Preface

The world is on the edge of a new era which will either take it to a better future or to the end. Since people started to make mass production by machinery and early technology, not so much attention has been attracted to unpredictable outcomes as we witness today such as air pollution, drought, changing climate, melting glaciers, etc. In conjunction with the industrialization, not only have people’s lives have changed, but also the world has turned out to a more complicated place. All those results have led people and governments to create new politics and plan the future and the resources. Soon after people were able to deal with industrialization and its effects, a new era was born unexpectedly. Though scientists or people of interest might imagine and work hard for ‘today’s internet’ in the past, they probably did not guess how it would or could alter the destiny of 21st century. Nothing could be more useful for globalization. The world has become a global village by means of internet and its multipliers. This pace of developments caused adaptation problems in societies and required new regulations for governments. In fact, since most of the countries were not prepared for such a digital world, they did not take precautions or foresee what might come next. As a result of digital revolution, which is still going on, the average profile of people have changed as well. People who live anywhere of the earth can see what other people do, wear, eat, watch and think, how they live, what they have or not and thus can compare themselves with others. As a concrete consequence of this, the young started to raise their voice for more rights, democracy and better life conditions. We watched protests for the similar reasons in many parts of the world and even heard people supporting other protesters in different countries. Recent developments showed us that new generation, digital borns, will never be only governed or ruled but they will govern and rule the countries by participating decision making processes, creating new politics or strategies for the future indeed. Otherwise a fire lit in Africa may burn Europe or a crisis in Europe may collapse the rest of the world. In such a sensitive occasion, systems have become more and more complex and chaotic. ‘Chaos’ and Chaos Theory, though it is a field of study in Mathematics and in other disciplines such as Physics, Engineering, Economics etc., has been the key word to define the complex alterations and situations, and applied in social sciences recently. The latest developments in technology and communication, existing industrial problems and new expectations have emerged more chaotic and complex situations in world politics. Therefore you will not only find world politics in the past and today but also reflections for future in terms of chaos theory in this unique book.

All chapters in the book contribute chaos and complexity theory in different perspectives and also solution of the universal problems. There are three sections and twenty five chapters in book. The first section consists of nine chapters on chaos and complexity in world politics. There are four chapters in the second section focusing on uncertainty and nonlinearity in management and economics. Finally, the third section is about chaos and complexity in society and education and there are twelve chapters in the third section.
In chapter 1 of the book, Şuay Nilhan Açıkalın wrote on “Eurocrisis and Beyond: Social and Political Consequences on Greece”. In this chapter, the author looks at Eurocrisis which had undeniable effects on not only Eurozone but also global economy, through chaos theory. This point of view is exploratory to Eurocrisis in terms of social, political and especially psychologically in Greece where can be considered as cradle of Eurocrisis.

In chapter 2 of the book, Emir Kaya wrote on “A Nonlinear Approach to Law, State, and Governmental Organisations: The Example of Turkey’s Dynamic Secularism”. The author develops a legal theoretical model that suits a practical legal issue: the Diyanet, the formal body of religious affairs of secular Turkey. The issues this chapter discusses are fascinating, highly challenging and extremely important.

“Crisis, Crisophilia, and Crisophilic,” chapter 3, has been written by three authors: Murat Beyazyü, Şefika Şule Erçetin, and Yakup Albayrak. The authors will address the common psychological characteristics carried by the social systems in crisis situations arising from situations of weakness in this chapter. The subject covered by the chapter is so interesting and also a real contribution to the field itself.

Chapter 4 has been written by Haydar Ateş. He wrote on “Key Issues for Training the Leaders, Managers, And Planners Who Join the Peacekeeping Operations and Working in Chaos Environment”. This chapter has great importance for reminding leaders, managers, and planners of their responsibilities to ensure peace in world

In chapter 5 of the book, Cemile Asker wrote on “A Comparative Study of Kazakhstan and Estonia During and After Nation-Building Process”. Braking down the period of Soviet Union is chaotic itself for Russia, for other nations in Soviet Russia, for neighbouring countries of Russia, and the other countries in the world. This is a butterfly effect. In this chapter, you can find information about historical backgrounds of Estonia and Kazakhstan in the beginning of 1990s, state and nation building process in particular states, national laws about citizens of Estonia and Kazakhstan, and lastly a comparison of Estonia and Kazakhstan in terms of similarities and differences in state building behaviours.

Chapter 6 of the book has been written by Haydar Ateş again, “Afghanistan Conflict: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow”. This chapter points out that the international arena can not solve the Afghanistan conflict. This chapter focus on the culture, life style, society structure, religious issues, tribal issues, chaos environment, the history, and main reasons of conflicts and gives some facts and ideas about Afghanistan.

Chapter 7 has been written by Şefika Şule Erçetin, Mehmet Ali Hamedoğlu, and Şuay Nilhan Açıkalın. It focuses on Mancagerial Narcissism. The authors discuss how leaders manage chaos according to managerial narcissism point of view in chaotic situations. The authors also developed Managerial Narcissism Scale (MNS) which is very important contribution to the field.

Semra Günay Aktaş focuses on “An Unobtrusive Important Issue in the World, Female Suicide: Understanding Geography of Suicide for Suicide Prevention Policy (Case of Turkey)” in chapter 8. Suicide is a chaotic phenomenon naturally. The geography of female suicide from the chaos point of view is highly original and fascinating to guide the ones who are dealing with decreasing the death ratios, public health experts, decision makers and for others.

Abdullah Arslan and Mehmet Özbaş wrote on “An Example of Chaos in the Desired Change of a Society in Literature: Intibah” in chapter 9. Chaotic situations in the late times of Ottoman Empire have been examined using the writer Namık Kemal’s point of view.

Burhan Türkşen, and İbrahim Özkan wrote on “Recent Advancement in Fuzzy System: Full Type 2 Fuzziness” in chapter 10. The authors introduce Fuzzy Theory for decision under uncertainty. They first give a brief literature summary about uncertainty. Then the Type 1 Fuzzy theory is reviewed and finally full Type 2 Fuzzy Theory is discussed.
Gorkem Kaya wrote on “Asset Price Density Forecasting for Financial Sector: An Investigation of the Liquidity effect of Volatility Forecasting” in the eleventh chapter of this book. The author forecasted asset price densities of 24 financial institutions.

Nilay Neyişci and Nihan Potaş examined “Graduate Students’ Levels of Coping with Uncertainty” in chapter 12 of the book. This chapter is crucially important, as you can find what level the graduate students in Hacettepe University and Gazi University are inclined to exhibit uncertainty-avoiding behaviour.

Aleksei Ponukalin wrote on “Key Concepts in General Theory of Management in Innovative Society” in chapter 13. The problems of socio-psychological management in terms of socio-economic bases of social development are discussed in this chapter, which also defines the role of organizational psychology in the development of socio-psychological control schemes.

“The Comparison of the Chaotic Cases which Social Studies Teacher Candidates who Study in Turkey and the United States of America about Social Phenomena,” as chapter 14 is titled, has been written by Oğuzhan Karadeniz, and Melike Faiz. In this chapter, the result of analysis and research has a great importance in the point they put forward about the similarities and differences between the United States and Turkey.

Chapter 15 of the book has been written by Ssali Muhammadi Bisaso on comparative analysis of the Human Resource Development Systems of Turkey and Uganda. This chapter is an overview of the human resource management systems in developing countries as a whole and then attempts an exploration of the education systems in the two countries considered for the study.

In chapter 16, Mahamadou Yahaya wrote a case study in Niger Republic about girls’ education and their economic contributions in the Least Developed Countries. This chapter enlightens the reader about gender differences in educational opportunities and financial contributions in the context of chaos.

“Out of the School Children and the Drop out Problems as a Complex Case: Turkey and Other Countries,” as chapter 17 is titled, has been written by İlknur Maya. The Turkish education system has been compared with other countries such as EU countries, the United States and Japan.

Selçuk Turan, Ahmet Yirmibey, and Nedim Özdemir wrote on “Evaluation of the Instructors’ Opinions about the Current State of Turkey in the Context of Millennium Development Goals” in chapter 18. In this chapter, the authors reveal the Turkey’s current situation about the Millennium Development Goals as one of the signatory countries of declaration through the opinions of the instructors studying in the field of educational administration.

Esen Arzu Kayman wrote on “Chaos in Education as an Intelligent Complex Adaptive System” in chapter 19. The chapter can help the reader think about the chaos everywhere and in education, educational institutions as intelligent organizations.

In chapter 20 Oğuzhan Karadeniz and Beytullah Kaya wrote on “Phenomenon of Peace in the Social Studies Curriculum in Turkey and Greece”. Although Turkey and Greece are neighboring countries, relationships between two countries have been mostly chaotic throughout history, so this chapter is interesting and fascinating.

Chapter 21 has been written by Rahman Çakır on “The Relationship between Education and Employment and Chaos”. This is a comparative study that compares Turkey’ and OECD countries’ educational system and post-graduation facilities in the context of chaos.

Chapter 22 has been written by Halime Gungör on “Adolescent Suicides as a Chaotic Phenomenon”. Adolescent as second birth of person is naturally chaotic and suicide is also a naturally chaotic concept. In this chapter, the writer connected these two naturally chaotic concepts and examines adolescent suicide
by theoretical, qualitative and suicide rates analysis by the chaos point of view. This chapter will be a significant contribution for the field.

Chapter 23 has been written by Sebahat Sağlık, Zeynep Gürel and Gediz Akdeniz on “The Role of Media Simulation in Education World: A Turkish Example via CERN Experiments”. This is a very fascinating subject. In this chapter, the authors discuss how the educational knowledge as the principle of reality is deconstructed in the simulation world by such simulation theories and the media simulation of the Higgs particle (God particle) experiments in CERN in 2012.

Chapter 24 by Maria Orlova is about “Social Psychology of Health as a Social-Psychological Situation”. In this chapter, the author examines the concept of health situation and the situation of disease by the chaos point of view.

Lastly, in chapter 25, Tuğba Küçüktamer writes about “Mobbing and Chaotic Reflections in International Politics Documents”. Mobbing is a highly destructive and chaotic in its effects on humans. In this chapter, the author examines mobbing’s reflections in international legal documents. Furthermore, mobbing has a contagion effect in organizations like butterfly effect, so the author gives some suggestions about legal protection against mobbing which starts in a specific country.

This book combines so much research from different disciplines, on the one hand incorporating chaos and complexity, on the other including the point of view of world politics. That’s why this book will probably attract academicians who are interested in chaos, complexity and world politics; however, because of its wide range spectrum of chapters and uniqueness, everyone will find something interesting in our book, as this topic is comprehensive, rewarding and fascinating.

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