



## CALL FOR PAPERS

### II. INTERNATIONAL

# GİRESUN SECURITY SYMPOSIUM

## From 1919 to 2019 GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

“If there is no peace, tranquility and good livelihood among the nations of the world and whole of the world, a nation is deprived of its peace no matter what it does for itself. Humanity as a whole body and also as a nation must be considered as the limb of that body. All organs are affected by the pain at the tip of this body.”

**Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK**

T.C. GİRESUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
İKTİSADİ VE İDARİ BİLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ  
2003

T.C. GİRESUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
2006

T.C. GİRESUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES

T.C. GİRESUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
İKTİSADİ VE İDARİ BİLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ

**II. ULUSLARARASI GİRESUN GÜVENLİK SEMPOZYUMU**  
**II. INTERNATIONAL GİRESUN SECURITY SYMPOSIUM**

TEMA  
**1919'dan 2019'a**  
**Ulusal Güvenliğin**  
**Küresel Dönüşümü**

**From 1919 to 2019**  
**Global Transformation**  
**of National Security**

02-03 Mayıs 2019  
May 02-03, 2019

[giresun.iibf.sempozyum@gmail.com](mailto:giresun.iibf.sempozyum@gmail.com)

## CALL

In the face of a major national security threat, the unique Commander, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, boarded the Bandırma Ferry and rode to Samsun Port a night in the dark a century ago. He found the direction of the Turkish Nation to safety, as he had found his way in the steamboat free of steam. From that day on, a hundred years have passed, national security has undergone a global transformation. What has changed in terms of nations, regions and in our old world?

Although “Security” is defined as the absence of threats, there are threats from the individual level to the national level and even to the global level.

In the case of security, it is observed that the measures taken against these threats are available, and in the case of insecurity, no measures can be taken against these threats. Security has become one of the most fundamental issues of humanity, as threats are directed towards the existence of people at the most basic level or their capacity to perpetuate their existence as a whole. However, within the framework of the transformation of the economic and related socio-cultural and political systems developed in the historical process, it is clear that the threats are changing and therefore the perception of security is undergoing a significant transformation. In this respect, perhaps the most fortunate period is the Cold War period.

During the Cold War, where there are two competing poles shaped by economically defined superstructures, the threats and the measures to be taken to prevent them are extremely obvious. The threat is directly caused by the rival pole, and what is needed to be prevented is the support of the pole leader by increasing intra-polar solidarity. This structure provides another convenience in terms of security, which is to prevent the emergence of boiling threats that exist at the sub-state level and that are due to the increase of intra-group discipline in question. Because any problem that will arise within the group will create a perception that there is a problem within the group and cause the other party to be tricked. Therefore, the steps in this direction have been severely suppressed by the polar leaders.

However, at the end of 1991 the collapse of the Soviets, which was unexpected for some and unexpectedly for a long time, as well as the fact that it changed all the parameters in the international environment, had a significant impact on security. First of all, the power gap created by the collapse of the Soviets in the region dominated by it, caused the conflicts that had been frozen during the Cold War to be turned into a hot conflict by the parties who wanted to take revenge, leading to the emergence of identity based conflicts in the Caucasus and the Balkans region. In the following process, similar conflicts have started to spread all over the world and the classical security concept has been transformed, where the state is the main reference object and the military areas are considered the most important threat category. In the new period, while the sub-state actors, such as ethnic and religious groups, are considered as the founder of distrust in the new period, in addition to military threats, economic, political, environmental and social threats come to the fore.

The most important break point in international politics has been the September 11 event, which has led to the emergence of terror as an important threat category for international security as well as other threats.

The global transformation has led to the emergence of new theoretical approaches to structuralism, social-constructivism, and associated with them, resulting in the loss of the ability of existing theoretical perspectives to explain exacerbated problems, such as realism, liberalism, and their “new” forms, which operate according to the Cold War logic.

We will be honored to see scientists in our symposium, who are working on the symposium topics or carrying out studies in the related field.

Our respect.

# **SYMPOSIUM TOPICS**

## **Main Theme:**

THE GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY FROM 1919 TO 2019

## **Sub Themes:**

- In the Centennial of Samsun, Ataturk's Security Concept
- National Security Concepts in the Last Hundred Years
- National Security Concepts in the Last Fifty Years
- Regional Security Concepts
- Classical Security Approaches (Realist and Liberal School Basically)
- Strategic Studies and Security Relationship
- Peace and Conflict Resolution
- Transformation of the Concept of Security after The Cold War
- Critical Approaches to Security (Copenhagen School, Aberystwyth School, Paris School, Third World Security Studies and Post-Colonialism, etc.)
- Conventional and Irregular Wars
- Human Security
- Environmental Safety
- Economic Security
- Political Security
- Cultural-Political Insecurity
- Eco-Political Competition in the International System
- Construction of Insecurity and Coups
- Fake Springs and Security Loss
- Imperialism and Hegemony Activities
- New Wars and Armies
- New Reference Object: Under-State Actors
- Asymmetric Threats
- Terrorism and New Terrorism
- Cyber Threats and Cyber Security
- New Security Concepts
- Food Safety
- Biological Warfare and Biosafety

- Democracy and Security
- Energy Security
- Security of World Financial Markets
- Political Economy Security
- Threats and Assassinations to Defense Industry Researchers
- The Assassinations of the Turkish Defense Industry Beginning with Nuri Killigil Pasha
- Artificial Intelligence and Security
- China's One Belt-One Road Initiative
- Eurasian Security
- Asia-Pacific Security
- South Asian Security
- Middle East Security
- The Future of the Persian Gulf and the Energy Security of the Region
- Migration and Security
- International Organizations and Security
- Critical Infrastructures and Security
- Security Sector Reforms
- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Disarmament Romanticism
- International Arms Trading
- Does Humanitarian Intervention Provide Safety?
- Culture and Art Security
- What Can Be More For a Safer World?

and similar studies.

## **SYMPOSIUM COORDINATORS**

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ASST.PROF. SAVAŞ BİÇER

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## IMPORTANT DATES

- Deadline for Abstract Submission:** April 01, 2019
- Notification of Accepted Applications:** April 10, 2019
- Announcement of the Congress Program:** April 25, 2019
- Dates of Congress:** May 02-03, 2019
- Deadline for Full Text Submission:** September 30, 2019
- Congress Participation Fee:** 300 TL
- The Last Date for Fee:** April 18, 2019
- BANK IBAN No:** **TR940001000123465805795002**  
İİBF-SEMPOZYUM
- Place of Congress:** Giresun University
- Language of Presentation:** Turkish and English

## APPLICATION AND ABSTRACT

In order to participate in the congress, researchers should submit their abstracts of the papers to [giresun.iibf.sempozyum@gmail.com](mailto:giresun.iibf.sempozyum@gmail.com) by the deadline announced.

Abstracts should be summarized in such a way as to indicate the conceptual framework, content and reason for the consideration of the subject and should be between 500 and 1000 words. Abstracts should be both in Turkish and English and should contain five keywords.

The submitted papers will be accepted to the congress by passing through the evaluation process of the referee. The papers sent to Congress should not have been published elsewhere. Papers in Turkish and English will be accepted to the congress.

Full text submission date is September 30, 2019 and symposium e-book will be published on Web Site of Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences of Giresun University on December 15, 2019 and will be published in 2020 as a book.



TR.  
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