü). 2014 is important as it is the year in which the highest number of Syrians fleeing the war entered Turkey. The study investigates the meanings produced around Syrians in such a critical time and reveals how these meanings were actually maintaining an us/them difference between Syrians and Turks.

## **Roqaya Al Zayani** Intersectionality of Violence: Discrimination and Gender-based Violence against Syrian Migrants in Turkey

This research develops a pragmatic call for critical analysis of violence in relation to gender, sexual orientation, social integration policies, forced migration, and displacement. Gender, intersectionality, and gender-based violence is explored in this research to describe the processes, norms and structural factors that define social integration and livelihood of Syrian LGBTI+ and women in Turkey. When it comes to gender-based violence, it is initially presumed as a direct physical act against a person, however, violence is more than direct physical violence, it is subtle, normalized, a component of everyday life, legal, symbolic, and banal. The research adopts intersectionality as a framework to analyze the different manifestations of violence at the societal, governmental, and interpersonal levels. As well as to investigate the multifaceted types of violence and discrimination that target Syrian women and LGBTI+ in Turkey and how social isolation has an impact on their general wellbeing, identity, and sexual orientation. My research investigate violence and gender and why the study of violence and gender is important in Turkey's policies of social integration. The methodological approach to my research is based on a qualitative ethnographic research. I have conducted a fieldwork in Istanbul that consisted of 20 in-depth semi-structured interviews. I interviewed 11 Syrian women and 9 local NGOs. My research findings indicate lack of social policies, social isolation, social suffering, intersecting forms of violence, discrimination and xenophobic attitudes from the local population. In my proposed presentation, I will illustrate how Turkey's policies influence integration, 'harmonization'. How Turkey's regulation of temporary protection, state policies enables and reinforces discrimination and violence against Syrian migrants in Turkey.

## **SESSION 14 Islam & Identity**

### **Laçin İdil Öztığ & Türkan Ayda Gürkan & Kenan Aydın** The Strategic Logic of Islamophobic Populism

In Europe, the rise of populism is coupled with the rise of Islamophobia, vividly evident with exponential increases in votes for anti-Islam political parties in national elections. These parties portray Islam and Muslims as threats and maintain a position that Islam (as a religion and culture) is a threatening contrast to European values. By analyzing Islamophobic discourses of the French National Front, Alternative for Germany and the Dutch Freedom Party, this article argues that Islamophobic populism targets not only Muslims, but also the incumbent leaders. By looking at the current dynamics of public opinion, this article explains how Islamophobic populism functions as an electoral strategy.

## **Priyanka Borpujari** The Politics of Forgetting: Nellie Massacre, Omissions of the State, and Preservation of Impunity

The 1983 Nellie massacre—wherein between 1,800 and 3,000 people were killed on a single day—is regarded as the most gruesome communal slaughter since India’s Independence. The massacre took place during the height of Assam’s anti-foreigner movement, which aimed at protecting the Assamese identity in the face of perceived threat from Bengali middle-class dominance, and an increase in the population of “Bangladeshi foreigners”. Villages inhabited by Muslims in Nellie were (and are) surrounded by Lalung (also called Tiwa) community. The predominant narrative of the causation of the massacre has been the prolonged discontent among the Lalung over forceful land acquisition by the Muslims. However, the Lalung community felt a sense of betrayal: that the Assamese movement leaders escaped without sharing responsibility for the “incident”, leaving them to be considered the sole perpetrators of the massacre. In all narratives, not much has been explored about the role of the State. The State government-appointed Tewary Commission was not made public. Those who were able to access it found that it did not strongly indict the officers at that time, for failing to act upon messages they had received of an imminent attack. Of the 668 filed police complaints, charges were filed in only 299; the remaining were summarily closed. After the Assam Accord was signed in 1985, the Assam Government petitioned to withdraw the cases citing lack of evidence; the courts discharged all the accused. This paper will explore the role of the State in abstaining from bringing disciplinary proceedings against officials who could have prevented the massacre, as well as its role in withdrawing the criminal cases. This is particularly relevant in the current context of updating the National Registry of Citizens (NRC) and India’s Citizenship Amendment Act. Parsing through the Tewary Commission report, the police complaints, and petitions by the Assam Government, this paper will look at the implications of the Assam Accord in providing amnesty to persons charged with committing the Nellie massacre.

## **Takuro Kikkawa** The multi-layered struggle over Islamism during the Arab Spring: An analysis of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The Jordanian version of the Arab Spring experienced its peak in the summer of 2011, nevertheless, the movement saw a sudden and dramatic decrease in its size and the number of participant actors. The consequences of the Jordanian Spring were highlighted by the 2016 general elections, which successfully co-opted many opposition parties to stand in election campaigns.

Considering one of the main factors was that the retreat of democratization movement had been brought to a standstill, this paper focuses on the wandering actions in this period conducted by the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan (MB), the largest Islamist organization and the most powerful social force in the monarchy. The puzzle that should be investigated is why the MB and its political wing, the Islamic Action Front Party (IAF), which once orchestrated the anti-government protests in the early stage of the democratization movements, had to downsize its street mobilization just a few years later and eventually mute its criticisms of the government.

This paper explores first the external factors of the MB’s retreat, namely the speech-act and law enforcement made by the government in order to fight against the threat to Jordan’s regime security. This securitization process targeted not only radicals but moderates such as the Muslim Brotherhood. In addition, the author investigates the background of the stumbled attempt by MB mostly from its internal factors, rather than from macro and theoretical perspectives such as Arab authoritarianism and social movements. As will be described in the paper, the ideal democracy in the context of MB’s Islamism theology constituted various conflicting agendas among MB leaders with different origins and social backgrounds, respectively.

## SESSION 15 Identity Perspectives on the Balkans

### Özgenur Çaputlu & Mehmet Hacısalihoğlu Gender as an Identity: Experience of Bosnian War and Awakening of Woman Identity in Bosnia

Gender scholars, who studies about the effects of warfare against women, explains that conflict-related sexual violence evokes a gender identity. Conflict-related sexual violence is a collective threat for women and it leads to create an awareness of a collective identity: “being a woman”. Because of the impacts of conflict-related sexual violence, women tend to mobilize during and after the war period. In Bosnian War, which had lasted between the years 1992-1995, effective methods of sexual violence had been used by the Serbian soldiers. These methods of sexual violence, such as systematic rape, forced pregnancy, sexual torture and forced prostitution, constitutes to women as a group, who are aware about the collective threat. During the Bosnian War, women founded non-governmental organizations for dealing with the effects of conflict-related sexual violence and, also all of the collective threats of patriarchal system. The article handles gender issue in the Bosnian War and answers the question that: “How conflict-related sexual violence evokes the identity of ‘women’?”. The main purpose of this article, to explain the relation between women’s mobilization in Yugoslavia and sexual violence in the Bosnian War.

### Senada Zatagic Legal Regulation of Identity Affiliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Its Impacts

Bosnia and Herzegovina’s Constitution – annex IV to Dayton Peace Agreement – in its Preamble lists “Bosniacs, Croats, and Serbs as constituent peoples (along with Others), and citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina” as constitution makers. Anyone who does not declare affiliation with any of three constituent peoples, no matter being minority or declaring only as a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is being classified as Others.

This division is reflected everywhere in state – in legislative and executive bodies of the state, but also in citizens’ everyday life. Citizens are non-existent category in the Constitution and political and legal system of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Formally, there is no obligation for affiliation with any of the constituent peoples for citizens, and there are no specific prerequisites for ascertaining that one is belonging to certain ethnic group, respectively, constitutive nation. Declarative affiliation is sufficient. But once citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina decides to become a candidate for some political function, he/she are requested to declare affiliation with certain constituent people or others, and accordingly to have their right enjoyed or not. At the same time, everyone is free to change their declaration of affiliation with ethnic group, without any restrictions, any time.

In practice, this caused the abuse of existing legal rules, gaps and led to discrimination of certain group of citizens, what was confirmed by few decisions of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg as well. Although constructivists argue that identity is relative category and can change with the time, and this accordingly reflects at the state’s interest, it is argued here that once identity or certain identities become a constitutional category, such as in consociational democracies as Bosnia and Herzegovina is, it becomes constant factor in determining interests of ethnic elites and can have numerous legal and political consequences.

### Haris Muric The Identity of Sandžaklija

The Bosniaks, as an ethnic group, whether in the area of Bosnia or area of Sandzak, have suffered from the threat of assimilation. This threat have lied down between two dilemmas, whether to become Muslim Croats or Muslim Serbs. Despite the fact that the Bosniaks, both in Bosnia and Sandzak, have been under the constant threat of assimilation, they succeeded to protect themselves from being assimilated. Recently, the dichotomy of “Bosnac” and “Sandzaklija” has been intensified. Some groups of the residents, although minor, recognize themselves as

Bosnians (Bosanci) in the aspect of nationality and on the other side, this group claim difference between them and "Sandzaklija" (in the context of nationality) and call Bosniaks from Sandzak as "Sandzaklija".

This study deals with the question of the identity of the "Sandzaklija"'s (people who have born in Sandzak) who claim that they belong to the Bosniaks. This study also will attempt to answer to the recently produced thesis that the people who live in Bosnia are "Bosanci" and people who live in Sandzak are Sandzaklije (in the context of national affiliation).

## **Memed Sarp Solakoğlu** The Representation of the Ottoman Empire in the Serbian History Textbooks Between 1900 and 1945

After the independence, the Serbian Kingdom started to organize its education through its irredentist agenda which influenced the historiography of the time and trickled bountifully into the history school textbooks. Following the successive expansions and unification of the "all-Serbland" after the Great War, the otherness of the "late" empire continued to dwell in substantial parts of the textbooks. Yet, the then historiography on the Ottomans was similar elsewhere, in the West, from which the knowledge and historiography on the Ottomans and the methodology of studying history were borrowed. The main motivation for such a shift in "science" was based on the political aims of the new kingdom - to distance itself from the "archaic" empire and align more with the "West" in order to construct its official identity in line with the more successful examples of the then European nation-states. This presentation will provide information on how the Ottomans were represented in the history textbooks from 1900 to 1945 and aims to show how both -the Serbian nationalism and the authors' preferences oriented toward the West- affected the historiography of the time by studying the textbooks written in the first half of the 20th century, and finally conclude that the anti-Ottoman stance of the Kingdom(s) was politically motivated and not primordially determined.