



**BANDIRMA
ONYEDİ EYLÜL
UNIVERSITY**



ICEESS'22

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

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QDO KAI sunuyor

***Data analysis**

"Most importantly, service (SE) and customer (CCN), which is second-order factor of consumer education (SE), accessibility (SE) and affordability (AF), seems to have significant effects on solar panel decision due to their p-values are all less than .05. That means if solar panel companies and manufacturers can provide professional services that meet or exceed consumer expectations, better educate consumers about key benefits and advantages of solar panels and solar energy (e.g. renewable energy, reduce what you pay for electricity, property value increase, low maintenance costs, etc.) and make solar panels more accessible and affordable to everyone, people will be more likely to switch to solar panel any day."

14:05 | jpn-cire-mfw

Ayşe Tazat sunuyor

OCTAVE FORTE Yönteminin Amacı

- Kuruluşların varlıklarını, yeteneklerini ve ilişkilerini artırmak
- Risk toleransını belirlemek için risk beyanları oluşturmak
- Risikoları yönetmek için stratejik planlar oluşturmak
- Risikoları etkin bir şekilde yönetmeyi yansıtmışlığı iletim için süreçler oluşturmak
- Kuruluşun ERM programını geliştirmek için bir plan geliştirmek

18:32 | e-ICEESS 2021 Haft 3 Oturum

Dr. Phannara Photimon

The impact of social media leads students in college to the Fear of Imperfection
(Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand)

Phannara Photimon 62127319006

18:06 | e-ICEESS'22 ONLINE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



มหาวิทยาลัยกรุงเทพ
BANGKOK UNIVERSITY

Study of Factors Influencing Chinese Purchase Decision of Imported Products from Thailand

Xu Haoxiang
SUMAS WONSUNOPPARAT
29th July 2022





Temay Ahmed Research Investigator - E-ICEESS'22

Table 1: Impact of institutions and human capital on economic growth: One Step System GMM

Variables	Base line	Secondary Edu	Physical Capital	Inflation	CPIN	PCRG	GDP	Interaction
Initial	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)
Human	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)
Govt. Exp	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)
Research & Dev	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)
Physical Capital	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)
Inflation	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)
CPIN	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)
PCRG	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)
Govt. exp	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)

7/29/2022

15:58 | E-ICEESS'22 ONLINE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



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WELCOME MESSAGE

We are glad V. International Conference on Empirical Economics and Social Science (e-ICEESS'22) gathered a large number of successful academicians and professionals in Bandirma-Balikesir/Turkey.

85 papers were submitted, and 75 papers presented during e-ICEESS'22 from 29 different countries. This conference provided as a suitable platform for discussions about the researches. This conference abstract proceeding contains the abstract of 101 papers presented at ICEESS'22.

e-ICEESS'22 participants consisted of from 36 different foreign universities, 24 Turkish universities and 5 official and governmental institutions in Turkey. Scientific board rejected 10 papers directly due to the inconvenience of conference topics, theme and structure of e-ICEESS'22. Scientific committee also requested some corrections to around 14 papers then these papers accepted and presented during the conference. All submissions for e-ICEESS'22 scientifically reviewed and evaluated by scientific committee member.

We believe that e-ICEESS'22 provided an opportunity for national and international participants to present, discuss and share practical and theoretical issues in the fields of Economics, Finance and related social sciences. There were submitted 77 papers from 20 different countries beyond Turkey. We accepted participants from Afganistan (1), Algeria (3), Austria (1), Burkina Faso(2), Brazil (2), Czech Republic (1), Georgia (1), Greece (1), Guinea(1), India (2), Indonesia (2), Italy (3), Mauritania (2), Pakistan (5), Romania (1), Sri Lanka (1), Thailand (8), T.R.N.C. (2), Turkey (38), United Kingdom (1), Venezuela (1).

Finally, we would like to thank our esteemed e-ICEESS'22 participants who shared their deep knowledge and experience at e-ICEESS'22. We would like to be together in our following organizations.

On behalf of Conference Organisation Committee

Prof. Burak DARICI

Assoc.Prof. H. Murat ERTUGRUL



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77 SUBMISSIONS, 116 PARTICIPANTS, 51 TURKISH PARTICIPANTS, 20 COUNTRIES

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STUDY OF FACTORS INFLUENCING CHINESE PURCHASE DECISION OF IMPORTED PRODUCTS FROM THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

The global economy and supply chain has suffered a severe shock since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result exports from major countries in Asia such as Japan and South Korea to China grew significantly. However, the popularity of imported products from Thailand to China has always increased with or without COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it might be interesting to know why Chinese have been in love with imported products from Thailand for so long whereas many imported items from Thailand can also be found elsewhere especially in other Asian countries. The purpose of this research is to study factors influencing Chinese purchase decision of imported products from Thailand. These factors include six independent variables: Product (PD), Rareness (RN), Affordability (AF), Credibility (CD), Proximity (PX), and Culture (CT), and one dependent variable: Purchase Decision (PC). 433 sample were collected using electronic questionnaire through social media. We used Structural Equation Models (SEM) for data analysis. The result shows that the RMSEA, which is an absolute fit index that assesses how far our hypothesized model is from a perfect model, for this model is .028 (<.05) which strongly indicates a “close fit” and the Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) value is .95 (>.90), the model seems to fit well according to the descriptive measures of fit. On the contrary, CFI and TLI, which are incremental fit indices that compare the fit of our hypothesized model with that of a baseline model (i.e., a model with the worst fit), whose values are both greater than .90 (CFI = .984, TLI = .980) indicating an acceptable fit. More importantly all factors included in the model i.e. Product (PD), Rareness (RN), Affordability (AF), Credibility (CD), Proximity (PX), and Culture (CT) seem to have significant effects on influencing Chinese purchase decision of imported products from Thailand due to their p-values are all less than .05.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Import, Thailand, China, SEM.

JEL Classifications: E20, D00, F10.

GAP IN THE RATE OF EMPLOYMENT BETWEEN OBESE AND NON-OBESE WOMEN: A NONLINEAR BLINDER-OAXACA DECOMPOSITION APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

According to the recent World Health Organization (WHO) statistics, 39% of adults were overweight and 13% were obese in 2016. In Turkey, the prevalence of obesity in 2019 was higher for women (24.8%) than that for men (17.3%). Obesity has been linked to various chronic diseases and cancers. In addition, the literature also links obesity to employment outcomes since obesity may lower productivity and employers may discriminate against obese individuals. This paper aims to investigate the gap in the rate of employment between obese and non-obese women and the significant factors contributing to this gap. Data is obtained from the 2018 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS 2018). Two different samples are created. Sample 1 is composed of women who were employed as a waged worker or government employee. Sample 2 also includes the self-employed women. A two-fold nonlinear Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition method is applied to evaluate the contribution of factors to the gap in the rate of employment between obese and non-obese women. In sample 1, the predicted employment rate for obese women is 8.5 percentage points smaller than that of non-obese women and this difference is statistically significant. A similar result holds true for the second sample although the gap is 6.7 percentage points. 60% of the gap in sample 1 results from the differences in the explanatory variables among obese and non-obese women (that is called explained part) while the contribution of the explained part reduces to almost 51% in sample 2. Detailed decomposition results for the explained part reveal that age, number of children, the lowest and the highest education categories and the lowest and the highest wealth categories significantly contribute to the gap in the rate employment.

Keywords: Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition, Obesity, Employment, Women, TDHS-2018.

JEL Classifications: C25, I12, J21.

DETERMINANTS OF REMITTANCES IN PAKISTAN: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF REMITTANCES FROM SKILLED AND UNSKILLED MIGRANTS

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ABSTRACT

Remittances have emerged as a vital player in the balance of Payments of different countries and are pivotal for the stability of the external sector of developing countries such as Pakistan. This study analyses the macroeconomic determinants of remittances as well as the comparative remittances of skilled and unskilled workers to draw a clearer picture of the current state and composition of the remittances. The study makes use of Johansen's co-integration technique to check for the existence of long run liaison among the variables. The study finds that remittances are positively and negatively affected by unskilled and skilled migration respectively. The macroeconomic variables included in the model are also found to be significant factors determining the flow of remittances to Pakistan.

Keywords: Skilled Migration, Unskilled Migration, Remittances, Foreign Exchange, Economy.

ANALYSIS OF NON-FINANCIAL REPORTS IN CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND SUSTAINABILITY IN BUSINESS: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Sustainability is a concept that includes economic, social and environmental dimensions. Sustainability in businesses is to carry out activities that will contribute to social and environmental fields, as well as the value created economically. Sustainable development is defined in the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development's 1987 Brundtland report (Our Common Future) as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." In other words, sustainable development is the approach that will ensure that economic growth takes place without harming the environment and society, and countries need to act together to implement this approach. For this reason, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 with the signature of 193 countries, including Turkey, and 17 SDGs were determined, revealing the priority global problems that need to be resolved to ensure the common welfare of humanity until 2030. Businesses play an important role in achieving these goals. The aim of this study is to reveal the approach and contribution of businesses operating in the BIST Sustainability Index in Turkey to the SDGs. For this purpose, the year 2020 non-financial reports (sustainability reports, integrated reports (both financial and non-financial), SDGs compliance reports) and websites of the businesses included in the BIST Sustainability Index in Turkey were examined using the content analysis technique. According to the findings of the research, 63 (97%) of the 65 companies included in the BIST Sustainability Index in Turkey clearly stated that they contribute to the sustainable development goals in their non-financial reports. It has been seen that these businesses give priority to decent work and economic growth, responsible consumption and production and climate action among the SDGs. As a result, it can be stated that businesses included in the BIST Sustainability Index in Turkey associate their sustainability priorities with SDGs and that these businesses create value for sustainable development.

Keywords: Sustainability, Sustainability in Businesses, Sustainable Development Goals, Non-Financial Reports, Turkey.

JEL Classifications: Q56, Q01, L21.

CHILDREN'S EATING HABITS WITH A FOCUS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INTAKE

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ABSTRACT

Nutrition is called consuming the whole meal consciously at appropriate times to meet the basic needs of people to ensure metabolic processes work correctly in the body which maintains growth, development, and human health. Adequate, balanced and regular nutrition is effective in habit gaining. Thus, it has gained a very important dimension to guide the acquired eating habits healthily. Today, there have been negative changes in eating habits in the modern food industry. Especially children are the most vulnerable population exposed to improper eating habits. Children create wrong eating habits with the increase in the consumption of foods containing high energy, sugar, salt, and fat which can lead to reduces the consumption of fruits and vegetables. Family, school influences, media, education and socioeconomic level have a big impact on the acquisition of children's eating habits. Factors such as the number of meals, time, and choice of food entering the house due to the family's nutritional awareness level play role in children's eating habits. Additionally, it was seen that children spent a large period of time in the school which is another important factor and the effect of the food provided in the school on the children's eating habits was clearly stated. These factors will trigger the wrong eating habits of children, this can lead to some childhood diseases such as childhood obesity, anaemia, rickets and eating disorders. Studies have shown that children's consumption of fruits and vegetables was low. Fruits and vegetables have been shown to have many anti-disease effects due to their abundant content of micronutrients (A, D, E, K, C, B complex vitamins and minerals) and bioactive compounds (carotenoid, phenolic acid, flavonoid). In addition, fruit and vegetable consumption increased the resistance of the gut microbiota and had positive effects on the brain through nerve signals. If children do not gain healthy eating habits, the risk of developing diseases such as diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular diseases increases in later years.

Keywords: Fruit and Vegetable Intake, Children's Eating Habits, Nutritional Composition and Bioactive Compounds, Gut Microbiota and Brain, Diseases.

A SURVEY OF JOB SATISFACTION, JOB STRESS, AND INTENTION TO LEAVE DURING COVID 19: CASE OF TÜRKİYE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate how the work stress, job satisfaction, and intention to leave employees to change in remote and home working conditions during the COVID 19 pandemic period. The participants were asked their opinions through a questionnaire.

The research was conducted on 415 participants. Three scales used to measure the participants' job satisfaction, work stress, and intention to leave. Data were analyzed with the SPSS. In the data analysis, T-test, ANOVA, and correlation analysis were applied. Job Stress Scale (House and Rizzo, 1972), Job Satisfaction Scale (Brayfield and Rothe, 1951), and Intention to Leave Scale (Grandey, 1999) were used in the study.

A significant negative correlation were found between variables of job stress and job satisfaction ($r = -.348^{**}$, $p < 0.01$), and between variables of job satisfaction and intention to leave ($r = -.535^{**}$, $p < 0.01$); a significant positive correlation were found between variables of job stress and intention to leave ($r = .335^{**}$, $p < 0.01$).

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Job Stress, Intention to Leave, COVID 19 Pandemic, Türkiye.

JEL Classifications: D23, J28, M12.

WORKING FROM HOME (WFH) DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CASE IN TÜRKİYE

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ABSTRACT

During the COVID-19 pandemic, WFH became an important (and mostly only) option for many organizations/sectors. Additionally, the number of people WFH increased substantially. The purpose of this study is to identify the main disadvantages of WFH during the COVID-19 pandemic and investigate the future of work after the pandemic (Post COVID).

4020 people WFH, in the public and private sectors, throughout Turkey took part in the study.

Our findings show that the top disadvantages of WFH are: "Difficulties With Collaboration and Communication", "Difficulty in Working When Living with The Family", and "Difficulty to Manage the Heavy Workload". Regarding the future of work after the pandemic (post-COVID), results demonstrate that 47% of participants prefer a hybrid remote-office model, while 32% preferred working in an office. Twenty-one percent said they would like to work from home permanently, if given the choice, after the pandemic.

Keywords: Working from Home, Covid-19, Pandemic, Remote Work, Hybrid Work, Türkiye.

JEL Classifications: J10, J28, J81, J82.

EVALUATION STUDY OR PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS? AN INTRODUCTION TO DEBATE

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ABSTRACT

Evaluation is at the end of the public policy cycle, highlighting gaps in objectives and outcomes. In addition, evaluation helps examine weaknesses in all policy components. However, policy evaluation and analysis are often practiced together. This article aims to highlight the fundamentals of evaluation and analysis studies debates, including theoretical and methodological levels that are useful for the construction of evaluation and policy analysis in the future. Some experts believe that policy analysis and evaluation studies have essential differences. It points out that in practice, research and evaluation are not interchangeable.

Keywords: Naturalistic, Public Interest, Policy Evaluation, Policy Studies, Scientific Approach.

JEL Classifications: 3 Public Administration and Management.

TWITTER VERİLERİ İLE HEPSİBURADA, TRENDYOL, N11 VE GİTTİGİDİYOR PAZARYERLERİNİN DUYGU ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Yapılandırılmamış verilerin metin bloklarını anlamlarına göre karşılaştırmak için araçlar bulunmaktadır. Bu araçların kullanım amacı, istatistiksel analizin ötesinde, aynı/benzer anlamdaki kelimeleri aynı bağlamda içeren metinler arasında benzerlikler bulmak ve bunları grafik temsillerle zenginleştirmektir. Bu çalışmada pazaryerlerine yönelik Twitter üzerinde yapılan kullanıcıların açık yorumları Twitter API yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Online pazaryerleri ile ilgili paylaşılan Twitter gönderileri, duygu analizi tekniği ile polarite skoru değerlendirilerek pozitif, negatif veya nötr olma durumları pazaryerlerine göre karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilmiştir. Ayrıca Twitter profil paylaşımlarının duyarlılıkları hakkında duygu sınıflandırmaları sürpriz, endişe, kızgın, eğlenceli ve üzgün kategorileri elde edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonuçları, e-perakende firmalarının sosyal medyada müşterilerinin marka tutumlarını anlaması için gereken kritik bilgileri içermesinin yanı sıra, sosyal medya yönetimi açısından da değer taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: E-Perakende, Pazaryeri, Duygusal Analiz, E-Ticaret, Veri Madenciliği.

JEL Kodları: C55, L81, M15.

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF MARKETPLACES INCLUDING HEPSIBURADA, TRENDYOL, N11 AND GITTIGIDIYOR WITH TWITTER DATA

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ABSTRACT

There are tools to compare text blocks of unstructured data according to their meaning. The purpose of using these tools is to find similarities between texts that contain words of the same / similar meaning in the same context beyond statistical analysis and to enrich them with graphic representations. In this study, explicit comments of users made on Twitter for marketplaces were obtained through the Twitter API. Twitter posts shared about online marketplaces were analyzed comparatively according to marketplaces by evaluating the polarity score with the sentiment analysis technique. In addition, emotion classifications about the sensitivities of Twitter profile shares were obtained in the categories of surprise, anxiety, anger, fun and sad. The results of the research contain critical information required for e-retail companies to understand the brand attitudes of their customers in social media, as well as being valuable in terms of social media management.

Keywords: E-Retail, Marketplace, Sentiment Analysis, E-Commerce, Data Mining.

JEL Kodları: C55, L81, M15.

STUDY OF FACTORS INFLUENCING PEOPLE IN THAILAND TO SWITCH TO SOLAR POWER

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ABSTRACT

Even though renewable energy has been booming worldwide but solar power adoption has been slow due to factors influencing economic and financial barriers such as high initial capital, lack of financial institutes, lack of investors, competition from fossil fuels, and fewer subsidies compared to traditional fuel (Raza et al., 2015), other than various technical barriers, such as low solar cell efficiencies, low performing balance-of-systems, economic hindrances (e.g., high upfront costs and a lack of financing mechanisms), and institutional obstacles (e.g., inadequate infrastructure and a shortage of skilled manpower). Since Thailand has sufficient sunlight, which is a great advantage for the development of solar energy. The purpose of this research is study of factors influencing people in Thailand to switch to solar power. These factors are Educate the community (ED), Accessibility (AC), Affordability (AF), Credibility (CR), Established (ES), Service (SE), Government Intervention (GO), Social Pressure (SO) and Electric usage behavior (EL). 400 sample were collected using electronic questionnaire through social media such as Facebook, WeChat and Line. We used Structural Equation Models (SEM) for data analysis. The result shows that RMSEA is .047 (<.05) which strongly indicates a “close fit” and the Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) value is .902 (>.90), the model seems to fit well according to the descriptive measures of fit. Moreover, CFI and TLI are both greater than .90 (CFI = .944, TLI = .930) indicating an acceptable fit. More importantly, service (SE) and consumer (CON), which is second-order factor of consumer education (ED), accessibility (AC) and affordability (AF), seem to have significant effects on solar power decision due to their p-values are all less than .05. That means if solar panel companies and manufacturers can provide professional services that meet or exceed consumer expectation, better educate consumer about key benefits and advantages of solar panels and solar energy (e.g. renewable energy, reduce what you pay for electricity, property value increase, low maintenance costs, etc.) and make solar panels more accessible and affordable to everyone, people will be more likely to switch to solar panel any day.

Keywords: Solar, Service, Consumer, Education, Accessibility, Affordability, SEM.

JEL Classifications: N75, P36, Q42.

INNOVATION IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES: THE COMPLEMENTARITY OF UNCERTAINTY AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The effect of uncertainty on economic activity varies, with the main consequence of the formation of attitudes and actions that deviate from the framework of rationalization and maximization of wealth and prosperity. At the same time, the strong presence of uncertainty influences the development of modern production models. The main assumption addressed in this paper is that increasing uncertainty leads to a reduction in innovation performance, while the institutional background has a critical role on this process. The analysis period is from 1997 to 2020. The total countries under investigation are 143. The basic conclusions are the following: Innovation is inherently linked to uncertainty, and the commitment of economic actors to it is central to the innovation process. For the whole world, the existence of a high level of uncertainty leads to a lower production of innovation. But at the same time, high uncertainty is leading governments and businesses to better shield themselves against it. In addition, economic institutions in the way they are organized seem to create barriers to the production of innovations, but they work in a positive way in preparing economies to improve their R&D. Uncertainty and economic institutions work in a complementary way to innovation, while the effects of uncertainty are more significant. For developed economies, uncertainty and economic institutions have a negative effect on the production of innovations by locals and act in a complementary way. The opposite is the relationship observed for the production of innovations by residents from abroad. At the same time, under conditions of uncertainty, efforts to address the phenomenon are favored. Economic institutions can put a brake on R&D spending but create the conditions for the employment of more researchers. In developing economies, uncertainty has a greater negative effect than in developed ones, while economic institutions do not seem to be able to influence the production of innovations. Uncertainty and financial institutions do not seem to affect the production of patents by foreigners nor the R&D costs and the number of researchers.

Keywords: Uncertainty, Uncertainty Shocks, Institutions, Innovation, Economic Activity.

JEL Classifications E02, D80, O31.

THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON PROFITABILITY IN BIST SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

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ABSTRACT

Intangible assets are becoming more critical for companies day by day. Especially, the 'Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive' (CSRD) of the European Commission, which is one of the regulations introduced in Europe in the recent period, clearly shows that the effects of reporting and effective management of intangible assets on the financial performance, market values, competitiveness and sustainability of companies will increase in the coming period, regardless of their country, the sector, etc. The aim of this study is to empirically reveal the effect of intellectual capital and its components on profitability for the companies traded in the BIST Sustainability Index for the period 2015-2019. According to the resource-based approach, the intellectual capital as the strategic resource of companies -especially the intangible strategic resources- creates a significant competitive advantage for the enterprises. Theoretically, the elements of intellectual capital are accepted as human capital, structural capital and relational capital. Recently, the concept of intellectual capital has been expanded by adding the elements of innovation capital and customer capital to these elements. The 'value added intellectual capital' (VAIC) method was developed by Ante Pulic (1998) to measure the efficiency of intellectual capital. It is a frequently-used method in the empirical literature. The VAIC method focuses on how much value-adding potential companies can create with their intellectual capital. In this study, a method proposed by Bakraktaroglu et al. (2019), 'Extended VAIC Model' will be used. For this, first of all, for each company, the intellectual value-added coefficient and the efficiency coefficients for the other elements of intellectual capital will be calculated. Then, Fixed Effects Panel Model, including intellectual value-added coefficient and efficiency coefficients related to other elements of intellectual capital as explanatory variables, and, profitability measures (ROA, ROE, ROCE) as the dependent variable, will be estimated. Panel models will be estimated with data for the 2015-2019 period for companies traded in the BIST Sustainability Index, which was established in 2014. Based on the results of empirical studies in the literature, intellectual capital elements are expected to have positive effects on profitability. With this study, the profit generation potential of intellectual capital elements for companies traded in the BIST Sustainability Index will be revealed. Such information would contribute both to executives, trying to make financial decisions that will increase profitability, and to individual and institutional investors, trying to increase their returns because of the value relevance of profitability.

Keywords: Intangible Assets, Intellectual Capital, BIST Sustainability Index, VAIC, Extended VAIC.

JEL Classifications: G32, E22, C33.

BIST SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK ENDEKSİNDE ENTELEKTÜEL SERMAYENİN KARLILIK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Maddi olmayan varlıklar işletmeler için her geçen gün daha kritik hale gelmektedir. Özellikle son dönemde Avrupa'da getirilen düzenlemelerden Avrupa Komisyonu'nun Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Raporlama Yönergesi (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, CSRD) maddi olmayan varlıkların raporlanmasının ve bu varlıkların etkili bir şekilde yönetilmesinin, ülke, sektör v.b. fark etmeksizin, işletmelerin finansal performansları, piyasa değerleri, rekabet güçleri ve sürdürülebilirlikleri üzerindeki etkilerinin önümüzdeki dönemde daha da artacağını açıkça göstermektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı entelektüel sermayenin ve entelektüel sermayeyi oluşturan unsurların karlılık üzerindeki etkisinin, BIST Sürdürülebilirlik Endeksinde işlem gören işletmelerde 2015-2019 dönemi için ampirik olarak ortaya konulmasıdır. Kaynak temelli yaklaşıma göre işletmelerin stratejik kaynakları - özellikle maddi olmayan stratejik kaynakları- olarak entelektüel sermayesi, işletmelere önemli rekabet avantajı yaratmaktadır. Kurumsal olarak entelektüel sermayenin unsurları insan sermayesi, yapısal sermaye ve ilişkisel sermaye olarak kabul görmüştür. Son dönemde bu unsurlara yenilik sermayesi ve müşteri sermayesi unsurları da eklenerek entelektüel sermaye kavramı genişletilmiştir. Entelektüel sermayenin etkinliğini ölçmek için Ante Pulic (1998) tarafından geliştirilen 'entelektüel katma değer katsayısı' (VAIC, Value Added Intellectual Capital) yöntemi ampirik alan yazında sıklıkla kullanılan bir yöntemdir. VAIC yöntemi işletmelerin sahip oldukları entelektüel sermaye ile ne kadar katma değer yaratma potansiyelleri olduğuna odaklanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada entelektüel sermayenin karlılık üzerindeki etkilerinin araştırılması amacıyla, Bakrataroglu vd. (2019) tarafından önerilen 'Genişletilmiş VAIC Modeli' yönteminden faydalanılacaktır. Bunun için öncelikle her bir işletmeye ilişkin entelektüel katma değer katsayısı ve entelektüel sermayenin diğer unsurlarına ilişkin etkinlik katsayıları hesaplanacaktır. Daha sonra bağımlı değişken olarak karlılık ölçütlerinin (ROA, ROE, ROCE); açıklayıcı değişken olarak entelektüel katma değer katsayısı ve entelektüel sermayenin diğer unsurlarına ilişkin etkinlik katsayılarının yer aldığı Sabit Etkiler Panel Modeli tahmin edilecektir. Panel modeller 2014 yılında kurulan BIST Sürdürülebilirlik Endeksinde işlem gören işletmeler için 2015-2019 dönemine ilişkin veriler ile tahmin edilecektir. Alan yazında yapılmış olan ampirik çalışmaların sonuçlarından hareketle entelektüel sermaye unsurlarının karlılık üzerinde pozitif etkilerinin olması beklenmektedir. Bu çalışma ile BIST Sürdürülebilirlik Endeksinde işlem gören işletmeler için entelektüel sermaye unsurlarının kar yaratma potansiyeli ortaya konulacaktır. Böyle bir bilginin hem karlılığı artıracak finansal kararlar almaya çalışan işletme yöneticilerine, hem de karlılığın değer ilişkisi ile getirilerini artırmaya çalışan bireysel ve kurumsal yatırımcılara katkı sağlanacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Maddi Olmayan Duran Varlıklar, Entelektüel Sermaye, BIST Sürdürülebilirlik Endeksi, VAIC, Genişletilmiş VAIC.

JEL Kodları: G32, E22, C33.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AFTER UNVERTAINTY SHOCKS

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to examine whether uncertainty is a critical factor in the economy's retail trade, especially in the wake of the recent global financial crisis. For this purpose, through the construction of a monthly uncertainty index for the Greek economy, based on stock market data, the effects of uncertainty on the retail trade and the sub-sectors of the retail trade. The main hypothesis examined in this paper is that increasing confidence in the Greek economy leads to a reduction in retail turnover. For this purpose, through the construction of a monthly uncertainty index for the Greek economy, the effects of uncertainty on the retail trade and the sub-sectors of the retail trade for the period from 2001 to 2019 (monthly data) are examined. Through the empirical analysis, using a vector self-regression model (VAR), the effects of a shock of uncertainty on the turnover of the retail trade and its industries for a period of 12 months after the outbreak of the shock are highlighted. The analysis shows that a negative relationship between rising uncertainty and retail turnover. However, there are retail sectors that are most affected by uncertainty and others that are less or not affected at all. The greatest effects are observed in car fuels and lubricants, in department stores, in books, stationery and other items. Also, the uncertainty does not seem to affect the pharmaceutical and cosmetics sector and other stores (excluding fuel). At the same time, the direction of the relationship between the uncertainty and the turnover of the retail trade differs between the different branches of the retail trade. So there are retail sectors in which an uncertainty shock: a) reduces turnover in the first months after the shock (fuel and lubricants, furniture-electrical appliances-home appliances, out-of-store sales) while turnover seems to be returning at the initial level 10-12 months after the shock, and b) increases the turnover in the first months after the shock (department stores, books-stationery-other items, food, food-beverages-tobacco) while the turnover seems to returns to baseline or decreases 4-8 months after the onset of uncertainty shock.

Keywords: Uncertainty, Economic Shock, Retail Trade, Greek Economy, Retail Turnover.

JEL Classifications D80, G01, L81.

HOW DO PUNCTUATION MARKS INFLUENCE CONSUMER ENGAGEMENT? AN EMPIRICAL STUDY FOR AIRLINE BRANDS ON FACEBOOK

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ABSTRACT

One of the main branding strategies for airlines on social media is to lead consumers to engage with brand messages. In this respect, developing effective content strategies plays an important role in consumer engagement. Recent research in marketing and consumer behaviour advocated that punctuation marks, which are indispensable parts of the content, can be effective in making the message meaningful and lead consumers to engage with the message. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of the use of punctuation marks (question marks, exclamation marks, quotation marks, colons, and ellipses) on consumer engagement with SkyTrax top 10 airline Facebook messages considering Hall's (1973) encoding-decoding theory. Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) analysis using least squares method is used to analyze 2950 messages (January 2020-October 2021). The results show that punctuation choices of airlines can explain 14%, 15%, and 17% percent of the variances in likes, comments, and shares respectively in the regression models. Also, all punctuation marks negatively affect consumer engagement factors (the number of likes, comments, and shares) at various levels under the controlling variables (the use of hashtag, photos, videos, word count, messages posted on weekends, and message age). Specifically, the findings indicate that the most effective punctuation marks on consumer engagement are colons, question marks, and exclamation marks respectively. Next, it has been revealed that while weekend messages and videos encourage participation in the post, the length of the message reduces the level of likes. Finally, the findings of this study can help researcher in marketing area to improve their understanding of the role that punctuation plays in brand communication techniques.

Keywords: Consumer Engagement, Airline, Punctuation Marks, Social Media, Multiple Linear Regression.

JEL Classifications: M30, M31, L93.

EXPLORING THE IMPORTANCE OF CROSS-MODAL CORRESPONDENCE AMONG TASTE, SHAPE AND SOUND IN DESIGNING A NEW PRODUCT: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In an overcrowded marketplace, it is extremely important to design a distinctive brand name for a new product. In doing so, marketers have to invent new brand names by playing with the sounds that can trigger specific associations. While the sounds in invented brand names enable consumers form expectations regarding new products, other sensory attributes such as shape and taste of a new product can also influence consumer responses. Herein, this study explores cross-modal correspondence among taste (bitter vs. sweet/milky), shape (angular vs. rounded) and sounds (high frequency vs. low frequency) in a brand name while taking a new product-related decisions and its role in product evaluation and purchase intention of customers. Two experimental studies were performed to test the hypotheses of the research. For both Study 1 and Study 2, chocolate was selected as a product to test the relevant hypotheses. While the 2x2 factorial design was used in Study 1, 2 x 2 x 2 between-subjects ANOVA was employed in Study 2. To test the hypotheses regarding Study 1, crosstab analysis and chi-square test were conducted; whereas to test the hypotheses regarding Study 2, three-way ANOVA test was performed. The findings of the Study 1 indicated that brand names including high (low) frequency sounds are more preferred for the product having bitter (sweet) taste and angular (rounded) shape than brand names including low (high) frequency sounds. The findings of Study 2 revealed that both product shape and taste significantly influenced product evaluation and intention to purchase of consumers individually but sounds in a brand name alone did not influence consumer responses. However, the results indicated that the congruent combination of sound and taste (i.e., bitter Visives chocolate, milky Bogobup chocolate), sound and shape (angular Visives chocolate, rounded Bogobup chocolate), and taste and shape (i.e, angular bitter chocolate, rounded milky chocolate) enabled consumers significantly more evaluate and be more likely to purchase the product than incongruent combinations. The findings of the study contribute to the relevant literature, and provide applicable insights to the marketers who take product-related decisions regarding shape, taste and brand name of a new product.

Keywords: Cross-Modal Correspondence, Taste, Sound, Shape, Brand Name.

JEL Classifications: M30, M31, M39.

MARKETING 5.0

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ABSTRACT

Technological developments encountered in all areas of life in recent years are changing and transforming all business lines, especially industries. Marketing comes first among the disciplines that have the most share in this transformation. The biggest reason for this is due to the increasing expectations of today's customers from companies. Consumers now want to meet their basic needs and benefit from the product, as well as to be a part of the product, to contribute, and most importantly, to interact with the product and have an experience. For this reason, marketing managers have started to use the technological and digital solutions that have developed with Industry 5.0 while developing their marketing strategies. These changes in technology and customer demands and needs have created a new concept, Marketing 5.0. With these developments in marketing, companies take into account the feedback from users and make more efforts to satisfy them and include them in the process. Looking at the historical development of marketing, Marketing 1.0 emerged as a product-oriented concept, then with Marketing 2.0 it shifted its focus to the consumer, and with Marketing 3.0, people became the focus of marketing. With Marketing 4.0, the concept of digital marketing has come to the fore as the internet has become a part of life. With Marketing 5.0, a new marketing era called the "Internet of Things" has been entered, by interconnecting smart devices. Marketing 5.0 actually emerged as a result of other concepts together with the changes in technology. While "human" is still at the focus of Marketing 5.0, products reach customers through technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning through a network established between the digital and physical world. In all its forms, the marketing 5.0 period will be a process in which companies will be able to follow their customers more closely by including all previous periods, and the power of artificial intelligence and augmented reality in marketing will be felt intensely. In this study, the transformation and change of the concept of marketing with Industry 5.0 and the process of defining it as Marketing 5.0 will be examined.

Keywords: Marketing, Customer Experience.

JEL Classifications: M30, M31.

FACTORS INFLUENCING CUSTOMER CHOICE DECISION OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT COMPANY IN BANGKOK THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

Property Management, when done efficiently, is a solution to cutting costs and expenses associated with buildings and increasing the value of assets. Property Management is the management of assets and real property, either for residential or commercial purposes. It is a crucial task enabling a real estate development project to be met with success. These companies are supposed to oversee and manage shared assets, the common area, the building systems and the environment at a project for the purpose of keeping the project in good condition, attractive and orderly – doing so ultimately adds value in the long run. Property management companies have become an important factor for living at a residential project and for ensuring a project's sustainability. Therefore choosing the right property management team helps to make your project or your home more livable, valuable and sustainable. The purpose of this research is to study factors influencing Customer Choice Decision of Property Management Company in Bangkok Thailand. These factors include six independent variables: Brand Trust (BT), Track Record (TR), Property Characteristics (PC), Corporate Staff (CS), Management System (MS), and Management Fee (MF) and one dependent variable: Choice Behavior (CB). 400 sample were collected using electronic questionnaire through social media. We used Structural Equation Models (SEM) for data analysis. The result shows that Since the RMSEA, which is an absolute fit index that assesses how far our hypothesized model is from a perfect model, for this model is .043 (<.05) which strongly indicates a "close fit" and the Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) value is .914 (>.90), the model seems to fit well according to the descriptive measures of fit. More importantly Management Fee (MF) and Property Characteristics (PC) seem to have significant effects on influencing Customer Choice Decision of Property Management Company in Bangkok Thailand due to their p-values are both less than .05. That means other than management fee that seems obvious, Thai consumer also look at whether Property Management Company has relevant experiences in managing similar kind of property before be it large property, hi-end property, or mix-use property complex.

Keywords: Property Management Company, SEM, Customer Choice, Decision, Thailand.

JEL Classifications: O16, N95, G10.

NE YAPILMALI: DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM

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ÖZET

Teknoloji, önemli bir etkinleştiricidir, ancak bir kuruluştaki değişiklikleri ve iyileştirmeleri destekleyen kritik sürücü değildir. “Dijital” kelimesini okuduğumuzda, aklımıza iş odaklı değişim gelir. Dijital bir ortamda, değişim ve fikir talebi, dahili son kullanıcılardan, şirketin tüm düzey ve departmanlarından ve hatta karşı taraflar gibi dış paydaşlardan kaynaklanan demokratikleşir. Bu gruplar, çevik ve hızlı bir şekilde çözülebilecek yenilikçi fikirler üretmenin anahtarıdır. Bugün dijital dönüşüm her yerde ve değişim sürekli. Yaklaşık üç milyar tüketici, işletme, devlet kurumu ve kurum bilgisayarları, dizüstü bilgisayarları, tabletleri, akıllı telefonları ve giderek artan mobil cihazları kullanarak günlük olarak etkileşime giriyor ve dijital dönüşüm tüm işletmeler için zorunlu hale geldiğinden tüm sektörlerde yeni fırsatlar sunuyor. Bu nedenle dijital, hem bir fırsatı hem de bir tehdidi temsil eder. Bu makale, yukarıda bahsedilen olguyu araştırmakta ve diğerlerinin yanı sıra vizyon, dijital işletim modelleri, inovasyon yönetimi, kültür, insanlar ve beceriler ve iş yeri ile ilgili izlenecek olası stratejiler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Dönüşüm, Küreselleşme, Dijital, Strateji.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

Technology is a crucial enabler but not the critical driver underpinning changes and improvements to an organisation. When we read “digital”, we think about business-led change. In a digital environment, the demand for change and ideas are democratised, stemming from internal end-users, all corners of the company across levels and departments, and even external stakeholders such as counterparties. These groups are the key to generating innovative ideas that can be solved in an agile and fast way.

Today, digital transformation is everywhere, and change is constant. Nearly three billion consumers, businesses, government agencies, and institutions interact daily using computers, laptops, tablets, smartphones, and a growing range of mobile devices – presenting new opportunities across all industries as digital transformation has become imperative for all businesses. Therefore, digital represents both an opportunity and a threat. This paper investigates the phenomenon mentioned above and offers possible strategies to pursue concerning, amongst others, vision, digital operating models, innovation management, culture, people and skills and the workplace.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Globalisation, Digital, Strategy.

HOW CAN NIGERIA ESCAPE THE NATURAL RESOURCE CURSE?

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the nature of the natural resource curse in Nigeria and investigates what Nigeria must do if it must escape the resource curse. Nigeria has actively engaged in oil exploration for about six decades and is Africa's largest producer of oil resources. During the oil boom of the 1970s, oil was the primary source of government revenue, amounting to 80% of total income. The paper adopts content analysis of mainly secondary sources to examine the research problem at stake using the resource curse theory. Findings reveal poor political institutions, corruption and lack of accountability, weak executive control of oil resource governance with apparent inadequate checks and balances, and the resultant conflicts and clashes of interests, manipulations, and inflation of oil contracts with favouritism in allocating oil blocs. Therefore, this article submits that to ensure optimal benefits to all citizenry, measures must be adopted by the state in building political institutions, reforming the Niger Delta Development Commission, diversification, building a welfare state, equitable distribution of oil wealth, and the sovereign wealth fund and the imposition of direct tax. Finally, the paper argues that escaping the natural resource curse is challenging but possible.

Keywords: Natural Resource, Curse, Institutions and Corruption.

MISSING MIDDLE MYSTERY: ARE SOME SMALL BUSINESS OWNER-MANAGERS RELUCTANT TO RELINQUISH THEIR SMALLNESS?

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ABSTRACT

In an ideal economy the distribution of micro, small and medium enterprises should be more or less evenly distributed. Researchers have highlighted the problem of the missing middle: a skewed distribution and also offered various reasons for this phenomenon. This paper offers a different direction by looking at it from an management process perspective. Specifically, this paper challenges the conventional development framework of small businesses and questions the assumption that the owner-managers want to grow. The purpose of this paper is to generate research propositions that supports this counterintuitive argument that at least some of the owner-managers deliberately remain small for varied reasons. Drawing inferences from a phenomenological analysis based on unstructured interviews conducted among eight owner-managers of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) five themes emerged that explain why they are reluctant to relinquish their current management practices and maintain the size: core skill mismatch, relinquishing autonomy, employee well-being, compliance overhead and acquihire. Research propositions were developed based on these themes that fuels further research.

Keywords: Smalle and Medium Enterprise, Missing Middle, Micro and Smal Enterprise, Owner-Manager, Entrepreneur Behavior.

EVALUATION OF WORKSHOP OUTCOMES: EDUCATION BRAND EXAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

In the studies conducted in the education sector, the brand has been studied in a limited way, because of the complexity of brand creation in the education sector. The education sector contains important examples of long-term marketing by marketers. Building strong brands in education requires long-term and continuous innovation within itself. Educational brands are remarkable and even more important to students, especially in higher education. Educational institutions should have goals for improvement and innovation, and they should be in constant communication with their private and public stakeholders. By increasing brand familiarity with a regular communication program, they can increase brand awareness and positive attitudes towards the brand.

Assessment and evaluation aim to monitor the progress of students throughout the education, to determine their success and failure, and thus to make adjustments in teaching and learning. There are studies on the extraordinary effectiveness of formative assessment and evaluation in teaching and learning. Considering the teaching approaches that have a positive contribution to students' learning, it has been revealed that the common point of them is formative assessment-evaluation, and they emphasized that formative assessment-evaluation should be developed in order to raise the standards in teaching based on the findings. In this context, at the end of the workshop held by the training brand, semi-structured interview interviews were conducted in order to determine the opinions of the teachers, who are a stakeholder, on the overall evaluation of the activity. In addition to the ended questions; A Likert-type scale consisting of 7 positive and negative items was applied. This scale is the general evaluation scale of the workshops held in order to develop the skills of conducting scientific research projects and providing science consultancy to students.

The findings obtained as a result of the study in the SPSS 24 program; interpreted as frequency and percentage distribution. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. Since the value of 0.708 and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity value is 0.000, the data were considered sufficient for exploratory factor analysis. Factor loads were gathered under two dimensions. Your first dimension: Cronbach Alpha reliability= 0.861; Second dimension: Cronbach Alpha reliability = 0.633.

Keywords: Brand, Education, Workshop, Marketing, Analysis.

JEL Classifications: M3, M31, I20.

A REVIEW OF NUMEROUS TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS AND THEIR MATHEMATICAL MODELS

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ABSTRACT

Much attention has recently been focused on various types of transportation problems with constraints, mixed constraints, intervals, and uncertain numbers. which is a subset of the transportation problem. Many researchers have proposed various exact, heuristic, and meta-heuristic techniques to solve the TP in the literature. The transportation problem is critical to operations research and management science because it supports economic and social activity. This chapter provides a brief overview of various types of transportation problems and their mathematical models.

Keywords: Transportation Problem, Bottleneck Transportation Problem, Multi-Objective Transportation Problem, Interval Transportation Problem, Fuzzy Transportation Problem.

**ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC SITUATIONS OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE MEASURES
TAKEN WITHIN THE SCOPE OF COVID WITH MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING
METHODOLOGY**

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ABSTRACT

The Covid pandemic has been affecting countries since 2019. This effect has led to extremely critical developments in terms of both economy and health. First of all considering the data affecting the Covid economy, the degrees of importance have been found. The results of the correlation analysis of these effects have been evaluated. Then, the ranking of the countries has been realized with the multi-criteria decision-making methodology. This study is expected to contribute to the literature within the scope of Covid.

Keywords: MCDM, Covid Economics, Economics Analysis, Covid Measures, Statistical Analyses.

NEGATIVE DIALECTICS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL ECOLOGY: CONTRASTING MAINSTREAM NEOLIBERAL AND CRITICAL ECOSOCIALIST PARADIGMS OF SUSTAINABILITY

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ABSTRACT

The widely accepted concept of “Anthropocene” defines the current geological period by qualitatively new manifestations of negative planetary human impact and resulting global environmental catastrophe and crisis. Finally, it is increasingly acknowledged as crucial to contain the self-destructive tendencies of capitalism to preserve conditions for future life on earth. However, there seems to be little agreement how the necessary transition towards ecological and social sustainability can be achieved. Addressing this issue, the presented narrative review explores the interdisciplinary literature on sustainability transformations on different levels of analysis. Based on the meta-theoretical distinction between sociologies of regulation and radical change, dialectic analysis identifies and contrasts a mainstream functional-normative “neoliberal” with an emerging critical structuralist-antagonistic “ecosocialist” paradigm. Elaborated key discourses are anchored in concepts of: a) conventional vs. critical sustainability; b) “green growth” vs. degrowth; and c) corporate responsibility vs. democratic socialization. A common reference point on the societal level, the United Nations Agenda 2030 for sustainable development is deconstructed from a critical perspective as a neoliberal project of capitalist expansion and legitimization, refuting claims of green growth, decoupling, and market-solutions of corporate sustainability. Instead, the alternative paradigm of critical sustainability advocates radical strategies of economic degrowth, wealth redistribution, decommodification, and democratization, challenging the exploitative profit and growth logics of capitalism. On the organizational level, structural pathologies of corporate social responsibility are contrasted with propositions towards cooperative socialization and democratization. Further, attention is called to how sustainability discourses shape and re-envision organizational science, demanding paradigm shifts from managerialist to critical ontologies, realist to relational epistemologies, discipline-focused to interdisciplinary, and from value-neutrality to engaged radical scholarly activism. To conclude, deconstructing the sustainability discourse offers opportunities to re-appropriate ecological ideas from degeneration into economic ideology counterproductive to saving the planet from profitable destruction. Evident seriousness of the situation may provide momentum for radical socio-cultural and political-economic transformations. Sustainable development goals and related concepts need to be reassessed as vehicles for a more fundamental social and ecological critique, reinforcing a paradigm of critical sustainability, which transcends neoliberal ideology by emphasizing antagonistic dialectics between a destructive accumulation-based economy and an increasingly destabilized and vulnerable finite ecology.

Keywords: Political Economy, Ecological Sustainability, Radical Environmentalism, Neoliberal Ideology, Degrowth.

JEL Classifications: B50, P00, Q50.

THE IMPACT OF EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to test the hypothesis “Whether Export Diversification affects the economic growth of selected Asian countries”. To test the hypothesis empirically, a theoretical model of augmented neo classical model was adopted which explained that along with capital, labor, initial income and human capital exports and particularly export diversification also affect the economic growth of selected countries. The empirical analysis was carried out by dynamic panel growth equations by using a data-set of seven Asian countries, over the period 1972–2015. Our results revealed the fact that both horizontal and vertical export diversification have positive and significant impact on real GDP per capita growth. The study also revealed the fact that export diversification followed U- shaped pattern with countries diversifying at the early stages of development and then moving towards re- concentration.

Keywords: Export Diversification, Economic Growth, Human Capital, Physical Capital, Panel Data.

JEL Codes: F1, F11, F14.

İŞLETMELERDE ÇEVRESEL, SOSYAL VE YÖNETİŞİM ALANLARINDAKİ RİSKLERLE DEĞİŞEN KONTROL ÇEVRESİ VE İÇ DENETİM

Sezen Uludağ

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ÖZET

Çağımızın değişen koşulları, raporlama süreçlerinde sadece finansal tabloların hazırlanmasında değişimi değil aynı zamanda finansal olmayan bilgilerin üretimini de gerektirmektedir ki bu son derece önemli bir değişimdir. Artık bilgi kullanıcıları işletmelerin, sosyal ve çevresel sorumlulukları kapsamında gerçekleştirdikleri faaliyetlerine, bu konularda yarattıkları değere, yönetim ile ilgili sorumluluklarına ve bu bakış açısı kapsamında sürdürülebilirliklerine ilişkin bilgileri de öğrenmek istemektedirler. Bu nedenle işletmelerin çevresel, sosyal ve yönetim (ESG-Environmental, Social, and Governance) konularındaki uygulamaları bilgi kullanıcıları tarafından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bilgi kullanıcılarının bu değişen gereksinimleri, karar alma süreçlerinin en önemli belirleyicisi olan finansal bilgiler yanında bir o kadar önemli olan finansal olmayan bilgilerin de raporlanmasını gerektirmektedir. Bu konuda bilindiği gibi, kurumsal yönetime ilişkin raporlama sorumlulukları dışında bilgi kullanıcılarının gereksinimlerine bağlı olarak sosyal ve çevresel raporlama, sürdürülebilirlik raporlaması ve son olarak entegre raporlama kavramları gündeme gelmiştir. Kurumsal raporlamanın evrimini oluşturan bu anlayışın benimsenmesi için, işletmelerin iç kontrol yapısının ESG ile ilgili riskleri yönetebilecek bir anlayış çerçevesinde şekillenmesi gerekmektedir. Bilindiği gibi iç kontrol yapısının bileşenleri için bir temel oluşturan bileşen, işletmelerdeki kontrol çevresidir. Kontrol çevresi yönetimin anlayışının işletme süreçlerinin tümüne yansımaları ifade etmektedir. ESG alanlarında işletmelerin öncelikle bir yönetim felsefesinin ve örgütsel kültürünün oluşması gerekmektedir. Bunun için oluşması gereken farkındalık, işletmelerin hem çevresel ve sosyal konularda duyarlılıkla hem de iyi yönetim uygulamalarının gereklilikleriyle işletmedeki kontrol bilincini yeniden şekillendirecektir. Etkin bir kontrol bilincinin ESG alanlarında farkındalıkla şekillenmesinde iç denetimin liderlik özellikleriyle birlikte önemli bir rol üstlenmesi, işletmelerde önemli değerler yaratabilecek, işletme içinde oluşan güvence mekanizmalarının günümüz koşullarına uygun, etkili bir şekilde sürdürülmesini sağlayacaktır. Bu perspektifle çalışmanın amacı; kontrol çevresinin, ESG alanlarında oluşan risklerin yönetilebilmesinde, değişen çevreye göre kontrol eylemlerinin etkin bir iletişimle ve sürekli izleme ve güvence kapsamında gelişmesinde nasıl değer yaratacağını açıklamak ve ardından bu süreçte iç denetimin önemli rolünü vurgulamaktır. Bu amaçla çalışmada ESG riskleriyle değişen kontrol çevresi ve iç denetim ilişkisinin kavramsal çerçevesi incelenmekte ve gerçekleştirilecek çalışmalar için bu konuya ilişkin başarı faktörleri tartışılmaktadır. Sonuçta ESG alanlarında oluşan risklerin yönetilmesi için oluşturulacak kontrol eylemleri ancak etkin bir kontrol çevresinin oluşmasıyla gerçekleştirilebileceği ve iç denetimin işletmelerde ESG ile ilgili süreçlerde değer yaratabileceği vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç Denetim, İç Kontrol, Çevresel Sosyal ve Yönetişim, Kontrol Çevresi, Katma Değer.

JEL Kodları: M42, M10, M40.

CHANGING CONTROL ENVIRONMENT WITH RISKS IN ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE FIELDS IN BUSINESSES AND INTERNAL AUDIT

Sezen Uludağ

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ABSTRACT

The changing conditions of our age require not only a change in the preparation of financial statements in the reporting processes but also the production of non-financial information, which is an extremely important change. Now, information users also want to learn about the activities of the businesses they carry out within the scope of their social and environmental responsibilities, the value they create in these matters, their responsibilities related to governance, and their sustainability within the scope of this perspective. Because of this reason, the practices of businesses on environmental, social, and governance (ESG-Environmental, Social, and Governance) are very important for information users. These changing requirements of information users necessitate reporting financial information, which is the most important determinant of decision-making processes, as well as non-financial information, which is just as important. As it is known on this subject, apart from reporting responsibilities related to corporate governance, the concepts of social and environmental reporting, sustainability reporting, and finally integrated reporting have become a current issue depending on the requirements of information users. In order to adopt this understanding, which constitutes the evolution of corporate reporting, the internal control structure of the businesses should be shaped within the framework of an understanding that can manage the risks related to ESG. As it is known, the component that establishes a basis for the components of the internal control structure is the control environment in the businesses. The control environment refers to the reflection of management's understanding on all business processes. In ESG fields, businesses must first constitute a management philosophy and organizational culture. The awareness that needs to be created for this purpose will reshape the control consciousness in the business with both sensitivity on environmental and social issues and the requirements of good governance practices. With its leadership characteristics, internal audit will play an important role in shaping an effective control consciousness with awareness in ESG fields, which will create important values in businesses and ensure that the assurance mechanisms formed in the businesses are maintained in an effective way in accordance with today's conditions. With this perspective, the aim of this study; is to explain how the control environment will create value in the management of risks in ESG fields, in the development of control activities according to the changing environment with effective communication and continuous monitoring and assurance, and then to emphasize the important role of internal audit in this process. For this purpose, in this study the conceptual framework of the changing control environment and internal audit relationship with ESG risks is examined and the success factors related to this subject are discussed for future studies. In conclusion, it is emphasized that control activities to be created to manage the risks in ESG fields can only be realized with the formation of an effective control environment and internal audit can add value in ESG-related process in businesses.

Keywords: Internal Audit, Internal Control, Environmental Social, and Governance, Control Environment, Value-added.

JEL Codes: M42, M10, M40.

ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME TEKNİKLERİ İLE İŞ MAKİNESİ SEÇİMİ: MOORA YAKLAŞIMI

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ÖZET

İnsan gücünün yetersiz kaldığı durumlarda iş makineleri önemli bir destekçidir. Gelişen teknoloji ile beraber birçok iş makinesi faaliyete geçmiş ve uzun sürecek işler kısa sürede verimli bir şekilde yerine getirilmiştir. Günümüzde en yaygın kullanılan iş makinelerinden biri olan ekskavatörler (kazı makinesi) inşaat sektörünün yapı taşlarından birini oluşturmaktadır. Son derece önemli olan bu makinelerin maliyetleri de oldukça yüksektir. Hem önemli hem de maliyetli olan bu makinelerin seçimi de bu sebeplerden kaynaklı olarak oldukça önemli bir problemdir. Yapılan bu çalışmada bu probleme bir çözüm model önerisi getirmiştir. Bu model Multi-Objective Optimization on the Basis of Ratio Analysis (MOORA) yöntemidir. Makine seçiminde 7 kriter belirlenmiş ve 4 iş makinesi birbirleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Makinelere ait performans bilgileri iş makinesi markalarının internet sitesinden, fiyat bilgileri ise satış danışmanları ile yapılan iletişim sırasında alınmıştır. Bu bilgiler ışığında da alınması gerekli en ideal makine seçilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makine Seçimi, İş Makinesi, ÇKKV, Moora, Performans.

Jel Kodları: C10, C30, E30.

MACHINE SELECTION WITH MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING TECHNIQUES: MOORA APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Construction machinery is an important supporter in cases where manpower is insufficient. With the developing technology, many construction machines have been put into operation and long-term works have been carried out efficiently in a short time. Excavators (excavation machines), one of the most widely used construction machines today, constitute one of the building blocks of the construction industry. The costs of these machines, which are extremely important, are also quite high. The selection of these machines, which are both important and costly, is a very important problem due to these reasons. In this study, a solution model has been proposed for this problem. This model is the Multi-Objective Optimization on the Basis of Ratio Analysis (MOORA) method. 7 criteria were determined in machine selection and 4 construction machines were compared with each other. The performance information of the machines was obtained from the website of the heavy equipment brands, and the price information was obtained during the communication with the sales consultants. In the light of this information, the most ideal machine to be purchased has been selected.

Keywords: Machine Selection, Construction Equipment, MCDM, Moora, Performance.

Jel Codes: C10, C30, E30.

KAZDAĞI MİLLİ PARKINDA BİYO-KÜLTÜREL ÇEŞİTLİLİĞİ KORUMAK: YENİ BİR PARADİGMAYA DOĞRU

Yılmaz Arı

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ÖZET

Devletler tarafından organize olarak yapılan resmi doğa koruma faaliyetlerinin yaklaşık 150 yıllık bir geçmişı vardır. Bu tarihin ilk 100 yılı boyunca doğal alanlardaki biyolojik çeşitliliğin korunması üzerinde durulmuştur. Bunun nedeni biyoçeşitliliğin sadece insanlardan uzak olan doğal alanlarda var olduđu düşüncesi idi. Ancak son 50 yıldaki gelişmeler korunan doğal alanlarda aynı zamanda geleneksel toplumların da yaşadığını ve bu alanların aynı zamanda önemli kültürel çeşitliliğe sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu anlayışı sonucunda doğa koruma anlayışı sadece biyolojik çeşitliliği korumadan, son 20-30 yıldan beri biyokültürel çeşitliliği korumaya evrilmiştir. Böylece doğal kaynakların ve biyolojik çeşitliliğin daha bütöncöl olarak korunması ve ekosistem hizmetlerinin daha sağlıklı ve sürdürülebilir olması hedeflenmektedir. Bu çalışma bu teorik çerçeve ile Kazdağı Milli Parkı'nda (KDMP) doğa koruma pratiğini analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma şu sorulara cevap aramaktadır: KDMP'nin ekosistem hizmetleri nelerdir? Milli parkın biyokültürel kaynak değeri nelerdir? Acaba KDMP'de doğa koruma çalışmalarının kültürel faktörlere karşı tutumu nedir? Biyokültürel kaynaklar doğa koruma pratiğine nasıl entegre edilebilir? Çalışmayla ilgili verileri toplamak için KDMP'de arazi çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmalar sırasında kültürel kaynak değeri ve kutsal alanlar tespit edilerek bu kaynak değeri ve yerlerin park idaresi tarafından yapılan planlamalardaki yeri analiz edilmiştir. Park idarecilerinin ve ziyaretçilerin hem doğal alanlara hem de kültürel ve kutsal alanlara karşı tutumu anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları doğa koruma teorisinde biyoçeşitliliği korumadan biyo kültürel çeşitliliği korumaya doğru evrilen anlayışın KDMP'deki yönetim anlayışına henüz yansımadağı, parkın büyük ölçüde sadece biyolojik çeşitliliği korumaya odaklandığı tespit edilmiştir. Kültürel ve kutsal alanların ihmal edilmesinin ise biyolojik çeşitliliği belli ölçüde koruduđu ancak bütöncöl bir koruma sağlamadağı tespit edilmiştir. Bu durumda ekosistem hizmetlerinin aksayacağı ve zamanla biyolojik çeşitliliğin de zarar görebileceğı öngörülmektedir. Sürdürülebilir bir milli park yönetimi için parkın kültürel kaynak değeri de resmi olarak tanınması, yönetim planlamalarına dahil edilmesi hatta bunlarla ilgili özel yönetim planlamalarının yapılması gerekmektedir.

AnahtarKelimeler: Biyoçeşitlilik, Koruma, Ekolojik Ekonomi, Kazdağı Milli Parkı, Biyokültürel Çeşitlilik, Coğrafya.

JEL Kodları: Q57, Q01, Q26.

PROTECTING BIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY AT KAZDAĞI NATIONAL PARK, BALIKESİR: TOWARDS A NEW PARADIGM

Yılmaz Arı

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ABSTRACT

Official nature conservation initiatives organized by states have a history of approximately 150 years. During the first 100 years of that history, emphasis was placed on the conservation of biodiversity in natural areas. This was because biodiversity was thought to exist only in natural areas away from humans. However, developments in the last 50 years have shown that traditional societies also live in protected natural areas and these areas also have significant cultural diversity. As a result of this understanding, the practice of nature conservation has evolved from not only protecting biological diversity but also protecting biocultural diversity for the last 20-30 years. Thus, it is aimed to protect natural resources and biological diversity in a more holistic manner and to make ecosystem services healthier and more sustainable. This study aims to analyze the nature conservation practice in Kazdağı National Park (KDNP) in Balıkesir, Turkey with this theoretical framework. The study seeks answers to the following questions: What are the ecosystem services of KDNP? What are the biocultural resource values of the national park? What is the attitude of park management towards cultural factors in KDNP? How can biocultural resources be integrated into nature conservation practice? Fieldwork was conducted in KDNP to collect data related to the study. During the fieldwork, cultural resource values and sacred areas were determined. The attitudes of the park administrators and visitors towards both natural areas and cultural/spiritual places were analyzed. The results showed that the paradigmatic shift in nature conservation theory has not yet been reflected in the management practice in KDNP, and the park mostly focuses only on protecting biological diversity. It has been also determined that neglecting cultural and sacred areas protects biological diversity to a certain extent, but does not provide a holistic protection. In this case, it is predicted that ecosystem services will be disrupted and biological diversity may be damaged over time. For a sustainable national park management, the cultural resource values of the park should be officially recognized and even special management plans should be made to secure the sustainability of the park in the long run.

Keywords: Biodiversity Conservation, Ecological Economy, Kazdağı National Park, Biocultural Diversity, Geography.

JEL Codes: Q57, Q01, Q26.

SOSYAL BİLİMLER ALANINDAKİ BİBLİYOMETRİK ÇALIŞMALARIN GÖRSEL HARİTALAMA TEKNİĞİ İLE BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Sosyal bilimler, alt dalları ile çok geniş bir çalışma alanına sahiptir. Teknolojik gelişmeler ile hızla artan bulgu ve araştırmalar sosyal bilimler alanında ve alt dallarında bibliyometrik analiz ihtiyacını arttırmıştır.

Bu çalışmada, literatürdeki sosyal bilimler alanı ile ilgili olarak yapılmış tüm bibliyometrik analiz çalışmalarının gözden geçirilmesi ve verilerin akademik perspektif dahilinde değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Web of Science Core Collection veritabanında sosyal bilimler alt dallarındaki yapılmış olan bibliyometrik çalışmalar taranmıştır. İlgili çalışmalara ulaşmak için anahtar kelimeler olarak “bibliometric analysis” ve “bibliometric review” kullanılmıştır. Ulaşılan çalışmaların görsel haritalama tekniği ile analizinde VOSviewer(version 1.16.18) programı kullanılmıştır. Bibliyometrik analiz çalışmaları kapsamında 13.07.2022 tarihi itibarı ile 3073 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Yıllara göre dağılımda en fazla bibliyometrik çalışma 2021 yılında (755 adet) yapılmıştır. WOS kategorisinde 941 yayın ile yönetim alanında çalışma ile birinci sıradadır. En yüksek sıralamaya sahip dergi 83 yayın ile International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health olurken, en fazla çalışma 484 adet ile Çin’ de yapılmıştır. Alandaki en fazla çalışmayı Satish Kumar isimli yazar yapmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bibliyometri, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Bibliyometrik İnceleme.

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF BIBLIOMETRIC STUDIES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES WITH VISUAL MAPPING TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Social sciences has a very wide field of study with its sub-branches. Rapidly increasing findings and researches with technological developments have increased the need for bibliometric analysis in the field and sub-branches of social sciences.

In this study, it is aimed to review all bibliometric analysis studies related to the field of social sciences in the literature and to evaluate the data within an academic perspective.

In the Web of Science Core Collection database, bibliometric studies in social sciences sub-branches were scanned. Keywords "bibliometric analysis" and "bibliometric review" were used to reach related studies. VOSviewer (version 1.16.18) program was used in the analysis of the reached studies with visual mapping technique. As of 13.07.2022, 3073 studies were reached within the scope of bibliometric analysis studies. In the distribution by years, the most bibliometric study was done in 2021 (755 pieces). It ranks first in the WOS category with 941 publications and work in the field of management. The highest ranked journal was the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health with 83 publications, while the highest number of studies were conducted in China with 484 articles. The author named Satish Kumar has done the most work in the field.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometric Review.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY IN PUNJAB: A CASE STUDY OF MULTAN DIVISION

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ABSTRACT

In the economy of Pakistan, Agriculture has a significant share of 19.2% in GDP and about 38.5% share of the labor force. The annual growth rate of agriculture in Pakistan is 2.77% against the target of 2.8%. Growth in agriculture sector plays a vital role in economic growth and food security in developing countries such as Pakistan. In the agriculture sector, productivity has a significant impact on economic growth because growth rate of the economy directly depends on the performance of agriculture sector. Pakistan is one of a growing number of countries throughout the globe that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change and agriculture is the most vulnerable to climate change. That is why this study has been designed to investigate the impact of climate change on total factor productivity in Punjab. Time series data from 1991-92 to 2019-20 of all major and minor crops as well as inputs were collected to estimate total factor. Later on to access the impact of climate change variables like temperature, rainfall, drought, flood and humidity were used in this study. The results revealed that TFP trend remained negative due to many factors including cotton leaf curl virus and poor weather conditions.

Keywords: Agriculture, Growth Rate, Total Factor Productivity, Climate Change, Food Security.

JEL Classification: QOJ.

IMPACT OF REMITTANCES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF HUMAN CAPITAL

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impacts of foreign remittances on economic growth through the channel of human capital, using panel data set of 45 foreign remittances recipient's countries for the period of 1970-2018. The results of System Generalized Method of Moment (GMM) show the positive and significant impact of remittances on economic growth through human capital measured by secondary school enrollment. The direct impact of human capital on economic growth is also positive and significant. Based on our estimated marginal effect of remittances on economic growth, we conclude that a higher level of human capital enhances positive and significant impact of remittances on economic growth for selected countries. Therefore, the governments in the sample countries may formulate and enforce those policies that motivate the families to invest their received remittances into children's education to harvest the full benefits of remittances.

Keywords: Foreign Remittances, Human Capital, Economic Growth, Panel Data.

JEL Classifications: C3, C24, O1, O15, F3.

INFLUENCE OF CORRUPTION IN THE ECONOMY: A PROPENSITY SCORE MATCHING APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This study provides a new perspective on the role of corruption in economic growth. The Propensity Score Matching (PSM) approach is employed to give quantitative estimates of the effect of corruption on economic growth. Different matching methods such as Nearest-neighbor matching, Radius matching, and Kernel are used to estimate the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (ATT) and the Average Treatment Effect (ATE). Our robust and statistically significant results show that economic growth and the inflation targeting (IT) policy negatively correlate with the low-corrupt countries. Moreover, being a low corrupt country significantly increases economic growth, and being a low corrupt country significantly increases the probability of adopting IT policy in our sample of emerging markets. To put it another way, we show that if high corrupt countries had a low level of corruption, their economic growth and the probability of adopting IT would have been statistically significantly higher.

Keywords: Propensity Score Matching, Inflation Targeting, Economic Growth, Corruption, Emerging Markets.

JEL Classification : C14, H11, O11.

DOES IT ECONOMICALLY WORTH BEING A MEMBER OF OPEC+?

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ABSTRACT

This study uses several Propensity Score Matching (PSM) approaches to examine the impact of being a member of OPEC+ on economic growth. We present the matching results to estimate the Average Treatment Effect (ATE) and Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (ATT) by employing different matching methods of nearest-neighbor, radius, stratification, and kernel matching. Our robust and statistically significant results show that, on average, being an OPEC+ member increases the economic growth for the full sample and the period before 2008. In other words, we show that if non-OPEC+ oil producer countries had been members of the organization, their economic growth would have been statistically significantly higher.

Keywords: Propensity Score Matching, OPEC+, Oil, Economic Growth, Oil Shock.

JEL Classification : C14, H11, F53.

GOVERNANCE QUALITY, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND FDI: PANEL DATA APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Foreign direct investments (FDI) are meant to improve the economic performance of a country. However Diverse factors contributed to luring FDI inflows into countries. The purpose of this study is to investigate the quality of governance and financial institutions and their impact on the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through panel data for four countries (China, Brazil, India, and Turkey), by using multiple regression analysis for the period 2000-2020. The political stability and volatility of each of these countries was one of the key determinants behind this data selection. Indicators like soundness of banks, access to loans, financial market sophistication, and venture capital availability have been evaluated to determine the quality of the financial institutions to achieve the final goal of the study. On the other hand, for government institutional quality we used control of corruption, government effectiveness, political stability, regulatory quality, rule of law, and voice and accountability as proxies. According to the findings of this study, indicators of institutional quality such as corruption control, government effectiveness, and regulatory quality have no significant impact on FDI inflows into the countries under study, whereas political stability and voice and accountability have a significant positive impact on FDI inflows into those same countries. The rule of law, on the other hand, has a significant negative relationship on FDI. We also show that bank health and financial market sophistication are ineffective and have no effect on FDI in these host nations. Nevertheless, FDI is negatively connected with loan and venture capital availability. According to our findings, the ease with which capital may be raised in the domestic market reduces FDI inflows. we conclude that, while GDP, trade openness, and inflation are key determinants in attracting FDI, the quality of a country's political institutions also plays a vital role in drawing FDI.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Economic Growth, Financial Institutions, Governance Quality, Panel Data.

JEL Classifications: F21, O1, C23.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AS A TOOL FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY: THE EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Climate change and environmental degradation are a threat to Europe and the world. To overcome these challenges, Europe needs a new sustainable economic and social system that will lead the Union towards a modern economy characterized by an efficient resources and competitiveness. The circular economy is a solution that will reduce the damage caused by the intensive linear economic activity that depletes the planet's resources. The purpose of this research is to highlight the importance of the circular economy model as a strategic entry point to achieve sustainability for Europe by three axes: economic, environmental and social. In addition, we try to investigate the role of circular economy in achieving sustainability taking the European experience as a case. In order to study this topic we adopted the descriptive analytical method. The study concludes that circular economy initiatives are successful in achieving sustainability in Europe.

Keywords: Linear Economy, Circular Economy, Sustainability, European Union.

THE IMPACT OF SUSTAINABILITY REGULATIONS ON BANK CREDIT PROCESS AND CORPORATE LOANS

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ABSTRACT

Something changed in 2015 when the members of the United Nations approved the Agenda 2030, based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals. From that moment several countries started to approve new regulations in different fields, but all related to the new “green era”, or with the name used by European Union, the “Green Deal”. Since 2019, in Europe, we have had, and especially we will have, a huge revolution in the banking sector, financial market and corporate, made by SFDR, Taxonomy, NFRD/CSRD, MiFID II, and new rules of national and international Authorities. In this paper, we analyse how this new deal will impact corporate loans and what will change in the banking credit process, especially comparing the past situation “financial statement” based on the new focus on a “holistic” approach. Our method is built by examining some regulations, like EBA guidelines on loan origination and monitoring, just to demonstrate the impact on banks and SMEs/Large companies, both of them have to change their approach: the banks in the credit process and the companies need to have a new approach about financial management and the way to present and apply for a loan. Using the results of this research we have drafted a possible scenario with a few bullet points of conclusions and solutions for all actors involved. Moreover, this research aims to open a discussion about the relationship between banks and companies, and how it can evolve in the next few years.

Keywords: Sustainability, Corporate Loans, Bank Credit, Finance.

JEL Classifications: G21, G28, G30.

STARTUPS: WHICH CHALLENGES AND HOW TO OVERCOME?– SILICON VALLEY AS A SUITABLE SOLUTION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to know the mechanisms adopted to encourage startup companies, as they represent one of the main concerns of developing countries today, in order to achieve social and economic development. Relying on the descriptive approach in identifying the most important characteristics and challenges facing startup companies, then presenting the experience of Silicon Valley, which in turn sought to invest the energies of young people and support them in establishing their own projects. The existence of a dual ecosystem of large firms and startups. As well as allocating high financial returns for successful entrepreneurs and startups' early employees, are among the most important ways have adopted to encourage startup creators. The study also recommended reducing the severity of the failure of startup business by accompanying the founders and following them closely during the stages of project creation, hands-on training on project creation to hone capabilities and skills.

Keywords: Startups, Characteristics, Challenges, Silicon Valley Experience.

THE NOTION OF PARADIGM IN POLITICAL ECONOMY: SOCIAL LIBERALISM

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ABSTRACT

The notion of paradigm lets ideas to set new assumptions. Therefore, paradigms are the foundations of new theories in science. Social liberalism is a paradigm shift, that is shaped under the individualistic freedom of choices and social welfare. In addition, the impact of internationalization and globalization on the economic and political systems re-shaped the environment. The aim of the study is to explain the background and the nature of social liberalism through political economy framework. This study presents social liberalism as a paradigm shift in political economy. Therefore, the notion of paradigm in political economy, the theoretical and conceptual framework of social liberalism is revealed through literature review.

Keywords: Political Economy, Economic Systems, Social Liberalism, Paradigm, Welfare.

JEL Classifications: D6, P5, P16.

THE INTERACTION BETWEEN GDP PER CAPITA AND POPULATION GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

The relation between GDP and population growth has been under the focus of researchers for many years, debating which variable has affected the other ceteris paribus. In this paper, we have examined 59 samples have been collected from (World bank, 2022). Depending on that secondary data: it has been analyzed and the Time Series method has been applied to test the causality between the variable. We've reached that in the 10th period 99.95% of GDP per Capita can be explained by it-self and only 0.041% can be explained by P. Growth, while the 10th period of P. Growth has been indicated that 98.38% of it can be explained by itself, therefore 1.61% can be explained by GDP per Capita. The ganger Causality Tests have shown that neither variables granger causes the other.

Keywords: Population Growth, GDP Per Capita Growth, GDP Growth.

TURKEY AND PAKISTAN COMPARISON IN TERMS OF MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research is to compare between the two countries developments in terms of macroeconomic indicators and the obstacles that these two developing countries have been facing throughout their journeys of economic development path. The reason for comparing these two countries in terms of macroeconomic indicators is that the relation between Pakistan and Turkey has been strong since Pakistan got its independence due to strong cultural, religious, and economic ties. These two countries have been working together to enhance their economic ties further especially in the past decade. To facilitate economic and trade activity between the two developing countries several bilateral agreement regarding trade and economic relations have been signed between the two countries. Turkey and Pakistan mainly trade energy, textile, grains and recently trade in the defense sector between the two has also been increased. According to the World Bank data, Turkey's economy grew by 11 percent in 2021 mainly thanks to an increase in exports and accelerated domestic private consumption as COVID-19 measures were relaxed and people brought forward some consumption expenditures in fear of continued price rises. Turkey's goods and services exports were supported by buoyant external demand, sharp nominal depreciation of the lira, and global supply chain disruptions that diverted global demand to Turkey. Beside this, according to the TURKSTAT the Turkish statistical institute, Turkey's annual inflation rate has reached 61.14 percent in the first quarter of 2022. Which is the highest inflation rate in the last two decades. On the other hand Pakistan, a country struggling in terms of economy and at the same time with a population of over 220 million has large capacity to enhance its economic power in the region. In many years the unsustainable and downtrend in economic growth in Pakistan has worried many economists, policy makers and foreign investors as well as foreign aid donor agencies. High inflation rate, fiscal deficit, increasing foreign debt and debt servicing, weak foreign demand for Pakistani products, low level of physical and human capital, unfavorable weather, political instability, and, among other factors, a deteriorating law and order situation in the country, are the main factors of economy to blame for the unsustainable economic growth in Pakistan. To sum up, the aim of this paper is to compare the macroeconomic indicators between the two countries in the last 10-20 years. The reason for comparing these two countries is their close ties regarding the economic relations as well as in the political spheres especially in the recent years. Beside this, Turkey and Pakistan are among the developing countries in this region with potential of becoming a great economy both in the global markets if everything goes well on their sides.

Keywords: Macroeconomics, Pakistan, Turkey.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CITIES

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ABSTRACT

The normative level of sustainable development has to take into account the correct assessment of sustainability, by including agglomeration sustainability. With the unprecedented growth of urbanization, which now accounts for half of the world's population, global sustainability is increasingly a matter of urban sustainability. Starting from Marshallian externalities of agglomerations and the huge interest of the subject in literature in the last decades, we cannot ignore the fact that cities are producing economic growth through the effects of agglomeration economies. However, one question has recently risen: is this growth sustainable? In this context, the paper aims to critically examine the indicators of sustainability in cities provided by profile organizations and to construct an index of sustainable agglomeration, which could capture positive and negative externalities of agglomeration. In the end, the implications for social, economic and environmental policy will be analyzed.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Cities, Agglomeration Economies, Index of Sustainable Agglomeration, Policy.

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RENEWABLE ENERGY AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS FOR TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Foreign direct investments have played a major role in providing advantages in the development and growth processes of countries. The increase in foreign direct investments with the globalization process has created various effects on the economies of the countries, especially economic growth and employment. Among these, foreign direct investments affect renewable energy consumption in the country. The fact that foreign direct investments change the renewable energy consumption positively or negatively creates motivation in the research of the subject. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the data of 1990-2019 and renewable energy consumption and foreign direct investments in Turkey. The fourier ADL cointegration test developed by Banerjee et al (2017) was used in the study. The findings show that there is no cointegration relationship between foreign direct investments and renewable energy consumption in Turkey. In addition to increasing foreign direct investments, it will be productive to develop common policies with the renewable energy field in Turkey's sustainable growth performance.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Renewable Energy Consumption, Fourier ADL Cointegration Test.

FINANCIAL STABILITY AND SOLVING THE UNCERTAINTIES OF TRUST ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The background of this study is that the finances provide so many alternatives involving uncertainties of trust that has both benefits and costs. Finance presents a lot of advantages to private and social life. The benefits for these lives of fiat money expand the liquidity so that producing the economic development and growth. The other point is that uncertainty of trust has provided a big social advantage which is further than the expansion of fiat money.

The purpose of this study is to reveal that the impact of financial stability on stock prices. It has been tried to be presented that financial stability has power on market value of stocks as significant as the profit of a company. The target of the paper has been demonstrated through sample case studies.

The study has employed a combination of sample case studies and a literature review analysis. The thoughts of the previous authors have been studied through classifying different perspectives on the subject matter. This study is a conceptual and exploratory presentation and for getting on a conclusion of this paper qualitative analysis techniques and research questions are also utilized to structure a conclusion. Followings are the addressed review questions for the subject:

RQ1: How the financial statements present financial stability of a company?

RQ2: Do the financial reporting methods affect the stability of financial statements?

RQ3: How the economic situation of industries influences the stability of financial statements?

The analysis reveals that the financial statement presents the financial stability of a company to the readers. Secondly, the reporting methods have financial considerable of a company. Lastly, the industry's economic situation of a company influences the financial stability of a company.

Based on the reviews, analysis, and findings, it is concluded that financial stability has a strong effect on market prices of companies. Not only, profitability, liquidity, and operational results but also their continuity is also considered by the investors and market analysts. Another words, managements should also keep a stabile performance to demonstrate that the company has stability and its near future can be foreseen and estimated confidently and without uncertainties.

Keywords: Financial Statements, Financial Stability, Financial Uncertainty.

Jel Codes: M40, M41.

A COMPARISON OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE BRICS COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Increases in energy efficiency positively affect sustainability in the use of natural resources. In addition, increases in energy efficiency provide benefits in terms of lower carbon emissions, less greenhouse gas emissions and reduction of air pollution. In this context, the threat of environmental degradation and sustainability concerns, which have come to the fore due to the increasing energy consumption in many economies, have made energy efficiency a priority. In this study, energy efficiency is discussed in the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) that provide rapid economic development and have an important role in the global economy. Malmquist total factor productivity index calculations are used in the measurement and comparison of energy efficiency for the period 1995-2021. In factor productivity calculations, gross capital formation, total workforce and total energy consumption used as input variables, and GDP used as output variable. According to the findings, the total factor productivity of the BRICS countries increased by 0.9% on average in the relevant period. While total factor productivity increased in BRICS countries in Russia, China, Brazil and South Africa, it was observed that total factor productivity decreased in India. Average overall factor productivity growth is 2.9% in Russia, 2.1% in China, 0.5% in Brazil and 0.4% in South Africa. In India, on the other hand, total factor productivity decreased by an average of 1.1%.

Keywords: Energy Consumption, Energy Efficiency, Malmquist Index, Total Factor Productivity, BRICS Countries.

OTANTİK LİDERLİK VE ÖRGÜT YANLISI ETİK OLMAYAN DAVRANIŞLARIN ÖRGÜTSEL VATANDAŞLIK DAVRANIŞINA ETKİLERİ: ÇALIŞMA EKİBİNDE İŞBİRLİĞİNİN DÜZENLEYİCİ ROLÜ

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda bütün sektörlerde olduğu gibi turizm işletmelerinde de örgüt yanlısı etik olmayan davranışların sonuçları tartışılmaktadır. Literatürde örgüt yanlısı etik olmayan davranışların finansal göstergeler ve işgören performansına etkilerine dair çalışmalara rastlanmaktadır. Ancak otantik liderin olduğu durumlarda bu davranışların etkin hizmet sunumu için gerekli olan örgütsel vatandaşlık davranışı ve çalışma ekibindeki işbirliği üzerine etkileri henüz inceleme beklemektedir. Dolayısıyla bu araştırmanın amacı, otantik liderlik tarzının ve örgüt yanlısı etik olmayan davranışların örgütsel vatandaşlık davranışları üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya koymak ve bu değişkenler arasındaki ilişkide çalışma ekibindeki işbirliğinin düzenleyici rolü oynayıp oynamadığını belirlemektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini, Nevşehir ili ve ilçelerindeki turizm işletmeleri çalışanları oluşturmaktadır (n=284). Araştırmanın verileri, Walumbwa ve diğerlerinin (2008) otantik liderlik ölçeği, Umphress ve arkadaşlarının (2010) geliştirdiği örgüt yanlısı etik olmayan davranışlar ölçeği, Chatman & Flynn'in (2001) çalışma ekibinde işbirliği ölçeği ve Podsakoff ve diğerlerinin (1990) örgütsel vatandaşlık davranışı ölçeğinden oluşan bir anket formu yardımıyla elde edilmiştir. Araştırmanın hipotezlerini test etmek için öncelikle doğrulayıcı faktör analizi yardımıyla ölçüm modeli geliştirilmiş ve daha sonra Yapısal Eşitlik Modellemesi uygulanmıştır.

Araştırmanın bulgularına göre; otantik liderlik tarzının hem örgütsel vatandaşlık davranışlarını hem de çalışma ekibindeki işbirliğini pozitif ve anlamlı etkilediği saptanmıştır. Buna karşın örgüt yanlısı etik olmayan davranışların örgütsel vatandaşlık davranışlarını negatif ve anlamlı şekilde etkilerken, çalışma ekibindeki işbirliğini negatif ama anlamlı olmayan şekilde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca çalışma ekibindeki işbirliğinin örgütsel vatandaşlık davranışını pozitif ve anlamlı şekilde etkilediği gözlenmiştir. Öte yandan çalışma ekibindeki işbirliğinin, otantik liderlik ile örgütsel vatandaşlık davranışları arasındaki ilişkide düzenleyici etkiye sahip olduğu, fakat örgüt yanlısı etik olmayan davranışlar ile örgütsel vatandaşlık davranışları arasındaki ilişkide düzenleyici etkiye sahip olmadığı ortaya konmuştur. Son olarak bu çalışmanın bazı kısıtları vurgulanmış, çalışmanın bulgulardan yola çıkarak hem turizm sektörü ve çalışanlarına hem de yönelik gelecekte bu alanda çalışacak araştırmacılara yönelik bazı önerilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otantik Liderlik, Örgüt Yanlısı Etik Olmayan Davranışlar, Örgütsel Vatandaşlık Davranışlar, Çalışma Ekibindeki İşbirliği.
JEL: L83 – Turizm.

THE EFFECTS OF AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP AND UNETHICAL PRO-ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR ON ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR: THE MODERATING ROLE OF COLLABORATION IN WORK TEAM

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the consequences of unethical pro-organizational behaviors have also discussed in tourism enterprises as in all industries. In the literature, there are studies on the effects of unethical pro-organizational behaviors on financial indicators and employee performance. However, in cases where there is an authentic leader, the effects of these behaviors on organizational citizenship behaviors and cooperation in work team, which have vital functions for effective service delivery, still wait investigation. Therefore, the aim of this study is to reveal the effects of authentic leadership style and unethical pro-organizational behaviors on organizational citizenship behaviors and to determine whether the cooperation in work team plays a moderator role in the relationship between these variables. The sampling of the study consists of the employees of tourism enterprises in Nevşehir province and its districts (n=284). The data of the study were obtained with the help of a questionnaire consisting of Walumbwa et al.'s (2008) authentic leadership scale, Umphress et al.'s (2010) unethical pro-organizational behavior scale, Chatman & Flynn's (2001) collaborative team scale and Podsakoff et al.'s (1990) organizational citizenship behavior scale. In order to test the hypotheses of the study, a measurement model first developed with the help of confirmatory factor analysis and then Structural Equation Modelling applied.

According to the results of the research, it determined that authentic leadership style had affected both organizational citizenship behaviors and cooperation in work team positively and significantly. However, it has been determined that while unethical pro-organizational behaviors affect organizational citizenship behaviors negatively and significantly, it affects the cooperation in the work team negatively but not significantly. Furthermore, it observed that the cooperation in work team had affected the organizational citizenship behavior positively and significantly. On the other hand, it revealed that the cooperation in work team had a moderating effect on the relationship between authentic leadership and organizational citizenship behaviors. Nevertheless, the cooperation in work team had not a moderating effect on the relationship between unethical pro-organizational behaviors and organizational citizenship behaviors. Finally, the limitations of this study emphasized, and some suggestions made for both the tourism sector and its employees and the researchers, who will work in this field in the future based on the findings of the study.

Keywords: Authentic Leadership, Unethical Pro-Organizational Behaviors, Organizational Citizenship Behaviors, Cooperation In The Work Team.

JEL: L83 – Tourism.

SÜPER LİDERLİK VE KİŞİLERARASI GÜVENİN TAKIM PERFORMANSINA ETKİLERİ: ÖZÜMSEME KAPASİTESİNİN ARACI ROLÜ

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ÖZET

Küresel ölçekte konaklama işletmelerinde rekabetçi avantajın en önemli kaynaklarından biri de hizmet üreten ve sunan takımların performansı olmaktadır. Konaklama işletmelerinde takım performansı ile ilgili sınırlı sayıda ampirik araştırma olmasına karşın özellikle özümseme kapasitesi ile birlikte süper liderlik tarzının takım performansına etkilerini inceleyen çalışmalara henüz rastlanmamaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma, literatürdeki bu boşluğu doldurmak için özümseme kapasitesinin aracı değişken olduğu bir modelde süper liderlik tarzının ve kişilerarası güvenin takım performansına etkilerinin değişip değişmediği incelenmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, süper liderlik tarzının ve kişilerarası güven düzeyinin takım performansı üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya koymak ve bu değişkenler arasındaki ilişkide özümseme kapasitesinin aracılık rolü oynayıp oynamadığını tespit etmektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini, Nevşehir ili ve ilçelerindeki konaklama işletmeleri çalışanları oluşturmaktadır (n=339). Araştırmanın verileri, Muller ve diğerlerinin (2011) süper liderlik ölçeği, Yılmaz ve Hunt' un (2001) geliştirdiği kişilerarası güven ölçeği, Lin (2010) tarafından tasarlanan takım performansı ölçeği ve Jansen ve diğerlerinin (2005) özümseme kapasitesi ölçeğini ihtiva eden bir anket formu yardımıyla toplanmıştır. Bu veriler esas alınarak araştırmanın model ve hipotezleri, doğrulayıcı faktör analizi, yapısal eşitlik modellemesi ve BC örnekleme yöntemi yardımıyla test edilmiştir.

Araştırmanın bulgularına göre; süper liderlik tarzının hem takım performansını hem de özümseme kapasitesini pozitif ve anlamlı etkilediği ortaya konmuştur. Bununla birlikte, kişilerarası güven takım performansını pozitif ve anlamlı şekilde etkilerken, özümseme kapasitesini pozitif ama anlamlı olmayan şekilde etkilediği gözlenmiştir. Ayrıca özümseme kapasitesinin takım performansı üzerinde pozitif etkiye sahip olduğu saptanmıştır. Öte yandan süper liderlik ile takım performansı arasındaki ilişkide özümseme kapasitesinin aracı rolü oynadığı, ancak kişilerarası güven ile takım performansı arasındaki ilişkide aracı rolü oynamadığı tespit edilmiştir. Son olarak bu araştırmanın bazı sınırlılıklar belirtilmiş, çalışmada yapılan tespitlerle ilişkili olarak konaklama işletmeleri sektörü ve çalışanlara yönelik bazı önerilerde bulunulmuş ve gelecekte bu konuda çalışacak araştırmacılara yönelik bazı öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süper Liderlik, Kişilerarası Güven, Takım Performansı, Özümseme Kapasitesi ve Konaklama İşletmeleri.

JEL: L83 – Turizm.

THE EFFECTS OF SUPER LEADERSHIP AND INTERPERSONAL TRUST ON TEAM PERFORMANCE: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important sources of competitive advantage in accommodation businesses on a global scale is the performance of the teams that produce and provide services. Although there are limited empirical studies on team performance in accommodation businesses, there are not yet any studies examining the effects of super leadership style together with absorptive capacity on team performance. Therefore, this study examines whether the effects of super leadership style and interpersonal trust on team performance change in a model in which absorptive capacity is the mediating variable to fill this gap in the literature. The aim of this research is to reveal the effects of super leadership style and interpersonal trust level on team performance and to determine whether the absorptive capacity plays a mediating role in the relationship between these variables. The sampling of the study consists of the employees of hospitality businesses in Nevşehir province and its districts (n=339). The data of the study obtained with the help of a questionnaire form including from Muller et al.'s (2011) super leadership scale, the interpersonal trust scale developed by Yılmaz and Hunt (2001), the team performance scale designed by Lin (2010) and the absorptive capacity scale of Jansen et al. (2005). Based on these data, the model and hypotheses of the research tested with the help of Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Structural Equation Modelling and BC sampling method.

According to the findings of the research, it revealed that super leadership style affected both team performance and absorptive capacity positively and significantly. However, it observed that while interpersonal trust affected team performance positively and significantly, interpersonal trust affected absorptive capacity in a positive but non-significant way. Moreover, it determined that absorptive capacity had a positive effect on team performance. On the other hand, it determined that absorptive capacity played a mediating role in the relationship between super leadership and team performance, but it did not play a mediating role in the relationship between interpersonal trust and team performance. Finally, some limitations of this research stated, some suggestions made for the hospitality industry and employees in relation to the findings made in the study, and some suggestions presented for researchers who will work on this subject in the future.

Keywords: Super Leadership, Interpersonal Trust, Team Performance, Absorption Capacity and Hospitality Businesses.

JEL: L83 – Tourism.

YOLSUZLUKLA MÜCADELEDE MODERN POLİTİKA ÖNERİLERİ

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ÖZET

Yolsuzluk sorunu tarihin en eski yıllarından beri var olan ve çözümüne yönelik birçok farklı politika denenmiş olmasına rağmen bir türlü çözüme kavuşturulamayan önemli bir sorundur. Yolsuzluğun tanımını tam olarak yapmak oldukça zor olduğu için bu konuda birçok farklı görüş mevcuttur Yolsuzluk problemi hem doğrudan hem de dolaylı yollardan topluma, devlete ve ekonomiye oldukça yüksek zararlara neden olan bir problemdir. Yolsuzluk sorununun çözümünde geçmişten günümüze birçok politika denenmiştir Günümüzde yolsuzluk gelişmiş, az gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerin neredeyse tamamında görülen bir sorun olmasına karşın özellikle az gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkeler için çok daha öncelikli bir sorundur. Ne yazık ki yolsuzluğun tespiti oldukça zor ve bazı ön şartlara bağlı (Kurumsal güçlülük, yeterli demokrasi, Bağımsız yargı, vb.) olduğu için yolsuzlukla mücadele etmek de oldukça zor bir süreçtir. Web 3.0 ile hayatımıza Blockchain, Açık veri, Yapay zeka ve Akıllı sözleşme gibi yeni teknolojik araçlar sağladıkları şeffaflık, denetlenebilirlik, merkeziyetsizlik ve güvenlik gibi avantajları sayesinde yolsuzlukla mücadeleyi daha kolay ve etkili hale getirmiştir nitekim Dijital araçların ve E- Devlet uygulamalarının hem doğrudan hem dolaylı olarak yolsuzluğu azaltıcı etkisi olduğu birçok çalışmada gözlemlenmiştir. Bu gerçekten hareketle Bu çalışmanın amacı Dijital araçların potansiyelleri ve sağladıkları avantajlar incelenerek yolsuzlukla mücadelede yeni çözüm önerileri vermektir. Bu çalışmada Devletlere, yolsuzlukla mücadele konusunda geleneksel araçların dışında Dijital araçların kullanımına yönelik politikalar önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yolsuzluk, Yolsuzlukla Mücadele, Yolsuzluğun Ölçülmesi, Dijital Araçlar, Web 3.0.

JEL Kodları: B22, D73, J48.

MODERN POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON ANTI-CORRUPTION

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ABSTRACT

Corruption is an issue that has existed since the earliest years of history, so although many different policies have been endeavored, it hasn't been able to come to a solution. There are many points of view about this problem because it is hard to define corruption truly. The corruption issue is a problem that has caused, both directly and indirectly, a lot of damage to the state, society, and economy. Many past-to-present solutions to the corruption problems have endeavored. Today, in contrast to the fact that corruption is a problem that can be seen almost in all developed countries, undeveloped countries, and developing countries, it is a priority issue for the underdeveloped and developing countries. Unfortunately, the determination of corruption is quite a force because it depends on some prerequisites (institutional strength, adequate democracy, independent judgment, etc.), fighting corruption is a sticky process. With 3.0, new technology tools such as smart contracts, blockchain, open data, and artificial intelligence have come into our lives, and which benefits of these tools (transparency, controllability, decentralization, and security) have made the fight more effective and uncomplicated. It has been observed in many studies that digital devices and e-government applications have an impression of decreasing corruption. Considering these facts, the aim of this study is to offer some new solutions for combating corruption by analyzing the potentials and benefits of digital devices. In this study, policies for fighting the corruption towards using the digital tools besides traditional means have been proposed.

Keywords: Corruption, Anti-Corruption, Measuring Corruption, Digital Tools, Web 3.0.

JEL Codes: B22, D73, J48.

TEKNOLOJİK GELİŞİMİN BANKALARA ETKİSİ VE YAŞANAN GELİŞİMLER

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ÖZET

Teknoloji, toplumun ihtiyaçlarının karşılanmasında kullanılan yöntemler, uygulamalardır. Teknoloji hayatın her anında karşımıza çıkmakta ve sürekli gelişim süreci içindedir. Geçmişten günümüze kadar teknolojinin gelişmesi ile birçok alanda olduğu gibi bankacılık alanında da bazı gelişimler olmuştur. Yaşanan bu gelişimler ile bankacılık alanında, finansal alanda birçok işlemlerin yapılmasında kolaylıklar sağlamış, işlem süresi ve hata oranı açısından bu alana katkı sağlamıştır. Teknolojik gelişmeler ile hem banka çalışanları hem de müşteriler açısından işlemler daha kolay hale gelmiştir. Yaşanan gelişimlerin hem olumlu hem de olumsuz etkileri olabilmektedir. Teknolojik gelişimin tarihsel gelişim sürecine bakıldığında dünya'da kurulan geniş ağlar ile bilgi paylaşımı ile başlamış, bankacılık alanında özellikle 1950'li yılların bankalar için altın çağ olduğu söylenebilir. Elektronik çağ olarak tanımlanmış olan bu dönemin başlaması ile en çok bankacılık alanını etkilemiştir. Günümüzde de bu gelişim süreci hala devam etmektedir. Birçok alanda olduğu gibi bankacılık alanında da dünya'nın bir ucundaki bilgiye ulaşılması, işlemleri daha rahat yapabilme, bilginin kısa sürede daha geniş kitlelere ulaştırılabilmesi gibi bazı avantajlar sağlamıştır. Bu avantajların yanı sıra teknolojik gelişmelerin üstünlük sağlayacağı için rekabete neden olması, teknolojik araçlara fazla bağımlılığın olması ile sağlık açısından olumsuz etkilerinin olması, iletişimde kopmaların olması, çevre sorunlarının olması, tüketim kültürünün yükselmesi gibi bazı dezavantajları da vardır. Bankacılık alanında teknolojik gelişmeler yaşanmadan öncesinde uygulanan manuel sistem varken teknolojik gelişmeler sonrasında bazı farklılıklar yaşanmıştır. Bankalarda teknolojik gelişmelere göre yeni uygulanan uygulamalara; otomatik vezne makinesi, internet bankacılığı, telefon bankacılığı, insansız bankacılık, kredi kartı, televizyon bankacılığı, banka içi otomasyon ve banka otomasyonu gibi örnekler verilebilir. Birçok alanda olduğu gibi bankacılık alanında da gelişim süreci günümüze kadar devam etmiştir. Bu çalışmada da yaşanan bu gelişim sürecinin geçmiş on yıl ve gelecek on yılda ne gibi gelişmeler olduğu, olması beklendiğine dair nitel bir araştırma yapılarak, ulaşılan sonuca göre öneriler sunulması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla çalışmada; kavramsal bilgilere, literatür araştırmasına yer verilmiş, bankacılık alanında çalışanlara yönelik teknolojik gelişim ve etkileri ile ilgili sorular yöneltilerek, nitel araştırma tekniği uygulanarak içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Yapılan araştırma ile teknolojik gelişmelerin verimliliğe olumlu etkisi olduğu, gelecekte çok daha gelişmiş tekniklerin uygulanabileceği, bu tekniklerin zaman ve maliyet tasarrufu sağlayacağı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ulaşılan sonuca göre gelişim süreci ile ilgili neler yapılabileceğine dair öneriler sunulmaya çalışılmıştır.

AnahtarKelimeler: Teknoloji, Teknolojik Gelişimler, Banka, Bankalara Etkisi.

JEL Kodları: M4, M40, M41.

THE EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT ON BANKS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Technology is the methods and practices used to meet the needs of society. Technology appears in every moment of our life and is in a continuous development process. From the past to the present, with the development of technology, there have been some developments in the field of banking, as in many areas. With these developments, it has facilitated many transactions in the field of banking and finance and has contributed to this field in terms of transaction time and error rate. With technological developments, transactions have become easier for both bank employees and customers. Developments can have both positive and negative effects. When we look at the historical development process of technological development, it can be said that the 1950s were the golden age for banks, especially in the field of banking which started with information sharing with wide networks established in the world. The beginning of this period which is defined as the electronic age, has affected the banking field the most. Today, this development process still continues. In the field of banking, as in many areas, it has provided some advantages such as accessing information at one end of the world, making transactions more easily, and reaching wider masses in a short time. In addition to these advantages, there are also some disadvantages such as technological developments causing competition because it will provide superiority, excessive dependence on technological tools and negative effects in terms of health, disconnections in communication, environmental problems and the rise of consumption culture. While there was a manual system applied before technological developments in the field of banking, some differences were experienced after technological developments. According to the technological developments in banks, the newly implemented applications; examples include automatic teller machine, internet banking, telephone banking, unmanned banking, credit card, television banking, in-bank automation and bank automation. As in many areas, the development process in the field of banking has continued until today. In this study, it is aimed to present suggestions according to the result by conducting a qualitative research on what developments have been and expected to happen in the past ten years and the next ten years. For this purpose in the study conceptual information, literature research has included, questions have asked about technological development and its effects on banking professionals and content analysis has carried out by applying qualitative research technique. With the research, it has concluded that technological developments have a positive effect on productivity, that much more advanced techniques can be applied in the future and that these techniques will save time and cost. According to the result reached, suggestions have been tried to be presented about what can be done about the development process.

Keywords: Technology, Technological Developments, Bank, Its Effect on Banks.

JEL Codes: M4, M40, M41.

STAGFLASYON GERİ Mİ DÖNÜYOR?

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ÖZET

Stagflasyon, İngilizce durgunluk / daralma anlamına gelen 'Stagnation' ve enflasyon anlamına gelen 'Inflation' kelimelerinden türetilmiş bir ekonomik terimdir. Ekonomide hem durgunluk hem de enflasyon yaşandığı dönemlerde bu iki olgunun birbirini tetiklediğini ve büyüttüğünü anlatmakta kullanılmaktadır. Stagflasyon sorunları 1960'lı yıllarda daha iyi bilinse de 1974-75 yıllarında yaşanan dünya resesyonundan sonra uluslararası bir sorun haline gelmiştir. Stagflasyon enflasyon ve işsizlik arasında ters korelasyon olmasından ötürü hem klasik iktisat teorisinde hem de Keynesyen teoride paradoksal bir durum olarak nitelendirilmektedir. Stagflasyonu açıklayan yapısal işsizlik, emek piyasası, eksik rekabet, gelir dağılımı eşitsizliği, monetarist yaklaşım ve dış ekonomik faktörler gibi çeşitli yaklaşımlar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada stagflasyonun kısa tarihi, istihdam ile ilişkisi, stagflasyona ilişkin yaklaşımlar incelenecek, pandemi sonrası toparlanmaya başlayıp Rusya-Ukrayna Savaşı ile başka bir mücadeleye giren ekonomilerdeki stagflasyon riski değerlendirilecek ve de bu bilgiler ışığında stagflasyonun iş dünyası ve ihracat üzerinde yaratabileceği etkiler irdelenecektir. Sonuç olarak çalışmanın küresel anlamda yüksek enflasyonla mücadele edilen dönemde stagflasyon konusunda derinlemesine bir anlayış sunarak literatüre katkı sağlaması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stagflasyon, Enflasyon, İşsizlik, Durgunluk, Ticaret

JEL: B22, E24, J01.

IS STAGFLATION BACK?

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ABSTRACT

Stagflation is an economic term derived from the English words 'Stagnation' and 'Inflation'. It is used to explain that these two phenomena trigger and increase each other during periods of both stagnation and inflation in the economy. Although stagflation problems were better known in the 1960s, they became an international problem after the world recession in 1974-75. Stagflation is characterized as a paradoxical situation in both classical economic theory and Keynesian theory because of the inverse correlation between inflation and unemployment. There are various approaches explaining stagflation such as structural unemployment, labor market, imperfect competition, income inequality, monetarist approach and external economic factors. In this study, the short history of stagflation, its relationship with employment, approaches to stagflation will be examined, the risk of stagflation in economies that started to recover after the pandemic and entered another struggle with the Russia-Ukraine War will be evaluated, and in the light of this information, the effects of stagflation on the business world and exports will be examined. As a result, it is aimed that the study will contribute to the literature by providing an in-depth understanding of stagflation in the period of global high inflation.

Keywords: Stagflation, Inflation, Unemployment, Stagnation, Trade.

JEL: B22, E24, J01.

UNDERSTANDING THE UKRAINIAN WAR THROUGH REALISM

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to try and analyse the causes of the war in Ukraine from an angle of realism in international relations, where realism is understood as basically a theory that tries to narrate the reality of international politics. In so doing, it is mainly aimed at analysing the role of nations as member states in an anarchic world. The case of Ukraine has been a huge one, given that the world last saw such a conflict ages ago. There is going to be a detailed scrutiny of the causes, looking at a tale of events from 1823 United States Monroe Documents right up to the recent Russian Military activities in Ukraine.

A brief background of events showcases the American reaction to the Soviet Union build up in 1962, the idea of areas of influence in the international arena and respecting these for all nations. The same rules that are placed on one nation to apply to all other nations. A clear case of America being uneasy with another superpower in their backyard is seemingly the very same case with Russia. How can Russia be at ease with Nato playing games in its backyard. So with numerous attention to the matter and seeking addressing for Russia, they just had to destroy their backyard before NATO moved in. This was clear and NATO was aware, but the American consolidation of power tactics are so poor and naive to the dangers being paused on the majority.

So having a clear understanding of the spheres of influence these ought to be respected and by so doing also create a and accept a world with regional hegemonies. With regional hegemonies, each power will have free and unlimited access to its region and not get dictates on what to do. The matters of international security are also of top priority, regional hegemony stabilizes the possibility of the class between superpowers.

Keywords: Realism, Hegemony, Anarchy.

THE BEHAVIOR OF FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARDS BALANCED FOOD INTAKE: A CASE STUDY FROM FAISALABAD

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ABSTRACT

A balanced diet is one that provides the body with all the essential nutrients, vitamins and minerals needed to maintain cells, tissues and organs, as well as to work properly. University students frequently face poor nutrition especially female students. The present study was designed to analyze the behavior of female university students towards balanced food intake. Three universities in Faisalabad were randomly selected as the population of the study. One faculty from each university was selected based on the highest number of female students and 50 female students were randomly selected from each faculty to make total sample of 150. The results of binary logistic model show that part time employment, expenditure on food, residence in city and higher university degree have positive impact on balanced food intake. While age of the respondents was negatively related to balanced food intake. The value of pseudo-R² (0.799) shows that the model is good fit for the analysis. So, to improve the balanced food intake among female university students unemployed, far off and lower degree students must be considered while making policy related to food and nutrition security at university level students.

Keywords: Balanced Diet, University Students, Food Intake, Female.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOR OF ONLINE FASHION RETAILERS

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed online shopping behaviors, according to a survey of about 3,700 consumers in nine emerging and developed economies. As people embraced social distancing, they turned to online shopping more than ever before. The fluctuation of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ways it influences and modifies our shopping habits will likely continue into the foreseeable future. Without a doubt, the COVID-19 pandemic forced everyone to change the way they shop. Whether you were a fan of online shopping or in-store browsing, the pandemic altered routines in many obvious, and some not so obvious. Therefore to understand what now actually affects consumer purchase behavior when it comes to online shopping is key to success for many e-tailers especially for those online fashion retailers which is the main focus of this study. The purpose of this research is to study factors influencing online shopping behavior of online fashion retailers (apparel, fashion accessories, shoes). These factors include eight independent variables: Web design(WD), Reputation(RP), Web content(WC), Brand effect(BR), Product(PD), Service(SV), Price(PR), and Promotion (PM), and one dependent variable: Online shopping behavior (OB). 437 sample were collected using electronic questionnaire through social media. We used Structural Equation Models (SEM) for data analysis. The result shows that the RMSEA, which is an absolute fit index that assesses how far our hypothesized model is from a perfect model, for this model is .027(<.05) which strongly indicates a "close fit" and the Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) value is .932(>.90), the model seems to fit well according to the descriptive measures of fit. On the contrary, CFI and TLI, which are incremental fit indices that compare the fit of our hypothesized model with that of a baseline model (i.e., a model with the worst fit), whose values are both greater than .90 (CFI = .981, TLI = .977) indicating an acceptable fit. More importantly almost all factors included in the model except Web content (WC) i.e. Reputation(RP), Web design(WD), Brand effect(BR), Product(PD), Service(SV), Price(PR), and Promotion(PM) seem to significantly affect online shopping behavior of online fashion retailers due to their p-values are all less than .05.

Keywords: Online Shopping Behavior, Online Fashion Retailers, Web Design, Web Content, Structural Equation Models.

JEL Classifications: N35, P00, D70.

DID SOCIAL TRADERS BEHAVE DIFFERENTLY THAN PROFESSIONAL FUND MANAGERS DURING THE 2020 STOCK MARKET CRASH?

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine whether social traders behave differently than professional fund managers during the 2020 stock market crash. In previous studies a qualitative research was used to gather personal and professional information about the social traders. Based on this information and the analysis of the strategic asset allocation, taking into account the investment horizon, an attempt is made to create the targeted risk profiles. The research results of a previous study showed why social traders publish their trading strategies on a social trading platform. All of these findings should be used to make a comparison with professional fund managers possible. This study gives advice both to social traders and social followers, but also makes additional contribution to the studies on the young topic of social trading.

Keywords: Social Trading, Social Investing, Behavioral Finance, Financial Crisis, Investment Management.

JEL Classifications: G01, G11, G23.

THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON SELECTED SOUTH AMERICAN ECONOMIES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of Venezuelan immigrants on the Latin American Economies, particularly on labor markets. In this context, we analyze the Latin American countries, which have the highest number of Venezuelan immigrants, namely Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil, and Chile. The analysis chapter of the study is composed of two sections. The first section investigates the impact of Venezuelans on selected countries' economies. Since the visible movement is quite new, it is not possible to relate the economies' situation with Venezuelan immigrants. In the second part of the analysis chapter, we perform a time series analysis to see the causality relationship between Venezuelan immigrants and Colombian employment for the period between 2017M01 and 2021M07. Accordingly, a unidirectional causality is obtained from Venezuelan immigrants to Colombian employment. According to findings a unidirectional Granger causality is obtained from Venezuelan migrants to employment in Colombia.

Keywords: Migration, Employment, Venezuela, Latin America, Granger Casualty Analysis.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TURKISH AND GUINEAN ECONOMIES

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ABSTRACT

Guinea is a West African country bordering the Atlantic Ocean to the west. It is famous for the famous for the Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve, located in the southeast of the country. The reserve protects a forested mountain range that is home to local plants and animals, including including chimpanzees and viviparous toads. On the coast, the capital, Conakry, hosts the great mosque, and the national museum, which contains regional artifacts with a population of 14,000,000 and an area of 245,857 km² while Turkey stretches from Eastern Europe to Asia Minor. Culturally, it is linked to the ancient Greek, Persian, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires with a population of 83,000,000. Istanbul, cosmopolitan city on the Bosphorus strait, the gigantic Blue Mosque of the gigantic 17th century Blue Mosque and the Topkapı Palace (ca. 1460), former home of the sultans. Ankara is the capital of modern Turkey. In addition this paper will analyze the geopolitical situation, human resources, natural resources and the macroeconomic system of the two countries, The Guinean economy has shown resilience in the face of the global pandemic. Real GDP grew by 5.2 percent, just short of the 5.6 percent projected for 2019 and well above the 1.4 percent expected at the start of the pandemic. This remarkable performance is linked to the strong increase in mining activity of 18.4% in 2020, up from 8% in 2019 thanks to increase in Chinese demand for bauxite and aluminum, of which Guinea has been since 2017 the main supplier, having replaced Australia. Turkey's economy grew by 11.1% in the third growth of 11.1% in the third quarter of 2017. In the first half of 2017, overall economic growth economic growth was 5.1%. About 3.9% of this economic growth from investments and exports, proving the quality of our economic growth. economic growth. For the first three quarters of 2017, the total economic growth has reached 7.4%. Turkey survives in a very large geographical situation where problems, conflicts and instabilities exist. But it has managed to preserve its attribute as an island of peace and stability in such a region. Like other countries on the continent, the Republic of Guinea has a population characterized, on the one hand, by ethnic diversity and, on the other hand, by extreme youth and, finally, by a gender ratio favorable to women. The trade between the two countries has increased from 30 million dollars in 2013 to more than 190 million US dollars in 2019. In summary we can say that they have signed a bilateral collaboration agreement in the field of electric energy has also help the country to achieve its energy independence, and the issues of security and international development and sub regional. These bilateral cooperation agreements concern several economic and social sectors that have a direct impact on the country's economy and a direct impact on the lives of the Guinean people).

Keywords: Guinea, Turkey, Economic Growth.

THE DETERMINANTS OF SEEKING HEALTHCARE IN FRANCE

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ABSTRACT

In this study we are going to conduct an econometric analysis using data from the INSEE permanent survey on living conditions of households (EPCV) carried out in May 2001 in metropolitan France, consisting of two parts, a "fixed part" called "social indicators" and a "variable part" called "health behaviors".

The data of this survey are useful to us to treat our subject, because first of all we find in the "variable" part information concerning the use of care, in particular the use of general practitioners, which is given to us by the following question: "More precisely, during the last 12 months, how many times did you see a general practitioner for yourself?", we also find a question concerning the use of specialist doctors (rheumatologist, cardiologist, ENT psychiatrist, ophthalmologist, dentist, pneumologist...etc.), which is the following: "During the last 12 months, how many times did you see a specialist doctor for yourself?"

As for the method, we will firstly resort to descriptive statistics, and then we will use the following econometric models who are estimated using different qualitative explanatory variables:

- Binary logistic regression model;
- Ordered probit model.

Keywords: Healthcare, France, Binary Logistic, Ordered Probit.

BRIEF COMPARISON BETWEEN SENEGALESE AND TURKISH ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Senegal is one of the best performing economies in sub-Saharan Africa. For several years the economy has continued to grow by more than 6%. Despite Its long history of social and political problems, Senegal is considered as a model of African democracy. The country has paradoxically experienced no replacement during its first 40 years of independence but until now improving business environment that make it a safe investment destination and have not been part of war like neighbors countries. With a score of 60.0 for economic freedom, Senegal ranks 88th in the 2022 economic index and 8th out of 47 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, with an overall score above regional and global averages (World Bank ranking system).The main goal of this study is to dive within the Senegal's economy from the past to today in order to make a comparison with Turkey using descriptive analysis method. To do so, we will use macroeconomics indicator to explain most of the main events that occurs in economies.

Keywords: Senegalese, Macroeconomics, Turkey.

RECONSIDERING THE EUROPEAN SECURITY PARADIGM IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

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ABSTRACT

The prevention of crises and threats outside the European continent has been at the core of the European Union's (EU) security and defence policy. However, in recent years, the EU has centralised its strategic autonomy and launched a number of initiatives throughout Europe to boost its security capacity and defence capability. The EU's independent initiatives to ensure European security have sparked debate over transatlantic relations. In truth, the presence of the United States of America (USA) in Europe has so far failed to constitute a measure/barrier to the acts of Russia, which is regarded as the greatest threat to European security.

Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and occupation of Ukraine in 2022 have demonstrated that problems on the continent cannot be solved through diplomacy, leading to a rise in discussions about Europe's security and defence. In this regard, it is envisaged that the EU's Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) defence initiative will be one of the priorities in Europe, especially in the aftermath of the war in Ukraine.

Although no one can tell when or how the war in Ukraine will end, it is believed that relations between the EU and Russia will never be the same and that the EU will take more serious and concrete measures to safeguard its own security. The purpose of this study is to explore the potential implications of the war in Ukraine on European security, as well as the EU's potential steps in the new paradigm that will emerge as a result of the war.

Keywords: Ukraine, Russia, European Union, Security, PESCO.

JEL Classifications: F51, F55, F59.

DETECTING FRAUDS IN BANKS - ROLE OF BEHAVIOURAL SKILLS OF AN AUDITOR

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ABSTRACT

An auditor is assigned the responsibility of carrying out audit/inspection of financial transactions of a company's including banking companies. The content and quality of observations made during the audits vary from person to person. This study is to find out the behavioural traits of auditors which help them in identification of fraudulent transactions and thereby playing a better audit role in this empowered world.

Methodology: Logistic regression test was conducted to find out the relevant behavioural skills from out of five personality traits of auditors in detecting a disguised financial transaction while carrying out the audit/inspection of a banking company.

Findings: The findings indicate that auditors who have higher score on two behavioural traits viz. Agreeableness and Openness personality traits, are more likely to identify fraudulent transactions. The results of logistic regression test were significant in the case of Agreeableness and Openness personality traits, while the remaining three personality traits were found to be insignificant. The model explained 25.0% of the variance and correctly classified 54.0% of cases.

Keywords: Audit function, Inspection, Personality Differences, Personality Traits, Experience, Disguised (fraudulent) Transaction, Fraud Detection.

THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN AID ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF AFGHANISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to find out whether the foreign aid was used efficiently in Afghanistan or not? How much foreign aid was disbursed to Afghanistan? Who used most of the foreign aid? Did foreign aid help economic growth in Afghanistan? In this paper, I tried to find out answers for these questions as well have a brief review about the foreign aid history and its definitions.

In 2001, when Afghanistan faced the US led coalition forces intervention, Afghanistan once again became the focusing hub of international community. Afghanistan was pledged more than US\$100 billion for the last two decades yet Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries of the World. If you go deep into foreign aid disbursement background, there you can see that only 31% of the total pledged aid was disbursed to Afghanistan. In this study, we explored that Aid was channeled in two ways, on-budget aid and off-budget aid method. On-budget Aid, which is used and managed in national budget by the government of Afghanistan. Off-budget aid, is implemented and controlled by the donors. Between 2001 and 2010, 82% of total development fund was bypassed the government of Afghanistan, implemented directly by the donor countries or organisations, due to lack of confident on Afghan government's low capacity to tackle the aid implementation process.

According to the World Bank, a staggering 40% of total development aid was wasted in Afghanistan, mostly by foreign companies or contractors. The Afghan government argues that, most of the off-budget foreign aid was implemented without the coordination and alignment of Afghan government. The engagement of several implementers of aid in each sector, have fragmented the aid process, which is considered to be one of the major cause of inefficiency of aid.

Efficiency of foreign aid has always been a controversial topic amongst the economics scholars. Some researchers believe that, foreign aid has positive impact on economic growth, some other researchers believe that, foreign aid has negative impact on economic growth. In case of Afghanistan, in the short term, it had positive impact on economic growth as growth rate was recorded roughly 9.4% between 2003 and 2012, driven through booming aid inflows, boosted services sector and strong agricultural growth. With the withdrawal of NATO's forces in 2014, have since then slowed down economic and social developments, with the economy growing only 2.5 percent annually between 2015-2020. It shows us that in the long run, the foreign aid has negative impact on economic growth.

Keywords: Foreign Aid, Afghanistan, Economic Growth.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEE

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ABSTRACT

The suggestion for International Trade in the Republic of Guinea is an integral study of the international commerce situation and trading processes of Guinea. The document content, first of all, the country context and background. With a brief explanation of the geographical, demographical, political and social situations. In addition to some recent economic development and foreign direct investment (FDI). It also illustrates the trade and investment regime by explaining trade policy formulation of the country, the trade agreements that Guinea's member, its trade partners, and its investment regime.

However, this document elaborates on the country's trade policy too, by measure and sector. Also, of MFN tariff rate application figure, agricultural import and agricultural export of Guinea. Secondly, the study of the gross domestic product GDP of the Economic Community of West African countries ECOWAS, the progression, and change of the GDP, the import-export study has to be done for a trade analysis by conducting a simple data and graphic analyses. Finally, it concludes and proposes some suggestions for the country's economic and political Situations and its Trade Policy.

Keywords: International Trade, Export, Import, Economic Growth.

DİJİTAL VE NFT VARLIKLARIN MALİYETLENDİRİLMESİ, DEĞERLEMESİ VE VERGİLENDİRİLMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR İNCELEME

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde giderek daha fazla ilgi toplayan dijital ve NFT varlıklarının maliyetlendirilmesi, değerlemesi ve vergilendirilmesi üzerine açılımlı bir inceleme yapılması amaçlanmaktadır. Dijital ve NFT varlıklar, bireysel ve firma düzeyinde yatırım enstrümanı veya ticari ürün olarak ekonomik faaliyetin bir bileşeni olmaya başlamıştır. İşletmelerin bilanço üzerinde dijital varlıkları nasıl takip edecekleri, maliyetlendirmede nasıl bir yol izleyecekleri ve vergilendirilmesi bu çalışma ile irdelenmiştir. Ayrıca bireysel yatırımcının dijital veya NFT varlıklara yönelik mülkiyet ve devir süreçlerinde ortaya çıkan vergisel sonuçlarda bu çalışmada incelenerek öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Dijitalleşmenin çok yönlü ve çok katmanlı gelişimi firmaların, geleneksel ticari faaliyetlerine yeni bir boyut katmakta ve beraberinde bir takım maliyet ve değerlendirme sorunlarını da beraberinde getirmektedir. Maliyetlemenin somut ürün temelli geleneksel analizden, soyut ve dijital ürün eksenli yeni bir düzleme geçmesi muhasebe ve vergi uygulamalarını da etkilemektedir. Uygulamada, dijital varlıkların maliyetlendirilmesinde kullanılacak muhasebe standartları, değerlendirme usulleri ve vergisel yükümlüklerin tespiti zaman zaman gündeme gelmektedir. Dijital ve NFT varlıklar, yapıları gereği matematiksel hesaplamayla birlikte soyut kıymetlerin ve telif haklarının da içermektedir. Çalışmada dijital ve NFT varlıkların, muhasebe ve vergi uygulamaları üzerindeki etkisi örneklerle irdelenmiş ve uygulayıcılara maliyetlendirme, değerlendirme ve vergilendirme konularında öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Maliyet Muhasebesi, Dijital Varlık, NFT, Vergi Değeri, Değerleme.

JEL Kodları: M41, M49, H29.

A REVIEW OF COSTING, VALUATION, AND TAXATION OF DIGITAL AND NFT ASSETS

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to make an explanatory review on the costing, valuation, and taxation of digital and NFT assets, which are attracting more and more attention at the national and international levels. Digital and NFTs are becoming a component of economic activity as investment instruments or commercial products at the individual and firm-level. This study explains how businesses will display digital assets on the balance sheet, and how they will follow costing and taxation. In addition, the tax consequences of the individual investor's ownership and transfer processes for digital or NFT assets were examined in this study, and suggestions were made.

The multi-faceted and multi-layered development of digitalization adds a new dimension to the traditional commercial activities of firms and brings with it a number of cost and valuation problems. The transition of cost from the traditional analysis based on tangible products to a new level based on intangible and digital products also affects accounting and tax applications. In practice, accounting standards, valuation methods, and tax liabilities to be used in costing digital assets come to the fore from time to time. Digital and NFT assets, by their nature, include mathematical computation as well as intangible assets and copyrights. In the study, the effects of digital and NFT assets on accounting and tax applications were examined with examples, and suggestions were presented to practitioners on costing, valuation and taxation.

Keywords: Cost Accounting, Digital Asset, NFT, Tax Value, Valuation.

JEL Codes: M41, M49, H29.

KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM PROJELERİNDE SOSYAL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK BOYUTU: HELSINKİ PIKKU-HUOPALAHTI KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM PROJESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde 1980'lerde başlayan kentsel dönüşüm çalışmaları dönemlerin gerektirdikleri ile farklılaşarak gelişmiş ve dönüşmüştür. Günümüzde çoğunlukla sürdürülebilirliğin ekonomik ayağına odaklanılan, çevresel ve sosyal ayaklarının geri planda bırakıldığı, bütüncül yaklaşımdan uzak proje bazlı bir hal almıştır. Çalışma alanını parselizasyon yöntemi ile parçalayarak birbiri ile ilişki kuramayan projelere dönüşen bu kentsel dönüşüm çalışmaları ile var olan mahalle dokusu ve kültürü bozulmakta, komşuluk ilişkileri yok olmakta, insanlar zorunlu olarak göçe zorlanmaktadır. Sürdürülebilirliğin bütün ayaklarının eşit olarak uygulanmadığı bu projeler başarısız olmaya mahkûmdur. Çalışmada öncelikle kentsel dönüşüm kavramı, "Kentsel Koruma, Kentsel İyileştirme, Kentsel Yenileme, Kentsel Yeniden Canlandırma, Kentsel Rönesans, Kentsel Yeniden İnşa, Soylulaştırma" kavramları; sürdürülebilirlik kavramı ekonomik, çevresel ve sosyal boyutları ile -sosyal boyut detaylandırılarak- açıklanmaya çalışılacak, daha sonra kentsel dönüşümde sosyal sürdürülebilirliğin nasıl gerçekleştirilebileceğinden bahsedilecektir. Literatür özeti yapıldıktan sonra sosyal sürdürülebilirlik açısından başarılı sayılabilecek Helsinki Pikku-Huopalahti Kentsel Dönüşüm Projesi örneği incelenerek kentsel dönüşüm projelerinde ekonomik ve çevresel boyutlara oranla geri planda bırakılan sosyal sürdürülebilirlik boyutunun öneminin tartışılması amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmanın bundan sonra uygulanması planlanan kentsel dönüşüm süreçlerine katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentsel Dönüşüm, Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Kentsel Dönüşüm, Sosyal Sürdürülebilirlik, Helsinki.

JEL Kodları: R20, R50, Z13.

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY ASPECT IN URBAN REGENERATION PROJECTS: EXAMPLE OF HELSINKI PIKKU-HUOPALAHTI URBAN REGENERATION PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

Urban regeneration studies, which started in the 1980s in our country, have developed and transformed by differentiating with the requirements of the periods. Today it has become a project-based approach that mostly focuses on the economic pillar of sustainability, leaving the environmental and social aspects in the background away from a holistic approach. With these urban regeneration works, which turn the working area into projects that cannot establish a relationship with each other by breaking up the working area with the parcellation method, the existing neighborhood texture and culture is deteriorated, neighborhood relations are destroyed, and people are forced to migrate. These projects, in which all aspects of sustainability are not applied equally, are doomed to fail. In the study, primarily the concept of urban regeneration, the concepts of "Urban Conservation, Urban Improvement, Urban Renewal, Urban Revitalization, Urban Renaissance, Urban Reconstruction, Gentrification"; The concept of sustainability will be tried to be explained with its economic, environmental and social aspects -detailing the social aspect-, then it will be mentioned how social sustainability can be realized in urban regeneration. After the literature summary is made, the Helsinki Pikku-Huopalahti Urban Regeneration Project, which can be considered successful in terms of social sustainability, is examined and it is aimed to discuss the importance of the social sustainability dimension, which is left in the background compared to the economic and environmental dimensions in urban regeneration projects. It is thought that the research will contribute to the urban regeneration processes that are planned to be implemented from now on.

Keywords: Urban Regeneration, Sustainability, Sustainable Urban Regeneration, Social Sustainability, Helsinki.

JEL Codes: R20, R50, Z13.

BİLGİ GÜVENLİĞİ RISK DEĞERLENDİRME SÜRECİNİN İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİ: OCTAVE YÖNTEMİ ¹

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ÖZET

Belirsizlik, kuruluşların çalışma biçimlerini ve stratejik hedeflerini etkilemektedir. Hızla değişen ve belirsiz ortamlar, farklı riskler yaratarak kuruluşların uzun vadeli planlar yapmasını engelleyebilmektedir. Bu durumlarla başa çıkmak için kuruluşlar, risklerini yönetmeye ve stratejik hedeflerine ulaşmalarına yardımcı olacak kararlar almak için risk değerlendirmelerine odaklanmaktadır. Bilgi güvenliği risklerini değerlendirme sürecini kolaylaştıran ve optimize eden bir metodoloji olan OCTAVE yöntemleri, kuruluşların kendilerini etkileyebilecek riskleri belirlemesine, analiz etmesine, öncelik vermesine ve hafifletmesine yardımcı olmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında, bilgi güvenliğinin sağlanmasında yaşanabilecek aksamaların önlenmesinde yardımcı olabilecek OCTAVE yaklaşımlarının tanıtılarak uygulama alanlarının anlaşılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Risk Değerlendirmesi, Bilgi Güvenliği Riski, OCTAVE Yöntemleri.

JEL Kodları: G32, M40, C01.

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IMPROVING INFORMATION SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS: OCTAVE METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Uncertainty affects the way organizations work and their strategic goals. A fast-paced and uncertain environments can create different risks and prevent organizations from making long-term plans. To deal with these situations, organizations focus on risk assessments to manage their risks and make decisions that will help them achieve their strategic goals. As a methodology that streamlines and optimizes the process of assessing information security risks, OCTAVE methods help organizations identify, analyze, prioritize, and mitigate risks that may affect them. Within the scope of the study, it is aimed to understand the application areas by introducing OCTAVE approaches that can help prevent disruptions that may occur in ensuring information security.

Keywords: Risk Assessment, Information Security Risk, OCTAVE Methods.

JEL Codes: G32, M40, C01.

OCTAVE-FORTE YÖNTEMİ İLE RISK YÖNETİMİ SÜREÇLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ²

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ÖZET

Bilgi güvenliği risk değerlendirme yöntemleri kuruluşların ve hükümetlerin kendilerini risklere karşı korumada kullanmaları için araç görevi görmektedir. Teknolojik sistemlerinin karmaşıklığı, yaygınlığı ve otomasyonu arttıkça özellikle Nesnelerin İnterneti (IoT) ile olgunlaştıkça, riskleri değerlendirmek ve güven ortamı oluşturmak için yeni yaklaşımlara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bir kuruluşta olası riskler gerçekleştiğinde, iş sürekliliği kesintiye uğrayabilir ve potansiyel olarak kuruluşun kritik varlıklarını etkileyerek hizmetleri durma noktasına getirebilmektedir. Bu nedenle kuruluşların, risklerini yönetmeye ve stratejik hedeflerine ulaşmalarına yardımcı olacak kararlar almak için risk analizlerine odaklanmaları gerekmektedir. Bilgi güvenliği risklerini optimize eden bir metodoloji olan OCTAVE yöntemleri, kuruluşun fırsatlarını en üst düzeye çıkarmak ve potansiyel tehditlerin etkisini kontrol etmek için programlar planlamasını ve uygulamasını sağlamaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında, bilgi teknolojilerinin gelişimiyle olası risklerin önlenmesinde yardımcı olabilecek OCTAVE Allegro ve OCTAVE FORTE yaklaşımları tanıtarak uygulama alanlarının anlaşılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Risk Değerlendirmesi, Bilgi Güvenliği Riski, OCTAVE FORTE.

JEL Kodları: G32, M40, C01.

² Trakya Üniversitesi tarafından desteklenen 2021/133 proje numarasına sahip E-Devlet Bilgi Güvenliği Risk Değerlendirmesi: Yapay Sinir Ağ Modellemesi adlı bilimsel araştırma projesi kapsamında gerçekleştirilmiştir.

IMPROVING RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESSES WITH OCTAVE-FORTE METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Information security risk assessment methods serve as tools for organizations and governments to use to protect themselves against risks. As the complexity, prevalence and automation of technological systems increase, especially as they mature with the Internet of Things (IoT), new approaches are needed to assess risks and create an environment of trust. When potential risks occur in an organization, business continuity can be disrupted and potentially impact the organization's critical assets, bringing services to a standstill. Therefore, organizations need to focus on risk analyses to make decisions that will help them manage their risk and achieve their strategic goals. A methodology that optimizes information security risks, OCTAVE methods enable the organization to plan and implement programs to maximize opportunities and control the impact of potential threats. Within the scope of the study, it is aimed to understand the application areas by introducing OCTAVE Allegro and OCTAVE FORTE approaches that can help prevent possible risks arising with the development of information technologies.

Keywords: Risk Assessment, Information Security Risk, OCTAVE FORTE.

JEL Codes: G32, M40, C01.

IMPACT OF TIKTOK APPLICATION INFLUENCING ON THAI YOUNGSTERS

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, TikTok is one of the most popular applications on social media in Thailand. This application is a great social media platform for creating, sharing, and connecting with other people. As the digital age has become famous, everyone uses social media as a part of their daily lives. The study aims to identify the reason why TikTok is so popular in Thailand right now based on the survey results and literature review, some conclusions and recommendations were proposed: the TikTok app is effective in terms of interesting content, emotional relaxation, and benefits for a startup company. The survey was conducted online with 97 respondents who used the TikTok app.

Keywords: Tiktok, Social Network, Startup, Social Media, Influencers, Video-Sharing.

ONLINE SHOPPING AND SPEED OF LIFE AS A FACTORS OF FAST FASHION WIDESPREAD IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

The clothing and fast fashion industry is changing rapidly. The online world is increasingly in the hands of producers and consumers. Including the soft-power trend has gradually crept in. The costumes of both domestic and foreign actors have become examples of interesting and diverse dress styles. As a result, people began to look for that style of clothing to follow, and clothing stores were producing trendy styles to cater to the growing interest in the online world.

This study, we estimate to conduct a survey of 62 persons, at The Mall Bangkapi, Happyland Center (Bangkok, Thailand). Questionnaires were developed consisting of 11 questions, including multiple choice and yes-no questions, all questions translate to Thai and English. Totally 60 questionnaire were given, and 55 questionnaire were received back.

In our study, a majority of the persons (89.1%) feel the attention of people around when wear fast fashion clothes because look more trendy, changeable, at the same time most LGBTQI+ (40.32%) buy fast fashion products more than 2 times per month. Only a minority of the persons (18.18%) didn't have all required information before buy the fast fashion products.

In conclusion, the proposed study, based on the results of the survey, as well as literature review, some conclusions and recommendations were proposed for fast fashion towards sustainability to be continually.

Keywords: Fast Fashion, Online Shopping, Consumer Behavior, Widespread.

ANALYSIS OF SEX EDUCATION IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

A study to analyse sex education in Thailand. The lack of sexual education in Thai schools leads children to search for information on social media, the internet or trial and error, and it increases the risk of receiving fake and not safe information about sexual behaviour, which can cause lots of sexually risky behaviour, the behaviour of children in the future, negative impact for their future socialisation and family life, other side problems such as gender, sexual rights, sexual violence and sexual inequality. We surveyed 63 people who are students, teachers and parents in Kanchanaburi school.

From the survey, in terms of teachers' attitudes towards sex education. The teacher has a positive in teaching sex education whether it be gender, reproductive health, sexual equality and LGBTQ+.

In terms of teaching sexual violence can reduce the risk of sexual behaviour, the students have a good understanding of violence, but there is also the fear of standing up against it, due to not knowing the right way to stop the violence.

In terms of parents' support for sex education classes in Thailand. They think that Thai sex education does not improve the safety of their children both their sexual health and mental health. Also, most parents have changed ideas and values toward Thai culture whether it be sexual equality or sexual diversity of LGBTQ+.

Keywords: Sex Education, The Attitude of Teachers toward Sexuality, Sexual Violence, Sexual Rights.

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA LEADS STUDENTS IN COLLEGE TO THE FEAR OF IMPERFECTION (THE CASE OF SUAN SUNANDHA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY, NAKHON PATHOM, THAILAND)

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ABSTRACT

Social media is one of the main contributing factors to the continued negative impact of users on their mental health and as well has changed human behavior indefinitely in both good and bad ways. When considering the negative aspects, numerous people fear what the public thinks or sees them as which makes them have low self-esteem, always compare themselves with others, and make them think that they are not good enough to be accepted. Finally, it leads them to the fear of imperfection (Atelophobia).

In this study, we estimate to conduct a survey of 72 students at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University (Nakhon Pathom campus, Thailand). Questionnaires were developed consisting of 19 questions, including multiple choice and yes-no questions, all questions translated into Thai and English. Totally 100 questionnaires were given, and 87 questionnaires were received back.

In our study, a majority of the students (86.21%) received a negative impact on mental health from social media has become restless or have trouble if they were unable to use social media, at the same time most females' students (59.77%) concern about what people think of them. Only a minority of the students (16.09%) have had a positive impact from using social media.

In conclusion, social media is one of the tools that can lead people to the Fear of Imperfection: however, larger studies are required.

Keywords: Social Media, Phobias, Perfectionism, Fear of Imperfection, Atelophobia.

BLOCKCHAIN TEKNOLOJİSİ (BT) GELİŞİMİNİN DÜNYA ÇAPINDA DIŞ TİCARET VE LOJİSTİK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Gelişen bir yenilik olarak küresel bazda büyük önem verilen Blockchain teknolojisi (BT), birçok uygulama alanını yeniden tasarlayabilmektedir. BT, dünya çapında dış ticarete daha hızlı ve verimli işler başarmak amacıyla ondan istifade eden birçok işletmeden büyük ilgi görmektedir. Bu durum, BT'nin dış ticaret faaliyetleri için ileriye dönük bir rota oluşturması nedeniyle, dünya çapındaki dış ticaretin yanı sıra lojistiği de değiştirmiştir. BT'nin dünya çapında dış ticaret alanında uygulanması, aracı müdahalenin azaltılması, maliyetlerin düşürülmesi ve iletişim ve emtia ticaret planlarının kullanılması yoluyla daha yüksek düzeyde güvenlik ve şeffaflık sağlanması ile sonuçlanacaktır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, dünya çapındaki dış ticaret ve lojistik alanında BT kullanımının olası avantajlarını ortaya koymaktır. BT'nin dünya çapındaki dış ticaret akışları ve lojistik üzerindeki etkilerinin incelenmesi, ilgili literatürdeki çeşitli araştırma çalışmalarının teorik yönlerine dayanmaktadır. Çağdaş çalkantılı yenilikçi fenomenlerden biri olarak anılan BT, belirli uluslararası ticaret operasyonları sürecinde önemli değişikliklere neden olacaktır. BT'nin dünya çapındaki dış ticaret faaliyetleriyle ilgili lojistik operasyonlarında uygulanması; şeffaflık, yönetim kolaylığı, maliyet azaltımı ve optimize edilmiş tedarik zincirlerini içermektedir. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar, bu yeni teknolojik gelişmelerin hızla yayıldığını ve dünya çapında dış ticaret bağlantılarının teşvik edilmesini olumlu yönde etkilediğini doğrulamaktadır. BT lojistik uygulamaları, müşterilerin daha yüksek güvenilirlikle yatırım yapma eğiliminde olmaları için daha yüksek etkinlik seviyelerine sahip sistemler oluşturmada işletmelere yardımcı olabilir. Yenilikçi teknolojik ilerleme, yenilikçi lojistik çözümlerin gelişmesine neden olacak kadar lojistik maliyetlerini düşürebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Blockchain Teknolojisi, Uluslararası Dış Ticaret, Lojistik, Tedarik Zinciri, Yenilikçi teknoloji.

JEL Sınıflandırması: F01, F14, F40.

IMPACTS OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY (BT) ON WORLDWIDE FOREIGN TRADE AND LOGISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Blockchain technology (BT), which has been attaching solid importance on a global basis as a progressive innovation, is able to redesign many fields of practice. BT is attracting a great deal of attention from various businesses utilizing it in order to achieve more rapid and efficient tasks in worldwide foreign trade. This circumstance has altered the comportment of worldwide foreign trade as well as logistics since BT generated a prospective route for foreign trade activities. The execution of BT in worldwide foreign trade domain would result in mitigating mediator intercession, lowering costs, rendering higher level of safety and lucidity through the utilization of correspondence and product commerce plans. The objective of this study is to introduce the probable advantages of utilizing BT in the domain of worldwide foreign trade. Examination of the impacts of BT on worldwide foreign trade flows as well as logistics is based on theoretical aspects of various research studies in the related literature. BT, referred to as one of the contemporary turbulent innovative phenomena, would cause crucial transitions through the process of particular international trade actions. The implementation of BT in logistics operations pertinent to worldwide foreign trade activities would involve lucidity, ease of management, cost mitigation, and optimized supply chains. BT logistics implementations may assist businesses in generating systems with higher levels of effectiveness, so that clients would tend to invest with higher trustworthiness. Novitious technological progress may lower logistics costs, so much as to cause innovative logistics solutions to flourish. The results obtained in the study verify that those novitious technological improvements are swiftly outspreading and positively affect the fostering of worldwide foreign trade interconnections.

Keywords: Blockchain Technology, International Foreign Trade, Logistics

JEL Classification: F01, F14, F40.

DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM (DD) KAVRAMININ DÜNYA ÇAPINDA LOJİSTİK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

En geç 1990'ların başından beri, yenilikçi bilgi teknolojisi, sosyal ve ekonomik alanda yapısal bir değişikliğe neden olmaktadır. Bilgi teknolojisinin sürekli ilerlemesi ve dijital veri yollarının genişlemesi ve ağ oluşturmaları, ekonomik işbirliğinin yeni bir boyutu için gerekli ön koşullardır. Teknolojik bileşenleri ile endüstrinin dijital dönüşümü, şirketlerdeki lojistik süreçlerin uyumunu doğrudan etkilemektedir. Yeni teknolojilerin entegrasyonu, katı şirket yapılarını giderek daha fazla yıkmaktadır. Vizyon, merkezi olmayan modüler konveyör ve depolama teknolojisi ağlarından lojistikte akıllı hizmetler için yapay zekâ kullanımına kadar uzanmaktadır. Dijital dönüşüm, dijital lojistik için yüksek bir inovasyon potansiyeline sahiptir. Merkezi olmayan ağ oluşturma ve lojistik birimlerin etkileşiminin planlanması ile kısmen otomatikleştirilmiş otonom lojistik çözümlerin tasarımında yeni olasılıkların açıldığı bütünsel süreç değerlendirmesi için akıllı lojistik alanlar tanımlanabilir. Geliştirme modülleri, lojistiğin olası teknolojik ve örgütsel özelliklerine genel bir bakış sağlar. Endüstri 4.0 açısından yeni teknolojilerin tanıtılması, aynı zamanda kontrol düzeyinde karmaşıklığın artmasıyla sonuçlanan üretim ve lojistik süreçlerinin otomasyonuna ve özerkliğine yol açmaktadır. Akıllı lojistik alanı açısından, farklı uygulama alanları (depo yönetimi, rota planlama, tedarik zinciri yönetimi vb.) boyunca bahsedilen gelişmeler verimlilik elde etmek için gerekli çözüm olabilir. Bu çalışma, dijital dönüşümün dünya çapındaki lojistik üzerindeki etkilerini ilgili literatür ışığında ayrıntılı olarak tartışmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Dönüşüm, Lojistik, Tedarik Zincirleri, Yeni Teknoloji Entegrasyonu, Endüstri 4.0.

JEL Sınıflandırması: F10, F40, F44.

IMPACTS OF THE CONCEPT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION (DT) ON WORLDWIDE LOGISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Since the early 1990s at the latest, innovative information technology has induced a structural change in the social and economic sphere. The constant progress of information technology and the expansion and networking of digital data paths are necessary prerequisites for a new dimension of economic cooperation. With its technological components, the digital transformation of industry has a direct impact on the alignment of logistics processes within companies. The integration of new technologies is increasingly breaking down rigid company structures. The vision ranges from decentralized networks of modular conveyor and storage technology to the use of artificial intelligence for smart services in logistics. The digital transformation holds a high innovation potential for digital logistics. With decentralized networking and the planning of the interaction of logistical units, intelligent logistics spaces can be defined for holistic process consideration, in which new possibilities open up in the design of partially automated to autonomous logistics solutions. The development modules provide an overview of possible technological and organizational characteristics of logistics. The introduction of new technologies in terms of Industry 4.0 leads to the automation and autonomy of production and logistics processes, which at the same time result in an increase in complexity at the control level. In terms of the intelligent logistics area, the developments mentioned along the different areas of application (warehouse management, route planning, supply chain management, etc.) can be the necessary solution for gaining efficiency. This study aims to discuss in detail the impacts of digital transformation on worldwide logistics considering the related literature.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Logistics, Supply Chains.

JEL Classification: F10, F40, F44.

MEKSİKA VE ABD OTOMOTİV SANAYİLERİ'NDE TARİHSEL GELİŞİM

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ÖZET

Meksika ve ABD otomotiv sanayilerinin her birinin birbirinden farklı gelişim çizgileri olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Ancak coğrafi yakınlığı nedeniyle Meksika otomotiv sanayinin oluşumunda ABD menşeyli otomotiv firmalarının rolü çok büyük olmuşken, ABD otomotiv sanayinde ise tamamen kendine has bir teknolojik gelişim patikası hakim olmuştur. 1900'li yıllarda Taylorizm ve seri üretim tekniklerini ilk kez uygulamış olan Ford firmasının öncülük etmiş olduğu gelişim sürecine 1. Ve 2. Dünya Savaşları sırasında askeri araç üretiminin büyük katkısının olduğu sanayi, genel olarak yüksek silindir hacimli ve yüksek hızlı otomobillerle başlayan üretim süreci, Ford T Model ile birlikte kitlesel tüketime yönelik aile tipi otomobillerin üretilmesiyle ivme kazanmıştır. Ford bu gelişme stratejisini ABD dışındaki pazarlarda da üretim tesisleri kurarak sürdürmüştür.

ABD 1950'li ve 1960'lı yıllarda elde etmiş olduğu otomotiv sanayi üretimi liderliğini, yeni teknolojik gelişim patikaları oluşturmuş olan Japonya'ya 1980'lerde ve Çin'e 2000'lerde kaybetmiş olsa da, halen dünyanın sayılı otomotiv üreticilerinden olmayı sürdürmektedir. Ford, General Motor ve Chrysler'den oluşan ABD'nin en büyük üç otomotiv firması birer Çok Uluslu Şirket (ÇUŞ) olarak faaliyetini sürdürmektedir.

Meksika'nın 1990'larla birlikte dış pazarlara daha çok açılma politikası başarılı olmuş ve otomotiv sanayi üretiminde Meksika Brezilya'yı geride bırakarak Latin Amerika'nın en çok üretim yapan ülkesi haline gelmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otomotiv Sanayi, Otomotiv Sanayi Üretimi, Knolojik Gelişme, Patika Bağlılığı, İstikrarlı Üretim Artışı.

Jel Kodları: E63, LB91, L98.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO AND USA AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

It is possible to say that each of the Mexican and US automotive industries has different development lines. However, while the US-based automotive companies played a great role in the formation of the Mexican automotive industry due to its geographical proximity, a completely unique technological development path dominated the US automotive industry. The production process, which started with high-cylinder and high-speed cars in general, gained momentum with the production of family type cars for mass consumption, together with the Ford T Model. Ford continued this development strategy by establishing production facilities in markets other than the USA.

Although the USA lost its automotive industry production leadership in the 1950s and 1960s to Japan, which had created new technological development paths, in the 1980s and to China in the 2000s, it still continues to be one of the leading automotive manufacturers in the world. The three largest automotive companies in the USA, consisting of Ford, General Motor and Chrysler, continue to operate as Multinational Corporations (MNCs). With the 1990s, Mexico's policy of opening up to foreign markets was successful, and Mexico overtook Brazil in automotive industry production and became the most productive country in Latin America.

Keywords: Automotive Industry, Automotive Industry Production, Technological Development, Path Dependency, Stable Production Increase.

GeI Codes: E63, LB91, L98.

ÖRGÜTSEL YALNIZLIĞIN TÜKENMİŞLİĞE ETKİSİNDE ÖZ YETERLİLİK ALGISININ ARACILIK ROLÜNÜN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Hayatın her alanında karşımıza çıkan yalnızlık, rekabetin artması, bireyin beklentilerinin karşılanmaması, insan ilişkilerinde yaşanan değişimler ve artan iş yükü gibi sebeplerle çalışma ortamında görülebilmekte, bireyin hem günlük yaşamını hem de iş yaşamını olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Önemi ve görülme sıklığı artan örgütsel yalnızlığın sürekli hale gelmesi hayal kırıklığı, yorgunluk, umutsuzluk, kendini yetersiz hissetme ve yabancılaşma gibi duyguların ortaya çıkmasına, bireyin tükenmişlik yaşamasına neden olmaktadır. Tükenmişlik yaşayan bireyin hayatındaki olayları yürütmek ve üstesinden gelmek için yeterli kapasite ve performans seviyesine sahip olduğuna dair inancının bulunmaması da öz yeterlilik algısını düşürmektedir. Bu kapsamda çalışmanın amacı örgütsel yalnızlığın tükenmişlik üzerindeki etkisi analiz edilerek, öz yeterlilik algısının bu ilişkideki aracılık rolünü incelemektir. Amaç doğrultusunda; kişisel bilgi formu, örgütsel yalnızlık ölçeği, tükenmişlik ölçeği ve öz yeterlilik ölçeğinden oluşan anket formu Kayseri Organize Sanayi Bölgesinde faaliyet gösteren imalat işletmelerinde çalışanlara uygulanmıştır. 398 geçerli anketten elde edilen bulgular bilgisayar ortamında SPSS istatistik paket programı aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesi sürecinde t-testi, ANOVA testi, güvenilirlik analizi, korelasyon analizi, regresyon analizi ve aracılık analizlerinden faydalanılmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplamak için, nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden anket tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda örgütsel yalnızlığın sosyal arkadaşlık alt boyutunun tükenmişliğin alt boyutlarından kişisel başarı üzerinde pozitif ve anlamlı, duyarsızlaşma üzerinde negatif ve anlamlı, duygusal tükenmişlik üzerinde negatif ve anlamlı etkisinin olduğu ortaya konmuştur. Örgütsel yalnızlığın duygusal yoksunluk alt boyutunun ise, tükenmişliğin alt boyutlarından duyarsızlaşma üzerinde pozitif ve anlamlı, duygusal tükenmişlik alt boyutu üzerinde pozitif ve anlamlı kişisel başarı alt boyutu üzerinde ise anlamlı bir etkisi olmadığı ortaya konmuştur. Yapılan aracılık analizinde örgütsel yalnızlığın duygusal yoksunluk alt boyutunun duygusal tükenmişliğe etkisinde girişkenlik ve özgüvenin kısmi aracılık üstlendiği ortaya konulurken, gayretin aracılık etkisinin olmadığı, duyarsızlaşmaya etkisinde girişkenliğin kısmi aracılık gösterdiği, gayret ve özgüvenin aracılık etkisinin olmadığı, son olarak kişisel başarıya etkisinde gayret ve girişkenliğin tam aracılık rolü gösterdiği ve özgüvenin aracılık etkisinin olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Örgütsel yalnızlığın sosyal arkadaşlık alt boyutunun kişisel başarı üzerinde gayret ve girişkenliğin kısmi aracılık ettiği, özgüvenin aracılık etkisinin olmadığı, duygusal tükenmişlik üzerine etkisinde girişkenlik ve özgüvenin tam aracılık etkisi gösterdiği, gayretin aracılık etkisinin olmadığı, son olarak duyarsızlaşma üzerindeki etkisinde girişkenlik ve özgüvenin kısmi aracılık etkisi gösterdiği, gayretin aracılık etkisi bulunmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Yalnızlık, İş Yeri Yalnızlığı, Tükenmişlik, Öz Yeterlilik Algısı.

Jel Kodları: L20, M12, L60.

THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTION ON THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL LONELINESS ON BURNOUT

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ABSTRACT

Loneliness, which we encounter in all areas of life, can also be seen in the working environment due to reasons such as increased competition, not meeting the expectations of the individual, changes in human relations and increased workload, and it affects both the daily life and business life of the individual negatively. The persistence of loneliness in the workplace, the importance and frequency of which has increased, causes feelings such as disappointment, fatigue, hopelessness, feeling of inadequacy and alienation, and the individual experiences burnout. The fact that the person experiencing burnout does not believe that s/he has the sufficient capacity and performance level to manage and overcome the events in his/her life also reduces the perception of self-efficacy. This research was carried out to determine the effect of employees' loneliness in the workplace levels on burnout and to analyze the mediating role of self-efficacy perception. For the purpose, a questionnaire form consisting of personal information form, loneliness in the workplace scale, burnout scale and self-efficacy scale was prepared. This prepared questionnaire was applied to the employees in the manufacturing enterprises operating in the Kayseri Organized Industrial Zone. The findings obtained from 398 valid questionnaires were analyzed in computer environment using SPSS statistical package program. In the process of evaluating the data, t-test, ANOVA test, reliability analysis, correlation analysis, regression analysis and mediation analysis were used. As a result of the research, it has been revealed that the social friendship sub-dimension of organizational loneliness has a positive and significant effect on personal achievement, a negative and significant effect on depersonalization, and a negative and significant effect on emotional burnout, one of the sub-dimensions of burnout. It was revealed that the emotional deprivation sub-dimension of organizational loneliness did not have a positive and significant effect on depersonalization, one of the sub-dimensions of burnout, and a positive and significant effect on the emotional burnout sub-dimension, on the sub-dimension of personal achievement. In the mediation analysis, it was revealed that assertiveness and self-confidence partially mediated the effect of the emotional deprivation sub-dimension of organizational loneliness on emotional burnout, while effort did not have a mediating effect, initiative was partially mediated in the effect of depersonalization, effort and self-confidence did not have a mediating effect, and finally, effort and assertiveness had a full mediation effect on personal success. It has been determined that self-confidence has no mediating effect. The social friendship sub-dimension of organizational loneliness shows a partial mediation of effort and assertiveness on personal success, self-confidence has no mediating effect, assertiveness and self-confidence have a full mediating effect on emotional burnout, effort has no mediating effect, and lastly, assertiveness and self-confidence have a partial mediating effect on depersonalization. It was found that effort did not have a mediating effect.

Keywords: Organizational Loneliness, Loneliness in the Workplace, Burnout, Self- Efficacy.

JEL Codes: L20, M12, L60.

ÖRGÜTSEL SINIZMİN İŞTEN AYRILMA NİYETİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNDE TÜKENMİŞLİĞİN ARACI ROLÜNÜN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Geçmişten günümüze kadar imalat işletmelerinde devamlılığın ve karlılığın sağlanabilmesi için “insan” sermayesi önem taşımaktadır. Çalışan bireyler, bu işletmeler için şüphesiz üretim aşamalarında temel dayanaklardan biridir. Bireyler bazen işletmelerin adaletten yoksun olduğu düşüncesi, işletmelerin belirsiz politikalarından ötürü, aşırı iş yükünden dolayı veya cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim durumu gibi bireysel sebeplerden ötürü çalıştıkları işletmeye karşı olumsuz duygu düşünce ve tutum olarak ifade edilen örgütsel sinizm içine girebilmektedir. Dolayısıyla çalışan bireyler işten ayrılma niyetine girebilmekte ve işlerinden ayrılabilirler. Çalışan bireylerin işletmelerinden ayrılması işletme için hem bilgi hem de maliyet açısından bir kayıp olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Yine çalışan bireyler hem işletmelerinin işleyiş politikaları hem işletme içindeki adaletsiz davranış ve uygulamalardan ötürü veya bireysel nedenlere dayalı olarak tükenmişlik yaşayabilmekte ve bu da bireylerin işten ayrılma niyetine girmelerine neden olabilmektedir. Buradan hareketle bu çalışmanın amacı örgütsel sinizmin işten ayrılma niyeti üzerindeki etkisinde tükenmişliğin aracı rolünün ortaya konulmasıdır. Veriler anket yöntemiyle toplanmış ve SPSS programıyla analize tabi tutulmuştur. Çalışmanın örneklemini Kayseri Organize Sanayi Bölgesindeki imalat fabrikalarında çalışan 435 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Yetersiz olduğu düşünülen anketler verilerden çıkartılmış ve analize en son 391 anket dâhil edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda örgütsel sinizmin bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal alt boyutlarının hepsinin işten ayrılma niyeti üzerinde pozitif ve anlamlı etkisi olduğu ortaya konulmuştur. Ayrıca yapılan aracılık analizinde örgütsel sinizmin bilişsel alt boyutunun işten ayrılma niyetine etki ederken, tükenmişliğin alt boyutları olan duygusal tükenme ve kişisel başarı hissini kısmi aracılık ettiği, duyarsızlaşmanın ise herhangi bir aracılık etkisinin olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Yine örgütsel sinizmin duygusal alt boyutunun işten ayrılma niyetine etki ederken, tükenmişliğin alt boyutlarından duygusal tükenmenin kısmi aracılık görevi üstlendiği belirlenmiş, duyarsızlaşma ve kişisel başarı hissini ise aracılık etkisinin olmadığı görülmüştür. Son olarak örgütsel sinizmin davranışsal boyutunun işten ayrılma niyetine etki ederken, tükenmişliğin duygusal tükenme ve kişisel başarı hissi boyutlarının kısmi aracılık etkisinin olduğu fakat duyarsızlaşma alt boyutunun yine herhangi bir aracılık etkisinin olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Özetle örgütsel sinizm işten ayrılma niyetine pozitif etki etmekte ve tükenmişliğin duyarsızlaşma boyutu hariç kısmi aracılık görevi gördüğü ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Sinizm, İşten Ayrılma Niyeti, Tükenmişlik.

JEL Kodları: L20, M12, L60.

EXAMINATION OF THE MEDIATING ROLE OF BURNOUT IN THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CYNICISM ON TURNOVER INTENTION

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ABSTRACT

From the past to the present, human capital is important in order to ensure continuity and profitability in manufacturing enterprises. Working individuals are undoubtedly one of the main pillars in the production stages for these businesses. Individuals can sometimes enter into organizational cynicism, which is expressed as negative feelings, thoughts and attitudes towards the business they work for, due to the thought that businesses lack justice, due to the uncertain policies of businesses, due to excessive workload or individual reasons such as gender, age, educational status. Therefore, working individuals can enter into the intention to quit their job and leave their jobs. Leaving working individuals from their businesses is considered a loss for the business in terms of both information and cost. Again, working individuals may experience burnout due to the operating policies of their enterprises, unfair behaviors and practices within the enterprise, or due to individual reasons, and this may cause individuals to have the intention to quit their job. From this point of view, the aim of this study is to reveal the mediating role of burnout in the effect of organizational cynicism on turnover intention. The data were collected by the questionnaire method and analyzed with the SPSS program. The sample of the study consists of 435 people working in the manufacturing factories in Kayseri Organized Industrial Zone. Questionnaires thought to be insufficient were excluded from the data and the last 391 questionnaires were included in the analysis. As a result of the research, it was revealed that all of the cognitive, emotional and behavioral sub-dimensions of organizational cynicism had a positive and significant effect on the intention to leave. In addition, in the mediation analysis, it was determined that while the cognitive sub-dimension of organizational cynicism affects the intention to leave, emotional exhaustion and personal accomplishment, which are the sub-dimensions of burnout, are partially mediated, and depersonalization has no mediating effect. Again, while the emotional sub-dimension of organizational cynicism affects the intention to leave, emotional exhaustion, which is one of the sub-dimensions of burnout, has been determined to act as a partial mediator, while depersonalization and the sense of personal achievement have no mediation effect. Finally, it was determined that the behavioral dimension of organizational cynicism affected the intention to leave, while the emotional exhaustion and personal sense of accomplishment dimensions of burnout had a partial mediation effect, but the depersonalization sub-dimension did not have any mediation effect. In summary, organizational cynicism has a positive effect on turnover intention and it has been revealed that burnout acts as a partial mediator, except for the depersonalization dimension.

Keywords: Organizational Cynicism, Turnover Intention, Burnout.

JEL Codes: L20, M12, L60.

PMI VE CCI ENDEKSLERİNİN DÖVİZ PİYASASI BASKISI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Döviz Piyasası Baskısı Endeksi (*Exchange Market Pressure - EMP*) döviz krizlerinin izlenebilmesi için bir referans niteliği taşımaktadır. Nominal döviz kurundaki yüzdelerik değişime ulusal ve uluslararası faiz oranları arasındaki farkın yüzdelerik değişimi eklenip, uluslararası rezervlerdeki yüzdelerik değişimin çıkartılmasıyla elde edilen endeks değeri döviz krizleri için bir gösterge, para politikası için ise bir referans teşkil etmektedir. Döviz krizlerine neden olan unsurları inceleyen endeksin belirleyicilerine ilişkin mevcut literatür reel döviz kuru, M2/Uluslararası rezervler, yurtiçi kredi genişlemesi, kısa vadeli borçların GSYH'ye oranı ve benzeri gibi temel değişkenleri ortaya çıkarması açısından ortaklaşmaktadır. Literatür için yeni olan unsur ise Satın Alma Yöneticileri Endeksi (*Purchasing Managers' Indices - PMI*) ve Tüketici Güven Endeksleri (*Consumer Confidence Index-CCI*) ile Döviz Piyasası Baskısı arasındaki bir eşbütünleşme ilişkisinin varlığının incelenmesidir. 2005:6-2020:1 periyodunu kapsayan çalışmada ARDL sınır testi yaklaşımı kullanılmaktadır. Elde edilen sonuçlar Döviz Piyasası Baskısı ile PMI ve CCI endeksleri arasında uzun dönemli bir eşbütünleşme ilişkisine işaret etmektedir. Değişkenler arasındaki Granger nedensellik ilişkisi Toda-Yamamoto yöntemiyle incelenmiş ve CCI'dan EMP'ye Granger nedenselliği tespit edilirken PMI'dan EMP'ye Granger nedenselliği bulunamamıştır. Diğer taraftan EMP'den PMI'ya Granger nedenselliği mevcutken EMP'den CCI'ya dönük Granger nedenselliği tespit edilememektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Döviz Piyasası Baskısı Endeksi, Satın Alma Yöneticileri Endeksi, Tüketici Güven Endeksi, ARDL sınır testi, Toda-Yamamoto
Jel Kodları: F31, E20, E44

THE IMPACT OF PMI AND CCI INDICES ON THE EXCHANGE MARKET PRESSURE

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ABSTRACT

The Exchange Market Pressure Index (EMP) is a signal for monitoring currency crises. The index value obtained by adding the percentage change in the difference between the national and international interest rates to the percentage change in the nominal exchange rate and subtracting the percentage change in the international reserves is an indicator for currency crises and a reference for monetary policy. The existing literature on the determinants of the currency crises presents some common basic variables such as real exchange rate, M2/International reserves, domestic credit expansion, the ratio of short-term debt to GDP, etc. What is new to the literature is the examination of the existence of a cointegration relationship between the Exchange Market Pressure and Purchasing Managers' Indices (PMI) and Consumer Confidence Index (CCI). ARDL approach is applied in the study covering the period 2005:6-2020:1. The results revealed that there is long-term cointegration relationship between the Exchange Market Pressure and the PMI and CCI indices. The Granger causality relationship between the variables was examined by the Toda-Yamamoto method and Granger causality from CCI to EMP was detected, while Granger causality from PMI to EMP was not found. Beside, while there is Granger causality from EMP to PMI, Granger causality from EMP to CCI cannot be determined.

Keywords: Exchange Market Pressure Index, PMI Indice, CCI Indice, ARDL, Toda-Yamamoto

JEL Codes: F31, E20, E44
