ABSTRACT BOOK

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4th ic-PSIRS 2017 Abstract Book

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4th icPSIRS Chair

- **Dr. Vojtech Regec, Ph.D., Chair, 4th ic-PSIRS 2017**
Vice-Dean
Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

5th icPSIRS

Dear Colleague,

You are invited to attend the **5th International Conference on Political Science, International Relations and Sociology (ic-PSIRS 2018)** that will be held in **Palacký University Olomouc Faculty of Education Czech Republic** on **07-09 February, 2018**. This conference offers an opportunity to researchers and academicians to present their scientific work during the Poster Presentation Conference.

5th icPSIRS 2018 will publish all accepted full-text papers in European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences (scientific papers of the *The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences EpSBS* has been (**indexed in ISI Thomson Reuters**) or by C-crCs in the peer-reviewed Volume as a book chapter.

Presentations will focus on a broad area of topics, for example: political theory, public administration, ideology, comparative politics, political communication, globalization, state sovereignty, civil society, sociology of culture, religion, media studies, social networks and many others.

We look forward to receiving your abstract submission for the 5th ic-PSIRS 2018.

Dr. Vojtech Regec, Ph.D., Chair, 5th ic-PSIRS 2018
Vice-Dean Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

Inter-Ethnic Tolerance and Communalism in Malaysia during The Event of Independence

*Wan Norhasniah Wan Husin**

The main objective of the study is to analyse the influence of the spirit of tolerance in Malaysia's racial issues. The studies show that it is of utmost importance for this pluralistic society to practice tolerance in order to foster unity and understanding. This is supported by the government's role in eliminating racial segregation, respecting religious rights, and allowing each ethnic group to retain their cultural identity. As a result, racial tension between ethnic groups dissipated, and through the introduction of New Economic Plan (NEP), the economic gap between ethnic groups also decreased. The study focused on the period during the eve of independence, since it was the most critical period in the nation's history. The findings reveal that the spirit of tolerance played a significant role in the process of securing independence for the Federation of Malaya as evidenced by the formation of the ALLIANCE, a collaboration among the three major ethnic groups in Malaya – the Malays, Chinese and Indians through the parties of the United Malays Nation Organization (UMNO), the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) and the Malayan Indian Congress (MIC).

Czech Autonomism: Shared Experiences

*Giuseppe Maiello**, Martina Cichá

Autonomous Marxism is not very well known in the Czech Republic. The Czech autonomists have no web pages, have a certain inclination towards secrecy, and on the rare occasion when they have participated in street riots, were labelled as “anarchists” by the mass media. None of the Czech autonomists know the Italian language, but they are well read in the classical texts of autonomous Marxism through the translations of Toni Negri’s and Mario Tronti’s books and articles. In some cases Czech autonomists also published Czech translations of selected works directly linked to autonomous Marxism. Our paper will present a short history of Czech autonomism, mainly through the narration of the actors, using the emic approach.

The Analysis of Leadership of Muhammad Fateh based on Just War Theory

*Wan Norhasniah Wan Husin**

The objective of the study is to analyse the military leadership skills of Sultan Muhammad al-Fateh (al-Fateh) based on the Traditional Theory of Just War. This theory debates on the ethics and approaches that need to be cognized by a nation before declaring war on other states. It focuses on two major phases, which are, the pre-war phase that discuss the Jus ad Bellum principle, and second, the at-war phase that elaborates on the Jus in Bello principle. To fulfil the objectives of the study, textual analysis method and historical accounts were used to analyse the military leadership skill of al-Fateh. Findings from the research show that the declaration of war on Constantinople by al-Fateh commensurate with the principles and policies as spelt out in this theory.

Ethnic Tolerance In Multiethnic Society: The Case Of Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

*Mohd Azmir Mohd Nizah**, Jayum Jawan, Ku Hasnita, Ku Samsu, Sarjit Singh Gill, Hishomudin Ahmad

This article discusses the level of ethnic tolerance in the multiethnic society of Malaysia, with specific reference to the parliamentary seat of Bukit Bendera, Pulau Pinang. It also aims at identifying factors that influence ethnic tolerance in the area involved. In a survey of ethnic and political tolerance of 174 respondents, this study raises the question of majority-minority tolerance in a multiethnic society. This study is crucial due to the demographic uniqueness of the particularly mentioned area in terms of the majority-minority composition of its ethnicity. The findings reveal that the people of Bukit Bendera can be categorised as medium-good practitioners of ethnic tolerance, as attitude and perceptions are more important to them than the issue of political parties and ethnicity. It is significant where moderation has progressively become Malaysia's national plan in managing a plural society. The article ends with relevant discussions and suggestions.

Society energy-efficiency in the former-Soviet states as a socio-economical problem

*Ibragim Suleimenov**, Anuar Nurtazin, Dina Shaltykova, Grigoriy Mun, Zarina Tasbulatova

In the post-Soviet States there is a certain stereotype of mass consciousness, which consists in the fact that the population and community controls are not psychologically oriented to conserve resources, primarily energy. This paper discusses the ways of transforming the specified stereotype of mass consciousness. The question of the development of specific tools that provide mass dissemination of ideas of energy-efficient companies. In particular, the possibility of creation of "fashion" for energy savings in the youth environment by using energy saving gadgets. A comparison with the most successfully implemented technologies, has a strong impact on society, and thus ensuring the transformation of mass consciousness (information and communication technologies). The causes were identified due to which it rapidly assimilated by society, including the youth environment (extremely low values of innovation resistance). It is shown that the extremely low values of innovation resistance are observed in those areas of technology where there is scope for individual creativity and fulfilment, not require interaction of developers with cumbersome administrative apparatus. It was found that the most effective instrument for the implementation of certain innovations in the mass consciousness are youth start-up companies, demonstrates the success among peers.

Enhancing The Efficiency Of Government Control Over Agroindustrial Sector Maintain Food Security

*Gulnar Aigarinova**, Bakytzhan Kalymbek, Guldana Kuanaliyeva, Symbat Karymova

Problem Statement: A global conflict occurred when absolute food overproduction in the developed countries was accompanied by massive hunger and malnutrition in several countries of the third world.

Purpose of the Study: Research legal problems of ensuring food security.

Research Methods: Methodological basis of the research is the application of dialectical and system and functional approach to the analysis and assessment of legal regulation of Food Security introduction and use of chemicals in agriculture. Following methods were used: general scientific, particular and special methods, including historical, systemic, structural, classification, comparative, analysis and formal and legal method and others.

Findings: The Government should take actions to ensure quality and safety of food products. To that end, the Government shall maintain food product safety by holding the related manufacturers responsible for such food product safety. In fact, reductions in overall food manufacturing and increase in prices for domestic products contribute to higher foreign food dependence.

Conclusions: Assess sustainability of food supply to towns and regions that are dependent on external supplies of food products; develop and improve agricultural cooperatives; enhance planning of all types of consumer cooperatives basing on agroindustrial sector development requirements; enhance the efficiency of agroindustrial sector and address the social and economic challenges associated with rural area development.

Russia-Turkey Relations: Conflict and Limited Cooperation in Post-Soviet Era

*Muhittin Tolga Ozsaglam**

Problem Statement: Russia and Turkey have different perspectives-security perceptions in international relations system in which created the problems and limits the cooperation among themselves.

Research Questions: What are the main reasons for the conflict and limited bilateral cooperation?

Purpose of the Study: The main aim of this study is to show the limits of the Russia-Turkey cooperation by referring to the international relations theory. Therefore, the foreign policy identities of both countries will be discussed in this study.

Research Methods: In this study, the constructivist approach in international relations will be theoretical base and the discourses and practices of both countries' policy makers will be analyzed comparatively. "Eurasianism", "Euro-Atlantism, "Sunni İslamic" concepts-identities and their impacts will be discussed regarding the shaping of foreign policy orientations of both countries.

Findings: Russia and Turkey have different constructed foreign policy identities. However, recent developments have reasoning the rapprochement among two countries. In spite of their rapprochement the differences stand and limit the level of the cooperation between two regional powers. Syria issue became the main problem among two countries.

Conclusions: Eventually, Russia and Turkey have improved their relations in economic sectors; energy, tourism and mutual investments since 2000s. Although they improved their relations and proposed to establish strategic partnership in the region, they had conflicts of interests in regional problems, due to their differences on foreign policy orientations and identities. However, they focus on reconciliation for their relations.

Enforceability Of Quarantinable Phytosanitary And Veterinary Safety Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan In The Eaeu

*Bakytzhan Kalymbek**, A. S. Madiyarova, G. T. Aygarinova, D. Saipinov

The article considers the problem of enforceability of phytosanitary and veterinary safety on the example of implementation of veterinary inspection and veterinary sanitation in the EAEU. The analyses of some legislative acts on the issues of veterinary medicine of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the conditions of formation and development of the market in Kazakhstan were held. The article reveals the concept and content of the phytosanitary and veterinary safety, and the problems of enforceability of phytosanitary and veterinary safety of the country in terms of the EAEU were outlined. Based on the analysis of theoretical propositions of contemporary experience of Kazakhstan, applicable Kazakh legislation, recommendations and proposals for the improvement of phytosanitary and veterinary safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Kurds of Iraq in the constant state of exception

*Doğuş Beyaztaş**

Correlation between Iraq's state of emergency regime that comprise of massacres, military coups, uprisings, chemical weapons, compulsory evictions, Arabization etc and development of Kurdish movement. Which social compenents have Kurdish Movement's development formed? Is it possible to evaluate Kurdish identity homogenous? To comprehend the dynamics of the development of the Kurdish movement within the state of exception of Kurds which was brought by anti-Kurdish contract and forced the Kurds to suspend their inner conflicts and produce a massfied national movement

There is no homogenous identity that narrative of mainstream nationalist approach of history can be identified for Kurdish movement of Iraq. Kurdish movement was initially originated within the mutual reactions against the building of nation-state that have been organised by the political ethos of Sunni Arab. Kurdish movement was initially originated within the mutual reactions against the building of nation-state that have been organised by the political ethos of Sunni Arab. Whole hole history of Kurdish Movement have been building interdependency with sovereign Arabs and state of emergency of state of Iraq.

Issues of the personal integrity by Criminal Procedure Code of the RK

*Gulnar Aigarinova**, Guldana Kuanaliyeva, Makhabbat Nakysheva

Construction in the Republic of Kazakhstan of the constitutional state assumes strengthening of guarantees of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens. This situation is of particular importance in the sphere of criminal legal proceedings which is interfaced to invasion into private life of citizens, freedom and security of person restriction, application of measures criminally – procedural coercion.

The problem of ensuring the rights of the personality in criminal legal proceedings is one of constant topical issues of progress in any democratic state. The constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan proclaims human life, its rights and freedom the supreme values, that confers big responsibility on law enforcement agencies of the state. In the Message to the people of Kazakhstan "The Kazakhstan way – 2050: The uniform purpose, uniform interests, the uniform future" the President of the country N. A. Nazarbayev correctly notes that today: "Equality before the law has to become a real basis of a law and order. The judicial system has to become in practice transparent and available, simply and quickly to solve all disputes. It is necessary to lift quality of work of all law-enforcement system. People in the shoulder straps, allocated with big powers, have to differ irreproachable conduct and high professionalism" [The message of the President].

Fight against crime is carried out first of all not for ensuring stability of a political regime in the country and tranquillity of society. Main goal of this fight is protection of the citizen and society against illegal encroachments, ensuring the rights and freedoms of each person, whose rights were struck by a crime. Formation of the constitutional state and development of our society significantly depends on ensuring the rights of the personality in any instances, including in

Machiavellianism phenomenon incidence among physically active girls in early and middle adolescence

*Kristína Tománková**

This paper aims to find out if regular and intensive physical activity in the life of adolescent girls may affect their moral principles in behaviour towards other people, especially a personal tendency to be unemotional, detached from conventional morality and manipulative. The aim of the study is to demonstrate unequivocal effect (direct or mediate) of physical activity on the occurrence of Machiavellian personal features in behaviour and thinking among early and middle adolescent girls. This study compared the control group (non-physically active) and experimental group (physically active) of Slovak girls aged 11 to 15 years old. A modified version of Christie and Geis's 1970 questionnaire was used. Basic somatic parameters were obtained and related to Machiavellian personality traits. Machiavellianism was found to correlate with age ($r=0.19$; $p<0.05$). The direct impact of sport is significantly evident among 13-year-old physically active girls ($p=0.06$), only, as they showed higher scores of Machiavellianism than non-physically active 13-year-old girls. The mediate impact of Machiavellianism (through body habitus) was significant. Correlations with body height of ($r=0.108$; $p<0.049$) were found. Machiavellianism showed a significant impact among 13-year-old girls. The mediate impact of sport was significantly proved in physically active girls at the age of 12 (body height, $r=0.348$; $p=0.05$; body weight, $r=0.332$; $p=0.063$), and in non-physically active girls at the age of 15 (BMI, $r=0.298$; $p=0.073$; WHR, $r=0.479$; $p=0.003$). Physical activity has a direct impact on the formation of the psyche among sport-oriented young girls. Sport supports and also accelerates Machiavellianism already evident at an early age.

The Politico-Psychological Factors of Cyprus Conflict

*Bülent Evre**

Problem Statement: There are some considerable politico-psychological factors underlying Cyprus conflict

Research Questions: What are the politico-psychological factors of Cyprus conflict? What is the role of social identities in this context?

Purpose of the Study: This paper aims to understand and interpret the politico-psychological factors underlying Cyprus conflict from social identity approach.

Research Methods: Social identity approach will be adopted as an explanatory framework, and historical data will be analysed accordingly.

Findings: Social identities played a crucial role in Cyprus conflict. Throughout the history different social identities have been constructed. The distinction among social groups as outgroup and ingroup have not always caused conflict. Comparison between social identities has a critical role in Cyprus conflict

Conclusions: Both the Greek Cypriot elites and Turkish Cypriot elites avoided developing and promoting a common social identity which could provide a ground on which two peoples could co-exist peacefully. On normative level, a workable and lasting settlement of Cyprus conflict is to take into account both the territorial (Cypriotness) and the ethnic identities (Turkishness/Greekness).

Problems of improvement of legislation in the EAEU customs logistics field

*Kulyash Aidarkhanova**, Daulet Baideldinov, Aizhan Zhatkanbayeva, Nazgul Tuyakbayeva

The relations between the former Soviet Union countries at political and economic level are becoming more stable and longstanding. One example of such economic integration was the establishment of the Customs Union. The purpose of the union was not only to maintain and strengthen the economic space between countries and to ensure the free movement of goods, but also to enable members to carry out coordinated trade policy with other countries and to protect a domestic market through unification of the customs legislations and procedures. The creation of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) on January 1, 2015 was the next stage of deeper economic integration between the countries. In the operations of the Customs Union, the functionality of the logistics is directly related to the states' regulations on foreign trade activities, the structure of systems for transporting goods and vehicles across the customs, and the creation of cost-effective transit ways. In the context of increasing trade flow between the member countries of the union and the third-party countries, it is necessary to develop a system of logistics in the management of foreign trade flow processes.

Financial Literacy in Primary Schools from the Perspective of Teaching Methods

*Alena Opletalová**

Financial literacy and financial education appear to be an effective tool for the prevention of over-indebtedness and preventing individuals and households from making poor financial decisions. This article presents up-to-date information on the education system in the Czech Republic and the methods by which children are introduced to financial education. Nowadays, financial education is a compulsory component of basic school education (ISCED 1, 2). Moreover, the article defines the teaching method framework for teachers of financial literacy. This article also introduces the design and results of qualitative research focused on the identification of the teaching methods that are used in financial literacy education, and it evaluates the effectivity of these methods in the educational process. The findings and the conclusions of the article are drawn from two research methods. The first part includes a semi-structured interview with teachers who teach financial literacy in the chosen primary school. In the second part, the experiment – which was teaching the chosen financial education topic – is used as a research tool. The results of the research will identify the teaching methods used in the process of financial education in primary schools. This study evaluates the efficiency of the particular teaching methods based on the experiment which was conducted and the interviews. The conclusions of this research should contribute to support the premise that appropriately chosen teaching methods of financial education in primary schools can contribute to the proper financial behaviour of individuals in society.

The qualitative analysis of the attitudes to the migration crisis

Irena Plevová , *Lucie Křeménková**

The current migration crisis is a significant Europe-wide issue. The analysis of the attitudes towards this issue is a new relevant research topic in the Czech Republic. The aim of this study is to analyse the attitudes of Czech citizens towards the current migration crisis. We are interested in what attitudes are dominant because the attitudes have substantial explanatory strength in explaining the causes of behaviour of individuals and entire social groups. The data are obtained by means of a questionnaire. Within data processing both qualitative and quantitative methodologies are used, where qualitative data analysis is perceived as dominant and quantitative analysis has a rather supplementary function. The primary method is qualitative analysis of open statements which is based on the procedures analogical to open axial coding in grounded theory. The analysis of open statements of 169 respondents points out the following categories: expression of concerns; statement on accepting / non-accepting migrants; statement on current political situation; subjective experience with contact with migrants; unclassified. Most of the statements through all categories are filled with future concerns. Only 9 respondents (5%) do not express any concerns. Although it is a well-known fact that the immigration can have a positive impact on various areas in accepting countries, it is the negative aspects that mostly surface. Likewise within our research sample, where the negative attitudes prevail.

The issue of mobbing in the workplace

*Michaela Pugnerová**

According to current research studies, the incidence of mobbing in the workplace has increased. This paper demonstrates the mechanism and strategy of mobbing through the case study of a victim of mobbing. The aim of this paper is to present the issue of mobbing as a social pathology phenomenon occurring in the workplaces of different types and among employees of different levels of education. The important contribution of this paper is a case study (and its analysis) of a person who became a victim of mobbing in the workplace. The case study and its analysis show that the individual has certain possibilities of defence against mobbing in the workplace, but there are some significant limitations. Therefore it is very important to think about questions such as what a person can do to contribute to the reduction of the phenomenon of social pathology. Employees (and future employees) should have a broader awareness of mobbing and how to solve it. The incidence of mobbing in the workplace is a topic that requires foreknowledge and further research. Its mediator is an aggression which is a natural part of human nature. It always depends on whether the aggression is regulated in an appropriate way. It is often perceived negatively when it is used to control, abuse and harm people or to the self-destruction. If it begins to occur in the workplace, then it makes employees and the whole workplace inefficient.

To a question about the problems of the Aktau sea port activities

*Nazgul Tuyakbayeva**, Aizhan Zhatkanbayeva, Kulyash Aidarkhanova

This article discusses the current condition of the Aktau seaport. The article reviews current national legislation relating to the seaports. The port is considered as one of the important transport and logistics hub in the transportation policy of Kazakhstan. The authors study the current condition and perspectives for further development of the mentioned national property. The port is considered as one of the most important component part of the international project «New Silk Road - Kazakhstani Transit». This port is regarded as an object regulated by the national law and international as well. The authors analyze real problems of the port development in order to make improving proposals. State regulation of the Aktau seaport is subjected to a critical review. The necessity of foreign experience adoption is identified. Having studied the experience of various seaports around the world the authors came to the conclusion that private equity capital attraction could be positive for the improvement of the Aktau seaport operations. So public-private partnership is seen as a good opportunity for organising the activities of the seaport. The necessity to build a new port of wide specialization is mentioned. It is concluded that improvement and development of the seaport should positively impact transit capacity of the country. Therefore it is necessary to create modern and effective transporting and logistics system.

Impact of ideological disagreements on international relations: Study in Islam and West

*Bashir AbulQaraya AbulQaraya**

In order to analyse the impact of these ideological disagreements between Islam and the West on international political behaviour and international relations, this paper highlights the different visions of Western societies' understanding of the meaning of divinity and prophecy compared with that of Muslim societies. Accordingly, the paper focuses on exploring multiple opinions of Western intellectual elites in regards to this issue in addition to the approach by the media and common traditions in the West. However, the paper assumes that, despite the existence of a misconception in Western societies toward the meaning of prophecy, there are positive aspects in that some intellectual elites have dealt with prophecy respectfully, particularly in terms of the Prophet Muhammad, PBUH. Therefore, the paper wishes to illustrate some of these elites, especially the poets and novelists, scientists and philosophers. Other elites, however, in addition to the popular and traditional dominant perception, dealt with prophecy with a kind of disdain, contempt and ridicule. The paper uses comparison methodology to discuss this issue in our contemporary reality, particularly between Islam and the West; Muslim societies and Western societies. In this paper I seek to examine the possibility of finding a means of communication between both sides through addressing the West equitably and rationally to relieve and deal with the anger in the Muslim world and to deepen the mutual understanding and dialogue between the two cultures and civilizations. Unquestionably, this will have a positive impact on the relationship between Muslim and Western societies and on international relations.

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