

CONGRESS BOOK

3rd INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES, CHINA TO ADRIATIC

Special Issue of Abstracts



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Editors

Damelia SADYKOVA
Ayşe Beyza BÜYÜKÇINAR
Arif YILDIZ

October 27-28-29-30



2016

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INSTITUTION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCHES



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**October 27-30, 2016
ANTALYA**

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**SPECIAL ISSUE OF
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Institution of Economic Development and Social Researches

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FOREWORD

It is great pleasure that I write this Foreword to the proceedings 3rd International Congress on Social Sciences, China to Adriatic (ICSSCA-III) which was held in Antalya, the magnificent city of Turkey, October 27 to 30, 2016 with the participation of Kazakh State Women's Teacher Training University. For the third time, we had the pleasure of welcoming distinguished academics from all over the world. The purpose of the congresses series of China to Adriatic is to provide an international forum for social and inter discipline scientists from different countries and to create new scientific research opportunities for participants. Since the land China to Adriatic has been the cradle of many civilizations, states and inventions, it has a great importance in world history. About two thousand years ago, the land in question across the land and water in Asia the realized the power of dialogue and formation of the great civilizations of the world, and also connected the countries closely together. The land China to Adriatic has been hosting peace and cooperation, transparency, openness and optimum tolerance, exchange and mutual benefit, mutual learning and other spirits that represents still shines with the glory of the times until now for about two thousand years. Currently, the world economy is in difficult recovery, and the world pattern is undergoing profound adjustments, and the human being is facing increasing major trans national and global challenges. International cooperation on a larger scope especially over education, higher grade, and deeper level has become the common aspiration of people in all countries. In this frame the role of international organizations -such as conferances, summits, meetings- is incontestable. The international character of 3rd International Congress on Social Sciences, China to Adriatic is illustrated by the 15 countries represented and by the more than 400 delegates coming from Kazakhstan, Turkey, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, China, Russia, Bangladesh, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Iran, Canada, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. During the Congress academics, high rank officials, national and international societies, think tanks and business representatives from a dozen of countries came together, and seeked the international academic cooperation and reciprocal development plans for future, which is a holy cause for the benefit of peoples in all countries including our common mission.

Coming to the end of writing, I would like to emphasize that as İKSAD family, we are thankful to Prof.Dr. Dinar NUKETAYEVA, the rector of Kazakh State Women's Teacher Training University for her support and cooperation and its crowd delegation with the the presidency of deputy rector Prof.Dr. Zaures SABYROVA. Participation of General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre by archive exhibition was excellent. All participant academics and officials honoured us. The presidency of Prof.Dr. Mustafa TALAS was highly motivated for İKSAD. I rankly thankful to the members of Science Committee; to Supreme Advisory Board; Mustafa TALAS, The head of Congress; H.E. Sefa Salih BİLDİRİCİ, the senior advisor of İKSAD; H.E. Erdem HİLAL, Ahmet GENÇ and Baris AYTEKİN, the senior executives of İKSAD; WU Yicheng and Ludmila IVANOVA, the Asia coordinators of İKSAD; Alice Auberta HERMANIS, Europe coordinator of İKSAD; Sonali MALHOTRA, Asia Pasific advisor of İKSAD; Mrs Damelia SADYKOVA and Ragip PEHLİVANLI, coordinators of Congress; Mr. Selcuk DEMIRKILINC, the head of Congress Secretaria; Mr. Ömer Okan FETTAHLIOGLU, head of International Journal Of Academic Value Studies (JAVS) and editorial board; Dilrabo ABDAZIMOVA and Umsunay ZHUMASHEVA, Russian speaking countries experts of İKSAD; The mission team of congress from Akdeniz University, department of international relations and everbody who contributed on our congress.

Yours faithfully...

MUSTAFA LATİF EMEK

President of Institution of Economic Development and Social Researches



HİNT OKYANUSUNDAN KUTUPLARA, ADRIYATİK'TEN ÇİN SEDDİ'NE YENİ TİCARİ YAKLAŞIMLAR

NEW COMMERCIAL APPROACHES FROM

INDIAN OCEAN TO POLES, ADRIATIC TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

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Geniş Özet

Küresel ticaretin seyrinin değişmekte olduğu ön kabulünden hareketle; bu çalışmanın amacı, ekonomik anlamda yükselen Doğu Yarımküre'de tekrardan canlanan ve yeni yeni şekillenen ticaret yollarına göre Türkiye'nin nasıl bir ekonomik ve politik pozisyon alması gerektiğini tartışmaktır. Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'nin ve Rusya'nın yönetim şekillerinin değişmesi sonrasında bölgede yenilenen ekonomik politikalarının bir sonucu olarak bahse konu coğrafyalar yeni bir devrimin eşiğine hızla yaklaşmaktadır. Bu devrimin yaratacağı etkinin bütün dünyayı ekonomik ve politik olarak etkilemesi kuvvetle muhtemeldir. Bölge ile tarihi ve ekonomik bağları nedeniyle Türkiye'nin Doğu Yarımküre'de, isteği dâhilinde ya da haricinde, oyuncu olarak aktif rol almak ya da gözlemci olarak pasif kalmak yönünde bir tercih yapma zorunluluğu doğmaktadır. Nüfus yoğunluğu, yer altı kaynakları ve pazar imkânları bakımından AB bölgesi ile kıyaslandığında, Şangay İşbirliği Örgütü'nün hâkimiyet alanında kalan bölgenin geleceğinin ekonomik potansiyelinin daha parlak olduğu göze çarpmaktadır. Ayrıca küresel ısınma neticesinde gelecekte istikrarlı ve kısa bir alternatif rota olarak ön plana çıkmaya başlayan Arktika Okyanusu, Doğu ile Batı Yarımküreler arasındaki ticarete yeni bir 'İpek Yolu' olma potansiyeli taşımaktadır. Bu süreçte Türkiye'nin Asya Kıtası ile yeni ekonomik ve siyasi ilişkiler kurması kaçınılmazdır.

Türkiye'nin geçmişte Avrupa Birliği'ne adaylık yolunda yapmış olduğu hatalar ve AB'nin Türkiye'ye karşı hukuki ve siyasi yükümlülüklerini yerine getirememiş olması göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, gelişmekte olan Doğu Yarımküre'deki yeni ekonomik ve örgütsel yapıların içerisinde yer almanın Türkiye için önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu bağlamda, örneğin Arktika Ekonomik Konseyi ve Şangay İşbirliği Örgütü ilk etapta Türkiye için ekonomik bir gelişme alanı olabilecektir. Ayrıca NATO ve AB ile olan ilişkilerden çok fazla taviz vermek zorunda kalmadan bu yeni yapılara dâhil olmak mümkün gözükmemektedir. AB'nin Türkiye'yi tamamen kaybetme riskini göze alamayacağı ve Türkiye'nin Doğu Yarımküre'deki ülkelerle müttefiklik ilişkisi kurmasının NATO'nun güvenlik paradigması ile uyumlayacağı da aşikârdır. Bu sebepler göz önüne alınarak, Türkiye'nin gelişmişlik ölçütleri bakımından AB ile müzakere süreçlerini devam ettirmesi, ancak ticari açılımlar yaparak Doğu Yarımküre ile daha kuvvetli ilişkiler geliştirmesi de mümkün görünmektedir. Nitekim her ne kadar son zamanlarda eleştirilse bile AB'nin hukuk, demokrasi, insani gelişmişlik ve değerler bakımından hiç de yadsınamayacak ileri seviyesi, Türkiye'nin bu ulus-üstü örgüt ile ilişkilerini devam ettirmesi için zaruri/faydalı gözükmemektedir. Diğer taraftan, Türkiye'nin Rusya ile olan bağları göz önünde bulundurularak, Rusya üzerinden Doğu Yarımküre'nin yeni ekonomik fırsatlarına ve yeni ticaret yollarına ulaşabilmesi için uygun şartlar gözetilmelidir.

Sonuç olarak, Türkiye hukuki, siyasi, ekonomik ve insan hakları bağlamında Batı'da Doğulu, Doğu'da Batılı algısını yıkan bir ülke konumuna gelebilir. Sadece Doğu-Batı arasında değil Kuzey-Güney hattında da (yani Hint Okyanusu'ndan Kutuplara, Adriyatik'ten Çin Seddi'ne) güvenilir bir köprü ve güçlü bir cazibe merkezi haline gelebilme fırsatına sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: AB, Şangay İşbirliği Örgütü, Ticaret Yolları, Arktika

Extended Abstract

Moving from the premise that the course of global trade is changing; The aim of this study is to discuss how Turkey should take economic and political positions according to newly emerging trade routes that revive in economic terms and rise in the Eastern Hemisphere. As a result of the economic policies that have been renewed in the region after the change of the administrative form of the People's Republic of China and Russia, the mentioned geographies are rapidly approaching the threshold of a new revolution. It is highly probable that the effect of this revolution will have an economic and political impact on the whole world. Due to the historical and economic ties with the region, Turkey is obliged to make an active role as an actor or passive as an observer in the East Hemisphere, either within or without the demand. Compared with the EU region in terms of population density, underground resources and market opportunities, the economic potential of future of the zone, which is under the control of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, is striking. In addition, the Arctic Ocean, which started to appear as a stable and short alternative route in the future as a result of global warming, has the potential to become a new 'Silk Road' in the trade between East and West Hemispheres. In this process, it is inevitable that Turkey will establish new economic and political relations with Asia.

Considering that Turkey has made mistakes in the way of nomination to the European Union in the past and that the EU cannot fulfill its legal and political obligations towards Turkey, it is important for Turkey to be involved in the new economic and organizational structures in the developing East Hemisphere. In this context, for example, The Arctic Economic Council and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization may be an economic development area for Turkey in the first place. It is also possible to incorporate this new structure without having to make too many concessions from relations with NATO and the EU. It is also evident that the EU will not see the risk of losing Turkey completely and that Turkey's alliance relationship with the countries in the Eastern Hemisphere will not coincide with NATO's security paradigm. Considering these reasons, it seems possible for Turkey to continue its negotiation process with the EU in terms of development criteria, but to develop stronger relations with the Eastern Hemisphere by making commercial expansions. As a matter of fact, even if criticized recently, the advanced level of the EU, which cannot be denied in terms of law, democracy, human development and values, seems to be essential for Turkey to maintain its relations with this supra-national organization.

As a result, Turkey may become a country which is breaks the perception of being eastern in west or western in east in the context of legal, political, economic and human rights. It has the opportunity to become a reliable bridge and a strong attraction center not only in the East-West but also in the North-South line (from Indian Ocean to poles, Adriatic to the great wall of China).

Keywords: EU, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Trade Routes, Arctic