

7th EURASIAN MULTIDISCIPLINARY FORUM, EMF 2017
6-7 October 2017, Tbilisi, Georgia



GRIGOL ROBAKIDZE
UNIVERSITY

EMF 2017

*7th EURASIAN
MULTIDISCIPLINARY FORUM*

**6-7 OCTOBER
TBILISI**



7th EURASIAN MULTIDISCIPLINARY FORUM, EMF 2017
6-7 October 2017, Tbilisi, Georgia



GRIGOL ROBAKIDZE
UNIVERSITY

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

EMF 2017

6-7 October 2017
Tbilisi, Georgia

Organizing Committee

Nino Kemertelidze

Vice-Rector, Grigol Robakidze University, Georgia

Jovan Shopovski

European Scientific Institute, ESI, President

Jose Noronha Rodrigues

Assistant Professor , University of the Azores, Portugal

Dejan Marolov

European Scientific Institute, ESI, Chief project manager

Franz-Rudolf Herber

Academic Director Dr. phil. Ass. jur., University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany

Scientific Committee

Jose Noronha Rodrigues, University of the Azores, Portugal
Nino Kemertelidze, Grigol Robakidze University, Georgia
Uolevi Lehtinen, University of Tampere, Finland
Gerry Coulter, Bishop's University, Canada
Jacques de Vos Malan, University of Melbourne, Australia
Michel Labori, The University Of Franche - Comte, France
Jurgen Parisi, University of Oldenburg, Germany
Jalil Barkhas, University of Granada, Spain
Meena Singhal, Long Beach City College, California, USA
Juan Antonio García Galindo, Malaga University, Spain
Franz-Rudolf Herber, University of Saarland, Germany
Annalisa Zanola, University of Brescia, Italy
Kseanela Sotirofski, University "Aleksander Moisiu", Durres, Albania
Vayia Karaïskou, Open University of Cyprus
Nazan Yelkikalan, Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey
Robert Szucs, Szolnok University College, Hungary
Dragica Vujadinovic, University of Belgrade, Serbia
Adnan M. Okour, Alghurair University, Dubai, UAE
Pawel Rozga, Technical University of Lodz, Poland
Zdenko Loncaric, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia
Xu Changqing, Sun Yat Sen University, Guangzhou, China
Osvaldo Pino Arriagada, University del Bío-Bío, Chile
Mahmoud Sabri Al-Asal, Jadara University, Irbid-Jordan
Thi Mai Hanh Do, Hochiminh City Law University, Vietnam
Khalid Mohamed Mustafa Aburaida, International University Of Africa, Sudan
Bouabre Gnoka Modeste, University of Cocody, Abidjan, Ivory Cost
Basmah Issa Ahmad Al-Saleem, The World Islamic Sciences and Education University, Amman, Jordan
Rashmirekha Sahoo, Nilai University, Nilai, Malaysia
Daniel Barredo, University Laica Eloy Alfaro de Manabi, Ecuador
Georgios Vousinas, University of Athens, Greece
Samah Khalil, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
Asif Jamil, Gomal University DIKhan, KPK, Pakistan
Markus Davidsson, Independent researcher, Sweden
Jowati binti Juhary, National Defense University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Faranak Seyyedi, Azad University of Arak, Iran
Prasannanshu, National Law University, New Delhi, India
Abe N'Doumy Noel, International University of Social Sciences Hampate-Ba (IUSS-HB) Abidjan RCI, Ivory Cost
Cristian Redi, Institute of Higher Education "Alicia Moreau de Justo", Buenos Aires, Argentina
Bostan D. Ionel, 'Al. I. Cuza' University of Iasi, Romania
Eyup Akin, Aksaray University, Turkey
John Kamau Gathiaka, University of Nairobi, Kenya
Reyhan Sunay, University of Selcuk, Konya, Turkey
Majid Said Al Busafi, Sultan Qaboos University- Sultanate of Oman
Nguyen Thi Hoai Phuong, Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam
Juan Carlos Parra Márquez, University del Bío-Bío, Chile
Chaudhry Zahid Javid, Taif University, Saudi Arabia
Dejan Marolov, European Scientific Institute, ESI, Chief project manager
Gloria Esteban de la Rosa, University of Jaen, Spain
Noor Alam, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
Badar Alam Iqbal, Monarch University, Switzerland
Rashad A. Al-Jawfi, Ibb University, Yemen
Amir El-Said Ebrahim Al-Azab, University of Mansoura, Egypt
Muntean Edward Ioan, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine (USAMV) Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Ilham T. Qattan, Taibah university, Saudi Arabia
Tomas J. Cuevas Contreras, Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez, Mexico

Hans W. Giessen, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany
Bao Yong, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China
Naheed Vaida, University of Kashmir, India
Mitra Mehrabadi, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom
Luqman Zakariyah, Harvard University, USA
Alaa Mahdy Darwish Al-Khateeb,
University of Technology, Baghdad, Iraq
Hassan Abdulmouti, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia
Joy Chittate Kurian, Asia-Pacific International University, Thailand
Frank Bezzina, University of Malta, Malta
Madeea Larisa Axinciuc, University of Bucharest, Romania
Monika Bolek, University of Lodz, Poland
Ahmed Driouchi, Al Akhawayn University, Ifrane, Morocco
Michele Minor-Corriveau, Laurantian University, Canada
Ibragim E. Suleimenov, Almaty University, Kazakhstan
Paulo Alberto dos Santos Vieira, Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil
Abeer Ahmed Ahmed Zayed, Cairo University, Egypt
Robert N. Diotalevi, Florida Gulf Coast University, USA
Daiva Jureviciene, Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Lithuania
Mariangela Giusti, University of Milan - Bicocca, Italy
Romualdas Dulskis, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania
Anita Lidaka, Liepaja University, Latvia
Rania Zayed, Cairo University, Egypt
Louis Valentin Mballa, Autonomous University of San Luis Potosi, Mexico
Angel Barrasa, University of Zaragoza, Spain
Maris Saagpakk, Tallinn University, Estonia
Kaarina Maatta, University of Lapland, Finland
Ziad Said, College of the North Atlantic, Qatar
Drazen Cerovic, University of Montenegro, Montenegro
Lydia Ferrara, University of Naples, Italy
Byron A Brown, Botswana Accountancy College, Botswana
Naima Amar Touhami, Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Morocco
Martin Oller, Escuela Superior Politecnica de Chimborazo, Ecuador
Lisa Booth, University of Cumbria, United Kingdom
Grazia Angeloni, University "G. d'Annunzio" in Chieti, Italy
Luisa Maria Arvide Cambra, University of Almeria, Spain
Chandrasekhar Putcha, California State University, Fullerton, CA, USA
Priscila Martins Medeiros, Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil
Tayssir Hamieh, Lebanese university, Lebanon
Mona Kassem, National Research Centre, Egypt
Kumar Perumal, Curtin University, Sarawak, Malaysia
Mirza Barjees Baig, College of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Saudi Arabia
Marta Aranyossy, Corvinus University, Hungary
Cinaria Tarik Albadri, Lebanese University, Sana'a, Yemen
Mahammad A. Nurmamedov, Baku State University, Azerbaijan
Thomas Fenzl, Alps-Adria University of Klagenfurt, Austria
Henryk J. Barton, Jagiellonian University, Poland
Joao Carlos de Oliveira Matias, University of Beira Interior, Portugal
Stefanos Spaneas, University of Nicosia, Cyprus
Cathryn R. Dooly, Coastal Carolina University, USA
Assem El-Shazly, Zagazig University, Egypt
Sorinel Capusneanu, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Romania
Wei Hao, Beijing Normal University, China
Saltanat Meiramova, S.Seifullin AgroTechnical University, Kazakhstan
Agota Giedre Raisiene, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Zakaria Lincoln, Ibais University, Bangladesh
K.V.Rajasekhar, University of Hyderabad, India
Nishan Rafi Havandjian, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar
Bento Antonio V., University of Madeira, Portugal
Syed Asif Ali, University Karachi Pakistan
Ruzica Loncaric, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia

Stefan Vladutescu, University of Craiova, Romania
Nidal Farid Eshah, Zarqa University, Jordan
Anna Zelenkova, Matej Bel University, Slovakia
Kevin B. O'Connor, McGill University, Canada
Vida Ciuleviciene, Aleksandras Stulginskis University, Lithuania
Billy Adamsen, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark
Nawab Ali Khan, Al- Kharj Salman Bin Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia
Marinella Lorinczi, University of Cagliari, Italy
Arfan Yousaf, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Pakistan
Helena Dobrovoljc, Fran Ramovs, Institute of the Slovenian Language, Slovenia
Bianca Gioia Marino, University of Naples Federico II, Italy
Blanca M. Balma, Catholic University of Cordoba, Argentina
Satu Uusiautti, University of Helsinki, Finland
Kirby R. Cundiff, Rochester Institute of Technology, Dubai, UAE
Franko Milost, Faculty of Management, Koper, Slovenia
Giuseppe Cataldi, University of Naples "L'Orientale", Italy
Jan Waalkens, Stenden University, The Netherlands
Rosa Elena Di Costanzo Lorencez, University of Monterrey, Mexico
Martha Lea, University in Stavanger, Norway
Daniel Velasco, Chicago School of Professional Psychology, USA
Roberto Kertesz, University of Flores, Argentina
N. K. Rathee, Delaware State University, USA
Michael Ba Banutu-Gomez, Rowan University, USA
Hana Urrbaskova, Brno University of Technology, Czech Republic
Adil Jamil, Amman University, Jordan
Habib Kazzi, Lebanese University, Lebanon
Ivaa Poslusna, Brno University of Technology, Czech Republic
Velentina Manoiu, University of Bucharest, Romania
Martin Buysschaert, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium
Tatyana Potnitseva, National University, Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine
Francesca Romana d'Ambrosio Alfano, University of Salerno, Italy
Belachia Mouloud, University of Skikda, Algeria
George Aspidis, Technological Educational Institute of Thessaly, Greece
Adam Tournier, McKendree University, USA
Mari Ivask, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
Henry J. Grubb, University of Dubuque, USA
Daniela Brevenikova, University of Economics, Slovakia
Niccolo' Gordini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy
Kamal Salih Taha, Khalifa University of Science, Technology & Research, UAE
Genute Gedviliene, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania
Vasilika Kume, University of Tirana, Albania
Marta Matulcikova, University of Economics, Slovakia
Mohammed Kerbouche, University of Mascara, Algeria
Rita Gouveia Nunes, University of Lisbon, Portugal
Maria Kis, Budapest Business School, Hungary
Michelle Lins de Moraes, Catholic University of the North, Chile
Hamid Morjani, University of Reims, France
Antoni Vidal Sune, Rovira i Virgili University, Spain
Phyllis Zagano, Senior Researcher, University, Hempstead, NY, USA
Peeter Muursepp, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
Adriana Gherbon, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara, Romania
Pablo Alejandro Olavegogeochea, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina
Aileen M. Pidgeon, Bond University, Australia
Patrick O'Sullivan, Grenoble School of Management, France
McDonald Valledor, Imperial College London, United Kingdom
Orhan Guvenen, Bilkent University, Turkey
Daniela Spirkova, Slovak University of Technology, Slovakia
Ali Elsaeh Enbaia, Azzaytuna University, Libya
Raul Rocha Romero, Autonomous National University of Mexico, Mexico
Diego Ponienan, Mount Sinai Medical Center, USA
Md. Rakibul Hoque, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Oihab Allal-Cherif, KEDGE Business School, France
Izabela Dembinska, University of Szczecin, Poland
Driss Bouyahya, University Moulay Ismail, Morocco
William P. Fox, Naval Postgraduate School, USA
Kalmarne Rimoczi Csilla, College of Szolnok, Hungary
Rania Mohamed Hassan, University of Montreal, Canada
Tirso Javier Hernandez Gracia, Autonomous University of Hidalgo State, Mexico
Betty Jennifer Paulose, Daillard University, USA
Alicia Marchant Rivera, University of Malaga, Spain
Lucia D'Ambrosi, University of Macerata, Italy
Francisca Ofelia Munoz Osuna, University of Sonora, Mexico
Marco Antonio Ornelas Esquinca, Iberoamericana University, Mexico
Tilahun Achaw Messaria, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
George Chiladze, University of Georgia, Georgia
Elisa Rancati, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Alessandro Merendino, University of Ferrara, Italy
David L. la Red Martínez, Northeastern National University, Argentina
Anastassios Gentzoglanis, University of Sherbrooke, Canada
Anita Trnavcevic, University of Primorska, Slovenia
Aydin Civilidag, Akdeniz University, Turkey
Julie B. Raines, Marist College, USA
Awoniyi Samuel Adebayo, Solusi University, Zimbabwe
Patricia J. Lehman, Goshen College, USA
Ailema Frigerio, Carlos Albizu University, USA
Jill H. Allor, Southern Methodist University, USA
Milan Radosevic, University of Business Academy, Serbia
Berenyi Laszlo, University of Miskolc, Hungary
Madina Temirbulatova, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan
Danko Kezic, University of Split, Croatia
Pilar Caceres Reche, University of Granada, Spain
Ningaye Paul, University of Dschang, Cameroon
Hisham S Ibrahim Al-Shaikhli, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia
Sung-Soo Park, Jeju National University, South Korea
Barbara Juen, University of Innsbruck, Austria
Omar Arturo Dominguez Ramirez, Hidalgo State University, Mexico
Dan Ismailescu, Hofstra University, USA
Francesco Lenci, Institute of Biophysics, Italy
Orlando W. Gutierrez Castillo, University of Havana, Cuba
Hafiz Muhammad Iqbal, University of the Punjab, Pakistan
Abdelilah Meddich, University Cadi Ayyad of Marrakech, Morocco
Carol Caico, New York Institute of Technology, USA
Cesar Sandro Saenz Acosta, University of ESAN, Peru
Bupinder Zutshi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
A. Steven Dietz, Texas State University, USA
Enrique Daniel Andres Martinez Larrechea, Empresa University, Uruguay
Geffrey Waxman, St. John's University, New York, USA
Pavel Krpalek, University of Economics in Prague, Czech Republic
Peter Serdyukov, National University, USA
Mondira Dutta, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
Evelio Velis, Barry University, USA
Asma Zaidi, Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences, USA
Robert Alexander Sproule, Bishop's University, Canada
Mahbubul Haque, Daffodil International University, Bangladesh
Francis E. Umesiri, John Brown University, USA
Susanta Kumar Parida, Delaware State University, USA
Diego Enrique Baez Zarabanda, Autonomous University of Bucaramanga, Colombia
Juan Antonio Lopez Nunez, University of Granada, Spain
Noell L. Rowan, University of North Carolina Wilmington, USA
Nouh Ibrahim Saleh Alguzo, Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, Saudi Arabia
Ashgar Ali Ali Mohamed, International Islamic University, Malaysia
A. Heidari, California South University, USA

A. Zahoor Khan, International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan
Ahmed M. El shenawy, Tanta University, Egypt
Tim Barry, University of Cumbria, United Kingdom
Valentina Manoiu, University of Bucharest, Romania
Fabio Pizzutilo, University of Bari "Aldo Moro", Italy
Andrzej Palinski, AGH University of Science and Technology, Poland
Mahadzirah Mohamad, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia
Frantisek Sejkora, University of Pardubice, Czech Republic
Munawar Salahuddin, National University of Science Technology, Pakistan
Miller Paul, University of Cumbria, UK
Salvador Bautista Maldonado, University of Illinois, USA
Jose Carlos Teixeira, University of British Columbia Okanagan, Canada
Horst Hanke, Technical University Darmstadt, Germany
Elpiniki I. Papageorgiou, Technological Educational Institute of Central Greece, Greece
Enkeleint - Aggelos Mechili, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece
Irina Matijosaitiene, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania
Anita Auzina, Latvia University of Agriculture, Latvia
Graciela Fernandez, National University of San Martin, Argentina
Loreta Gustainiene, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania
Jeffrey J. Melkonian, Cornell University, USA
Edward Gotfried, New York Institute of Technology, USA
Denisa Ciderova, University of Economics, Slovakia
Martin Gomez-Ullate, University of Extremadura, Spain
Nicholas Samaras, Technological Educational Institute of Larissa, Greece
Peter Bajorski, Rochester Institute of Technology, USA
Emrah Cengiz, Istanbul University, Turkey
Michel Lesne, University of Louvain, Belgium
Onur Kulac, Pamukkale University, Turkey
Andre Ozer, University of Liege, Belgium
Francisco Raso Sanchez, University of Granada, Spain
Simone T. Hashiguti, Federal University of Uberlandia, Brazil
Tayeb Boutbouqalt, University, Abdelmalek Essaadi, Morocco
Ivo Slaus, Dag Hammarskjold University College, Croatia
Maurizio Di Paolo Emilio, University of L'Aquila, Italy
Vasily A. Ankin, National Research University, Russia
Ismail Ipek, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey
Bin Wang, Beijing Forestry University, China
Olena Kovalchuk, National Technical University of Ukraine, Ukraine
Oscar Garcia Gaitero, University of La Rioja, Spain
Alfonso Conde, University of Granada, Spain
Abu Syed Md Anisuzzaman, Emory University, USA
Mohsen Hanif, Kharazmi University, Iran
Mehmet Alper Sozer, Gaziantep University, Turkey
Jose Antonio Pineda-Alfonso, University of Sevilla, Spain
Diana Stanciu, University of Bucharest, Romania
Francisco Arola Coronas, School of Administration, Spain
Jingshun Zhang, Florida Gulf Coast University, USA
Rodrigue V. Cao Diogo, University of Parakou, Benin
Tunjica Petrusevic, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia
Olena Ivanova, Kharkiv National University, Ukraine
Katerina Lyroudi, Hellenic Open University, Greece
Ilham Ibnou Zahir, University of Casablanca Hassan II, Morocco
Igor Vuletic, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia
Marco Mele, Unint University, Italy
Okyay Ucan, Omer Halisdemir University
Arun N. Ghosh, West Texas A&M University, USA
Matti Raudjarv, University of Tartu, Estonia
Cosimo Magazzino, Roma Tre University, Italy
Susana Sousa Machado, Polytechnic Institute of Porto, Portugal
Jelena Zascerinska, University of Latvia, Latvia
Umman Tugba Simsek GURSOY, Istanbul University, Turkey

Zoltan Veres, University of Pannonia, Hungary
Vera Komarova, Daugavpils University, Latvia
Kumaran Shanmugam, Periyar Maniammai University, India
Cosmin Stefan Dogaru, University of Bucharest, Romania
Tiffany T. Boury, Franciscan University of Steubenville, USA
Piiia Tint, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
Salloom A. Al-Juboory, Muta'h University, Jordan
Stephane Zingue, University of Maroua, Cameroon
Jawed Iqbal, National University of Sciences & Technology, Pakistan
Tanzer Celikturk, Pamukkale University, Turkey
Ruth Erika Lerchster, Alpen-Adria University Klagenfurt, Austria
Pierluigi Passaro, University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy
Georges Kpazai, Laurentian University, Canada
Claus W. Turtur, University of Applied Sciences Ostfalia, Germany
Oumarou Savadogo, Polytechnique Montreal, Canada
Natalia Sizochenko, Jackson State University, USA
Valentina Ndou, University of Salento, Italy
Bruno Lule Yawe, Makerere University, Uganda
Juan Carlos Lobartini, Universidad Nacional del Sur, Argentina
Michele Russo, G. D'Annunzio" University of Pescara, Italy
Nikolett Deutsch, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary
S.R. Boselin Prabhu, SVS College of Engineering, India
Andrea Baranovska, University of st. Cyrill and Methodius Trnava, Slovakia
Antonio M. Rodriguez Garcia, University of Granada, Spain
Brian Sloboda, University of Phoenix, USA
Rita Walters, Ferris State University, USA
Takafumi Mizuno, Meijo University, Japan
Benaziza Abdelaziz, University of Biskra, Algeria
Murtaz Kvirikvaia, Grigol Robakidze University, Georgia
Leonard D. Holmes, The University of North Carolina at Pembroke, USA
Enrique Jerez Abajo, University of Zaragoza, Spain
Yassen Al Foteih, Canadian University Dubai, UAE
Marisa Cecilia Tumino, Adventista del Plata University, Argentina
Luca Scaini, Lorenzo de' Medici Institute, Italy
Aelita Skarbaliene, Klaipėda University, Lithuania
Efthymios Papatzikis, Canadian University, Dubai, UAE
Oxana Bayer, Dnipropetrovsk Oles Honchar University, Ukraine
Milton Norman Dejadena Medina, University of Mindanao, Philippines
David Perez Jorge, University of La Laguna, Spain
Onyeka Uche Ofili, International School of Management, France
Aurela Saliqaj, University of Vlora, Albania
Maria Garbelli, Milano Bicocca University, Italy
Josephus van der Maesen, Wageningen University, Netherlands
Amajid Ghizlane, National School of Commerce, AGADIR, Morocco
Claudia M. Dellafiore, National University of Rio Cuarto, Argentina
Francisco Gonzalez Garcia, University of Granada, Spain
Mahgoub El-Tigani Mahmoud, Tennessee State University, USA
Mariama Dalanda Diallo, Gaston Berger Saint Louis University, Senegal
Hilal Yiildirim Keser, Uludag University, Turkey
Miriam Agreda Montoro, University of La Rioja, Spain
Claudio Tugnoli, University of Trento, Italy
Daniel Federico Morla, National University of Rio Cuarto, Argentina
Dagmar Brozova, University of Economics Prague, Czech Republic
Robert George Rodriguez, Texas A&M University, USA
Valeria Autran, National University of Rio Cuarto, Argentina
Mihai Pascaru, Babes - Bolyai University, Romania
Muhammad Hasmi Abu Hassan Asaari, Universiti Sains, Malaysia
Angelo Viglianisi Ferraro, Mediterranean University of Reggio Calabria, Italy
Lennie Scott-Webber, University of Tennessee, USA
Roberto Di Maria, University of Palermo, Italy
Delia Magherescu, State University of Moldova, Moldova

Sayeduzzafar Qazi, University of Science and Technology, Saudi Arabia
Jose Javier Romero Diaz de la Guardia, University of Granada, Spain
Paul Waithaka Mahinge, Kenyatta University, Kenya
Aicha El Alaoui, Sultan My Slimane University, Morocco
Lorena Barco Cebrian, University of Malaga, Spain
Marija Brajčić, University of Split, Croatia
Monica Monea, University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Tirgu Mures, Romania
Belen Martinez-Ferrer, University Pablo Olavide, Spain
Annamaria Mato-Juhász, University of Miskolc, Hungary
Rachid Zammar, University Mohammed 5, Morocco
Sabina Riboldazzi, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Gianluca Colombo, University of Lugano, Switzerland
Evariste Fongzossie, University of Douala, Cameroon
Manuel Ramon Gonzalez Herrera, The Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico
Abbas A Y Taher, University of Kufa, Iraq
Fatma Koc, Gazi University, Turkey
Calina Nicoleta, University of Craiova, Romania
Shadaan Abid, UT Southwestern Medical Center, USA
Sadik Madani Alaoui, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Morocco
Daniela Grignoli, University of Molise Campobasso, Italy
Patrizia Gazzola, University of Insubria, Italy
Krisztina Szegedi, University of Miskolc, Hungary
Liliana Esther Mayoral, National University of Cuyo, Argentina
Amarjit Singh, Kurukshetra University, India
Samantha Chadee, University of Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago
Armando Carteni, University of Naples Federico II, Italy
Oscar Casanova Lopez, University of Zaragoza, Spain
Emina Jerkovic, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer, Croatia
Carlos M. Azcoitia, National Louis University, USA
Rokia Sanogo, University USTTB, Mali
Bertrand Lemennicier, University of Paris Sorbonne, France
Lahcen Benaabidate, University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Morocco
Janaka Jayawickrama, University of York, United Kingdom
Kiluba L. Nkulu, University of Kentucky, USA
Oscar Armando Esparza Del Villar, University of Juarez City, Mexico
Noralf Veggeland, Inland Norway Univ. of Applied Sciences, Norway
Leila Ghudushauri, Tbilisi State University, Georgia
George C. Katsadoros, University of the Aegean, Greece
Elena Gavrilova, Plekhanov University of Economics, Russia
Kira Trostina, Plekhanov University of Economics, Russia
Arturo Serrano-Santoyo, CETYS-University, Mexico
Eyal Lewin, Ariel University, Israel
Wael S. Zaraket, American University of Science Technology, Lebanon
Juan Manuel Torres, University of Granada, Spain
Szczepan Figiel, University of Warmia, Poland
Don Martin, Youngstown State University, USA
John B. Strait, Sam Houston State University, USA
Nirmal Kumar Betchoo, University of Mascareignes, Mauritius
Zeynep Ozarslan, Nisantasi University, Turkey
Camilla Buzzacchi, University Milano Bicocca, Italy
Tamir Bar-on, Monterey Institute of Technology, Mexico
EL Kandoussi Mohamed, Moulay Ismaïl University, Morocco
Marek Semela, Brno University of Technology, Czech Republic
Biljana Cincurak Erceg, University of Josip Juraj Strossmayer, Croatia
Marie-Noelle Albert, University of Quebec at Rimouski, Canada
Salami Hafiz Adewale, University d'Abomey-Calavi, Benin
Susana Borrás Pentinat, Rovira i Virgili University, Spain
Jelena Kasap, Josip J. Strossmayer University, Croatia
Massimo Mariani, Libera Università Mediterranea, Italy
Rachid Sani, University of Niamey, Niger
Antonio Pulido Bosch, University of Almeria, Spain

7th EURASIAN MULTIDISCIPLINARY FORUM, EMF 2017
6-7 October 2017, Tbilisi, Georgia



GRIGOL ROBAKIDZE
UNIVERSITY

Nathan B.W Chimbatata, Mzuzu University, Malawi
Carlos Spier, The University of Queensland, Australia
Luis Aliaga, University of Granada, Spain

1. WIND POWER GENERATION UTILIZING A SPECIAL BUILDINGS LAYOUT DESIGN TO ENHANCE THE WIND SPEED

Prof. Salloom, A., Al-Juboori

Rasha Alrawashdeh (M.Sc)

Engineering Faculty / Muta'h University, Jordan

Abstract

There is a high growing interest for the use of wind power utilizing the building's layout design. But wind turbine deployment in the built environment is inherently more complicated than in rural, open space. Safe and reliable operation of wind turbines in the highly turbulent built environment is specialized and technically challenging. The main objective of this work is to accelerate the wind speed before reaching the turbines by using spatial design of twin's buildings; this will generate more electric power. The variables which are affecting the wind speed directed to turbines are the angle between the twin buildings, the height and the length of buildings. Venturi effect of wind speed is the most important parameter at the output of the two buildings. The results have shown that the wind speed was accelerated in the intervening space between the buildings irrespective of the distance between the walls of adjacent buildings. Nine wind turbines were installed in three rows and three columns on the wall between the two buildings to generate the electricity. These turbines were located at the top of the wall to face higher wind speed because wind speed depends on height. Also the results showed that the wind speed was accelerated by about five times for the building layout design of the present study; while the generated power was about 125 times in comparison with the buildings do not have a spatial layout design (i.e. they do not enclose an angle between them).

Finally the average power generated for the present work buildings dimensions with normal consumption of electricity will cover about 13% of the total normal consumption demand of the buildings (the power generated of the present work buildings layout design is about 0.23 GWh/year).

Keywords: Buildings dimensions (length and height), Turbine specifications, Wind speed and Angle Between Buildings (α).

2.OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITMENT IN SUPERVISORS AND MANAGERS IN TURKEY / DENIZLI PROVINCE - METAL SECTOR EXAMPLES

Assistant Professor Bulent Arpat

Pamukkale University, Turkey

Professor Yilmaz Ozkan

Sakarya University, Turkey

Abstract

The commitment and participation of the management to the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) activities is considered as an essential and important step in establishing OHS culture as well as enhancing the effectiveness of the OHS activities in the workplaces. The aim of this research is to determine the level of safety commitment of Supervisor, junior administrative officer, middle level manager and top management in Denizli province in the metal industry. The reason for the selection of the metal industry in this research is that the metal industry is the leading sector in the frequency of work accidents in Turkey. It is expected that the level of safety commitment in the metal sector will serve as a basis for studies on safety culture facility. Data were collected through questionnaire consisting of 13 questions consisting of five Likert response components and demographic questions. The questionnaire was based on seven questions from the safety culture scale of Augumba, Pretorius and Haupt (2003) and six questions from the safety culture scale of Rundmo and Hale (2003). According to the results of the survey, it was found that the level of safety commitment is low in the sector, especially in the supervisors.

Keywords: Occupational Safety and Health, Safety Commitment, Safety Culture, Metal Sector.

3.MODELLING RELIGION AND NATIONALISM ON A GODLY-CIVIL CONTINUUM

Eyal Lewin, PhD

Chair, Dept. of Multidisciplinary Studies
Ariel University, Israel

Abstract

There is no precise distinction between traditional godly religion and civil secular religion; both phenomena are in fact quite similar. This is an odd statement to present almost fifty years after Robert Bellah's momentous "Civil Religion in America" and a century and a half after Rousseau coined the term civil religion. In order to explain this assertion, we will begin our discussion of civil religion by placing it in its broader context, that of religion itself. Recognizing its capacity to mobilize human resources like no other social mechanism, religion is first of all defined, and its essential characteristics are outlined. When examining the attributes of religion, we shall find that many of these same characteristics are typical of nationalism and patriotism as well. In order to distinguish between religion and these ostensibly secular phenomena we propose a godly-civil continuum, which maps and compares traditional and civil religions and the nexus between them. We suggest that these seemingly different phenomena share a common prototype and differ only in the degree to which godly authorities or civil authorities gain dominance one over the other in a particular political system.

Keywords: Civil religion, social mobilization, social action, nationalism, patriotism.

4. UNMANNED SYSTEMS FOR NAVIES

Burak Camurdan

Pamukkale University, Turkey

Hasan Vural

Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Selim Gurgen

Anadolu University, Turkey

Melih Cemal Kushan

Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Abstract

In this study, we examined surface and underwater unmanned systems that have become increasingly critical technology in the use of warships. It is frequently used remote controlled mechanisms in various attack and defense systems on warships. However, remote controlled mechanisms should be examined as a separate research topic. In this direction; the usage areas and working mechanisms of unmanned systems in the world have been examined in detail. The advantages and facilities that they bring have been tried to be determined. The results of the evaluations, it was seen that they provided reliability, efficiency, speed and cost reduction.

Keywords: Warship, unmanned, surface, underwater, efficiency, cost reduction.

5.THE SUBSTITUTION RELATION BETWEEN FOREIGN DEPT AND FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOW IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AS A SOURCE OF FINANCE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Associate Prof. Dr. Burak Çamurdan

Pamukkale University/Honaz Vocational School/ Foreign Trading Dept. Honaz, Turkey

Prof. Dr. İsmail Çevis

Pamukkale University/ Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences

Kınıklı Campus, Turkey

Assist. Prof. Dr. Birsal Sabuncu

Pamukkale University/Honaz Vocational School/ Accounting and Tax Dept. Honaz, Turkey

Abstract

The term of economic development contains some differences from economic growth. In simple terms, while the economic growth means a positive quantitative build up in some macro economic indicators of a country, economic development requires also a qualitative evolvment in some economic and social indicators. This kind of evolvments makes the economies more stable and stronger. For this reason, it is assumed that economic development is more important than economic growth for all countries. The sources of finance of economic development are classified two categories. These are indigenus and exogenous resources. Where inflation, taxes, and national debt are the indigenus resources, foreign capital flow and foreign dept are the exogenous resources. In this study we examine the effects of foreign capital inflows and foreign dept on economic development of some developing countries. Then, we explore whether there is any substitution relation between foreign capital inflows and foreign dept as a source of finance of economic development in those economies. In order to test the said effect we estimate a panel data analysis for some developing countries for the period of 1990-2006.

Keywords: Substitution Relation, Foreign Dept, Foreign Capital Inflow, Panel Data Analysis.

6.ABROAD SCHOLARSHIP POLICY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Asst. Prof. Dr. Onur Kulaç

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Özgür

Pamukkale University Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Turkey
Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Turkey

Abstract

Although sending scholarship students abroad has a long history in many countries, especially with the impact of globalization, it has gained a functional momentum in recent years. In this context, sending scholarship students abroad in developing countries is usually considered when education budgets are planned. Moreover, it is feasible to observe the selection criteria for students, obligations of students, facilities provided with the students and their families in the abroad scholarship programs or projects of the countries. Therefore, significant similarities and even policy transfers in various countries' abroad scholarship policy are seen. In this paper, abroad scholarship policies and implementations of different countries such as Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Qatar and South Korea are scrutinised in an effort to have a comparative analysis.

Keywords: Abroad Scholarship, Public Policy, Comparative Analysis.

7.THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN THE FRAME OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE AND RIO SUMMIT: REFLECTIONS ON TURKEY

Tanzer Çeliktürk

Pamukkale University, Turkey

Abstract

The Stockholm Declaration has established a framework for the development of international environmental law, in spite of the limitations created by the understanding that "economic development is prioritized over the environment and that states have the right to use their own resources", which is added in particular by the underdeveloped countries. Stockholm Conference is the first concrete reflection of the formation and development of an international consensus on environmental issues. The Rio Conference, which aims to further cooperate on the announced principles in Stockholm, has made concrete proposals on the applicability of such principles through its broad participation and action plans such as Agenda 21. The emergence of vague texts due to comment statements and drawbacks of the party countries that have reduced the binding of the outputs of the Rio Conference has been a criticized point of the Conference. Turkey has accepted other conventions outside the Climate Change Convention from the decisions of the Rio Conference. The reason why Turkey does not sign the Climate Change Convention is the need for developed countries to provide financial assistance to underdeveloped countries. At the Rio conference, Turkey did not want to be under this obligation because it was evaluated in the developed country category.

Keywords: Enviromental issues, International cooperation, Stockholm Conference, Rio Summit, Climate Change Convention, Agenda 21.

8.COMPOSITE MATERIALS USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PATTERNS IN ROMANIAN FOUNDRIES

Vlad MONESCU

Mihai Alin POP

Virgil GEAMAN

Irinel RADOMIR

Sebastian ZAHARIA

Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania

Abstract

The paper presents some ideas for study the possibility of using composite materials such as resin reinforced with glass fibre and manufacturing technology for foundry patterns. The technology for obtaining classical patterns is quite cumbersome for prototypes and small series production is impractical. The solution presented is easily applicable in industry, especially in small workshops that have no special technological equipment. New technologies and materials performance represent always a requirement, determined by dynamic evolution of material goods production. We propose to use a composite material, such as a crust, with an adequate thickness for the size of the pattern, light and easy to make, even handicraft-patterns. These materials have better physical and mechanical properties reported to the wall thickness compared to conventional materials and have a very wide spread in many areas of activity with a low production cost.

Also, a new method for application of modern software for simulation of different tests applied to patterns is given.

Keywords: patterns, foundry, technology, composite materials, computer simulation

9.THE PROBLEMATIC EVALUTION OF TURKISH LIBERALISM (1923-2002)

Res. Assist. Onur Aycan

Pamukkale University Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences
Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Turkey

Abstract

This study points out which sections of Turkish society supported liberalism and at which degree liberal ideology taken part in Turkish political life since the establishment of Turkish Republic until 2002. In the first part of the study, Ottoman roots of liberal thought will be evaluated, and then effects of ottoman origins on Turkish liberalism during the republican period will be considered. After that, gradations of Turkish liberalism, from the establishment of republic in 1923, until AKP's (Justice and Development Party) coming into power in 2002 will be scrutinized by considering the specific conditions of different periods. This study reveals that liberal ideology had an insignificant place in Turkish political life. This study aims to clean up the reasons behind this insignificance.

Keywords: Liberalism, Turkish Political Life, Turkish Republic.

10. PEASANTRY ISSUE: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF BERKES AND BORAN IN EARLY REPUBLICAN PERIOD OF TURKEY

Res. Assist. Hicret Aydın

Res. Assist. Sevil Aydın

Pamukkale University, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Turkey

Abstract

As we look roughly at the history of the Turkish Republic and the nation-state building process, we are confronted with Kemalist ideology which aims to create a ‘people’ whose culture is reconciled with the values of Western civilization. These reforms, made for gaining a new national identity of the ‘people’ have driven people to talk, think and write in different ways. The reforms, carried out by the elites aimed at modernizing the society thus the accepters has become the peasants. In this study, it would be interested in the question that could a class representation be possible for peasants and peasantry who culturally humiliated and non-ruling. As looking for the answer to this question, firstly it would be discussed the role of the ‘peasantry’ discourse as an early Republican ideology in the continuity of peasantry until today. Later on, it would be examined Behice Boran’s work as “Social Structure Investigations: A Comparative Study of Two Villages”(1945) which was one of the first sociological studies on the republic's history; and Niyazi Berkes’s work as “A Research on some Ankara Villagers”(1942), indeed both has emphasized on production relations and social structure of the village.

Keywords: Peasantry, Kemalism, Niyazi Berkes, Behice Boran.

11.MANAGERIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF LAND-BASED SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Prof.Dr. Huseyin Ozgur

Pamukkale University, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Denizli, Turkey

Abstract

The most prevalent method of disposing of solid wastes is to first collect them from the source and then bury them in a landfill. Landfills have always managed a significant portion of solid waste stream, although their use fluctuates with changes in the use of alternative waste management methods and approaches of a country or state towards waste management. The use of alternative methods tends to increase when landfill costs increase, when landfill capacity decreases, or when serious environmental and health problems of landfills happen. Three types of issues are related to land-based solid waste disposal. The first group can be referred to negative environmental and health effects of landfills. Groundwater and surface water contamination, methane gases emissions, releases of toxic materials, and other health threatening material, noise, and traffic congestion are in this first group. The second group of concern to land-based solid waste disposal is related to management of land for competing unwanted uses including siting sanitary landfills nowadays and open dumps in the past. Management related concerns of land-based solid waste disposal are siting issues such as public reaction and NIMBY (not-in-my-backyard syndrome), optimal site selection, declining landfill capacity, long-term preparation, and uneven distribution of landfills. Main economic concerns of land-based solid waste disposal are the high cost of establishing, running and closure of modern sanitary landfills. In this paper, several environmental, managerial, and economic issues of land-based solid waste disposal are examined in a systematic manner. Solid waste disposal policies, practices, approaches, and issues greatly vary from country to country and continent to continent. Paper ends with an evaluation of land-based solid waste disposal policies and practices in a comparative manner several countries, especially from managerial and political perspective.

Keywords: Solid waste disposal, landfilling, economic impacts of landfills and landfilling, management of solid waste storage, economy of waste landfilling.

12. READING XENOPHOBIA IN TURKISH MEDIA THROUGH SYRIAN REFUGEES: SAMPLES OF YENİ AKİT AND SÖZCÜ NEWSPAPERS

Assistant Professor, Dr. Ferihan Polat
Research Assistant, Özlem Özdeşim Subay
Graduate Student, Ahu Sinem Ulutürk

Abstract

In Turkish press, prejudiced and discriminatory discourses which lack of right-based approach take part on columns and the news that subjected to Syrian refugees. In this study, Sözcü Newspaper as an anti-government national press representative and Yeni Akit Newspaper as a pro-government representative were selected as samples; Xenophobia was examined within the discourses of humanist and anti-humanist; a seven-month process from the Joint Action Plan signed on November 29, 2015 with the European Union to the statement of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan about the citizenship which will be granted to Syrian refugees living in Turkey on July 3, 2016 (1 December 2015 to 15 July 2016) was revised. A total of 67 newspaper reports that related to the subject, including 37 Yeni Akit and 30 Sözcü were examined by using the keywords “Syrians, Syrian Refugees, Syrian Immigrants, Xenophobia”. Out of the 13 columns, only 2 news were in Yeni Akit and the remaining 11 news was located in Sözcü Newspaper. 13 positive reports were in Yeni Akit, while only 1 positive report was found in Sözcü Newspaper. Findings were evaluated in three main case frameworks. These are; security oriented point of view, social based and economic based cases. In the research; 2 reports related to security oriented point of view was found in the Yeni Akit Newspaper and 7 reports in the Sözcü Newspaper. While 5 news in the Yeni Akit Newspaper was considered economically based, there are 7 related news was found in the Sözcü Gazetesi. According to social based perspective, it was seen that 4 news were in the Sözcü Newspaper and 28 news were in the Yeni Akit Newspaper. In the findings, the news headlines of Yeni Akit Newspaper were addressed the religious and humanitarian sentiments of the society in favor of the pro-government opposition line at the frontline. Conversely, when the news of the Sözcü Newspaper were examined, security and economic based cases has seen to be at the frontline and social based news were in the background.

Keywords: Syrian Refugees, Xenophobia, Sözcü Newspaper, Yeni Akit Newspaper.

13.THE IMPACT OF WEAVING ACTIVITY ON DENİZLİ-BABADAĞ LIFE STYLE

Prof. Dr.Torlak, Sülün Evinç
Lecturer Ünver Dirlik, Özge
Pamukkale University, Turkey

Abstract

Babadağ is a settlement site located to the west of Denizli city center, where traces of the weaving activity can be seen in every area of life. The town has 700 years of history and is dealing with textile works of over a hundred years. It is an important place both for Denizli and Turkey with its weaving culture and knowledge coming from the past.

Weaving is a type of activity in which income is earned to the extent that it is studied. In this type of activity all members of the family contribute to the production. Weaving looms operate 24 hours a day. Even on special occasions, the looms are not closed. Life is shaped according to weaving.

This study investigated the effect of the weaving activity on Babadağ's lifestyle through three phases of life-birth, marriage and death. In these applications, it was tried to analyze the effect of the place, time and application forms of weaving.

Purpose of the study; It is through Babadağ to determine the effect of the weaving activity on the lifestyle. Today, it is seen that the effect of this activity on life style is decreasing with various effects. For this reason, the culture of weaving and the applications that this cult is producing are desired to be recorded.

Literature search was conducted in the study. An ethnographic in-depth interview and observation technique was selected as a data collection method. During the interviews, the semi-structured interview technique was used. The administrative officers of the district and the people who had experienced the old way of life in the province were interviewed.

Keywords: Weaving, Life Style, Denizli, Babadağ.

14.THE ROLE OF GAMIFICATION IN IMPLEMENTING A LINGUA-PROFESSIONAL APPROACH TO EPP COURSE IN AN ECONOMIC UNIVERSITY

Elena Gavrilova, Senior Lecturer

Elena Runova, Senior Lecturer

Kira Trostina, Senior Lecturer

Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Russia

Abstract

The paper focuses on the issues concerning implementation of gamified activities into an English for Professional Purposes (EPP) course in an economic university and accentuates their role in developing lingua-professional approach to teaching foreign languages. The research highlights the dual nature of the gamification of an EPP course which may result in increasing students' intrinsic motivation as well as unintended behaviours. Special emphasis is made on the particular role of the EPP teacher and seven contextual “Knows” to help the EPP teacher comprehend the specific requirements of the gamified activities are introduced.

The paper also focuses on the applicability of gamification, possible limitations and issues of controversy, and makes conclusions that carefully-chosen gamified activities can bridge the gap between the stakeholders of the educational process and have a positive impact on learner outcomes.

Keywords: gamification, EPP, higher education, foreign languages

15.INTERACTIVE APPROACH TOWARDS EPP COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR ACCOUNTING AS A CATALYST FOR INCREASING LEARNERS' AUTONOMY

Elena Gavrilova, Senior Lecturer

Kira Trostina, Senior Lecturer

Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Russia

Abstract

Nowadays the majority of economic universities' undergraduates in Russia opt for English for professional purposes (EPP) course to be included in their curriculum as they see it as a tool to increase their future career prospects. Most often, having to combine academic studies and work, the students commence to prefer more autonomy in their educational options. To maintain the sensation of advancement in a foreign language in the undergraduate year, the EPP teachers not only have to develop the study programs with the emphasis on the intensive subject matter reading and professional jargon acquisition, but to accessorize both classroom and self-study learning activities with interactive constituents in the profession-oriented electronic instructive complexes as well.

The research necessitates the importance of supplementing the EPP courses with such sub-curricular components as interactive workbooks and other electronic educational materials in order to enhance students' autonomy in developing both linguistic and professional competences. The data of the survey administered to the bachelor undergraduates in Accountancy after the pilot implementation of an interactive course are summarized and analyzed. The paper concludes that customized e-training courses serve as a catalyst for maximizing learning and increasing students' engagement and autonomy.

Keywords: Interactive course, EPP, tertiary e-education, foreign languages.

16.THE RELATION BETWEEN MODERNITY AND ISLAMISM IN TURKEY THROUGH THE ISLAMIST INTELLECTUAL NECIP FAZIL KISAKÜREK

Res. Assist. Sevil Aydın

Res. Assist. Hicret Aydın

Pamukkale University, Turkey

Abstract

Islamism as political identity and project has occurred to transform the all relations of a Muslim to behavior patterns by locating them on the grounds of historical formation and tradition of Islam. On the one hand modernity represents the scientific and rational organization of society, in this sense, weakening of social role of religion and secularization; on the other hand, Islamism as the reflection of traditionalism and irrationalism represents an opposition against modernity. However, as the practice of modernity itself does not exclude the instrumentalization of religion about issues of national unity, modernization, public morality and to discipline of opposition, also Islamism admits the instrumental and organizational dimensions of modernity such as nation-state and technology. This study aims to discuss the relation between Islamism and modernity on the bases of Islamists intellectual Necip Fazıl Kısakürek by focusing on the political, social and economical conjuncture of the periods. Kısakürek is one of the most influential figures in Islamism that he represents the transition from first generation of Islamists to second generation and also his discourse represents the articulation of Islamism with conservatism and nationalism. This kind of articulation also led to the reduction of Kısakürek's opposition to modernity to anti-communism and the legitimization of his Islamism as a political movement.

Keywords: Modernity, Islamism, Necip Fazıl Kısakürek.

17.SUBJECTIVE VS. OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY - DO THE BELIEFS MEET THE REALITY?

Sylwester Bialowas, (Associate Professor)

Poznan University of Economics and Business, Poland

Abstract

This paper investigates the problem of financial literacy, which is analysed from two perspectives. The first is the knowledge about saving and loans, and the other – subjective vs. objective knowledge. The analyses were done on the basis of quantitative studies conducted with the structured face-to-face interviews method. The sample consisted of 438 persons from Wielkopolska (Poland). The results suggest that there is a higher differentiation of knowledge about saving compared with the knowledge about loans and a slightly higher level of knowledge about loans. The study also featured a group of respondents who self-assess their knowledge on the level close to the objective knowledge, as well as those who overestimate and those who underestimate it. These segments were described taking into account demographic and economic features.

Keywords: objective and subjective financial knowledge, financial behavior

18. PUPIL'S FACTOR AS THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Mamuka Tavkheldze, Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Pupilage, as an attribute and a social role of a school age child, should be regarded as a factor that changes the sphere of realization of a child's as an individual's natural traits. It creates a different environment for a child and certainly, has a very significant impact on formation his/her personality. Otherwise saying, based on a child's inherent physical and psychic traits the learning process forms a certain social model in the form of a pupil. If not a pupil with all his/her psycho-physiological trait, with an active attempt to realize his/her potential capabilities, it would be difficult to ensure the effective learning-teaching process and provide high quality knowledge. It means that a pupil is only an object of the educational process, but also its subject, its active participant. Therefore, while talking about the impact of the individual's, subject's and person's factors on the educational behavior, first of all we should imply a pupil as a social being with his/her biological and psychological peculiarities. Educational process should be conducted namely based on a pupil's interest and the realization of his/her individual traits.

Hence, it is possible to talk about a pupil as the main factor of implementing the educational behavior. Without taking it into consideration, it would be difficult to ensure the final educational result.

19. DESCRIPTIVE AND EXPLANATORY PRINCIPLES INVESTIGATION OF WORK SETS

David Charkviani, Professor

David Dzidziguri, Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract:

Work peculiarities are viewed based on methodological aspects of the general theory of set. Descriptive and explanatory principles and corresponding empirical data are discussed; in particular, the notion of work subject, specific interaction between variables, hierarchical structure of sets, forms of work sets, general and work values, organizational culture, interrelation between work satisfaction and life satisfaction, established mental mechanisms that cause formation of satisfaction feelings are analyzed.

20. GEORGIA v. RUSSIA LEGAL DISPUTES AT THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Davit Kakiashvili, MA

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The purpose of the article is to review current and completed legal disputes between Georgia vs. Russia in the European Court of Human Rights. What is the fate of Russia-Georgia disputed complaints on international arena today and what is the view of international courts and tribunals to restore rights of victims of conflicts and war? What steps are taken by the Georgian government to end legal disputes with the desired result of the Georgian state to restore the rights of victims?

The main cause of legal disputes is the aggressive actions of the neighboring state. Every such aggressive act was damned not only by Georgian statehood but also a lot of people - ethnically Georgian or non-Georgian. The closest Georgian history reveals the facts of mass expulsion of ethnically Georgians from the Georgian territories; up to 300000 Georgians are deprived of their right to property and cannot return to their homes.

It is important to determine and analyze the decisions made by the International Courts in order to determine future actions for legal disputes that have had place over the years between two countries, for example: Mistakes that were made and the lack of negotiation between the two states.

21. MAIN FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

Davit Sarishvili, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The presented study contributes to a deeper understanding of the impact of different factors on consumer buying behavior. It analyses the relationship between several independent variables, such as cultural, social, personal, psychological, marketing mix factors, and consumer behavior (as the dependent variable) in the electric appliances market. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors affecting consumer preferences and behavior in the electric appliances market in Iraq. The data employed to analyze the factors influencing consumers purchase decision-making processes were obtained through a questionnaire that was conducted in December 2011 in Basra - the city in southern Iraq. The major findings of the study indicated that, overall, the set of independent variables are weakly associated with the dependent variable. However, the in-depth analysis found that social and physical factors as well as marketing mix elements are strongly associated with consumer buying behavior. These analyses make it possible to discover consumer decision-making rules. The results may assist producers and retailers in understanding consumer behavior and improving consumer satisfaction.

First of all, I would like to mention that recognition of a consumer's behavior is necessary to developing effective marketing plans. Offering appropriate marketing mix for specific target market requires recognition of consumers preferences and their decision making processes. Therefore, this article was aimed to studying impacts of psychological factors on consumer's buying behavior. Statistics of this study is based on Iranian chain stores at Kerman. The results indicate that awareness of quality, awareness of price, innovative characteristics, diversity, loyalty to store, and planning influence on consumer's buying behavior have direct and significant relationship with consumer's decision-making. Also other variables including financial limitation, buying enjoys, instantaneous decision making, loyalty to brand and time limitation do not influence consumer's buying behavior. Finally, some empirical suggestions have been offered for marketing managers and related professionals.

22. GENOCIDE AS AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Davit Siradze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Genocide is one of the most severe international crimes that has bothered the mankind for a long time. The modern world knows a number of examples of this grave crime. It is a black spot of the human history. We do not know exactly where and when the first genocide happened. The ancient evidences are contradictory and vague. Cooper used to say: "the word itself is new, but the crime ancient." He was focusing on terrible bloodsheds that took place in the Assyrian Empire in VIII -VII cc. B.C. He recounted many genocidal conflicts from the Bible and the chronicles of Greek-Roman historians.

In order to prove that a person is guilty of genocide, the charge must meet the requirements, the most important among which is the intention with determined purpose. The purpose of the intention is to be determined like all other elements of the composition of the crime. Therefore, it is difficult to punish someone for committing genocide until its intention and special purpose will not be proved. This really is a big problem. This is one of the difficulties in identifying genocide according to international law.

Since World War II, much work has been done to define legal character of genocide and set the mechanisms for its prevention. In practical terms, however, millions of people have been killed and for the crime committed against humanity, only one sanction has been issued, though it was not brought to completion. This leads to the fact that genocide still remains a problem for humanity until an effective mechanism for justice is developed.

23. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA AND DENTAL CARIES IN DIFFERENT MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Eka Tandilashvili, PhD Student

Mariam Akhvlediani, PhD Student

Ivane Javakhishvili State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Galaktion Makhviladze, PhD

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Irine Zarnadze, PhD

Medical State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Vladimer Margvelashvili, Professor

Manana Kalandadze, Professor

Ivane Javakhishvili State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Objectives: Estimating the role of perinatal and prenatal conditions in the etiology of hypoplasia, assessing the association between dental caries and hypoplasia among school children in the capital of Georgia (Tbilisi).

Methods: The following study was designed to assess the prevalence of hypoplasia and dental caries among children between the ages of 12 and 15 in Tbilisi. The types of enamel hypoplasia were categorized by basing it on Silberman classification. Caries prevalence was defined according to Decayed, Missing and Filled Teeth (DMFT Index). The parents of each participant filled in the survey according to the risk factors related to these diseases.

Results: The results indicate that dental caries occurred predominantly in teeth with enamel hypoplasia, carious lesions without the presence of enamel hypoplasia occurred infrequently. Children born from mothers with toxemia, acute and chronic infections, and anemia during pregnancy, and children with low birth weight, prematurity and childhood infections had greater number of hypoplastic teeth, compared with those who were born without those conditions.

Conclusion: The association between hypoplasia and caries is statistically significant. Also, the relationship between any particular prenatal and perinatal health factors and enamel hypoplasia tended to be positive.

24. THE ESSENCE OF SPIN AND THE TENDENCIES OF ITS USE IN GEORGIAN POLITICS

Giorgi Aptsiauri, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

A lot of researches which study types of communities, their cultures, narratives and the ways of influencing people are conducted in the world as well as in Georgia. We believe that it will be interesting to analyze use of political “spin” that is widely spread in the world but comparatively new in Georgia. The political agenda is set by the politician with the intention to influence society both visually and verbally. The best way to influence the society verbally is the use of political “spin”. In order to understand trends of using "spin" in Georgian politics, messages delivered by the politicians through the mass media should be analyzed. Taking into consideration the above mentioned, we studied the essence of "Spin" and the tendencies of its use in Georgian politics.

25. BRIEF REVIEW OF GEORGIA'S AGRICULTURE AND SUPPORT OF AGROBUSINESS

Giorgi Badrishvili, PhD

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract:

Georgia's climate and soil conditions have made agriculture one of its most productive economic sectors. The value of agrobusiness in Georgia stood on 1602.5 mln USD, representing 9.3% of the national GDP in 2016. Rural population reduced from 48.2% to 42.6% since 2001. 38 % of the agricultural output came from plant growing, 56% from animal husbandry and the remaining 6% from services. A big share of agricultural products in Georgia are produced by small land-users. Maximum size of the land under their ownership does not exceed 1.25 ha.

26. REVIEW OF GEORGIA'S 2016 AGRICULTURAL FOREIGN TRADE AND THE EXISTING FOREIGN REGIMES

Giorgi Badrishvili, PhD

David Bakuridze, MA

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract:

The total foreign trade turnover of Georgia reached by 9 350 million USD, trade balance accounted as a negative and made up -5122 million USD in 2016.

The agricultural products' trade turnover in Georgia is summarized as 1750 million USD, 18.7% out of total foreign trade turnover. The export, to compare the previous 2015, increased to 13% and amounted by 692 million USD. The import went down 4% and made up 1 058 million USD; the same time the foreign trade balance amounted as negative and made up 366 million USD.

The basic exporting products were: The Hazelnut (178.9 million USD), Wine (113.5 million USD), Spirituous beverages (91.8 million USD), Mineral waters (79.8 million USD) canned fruit and vegetables (10.3 mln USD), Citrus (12.1), Fruit and Vegetable Juices (5.5 mln USD) etc.

The major exporting partners were Germany, Netherland, the Czech Republic, France, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, etc.

The basic imported agriculture foods were: Poultry (58.4.million USD), Sugar (65.4 million USD), Plant oil (39.6 million USD), Spirituous beverages (23.3 million USD), Wheat (86.1 million USD), Rice (4.9 million USD), etc.

The import was basically delivered from Germany, Netherland, France, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, UK, Austria, etc.

27. OFF-PUMP CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS FOR MULTIVESSEL DISEASE IN A HIGH-RISK PATIENT (CASE REPORT)

Giorgi Janashia, PhD Student

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to describe a 54-year-old female patient with atypical Multivessel disease and report of off-pump coronary artery bypass grafting using the internal mammary arteries and vena magna. She has stenocardia NYHA III, diabetes mellitus, obesity 2 grade, and hypertension. Doppler of carotid artery 35% showed stenosis of both internal carotid arteries.

Coronary angiography revealed complete occlusions of the left main (LM), left anterior descending coronary artery (LAD), Circumflex artery (CX), the obtuse marginal branch (OM), right coronary artery (RCA) 70% stenosis, and PDA - 85% proximally stenosed.

The patient underwent myocardial revascularization via an off-pump technique.

Result: The patient felt well, was discharged from clinic by fast track method in 5 days, and had no signs of ischemia at 6 months postoperatively.

Conclusion: The results indicate that off-pump coronary artery bypass is effective and safe for the treatment of in a high-risk patients with Multivessel Disease.

28. LEGISLATIVE SHORTCOMINGS OF PRIVATE PENSION INSURANCE

Giorgi Kharashvili, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Increased number of pensioners and the existing weak social packages have caused the need for alternative pension systems in the country. Applicable legislation of Georgia provides an opportunity for existence of alternative pension funds, although there are lots of deficiencies in the legislation. In the present work we will talk about these deficiencies, discuss what non-state pension insurance includes, its alternatives and the ways of solution of problems based on the global practice.

Non-state (private) pension insurance is considered as the savings pension system, as well as the defined benefit pension system, for acceptance of which in the future 1) an employer or an employee must make contributions in favor of an employee or self; and 2) risks must be assessed and reassessed in various manners through which potential pensioners, after attainment of the retirement age, will be provided with a guaranteed social package that will allow them to have financially comfortable old age. In simple words, what you save now, you will receive at the time of retirement age (taking investment profits into consideration). It should be noted as well that the legislator grants the potential pensioner the right to get the accumulated savings at its own schedule or periodicity, made originally.

The purpose of this work is to demonstrate the importance of the existence of private pension schemes, the reasons causing the existing shortcomings and the outcomes of the survey with the theoretical and practical value, as well as the recommendations elaborated by taking them into account, the conditional outcomes of the reforms provided or to be provided through analysis of the reforms package presented by the current government.

Different ways of solutions and other approaches are provided for each shortcoming presented as a conclusion and recommendation in the work according to the available practice.

29. POLITICAL MOBILIZATION AND YOUTH

Giorgi Momtselidze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Political mobilization of youth is one of the most important issues among the contemporary political scientists. The goal of the article is to highlight the youth role in the formation and development of dictatorship and authoritarian regimes on the pattern of “Hitlerugend” in Nazi Germany and “Komsomol” in the Soviet Union. Besides, there is be represented the importance of youth political mobilization against authoritarian regimes regarding political processes of modern period occurred in Eastern Europe, Ukraine, Georgia and Arab World. (“Otpor”, “Kmara”, “Time” “Arab Spring”). Youth political self-mobilization and civil activities are discussed in the article, like 15M, YO SOY 132, and Occupy movement. There are reviewed types of political mobilization. Content analyze are used in the article. There are represented essential findings on the base of research analyze. An effective development of state youth policy is highly important issue in order to encourage state development and democratic processes by youth participation.

30. ANALYSIS OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEM AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS TO FIGHT AGAINST LEGALIZATION OF ILLICIT INCOMES / MONEY LAUNDERING

Giorgi Shashiashvili, Assistant Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The present article deals with establishment and development of the international legal system and international standards to fight against legalization of illicit income / money laundering. Organized crimes and terrorist activities of transnational character require a special effort from the international community to effectively fight against these dangerous forms. The priority of international co-operation in this area is the organization of the system of the actions directed against legalization of illicit income /money laundering/ based on the Unified International Standards, which is the subject of consideration of the given article.

The article briefly reviews formation and development of the above-mentioned system of universal international standards; among them recommendations are utmost important that are given in the United Nations documents.

The issues analyzed in the article will allow us to ascertain how the state should conduct an effective fight against transnational crime, such as legalization of illicit income, in line with the principles of international standards.

The purpose of the present study is to adjust the local legislative system related to the legalization of illicit income in accordance with the international standards. This will contribute to the effective fight against transnational organized crime.

31. DEFINITION OF NON-MATERIAL DAMAGE AND FRAMES OF ITS DEMAND

Ia Shalamberize, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Personal non-material rights in some countries of continental law are judicial institutions which are formed as a result of court practice, based on which their reception was done in the code. Each of them strengthens the status of private judicial relations. Non-material rights are also referred as personal rights. This is a right formed from the right of dignity, honor and development of the individual and which imposes the obligation of respect to each person (among them the state). Non-material (moral) damage's institute is one of the most important news of the Georgian Civil Code. The legislation of the Soviet Union did not consider possibility of monetary compensation for physical and moral torture. Definition of non-material damage and frames of demand is one of the problems in the history of justice. Subjective perception of judicial norms, definition of the frames of a side's demands in wrong way, refusal of the satisfaction of suit without any legal evidence as well as impossibility of presentation of the evidence rises some questions in the judicial procedures. These issues and the mechanism of their solution will be discussed in the presented article.

32. BINDING POWER OF LEGAL PRINCIPLES IN GEORGIAN COURT PRACTICE

Iakob Cheishvili, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Rights and freedom are of utmost importance in a human's life. Accordingly, nothing, especially law, should limit and violate a person's rights, freedom, material or immaterial property. Moreover, the law should serve private individuals to make unrestricted use of their property. But in private legal relations, a casual moment, when established human rights can be violated for the purpose of restoring justice, may appear. Until the development of the legislation catches up with the development of civilization, the judiciary system is based on the principles of law. It also establishes binding power which is mandatory in fair trial proceedings, so that the court's decision does not go beyond the boundaries established by the principles of justice. Binding power of legal principles in Georgian court practice is revealed at judicial trial as the judge is able to make decisions considering the legal principles and not the law.

33. SURROGACY BASIS FOR ISSUES FOR LEGISLATIVE REGULATION

Irakli Tedoradze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

In order to be eligible for any ART procedure, the couple must be deemed medically “infertile”. The definition most commonly used is *the inability to achieve pregnancy after one year of regular sexual intercourse without contraception*. The incidence of infertility among couples is difficult to ascertain, with estimates ranging from 10 to 20%. An estimate of approximately 15% of couples actively but unsuccessfully trying to conceive is an appropriate one. The causes of infertility are many. They have been broken down into three categories: environmental, physical and psychological. In some cases there may be a combination of factors. The “fault” lies with the male partner in about one third of cases, with the female partner in about one third of cases and with both partners also in about one third of cases. In about 25% of couples, no obvious cause can be found for their infertility.

34. SOCIAL MEDIA AS AN INSTRUMENT OF WAGING HYBRID WARFARE

Ketevan Aptsiauri, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Social media in the contemporary information age takes on special importance in terms of prompt and effective communication facilities. Social media is equally important in terms of capabilities to form and manipulate public opinion through propaganda, misinformation, hybrid and information-psychological warfare. In addition to providing a definition of information and hybrid warfare, the presented article characterizes the function of social media and the scale of its capabilities to wage hybrid warfare.

The article is a study that, by analyzing the operations of the Russo-Georgian War of 2008, forms a vision of hybrid warfare waged through social media

As a result, the study showed that information warfare is a major instrument to form public opinion the main area of operation of which in the modern environment is social media. The study also highlighted the importance of social media as a potent weapon in achieving military-political goals.

35. ENFORCEMENT OF A SENTENCE

Ketevan Supatashvili, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract:

The topic of current research is enforcement of a sentence and all characteristics and peculiarities related to it. Topicality of the issue is explained by the fact that without an actual enforcement of a sentence, some stages of criminal process like preliminary investigation, judicial inquiry and decision of criminal case lose their significance. Exactly, at the stage of enforcement of judgment, the court implements the control on correct and timely enforcement of the court verdict and starts realization of decisions related to direct enforcement of a sentence. Moreover, the topic of enforcement of judgment is interesting due to the fact that it is not limited to criminal legislation and judicial structure but is also connected to the organizations such as national bureau of investigation, bureau for enforcement of non-custodial sentences and probation, penitentiary, investigative bodies and other state structures which should finally accomplish the process of judgment enforcement. Herein, in case of direct enforcement of judgment of the court, the Law of Georgia on “Enforcement Administration”, “the procedure for enforcement of non-custodial sentences and probation” and other normative act regulations should be taken into account.

36. BENEFITS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC LEADERSHIP

Lamara Kadagidze, Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

A person's ability to identify, understand, use, and manage emotion provides the basis for the kinds of social and emotional competencies that are important for success in almost any job. It is said that the more complex the job, the more Emotional Intelligence (EI) matters. There are a number of practical applications for EI to improve the student experience, increase academic achievement and develop well-rounded graduates with the skills desired by employers. Active use of emotional intelligence and other components contribute to the development of professional and pedagogical qualities, competencies, teacher-training, and improve the system as a whole. Studies have shown that people who score highly on tests of EI have better interpersonal skills and are more positively evaluated by their peers (Jaeger 2003) - which should translate to better social interaction in the workplace. The represented article explores how emotions impact on student learning and concludes emotionally intelligent people are change agents, self-aware, empathetic, not perfectionists, balanced, curious, and gracious and know how to make work, and the world a better place. Emotional intelligence is recognized as a highly relevant and important requirement for academic leadership in higher education. Its traits related to empathy, inspiring and guiding others and responsibly managing oneself are most applicable for academic leadership to run efficiently and smoothly.

37. PECULIARITIES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR ATTEMPTED CRIME THROUGH OMISSION

Lasha Kukhianidze, PhD Student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The present article deals with "the peculiarities of criminal liability for the attempted crime in omission delicts". Its concept and forms are analyzed, classification of its main features and elements are given, the structure and the peculiarities of the attempted crime due to omission are studied. Consequently, the theoretical research of attempted crimes due to omission has not only a dogmatic nature but also practical significance, since, as a result of the worked out recommendations, the uniform model of assessment of this institution is created for court practice. The purpose of the work is to discuss the main and controversial issues that are related to the liability to penalties for the attempted crime due to omission, to develop recommendations for precise assessment of the Article 19 of the Criminal Code, based on the objective and subjective sides of the action.

38. THE ESTATE INHERITANCE ISSUES, GEORGIAN LEGAL NORMS AND JURISPRUDENCE

Linda Shalamberidze –Verdzadze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The establishment of stable civil society requires the consistent and harmonious regulation and development of private legal relations. The legal analysis related to the estate inheritance adoption is important both for the substantive law and the implementation of legislative amendments in practice. Modern inheritance law system is customized to our reality, but we cannot say that this system is flawless and perfect, because some norms of the existing inheritance law require improvement due to vague or inaccuracy. The inheritance law implies a certain opposition between substantive-legal and procedural-legal norms that affect the material-legal nature of the subjective right to inheritance.

During the practical realization of the norms established by the Civil Code, one of the issues is related to the inheritance adoption and its timeframe. It is due to the fact, that the development of the inheritance law in Georgia is characterized by a historical factor, as well as negative prejudices, stereotypes and traditions that impede the law functioning. Customary justice is still relevant today and is much more effective than the legislation, although expert lawyers do not consider this as a flaw of the law.

The present research deals with the criteria for the legality of the activities related to the inheritance adoption, its use and amendment issues on the basis of the Georgian legislation and judicial practice existing in Georgia.

39. ON THE PECULIARITY OF JURIDICAL DECISION-MAKING

Luka Baramidze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The presented article deals with the decision-making mechanism which can be viewed on the basis of different positions. From the standpoint of statics, the main attention is paid to the structure and organization of decision-making, while in the dynamics the process of evolution of the cognitive activity of the judge is examined. However, unpredictability of the decision in some cases stems from the dynamic nature of the world. The dominant model of judicial decision-making is based on a rational choice theory assuming that judges are rational actors. Our assumption is: the rational decision-making model is needed to be modified (supplemented) by taking into account the so called non-rational elements. The decision - making process is fundamentally inconsistent with these logical forms of inference.

The study of the decision-making mechanism makes it possible to identify the following elements in its structure: a question that requires permission, actual circumstances, principles and norms of law, goals, methods, legal consciousness, alternatives and the decision itself as the choice of an alternative. The structure of decision-making implies not a simple sum of elements; it allows us to trace the relationship between these elements which can be characterized through the concepts of purpose, means, result and the process itself.

Theoretical study of the elements of the judicial decision-making process makes it possible to identify the reasons for making incorrect decisions of the objective and subjective order that reduce the effectiveness of justice and violate the rights and interests of citizens.

The division of the decision-making process into stages - 1) preliminary examination of the case materials at the stage of initiation of the case, 2) preparation of the case for trial, c) investigation of evidence during the trial, 3) judicial debate, 4) decision-making - allows us to trace the dynamics of the development of the cognitive activity in the judicial process. In the process of making a court decision, it is possible to single out the following stages during which the corresponding determination of the judge's thinking process takes place - an understanding of the problem and an explanation of the purpose and objective in a particular claim; the choice of

methods and means of solving the problem that can be used in the course of the trial. Legal doctrine and methodology have a great influence on the outcome of all court cases.

From a methodological point of view, the essence of the decision reflects the willful action of the judge, including the choice of the goal and adequate means for achieving it. The correctness of this choice is due to the professionalism of the judge.

The functional value of the decision depends on the timing of the decision. From this point of view, decisions can be classified into initial, intermediate and final, depending on the stage of the trial process. In other words, the decision-making is not limited to a single case; it is a multi-stage and multiple sequence resolving specific issues throughout the entire proceedings, the outcome of which will be expressed in the operative part of the judicial act.

40. THE IMPORTANCE OF PLACE MARKETING AND DESTINATION BRANDING FOR GEORGIAN REGIONS

Maia Meladze, Associate Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The concept of strategic place marketing, developed by Kotler (1993), was among the first to adopt a clear position that places must organize as business and promote themselves if they are to respond adequately to the threats of global competition, technological change and urban decay. Place marketing is still seen as a tool to sell products, services and attractions in a more efficient way.

Today's tourists face a vast choice of destinations; A handful of major countries attract 75% of the world's tourists; Most destinations are niche players competing for the remaining 25%; Small Destination Marketing Organizations have to deliver maximum value in a noisy & crowded marketplace on restricted budgets.

From a purely economic perspective, it would appear imperative to understand cities and their shifting demographics in order to understand how to reach urban consumers, attract visitors to cities, handle the coexistence of both sets of people, and to be prepared for the upcoming challenges.

41. THE NEED FOR A COMMON VIEW ON THE THEORETICAL ISSUES OF MODERN CRIMINOLOGY

Malkhaz Badzagua, Professor

Mikheil Badzagua, Associate Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Researches on the definitions of the main terms of criminology has shown that the criminological schools and scientists of foreign countries due to their nature under the influence of various sciences are discussing the basic views, concepts and terms of criminology. That are caused by the lack of a common vision on the basic theoretical issues of modern criminology.

The noted situation inhibits and makes ineffective research and studying of criminology and its use in the practical activity and the most importantly, the development of criminology as an independent science and its systematic development.

Considering the current globalization processes in the modern world, when the national criminology became international criminology, globalization of criminology has occurred. We believe that the criminological society of the world, which pays a lot of attention to the research of the specific forms and types of crime, should be more interested in forming of common vision in the study of basic theoretical issues of criminology.

42. NOTARY'S WRIT OF EXECUTION – PROS AND CONS

Mamuka Ghviniashvili, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The work on the article was amended by the amendments introduced in the Civil Code of Georgia and the number of legislative acts in 2006 and 2009, thus issuing the notary writ of enforcement. The Constitution of Georgia, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Civil Code of Georgia and other legal acts are utilized by the author of the article and on the base of which positive and negative aspects of legislative aspects are considered and suggestions on legislative changes are presented for their further improvement.

The article notes that the notary writ of enforcement is an opportunity for the creditor to satisfy his/her demand without spending finances and time in the court. In this regard, legislative amendments can be positively assessed.

Despite the positive sides, the work has a well-grounded position on essential deficiencies. It is noted that the legislation is incomplete in regards to a number of issues that are unequal to the other side of civil relations – a debtor (owner of mortgage subject) and violates his/he rights. The hypothetical example is presented for justification of the position and discusses the negative consequences of the creditor's dishonest actions for the debtor.

According to the conclusion, the right of all subjects of civil relations deserves the protection and according to this purpose, the amendments to the Law of Georgia on Notary and the Rule for Execution of Notarial Action shall be amended.

43. SOME ASPECTS OF THEORETICAL REASONING IN GIORGI TSERETELI'S CREATIVE WORK

Manana Kajaia, Associate Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The article aims at discussing Giorgi Tsereteli's literature-theoretical reasoning. It reveals the reasons and necessity of the 60s to gather around the "Sakartvelos Moambe". The article also analyzes those values which were basis of their program of social-national view. It must also be noticed that Giorgi Tsereteli's approach to Ilia Chavchavadze's Troupe "Macdasi" was changed after the "Second Troupe" appeared. He considered that "Is a man a human?!" and "Letters of a Traveler" a disobedience of colored embellished realism. It must be noticed that its usage in Giorgi Tsereteli's creative practice forced him to an extreme. Therefore, some critics thought that such approach to the issue by the poet was as a creative defect for the writer. Giorgi Tsereteli was outlined as a representative of Naturalism, but their opinion lacked credibility and proper justification.

44. WATER FLUORIDE LEVELS AND RELATED FACTORS IN THE ETIOLOGY OF DENTAL CARIES AND FLUOROSIS

Mariam Akhvlediani, PhD Student

Eka Tandilashvili, PhD Student

Ivane Javakhishvili State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Galaktion Makhviladze, PhD

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Irine Zarnadze, PhD

Medical State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Vladimer Margvelashvili, Professor

Manana Kalandadze, Professor

Ivane Javakhishvili State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Background: Estimating the role of water fluoride levels, hygiene and eating habits in the etiology of dental caries and fluorosis among school children in capital of Georgia (Tbilisi).

Methods: The following study was designed to assess the prevalence of dental caries and fluorosis among children between the ages of 12 and 15 in three different districts of Tbilisi. Caries prevalence was defined according to Decayed, Missing and Filled Teeth (DMFT Index). The spreading of fluorosis was assessed by using Tooth Surface Index for Fluorosis (TSIF). Each participant filled in the survey according to the risk factors related to these diseases.

Results: Maximum caries reduction and highest prevalence of fluorosis was detected in the district with maximum fluoride level. However, correlation between caries prevalence and fluoride levels in drinking water is weak, as well as the correlation between fluorosis and fluoride levels in the water. DMFT is significantly related to sugar and NaF tablet intake. As for statistics, association between TSIF and fluoride supplement is significant.

Conclusion: Although the prevalence of caries and fluorosis among children is related to the fluoride concentration in drinking water, the correlation is weak. Dietary habits and fluoride supplements are significantly related to both diseases.

45. IMPACT OF SLEEP DEPRIVATION AND QUALITY ON HEALTH

Marina Shakarashvili, Associate Professor

Mania Arabuli, Associate Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Sleep as one of the most important psychological and physiological regulatory mechanism is one of the most important aspects for human psychological and physical health. Technological progress and modern lifestyle had a negative impact on sleep regime. Currently, there is a sufficient evidence to say that even small level of chronic sleep deprivation has a negative impact on human health.

Sleep disorder is a multidisciplinary issue. Therefore, approach to this issue should be comprehensive and the measures should be taken by the state as well as civil society organizations.

46. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NONCONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Marine Shakarashvili, Associate Professor
Marine Kalandarishvili, Assistant Professor
Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Scientific and technological progress inherent to XX century grants human beings tremendous opportunities. However, it has often made them face a lot of problems. According to the World Health Care Organization (WHO) data, a noncommunicable disease (NCD) has become a serious problem of modern world since it has become a major reason of population's mortality in the last decades. Donor Funding is the best option to prevent NCD particularly in low income countries. Due to increasing trends of NCDs risk factors and considering the recommendations from the world organizations, it is urgent to establish distinct policy to promote physical activity, as well as to develop action plan and execute events in order to enhance physical activity in Georgia.

47. CASES OF BULLYING AMONG PUPILS DURING PUBERTY

Marine Romanadze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The article refers to cases of bullying among pupils during puberty. The goal of the article is to determine which types of bullying cases prevail among pupils during puberty and which mechanisms exist to respond to them. The important issues such as definition of bullying terms, bullying expression forms, its causes and preventive measures are discussed in the article. Based on the topicality of the issue, the results of questioning of pupils from different schools of Georgia take an important place. The questioning on cases of bullying was conducted among pupils. 100 pupils during puberty participated in the questioning. 87 of them were from public schools, whereas 13 - from private schools. 51 boy and 49 girl respondents belonged to different cities and regions of Georgia.

Based on the topicality of the issue, the society actively talks about themes of violence against children and in most cases discusses the issue only in the context of violence carried out in the family, when the conflict between adolescents is no less relevant and dangerous. During puberty, when adolescents are no longer under the influence of their parents, the individual establishment of learning age is mainly in the hands of professionals (teachers). As a result of the research, 78% of pupils during puberty indicate that the most common is bullying of mockery type. Whereas the conversation of the director, the form-master and the Resource Officers with the parents of the children who are carrying the bullying is mostly used as a mechanism to respond the bullying.

Schools were recommended to hold events supporting tolerant dependence by encouraging self-governance of pupils and their involvement. Creation of the tolerant environment will reduce the facts of bullying of the mockery-type; the school management shall record all facts of bullying with the help of the Resource Officers and the form-master. The Ministry of Education shall also conduct research on the mentioned issue with the universities and start working and make future changes only on the basis of the research.

48. FEATURES OF THE MARKETING STRATEGY OF THE UNIVERSITY

Mogeli Shengelia, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Aggravation of competition, which is a natural consequence of the development of a market economy, dictates the necessity of a tool for improving the competitiveness of an educational institution. For this purpose the use of the concept of marketing in the management process of the activities of a higher educational institution is a must.

The concept of developing a marketing strategy includes ten steps of investigating various factors related to the study of markets, the actions of competing universities, as well as the study of one's own higher educational institution. This allows us to analyze the alignment of forces, their correlation in the market, draw up a plan of action and, taking into account the specific conditions and objectives of the University's activity, create one's own individual marketing concept.

49. SUPPORTING THE TARGET POPULATION GROUPS WITH BUSINESS GRANTS (CASE OF THE PROJECT “LIFE GEORGIA”)

Murtaz Kvirкваia, Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Business grants support is one of the components of “LIFE Georgia” project. The results clearly demonstrated that the scheme, used to support the business grants, is the best way for the long-term livelihoods of target groups. The main advantage of business grants support is that after the reception of support on the initial stage, results of business activities and beneficiaries' social condition depend on the personal efforts of beneficiaries. “LIFE Georgia” project gave the beneficiaries the opportunity not to be in a constant dependence on the good will of other people or governments' obligation to provide any citizen with minimum of livelihood.

The article outlines the main approaches and results of supporting business grants for various socially vulnerable groups. Business grants are discussed in three directions: small scale grants, the medium scale grants and provision of basic tool-kits to start small businesses. Within the project different complementary activities are considered for business grants support.

50. THE ROLE OF RHETORIC AND PERSUASION IN HILLARY CLINTON'S SPEECH

Natalia Koroshinadze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

This article is based on the analysis which represents a distinctive way of political speeches, where rhetoric and persuasion play an essential role. One important research issue explored in this paper is the choice of linguistic strategies which politicians employ while discussing and debating the advantages of their political stance over their opponents. Its application to the analysis of political discourse is discussed in relation to two key concepts: the rhetorical and persuasive skills of social interaction.

51. THE PROBLEM OF LIMITING THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSES

Nato Bachiashvili, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The presented article deals with the problem of restricting freedom of expression – a measure frequently utilized by governments for the purpose of preserving national security which frequently causes controversy both in scientific circles and society in general.

1. Curtailment of Russian media outlets' capacity for dissemination of information within state borders by the Baltic states. This case concerns restrictions imposed by Lithuanian and Latvian governments on certain Russian mass media outlets, inhibiting their broadcasting for national security and public safety reasons.

2. European legal practice in regard to human rights:

2.1 *The Observer and the Guardian v. The United Kingdom*. This part is dedicated to analyzing the case of two British outlets, the Observer and the Guardian, having their activities restricted for publishing the contents of memoirs of former MI5 agent Peter Wright.

2.2 *Castells v. Spain*. Analysis of the case that poses a question whether a restriction imposed for the sake of national security can in reality serve the goals of a certain political group.

2.3 *Incal v. Turkey* and *Surek v. Turkey*. These cases are illustrative of importance of proper interpretation of national and international legislations, as well as imposing appropriate penalties for particular actions.

3. The Charlie Hebdo tragedy. How did the tragedy of Charlie Hebdo become the most controversial topic for the society at large? Can the magazine's activity be classified exclusively as the freedom of expression or was it a provocation that resulted in a terrorist act? Could imposition of certain restrictions have prevented that act?

52. AGRO-TOURISM PERSPECTIVES OF ADJARA REGION AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST MARKET REQUIREMENTS

Nino Beridze, Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract:

Depending on the current economic situation of Georgia, the amount of investments which are invested in tourism sector is quite solid. Modern technologies are accessible for the majority of the world tourists, but only a small number of potential tourist resources is utilized. The accelerated rhythm of modern life has a great influence on the spiritual or physical condition of a person. That is why we often wish to relax in the quiet environment of the city and be restricted to agro-tourism. However, in terms of increased demand on tourism, which is focused on a small resource base, tourist destinations are under pressure. Partially this is because tourism is not developed equally or accidentally in space - so pressure is concentrated in seasonal and unique locations. This requires effective planning of tourism resources, and agro-tourism is remarkable with its working period throughout the year.

The perspectives of agro-tourism in the Adjara region are very large. We will look at the tourism potential of the Ajaria region of our country to analyze the situation in general where there is quite a large tourist potential: resort space, mineral water treatment, historical and architectural monuments, national parks, nature monuments, protected landscape, etc. Based on the existing resources, development of agro-tourism in our country will be promising.

For the development of agro-tourism, the practical and effective coordination between all stakeholders, including government, private enterprises and local authorities is utmost important. It is necessary to create appropriate legal and organizational mechanisms for the support and effectiveness of local residents. Agro-tourism should support the protection and improvement of natural areas. Professionalism in Georgia is an important condition for the development of tourist activities, and mainly in agro-tourism.

53. THE LANGUAGE OF JOURNALISM IN ENGLISH AND GEORGIAN LANGUAGES (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)

Nino Kemertelidze, Professor

Khatuna Kacharava, Associate Professor

Liana Koroshinadze, MA

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The language of journalism is a rather interesting field to analyze. It assists people to comprehend how journalists create their stories and reports, how they shape up their standpoints and deliver information.

Even in Old Greece political power was based on the art of speech. As journalism is considered to be the Fourth Estate, it had rather significant impact on society even in those days. Nowadays, together with the development of technologies and great progress, the influence of journalism on society becomes immense. Namely this conditions the fact that journalists should always be unbiased, objective, faultless and at the same time rather educated and eloquent. They have to carefully and precisely follow the language norms as very often, incorrect forms are spread exactly from media and unfortunately, are established in language. That is why studying media language is utmost important.

The article aims to analyze media language in absolutely different languages – languages belonging to different families – English and Georgian, to find out similarities and differences as well as grammatical, structural and lexical peculiarities used in these languages.

54. DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRENDS OF GEORGIAN POPULATION

Otar Gerzmava, Professor

Sophio Bakuridze, MD

Nino Gerzmava, Professor

Ana Tegetashvili, MD

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstracts

The purpose of this paper is to identify the main trends of demographic, social and economic changes occurring in Georgia in recent years and to analyze their influence on selected Health Indicators. In the last 30 years, Georgian society and Health Care system went through the numerous formation stages what have drastically influenced the formation of the current socio-economical and health care status of the country. Dramatic shifts have been observed in demographic structure of the Georgian society showing 28% population decrease in the last 3 decades. Changes in the reproductive behavior of the society as well as the change in the family values negatively influence the population growth tendencies and engender the risks of depopulation. The paper discusses the effects of social-economic situation on demographic structure and tendencies occurring in the country in general and in particular on various population groups, such IDPs, socially vulnerable groups, etc.

55. PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF THE TRANSPORT EXPEDITION AGREEMENT IN GEORGIA

Paata Kopaleishvili, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Development of economic integration provided that with the standard concept of cargo shipping, using the conventional construction which involves the participation process of one carrier and one transport document, modern shipping has been established as difficult processes which includes participation of various stages, subjects, transparency types and legal systems. In this regard, there are invented new subjects of the transport process: expeditors. In special literature, transport expeditor is called architect of shipping, who is located in the center of organizational, economic, technological and legal relations with a range of subjects, in production and service distribution.

Stability of civil circulation in the transport process means dividing the legal status of each of its participants and the establishment of the appropriate construction of the legal relationship.

I will analyze regulation problems of the legal parties' relations, based on the contract of transport expedition, on the basis of existing legislation and accumulated practices in Georgia.

For achieving this goal were used: The method of analysis, comparison, generalization and synthesis.

56. PERSONA AND DEPRESSION

Revaz Korinteli, Professor, MD, FAGPA

Nino Siradze, MA

Grigol Robakidze University, Georgia

Abstract

Over the last years depressive disorders have been increasingly considered as a major public health problem. The article is an attempt to show the relationship between depressive disorders and over-identification with Persona, which is concerned with the relation to object and social roles. Persona can be seen as a "Social Archetype". When the Ego is not differentiated from Persona, it might not have conscious relation to the unconscious processes.

Over-identification with persona leads to psychic rigidity and fragility, to the impersonal self-world relation, to inauthentic realm of conformity, anonymity and facelessness. People with rigid persona inwardly are as weak, malleable and self-centred as they are inflexible rigid outwardly. They are vulnerable towards the loss of role identity and consequently to depression.

In the paper some similarities in understanding of mechanisms of depression between Analytical Psychology and Heidelberg's Phenomenological-Anthropological School in Psychiatry are discussed.

57. EQUALITY OF SPOUSES ACCORING TO GEORGIAN LAW

Rona Bubuteishvili, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The presented article is about the equality of spouses and their legal status in Georgia. As in every patriarchal culture, in Georgia the family is a central value. In Georgian patriarchal family, which is based on the gender-age definition and hierarchy, the female head of the family was under the subordination of men. The socio-economic formations which are the basis of the development of society have significantly changed people's awareness, including the approach to the role of women and men in family relations. But still, there are important details in the reality of Georgian family relations towards which attitudes are different.

58. PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF COMMON COURTS JUDICIARY

Salome Nizharadze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract:

The article “Procedures and Criteria for selection and appointment of Common Courts Judiciary” was selected taking into account legislative news. In particular, topicality of the issue was conditioned by the amendments to the Law on Common Court made on February 13, 2017 and Decision #3/1/659 of the Constitutional Court on February 15, 2017 which regulated recruitment procedures of the judiciary in a new way and determined new criteria for the selection of judges. The main aim of the findings is to identify flaws of the High Council of Justice activities in this direction and offer recommendations which will support improvement of the judiciary selection and appointment process. The structure of the article consists of introduction, five chapters, sub-chapters and conclusion. Each chapter contains relevant information about that very specific topic. The article is about judiciary selection and appointment procedures in the Common Courts system, as well as detailed review of the stages. It also analyzes international and national normative acts which partially regulate the topic of the research and statistic data about judicial appointments in 2016-2017, studies procedures of evaluation, selection and appointment of judges in the USA and federal part of Germany and presents specific conclusions and recommendations. As the methodology, several methods characteristic for the science have been used, such as general scientific and historic, logical, analysis and normative and dogmatic methods. Special attention is paid to analysis, normative and dogmatic methods, based on which legislative systems were analyzed. In particular, theoretical material around the topic, as well as statistic data about judicial appointments in 2016-2017 and monitoring reports of the High Council of Justice activities have been analyzed.

59. HOW TO EFFECTIVELY USE NEWS ARTICLES IN THE EFL CLASSROOM

Tamari Dolidze, Associate Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The Article explores the ways of effectively incorporating News Articles in to EFL learning process as they can be a key resource for teaching intermediate and advanced students. However, teaching a news lesson isn't as simple as cutting an article from a newspaper and taking it to the classroom.

60. WHY CASH OPTIMIZATION IS CRITICAL IN GEORGIAN COMPANIES

Tamar Gamsakhurdia, Professor
Ketevan Maisuradze, Assistant Professor
Maka Piranashvili, Associate Professor
Grigol Robakidze University, Georgia

Abstract

Cash flow management is one of the most important instruments to support company's financial viability and sustainability. The main objective of the present study is to carry out a literature review regarding cash flow strategy and practical approaches in Georgian companies, identifies challenges and hidden opportunities. The article also discusses the rationale related to cash management knowledge and practices that contribute to increase profitability and sustainability of Georgian companies. The contribution to current state of research is providing three main problems in the cash flow management in Georgian companies: low accuracy of forecasting cash flow; technological low level of management and the lack of measures to effectively manage cash flow (failure to use the short-term surplus cash flow in financial activities, minimizing alternative expenditures).

61. THE CHALLENGES OF SMES AND SUPPORTING MECHANISMS FOR DEVELOPING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN GEORGIA

Tamar Khakhishvili, PhD, student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Notwithstanding the fact that a cycle of structural and legal reforms has been carried out in Georgia in recent years, the difficulties related to running a small enterprise still remains a huge challenge. In many cases, people start their business activities but due to financial and other reasons they fail to develop.

The objective of the paper is to overview the business environment around small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Georgia. The paper will identify the common challenges that young and motivated generation faces nowadays. The work will display the foundations where these challenges are derived from and how they could be addressed. Responding to these challenges the article will also encompass the mechanisms how government, including local self-government, particularly Tbilisi City Hall is supporting SMEs to develop their activities and what kind of supporting programs they elaborate for sophisticating business climate in the city.

Being the issue of utmost importance for our society, lots of relevant references give interesting information about the challenges of SMEs. Information provided in the paper is based on the materials of different organizations, government structures and agencies. I have explored relevant reports of the World Bank, considered researches of Colliers International and some research papers. For collecting information about municipal programs, I have looked through Tbilisi City Hall's reports and presentations. An interesting source of information comes from Michael Porter's Harvard Business Review Book "On Competition" which provides information about business climate and competitiveness. The statistical data is mainly based on the source of National Statistics Office of Georgia.

62. ONLINE EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

Tamar Tavkheldze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The presented article aims to explore the problems of online education in Georgia. It discusses the stages of online learning, its advantages and disadvantages and the steps that have been taken by the State in the development of online education. The article also analyzes the reasons of unpopularity of online learning in Georgia.

Online education is one of the parts of modern life. It facilitates people's involvement in the learning process who have lack of time. However, online learning will be more effective for students of MA and PhD programs.

At undergraduate level, only online training may not be effective as BA students have less experience. For the development of BA student, it is necessary to have direct contact with professors. Active communication with public promotes a student, a young person to be formed as an individual. For higher level program students who already have sufficient experience of being involved in social life, online learning is most suitable.

63. LEGAL REGULATIONS ON THE INITIAL IMPOSSIBILITY OF PERFORMANCE

Tamta Tabatadze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The present article discusses the legal consequences of non-performance of the agreement as the act oriented on performance. Cases, circumstances that make it impossible for debtor to perform the conditions agreed in the treaty, basic obligations, as a condition excluding the guilt, generate grounds excluding or mitigating liability (considering the form of the guilt). Types of force-majeure, impossibility of performance are listed and discussed.

The main part of the article concerns the initial and subsequent impossibility of performance, the difference in determining the validity of the treaty between them in terms of legal regulations. The question arises whether these two, absolutely contradictory cases make legislative inconvenience.

The purpose of the article is to provide correct answers to all questions raised in the article. In order to provide answers, the article is compiled by a comparative legal research in connection to the questions raised.

64. TYPES OF SOCIAL CONTROL: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Vakhtang Nadareishvili, PhD

Manana Buachidze-Gabashvili, PhD

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

High level of legal culture manifests itself in prevalence of social integration over social regulation (Krohn, 2000). To ensure normative behavior, these types of social control rely on the system of attitudes and expectations. Despite their similarity, the named types are supposed to differ based on domination of either form of behaviour motivation - intrinsic or extrinsic. From another viewpoint, motivation is just one of the constituents of the process of set formation and it influences behaviour through them. According to D. Uznadze set theory (1966), it is the set that makes the basis for initiation and regulation of behaviour. The given article represents an attempt to explain the specifics of social control types through variety of underlying them sets.

Legal culture, together with legal consciousness, implies the ability of implementation of normative behaviour on its basis. Moreover, high level of legal culture suggests performing behaviour not only in response to social demands (social regulation and respective reaction) but it also gives a possibility to initiate normative behaviour (social integration and “proactive” action). Social integration, as such, could not be considered as psychological mechanism that ensures normative behaviour, but it is a precondition that forms the specific types of the set. We consider that *dispositional set* (Nadareishvili & Chkheidze, 2013) and its components represent a) the main psychological constituent of legal consciousness and b) the mechanism and the source of energetical provision and regulation of the parts of legal culture. Social integration, as a type of social control, is realized by means of dispositional sets.

65. TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM) IN GEORGIAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Vasil Kikutadze, Associate Professor

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract:

Quality management of higher education becomes especially topical and problematic in such countries that actively implement reforms in different directions and try to achieve the modern standards of social-economic development. Several reforms have been implemented in the system of higher education of Georgia for the last twenty years. The country was officially involved in the Bologna process; many legislative-normative acts about quality assurance were enacted; quality assurance standards were introduced; criteria and procedures of accreditation and authorization were determined; quality management offices were established in higher educational institutions, etc. Consequently, implementation of the total quality management system in the sphere of Georgian higher education became necessary, as the total quality management system is the unity of those complex events the implementation of which should maximally satisfy the requirements of the sides involved in the process of higher education.

66. ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND GEORGIAN LEGISLATION

Violeta Porchkhidze, PhD student

Grigol Robakidze University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

The article refers to one of the successful methods of fight against infertility - artificial insemination and its legislative regulation in Georgia. Today, infertility is one of the most problematic issues. Human reproduction and improvement of demographic situation is a priority for a number of states, including Georgia. The current legislation in Georgia cannot properly solve the problematic issues arisen during the process of artificial insemination. According to the latest data, the issue is relevant, therefore it is essential to improve the legal base and maximize the rights and interests of the individuals involved in the given legal relationship.

The article aims to introduce readers to the problems related to this issue and the changes to be implemented in order to improve the legislation in the future. The work discusses a number of shortcomings in the legislation. It offers the recommendations and opinions of the author by elaborating legislative regulation to improve the problems.

This work is another step forward to highlight the high interest in society to improve the legislation, which, I hope, will accelerate its implementation.

67. RISK FACTORS IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS AND CASPIAN SEA REGION

Joanna Piechowiak-Lamparska, PhD, Assistant Professor
Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun, Poland

Abstract

Nowadays, the issue of international risk is a very important theoretical problem. There are many factors that determine the international risks, including frozen conflicts, economic crises, social problems, instability of political systems. Most risk factors can be observed in the Caspian Sea and in the South Caucasus. It should be underlined that in this area there are all the problems characteristic of the post-Soviet area. In addition, the risk is increased by conflicts (like in Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia and South Ossetia), energy policy (pipeline geopolitics and extraction of energy resources agreements), dependence on Russia.

68. MEASURING EFFICIENCIES OF THE FIRMS BY USING DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Assist. Prof. Dr. Birsal Sabuncu

Pamukkale University/Honaz Vocational School/ Accounting and Tax Department

Associate Prof. Dr. Burak Çamurdan

Pamukkale University/Honaz Vocational School/ Foreign Trading Department, Turkey

Abstract

The concepts like efficiency and productivity is always important in the world of limited resources and unlimited wants. For this reason, from individuals to enterprises for all of us, having consciousness is a vital importance. The use of resources of enterprises efficiently and productivity is a great importance in competition and profitability.

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is a kind of measurement method of efficiency method parameters that arms to measure performance of linear programming of different decision units institutions when there is difficult to compare input and output measured in different scales.

In this study, it is aimed to compare the performances of 28 firms in the textile sector, which produce and export in different regions of our country, with Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method.

Keywords: Data Envelopment Analysis, Efficiency, Textile Firms, Productivity

69. THE PREPARATION OF CASH BUDGETS AS A RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL FOR COMPANIES: THE CASE STUDY

Mehmet Sagdic

Pamukkale University, MA Student

Tanzer Çeliktürk

Pamukkale University, Honaz Vocational School, Turkey

Abstract

Cash budget practice is vitally important for businesses in terms of their potential financial risks. Preparation process of cash budgets could also have adverse effect on company profitability. It is possible to state that preparing a qualified cash budget is the initial step of acquiring success in business. The rationale behind utilization of cash budgets is to monitor future cash flow estimations under a program and to consider and plan corporate cash-cycle according to the envisaged program. Cash budget allows financial managers to anticipate cash balance of a business and to take necessary course of action. Accordingly, cash budget provides opportunity to financial executors to access necessary funds at right amount, place and time for sustaining business activities. Thus, it does not only supply required cash, but as well ensure the minimum/optimum cost. While the first section of the study includes process of preparation of and constituent items of cash budgets, the second section exhibits a case study on a company from woodworking industry with regard to preparation of cash budget on the basis of the relevant data.

Keywords: Financial Management, Cash Budgets, Cash Flows, Financial Risks, Financial Monitoring

70. A REVIEW OF THE PALESTINIAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS IN THE UN RESOLUTIONS

Sulün Evinç Torlak (Prof. Dr.)

Figen Keskin (PhD Candidate - Lecturer)

Pamukkale University, Turkey

Abstract

In this study we are analysing 40 UN decisions on Palestine-Jewish settlement since 1947. This paper attempts to explain the change of UN decisions according to time and actor. Decisions were classified into three groups: These can be listed as Implementation, Ceasefire and Condemnation. A significant number of UN resolutions have not been put into practice. 12 resolutions are taken by the UN General Assembly, 18 of them by the Security Council, 9 decisions made at the conferences and negotiations supported by the UN, and lastly 1 is the call by the UN Secretary General.

Keywords: UN, Palestine, Jerusalem, Israel

Published by:
European Scientific Institute (ESI)

<http://euinstitute.net/>
www.eujournal.org



October 2017