Foreword

What do the sciences of nature have to offer for social sciences? This question has been answered by thousands of different theories throughout the study of the social interactions of the mankind. To create an order out of chaos has been the gist of history from an Orwellian perspective. Yet, the times of chaos and wars have usually resulted in long-lasting orders whether or not the chaotic environment is a consequence of an *Ordo Ab Chao* conspiracy. Chaotic situations and effects of them, of course, have not initiated with the Chaos and Complexity Theory. Coping with chaotic and complex circumstances and explaining them have been the leading endeavors fueling the scientific achievements. However, with the information age, the speed of dispersion of any chaotic and complex situation encountered at a given place of the world, has a plethora of repercussions, creating a network of dynamic interactions, often increasing the entropy of the global social processes. Therefore, understanding the humanities and the social relations, the communities and the societies and their complexities has become a Sisyphean challenge for a social scientist. While a deterministic approach could be the key to a theory, the social sciences had to learn to cope with unpredictability and the chaotic nature of endless human interactions.

If we take the famous question of Edward Lorenz, “Does the Flap of a Butterfly’s Wings in Brazil set off a Tornado in Texas?” and ask with regard to, say, political sciences, “Does a protest clap of two hands in a country set off a Revolution in another country in far continent?” What would be the methodology to answer it. If we are not going to suffice to give a response through prejudicial theoretical explanations restricted to our cognitive ability based on our limited historical and social accumulation of knowledge on the conditions that interweaves the two phenomena, then, even to be able to find a trivial answer for this question, the amount of information necessary to be collected would only be calculated through demanding complexity computations.

Chaos and Complexity Theory, today, appear as a possible code that may help to unlock the mysteries of the nature of the social and political interactions of the mankind. “Chaos” and Chaos Theory, a field of study in Mathematics and in other disciplines such as Physics, Engineering, Economics, Management, Education and other fields may become the keyword to define the social and political sets of circumstances dependent on various set of parameters and determinants, and therefore started to be applied in social sciences recently.

Two internationally prominent scholars, Şefika Şule Erçetin and Hüseyin Bağcı, have edited an awe-inspiring book dealing with the roots and consequences of our dynamically transformed social, political, educational and economic life, bringing together a myriad of thought-provoking essays over very interesting themes. Their eminent contribution to academic world assures a valuable scholarship in the following chapters.
Handbook of Research on Chaos and Complexity Theory in the Social Sciences includes 28 chapters. All the chapters are encompassing different fields of social sciences such as Politics, Organization and Management, Economics and Literature.

In politics, you will find crucial political insights in terms of chaos and complexity theory concerning different parts of the world from Spain to Italy, from New Zealand, Uganda, Bosnia and Herzegovinato Turkey. In the first chapter, Şefika Şule Erçetin and Suay Nilhan Açıklar’s chapter focuses on controversial issue to analyze which whether President Erdoğan is really dictator or not. They show that scientific reality refutes unjust accusations of opposition parties. In the second chapter, Luis Tomé in his chapter suggests that contemporary international security is complex international security which characterized by competitive, cooperative, collective, and security communities. In Joan Pere Plaza i Font’s chapter asserts the study of the European Union, both as an actor and as an arena, has also precipitated many theoretical attempts to explain the genesis, the evolution, and integration of this unidentified political object. Sema Bölükbaş depicts so crucial formulations on the role of OIC in the social policies of its members in her chapter. Politics includes many more, important contributions on a range of timely subjects that will stimulate high interest. Key issues with regard to conflict plagued East Africa Region and its global impact in the chapter written by Endris Mekonnen Faris, bioterrorism, bio crimes and politics as a case of chaos and complexity in the contribution written by Hakimu Kawalya and also application of the Complexity Theory for the representation of the city is a key and inspirational contribution to literature by Manuela Piscitelli from Italy. Moreover, in chapter 8, Shahul Hameed and Anthony Raman expand on social work and its complexity in Aotearoa New Zealand as the need for the infusion of indigenous practice frameworks. Sultan Juma Kakuba helps us understand the dynamics of foreign aid to Africa through conceptualization of socio-economic and political development applying Complexity Theory. Different sides of a reality: “positive stigma” is the new term employed by Erçetin, Güngör and Açıklar in their chapter, inviting us to dwell deeply on their meaning and repercussions.

Organization and Management. Leading researchers in their field Şefika Şule Erçetin, Nihan Potas, and İker Koç have contributed to this noteworthy book with “Organizational Intelligence Scale for Business Organizations in Chaotic Situations”. Then, Ben Tran from US explains Enneagram of Personality through Chaos Theory. Zekai Öztürk outlines the key concepts behind Chaos and Complexity approach in managerial sciences. Şefika Şule Erçetin and Suay Nilhan Açıklar redefines leadership from the perspective of Organizational Entropy as lead-entropy in their chapter. In next chapter, Wasim J. Aloulou from Saudi Arabia explains how one understands entrepreneurship through the optic of Chaos and Complexity. Robert J. Blomme and Jan P.M. Morsch offer five insights for change managers in second-order change. Then Gözde Gözüm evaluates HRM functions within the Context of Chaos and Complexity Theory while Kijpokin Kasemsap from Thailand offers a new insight to utilize Complexity Theory and Complex Adaptive Systems in global business. Lastly, Çağlar Doğru explains leader-member exchange and transformational leadership in Chaos and Complexity.

Economics offers yet further elaborate and meticulously drafted chapters on Handbook of Research on Chaos and Complexity Theory in the Social Sciences. Chapters in this title offer a glimpse of the interpretation and application of chaos in various different countries. Sema Bölükbaş deeply investigates Lorenz Curve, Gini Coefficient and the income inequality in Turkey in the Last 13 Years. Nilanjan Ray and Dillip Kumar Das explain relationship among influencing factors of tourism infrastructure as an empirical assessment at Kamarpukur, India. Mohammed Umar writes a good review of Turkey’s economic progress in Sub-Saharan Africa in chapter 22. Differences and similarities of foreign workers’ rights in Uganda and Turkey written by Sophia Nanyonga, in a separate contribution by Abdurahman
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Jemal Yesufon emerging market sovereign debts as a means for profit maximization and portfolio diversification in chapter 24. Abdu Seid Ali expands on the concept of the case of Ethiopia as the viability of establishing capital market in developing countries.

Literature is the last title. There is one chapter on literature. James Ogola Onyango from Kenya with Yasin S. Musa from Uganda seeks to give a critical insight into varied shades of masculinity that are manifesting in Nyotaya Rehema. They focus on relevant texts and uncover the disproportional masculine ideological and power positions that are explicit in sexuality and socio-economic spheres such as marriage, prostitution, employment and property inheritance that depict the disadvantaged position of female characters by the exploration of masculinities in islands Kiswahili novel that has mainly focus on class struggle.

The latest developments in technology and communication, existing industrial problems and new socio-economic expectations have led to the emergence of more chaotic and complex conditions globally. This collection of significant essays outlines the circumstances in various countries in different contexts and marks a key contribution to the application and understanding of chaos and complexity in social sciences. Being an original contribution to the conceptualization of politics, economics, organization and management, education and literature through different lenses, this unique work enhances the role of chaos theory and complexity within the realm of social sciences. Offering many novel ideas and reflections for the future, this volume aims to be inspirational for many scholars in their attempts to explore new tools and means for scientific thought.

I would like to sincerely express my gratitude to the contributors as well as the editors, Şefika Şule Erçetin and Hüseyin Bağci for the compilation of such an extensive volume which, I presume, will be a reference book for the future of interdisciplinary studies on the humanities and social sciences.

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Ege Erkoçak is the Director for Political Affairs of the Ministry for EU Affairs, Turkey. He holds an MA degree with his thesis titled: “An Ever Enlarging Europe: Enlargement of the EU, 1990s and Turkey.” He has held several seminars on “EU Enlargement and EU Negotiations” and “Judiciary and Fundamental Rights” and “Justice, Freedom and Security” issues delivered at Bilkent University, the Middle East Technical University, Ankara University, Bosphorus University, Bahçeşehir University, Bilgi University. He has written articles on development of civil society, meta-governance and EU enlargement.