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THE ROLE OF FREE WILL IN THE RIGHT TO LIVE IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIETY

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The active transformation of society impacts all institutions of civil law and human rights. Its influence on the personal non-property rights of an individual may not be so evident, but it has a soft effect, and it can be seen only with a detailed study. Particular attention should be paid to such a fundamental human right as the right to life-based on free will. The study of the role of free will in the right to live in the context of the transformation of society acquires particular relevance with the active introduction of digital technologies around the world. The author proves that the right to life is based on free will. It can be assumed that free will should also be defined as one of the personal non-property rights. However, for such a conclusion and a holistic understanding of free will in civil law, it is necessary to study its significance in all personal non-property rights. The performed analysis gives grounds to assert the following:

- 1) An individual free will arises from the moment of his birth, and its volume changes during life. It can increase due to intellectual development, changes in a legal capacity and legal status, and decrease with limited legal capacity, legal level shift or case of recognition of a person as incapacitated;
- 2) Free will can be manifested in the right to life through its three personifications:
 - a) No one can be arbitrarily deprived of life;

- b) The duty of the state is to protect human life;
- c) Everyone has the right to protect his life and health, the life and health of other people from unlawful encroachments;
- 3) Personal non-property right to life is higher than free will.

HOW TO USE THE FISCAL POWERS IN THE WELFARE STATE?:AN EVALUATION OVER TÜRKİYE AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE



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States that accept the principle of the welfare state, assign duties to the state in the provision and protection of social justice, public order and public health. This principle imposes on the state the duty to ensure equality of opportunity in society.

The principle of the welfare state, in short, is based on the understanding that the state intervenes in the economy for the welfare of society.

Financial powers are at the beginning of the tools used in fulfilling the requirements of the welfare state principle. Countries are expected to regulate the economy by using their powers in taxation and expenditure issues and to fulfill the task of ensuring equality of opportunity during natural disasters are one of the times when the fulfillment of the requirements of the welfare state principle is most needed. In situations such as earthquakes, floods and fires, public order is shaken and inequality of opportunity deepens against disaster victims. In such cases, in countries where the principle of the welfare state is adopted, states have greater duties. Financial powers also assume an important function in these periods. The principle of the welfare state is guaranteed in Turkey in Article 2 of the Constitution.

In February 2023, there was a very large earthquake that affected 11 provinces in Türkiye. It is doubtful that the requirements of the social state principles will have to play an important role in eliminating the effects of this earthquake, which has caused great loss of life and property. In this study, after considering the definition and requirements of the social state principle, the policies implemented after the earthquake in Türkiye will be summarized. Following the discussion of the impact of these policies on the elimination of inequality of opportunity, recommendations will be developed on how to implement them through fiscal powers.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN PROJECTS: EXPLORING THE MOST EFFECTIVE TOOLS



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The field of project management has long studied the link between projects and organizational learning in different ways. However, the tools to manage knowledge in projects remained limited which caused a weak knowledge transfer from completed projects to the starting projects. This study aims to explore the most effective tools to manage knowledge in projects as well as uncover potential tools which may contribute an organization to become a learning organization.

Ten experienced project managers are selected with purposive sampling and interviewed with semi-structured way. The results revealed that lessons learned documents are the most popular tools used by project managers to transfer knowledge, although not effectively and systematically utilized. Moreover, this study discovered that no project managers have an available

knowledge management system in their organizations but project management procedures explaining how to document project-related information. The project managers explain their greatest challenge as organizations focusing only on managing information but not knowledge. Since the knowledge is defined as understanding gained from experience, analytics or sharing; managing only information will miss the unique experience gained throughout the projects. Hence, this study's main contribution will be uncovering new tools for project managers to successfully keep experience and knowledge in the organization.

SPATIAL DISPARITIES IN MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT ACROSS INDIA: TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) is integrally associated with the attainment of several sustainable development goals (SDGs), namely – goal no. 3 (Good Health and well-being), goal no. 4 (Quality Education), goal no. 5 (Gender Equality), goal no. 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), goal no. 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and goal no. 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). However, previous studies have shown that hygienically managing menstruation is a huge challenge for many women in developing countries. Also, the existing disparities in these countries influence the nature of menstrual hygiene management giving rise to distinct spatial patterns. With this understanding, the present study explores the practices of managing menstruation in India among young women aged 15 to 24, to comprehend the existing spatial disparities in menstrual hygiene management prevalent across the country. The data for

the study is derived from the National Family Health Survey 2019–21 (NFHS–5), conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) of the Government of India (GOI). The survey was conducted on a representative sample of households in India from each state and union territory (UT), covering 707 districts. The data on menstrual hygiene practices derived from the NFHS-5 are analyzed spatially using quantitative techniques for the districts of India to derive the study's findings. By bringing out the spatial disparities in the management of menstrual hygiene in India, the study enables identifying the problem areas. Based on this relevant policy interventions can be made for the attainment of the related sustainable development goals across different areas of the country.

Resilience factors of Moroccan SMEs in times of Crisis

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SMEs, significant driver of employment and GDP. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are vital to the Moroccan economy. In 2018, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) constituted more than 90% of the total number of operating businesses– thus contributing 50% to total employment, more than 20% to gross domestic product (GDP) and in excess of 30% to exports (The World Bank,2018). More recently, it is estimated that MSMEs (both formal and informal) account for 35.7% ofGDP and represent more than 73% of jobs in the kingdom (African Development Bank Group, 2021). Moroccan SMEs, like businesses around the world, face various challenges during times of crisis. However, several resilience factors can help them navigate these difficult periods more effectively.

This article explores the resilience factors that contribute to the survival and success of Moroccan Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) during times of crisis. Findings indicate that financial stability, diversification, adaptability, and innovation are fundamental factors in enhancing the resilience of Moroccan SMEs.

SMEs with access to capital, cash reserves, and effective financial management strategies are better equipped to withstand economic shocks. Diversification of product/service offerings and customer base allows SMEs to reduce reliance on specific industries or clients, thus mitigating the impact of fluctuations in demand. Furthermore, adaptability and innovation emerge as essential capabilities for SMEs to respond to crises effectively. Those that embrace change, explore new opportunities, and leverage emerging technologies can pivot quickly and seize emerging prospects, enabling them to sustain operations and meet evolving customer needs.

The study focuses on identifying the key elements that enable Moroccan SMEs to withstand and navigate through challenging periods.

THE CITY AS A GAME. ABOUT THE RELATION SMART CITY-GAMIFICATION

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For a long time, the game has been considered, in the sociological field, an element of marginal character, as if to affirm, more or less explicitly, that dealing with the study of the game is itself a game, believing that this dimension is not ble to

add anything really significant for Sociological theory. In recent years, several debates focused on the concept and on the phenomenon of the “smart city” have flourished in different sectors. Among the measures recently proposed with the aim of modifying the behavior of the social actors in order to make them virtuous and smart, the game is increasingly becoming more and more important. Through a theoretical analysis conducted in the perspective of the general sociology, this intervention aims to investigate the relationship between smart city and gamification process emerging in every social sphere and, particularly, in urban context. The aim is to draw a critical analysis on the opportunity of using game in the smart city context and, above all, of society’s gamification dynamics, in order to highlight the critical issues arising from a specific interpretation of the smart citygamification relationship. From this point of view, sociological reflection seems to be able to avoid the need to critically analyse the report in question. Not only because this is an increasingly evident phenomenon within our society – and it is therefore relevant because it is clearly at the center of attention – but also and above all because it runs the danger, as we will try to highlight, to be declined according to a – and only one – specific logic, the economic-efficiency logic, generating a series of consequences that are far from irrelevant on a social level

THE RIGHT TO LIFE FROM THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ROMANIAN CIVIL CODE. LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN BEING FROM THE MOMENT OF CONCEPTION.

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The right to life from a legal perspective is important under two following aspects

- (1) the moment of conception and whether or not the embryo is a person
- (2) determining the moment from which the protection of this right begins. States and

régulations at the international level affirm the idea that the protection of the human will must be ensured by the states without specifying explicitly whether this protection begins at the time of birth or benefits from protection and the “conceived” but unborn child as well as the embryos. Despite the existence of international mechanisms to regulate the right to life - the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, none of the documents elucidates the natural question - “When does the right to life begin? Is the child (fetus) conceived a person who benefits from the right to life? Is the human embryo a person with the right to live?”

The study tries to answer these questions with a special look at the Romanian legislation regarding the rights of the conceived child. With regard to the legal status of the embryo, the tendency of international law is that the human embryo should not be treated as a living person and does not enjoy a right to life.

At the European level, there is no express regulation in the European Convention on Human Rights regarding the moment of conception or the moment from which the person benefits from the rights and freedoms provided for in the Convention. It should be noted, however, that the European Court of Human Rights refused to include in the category of person the human embryo or the unborn child.

Exploring the Prospect of Redemption during the Era of the Savior:A Lexicographic Study of Islamic Traditions

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The notion of a savior figure marking the pinnacle of human perfection finds agreement across various religions, including Islam. Within the Islamic tradition, a significant intellectual challenge pertains to the possibility of repentance during the era of the savior’s appearance. Two dominant views exist on the matter: one positing the era as a period of punishment for all wrongdoers without any chance for redemption, and the other

suggesting the savior's arrival as a transformative phase guiding humans towards truth and happiness, enabling the potential for repentance.

This study delves into the analysis of keywords in Islamic hadiths related to the acceptance of repentance during the era of the savior's appearance. The terms "da'wah" (invitation) and "nās" (people) frequently occur in the hadiths on Imam al-Mahdi (the savior in Islam). The reiteration of da'wah signifies the savior's conciliatory and peaceful approach, while the word nās carries a general connotation, making no distinction between the righteous and the wicked. If, for instance, the term "believers" was employed in lieu of "people", its import would not be as far-reaching and would solely encompass individuals who adhere to the Islamic faith during the epoch of the savior's advent. The savior's invitation, therefore, encompasses all humans, regardless of their moral standing. The literature on the era of the savior depicts a landscape of opportunity for repentance and acceptance of the call for guidance and salvation, even for wrongdoers. The savior invites all individuals to embrace the path of truth and redemption. Even those who initially refuse the invitation retain the possibility of repentance and return.

examined. In the Turkish sample, the start date of the index, 2014, is accepted. The data set will be expanded until 2023 according to the course of the study. Said developments affecting the whole world and taking place in a country specific period of time. 2014-2016 in the application to be made in the sample of Türkiye in order to observe the effect of period, 2016-2019 period and 2019-2023 period, respectively, the beginning of the index, will be examined as periods of political coup and pandemic. In other words, the aim of the study is seeing relationship between the changes in the consumer price indexes and participation to corporate social responsibility activities and measuring whether the behavior patterns are reflected in the market returns. And also event studies will be executed. The aim of this method is to see the how new information about sustainability activity affect the firm's financial performance.

EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSTAINABILITY ACTIVITIES AND INVESTOR CONFIDENCE INDICES

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The motivation and aim of this study is to seeing the importance of today's most justified effort and trend is sustainability studies' on the behalf of corporate and individual investors. In the study, we based the TUIK TCMB Trust Index and try to see the effects of sustainability activities on this index. First of all, Türkiye as a reference country in the study and companies included in the XUSUR BIST sustainability index will be