



Ozyegin University, Department of International Relations

EURASIAN PEACE SCIENCE NETWORK – PEACE SCIENCE SOCIETY (INTERNATIONAL)



CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON GLOBALIZATION,
PEACE, AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

6th Eurasian Peace Science Conference

22nd July 2016

Ozyegin University, Istanbul-Turkey

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Preliminary Detailed Program

“Peace at Home and Peace in the World: Quality Peace in interstate and intrastate conflict”

The phrase of Kemal Ataturk captures two of the main issues of Peace Science. With a recent spate of publications opening up the black box of “peace” both at the interstate and intrastate level (Wallenstein 2015 , Goertz, Diehl and Balas 2016), themselves following an older tradition, we know have a new way to look at the questions of peace and conflict. This is one that tries to integrate findings on the causes of conflict with those on the causes of peace. The submissions for the 2016 Eurasian Peace Science Conference range in diversity of topics, methodologies, paradigms, and levels of analysis. However a common theme in all of them are factors and conditions that can foster, or undermine quality peace, peace that assures the dignity, security, and rule of law for all.

22nd July Main Program

10:00-10:30

Breakfast Reception

Keynote Speaker: Resat Bayer, Koc University

“The State of Peace Science in Turkey”

Session A: 10:45-12:15

Quality Peace in Intrastate Conflict

The papers presented in this thematic all focus on elements of quality peace within states. Food Security(Christensen), the protection of property rights (Medina), and the inclusion of youths in peacebuilding (Papyan), all speak directly to questions of dignity, security and rule of law for all.

Catalysts for Catastrophe: Resource Inequality & Intrastate Conflict

Jason Christensen, University of Central Florida

UN Peacekeeping Operations: Challenges in Housing, Land and Property Rights in Post-conflict Countries: Case of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Lorena Castila Medina, University of Essex

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 as an effective tool to provide youth engagement in peacebuilding initiatives

Ani Papyan, Belarusian State University

Session B: 10:45-12:15

Violence as Politics

Politics is supposed to be an alternative to market systems and to violence as a way to distribute scarce goods. However violence is part and parcel of politics, whether as an implicit threat, or actual action. These papers focus on practitioners of violence in politics, whether they are the forces of order (Passos) or the forces of disorder (Albaryak).

A case study on internal security missions: The Pacification at the city of Rio De Janeiro (Brazil 2008 - present)

Anais Medeiros Passos, Sciences Po-Paris

Terrorists of Our Making: A Social Constructionist Approach to Formal Designation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations

Cagil Albaryak, University of Kansas

Lunch Break 12:20-13:20

Session C: 13:30-15:00

Internationalization of Intrastate conflict

A crucial component of interstate conflict, and one with dangerous implications for building quality peace, is the internationalization of such conflict. The papers presented here all address an element of that. This ranges from the effect of international foreign aid on repression (Kavakli and Kocacik), the connection between oil prices and external support for rebels (Getmansky and San-Akca), and how authoritarian regimes react to relief aid (Tan and Davis). In all cases the papers touch on the way international factors can undermine, or foster, dignity, security and the rule of law within states.

Foreign Aid and Repression Against Non-Violent Political Campaigns

Kerim Can Kavakli and Melike Ause Kocacik, Sabanci University

Oil Price Shocks and External Support for Rebels

Anna Getmansky, Essex University and Belgin San-Akca, Koc University

What explains authoritarian reactions to relief aid?

Bann Seng Tan, Bogazici University and Nicholas R. Davis, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Session D: 13:30-15:00

Foreign Policy

The papers in this thematic focus on the determinants of state decisions in external politics. This ranges from which US institutions are a more efficient senders of sanction threats (Hatipoglu), to whether the Greek-Turkish rivalries are driven by domestic politics or major power dynamics (Sert and Travlos), to the causes and consequences of overconfidence in Turkish foreign policy (Demir).

Getting Out or Digging Deeper: US Congress and Economic Sanction Threats

Emre Hatipoglu, Sabanci University

Strife of their own making: Major-Major and Minor-Minor Rivalry Linkages and BRL volatility in the Greek-Turkish Case

Deniz Senol Sert and Konstantinos Travlos, Ozyegin University

Causes and Consequences of Overconfidence in Foreign Policy in Foreign Policy Decision Making: Turkey's Syria Policy

Imran Demir, Marmara University

Session E: 15:15-16:45

Turkish Politics

Turkey is a country in transition. Its economic, political and social system are in a process of transformation as the state tries to renegotiate, or forcefully change, its integration in the international capitalist system, its character, and the space for dissent. The two papers focus on the consequences of this transformation for the safety of the life of people participating in elections, whether the attacks focus on one party (Gungor) or on the elections in general (Ari).

When choosers became perpetrators: Determinants of pre-electoral violence on the HDP prior to the June 2015 general election in Turkey

Bugra Gungor, Sabanci University

Elections and Human Rights Violations during Civil Conflict: The Case of Turkey

Emine Ari, Koc University

Session F: 15:15-16:45

Quality Peace in Interstate Conflict

Quality peace is not just a question of intrastate conflict. Dignity, security and rule of law are concepts that also apply in interstate relations. The forms might change, but the core of the concepts remains the same. The papers in this group address factors and conditions that affect quality peace among states. This ranges from a focus on the concept itself (Bayer), to the potential benefits of peace (Palmer), to the long-term economic consequences of war (Fisunoglu and Kugler).

Quality of Peace

Resat Bayer, Koc University

Guns, Butter and Bonds: The “Peace Dividend” Reconsidered

Glenn Palmer, Pennsylvania State University

The Systemic Study of Recovery after War

Ali Fisunoglu, Ozyegin Univeristy and Taduesz Kugler, Roger Williams University

Session G: 17:00-18:30

Elite politics and conflict

Peace in many ways cannot work if the Elites are not abroad. Their outsized material and moral influence on society, the fact that even revolutions produce them, and their ability to survive even the greatest upheavals, make elites indispensable for quality peace as their dignity, security, and belief in rule of law are crucial for their willingness to support peace. It also makes them a threat. The papers in this section address the hair-thin line between these two roles. This ranges from regime susceptibility to coups (Kilavuz), the use of private forces for security (Trujillo), to elite bargaining and ethnic conflict (Rodriquez).

Regime Types, Transitions and Coups: Breaking the Coup Trap

Tahir Kilavuz, University of Notre Dame

Informal institutions Matter. Elite Bargain explanations of ethnic conflict onset

Liliana Narvaez Rodriquez, Brunel University

Businessmen's Private Protection Mechanisms: turning peace unachievable

Maria Teresa Martinez Trujillo, Sciences Po-Paris

Session H: 17:00-18:30

Nationalism

Nationalism is one of the most powerful ideas tied to political violence. The papers in this thematic explore the intersection of the two phenomena in the riven nationalisms of Pakistan (Faiz), the relation between Russian minorities and majorities in Central Asia (Atsungur), and the peace process in Nigeria (Babatunde).

Nationalism, Migration and Party Politics: A Case Study of Ethnic Conflict in Sindh

Asma Faiz, Science Po-Paris

Inter-Ethnic Relations Between Russian Minorities and Titular Majorities in Post-Soviet Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan: A Comparative Analysis

Gorkem Atsungur, American University of Central Asia

The Nigeria Civil War and the rise of ethnic-nationalism movement: The case of the movement for the emancipation of the sovereign state of Biafra (MASSOB)

Abosede Omowumi Babatunde, University of Ilorin