



**24. MİLLETLERARASI
TÜRK KOOPERATİFÇİLİK
KONGRESİ**

**19-21
EKİM
2022**

KKTC

ÖZET METİN

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**24. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi
Özet Metin Bildiri Kitabı**

**24th International Turkish Cooperative Congress
Abstract Book**

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SUNUŞ

Türk Kooperatifçilik Kurumu 1944 yılından bugüne kadar bu kongre ile beraber 24. Milletlerarası Kooperatifçilik Kongresi düzenlemiştir. Bugüne kadar gerçekleştirilen Türk Kooperatifçilik Kurumu tarafından düzenlenen Milletlerarası Kooperatifçilik Kongrelerin ana temaları, tarihleri ve düzenlendiği yerler şöyle sıralanabilir:

1. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLERİN MAHİYETİ VE EKONOMİDEKİ ROLÜ” 21-25 Aralık 1944, Ankara
2. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “TÜRK KOOPERATİFLERİ KANUN TASARISI”, 21-25 Aralık 1947, Ankara
3. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLERİN KANUN TASARISI VE VERGİ MEVZUATI”, 21-25 Aralık 1950, Ankara
4. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLER VE HAYAT PAHALILIĞI”, 21-23 Aralık 1953, Ankara
5. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLER VE DEVLET” 11-13 Ocak 1963, Ankara
6. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “TARIMSAL KALKINMADA KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 21-24 Aralık 1966, Ankara
7. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “1163 SAYILI KOOPERATİFLER KANUNU”, 21-25 Aralık 1970, Ankara
8. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLERİN EKONOMİK VE SOSYAL KALKINMADAKİ ROLÜ”, 20-23 Aralık 1966, Ankara
9. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “EKONOMİK VE SOSYAL GELİŞMELER VE KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 19-22 Aralık 1979, Ankara
10. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFÇİLİKTEN BEKLENEN GELİŞMELER”, 21-23 Aralık 1981, Ankara
11. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “GÜNÜMÜZ SORUNLARININ ÇÖZÜMÜNDE KOOPERATİFLER”, 19-21 Aralık 1984, Ankara
12. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KONUT KOOPERATİFLERİ, PAZARLAMA, ORTAK PAZAR İLİŞKİLERİ”, 15-17 Aralık 1987, Ankara
13. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “DÜNYA KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİNDE GELİŞMELER VE TÜRKİYE”, 08-10 Kasım 1990, Ankara
14. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “21. YÜZYILA DOĞRU KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 03-06 Kasım 1993, Ankara
15. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “DÜNYADA KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİN YAPILANMASI VE TÜRKİYE”, 06-09 Kasım 1996, Ankara
16. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “3. SEKTÖR OLARAK 2000’Lİ YILLARDA KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 03-06 Kasım 1999, Ankara
17. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “21. YÜZYILDA KOOPERATİFÇİLİK”, 31 Ekim-02 Kasım 2002, Ankara
18. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİN SORUNLARI, ÇÖZÜMLER-FIRSATLAR”, 29-30 Eylül 2005, Ankara

19. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KOOPERATİFLERDE DEĞİŞİM VE DÖNÜŞÜM İHTİYACI” 09-12 Ekim 2008, Ankara
20. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “EKONOMİK KRİZLERİN ÖNLENMESİNDE SOSYAL EKONOMİK POLİTİKALARIN ROLÜ VE ÖNEMİ”, 06-07 Ekim 2011, Ankara
21. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “KÜRESELLEŞME SÜRECİNDE EKONOMİ-SİYASET-TOPLUM VE KOOPERATİFÇİLİK “, 14-15 Mayıs 2015, Karabük
22. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “SOSYAL EKONOMİK AĞLAR: KÜRESEL DEĞİŞİM İÇİN İŞ BİRLİĞİ” 5-7 Ekim 2017, Nevşehir/Kapadokya
23. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM VE KOOPERATİFLER” 26-28 Eylül 2019, Kiev/UKRAYNA
24. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi: “YENİ EKONOMİK TRENDLER KAPSAMINDA İNOVASYON YÖNETİMİ VE KOOPERATİFLER” 19-21 Ekim 2022, Girne /KKTC

24. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi 19-21 Ekim 2022 tarihleri arasında Girne/KKTC 'de “Yeni Ekonomik Trendler Kapsamında İnovasyon Yönetimi ve Kooperatifler” ana temasıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kongreye gönderilen bildiriler 2 hakem değerlendirilmesinden geçirilmiş ve 85 adet bildiri kongrede sunulmaya layık bulunmuştur. Kongre 5 tanesi de paralel olan 17 adet oturumda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kongreye Türkiye ile beraber 23 farklı ülkeden katılımcı iştirak etmiştir. Kongre; ABD, İngiltere, Malta, Kazakistan, Afganistan, Azerbaycan, Somali, Somali Land, Arnavutluk, Rusya, Ukrayna, Özbekistan, Endonezya, Hindistan, Bangladeş, Kırgızistan, Filipinler, Türkmenistan, İran, Romanya, Irak ve Kuzey Makedonya 'dan gelen 71'i yabancı 51'i Türk katılımcılarla beraber 122 katılımcı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Katılımcılar “İnovasyon ve Yenilik Yönetimi”, “Dijital Kooperatifçilik”, “Covid 19 ve Sosyo Ekonomik Örgütler”, “Ekonomik Başarı İçin Kooperatifleşmenin Önemi”, “Pandemi Sürecinde Ekonomide Yeni Eğilimler ve Kooperatifçilik”, “İstihdamın Artırılması Açısından Sosyo-Ekonomik Örgütler”, “Kooperatifçilik ve Eğitimi”, “İşletmecilik”, “Turizm”, “vb. konularda 3 gün boyunca bilgi alışverişinde bulunmuşlardır.

Bilim ve Hakem Kurulunda bulunan ve/veya bildiri özet ve tam metinlerinin değerlendirmesini yapan öğretim üyelerine ve Düzenleme Kurulu üyelerine, 24. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi'nin gerçekleştirilmesindeki özverili çalışmalarından dolayı teşekkür ederiz.

Ekim 2022

Prof. Dr. MEHMET BAŞ
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Peculiarities of The Work of Tatar Emigrant Writers

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Abstract

The work of an emigrant writer has a number of features, which are caused by the characteristic psychological, emotional changes in the inner world of a person experiencing a break with the homeland. As a rule, the image of the homeland, the image of the new place of residence is actualized. The study of such writers' work is also valuable from the point of view that there is an understanding of the biographical, historical and other conditions that motivate a person to change their place of residence; an understanding of how successful the writer's adaptation to the new realities is. In Tatar literary studies, work in this direction was more or less carried out when studying the work of G. Iskhaki; brief reviews of the work of such writers and poets as H. Gabdush, H. Khamidulla, and others were made. An analysis of contemporary Tatar emigrant writers such as N. Izmailova and A. Garaeva-Akchura is of interest. N. Izmailova's emigrant poetry and prose is the pain of a creative person who could not accept Western culture and its values, so the red thread runs through the motif of comparing Tatar (Eastern) culture and Western culture, the rejection of Western values. It is obvious that the writer was not able to fully adapt in an alien environment. On the basis of the prose work of A. Garaeva-Akchura we can talk about the complete adaptation of the writer herself, which is associated with the commonality of the Tatar and Turkish cultures, similarities in language and mentality. In her works the image of the homeland is distinguished by objectivity, the events described - historical authenticity. The image of the country of emigration, Turkey, more often than not, acts as a rescuer of certain citizens from the brutal, so-called "cannibalistic" policy of the USSR.

Keywords: emigration, adaptation, N. Izmailova, A. Garaeva-Akcura, Western culture, Eastern culture.

Some Logistics' Issues in the Conditions of Martial Law in Ukraine

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Abstract

The modern globalized world is constantly faced with various threats, which, although they concern individual countries, almost always have the potential to grow from an intra-state to an international scale. Thus, on February 24, 2022, the Russian Federation, with its invasion of Ukraine, fired a kind of starting gun that potentially endangered the existence of humanity. Understanding the full potential and scale of the threats, the entire civilized world united around Ukraine and is helping Ukrainian people, for the victory of democratic regimes, for the sake of, without diminishing, the preservation of life on the planet. The help of partners to Ukraine is comprehensive – from the supply of various weapons to humanitarian cargo, which, in the conditions of significantly damaged infrastructure by the enemy, significantly updated the efficiency of logistics. Under such limited resource possibilities and acute circumstances, the Ukrainian authorities, with the active participation of an active part of citizens, managed to establish this process, the effectiveness, reliability and significance of which in the conditions of martial law and constant threats to people's lives and health are difficult to overestimate. The most successful examples are the use of a dry port – a logistics hub, which is a multimodal logistics center with the appropriate infrastructure, allows the owner of the cargo to use all the advantages of a sea port, but on land, while receiving services of different content and scope. An example of such a public-private partnership has proven its effectiveness directly in practice, and therefore, in the conditions of martial law, it is justified to take it as an optimal model for other logistics hubs as an actual example of the application of optimal technologically innovative management solutions.

Keywords: logistics, logistics hub, martial law, dry port.

A Stop on the Silk Road "Sivas" in Evliya Çelebi's Travelogue

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Abstract

The role of the historical Silk Road in the development of trade between the east and the west is Decisively important. The Silk Road has been the path not only of trade, but also of ideas, cultures, civilizations. The Silk Road passed through many countries in the then world order and served as a bridge in many economic, cultural, and social fields. Travelogues that illuminate the past and shed light on the present and are historical documents are also valuable resources in terms of illuminating historical events, developments in economics, management, science and other fields. In this regard, 17. Evliya Celebi, one of the century's travelers, also mentions the Silk Road in her travelogue, looking at events from different perspectives, from the routes she passed through to the conditions of that time, economic dimensions, sociological implications, helps us to learn about the Silk Road today. In this research, Evliya Çelebi's Travelogue will touch on structures such as caravanserais and inns that are important from a trade and economic point of view in the province of Sivas, which is located on the Silk Road route. As a result of the research, it was found that the historical buildings in the province of Sivas located on the Silk Road route have been largely preserved, but the functions of some of the settlements in question have changed. It is proposed that the mentioned historical buildings be restored and brought to cultural tourism. Again, educational programs should be organized to increase the awareness of our citizens, especially those who live in the region, to protect cultural and historical structures.

Keywords: Silk Road, Evliya Çelebi travelogue, caravanserais, Sivas.

The Literature of Turkic-Speaking Peoples as a Memory of History

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Abstract

The rich historical and unique literature of the Turkic-speaking peoples, which today include independent states and millions of people, occupies a worthy place in the world literature. Balasaguni (XI century), Navai (1441-1501), Yunis Amre (1250-1321) and Fizuli (1494-1556), Makhtumkoli (1733-1798), Abai (1845-1904), Tukai (1886-1913), Aitmatov (1928-2008) — world literature would not be complete without all these names. It is proven that Turks actively used Turanic (Hunnic), runic and Uyghur scripts, as well as Chinese, Arabic, Latin and Cyrillic as a language of writing. Arabic calligraphy, which came with Islam, was used by Turks for more than a thousand years. Achievements of Ancient Greece, Rome, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle were mostly perceived by them through Arabic. This, such philosophers as Farabi (870-950), Nizami (1141-1209) wrote their works in Arabic and Persian. Some works of Shikhabedin Marjani (1818-1889), the great educator of the 19th century, were also written in Arabic. Runic records dating from the 11th-10th centuries help us to understand ancient life, customs and relations with other countries and peoples. One of the great examples of that is the book of Mahmud Kashgari "Divane lugatet-turk" (1072-1074). Another writer Yusuf Balasaguni's epic poem "Kotadgu Degili" in 1069 was evaluated as "the crown of the Turkic art of speech" and had great influence on the development of Turkish literature. In Central Asia, after Balasaguni, Ahmad Yasawi, such thinkers as Lotfi (1366-1466), Navai (XV), Babur (1483-1530) had raised the art of the Turkic word to a new level. Along with Central Asia, Turkestan, the Volga region, Caucasus and Asia Minor made a significant contribution to the development of Turkic word art. That is especially noticeable in Golden Horde period (Kotb, Khorezmi, Mahmud Bulgari, Hisam Kyatib, Saif Sarai) and medieval period (Ahmadi, Shaikhi, Hamdi). It is known that Turkic peoples began to lose their independence in the 16th century. This undoubtedly had a very negative impact on their spiritual and cultural development. However, literature and art flourished in Turkey that preserved its independence. The art of the Turkish word played a leading role in the Turkic world in the 20th century and at the beginning of the new century. The works of authors such as Rashid Nuri Güntekin (1889-1956), Nazim Hikmet (1907-1963), Aziz Nasin (1915-1993), Nihat Atsız (1905-1975) are well known to many other nations. Orhan Pamuk (b. 1952), for instance, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006. The end of the 19th century and particularly the beginning of the 20th century were marked with an outburst of national revival: there emerged such talents as Gayaz Iskhaki (1878-1954), Gabdulla Tukai, Sabir (1862-1911), Niyazi (1889-1929), T. Satylganov (1864-1933), Narimanov (1871-1925), etc. At the end of the 20th century, many Turkic-speaking peoples have achieved development in literature, art, education and science. Turkic-speaking literary art has many works that are built on a similar plot, with recurring images and details. Similar views and conditions certainly increase the proximity between Turkic-speaking literatures.

Keywords. literature, Turkic-speaking peoples, history, similarity, development of literatures

Complications of Generating Criminal Liability for Legal Entities in Azerbaijan Criminal Law

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Abstract

This article analyzes the basic discussions of the adversaries of introducing criminal liability for legal entities. The academic arguments of supporters and opponents of the introduction of criminal liability for legal entities into Azerbaijan criminal legislation. The issue of liability of legal entities is an important and in many methods compound duty for contemporary societies. In this article to discuss that legal entities to commit a crime, the balance between criminal liability of a legal entity and a possibility of using foreign practice in this area. Also, it parses the possibility of assimilating legal entities criminal liability rules into the present Criminal Code of the Azerbaijan Republic. The establishment of the liability of legal persons enhances the difficulty for those in the legitimate business sector of acting as a implementer for organized crime movement. Furthermore it might also have a restrictive effect, considering that reputational damage can be very exorbitant for the organization and that it may act as a compound for more effective management and directorial structures to ensure agreement.

Keywords: legal entity, crime, criminal responsibility, legislation, punishment

The Place of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives in Agricultural Insurance and Iğdır Implementation

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Abstract

The agricultural sector is regarded as one of the priority sectors in Turkey. Many parameters such as agricultural inputs, agri loans, government support, the presence of suitable land for agricultural production, and climate factors are important for sustainable agricultural production in Turkey. Crops must be protected from unexpected, and instantaneous events such as diseases, pests, natural disasters (drought, flood, storm, hail, etc.) and fire during agricultural production processes. Agricultural insurance activities have been carried out to limit or eliminate these risks, in turkey and the world, especially in recent years. In this study, Agricultural Credit Cooperatives' share and importance in the use of agricultural insurance in Iğdır province were tried to be evaluated. The study was carried out among 205. Knowledge levels and attitudes of the participants regarding agricultural insurance, their education levels, ages, genders, and income levels of them were studied in detail.

Keywords: agricultural credits, agricultural credit cooperatives, ığdır

The Importance of Management Tendencies in Turkish Cooperatives

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Abstract

The economic aspect of cooperatives, which establish a system based on mutual aid, solidarity and cooperation, often falls into the background. However, cooperatives do all these features in order to make a profit or they have to do this in order to continue their existence. Because cooperatives are structures that have to carry out their social goals only together with their economic goals. As a matter of fact, in Turkish cooperatives, cooperatives have been classified within commercial structures and legal arrangements have been made in this direction. However, the management tendencies of the cooperatives, which remained at a limited level in Turkish cooperatives, were not at a sufficient level. Although there are various reasons for this, the results are seen as an obstacle to the development of Turkish cooperatives. In this study, it is aimed to share the multifaceted ideas that can be taken in this direction by drawing attention to the importance of business tendencies in overcoming and developing the problems of Turkish cooperatives.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, management, cooperatives, Turkish cooperatives

Innovation Management and Digitalization: A Review of Postgraduate Theses in Türkiye

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Abstract

With the widespread use of digital technologies, many processes in the business world have begun to change radically. The effects of digital technologies on our daily life accelerated with the Covid-19 pandemic, and accordingly, the reflections of digitalization on the area of innovation management have been profound. Researchers who mentioned the concept of innovation management focused on the organization, control and execution of the activities that led to innovation in the 2000s. In the last ten years, this aspect has transformed ideas into innovative services and products using digital technologies. So, the application of digital technologies in new products, services and processes has begun to play a huge role in the innovation management literature. With this study, we focused on the concept of innovation management and the areas where innovation management in recent years and examined it with the help of content analysis. The postgraduate theses written in Türkiye were subjected to basic qualitative study in the context of research methodologies, keywords and fields. Considering the global success of businesses that focus on digital innovation management in their strategies, it is clearer how intensively the literature should address innovation management and digitalization. It is thought that the mention of the relationship between innovation management and digitalization in the literature, qualitative and quantitative research on enterprises and the findings will contribute positively to enterprises' digital innovation management processes.

Keywords: innovation management, digitalization, content analysis

A General Comparison and Evaluation of Cooperatives in Turkey and Afghanistan ¹

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Abstract

In this study, the comparison of Turkey and Afghanistan in terms of cooperatives and the necessity of Turkey to be a role model for cooperatives in Afghanistan are emphasized based on the data obtained from this comparison. Cooperatives are defined as an economic and social activity based on mutual aid, solidarity and cooperation. It is known that cooperatives, which are as old as the history of humanity, are active in many fields, especially in developed countries. Since cooperatives encourage economic freedom, production, entrepreneurship and socialization, it is also accepted as a kind of development indicator. In Turkey, which is a developing country, the history of cooperatives goes back a long way. It is also very important at this point that Turkey transfers its experience and knowledge of cooperatives, especially to underdeveloped and poor countries. From this point of view, Turkey's relations with Afghanistan, which has rich historical and cultural ties, gradually gain a new dimension. Especially the refugee problem in recent years has brought Turkey and Afghanistan closer together. In this convergence process, it is expected that the comparison of Turkey's experience in cooperatives with Afghanistan and the evaluation of the results obtained from this comparison will contribute to the development of Afghanistan and can also improve Turkey-Afghanistan relations. International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and T.C. According to the data of the Ministry of Commerce, there are approximately 2.6 million cooperatives in the world and more than one billion members of these cooperatives. 13.82% of the world population is a partner in a cooperative, this rate is 7.88% in Turkey and well below 1% in Afghanistan. The Covid 19 pandemic and the food crisis have further increased the importance of cooperatives. From this point of view, in this study, attention was drawn to the importance of cooperatives in overcoming the economic, social and political crisis in Afghanistan. In the study, considering the close historical and cultural ties of Turkey and Afghanistan, it was concluded by using various data that Turkey can be a role model in the development of cooperatives in Afghanistan. These data are composed of numerical data on cooperatives in Turkey, Afghanistan and the world, and by comparing them, new data has been created. In the study, cooperatives between Turkey and Afghanistan were compared in terms of historical process, legislation and administrative structure, and common and different aspects of cooperatives between both countries were determined. With this study, economic and social problems in Afghanistan were looked at from the perspective of cooperatives and compared with Turkey, contributing to filling a great gap in scientific studies on this subject.

Keywords: Afghanistan, development, ICA (International Union of Cooperatives), cooperatives, Turkey

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An Assessment on the Cyber Insurance Market in Turkey

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Abstract

Information technology (IT) has been seen as a critical component supporting economic growth in recent years. IT products and services have become an integral part of economic and social life for individuals and institutions. Information technologies, which come to the fore more with globalization and digitalization, have positive consequences as well as negative consequences such as the increase in the tendency and violence of cybercrime. Cyber attacks against enterprises, especially small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), have become more frequent and sophisticated in recent years. Managing cyber risks by avoiding risk, in other words by not using IT products and services, will not be reasonable in most cases. Therefore, it is necessary to take steps to prevent and/or reduce losses in the process of managing these risks. In cases where the tools used to mitigate the risk (such as software updates, antivirus programs, continuous backup of data, internet traffic management) are not sufficient, there is the opportunity to transfer the risk with cyber insurance. Due to the increase in the use of IT in enterprises, security vulnerabilities and cyber attacks are also increasing. Therefore, it is expected that the awareness of enterprises regarding protection measures and especially cyber insurance will increase day by day. Munich Re Global Cyber Risk and Insurance Survey 2022 states that the need for cyber security and insurance is increasing steadily and expects that global cyber premiums will reach approximately \$22 billion by 2025. In addition, research by Finaria predicts that the global cyber insurance market is set to reach \$20.4 billion value by 2025. Considering the increasing frequency and severity of cyber attacks, the cyber insurance market is expected to continue to grow. In this context, the purpose of this study is to investigate the market practices of cyber insurance in Turkey and to examine the Turkish cyber insurance market. In the study, qualitative data collection method was employed and semi-structured interview forms were used as data collection tool. As a result of the interviews with the cyber insurance experts of the non-life insurance companies participating in the research, the market practices regarding cyber insurance in Turkey were examined under the headings of insurance coverage, underwriting process, pricing, requirements on the insured, response process when a cyber incident is suspected, the effects of Covid-19 outbreak on the cyber insurance market, and opportunities and obstacles to the cyber insurance market in Turkey.

Keywords: cyber risk; cyber insurance; turkish insurance industry; qualitative research; semi-structured interview

Size and Scope of Cooperative Economy: Analysis of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Turkey

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Abstract

Without reliable data on the size and scope of cooperatives, it is not possible to increase their contribution to economic growth and employment. Although projects have been put forward to provide statistics on cooperatives in Turkey, it is not possible to reach consolidated financial data. In this study, the data of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Turkey were compiled and analyzed in order to determine the size and development of the cooperative economy in Turkey. Analyzing the Agricultural Credit Cooperatives, which is one of the largest and institutional cooperatives in Turkey, will provide important information from revealing the situation and development of the cooperative economy. For this purpose, first of all, the place and importance of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives in the Turkish financial sector has been tried to be determined. It has been determined that the share of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives in the capital market has increased gradually since 2010. The asset size of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives clearly shows the importance and weight of the Turkish Capital Market. As an indicator of its contribution to the agricultural economy, the loans extended were examined and compared with the agricultural loans provided by the banking sector. Together with Ziraat Bank, it is the financial institution that provides the most resources to the agricultural economy. While the banking sector provides mostly cash agricultural credits; a large part of the credits extended by the Agricultural Credit Cooperatives to their partners consists of commodity credits. These findings show that Agricultural Credit Cooperatives increase financial access and provide cheap financing support. Using the 300 ranking in the World Cooperative Monitor report, "Sales" and "Sales/GDP per Capita", which were determined as performance criteria, were calculated for Agricultural Credit Cooperatives and compared over the years with the values of the 300th cooperative that managed to enter the list. The findings show that the performance of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Turkey is also very high on a world scale.

Keywords: cooperative economy, agricultural credit, agricultural credit cooperatives of Turkey

An Assessment on The Relationship Between Customer Relationship Management and Innovation Strategies

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Abstract

Innovation is one of the phenomena that provide significant benefits to companies in gaining superiority within the framework of developments in the current market. Innovation can be expressed as implementing a newly adopted idea or adapting it to a product. Innovation provides many benefits to companies in customer relationship management. In today's market environment, where companies tend to find new alternatives that will give them superiority in parallel with the rapidly increasing competition, the place of customer relationship management is very important. The most important innovation activities in customer relationship management are; benchmarking with competitor products, customer information process management and collaboration with leading users. Strategies that companies can follow in terms of innovation; It is divided into nine categories as offensive, defensive, imitative, dependent, traditional, pursuing and obtaining opportunities, exploratory and incremental innovation strategies. In the current study, information about the concept of customer relationship management, its importance and purpose and its components are given, then the concept and definition of innovation, its features and innovation strategies are discussed in detail, and the relationship between customer relationship management and innovation strategies is discussed by including various research findings in the literature.

Keywords: customer relationship, customer relations management, innovation, innovation strategies, relationship between customer relationship management and innovation strategies.

Anti-Corruption Issues and Efficiency

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Qeferli Mirtlerlan

Abstract

Crime has always worried humanity as a social problem and it does not seem possible to save the society from this problem. Corruption-related crimes are a common negative phenomenon in most countries of the world. As a socio-legal phenomenon, corruption generally refers to the buying and selling of government officials, civil servants, public and political figures. Translated from Latin, corruption means to oppress, spoil, harm. As can be seen, such crimes oppress and harm society and "destroy" democratic values and institutional mechanisms. Historical monuments bear witness that these negative acts took place in ancient times, and we regret to state that even the most modern democratic states have not been spared from such crimes. Clearly, bribery and corruption crimes are classified as the most dangerous of all crime types in every democratic state of law because of their degree of danger. Unlike any crime committed against a person or society, such crimes attack the highest goals of the state, gradually destroying the economic, political and social values of the society, and undermine the trust of the society in the state, the government and the state. ensuring the rule of law and human rights. It destroys the individual elements of the state machinery, causing the collapse of the whole system, creates an obstacle to the realization of the strategic plans of the state, destroys the healthy environment for the formation of the economic basis of the state, and, combined with other factors, leads to the formation of monopoly, tribalism, nepotism and corrupt criminal clan state. It should not be forgotten that the idea of corruption and the rule of law are incompatible concepts. Societies dominated by corruption are nothing more than undemocratic states or "false legal states" disguised as legal states. Corruption is an open enemy of the legal state and democratic society. This article explains the nature of the policy and measures to combat corruption crimes in the Republic of Azerbaijan, and examines the issues and activities of combating such crimes.

Keywords: corruption, fight against crimes, democratic values, rule of law, state officials

A Survey On The Rural Women Cooperatives Active In E-Commerce Platforms In Turkey

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Abstract

Information technologies have radically changed economic system by the new century. Through this change, pandemic conditions have led to a sudden boom in e-commerce which contains almost all of the goods and services markets. In addition to the general impact of this boom, several new studies have emerged to discuss the opportunities created by e-commerce for the development of women empowerment and entrepreneurship. These studies show that institutional support, education, good governance and opening of new markets have a real importance on the development of good e-commerce practices while there are also business-related, spatial, infrastructural and socio-cultural obstacles. This article aims to trace the changes that e-commerce practices have created and can create in rural women cooperatives in Turkey. This study presents the current conditions of rural women cooperatives active in two biggest e-commerce platforms by showing which cooperative is selling what type of goods through these sites and what kind of comments they are getting. Both frequency and content analysis is used to answer the research questions. One of the findings is the very few number of rural women cooperatives visible in these e-commerce platforms. Although their product scale is relatively large, both the sale volume and comments and reviews they have taken are low enough to be counted one by one. There are some striking statements in customer comments and reviews, which show a buying behaviour filled with a motivation of “supporting women cooperatives.” This notion of a general positive attitude towards women cooperatives can be taken into account in the following efforts to develop these organizations and rural areas. In conclusion, this article contributes to the literature by both presenting the current situation in Turkey and deriving conclusions for the development of women cooperatives through e-commerce.

Keywords: e-commerce, women cooperatives, rural development, Turkey

The Brand Signs That Cooperatives Cannot Use in the Legal Context

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Abstract

Branding and brand value are vital for businesses to gain competitive advantage and differentiate their products and services for consumers. The branding of their products and services has been important factor for cooperatives' success. There is a relationship between trademark which constituting an industrial property right under the umbrella of intellectual property right and innovation. Innovation is defined as generating value-creating outputs from new ideas. Value-creating outputs and intellectual property rights have been closely related. In terms of offering value to consumers, brand is an important resource for cooperatives. In legal terms, a trademark is any sign that enables business's products and services distinguished from its rivalries. Today, brand means as a material income, commercial reputation, and distinctive function besides its role of indicating the origin of the business. The legal protection of trademark is important. The main legal regulations related to trademark have been included in the Industrial Property Code (IPC) No. 6769. Trademark registration application is made to the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office. Registration provides a wide area of protection, although it is not obligatory in terms of legal protection. The unregistered trademark is protected only according to general provisions (Provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code on unfair competition). The registered trademark is specially protected within the scope of IPC. The registration gives interim injunctions and special lawsuit rights to the trademark owner. However, there are signs that cooperatives cannot use when applying for trademark registration. The use of such trademark signs leads to the invalidity of the trademark. Besides, the person applying for a trademark registration faces legal liability. For this reason, it is necessary to determine the signs that cannot be used while creating a trademark. Any sign can be registered as a trademark on the condition that the subject of the protection provided to the trademark owner be shown in the registry in a way that be understood clearly and precisely, and it provides distinction. In this context, one or more words or numbers, pictures, three-dimensional figures, a melody if it is notated, a scent that can be expressed with a chemical formula, and the form of product or packaging if they comply with the legal limitation can be used as trademark and protected. In addition, it has been made impossible for some signs to be registered as trademark in IPC. These situations are regulated in Article 5 under the title of "reasons for absolute refusal in trademark registration". The authority examines the signs that are the subject of the application ex officio in terms of whether they are an absolute registration obstacle. The absolute registration barrier is based on public interest and public order. In this context, these signs cannot be registered: (1) indiscriminate signs (2) descriptive words available to everyone, (3) identical or indistinguishably like a previously registered trademarks, (4) mislead the public about the nature, quality, or geographical source of the goods, (5) registered geographical indications. Some signs also cannot be registered if the owner of the trademark has registered the trademark before or has applied for registration. These situations are listed in Article 6 as "relative reasons for refusal in trademark registration". The purpose of the provision is to protect the right of the primary right holder. In this context, some signs cannot be registered: (1) signs that create the possibility of confusion, including the possibility of association in public due to the sameness or similarity with the previously registered trademark, (2) identical or similar signs to a well-known trademark within the context of the Paris Convention, (3) signs that result in unfair use of a well-known trademark or damage to its reputation or distinctiveness. In this study, the signs that cannot be trademarks were examined by subjecting them to this dual distinction. Absolute and relative reasons for refusal are regulated in detail in the IPC as anecdotes, but some concepts need to be interpreted and even evaluated separately in each concrete case. In this context, it is important to benefit from the relevant doctrine and national and international judicial decisions in the interpretation of the concepts.

Keywords: trademark, trademark law, trademark registration, absolute grounds for refusal, relative grounds for refusal, industrial property code

A Socio-Economic Analysis of Migration in the Turkish Labor Market

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Abstract

Turkey has recently received and continues to receive an increasing amount of immigrant, primarily from the Middle East countries. In this context, addressing the integration and the status of immigrants into the Turkish labor market will guide policy makers. The aim of this study is to analyze the characteristics of the migration phenomenon in the Turkish labor market. For this purpose, the "Labor Force Statistics Micro Data Set", which was conducted to 474514 individuals by the Turkish Statistical Institute in 2020 and represents the whole country, was used. In the model, in which the situation of the immigrants in the labor market (unemployed, employed and not included in the labor force) is used as the dependent variable, geographical regions, gender, age, educational attainment and marital status are considered as independent variables. The method used in the empirical analysis is the multinomial logistic regression model. Since the number of categories used while creating the dependent variable is three and these categories do not follow a certain order, the multinomial logistic model was preferred. Multinomial logistic or probit models are preferred when the categories are more than two and cannot be ordered. While creating the research question in this study, the survey question of "Before this province, were your residing place Turkey or abroad?" was used. The answer of "abroad" was taken into consideration and those who answered "abroad" were accepted as immigrants. While 12374 of those who participated in the Household Labor Force Survey conducted in 2019 were in immigrant status, this figure increased to 15069 in 2020, which is the basis of the analysis. About 54% of the immigrants are males, while 46% are females. Considering the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the sample, it is noteworthy that the settlements are mostly concentrated in the Marmara Region. Accordingly, while 15.8% of the immigrants settled in East Marmara, 13.8% in Istanbul and 7.2% in West Marmara, a total of 37% settled in the Marmara Region, while 13% preferred the Mediterranean Region. On the other hand, relating to the educational attainment status, approximately 42% of those who migrated to Turkey have not completed any school and/or are primary school graduates. About 34% of immigrants are employed full-time or part-time in the labor market. According to the preliminary findings of the study in terms of gender, male immigrants are less likely to be unemployed and not in the labor force than females. When considering age categories, older people are less likely to be unemployed or not in the labor force than young people aged 15-24. However, there is a negative relationship between the highest educational attainment and not participating in the labor force. From the marital status perspective, married individuals are more likely to be employed than single ones. Finally, when we look at the regional distribution of the migration phenomenon, the employment probability of those living in the East Marmara and Central Anatolia is higher than the immigrants living in Istanbul, while those of the individuals who migrated to the Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia Regions are lower.

Keywords: labor market, migration, multinomial logistic regression, socio-economic factors, employment, unparticipating to the labor force

Why Should Agricultural Cooperatives Digitalize?

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Abstract

In our present day, which is called the digital age, businesses should make use of digitalization tools to compete and achieve a sustainable structure. In this context, it is necessary for the continuity of their activities by making use of digital technologies in agricultural cooperatives, which play critical roles in the agricultural sector, which has become even more important with pandemics and wars in recent years. It is an undeniable fact that digitalization will bring benefits to agricultural cooperatives in many ways. In the present study, the purpose was to determine why digitalization is necessary for agricultural cooperatives and the benefits it will bring, and in this respect, structured interviews were conducted with fifteen managers who worked in regional unions of agricultural cooperatives. At the end of the study, the following results were obtained about why agricultural cooperatives should be digitalized and the benefits it will bring. Firstly, labor and time savings will be achieved with the use of digital technology, there will be increased productivity as a result of improvements in business processes, and in this way, there will be a significant reduction in costs in stationery, cargo, mail, etc. with digitalization. On the other hand, the way of doing business and job descriptions will reach a certain standard structure with the digitalization of agricultural cooperatives, which have a structure in the form of provincial organizations. It was determined that agricultural cooperatives, which are weak in terms of institutionalization, will gain a more institutional structure with digitalization. Digitalization will also pave the way for the audit function, which is an important issue for agricultural cooperatives, to be conducted remotely in shorter periods rather than on-site throughout many years. Another important benefit that digitalization will bring with it is that it will enable the training needs of employees to be met through distance education method without time and place limitations. In the light of the data obtained as a result of the study, it was seen that the work and operations of agricultural cooperatives can be performed more efficiently with digitalization, the work done will reach a certain standard within the same institutional structure, a more effective and faster control mechanism will be created, and agricultural cooperatives will have a more institutional structure.

Keywords: cooperative, agricultural cooperative, digitalization, digital cooperative, institutionalization

The Measures and Impacts of Brand Beliefs

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Abstract

Consumer beliefs towards brands form a part of brand knowledge (Keller, 2003). Through consumer-brand interactions such as buying or using the brand and being exposed to its advertisements, publicity or word of mouth brand beliefs are created. Brand beliefs can be used to elect among brands by appraising the advantages and disadvantages offered by different brands (Bettman, 1979). Received brand information can lead to positive, negative or neutral beliefs (Krishnan, 1996). Positive beliefs represent brand qualities desired by consumer (e.g. good value), while negative beliefs specify undesirable brand qualities (e.g. poor service). The formation and/or change of brand beliefs underlie attitudes towards the brand (Fishbein and Ajzen, 1975). Positive consumer beliefs contribute to increasing purchase tendency and negative beliefs cause the potential consumer to reject the brand (Winchester, Romaniuk ve Bogomolova, 2008). Brand beliefs affect consumer behaviors greatly. The purpose of this study is to elicit the measures and impacts of brand beliefs. The measures and effects of brand beliefs which constitute the scope of this study are discussed as a literature review. In this study after brand beliefs definition, the factors and measures and the influences of brand beliefs on consumer behavior are investigated.

Keywords: brand beliefs, brand trust, brand quality, consumer behaviors

Relationship Between Experiential Marketing Practices and Consumer Satisfaction in Boutique Wine Businesses

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Abstract

Experiential marketing is a marketing approach that focuses on building relationships with consumers emotionally, sensorially, cognitively, and behaviorally, and providing consumers with an experience, focusing specifically on their emotions. Consumer satisfaction is the state of being satisfied with the expectations met. This study is conducted to examine the relationship between experiential marketing and consumer satisfaction. Within the scope of the study, boutique wine businesses were examined, it was investigated how experiential marketing practices affect boutique wine businesses and the effect of experiential marketing on consumer satisfaction was investigated. The study is a qualitative study and the phenomenological approach was used in the study. Structured interview type, which is an interview type, was used as a data collection tool. The sample of the study consists of 5 boutique wine businesses operating in the Ankara-Çankaya region. The data obtained from the study were analyzed with QDA Miner 6 program. Content analyses of the data were made and theme-category-code lists were prepared. According to the results of the study, it was concluded that experiential marketing made a positive contribution to boutique wine businesses and experiential marketing has been found to have a positive contribution on consumer satisfaction. In addition, the connection points between the codes in the relationship between experiential marketing and consumer satisfaction were analyzed and it was found that the most important code was the "bond" established to the consumer.

Keywords: experiential marketing, consumer satisfaction, boutique wine businesses, QDA

Three Letter Revolution in Turkish Food Retailing

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Abstract

Retailing can be defined as all of the marketing activities carried out to consumers who buy only to meet the needs of themselves or their families, not to intermediaries in order to resell the produced goods or to the producers for use in production. There are many variants of in-store retailing. Discount stores are the fastest growing of these types in our country. Discount stores are retailers that work with a self-service system and have adopted the principle of constantly selling national and retailer branded goods at low prices. The difference between the discounts of these stores and the seasonal or other discounts known from other stores is that the store's characteristic feature is that it is constantly sold at a discounted price. Discount retailing started in Turkey in 1995. ŞOK and BİM are the first stores of this sector in our country. With the establishment of A101 in 2008, this type of retailing has entered into intense competition. These stores, which have gradually increased their share in food retailing over the years, are increasing their weight not only in the retail sector but also in the Turkish economy. While BİM has been among the top 20 most valuable brands in Turkey in the last 10 years, it has risen to the 8th rank for the first time in 2022. BİM has clinched this increase in value not only in Turkey, but as the world's 152nd most valuable retailer. While A101 ranks 244th in the same ranking, it became the 6th fastest growing Retailer in the World in 2021. ŞOK is another retailer that increases its value every year. It ranks 34th in 2019, 32nd in 2020, 31st in 2021 and 27th in 2022 in Turkey's most valuable brands ranking. Pandemics, economic crises both in our country and in the world are indications that these stores will gradually increase their market share both in Turkey and in the world. Discount stores, which have a great chance to increase the brand value of our country, are also of great importance in terms of the country's economy and employment creation. These stores usually achieve this growth by selling retailer branded products. A retailer brand is a product that the retailer produces, packs and sells, whether it bears the retailer's own name or not. In this context, a great opportunity arises for cooperatives. Cooperatives also have the chance to grow by producing for these stores. If the cooperatives make good use of this chance and organize well, they will be able to become a large and valuable brand such as Torku, Marmara Birlik, Fisko Birlik, which are some of the biggest cooperative brands in Turkey.

Keywords: retailing, food retailing, discount stores, retailer brand, cooperative brand

The Impact of Need for Consumer Social Approval on Brand Loyalty: A Study on Smartphone Brands

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Abstract

The need for social approval is when the individual takes into account the feelings, ideas, expectations, wishes, desires of an individual or a group while continuing his life and the approval of the individual or group is important in his decisions. In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between the need for social approval and brand loyalty. The study was conducted on smartphone brands, 400 smartphone users participated in the study. In the study, a survey was used as a data collection tool and the data were analyzed with Excel, IBM SPSS 22.0 and Stata 15.0 programs. According to the results of the study, it was found that there was a positive and weak relationship between the need for social approval and brand loyalty. In the study, the effect of the need for social approval on brand loyalty was examined and it was found that the need for social approval had a statistical effect on brand loyalty. In addition in the study, it was analyzed whether brand loyalty showed significant differentiation according to gender, generations, faculties and phone brands used by smartphone users and whether the need for social approval showed significant differentiation according to the generations of smartphone users. As a result of the analysis, it was found that the brand loyalty levels of smartphone users were not affected by gender, generation and faculty status but that the brand loyalty levels of smartphone users were affected by the phone brand variable used. And it was also found that smartphone users' levels of need for social approval were affected by the generation variable. Because of the effect of the need for social approval on brand loyalty and the positive relationship between them, the main assumption of the work that "I'M ADDICTED SO I AM" has been accepted.

Keywords: need for consumer social approval, brand loyalty, smartphone brands

Impact of Reserve Option Mechanism on Banks

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Abstract

Non-conventional new tools have been used intensively and effectively on today's conventional monetary policy tools applied in Central Banking system. Ensuring price stability by conventional monetary policy tools and Central Banking has been gradually replaced to flexible structure in which many different methods and tools used to achieve multiple goals. Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) started to implement Reserve Option Mechanism (ROM) as a non-conventional new instrument in the last quarter of 2011. The Reserve Option Coefficient (ROC) has been started to applied to how and what extent this implementation will be performed. ROC is the coefficient that determines the amount of foreign currency and gold to be held for each unit of Turkish Lira as required reserves. Whereas the amount of gold and foreign currency banks hold with the Central Banks through ROM does not affect the net reserves, this causes to raise in the gross reserves. Central Banks are in a case that intervene rarely to foreign exchange market. The volatility in the markets is partially stabilized by ROM. Amendments on the ROC in ROM system have positive or negative impacts on the behavior of Banks. In case of intensive capital inflows, the decrease in the cost of foreign currency and gold will increase the Banks' ROM preference. Therefore, in such periods, Banks will extend their liquidity facilities in their national currency. Besides at the times of capital outflows ROM will work oppositely, the ROM preference will be decline due to hike in costs of FX and gold deposit and Banks will prefer to make provision in its national currency. Because of this, the liquidity based on national currency in Banks will be diminished. The presence of liquidity in Banks and decrease of cost in national currency funding will impact Loan volumes. Yet, some of the required reserves in foreign currency and gold the Banks hold will result in liquidity based on national currency in Banks through funding with consumer and commercial loans. The mechanism will work in reverse, and as the FX and gold deposit costs increase, the ROM preference will decrease and the banks will prefer to set aside provisions in national currency. CBRT's amendments on ROK rates has shifted both Turkish Lira, Foreign Currency and liquidity positions of Banks and its funding costs. These impacts set a change on Bank's funding to market. When Turkish Lira liquidity is plentiful and funding costs decrease, Banks provides more consumer and commercial loans due to hike in their credit and risk appetite.

Keywords: central bank, reserve option mechanism, reserve option coefficient, reserve requirement, bank, loan

The Evolving Role of Cooperatives In Enhancing Local and National Economies with The Covid 19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Starting from 1980's, development strategies of most the countries started to focus on liberalisation and state's minimum intervention to the workings of the economy. Due to this liberalisation and integration process, production became increasingly international and most of developing countries tried to lift their economies up by becoming part of global supply chains. This created almost a new division of labour where developed countries mostly concentrated on branding and research and development while developing countries focusing on production for supply chains and arranging their production and supply activities to fit with the demands of global economy. However, with Covid-19 pandemic, the ensuing economic crisis and certain military conflicts such as Ukraine-Russia War disrupting the global process of production, supply and flow of goods, it became evident that depending mostly on global production and supply might create a fatal weakness which slowly erodes a country's ability to meet the fundamental needs of her citizens. Recent events did not only affect developing countries but developed countries alike; hence, triggering and hastening the discussions about the importance of local and national production especially with regards to food, medicine and health apparel supply. These discussions have displayed the need two have a dual strategy of state and private sectors working hand in hand in creating a strong local and national economy which can decrease dependency on global supply chains to ensure that at least in crisis basic needs of the people can be met as well as utilising full potential of local economies in order to create stronger, more resilient and competitive economic agents. In light of these, this paper argues cooperatives can be a key in creating such strong and resilient local and national economies. Covid 19 pandemic have showed the potential and ability of such cooperatives to adapt the situation in order to meet the demands of an uncertain economy. Hence, this paper will explore general strategies followed by the cooperatives all around the world during Covid 19 and after. It will also state suggestion for future strategies that can be followed by the cooperatives and states in order to best utilise this momentum to create a long-term push for the less dependent and more competitive national economies.

Keywords: covid-19 pandemic, global supply chains, cooperatives, dependency, local and national economies

Organizational Change, Advantages and Disadvantages in the Covid`19 Pandemic Process

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Abstract

The management of organizations has had its own difficulties in every period. However, even previous generations agree that today's organizations are very difficult to manage effectively. To the challenges of a turbulent economy, dangerous geopolitics, globalization and technological development, the challenges brought by the Covid`19 pandemic have been added to the process. The Covid`19 pandemic process has created a powerful platform for organizations that necessitates unpredictable change in many areas. In this process, organizations have to change their business processes quickly in order to be competitive and survive. Organizational change is generally viewed as any effort to change the organization's operations or processes in a planned manner. Planned organizational change models have a long history in literature and practice. Although organizations used the principles of planned change to make changes during the Covid`19 pandemic process, these data were not sufficient for effective management of the process. The study aims to address the effects of the Covid`19 process on organizational change and the future perspectives of reconsidered organizational change. In line with the purpose of the study, researches on the subject in both national and international literature were examined and the advantages and disadvantages of organizational change were revealed.

Keywords: organizational change, covid 19, pandemic

The Effect of Quality Perception of the Service Offered in Online Shopping on the Prediction of Consumers' Satisfaction Level

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Abstract

With the development of technology, there has been an increase in the rate of shopping from e-commerce sites today. This situation shows that businesses should make different efforts to satisfy their customers in online environments and to ensure their continuity. Accordingly, the aim of the study is to examine correlation between consumers' e-service quality perception and e-satisfaction levels. The research group consists of 285 university students in Sivas province. The questionnaire form prepared as a data collection tool consists of demographic information, e-service quality perception and e-satisfaction scales. In the analysis of the data, descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis; pearson correlation and multiple linear regression tests were applied. According to the findings, a positive and significant relationship was found between e-service quality perception and e-satisfaction levels. The effect of e-service quality perception on the prediction of consumers' e-satisfaction levels was found to be significant. As a result, consumers with high e-service quality perception also have high e-satisfaction levels. It is thought that it is important to increase the quality of e-services in increasing the satisfaction of consumers regarding the services offered. It is recommended to repeat the current research in different sample groups and to include measurements of consumers' loyalty or trust levels to businesses that provide online services, in addition to the variables discussed in the research.

Keywords: service marketing, service quality, e-service quality perception, e-satisfaction, online shopping

Innovation Financing Methods

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Abstract

Based on the general acceptance, the innovation process can be in the form of finding solutions to needs and problems that have not yet been met, and/or using new materials, technologies or ideas developed in R&D studies to meet existing needs or problems more effectively; innovation can be considered as a comprehensive concept that includes applied research and experimental development R&D studies. R&D activities of companies; Since it is long-term, it requires long-term funds and is exposed to high risk due to its characteristics. Likewise, in addition to financing, highly qualified personnel are needed for the effective execution of R&D activities. On the other hand, it is widely believed that qualified people with the ability to innovate will be more successful if they establish their own businesses and work for themselves. However, lending methods and conditions of the traditional banking system prevent it from supporting innovators (GAP phenomenon). Despite the affirmation that people with innovation ability will be more successful in their own business and that small firms have advantages in terms of innovation; The GAP phenomenon has led to the search for financing methods other than traditional banking. As a result of the characteristic of R&D and innovation investments, traditional funding is difficult not only for new entrepreneurs but also for companies. As a result of the searches; Venture Capital Financing Model has been developed as a system that allows entrepreneurs who have a good business idea and necessary entrepreneurial ability but do not have sufficient capital to find the necessary financing to turn their ideas into reality. The Venture Capital Financing Model compares new entrepreneurs with venture capitalists who are willing to finance with the belief that these entrepreneurs' ideas will turn into investments. venture capitalists; institutional venture capitalists (venture capital firms) and personal venture capitalists (angel investor). Venture Capital Companies and Angel Investors, which are considered as innovation financing methods, are in Turkey; It was named as Venture Capital Companies and Individual Participation Investor and its legal infrastructure was established.

Keywords: innovation, R&D, venture capital, angel investor

Ease of Online Shopping During Covid-19 and Its Impact on Digital Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

The spread of Covid-19 has dramatically changed the world of online market and the business model. Internet usage and the number of online businesses has been increasing day by day since Covid-19 Pandemic started. Although the Covid-19 Pandemic has had a devastating effect on the global economy, it is certain that the digital economy has played a significant role in the fight against COVID-19. The research is conducted to provide information about innovations that Covid-19 has brought to the online businesses and its impact on digital entrepreneurship. This research is qualitative method and it can be assumed that it will be useful for readers who want to learn more about the impact of Covid-19 on businesses and consumers.

Keywords: covid 19, online shopping, ease of online shopping, entrepreneurship and digital entrepreneurship

Comparison of Turkey's Innovation Performance with Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council

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Abstract

In order to be competitive in a technology-driven- world, innovation is becoming a crucial factor in economic growth. In recent years, R&D and innovation have been considered as the primary factors of economic growth and development, both theoretically and empirically in the economic literature. Accordingly, developed and developing countries are attempting to improve their innovation capabilities and performance in order to attain high and sustainable rates of economic growth and development. Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine Turkey's recent innovation performance in comparison with Gulf Cooperation Council member countries before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study performed a descriptive analysis using the Global Innovation Index reports from 2018 to 2021 in order to compare Turkey's innovation performance to that of the Gulf Cooperation Council nations. The study findings revealed that Turkey generally outperforms the Gulf Cooperation Council member countries in terms of innovation performance. The result also showed that Turkey lagged behind the input innovation dimensions of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries before the Covid-19 outbreak, but led the input innovation scores during the covid-19. On the other hand, Turkey leads the Gulf Cooperation Council countries in terms of Innovation output scores throughout the years reviewed. The study offers suggestions for adopting and developing policies that will help private and public institutions to increase their innovation performance in order to achieve better results in the future.

Keywords: innovation, global innovation index (gii), innovation indicators, turkey, gulf cooperation council member states

Sociobiology and Evolutionary Psychology: A Threat for Feminism?

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Abstract

Founded by Edward Wilson in 1970s, the discipline of sociobiology is known for explaining human behavior in a genetic context. According to this discipline, human mind did not change so much since the time of first humans and because of that, it is possible to explain even contemporary human behavior via prehistoric human needs and the goal of spreading genes. Despite having a different name, the discipline called evolutionary psychology can be seen as a renamed version or extension of sociobiology, because evolutionary psychologists also attach particular importance to the instincts that were shaped in prehistoric times to explain human behavior, as well. Explanation of male and female behavior by sociobiologists and evolutionary psychologists via genetic goals and instincts confronted them with feminist theorists. Feminist theorists generally point out the effect of culture on male and female behavior. Because of that, there are three main criticisms directed by feminist writers to the disciplines of sociobiology and evolutionary psychology: A reductionist and constant representation of human nature, justification of patriarchy and justification of sexual aggression. The main aim of this paper is to present arguments by sociobiologists and evolutionary psychologists and criticisms by feminists and to find out whether disciplines of sociobiology and evolutionary psychology threaten feminist views on gender. In this paper, ideas of writers such as Edward Wilson, Steve Pinker, Robert Winston, Donald Symons, Jordan Peterson were used to present arguments of sociobiology and evolutionary psychology. On the other hand, arguments of writers such as Susan McKinnon, Richard Lewontin, Evelyn Reed, Cordelia Fine, Catherine Redfern and Alaeddin Şenel were used to present criticisms of former arguments within the context of feminist gender theory. By analyzing views of mentioned writers, it will be argued that sociobiology and evolutionary psychology threaten arguments of radical feminism, however, does not affect liberal feminism.

Keywords: Sociobiology, evolutionary psychology, gender, feminism, genetic determinism

Can Cooperatives Be A Solution to Combat Climate Change?

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Abstract

After the industrial revolution, countries entered a very rapid production process. Increasing production has brought energy consumption with it. Meeting the energy demand from fossil fuels has also revealed the problem of environmental pollution. As an inevitable consequence of this, the reality of climate change has emerged. Climate change is not just an environmental problem, it will affect the whole world in the long run. In addition to all these, the awareness of countries about climate change is increasing on a global scale. In this context, institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations are struggling with this important problem. The most effective tool used all over the world in the fight against climate change is renewable energy consumption. In addition, renewable energy consumption around the world is generally made through cooperatives. Cooperatives play an important role in the adaptation, participation and awareness of the producer in the fight against global climate change. It provides the installation of modern irrigation systems, increasing efficiency in enterprises and providing and financing renewable energy production. The aim of this study is to emphasize the roles and importance of cooperatives within the scope of combating climate change and to summarize the current situation. In this context, cooperative activities in the world and important policy proposals for our country are included. Accordingly, cooperatives should be directed to use more renewable energy and producers should be made aware of this issue. In addition to this, it is suggested that necessary incentives and guidance should be made about renewable energy cooperatives, which are very common in the world.

Keywords: Cooperatives, renewable energy, climate change, development.

Evaluation of the Impact of Fintech Companies on the Banking System

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Abstract

Today, the banking system, which is one of the basic elements of the financial system, determines the volume and depth of financial transactions, fulfills the function of financial intermediation and helps the formation of welfare. Although banks fulfill all their other contributions to the financial system through the financial intermediation function they undertake, after the 2008 financial crisis, the functions of these institutions began to be discussed with the decrease in trust in traditional financial institutions. The economic problems caused by the disruptions in the system during and after the crisis increased the regulations in the banking system. All these developments have created an excellent development area for financial innovations. On the one hand, the eroded trust in traditional banking, on the other hand, the restriction of access to loans after the regulations allowed the rapid growth of Fintech companies, which facilitated access to financial services with the help of technology. Taking advantage of the opportunities created by this environment, FinTech companies have offered services to their customers with low-cost, more transparent and easier-to-use interfaces through well-designed platforms or mobile applications. Actual and potential expansion areas of fintech companies: a) execution of transactions (payments, clearing and settlement); b) fund management (deposit, lending, raising and investment management); and c) insurance. The reason why it affects all standard services offered by traditional financial institutions such as banks is due to cost reductions as a result of advances in digital technology, new products and customer focus in these products. More specifically, with technological advances, Fintech companies benefit from: i) access to low-cost financing enabling more efficient matching in financial markets, ii) economies of scale in collecting and processing large datasets, iii) cheaper and more secure information communication costs. The digital, interactive and personalized products and services offered by these companies are preferred by new generation customers, and the concepts of disruptive innovation and creative destruction help to understand the impact of Fintek companies in the financial sector and the banking system in particular. In the light of all the aforementioned, in this study, the interaction of Fintech and the banking system will be evaluated in terms of credit and liquidity, payment systems and information services.

Keywords: banking, fintech

Mobile Applications for Tourism and Hospitality

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Abstract

The modern rapid development of the tourism industry and globalization leads to an increase in the use of mobile information technologies in the activities of enterprises in the tourism industry. Modern information technologies can effectively stimulate the development of the tourism industry and regional tourism through the creation of new tourism products, including online maps, audio guides, electronic guides and much more. Currently, Internet marketing and promotion of a tourism business on the Internet are the most important and frequently used tools in improving the visibility and performance of a business. Applications for tourists, which are guides, online guides, maps or directories of attractions, mobile applications for restaurants, hostels or travel agencies, including lists of tours, promotions, filtering and push notifications, mobile applications for hotels that allow you to notify users about promotions and loyalty programs that make it possible to book and pay for rooms - all this has already become an integral part of the tourism industry. The modern market of tourist and hotel services has already changed its focus on the use and the need to implement mobile applications. Each company pursues a particular goal in the use of mobile products: increasing sales of its services, attracting a new audience, increasing brand awareness, building consumer loyalty, improving the quality of services, or otherwise. Exploring the field of tourism, it is already difficult to imagine any enterprise in the tourism industry, such as a travel agency, hotel, restaurant, without a mobile application and a social network accompanying it. The use of a mobile application and its impact on the development of an enterprise or industry is difficult to underestimate, as it has a lot of benefits, both for users (tourists) and for enterprises and developers. Before forming the advantages and disadvantages of using mobile applications in business processes, we will consider the various definitions of the concept of "mobile application" presented in the literature today. Today, a mobile application is software specially designed for the functionality of gadgets. The purpose of the software can be very diverse: services, shops, entertainment, online assistants, and more. Let's consider several approaches to the formation of the concept from the point of view of developers, managers and users. Let's start from a developer's point of view. For him, a mobile application is a collection of knowledge, devices, methods and technologies, documentation and resources, and as a result, a mobile product, the life cycle of which includes design, development of design, functional content, application architecture and user interface, as well as testing and monitoring its functioning, according to customer requirements. A mobile application in tourism is an effective means of promoting and selling the company's services, which allows increasing the level of awareness of the company's activities among the target audience, motivating potential customers to purchase a tour, a hotel room, food delivery, etc. The mobile application often comes as an addition to the official website of the company, which in turn encourages people to make reservations and purchases from the phone more often, as it is much more comfortable than using the website from a computer or laptop. The main advantages of mobile applications as a marketing tool are their high demand and availability. In addition to boosting sales and advertising, mobile apps provide businesses with a number of benefits, such as increased competitiveness. Since the mobile application market is just beginning to gain momentum and popularity - using the application as a means of communication with a consumer or potential client through his own smartphone - gives an enterprise a huge advantage over its competitors that do not have a mobile application. One of the main advantages of a mobile application for the tourism industry is the automation of a certain part of the enterprise's business processes. For example, booking a room in a hotel happens automatically, as booking channels are integrated in the application and the hotel's CRM system. Moreover, integration into applications of chat bots or instant messengers allows you to streamline incoming requests from consumers and sort them by direction. Moreover, the use of a mobile product allows you to collect statistical data about consumers, their actions, demand for certain services, order frequency, conversion, etc. This block dedicated to automation should also include the possibility of making payments. Electronic money for the vast majority of users is no longer a novelty, and is used in the modern world more and more often. Integration into the mobile application of payment systems such as Yandex wallet, Qiwi-wallet, MIR systems, ApplePay will allow you to accept payments in a matter of minutes.

Keywords: tourism industry, information technologies, tourism products

Investigation of The Media of Brand Image in Consumer's Attitude to the Brand of Social Media Use in Cooperatives

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Abstract

It is something to have an intimacy in another city when you come together in social life. Cooperatives can be purchased comprehensively with extensive and small details of consumption, which relates to equipment that dates back to very extensive and comprehensive details such as observations in conditions of a particular common purpose, such as mutual assistance and cooperation in general. A new process is not initiated in the platforms business model, which is an area where product and service providers can establish connections. Social media is a platform for communicating and sharing at a time you can easily access. Today, the relationship between social platforms and service services is fundamentally rooted in a field of human business, which is traditionally known as industry. The aim of the study; It evaluates your emotional state well for its positive outlook towards a brand and is positive in your desire in the supply of this relationship. Here, it is the determination of the brand image that has a mediating effect of the waterway. Estimates by drawing a suitable model required in the literature for this research. In this study, as the universe, gatherings were made with a survey and planned, taking 389 together with convenience sampling in the period of June-2022 for the population in the city of Ankara. Statistical analysis process; predictive factor analysis analysis, using confirmatory model. Material drawing in the materials examined in the vehicles used for this purpose is very useful in the products of the brand.

Keywords: cooperative, social media, brand attitude, brand image, social media in cooperatives

The Importance of Satisfaction and Cohesion on Members' Participation in Training Programs in Agricultural Cooperatives

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Abstract

The main purpose of the research is to emphasize the importance of satisfaction and cohesion of members in agricultural cooperatives and unions to participate in training programs. The main materials of this study were collected through surveys from 155 members of the agricultural organization in Iğdir province randomly selected by the Simple Random Sampling Method. Correlation and Logit Regression analyses have been used to test the hypotheses. The cohesion and the satisfaction of the members were obtained by developing index from 18 and 16 questions prepared according to the 5-point Likert scale, respectively. According to the results, it has been determined that 29,7% of the cooperative members participate in the training programs, while 70,3% do not. The average cohesion index was 0,593 and satisfaction index of the members was 0,502. Results showed that the Pearson correlation coefficient between satisfaction and participation training programs was 0,410 and the Spearman's correlation coefficient between cohesion and participation training programs was 0,367. Logit Regression analysis confirm the presence of statistically significant positive relationship between the participation in training and satisfaction and cohesion. In order for cooperatives and unions to operate effectively and to completely carry out the principles of cooperatives, training should be organized. So as to increase the participation of the members in the trainings organized by the cooperatives and unions, the cooperatives should perform activities that will increase the satisfaction and cohesion of the members.

Keywords: agricultural organizations, participation training, satisfaction, cohesion, correlation analysis, logit regression, igrdir.

International Experience in Creating "Friendly Projects" for the Personalization of Tourist Services

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Abstract

The constant development of competition in the global tourism market increases the attention of the subjects of the tourism industry and destination management to the issues of quality of service and ensuring a comfortable stay environment for travelers. One of the consequences of this trend is the integration of intercultural communications into the service tools and the formation of a tourist product. World experience shows that targeted marketing programs and so-called "friendly projects" are an effective tool for implementing intercultural communications in tourism in the processes of receiving and servicing tourists. In Russia, this practice is also developing. China Friendly is a program designed to create a comfortable stay environment for Chinese tourists and is aimed at promoting Russian tourism products on the international market, helping to attract customers and increase tourism business revenues. Halal Friendly was launched in September 2015 by Sputnik Sport and Business Travel LLC and is designed to attract tourists from Muslim countries, as well as regions of Russia, where, according to some estimates, more than 20 million Muslims out of more than 2 billion Muslims live living in the world. According to expert data, the volume of the global halal tourism market is more than \$250 billion, the capacity of this potential segment is about two billion Muslims living in Southeast Asia, Oceania, Africa, Europe and America. These two programs operate as a system of voluntary standardization, in which the objects of certification are services of accommodation facilities, including services of hotels, display facilities, catering, fitness services, hairdressing and beauty services, retail services, personnel. The India Friendly program was announced in February 2017 at the Visit Russia booth at South Asia's travel trade expo (SATTE), the largest tourism exhibition in New Delhi. According to experts, there is a very strong interest in Russia in India. It is assumed that India Friendly will also be a voluntary certification system for tourism industry entities, which confirms that the organization can provide services to Indian tourists. Friendly projects contribute to the formation of a comfortable environment for foreign tourists. The formation of friendly projects is a consequence of changes in tourist demand and is implemented after the fact. The key initial data for the development of friendly projects are a typical portrait of a tourist and information about preferences, religious and national characteristics that determine the process of information retrieval, the choice of decision criteria, behavior during a tourist trip and the assessment of the impressions received. As a rule, a friendly project assumes the function of promoting Russian tourism products, primarily in relation to its participants in the tourism market of the sending country. But at the same time, the current friendly projects do not implement the task of preparing a foreign tourist for a trip to Russia in terms of getting to know domestic traditions and customs of a cultural and religious nature, and friendly projects do not contain the function of preparing the local community to receive foreign tourists. Let's take a closer look at each of the projects. International experience shows that marketing programs and friendly projects are quite effective in attracting and improving the quality of service for tourists from certain source markets that differ in cultural and religious characteristics. At the same time, the high dynamics of changes in tourist demand and the geographical reorientation of tourist flows stimulates the emergence of new tourist markets, which forces the management of the tourism industry to look for new directions for the development of the proposed service. Therefore, the development of intercultural communications in the tourism industry of the Russian Federation is seen with a combination of a number of tools:

1. Marketing programs to promote and increase information availability in local source markets.
2. Voluntary certification systems, within which the majority of friendly projects operate.
3. Information activities for the development of competencies in relation to intercultural communications in tourist services for specialists from various enterprises and organizations.

The need for monitoring control and observation of the dynamics of changes in key factors in the development of intercultural communications in tourism, which are of priority importance in the formation of a comfortable stay environment for foreign tourists (target consumer segments), taking into account their national and religious characteristics: target consumer segments, their motives, preferences and behavioral patterns when visiting the Russian Federation; national and religious characteristics of target consumer segments that affect the composition and content of tourist services and the communication system in the B2B and B2C segments in relation to communication channels, visual and textual content.

Keywords: quality of service, friendly projects, international experience

Regulations for the Banking Sector During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The novel Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) first appeared on January 13, 2020 in Wuhan, China, as a new viral respiratory disease that identified with high fever and shortness of breath. It is known that the disease is transmitted by droplets and contact, and it is described as a pandemic due to the global epidemic situation it creates. It is observed that the COVID-19 pandemic, which affects the whole world, has some negative effects on countries in terms of economic, social, political, administrative and global stability as well as on the health of individuals. According to the “Bankalarımız 2020” report published by the Banks Association of Turkey (TBB) with the COVID-19 epidemic, a pandemic that has been traced to history has begun. The epidemic has affected social and economic life in many ways all over the world. Globally, there are economic recession and rapid contractions in the trade volume, tourism and transportation sectors. Extraordinary measures have been taken to limit the negative effects of the pandemic on economies and to support economic activity. Generally, direct income support has been provided to all citizens (particularly workers in sectors more negatively affected by the pandemic) around the world. While posing a serious health threat to the whole world, the measures taken to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, which greatly affects economies, also negatively affect individual consumption habits, production processes and employment. In order to reduce the effects of the pandemic globally, policy makers are implementing various practices, central banks are taking steps to provide liquidity, and some measures are taken to support the households and companies most affected by the pandemic on the side of fiscal policies. The banking sector continues its activities as the sector with the most important share, fulfilling the intermediary function in the financial system in terms of the economies of most countries. The banking sector, which contains many risks (such as interest, inflation, exchange rate) due to its operating mechanism, is one of the most regulated institutions. The concept of regulation, which is a multidimensional concept including economic, social, political, administrative and global, in its most general terms, is a set of rules, sanctions and practices for the relevant sector or markets by a regulatory authority in case of malfunctions in the market mechanism. The need for regulation and supervision of the banking sector can be explained by many factors. A few of these factors can be listed are; establishing the basis of trust in financial markets, banks to act as financial intermediaries, the need to regulate the competitive environment, prevention or reduction of losses caused by market failures, the sensitivity of the sector to crises, the complexity of financial transactions and globalization effect. According to the Central Bank of Turkey, it is of great importance that the financial markets, the credit channel and the cash flow of companies continue to operate uninterruptedly and in a healthy manner in order to limit the negative effects of the developments related to the COVID-19 pandemic on the Turkish economy. In this context, at the Monetary Policy Committee meeting of the bank on March 17, 2020, the policy interest rate was reduced by 100 basis points and set at 9.75%. These measures are based on four main reasons: providing flexibility to banks in Turkish lira and foreign currency liquidity management, ensuring uninterrupted credit flow to the real sector and supporting exporting companies, supporting exporting companies' cash flow with rediscount credit arrangements, and finally, strengthening the monetary transmission mechanism by supporting the liquidity of the Government Domestic Debt Securities (GDBS) market. In summary, these measures taken against the effects of the pandemic aimed to provide the banking sector and the real sector with the liquidity they needed under appropriate conditions. Measures and regulations taken in the banking sector in order to support economic activities during the pandemic process have been determined as general measures, measures put into practice by banks and studies carried out by the TBB. Many other regulations, such as the announcement of the asset ratio application, the change of the credit card minimum payment amount percentages, the updating of the risk weights of the bank receivables, the revision of the delay periods of the bank receivables, are within the scope of general measures; within the scope of the measures taken by the banks, such as creating sector-specific loan packages, increasing the daily withdrawal limits from ATMs, postponing loan payments; finally, studies such as providing various credit supports can be listed as the measures taken by the TBB. As a result, considering the regulations made by the central banks of the countries and the regulatory and supervisory institutions for the banking sector regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, it is seen that all the measures taken play an important role in reducing the fragility of the financial system and thus in ensuring and maintaining economic stability. In the study, first of all, the pandemic process and its effects on the world economy will be discussed. Then, the concept of regulation and its size and justifications in the banking sector will be evaluated. Then, the regulations made for the Turkish banking sector during the pandemic process will be examined. Finally, as a result of these regulations, the developments in the Turkish banking sector will be evaluated in connection with the pandemic, and the study will be bring to an end with conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: COVID-19, Banking Sector, Turkish Banking Sector, Regulations

Tools for Improving the Quality of Service in the Hospitality Industry

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Abstract

The research paper is devoted to the concept of quality as a necessary aspect of the existence of a successful hotel enterprise. The quality of hotel service plays a huge role in the formation of the client base, the image of the company, and competitiveness in the market for accommodation facilities. There are different approaches to defining the concept of quality, including the quality of hotel service. Some researchers studying the field of the hospitality industry note that it is difficult to give an objective definition of the concept of "quality", especially in the service sector, since most definitions of this concept are more suitable for products. The following formulation should be recognized as the most preferable and consistent with modern ideas about quality in the field of hospitality: quality is a certain set of properties of a product or service that are potentially or really capable of meeting the necessary requirements to some extent when used for their intended purpose. When developing quality control of service, the hotel management should set the following goals:

- maintaining existing guests and expanding their circle by attracting new visitors;
- quick solution of emerging problems related to the quality of the offer, thanks to the establishment of feedback;
- the opportunity to evaluate activities that improve or worsen the culture and quality of service in the hotel;
- constant monitoring of measures taken to improve the quality of service;
- creation of the basis for training and professional development of the hotel staff.

Special tools should be used to achieve the above goals. Quality tools are various methods and techniques for collecting, processing and presenting quantitative and qualitative data of an object (system, process, service, etc.); this is a set of methods that is used to form the quality of an object. All quality tools can be grouped according to the purposes of their application (Table.1).

Table 1 – Classification of quality tools

No.	Purpose of application	Examples of tools
1	Quality Control Tools	Histogram Pareto Chart, Control Chart, Scatter chart, Stratification, Checklist, Ishikawa chart
2	Quality Management Tools	Affinity diagram, Relationship diagram, Tree diagram, Matrix diagram, Network graph (Gantt diagram), Decision diagram (PDPC), Priority matrix
3	Quality analysis Tools	Functional and physical analysis, analysis of the causes and consequences of failures (FMEA analysis).
4	Quality design Tools	Deployment of quality functions (QFD), theory of inventive problem solving, benchmarking, method of heuristic techniques

In the field of hotel business, it is possible to differentiate quality into three main types:

1. Technical quality is the quality of the hotel's potential and consists of criteria related to the production condition of the hotel (hotel rooms, restaurant meals, infrastructure, furniture, architecture and building design).
2. Functional quality is the quality of the service provision process, or the quality of service, which is understood as a set of process characteristics and service conditions that ensure satisfaction of the established or anticipated needs of the consumer.
3. Social quality is the quality of culture, which is formed by the behavior and attitude of employees towards guests and cannot be evaluated by the consumer before buying (friendliness, courtesy, responsiveness of the staff).

Strengthening the quality of service is possible through the development of operational technologies, process typification, the introduction of advanced technologies, active quality control of processes, equipment of workplaces, maintenance of the ecological condition of premises, interior design. The assessment of the quality of service in a hotel is a set of operations, including the selection of a nomenclature of quality indicators, the determination of their numerical values, as well as basic and relative indicators in order to justify the best solutions implemented in the management of the quality of services. In other words, the assessment of the quality level consists of the following operations: selection of a system of quality indicators; measurement, that is, comparison with known values of a certain scale and obtaining numerical values; evaluation of the results obtained.

Keywords: quality, service, hotel, hotel industry, hotel service

Infrastructure and Features of the Functioning of the Hotel Complex

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Abstract

The hotel industry in its development has repeated the main stages of tourism development in general. The key points of management of hotel enterprises include infrastructure management as a system for ensuring their functioning. Infrastructure is a set of service structures of a hotel complex. The infrastructure of the hotel complex represents all services that work for the benefit and convenience of guests. The objects of infrastructure services include material, technical and labor resources involved in the process of presenting hotel services. The material and technical resources include buildings, structures, engineering systems, equipment, raw materials, energy resources and vehicles that create material conditions for the implementation of all types of activities of hotel enterprises.

The infrastructure of the hotel complex consists of the following facilities:

1. Lobby. Here, guests get their first impression of the hotel complex, administrators meet, register and escort guests to their rooms, guests are also calculated here.
2. Residential part of the hotel complex. It consists of rooms that are provided to guests, and includes rooms necessary to maintain cleanliness in the hotel complex.
3. Catering establishments. A cafe, bar or restaurant can be a structural subdivision of a hotel complex, or a separately functioning enterprise.
4. Premises for the provision of additional services. This group of premises may include a barber shop, dry cleaning, atelier, SPA center and other premises.
5. Common areas for recreation, entertainment and business. This may include banquet halls, conference rooms, rooms for various events, for example, conferences or business meetings.
6. Office and technical premises. The main task of such premises is to control the correct operation of all systems of the hotel complex.
7. Functional zone – the territory where parking for cars is located is called a functional zone, this zone is equipped with video surveillance and security.

It should be noted that the infrastructure of hotel complexes can be either well developed or insufficiently developed. The star rating of the hotel, its number of rooms, the area and the cost of rooms depend on the development and quality of the infrastructure.

The relevance of hotel infrastructure management is related to the importance of factors such as:

- a significant dependence of the results of the functioning of hotel enterprises, in particular the quality of services provided by them, on the level of infrastructural support of their production activities;
- a large and often decisive share of infrastructure costs in the total costs of hotel enterprises;
- the need to define a policy for updating or restoring engineering systems and equipment of hotels in order to improve the quality of service as part of a strategy to ensure their competitiveness.

A hotel complex is a set of main and auxiliary buildings and structures designed to provide guests with a full range of services. The main buildings of the hotel complex include residential buildings, catering, service points, gyms and other premises. Auxiliary buildings include laundries, boiler rooms, storage rooms, pumping and communal facilities. The main element of the infrastructure in the hotel complex, in addition to accommodation services, is the provision of catering services. Now almost every hotel and hotel complex has its own bars, cafes or restaurants. The presence of an organized catering system will be an undoubted advantage for the hotel complex and will help attract customers. This is especially true in high season, when guests have a great demand for catering services. Further, swimming pools and water entertainment complexes occupy a place in the infrastructure. In hotel complexes with developed infrastructure, guests are provided with an indoor and outdoor water complex. Along with this, a SPA complex and medical centers function in hotel complexes. A special place in the hotel complex is occupied by the infrastructure of children's entertainment. In the summer season, families with children come on vacation and it is important for parents that their child is supervised and there are entertainments for him. Almost every hotel complex provides children's entertainment: playgrounds, children's rooms, animators for children, various master classes, quest games, there is even a service - a children's menu. Business infrastructure. Hotel complexes can have conference halls, meeting rooms, and technical equipment for business events is necessary for this. An important role is played by the sports and recreation infrastructure, which is represented in resort hotel complexes. In the off-season, the services of fitness centers and gyms are popular, in high season the emphasis is on outdoor tennis courts, sports grounds, wellness center services.

Keywords: infrastructure, hotel complex, functioning, resources, objects

Innovative Technologies in the Development of the Hospitality Industry

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Abstract

The study highlights the basic types and principles of innovative technologies in the tourism industry. The types of innovative technological processes are presented; the key effects of the introduction of innovative technologies are prescribed. It has been established that innovative technologies in the development of the hospitality industry should be given importance, because their introduction into the practice of organizations (enterprises) will not only improve the economic performance of their activities, increase competitiveness, but also ensure improved service quality of the main groups of consumers (guests). Technologies in the hospitality industry are developing quite rapidly in today's environment. This is due to the fact that the owners of organizations have several main tasks: to attract as many consumers (guests) as possible by providing the maximum number of basic and additional services; to win guests by making them permanent in the future. It is quite difficult to accomplish these tasks without innovative technologies. The relevance of this study lies in the increasing role of innovative technologies, which allow hospitality organizations to significantly improve the process of service delivery and create new opportunities for their implementation. Innovative technologies in the study refer to the process of creating something new or improving something existing in order to ensure progress and increase efficiency in the hospitality industry. In this case the sources of innovative technologies in the hospitality industry are changing demands and requirements of consumers (guests), changing needs in the service provision process (obsolete equipment, technology), changes in the structure of hospitality enterprises, etc. In practice, three main types of innovative technology are commonly used:

1. basic service technologies related to the basics of running a hospitality industry. Such technologies are quite widely known, available and used by most actors;
2. key service technologies are those technologies that ensure that the hospitality industry actor achieves a competitive advantage and are less available for use by all actors in this field. This type of technology allows hospitality actors to maximise income from their services and to achieve and maintain high standards of customer (guest) service;
3. leading technologies are technologies that have the potential to change the competitive landscape of the hospitality industry. Leading technology at the stage of implementation is the property, the know-how of a single market player. Such a technology has the potential to lead the market, even if it has not been before, so it is important for actors in the hospitality industry not to miss the emergence of such technologies in the market.

One of the most important moments in the management of innovative technologies in the hospitality industry is to determine (evaluate) the effectiveness of innovative measures. In modern conditions, depending on the results taken into account, we distinguish key types of effects from the introduction of innovative technologies: economic effect ((growth of labour productivity, profit, etc.); scientific and technical effect (emergence of new equipment, technologies, know-how, etc.); resource effect (release of financial, material, labour resources of the organization); environmental effect (reduction of environmental damage); social effect (improvement of working conditions and safety, satisfaction of consumer expectations, etc.). We can conclude that innovative technologies in the development of the hospitality industry should be given importance, as their introduction into the practice of organizations will not only improve economic performance, increase competitiveness, but also ensure improved quality of service for consumers (guests), better satisfaction of expectations, taking into account the specific demands of their individual social groups.

Keywords: innovative technology, technological process, hospitality industry, service, guest (consumer) requirements.

Perspective of Inclusion the Plea of Bargaining in Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

As a result of globalization, decriminalization, which is one of the important Being one of the main legal institutions that meet the public demand and one of the important guarantees of justice in the Anglo-Saxon legal system, the definition of crime has been met in different ways in the criminal proceedings of most European countries within the process of convergence of legal systems as a result of globalization. One of them is the institute for plea bargain in the investigation. While at first glance it may be concluded that plea bargaining is the same concept as pleading guilty, further analysis allows us to confirm that this approach does not fully and comprehensively reflect the essence of that institution. After the great French Bourgeois Revolution, although the concept of admission of guilt as the "king of evidence" in the continental European justice system was definitively abandoned, the use of such evidence and its importance in the administration of justice caused this concept to be returned from a different perspective in the judiciary. The public demand for this concept laid the groundwork for the establishment of this institute in the legislation in accordance with the continental European legal system and the basic principles of justice. In the criminal procedure legislation of the modern Azerbaijan Republic, it is directly reflected that admission of guilt does not have a special advantage in the evidence system. Despite this, it is possible to observe the legal basis of plea bargaining, which exists in most European countries, in national penal legislation. The establishment of this institute in the national legislative system is included in the action plans. Examining the prospects for the implementation of investigative bargaining in the criminal processes of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be important in terms of increasing the effectiveness of the fight against corruption crimes, organized crimes and crimes in the economic field, and thus the budget of the state.

Keywords: plea bargaining, "king of evidence", prosecutor, statement of suspect, sentencing

The Relationship of Websites with Mobile Compatibility and User Experience of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Cooperatives in terms of Digital Marketing

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Abstract

Internet and technology are constantly changing and evolving. These developments are also creating a great change in the understanding of marketing. Digital marketing is a form of marketing that deals with the effective and comprehensive way of targeting large audiences on the internet by using technology. The concept of mobile compatibility refers to the usability of virtual platforms on devices such as phones and tablets. User experience, on the other hand, is a person's positive, negative and emotional reactions when using any product or service. This research is conducted to examine the relationship between mobile compatibility and user experience. Within the scope of the study, the websites of the cooperatives were examined, and the effect of mobile compatibility activities on user experiences was investigated in terms of the effectiveness of marketing activities in this direction. This research is a qualitative research and it can be assumed that it will be useful for those who want to learn by doing research on the relationship between mobile compatibility and user experience.

Keywords: ministry of food, agriculture and livestock, cooperative, website, digital marketing, mobile compatibility, user experience

Evaluation of Turkey Cooperatives in Terms of Digital Corporate Communication

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Abstract

Corporate communications; It can be expressed as a relationship and communication discipline established to increase the productivity of the institution with a visionary understanding of the future of the institution and to be an institution that is distinguished, approved and appreciated by its stakeholders and target audience. Institutions and organizations, especially at the beginning of the 2000s, with the participation of all their stakeholders, with the digitalization that brought about important changes in people's lives; They started to realize the communication process including interaction, transparency, authenticity and advocacy. This study is carried out to understand the level of cooperatives operating in Turkey in terms of digital corporate communication. The research aims to understand how the corporate communication activities carried out by the relevant units of the cooperatives are implemented with digitalization and what is done to keep up with the developing communication environment. Research is a qualitative study using the phenomenology approach, which uses the experiences of individuals to obtain information about the phenomenon. The data examined in the research were obtained by using the structured interview type, which is one of the interview techniques. 5 (five) cooperatives operating in Ankara constitute the sample of this research. The obtained data were recorded in the QDA Miner program and analyzed by content analysis in order to create code-theme-category lists. As a result of the research, the activities carried out by the cooperatives for the purpose of digital corporate communication were interpreted and the innovations that could be realized in this field were examined consumer.

Keywords: communication, digitalization, corporate communication, digital corporate - communication, cooperative

Examination of Professional Liability Insurance in Turkey in the Light of the European Union and Some Selected Countries' Practices

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Abstract

Professional liability insurance is a type of liability insurance that covers the damages caused by certain professionals to third parties during their professional activities. While professional liability insurance is compulsory only for doctors in Turkey, it is compulsory for different occupational groups in many countries. Even if it is not required by law, professional liability insurance is widely applied for many occupational groups in Turkey and around the world. With this insurance, not only the damages to be incurred by third parties, but also the decrease in the assets of the member of the profession are covered. This study compares the coverage and practices of professional liability insurance in Turkey with the coverage and practices in Germany, the UK, Canada and USA within the framework of the general conditions. When the literature research is carried out, it is seen that there are studies comparing the professional liability insurance between the European Union countries and Turkey within the framework of the Acquis of the European Union. In addition to EU practices, Canadian and USA practices are also included in our study in order to provide a comprehensive study. There is no specific regulation on professional liability insurance in the European Union acquis. Regulations on insurance cover the protection of competition, such as the establishment of companies, their fields of activity, and freedom to provide services. Nevertheless, it is observed that there are no major differences between professional liability insurance products and practices in EU countries; they are similar in terms of content and scope, but there are differences in terms of product diversity. In Canada and the USA, professional liability insurance practices, which are called errors and omissions insurance, are similar to those in EU countries and Turkey. As a result, there are no major differences between countries in terms of the scope of coverage in professional liability insurance practices. However, it is observed that the occupational groups for which the professional liability insurance product is offered and for which this product is required by law are different.

Keywords: insurance, professional liability insurance, european union, non-life insurance, liability insurance

Labor Force In The Russian Hospitality Industry: Gender Aspect

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Abstract

The hospitality industry is a fast-growing and highly profitable sector, representing one of the most important components of the service sector. Women are actively involved in this field, making up a large part of its workforce. There is a significant number of research on gender issues in the hospitality industry. They note the uneven distribution of the labor force in different countries, occupational segregation, the presence of gender inequality in wages and the promotion of women to leadership positions. In this study we aimed to investigate the workforce structure in the Russian hospitality industry, to determine the level of women's participation in the workforce and compare it with other countries, to identify the signs of gender asymmetry presence. The Russian hospitality industry belongs to a developing sphere. Its share in GDP over the past 10 years has been insignificant and does not exceed one percent, the number of employed has an upward trend and amounts to 2.6%. It is traditionally considered as a sphere in which women's work prevails. The proportion of women is 3 times higher than the proportion of men working in hotels and catering establishments among all employed in the economy. At the same time, the average wage for both women and men is one third lower than in the economy as a whole. A study of workforce structure in the hospitality industry by gender, age, experience and education showed that in Russia, unlike other countries, there is the highest concentration of women – 78% in 2010 and 74% in 2021. In European countries women's concentration is significantly lower and amounts to 52.2%, in the UK – 55.6%, Turkey – 30%, India – 50%, Saudi Arabia – 14%. The high concentration of women in the industry is associated with gender stereotypes about women's professions, the ability to create an atmosphere of goodwill, comfort, coziness, the presence of low-skilled labor, relatively low wages, part-time or seasonal employment. As entrepreneurs, in Russian accommodation and catering facilities work 7% of men and 2% of women, out of all employed in the sphere. More than 60% of women and only 40% of men combine several types of work and positions. A quarter of all women have more than 10 years of work experience in a hotel or catering company. At the same time, the proportion of men with the same work experience does not exceed 17%. This indicates a greater commitment of women to the organization they work, a willingness to remain a member of the workforce for as long as possible, to make maximum efforts in the interests of the organization. The greater organizational commitment of women is also indicated by their age. Previous scientific studies have shown that older people most fully share the values of the organization, become more dependent on it. The average age of women working in hotels and catering establishments is 40 years, men - 35 years. The difference in the level of professional education of men and women was also revealed. The presence of higher education, according to Russian professional standards, allows worker to occupy a senior management position, and receive a higher salary. The proportion of men with higher education is 4 percentage points higher than that of women. At the same time, there are more workers with secondary vocational education among women. This indirectly confirms the fact that women in the Russian hospitality industry work in line positions and occupy senior positions of middle management, while men can occupy higher positions. Among the hotel's managers under the management of international hotel operators, the share of women in the high classification categories is about 8%, but in the lower category — 47%. The Russian trends of women's leadership in the hospitality industry reflect the European ones. As a result, we can conclude that professional segregation exists in the Russian hospitality industry, but it is not critical. From a legal point of view, it has no place in Russia, since the Constitution of the Russian Federation grants everyone the right to freely choose their occupation and profession, guarantees the absence of discrimination in the remuneration for work. The feminization of the hospitality industry is mainly associated with gender stereotypes, the initial presence of qualities, abilities, skills prescribed by gender, necessary to perform specific work, such as cleaning, washing dishes, cooking and serving food. Among the problems that need to be solved as soon as possible, we can note the low level of wages in the hospitality industry, as well as the fact that most women have lower incomes compared to other areas. Also, women working in the Russian hospitality industry are subject to the "glass ceiling" effect. This makes it difficult for them to advance in the official hierarchy, negatively affects the level of remuneration.

Keywords: hospitality industry, workforce, occupational gender segregation

Digitalization and Innovation in the Banking Sector: A Comparison Between Traditional Banks and Participation Banks

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Abstract

The acceleration of technological developments has increased the use of mobile and internet, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, and caused radical changes including the banking sector in all financial markets and social life. Developing technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, big data and cloud computing have changed the way banks do business. Bank services are personalized on digital platforms, taking shape according to customer requests and needs. The main factors affecting the digital transformation of banks include the steady growth of cashless payments around the world, sustainable growth and the global digital banking market, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the active demand of consumers of remote financial services, increased competition in the banking sector and a significant decline in margins, traditional banking products.transformation is included. Industry 4.0 era, the fourth phase of the digital age, is based on the fact that processes in production technologies are carried out with automated vehicles, and production becomes even smarter with the use of the internet of electrical objects and big data exchange. Today, we are evolving from the technological production-based Industry 4.0 to the Industry 5.0, that is, the Digital Society era. With these developments, it is expected that the number of companies that perform their transactions with artificial intelligence will increase day by day. The identification and systematization of digital business models of banking services, as well as the personalization of digital banking in Industry 4.0 for the sustainable socio-economic development of the country, can form the basis for analyzing the current digital situation. In the light of all this information, the aim of this study is to explain the concept of digital transformation in detail by considering the innovation process in the banking sector and to evaluate the current digitalization situation in traditional and participation banks. In this context, recommendations will be made to bring the digitalization level of participation banks to the level of traditional banks by making use of international independent audits and sector reports together with the studies in the literature.

Keywords: digital transformation, innovation, participation banks, traditional banks, industry 4.0, covid-19, financial technology

Perativeness: Hybrid Models and Crowdfunding System

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Abstract

Sustainable development aims to deal with economic, social, and environmental development together and to ensure a holistic development in which future generations take the opportunities of today's generations. Cooperatives are partnerships with high social benefits, representing economic, social and cultural development, helping sustainable development. According to the definition made by the International Cooperative Union, cooperatives are organizations that fulfill the desire to meet economic, social and cultural needs through an enterprise where voluntarily members are democratically represented and decisions are taken jointly. Cooperatives are organizations where members are represented by equal votes regardless of the amount of capital invested and decisions are made with this democratic attitude (ICA, 2021:18). These organizations, which have high social benefits, do long-term work and help sustainable development by creating prosperity, affect a large audience today. According to the World Cooperative Monitoring Report for 2021, the total turnover of the largest 300 cooperative companies in 2019 was calculated as 2.180.01 billion dollars (World Cooperative Monitor, 2021:45). In another report prepared in cooperation with the Human Development Foundation and Sabancı University, the size of the sector was emphasized and it was indicated that a total of 2,614,598 cooperatives operate on a global basis and the cooperative economy reached 4.30% of the total economy when compared to the gross domestic product of the countries (İngev ve IPM, 2021:4). It is seen that the sector is developing more and more, but this development has not been only in a certain way, hybrid models have emerged thanks to the developments in different directions. These models were formed by the differentiation of memberships, financing and administrative controls, and brought about changes that would increase the inclusiveness of cooperatives (Spear, 2021:70). Hybrid cooperatives models have made cooperatives suitable for today's conditions with changes such as different voting rights of members, changes in membership participation, change in openness to financial participants, use of different financial instruments such as stocks and bonds, and a different distribution of management among members and corporate managers. Turkey has been affected by this change and transitioned to models that are more adaptable to today's conditions. In this context, it is expected that innovative financing systems such as crowdfunding will be applied to these models instead of traditional financing systems and the advantages of these systems will be utilized. Crowdfunding is a system of financing new investments, projects and partnerships with small amounts of large audiences, usually provided over the internet (Belleflamme and Lambert, 2014:2). It is thought that such new financing systems, which attach importance to sustainability and participation, will adapt more to cooperatives and improve the functioning of the system. The aim of the study is to determine what needs to be done to ensure that the primary role of cooperatives in sustainable development does not change depending on the changing social order, digital world, and globalization, and at this point, to evaluate the applicability of crowdfunding systems, which are more known today, to cooperatives. Therefore, in the study, the changes experienced by the cooperatives sector in the world and in Turkey were examined and hybrid models were emphasized. Evaluations were made on the digitalization of the economy, one of the most important changes brought by globalization, and the development of cooperatives in a different direction, and it was emphasized that this development brought the crowdfunding system and cooperatives closer to each other. Accordingly, inferences were made on the results of the application of crowdfunding systems, which is a relatively new financing system, to cooperatives in the study, and the added value that will be created by the implementation of this system is discussed separately in terms of both companies and social benefits. It is believed that bringing together cooperatives with an innovative method such as the crowdfunding system is important for the future of cooperatives and will bring a different perspective at this point.

Keywords: cooperatives, crowdfunding, hybrid models, sustainable development

A Research on Determining the Social Media Use Behaviors of Cooperative Central Associations in Turkey

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Abstract

Central associations in cooperatives means that cooperatives join forces for various goals that they cannot achieve on their own. As a result, a association of cooperatives and central association structures are formed. These associations are managed by unit cooperatives. The fact that the number of partners represented by the central associations and the mass they are in communication with is wide-ranging makes the advantages of social media important for the associations. In the research, the social media usage of 13 central associations in Turkey were examined. As a result of the content analysis, the social media usage types of the associations were categorized. Content analysis; includes text, photography, graphic design, video and audio. As a result of the categorization, the relationships between the categories were revealed. In the light of the descriptive data obtained, suggestions were developed for the units. It has been assumed that the results and suggestions put forward in this study on the use of social media by the associations are also important for the cooperatives, since they are within the scope of the associations.

Keywords: social media, corporate communication, marketing communication, cooperatives, central associations

The Efficiency of Non-Life Insurance Companies in Northern Cyprus with Data Envelopment Analysis

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Abstract

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is one of the widely used methods to measure the relative efficiency of insurance companies. The findings of DEA reveal how efficient each insurance company has operated as compared to other insurance companies included in the analysis in transforming inputs to outputs. The purpose of this study is to measure the efficiency of non-life insurance companies operating in the TRNC for the 2019-2020 period using data envelopment analysis. To the best knowledge of the authors, no study has yet been found which measures the efficiency of non-life insurance companies in the TRNC using DEA, and it is expected that this study will contribute to the relevant literature. The inputs of the analysis were determined as the assets, paid-in capital and general expenses of non-life insurance companies. The outputs of the analysis are insurance premiums and profit before tax. The relevant literature and data availability were taken into account in determining the variables used in the analysis. Using these variables, the efficiency of 25 non-life insurance companies operating in the TRNC was measured using the CCR model calculated under the assumption of constant return to scale (CRS) with input orientation. As of 2020, the premium production of the insurance companies included in the analysis constitutes approximately 94% of the total premium production of the TRNC non-life insurance sector. According to the results of the analysis, there are six companies, which perform efficiently in both years. In addition, the mean of the efficiency scores for the companies included in the analysis in 2019 and 2020 was obtained as 0.720 and 0.635, respectively.

Keywords: non-life insurance companies, efficiency, data envelopment analysis, Northern Cyprus

Examination of Changing Consumer Needs and Purchase Behaviors During the Pandemic Process

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Abstract

People's buying behavior tends to change during difficult and stressful times. Pandemics are among these stressful situations and have strong effects on consumer behavior. The Covid-19 pandemic, which has affected the whole world, has caused consumers to change their purchasing priorities as well as their purchasing patterns. This study was planned and conducted to determine the changing needs and purchasing behaviors of consumers with the pandemic. The population of the research consists of individuals with different socio-demographic characteristics residing in various provinces of Turkey. The sample of the study is 298 individuals who agreed to participate in the online survey, which was reached by simple random sampling method and prepared through Google forms. The individuals participating in the study were reached through social media platforms (Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram, etc.). The research form of the study included questions to measure the socio-demographic characteristics of individuals, as well as the types of purchases (physical/online), payment methods (contactless payment, payment by typing a credit card password, cash payment), the types of products they buy the most, etc. It also includes questions to determine According to the results of the research, together with the increase in the rate of consumers who prefer online shopping (68.8%) with the Covid-19 Pandemic, the rate of those who prefer contactless payment in this process is also in the first place (61.4%). In addition, it was determined that the participants bought food online the most (42.6%) during the Covid-19 Pandemic process, and fruit-vegetable shopping took the first place (29.5%) as a product group. While shopping for daily (52.3%) and sports (33.2%) clothing stands out, mask shopping (54.7%) ranks first in terms of hygiene products.

Keywords: coronavirus, consumer, purchasing behavior, online shopping

The Importance of Agricultural Insurance in the Management of Agricultural Damage Risk Increasing Due to Climate Change

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Abstract

The agricultural sector is a critical source of livelihood as well as being an important sector in the economy. This sector, which is very important for the country's economy, is faced with many risks as in all sectors. It is important to control these risks. If the risks are not managed well, the farmers will be dragged into poverty and the consequences of the risks will also affect the country's economy. Agricultural producers take some traditional precautions against unexpected events. However, traditional measures taken by producers in the face of changing climatic conditions are not sufficient. Extreme weather events such as natural disasters, floods, storms, and heat waves caused by the effect of climate change damage agricultural production and livestock. As a result of these losses, huge losses are experienced and manufacturers have to bear high costs. Although developed countries can take some measures in this regard, farmers in less developed countries remain vulnerable to climatic changes in their countries as they continue to use traditional methods. Risk management in agriculture in our country has gained a new dimension with Agricultural Insurance Law No. 5363. Agricultural insurance is a potential tool that agricultural producers can use to manage the risks of adverse natural events. This study explains the importance of agriculture and how agricultural insurance can complement and improve risk management activities. This study aims to reveal the effect of climate change on agricultural damages and, accordingly, the state's role in the post-damage process. When the change of insurance against agricultural risks is analyzed according to years, it is seen that the total insurance amount increased by 49.6% in 2021 and reached 124,396,971,987 TL. The state supports the producer in certain proportions of the premium demanded from the producers. In 2021, the total state support premium amount increased by 49.1% to 2,474,128,652 TL, while the total premium amount increased by 46.3% to 4,678,459,288 TL. When branches analyze the total amount of damage paid, herbal products are in the first place with a value of 1,791,458.211 TL, and cattle life insurance is in the second place with a value of 446,147,285 TL. When the total amount of damage paid is analyzed according to the reasons, the frost event is in the first place with a price of 988,907,704 TL. With the increase in natural disasters due to climate change, agricultural damage has increased. Accordingly, there has been an increase in the amount of compensation paid by insurance companies.

Keywords: agriculture, insurance, risk management, agriculture insurance, climate change

Countering International Sanctions: Experience of Russia

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Abstract

The paper considers the crucial role of government bodies that are responsible for the formation and monitoring of the state's economic security indicators and quantification of the impact of international sanctions. The country's economic security is thoroughly studied based on Russia's experience. The paper analyzes the activities of state institutions, government bodies, on the basis of which it was possible to develop a system of indicators enabling one to perform a quantitative assessment of the level of economic security of the state. The purpose of this paper is to develop a system of indicators of the economic security of the state and to quantify the impact of international sanctions on the economic security of the country on the example of the Russian Federation. As part of the study, based on the Economic Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, a system of indicators has been developed that makes it possible to quantify the level of economic security of the state at the present moment. The system of 32 macroeconomic indicators is divided into 8 categories: gross domestic product, gross regional product, industry and trade, finance, public debt, foreign trade, innovation, demography and labor resources. The results of quantitative, comparative and graphical methods of analysis of 32 indicators of the economic security of the Russian Federation show that the international sanctions imposed on Russia in 2014 did not have a significant impact on the state's economic security in the medium term, with the exception of innovative goods share (works, services) in their total volume, which, after the introduction of sanctions related to the restriction of exports to the Russian Federation of a number of technologies and goods, including dual-use ones, showed a pronounced downward trend.

Keywords: public administration, financial markets, indicators, public organization, foreign policy, sectoral sanctions, cooperation

Public Administration Reforms in Azerbaijan: Innovation Management and Strategies for Improving Public Services

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Abstract

In the process of globalization, the world we live in is experiencing a great change and transformation. In the 21st century, the understanding of public administration, its structures, strategies and policies are going through a major transformation. In this new understanding, public administration in the 21st century should be respectful to human rights, participatory, predictable, open and transparent. At the same time, principles such as governance, performance, effectiveness, consistency, strategic innovation, and total quality management are the cornerstones that play an important role in the restructuring of public administration. The most important economic and political change in the world in the 1990s was the disintegration of the Soviet Union (USSR). With the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, a new process began in the region. After it became independent in 1991, Azerbaijan began reforms in various fields in order to keep up with the contemporary world. The main aim of these reforms is to enable Azerbaijan act on equal terms as a democratic country. In the process of globalization, new paradigms in public administration have also caused a change in the understanding of public administration and have fundamentally affected the management systems. Innovation strategy in the public sector in Azerbaijan is seen as a new approach that produces potential solutions for public institutions. Innovation strategy in public administration has gained more and more importance in the provision of public services and has begun to be examined scientifically. In this article, a general analysis of the public administration reform process in Azerbaijan is made. This historical context has been evaluated within the framework of the innovation models chosen by Azerbaijan. In this study, innovation strategy in public administration in Azerbaijan, policies that encourage innovative initiatives in the public sector and target best practices are mentioned.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, public, public administration reform, innovation, innovation in public sector, innovation strategy

Turkish Perspective as A Mediterranean Language

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Abstract

In our research, we will try to prove with linguistic data that "Turkish is a Prestige language", that is, a lingua franca language in the Mediterranean, and we focus on the linguistic values that Turkish brings to the Languages of the Mediterranean Region. To express that the Oghuz-Ottoman language elements, which we want to call the Medieval Turkish Period, preserve the freshness of Albanian, the oldest of the mentioned languages (as in the example), just as it came out of the mouths of its first speakers: to present our findings to Turkic studies.

Keywords: Mediterranean languages, Turkisms, grammar, phraseology

Social and Ethical Knowledge as A Virtue

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Abstract

This article analyzes the issues of morality, virtue in society and man. The ethically complex situation in modern biomedicine exacerbates the problem of educating virtues among participants in theory and practice in the field of biology and medicine. In addition to professional knowledge, they must also possess moral virtues. Some biomedical technologies are considered in the light of national axiology. The fundamental principle of morality is formulated by A. Schweitzer in the book "Culture and Ethics": "Ethical behavior is the awareness of the need to respect every life and every desire to live. To the same extent that I respect my own life, the good is to support life and help it. Evil is the obstruction and destruction of life." Society is totally medicalized. As Robert Musil writes in *The Man Without Qualities*: "We are born in the hospital, we die in the hospital. Why don't we live like we're in a hospital?" Modern medicine supports the life of a person who has been in a coma for years (famous racing driver Michael Schumacher, daughter of actress Yulia Vysotskaya, etc.). Medicine can give life to a fetus in danger of miscarriage. Developed communities spend huge amounts of money caring for fellow citizens with dementia. All these are instances of the virtue of reverence for life as such. However, such cases raise doubts whether it is worth saving life at any cost. Late births with the help of reproductive technologies, according to some reports, provoke oncology. This is also blamed on the use of stem cells for revitalization and rejuvenation. Is it worth it to revere life - to keep a special child alive, whose intelligence is limited by innate instincts? Is animal suffering acceptable in a scientific experiment? Whom to save if it is impossible to save everyone in a pandemic? Which healthcare system is more fair - focused on promising or weak patients? Experts in the field of ethics argue that ethical categories (principles) are relative, otherwise, not universal, transient, changeable. Ethical relativism means that moral principles are relative, not absolute, because they are not shared by everyone, not by an absolute majority. The ethically complex situation in modern biomedicine exacerbates the problem of educating virtues among participants in theory and practice in the field of biology and medicine. In addition to professional knowledge, they must also possess moral virtues: "What we are experiencing today is not just a technological revolution in our ability to decode/ DNA and manipulate it, and a revolution in the fundamental science of biology. This scientific revolution draws on discoveries and advances in a number of interrelated fields beyond molecular biology, including the cognitive sciences of the neural structures of the brain, population genetics, behavioral genetics, psychology, anthropology, evolutionary biology, and neuropharmacology. And the scientific advance in all these areas has potential political implications because it expands our knowledge of the brain, the source of human behavior, and therefore the ability to control it. Thus, bioethics is a mechanism for controlling scientific knowledge and the process of their implementation into practice. The situation of the pandemic caused by Covid-19 has exacerbated the problem of educating virtues not only among biomedical professionals, but also among ordinary people. The main enemy of a person is not a virus, but a carrier of infection. The carrier of the virus is a danger to another person, unwillingness to observe self-isolation is immoral. In a dramatic situation, responsibility for oneself is transformed into responsibility for another. The cult of an educated person is still included in the treasury of Uzbek national values, from whom they expect impeccable behavior in social and domestic relations. Knowledge is the criterion of a perfect person and is understood as a virtue in Muslim culture, as an adornment of a person. Humanitarian thought recognizes that the pace of ethical analysis lags behind the pace of introduction of new biomedical technologies. This lag is inevitable and predetermined by the nature of the process of generalization and value assessment. Previously, biology investigated, but did not interfere directly with the process of birth and human life, influenced them through the dissemination of acquired knowledge. Now there is a reorientation of the goals of biology as a science. Biology actively intervenes in the process of the origin and development of man, trying to improve human nature, just as zoology and botany successfully manage to improve the quality of animals and plants. How bioethical conflicts are resolved is largely determined by the values of the nation. The Republic of Uzbekistan has not adopted a full-scale law regulating organ transplantation. Heart transplantation is not carried out in the country. Bone marrow transplantation is performed, transplantation of liver and kidney fragments is carried out only with special permission, if the donor and recipient are close relatives. Relatives are not always ready to share a fragment of the liver or a whole kidney. Family transplantation has medical and moral restrictions, while the demand for transplantation in the republic is high.

Keywords: reverence for life, biosecurity, biomedicine, bioethics, transplantology, pandemic, virtue

A Study Analysis of Instagram accounts of the Service "Chef or Cook-Caterer" in Bishkek

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Abstract

This study examines the features of the "chef or cook-caterer" service in the organization of a traditional Kyrgyz meal at home. Despite the establishment of the system of "eating out" and the institution of catering, from ancient times people hold meals in their own homes for closer acquaintance and the establishment of friendships. One of the most ancient traditions of the Kyrgyz people is "kuda tosuu - the matchmakers' meeting" - introductions to the future relatives of the bride or groom, held in the home circle. The organization of the meal and the process of preparing treats is done by senior members of the host's family: the number of guests, setting the date of the meeting, making up the menu, the process of purchasing, the process of cooking, the process of decorating the dishes. Usually, the process of purchasing products, delivery, unloading, primary processing of products, cooking the main dishes - roasting meat – 'kuurdak', cooking meat to serve guests on the status of "ustukan" and serving beshbarmak is performed by the hosts themselves or their adult relatives. The process of table decoration: washing and wiping festive dishes, arranging purchased sweets and cookies, preparing and decorating fried pieces of dough "boosok", preparing and decorating various kinds of snacks and salads of meat and fish delicacies, preparing and decorating fruit delicacies are performed by younger members of the family - "kelin" daughter-in-law and adult daughters. Naturally, with the growth of economic well-being, the development of the Internet, the availability of culinary information, the increase in the number of participants at meals, rising prices for restaurant and catering services, there is a new service "cook or chef-cateries", which took over the process of decorating dishes. This study presents a content analysis of Instagram accounts of 38 chefs-caterers, of which 32 chefs-caterers have links to tick-tock account, which is conducted in a more interactive format. As a result of the study. it was found that out of the 36 chefs content instagram-account conduct themselves. On the frequently asked questions - the cost of services, automatic answers "answered in direct. The method of content analysis revealed the key words "chef on call", "kudatosuu", "daamduu", "kyz uzatuu", "cook Bishkek", "travel to the regions", "services kelin for an hour", "meeting guests", "shrine", "tushoo toi" and etc. Visual content instagram account presented photos of decorated table and video design processes of snacks from meat, fish and fruit. In an interview with one chef (a KTU Manas, Tourism graduated), in addition for a fee, services of festive tableware, waiter, dishwasher, less often meat cooker, distributor of "ustukans" are provided. Instagram account design : The avatar is represented as a business card with the phone number-39accounts, eternal storis- 32 accounts are redirected to the ticktock account, which reliably shows the emotions of satisfied customers ; in the header profile of 32 chefs indicated Kyrgyz traditional themes of meals, 6 accounts indicated services "European cuisine", "Japanese cuisine", "Korean salads", the Instagram accounts feed is designed in the same style- photos of the decorated tables in different. This service is in demand in the Bishkek market due to a lower cost - 25-30% compared to catering companies, so the demand for the services of a catering chef is very high, the queue for their services is scheduled a month in advance, the content of the Instagram account is 90% filled with photos of the same decorated table, video feedback from a satisfied client, the process of decorating dishes is carried out in a tik-tok account.

Keywords: cook, chef, catering, caterer, Instagram account, Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek

Analysis of Problems and Prospects for Development in The Hospitality Sector of The Republic of Crimea

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Abstract

The hospitality sector of the Republic of Crimea has a rather diverse range of problems. Summarizing them, the most significant of them can be identified: poor information support about the rules and requirements of settlement and accommodation in various tourist accommodation facilities; violation by the owners of accommodation facilities, rules and requirements put forward by standards for accommodation facilities, as well as imperfections in the system of verification and control of accommodation facilities. The article reveals in detail the causes and factors of problematic situations in the sphere of the peninsula's hotel business, as well as possible ways to solve them, and indicates the directions for improving the operation of accommodation facilities in the Republic of Crimea. The key solution in this matter is to use an integrated approach to the organization of the hotel and tourism business, which will allow linking interaction with tourists, work with owners of accommodation facilities, strengthening and improving the effectiveness of the control system of the hospitality industry, at least at the regional level. In general, the entire hospitality sector of the region has not the most favorable reputation and a fairly large number of problems. But, despite this, Crimea is a very promising region for the development, introduction and application of new methods and ways of developing and improving the hospitality sector. Crimean accommodation facilities still have a long way to go to develop, improve and eliminate many problems, but they have every chance to raise the level of the republic's hospitality industry to international standards.

Keywords: Accommodation facilities of the Republic of Crimea; the hospitality sector of the Republic of Crimea; the Republic of Crimea; tourism management in the Republic of Crimea; analysis of the tourism sector of the Republic of Crimea; problems in the hospitality sector of the Republic of Crimea; ways of development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Crimea; opportunities for the development of the Republic of Crimea

ESP Methods and Principles of Communicative Methodology Implemented in Albanian Schools/Universities

Ervin Hoxhaj

Abstract

This article aims at giving a detailed in-depth analysis of the implementation of the Communicative Methodology in the ESP approach in Albanian schools/universities. Additionally, this article recounts the fundamental principles as well as characteristics of the Communicative Approach, thus outlining the nature of this method and its chief purpose. The article's content is based on the author's experience in ESP teaching and the conjunctive materials in this field of study. Furthermore, this article serves as a study for research carried out among students of the Faculty of the Foreign Languages, University of Tirana.

Keywords: communicative methodology, foreign language teaching, ESP approach, communicative principles, communicative activities

Decisions of the Constitutional Court as a Tool for Resolving Legal Collisions

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Abstract

The existence of law as an objective category that is in unity and is constantly developing requires the adaptation of legal norms to changing social relations, the identification and elimination of deficiencies in the normative legal processes of the legal system in order to ensure the unity and logical connection between the elements. The elimination and resolution of legal conflicts, which are one of the deficiencies in the normative legal regulations, constitute one of the principles of ensuring and improving the internal unity of the legal system. In the theory of law, two main aspects of resolving and eliminating legal conflicts are distinguished: 1) elimination of conflicts between legal norms by law-making bodies and 2) resolution of legal norm deficiencies by law enforcers. In order to remove the contradictions between legal norms from the legal system, the adoption of laws related to complex issues such as the adoption of a new law, the repeal of an old law, the amendment or clarification of an existing law, the systematization of legislation, especially sectoral codification, and the adoption of laws related to complex issues as methods of eliminating legal disputes. can be shown. Among these methods, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the compatibility and interpretation of normative legal rules with the Constitution have a special place. 4.4. The content of the article, that such decisions of the Constitutional Court may conflict with other normative legal regulations, including laws, increases the importance of these decisions and may lead to some problems in the distribution system of the three independent branches of state power.

Keywords: legal collisions, constitutional control, separation of powers, check and balance hierarchy of norms.

Magic Assistant Akbuzat in The Bashkir Epic (On The Example of The Epics "Ural-Batyr", "Akbuzat", "Zayatulyak and Khyuhlyu")

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Abstract

In folklore studies conducted in Bashkortostan, as in folklore works, the system of images in epics is divided into two opposing parts as good and bad characters. Heroes with positive characters become the assistants of the protagonist in epics. In this study, the originality and characteristics of Akbuzat, who is a winged horse in Bashkir epics, in terms of ideas, art and aesthetics are explained. Akbuzat is one of the heroes in many epics. He is a character in the epics of "Ural-batır", "Akbuzat", "Zayatülek and Hıvhlıv" and also found in other works. In epics and other works, it plays the role of the hero's magical assistant and has important artistic functions. This study has been prepared to determine the place of Akbuzat, who is sung in Bashkir folk songs, in folk life, to reveal his role in the fate of a male warrior, and to determine what his artistic characteristics are as the assistant of the legendary hero. In addition, the subject has been discussed in order to reveal the function of Akbuzat in the epics and to determine the functional beginning, development and artistic features of the Bashkir epics "Ural-Batır", "Akbuzat" and "Zayatülek and Hıvhlıv" in historical terms. The ties between the mentioned epics are also evaluated in the study. In the research, a comparative study was made and an analytical evaluation was tried to be made by making a historical comparison. The place and role of magical helpers in fairy tales V. Ya. Propp and M. E. Cimigirova (1970), N.V. Novikov (1974), A.I. Aliyeva (1986), E.B. It has also been discussed in studies such as Ovalov (1982). In addition, the characteristics of Akbuzat in folk tales in Bashkir folklore A.N. Kireyev (Kirey Mergen) (1969), M.H. Minhacetdinov (1976), N.T. It has also been studied in the works of Zaripov (2008) and other researchers. In this study, the evaluations in previous studies formed the theoretical basis of the study. This study will contribute to the researches in the history and culture of Bashkortostan, Bashkir folklore, literature and language. It is aimed to use the materials of the research with new evaluations in the special courses of humanitarian faculties and departments of universities, in studies about the folklore of different peoples, and in textbooks related to the field.

Keywords: folklore, Baskurt folk songs, Akbuzat

The Role of Nonverbal Communication in The Teaching-Learning Process

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Abstract

In its core, the teaching-learning process is a communication activity. Both teachers and students are concerned with getting the intended response, and whether they do so is a sign of their success. Numerous researchers have studied communication behavior in school settings using this notion as their starting point. A lot of teacher training programs have also emphasized how crucial communication principles are to good teaching. However, up until lately, these attempts have largely focused on spoken and written words. Nonverbal communication is an additional channel for conveying information, influencing others, and it has typically been overlooked by researchers.

Of course, nonverbal conduct only makes up a small portion of the overall communication process, but in order to comprehend the entire process, we must comprehend every operating system. By summarizing some nonverbal communication research done in educational contexts, this article aims to introduce readers to the subject's breadth and also to analyze nonverbal communication instruction or nonverbal skill development.

Keywords: Nonverbal communication, university students, teaching-learning, school settings, nonverbal cues

Agent in Passive Structures in the German and Albanian Language

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Abstract

In the German language, the genus verbi is recognized as a separate grammatical category (lat. genus, pl. genera, i.e. type of action). Its active and passive components enable the speaker to look at the same facts from different perspectives and to express them by means of different grammatical means. Through this grammatical category, the speaker can consider "fellow players in a situation" (who on the other hand occupy sentence elements) in certain situations in different perspectives and present them as "actors" or as "tolerators of an action" either in the foreground or in the background or not at all. As a result, the event itself is presented as agent-related or non-agent-related. These possibilities for the representation of one and the same fact are closely linked to the elements of the semantic (agent and patiens) and the syntactic level (subject, object). This relationship between the elements of the semantic and syntactic levels is called diathesis. The aim of my presentation is to present this active-passive comparison in Albanian and German, and to define the similarities and differences.

Keywords: German language

Peculiarity Kosovo Poetries Published in The End of XX Century- Socio Political Context

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Abstract

Last decade of the XX century in Kosovo marked some poetic peculiarities with the following characteristic traits: female poetic works were published as well as poetry written in jails, further we witnessed publishing of poetic works of senior authors as well as a considerable number of poetic works of young authors presented for the first time in front of the reader. Our search for Kosovo Albanian poetry published at the end of the 20th century marks an attempt to bring new ideas and new meaning to the poetry of an important decade for the literary and socio-political history of Kosovo. Although studies have been done continuously, again compared to the many studies on contemporary poetry of Kosovo, the last decade of the 20th century remains the most deficient. This gap may also be due to the fact that it is one of the most productive decades of the century and that it marks some literary phenomena that until the beginning of the 90s were either dormant or hidden,

Keywords: poetics, author, Albanian poetry, thematic.

The Perception of Turkish Export Products by the Importers in The United Kingdom

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Abstract

With the change of EU legislation after Brexit, a new era has started for Turkish companies that carry out foreign trade with the United Kingdom. With the United Kingdom - Turkey “Free Trade Agreement” signed on 29.12.2020, this process continues with a different momentum. In this research, the perception of Turkish export products by companies in the United Kingdom was examined. The study was carried out with 5 companies exporting Turkish products, and the result was reached by making a qualitative analysis. According to the results of the research, the biggest competitors of Turkish products in the UK are Eastern European and Middle Eastern products. Turkish brands are not well known by British companies and are best known in the ethnic market, furniture, clothing and food sectors. Finally, Turkish tourism has the most impact on the recognition of Turkish products.

Keywords: England, Turkey, image, export, brand

The Effect of Turkey's Export to The European Union Region in The Light of The Key Indicators of The Logistics Performance Index

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Abstract

Logistics Performance Index calculations have been made regularly since 2007 by the World Bank in order to determine the suitability of the logistics activities of the countries. Studies scaled according to six different variables also provide a general evaluation of the logistics activities of the countries. Within the scope of this study, it will be tried to reveal the general course of Turkey's logistics performance, to reveal the deficiencies and what should be done and what measures to be taken could be. On the other hand, it is also important to reveal the impact of these logistics activities on exports to the European Union region, which has always had an important place for Turkey.

Keywords: logistics performance index, European Union, export

Customer Satisfaction in Hostel Businesses: The Case of Bishkek/Kyrgyzstan

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Abstract

In this study the satisfaction levels of tourists staying in hostels in Kyrgyzstan towards the services provided and the factors affecting satisfaction were analysed. The study also tried to find answers to some questions such as the demographic characteristics of tourists staying in hostels, the way in which they make their reservations, the frequency of their stay in hostels, the reasons of choosing the hostel they stay in and the duration of their stay. The importance of the study is that there are limited number of studies on hostel businesses and Kyrgyzstan is no exception. The population of the study consists of tourists staying in hostel establishments in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Since hostel establishments are not classified in the statistics of the relevant official institutions in Kyrgyzstan, hostels in Bishkek were identified by widely used online travel agency and data were collected from 196 tourists staying in these hostels by questionnaire. A statistical package program developed for social sciences was used to analyze the data. Percentage and frequency distributions of responses to closed-ended questions were calculated. Cronbach's Alpha test was used to test the reliability of the scales used in the study and factor analysis was used to test their construct validity. The arithmetic mean values of the participants' responses to the propositions in the scales were calculated. Difference and correlation tests were utilised to test the hypotheses. As a result of the research most of the participants preferred the hostel for the first time (69.1%), had not stayed in another hostel in Bishkek before (66.0%), the reason for choosing the hostel was the friends' recommendation (32.5%) and the reason for staying was holiday/entertainment (49.5%), made online reservation (45.9%), stayed alone (44.3%), stayed in hostels at least three or more times a year (53.1%), stayed in common areas (63.4%) and stayed for 1-2 days (47.4%). A result of the research, it was determined that the participants were generally highly satisfied with the hostels in Bishkek (arithmetic mean: 4,62) and they were most satisfied with the front office services (arithmetic mean: 4,72), the least satisfied service was housekeeping services (arithmetic mean: 4,21). Finally, it was determined that the satisfaction perception of tourists staying in hostel establishments depends on their nationality, marital status, purpose of stay and length of stay. It is believed that the results obtained can help the hostel businesses in Bishkek to make right decisions and work out strategies in terms of meeting customer expectations, increasing satisfaction and ensuring their sustainability.

Keywords: tourism, accommodation businesses, hostels, customer satisfaction, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

Availability of Traditional Offal Dishes on the Menus of Ethnic Restaurants in Bishkek

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Abstract

In many other European and Asian cuisines, it is customary that no part of an animal should go to waste. This attitude is not only economical but also shows a certain respect for the animal. Given concerns about the carbon footprint of large quantities of meat, it could also be argued that eating 'nose to tail' is a more environmentally friendly approach to raising animals for meat (Laurent 2016). This study examines dishes made from offal in traditional Kyrgyz cuisine. The Kyrgyz are representatives of an ancient nomadic culture. Their worldview, philosophy and attitude towards life, as well as their food culture have been shaped for centuries as a result of their nomadic way of life. The Kyrgyz have always been engaged in herding, farming and handicrafts. The traditional cuisine of the Kyrgyz is primarily based on nourishment, maximum healthiness, and balance in any season of the year and ease of preparation. In addition to the basics of Kyrgyz diet were meat and dairy products and cereals, offal products are used, and many beautiful and interesting things are made of sheep wool and animal skin from time immemorial. Even hooves and horns from animals are used to make various household items. Kyrgyz people like and value offal because of its healthy and tasty properties and eco-friendly attitude to nature. Preparing dishes and delicacies from offal requires painstaking work, freshness of products, careful handling and skilful handling, as they are in high demand among the Kyrgyz. They are used to prepare dishes to decorate a meal with: from the lungs of a ram filled with milk - "Olobo" dish in the form of a swan with a taste of delicate cheese; from the liver - "Byzhy", "kuyruk boor"; from intestines - "besh salaa" and "jorgom"; from the stomach - "jamby", "burmo"; from tails - "chychan"; from the heart - "ul burchok", and boiled lamb's head. The delicacies are sliced from boiled offal of beef, horsemeat and yak: boiled beef tongue, from thick beef intestine - "sary jurmo", stuffed rennet - "tolturma", from udder - "jelim", from horsemeat - "kazy", "karta", "chuchuk". The aim of the study was to conduct a comparative analysis of ethnic restaurants in Bishkek in terms of the presence of by-product dishes. A comparative analysis of the menu of Kyrgyz cuisine by-product dishes was conducted. As a result of the research, it was identified eight ethnic restaurants of Kyrgyz cuisine in Bishkek. All of these restaurants offer horsemeat delicacies: "kazy", "karta", "chuchuk" as they are easy to cook, as well as liver kebab and lamb kourdak. Restaurant number 1 offers four cold appetisers, four hot appetisers, two hot dishes and two giblet soups. Restaurant No 2 offers two hot dishes, four cold dishes, and two hot appetisers. Only three ethnic restaurants in Bishkek offer traditional Kyrgyz cuisine from offal: due to the scarcity of some offal and the time-consuming preparation process.

Keywords: offal, Kyrgyz traditional cuisine

Socialism's Swansong in the Mediterranean: The Maintenance of Isolationist Rhetoric in Albania (1983-1991)

Xavier Baró Queralt

Abstract

After the break with Yugoslavia (1948), the Soviet Union (1960) and China (1978), socialist Albania was experiencing a period of international isolation in the early 1980s. Enver Hoxha was already suffering from serious health problems, due to a heart attack in 1973 and diabetes. Mehmet Shehu had already been ousted, and the last purges had been carried out. However, the regime's ideologues and panegyrists remained adamant, continuing to vindicate isolationism in the face of a declining socialist bloc and expanding Western powers. This study will contextualise the situation in Albania in the early 1980s, which is essential to understand how the cult of Enver Hoxha's leader was carried out in that period, when international isolationism further radicalised, if possible, the discourse of Hoxha and his ideologues. On the other hand, 1983 marked the first centenary of the death of Karl Marx, and a scientific conference was held with the aim of studying Hoxha's contributions to the construction of socialism in Albania. We will analyse how the Albanian socialist regime decided to commemorate the first centenary of Marx's death by holding a scientific conference devoted to the study of his work, and we will also study how the legacy of isolationism was defended by Ramiz Alia, Hoxha's successor, and his collaborators. The study of the Albanian contributions to the first centenary of Marx's death and the configuration of an isolationist rhetoric after Hoxha's death will allow us to understand how the swan song of Albanian socialism took place, which implied Albania's entry into a new era of democratic transition.

Keywords: Albania, Enver Hoxha, Marxism-Leninism, rhetoric, isolationism.

Translation and Stylistic Analysis of Arthur Miller'S “Incident at Vichy”

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Abstract

This paper summarizes the results of the analysis of the Albanian translation of the influential play “Incident at Vichy” by Arthur Miller, translated and staged in Albania during and after communist regime. Written by Arthur Miller in 1964, the play was translated into Albanian in 1973 by Gjergj Zheji. The paper identifies the translation strategies and stylistic devices used by the translator to convey the play’s intent with faithfulness and accuracy from the source language to the target one. While something might be lost during the process of translation, something else might also be gained. The analysis focuses in particular to decoding, domestication or alienation in the target language and culture of lost hopes, holocaust, hidden fears, survival instinct, passiveness, which prevail in the dialogue and the stage directions of the source language. Drawing upon the current translation criticism theory, the analysis is supported by representative or outstanding examples illustrating the way the play has been rendered in the recipient language and culture and how the true holocaust, the psychological anxiety happening inside the characters’ minds comes into Albanian. It also explores the translator’s solutions to render the key words and key expressions in an attempt of involving all the nuances, cultural flair, images, power of the dialogue used by Arthur Miller in his play. In conclusion, the paper argues on the quality of the translation, the way the translator captures the meaning and the underlying messages and themes, the talent of making it flow and be understood, visualized and perceived with ease by the Albanian audience.

Keywords: Theatrical translation, translation strategies, losses, gains, domestication, source language, target language, cultural flair.

A Comparison of Cooperative Legislations Between Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Republic of Turkey

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Abstract

In this study, a comparative analysis will be conducted about the constitution and the duties of governing and inspection bodies of cooperatives in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Republic of Turkey within the scope of Part 114 Cooperative Law No. 1163, Cooperative Law no. 1163 Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Associations Law No. 4572. It will be aimed to deduce the public authorities' duty and responsibility in the inspection of cooperatives. Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is a commercially restricted country due to political issues. The country's own structural characteristics such as being an unrecognized country and a small economy highlight the fact that commercial and economical activities must be conducted through cooperation. Cyprus's first legal regulation about cooperatives, which was enacted during British rule and is still valid, is Part 114 Cooperative Law. Cooperatives' authority to manage on the behalf of the public is the Register of Cooperative Companies according to Law No. 94/2007 on the Register of Cooperative Companies (Establishment, Duties and Working Principles). The register serves as the public authority on the inspection of cooperatives in TRNC and is attached to the prime ministry. Turkish cooperation movement started with Memleket Sandıkları founded by Mithat Pasha, and the first legal regulation about cooperatives was Memleket Sandıkları Act of 1867. The regulations originating from Ottoman Empire have continued with the Republic of Turkey as well. In the following years of establishment, agricultural politics has become the first step to take because the country's economy was mainly based on agriculture, and the majority of the population was living in rural areas. After that, The Regulation on Industrial Purchase and Sale Partnership Cooperatives of 1923, The Law on Nominal Agricultural Unions of 1925, The Law on Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of 1929, The Law on Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Unions of 1935 No. 2834, and The Law on Agricultural Credit Cooperatives No. 283 were enacted respectively and these regulations were conducted according to adjudgement of Turkish Commercial Codes. But the main cooperative legislation is The Law of Cooperatives of 1969. Even today, cooperative activities were conducted according to Law on Cooperatives No. 1163, The Law on Agricultural Credit Cooperatives and Associations No. 1581, and The Law on Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Associations No. 4572 in Turkey. The public authority's duty and responsibility in the inspection process of cooperatives were more restricted in Turkey than in TRNC.

Keywords: cooperatives, TRNC, legislation, inspection

An Empirical Study on High School Students' Attitudes to Teachers' Body Language

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Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to determine whether there is a relationship between high school students' teachers' attitudes towards body language and to determine in which direction if there is a relationship. In the first part and the second part of our study, the relevant literature, the method of the research in the third part, the findings and comments in the fourth part and the result in the fifth part are discussed.

The research consists of 3 stages. The first stage is the determination of the subject, the second stage is the literature review related to the subject, and the third stage is the writing stage of the study by preparing a questionnaire in accordance with the purpose of the research. The data obtained within the scope of the research were transformed into tables by performing Hypothesis and Correlation analysis with the help of SPSS 22 program. The surveys were collected online through Google Forms. Organizational silence and job satisfaction scales were used in the research. In this study, the relational survey model and the quantitative research method were used. It was aimed to determine whether there is a significant relationship between high school students' attitudes towards teachers' body language. Relational screening model; These are research models that aim to detect the existence and/or degree of co-variation between two or more variables. The correlation between high school students' attitudes towards teachers' body language and the normative commitment dimension of commitment was -0.171, and there was a statistically significant relationship between them ($p < 0.01$). In this case, the H1 hypothesis was fulfilled. There is a relationship between school and education. As a result of the research; It was determined that there were statistically significant relationships between high school students' attitudes towards teachers' body language.

Keywords: high school students, body language, SPSS, attitude

A Study on Sustainable Tourism and Environmental Management Practices of Hotels in Kyrgyzstan

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Abstract

In tourism and hospitality industries, the impact of hotels on the environment has attracted the attention of scholars (Chen & Peng, 2012). Many lodging customers, being aware of the environmental damages (e.g., emissions released into the air, water, and soil) and the wasting/harming of environmental resources caused by hotels (e.g., excessive consumption of non-durable goods, energy, and water), now look for hotels that follow eco-friendly practices (Han, Hsu & Sheu, 2010). In the hotel industry, more and more hotel consumers are beginning to search for hotels which claim to be taking action to protect the environment (Kim et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2018). The aim of the study is to examine the environmental aspects of hotels in Bishkek and to learn whether they have a sensitivity to the environment, environmental practices and expectations about the environment. Semi-structured interview, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used for collecting data. In research interview, participants provide information about their behavior, thoughts or feelings in response to questions posed by an interviewer (Crano and Brewer, 2002). Research questions were formed by researchers based on literature review and related studies (Topçu, 2020; Molla, 2016; Mercan, 2018; Yıldırım; 2019). In the research, 6 hotel employees were interviewed. Interviews were conducted between March and April, 2022. During the interviews, the answers of the employees to the questions were noted with the permission of the managers. The questions are typically asked to each interviewee in the same way and in a systematic order, but the questions are semi-structured in that the interviewers are allowed freedom to diverge slightly from the script (McIntosh and Morse, 2015). Eight questions were asked about the sustainable tourism and managerial practices to the participants such as education on environmental protection; participation in meetings on environmental protection; support for environmental research etc. in addition to some individual questions (gender, age, position, education level and experience at the hotel). According to the findings, the majority of the respondents were female (4 informants) and 2 informants were male. All informants were highly educated with graduate degrees and the majority of the respondents (4 informants) were department managers while the remainder were general managers (2 informants). According to the results, it has been determined that the interviewed hotels provide training to their employees about the environment. In addition, the hotels use reusable materials, wastes are recycled in hotels and environmentally friendly products are used. On the other hand, it has been determined that solar energy is not utilized and waste water is not reused in the hotels.

Keywords: sustainable tourism, environmental management, hotels, Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek

On the Working Capital Management Practices in Agricultural Credit Cooperatives in Turkiye

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Abstract

A cooperative is a business organization owned and operated by a group of individuals for their mutual benefit. In the modern and competitive business world the need of improved, capable and flexible managerial skills to manage the working capital is very crucial. Cooperatives as business of the low-income section of the society with the core mission of improving the living standards of the owners, they need strong support and control in improving their management. Numerous studies were conducted on the main factors such as; lower profitability of cooperatives is related with their internal managerial weaknesses and external influences. Some of the problems mentioned are: lack of skilled personnel including the board members; lack of adequate and timely market information, stiff competition in the market, lack of coordination among cooperatives; lack of cost minimization and working capital management, and the government interference. The management of Working Capital in Cooperatives is one of the most special aspects of financial management. Like any other businesses, If the cooperative cannot maintain a satisfactory level of working capital, it is likely to become bankrupt. A deeper understanding of the importance of working capital by a cooperative society and it's satisfactory management can lead not only to efficiency of capital management but also assist in fulfilling the ultimate aim of the cooperative business such as increasing surpluses, maximizing return on cooperative investment. The empirical research, not focused on agribusiness sector it deserved to. Ece C. A. and Dilek T. D have (2019) conducted a most comprehensive study and find important relationship between WCM and performance of cooperatives. The other works by, researchers define the industrial differences and conducted analysis (Akdoğan, 2018; Etiennot et al., 2011; Filbeck and Kruger, 2005; Yeboah and Agyei, 2012). Limited literatures is available about relationship between WCM and financial performnace of cooperatives since this sector is almost neglected in literature. Jose et al. (1996) found a negative correlation between the cash conversion cycle and profitability and later studies have confirmed their finding. Deloof (2003) discusses to some extent the relation of working capital management to profitability caused by profitability affecting working capital management, and not vice versa. M.A Farhang (2018) Analyzed the impact of companies' characteristics on working capital management listed on Istanbul stock exchange and found that WC characteristics have determining power on financial performance. It is argued that, since WCM involves the full range of business processes, effective WCM should be integrated along the processes in order to maximize organizational performance (Arcelus & Srinivasan, 1993; Crum, Klingman, & Tavis, 1983; Damon & Schramm, 1972). Prior studies reported that working capital management may have an important effect on the firm's profitability. Shin and Soenen (1998), Lazaridis and Tryfonidis (2006), Raheman and Nasr (2007), among others, measured working capital with cash conversion cycle. These researchers supported that greater investment in working capital (the longer cash conversion cycle) leads to reduction in the firm's profitability (Banos-Caballero et al, 2010, and Nazir and Afza, 2003, 2009). Mudibo (2005), carried out a study on co-operative governance in the East African experience and concluded that structures, continuity, balance of composition and accountability are factors affecting performance of financial performance.

Keywords: working capital management, agricultural credit cooperatives

Health Tourism in Opinions of Students Which Are Educated in Tourism Sphere

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Abstract

Several types of tourism education in Kyrgyzstan: formal tourism education programs at secondary education, associate degree, undergraduate level and non-formal tourism education institutions carried out in the form of various short-term courses. Increasing importance of health tourism in the world has led Kyrgyzstan to give attention to health tourism, especially to thermal and natural resources. Recent years Health Tourism, which was only the theme of subjects like Introduction to Tourism, Alternative Tourism and Tourism Marketing began to be studied academically in the schools of tourism, sports, medical sciences in the world and in Kyrgyzstan. This research investigated the awareness and knowledge about health tourism of the Tourism field students. The findings obtained from the research conducted on 200 students indicate that students' views on health tourism show significant differences in terms of age and class variables. In general, students are aware about opportunities and advantages offered by the health tourism sector with its contribution to the country's economy. They are more aware of the fact that the support and investments to the sector are the driving force in raising the quality standards in health. Also it has been concluded that the students insufficiently informed about concept, characteristics and types of health tourism. More over it was clarified that they have less information about international health tourism standards, supports and incentives provided, proficient personnel, promotion and marketing in this field

Keywords: Tourism, tourism faculty, health tourism, Kyrgyzstan, students

Challenges Faced by the Students of the English Language in Writing the Master Thesis

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Abstract

The Master thesis is a very significant achievement of the student graduate degree. It is a culmination of graduate work and it is an expression of the fact that the student has made a significant and original contribution to knowledge. Master's projects should be the result of work that is independently conducted. A Master Thesis provides opportunities for the student to plan, complete, interpret, and report the research undertaken under the guidance and supervision of a lecturer, professor or any other researcher. It represents original research and critical analysis of the data, facts. There are different methods used to undertake the research, such as different forms of interviews, questionnaires, testing, reviewing previous studies conducted in the area, etc.

This topic deals specifically with some challenges that students face in writing their Master Thesis. The students themselves have reported different challenges like the following: defining the theme of the Master Thesis, writing the hypothesis and the research questions, having access to good data and their analysis, making connection between the data and the theoretical framework, choosing the methodology to be employed, planning and managing the time, structuring the chapters, etc.

In order to overcome the above mentioned challenges, the students think that they need to have very good theoretical knowledge of the subject matter or topic under study in the Master Thesis, to consult a lot of references by different authors and researchers, to use a variety of methods, to be able to make critical use of published work and sources, to learn how to analyze the data collected, etc.

Keywords: research proposal, the research questions, hypothesis, introduction, data analysis, different methods.

Research of Banquet Halls in Kyrgyzstan: Bishkek

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Abstract

The research activity of this work is to study the state of public catering establishments in the Banquet hall format ('toykana' in Kyrgyz). The authors reviewed and analyzed the banquet halls in Bishkek and their competitive features, equipment, technical and fire safety. Banquet service in today's time is an elaborate meal than a regular family dinner, along with various other facilities, activities, and hospitality, due to the scope of the event or the size of the crowd present. These services can be as varied as the marriage, meeting, conference etc. and they are decided by the extent of the event, menu, and crowd.

The Asian culture of holding significant family events differs from European ones in scale. The number of invited guests varies from 50-600 people. Such events as the birth of a child; on reaching the age of 1 "tusho kesuu" - circumcision of the fetters; for boys aged 3-5 years, "sunnöt toy", wedding, and one of the new events called "Kyz uzatuu" seeing off the bride from the parental home, 50th, 60th, etc. were celebrated solemnly. To hold such events, these banquet halls designed for a large number of guests open annually.

Despite the introduction of restrictive measures in connection with the spread of coronavirus infection (COVID-19), the number of business entities (restaurants, bars and other catering establishments) providing mobile and other food services did not decrease and amounted to 5858 in 2019, 6876 in 2022. However, restrictive measures affected the turnover of enterprises, so in 2020 the turnover amounted to about 15 billion soms and decreased by 39 percent compared to 2019; in 2021, the turnover of restaurants was about 20 billion soms, indicating a 30% increase in turnover. Demand for the enterprise services has not decreased. As of 2022, the number of catering establishments in Bishkek is 2,256, 18 establishments located on the longest street of the city called 'Kurmanjan Datka', with a capacity of 300-1000 people, most of which are located outside the city were studied. According to the results of a field study, 60% of establishments work on a permanent basis, 40% seasonally, 88% of establishments are provided with parking for guests' cars, while 40% of establishments are not equipped with facade lighting, which is not only a decoration and prestige, but also ensures safety of guests and staff.

Most of the banquet halls are located on the outskirts of the city. The reason for this location is so that people can take a break from the city bustle. Almost 90% of them have parking spaces, because guests arrive in their own cars. There are security guards in the parking lots. Most of the guests come to the weddings with their children together, so some of the banquet halls have special rooms for children.

The average price of the menu is 12-35 \$. The composition of the menu; includes first and second hot dishes, cold snacks, salads and pastries. The health and safety of the guests are also the responsibility of the owners of the banquet halls. Therefore, each wedding venue is equipped with fire safety, additional back doors, first aid and fire extinguishing systems.

Based on the study, the following recommendations are proposed to improve the performance of restaurants:

to analyze the general statistical data on the banquet halls in Kyrgyzstan to the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic and to distribute on Internet; strict control of sanitary and hygienic conditions by the government in the banquet halls; reduction of some catering establishments that work seasonally and do not meet the requirements; to offer special additional services and monthly bonus cards for customers; to organize training and courses to increase the knowledge of employees .

Keywords: restaurant, banquet hall, toykana, catering

The Unemployment Phenomenon In Turkey: Evidence From The Household Labour Force Survey

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Abstract

Unemployment is one of the most important problems in most economies including Turkey. Unemployment also plays a crucial role in implementing macroeconomic policies. However, to design effective macroeconomic policies, policy makers should take into account the microeconomic foundations of unemployment phenomenon. The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence and determinants of unemployment in the Turkish labour market. With this purpose, the standard probit model is employed using nationally representative Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute for the years 2019 and 2020. Considering the discrete and binomial structure of the dependent variable in the study, standard probit estimation methodology is employed. The probit model is selected as it provides a better fit of the data than does the logistic regression. In the estimation, while the unemployed individuals are used as a dependent variable, gender, the highest educational level, marital status, age, geographical regions and type of settlement are taken as independent variables. According to the preliminary results, males are more likely to be unemployed than females. The reason of this may be the fact that females are generally not participating in labour force. From the age perspective, the probability of unemployment decreases with age. Unfortunately, young individuals aged between 19-29 are more likely to be unemployed as compared to the other age groups. This is also supported by macroeconomic indicators. According to the latest unemployment data, the youth unemployment rate in Turkey is around 22%. Considering the educational attainment, there is a negative relationship between the unemployment and the education level. As an increase in education level, the probability of being unemployed decreases. Relating to the regions, individuals living in Southeast Anatolia, Middle East Anatolia, Central Anatolia and East Black Sea are more likely to be unemployed than individuals living in west side of Turkey. Moreover, individuals living in Province center are less likely to be unemployed than individuals living in district center or sub district or village. Finally, there is no significant change in the results for 2019 and 2020.

Keywords: unemployment, household labour force survey, standard probit model, socioeconomic variables, turkish labour market

Touristic Consumer Rights: Tourism Students Opinions

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Abstract

The main purpose of this research is to determine the competence of the main consumer rights of tourists in Kyrgyzstan. Other goal to determine Tourism Faculty students' of Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University the level of awareness in this term. The survey was conducted among students of the Faculty of Tourism. The level of knowledge about the rights of tourists and point of views of participants was analyzed in case of demographic factors. As a result it was found that most of the students of the Tourism Faculty were partially aware of the rights of tourist consumers. On the other hand, the majority of respondents found the rights of tourist consumers in Kyrgyzstan to be inadequate or incomplete in some respects. Another finding is that the perceptions of students about tourist consumer rights, which are having tourism education, do not show significant differences in terms of various demographic factors. The fact that educated and experienced individuals in the tourism sector find the touristic consumer rights (compensation, to be heard, to be educated and informed) insufficient, is an indication of the imperfect practices for the protection tourists in Kyrgyzstan. For this reason, it is necessary to develop practices for the protection of consumers in the country, taking into account the characteristics of the touristic product.

Keywords: tourism, consumer rights, touristic consumer rights, Kyrgyzstan.

Basis and Methodology for the Formation of Environmental Ethics

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Abstract

This article discusses the scientific approach to the formation of environmental ethics in society. In what ways it is possible to secure and preserve natural resources and human values in general. Today, all thinking people on the planet feel and understand that we are walking the path of technogenic civilization towards the eco-technological apocalypse. The main signs of an impending catastrophe are the destruction of the biosphere, the chemical poisoning of man and nature, and the degradation of "natural" man. In the Earth Declaration adopted by the International Commission of UNESCO in 2000, the current world situation is characterized as follows: "The dominant patterns of production and consumption are leading to ecological devastation, resource depletion and mass extinction of biological species.

Keywords: morality, culture, societies, ecology, approach, formation of disciplines, basis of ecological ethics, culture, values.

Questioning The Legitimacy of NFT: A Study on Public Engagement's Indonesia

Ari Okta

Abstract

NFT (Non-Fungible Token) is a new entity in social constructs and a new blockchain ecosystem that has been discussed recently and is still little researched. Our research will observe the public's engagement with NFT in Indonesia. Our study seeks to understand the driver of public engagement on NFT using legitimacy perspectives. To capture this phenomenon, we use institutional and legitimacy theories to explain how social constructs can be formed and accepted by society. In this study, we try to distinguish three types of legitimacy: pragmatic legitimacy, moral legitimacy, and cognitive legitimacy. Data is collected from people who have engaged in NFT entities. Data were analyzed using Warp-PLS. The results show that people who engage with NFT entities pragmatically and cognitively legitimize NFT. They tend to want quick profits and make quick decisions in investing. They also tend to understand the benefits of blockchain technology. This study also provides findings that the image of the crypto company can influence the process of one's engagement. The image of the crypto company can initially influence individuals who legitimize NFT to become individuals who engage in NFT. When the image of the crypto company is high, the relationship between legitimacy and engagement will increase. Still, at a certain point, when the public has known the crypto company, the relationship between legitimacy and engagement is not stronger than before. This study also provides new findings that pragmatic and moral legitimacy are contradictory.

Keywords: NFT; Non-Fungible Token; NFT Legitimation; Public Engagement on NFT; Crypto Company Image

Institutional Discrimination and Health Inequities in India: Measuring Biases among Health Professionals

Shivani Yadav

Abstract

Health disparities among caste groups in India are structural in nature, based on historical social beliefs and ideologies, due to which marginalised caste groups end up receiving inferior quality of care. Caste system has strong roots which permeates every sector, sub sector in the society, including healthcare. Unequal utilisation in healthcare therefore is directly correlated with poor experiences at healthcare centres, in terms of inferior quality of care, differential attitudes of the staff, and negligence in care, all indicative of the broader socio-economic disadvantage and institutional discrimination in healthcare. By institutional discrimination, I refer to the normal practices embedded in the society, and institutions in which the operating procedures, intentional or unintentionally, lead to systematic denial of resources and opportunities to members of the subordinate groups. Structural inequities in healthcare, therefore, originates when the healthcare personnel's biases and prejudices are reflected in their attitudes and behaviours while dealing with the patients from marginalised communities. Against that background, this study attempts to measure biases and prejudices operating within the healthcare providers that affects an individual's health seeking decision. Based on primary survey, this study assesses explicit and implicit biases, attitudes and beliefs of providers and their behaviours in interactions with the patients from different backgrounds. Health. We interviewed healthcare providers at three levels of the healthcare machinery: Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), and District hospital and multi-specialty Hospital. In addition to survey instrument, we conducted semi-structured interviews with both, patients and well as providers to gain deeper insights of the issue. Participants were also made to undertake an online test; Implicit Association Test (IAT) by Project implicit, which aims to measure the individual's implicit biases. Our analysis shows the contribution of negative caste biases among the upper caste providers influencing their professional dealings. We conclude by suggesting that increasing the number of backward caste professional in healthcare could reduce the impact of implicit and explicit biases on healthcare disparities as they exhibit significantly less caste bias.

Keywords: biases, implicit association test (IAT), inequities, caste, healthcare

A Multi-Case Induction Adaptation Model of Explicit Knowledge Cases for Application of Tacit Knowledge

Hasan Khan

Abstract

In the modern sustainable economic era, knowledge has become a powerful resource to accelerate organizational efficiency and performance. Nowadays, various organizations are creating a huge volume of tacit knowledge in their daily activities that is essential for value creation for any organization. This paper illustrates a multi-case induction adaptation model (MCIAM) of explicit knowledge cases to accumulate this tacit knowledge to improve the application of tacit organizational knowledge and provide process assistance for its effective application. Firstly, an entropy weight method is optimized to determine the case condition utilizing the vector similarity algorithm to calculate the view similarity between the cases of the problem to be solved and defines the multi-case adaptation set of the problem to be solved. The redundancy in the case set is not conducive to mining the decision relationship between the case condition space and the decision space. Secondly, the genetic algorithm is used to simplify the problem's adaptation case set. Based on the simplified adaptation case set, the C4.5 decision tree algorithm is used. Finally, the solution trajectory that induces adaptation to the problem to be solved. Compared with the existing adaptation methods in the textile industry, the multi-case induced adaptation method proposed in this paper is reasonable, effective, and has practical values.

Keywords: tacit knowledge, MCIAM, adaptation case set, entropy weight method, decision tree algorithm.

Investigation of Middle School Students' Perceptions of the Concept of Cooperative Using the Word Association Test

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Abstract

This research was carried out to reveal the cognitive structures of secondary school students towards the concept of cooperative through word association test (KIT). The research was carried out in the scanning model. The word association test prepared for the research was used as a data collection tool. The students were asked to write the first words that came to their minds about the cooperative keyword in the word association test within the time given to them. The study group of the research consisted of 377 secondary school students studying in Malatya and Tekirdağ provinces in the 2019-2020 academic year, selected by maximum diversity sampling. Of these students, 185 are from Malatya and 192 are from Tekirdağ, 127 are from the 6th grade, 129 are from the 7th grade, and 121 are from the 8th grade. As a result of the research, the words related to the concept of cooperative were tabulated and examined in detail, and conceptual networks were created in line with the cut points determined by considering the repeated words. In the research, 220 different words for the concept of cooperative were produced by secondary school students. The most repeated word among these words was "unity" (f=113). Other words that followed this word and were repeated many times were "solidarity" (f=100) and "cooperation" (f=95). In addition, the most repeated word in 6th and 7th grades was "unity" (6th grade f=57, 7th grade f=31), while in 8th grade it was "cooperation" (f=29). When we look at the words produced by the students about the cooperative, it is seen that especially cooperation, togetherness, solidarity and profit are emphasized. In addition, there are differences between the application regions. In the data obtained from Malatya, apricots stand out as a local product, and the cooperative is often associated with agriculture and farming by the students. No difference was observed in the comparison between the classes. It was observed that similar answers were given in all classes.

Keywords: geography, middle school, cooperatives

Mirror of the future in the story "Harrison Bergeron" and "Odin Mondvalsen", style and storytelling in the face of pain and control

Sidita Hoxig Dano

Abstract

The story "Harrison Bergeron" by postmodern American writer Kurt Vonnegut presents an overview or "forecast" of the United States of America in 2081. The story written in the 1960s is based on elements of science fiction prose, as is the story of Albanian writer KasemTrebesina, in "Odin Mondvalsen". Although far in time and space, both stories are connected by the way of narration and the style with which both writers choose to face the pain and oppression that comes from the new political system. If in the case of the Albanian writer, the story is a parallel with the Albanian regime before the '90s, in the case of the American writer, the story sends us far ahead in time, but when the new regime of "equality" is already established in every corner of the place and living of the people. The main characters in both stories try to avoid the pain that is and what is coming, being reflected very easily in the style of each writer. If Kurt Vonnegut decides to present it simply and in a journalistic style, KasemTrebesina transcends the narrative from one chapter to another in a chaotic order.

Keywords: narrative, style, science fiction, postmodern, story

A Critical Look at The Organizational Structure of The Turkish Agricultural Cooperative System

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Abstract

Today, a developed country can be appropriately evaluated in terms of its socio-economic and economic aspects. In this respect, it can be made advanced, made small. In line with this, new additional contributions are observed, with a significant part of the business in Turkey being resolved to the sector in the sector. Cooperatives are not only economic but also a social dynamic. In other words, what we call partnership is only non-economic users in that region, while using resources ensures our economic dynamism in a region, it is socially close from a close region at some points. In this context, families are connected to each other in a way that they will be brought up with the most special feature. The cooperative is for economic purposes only. It is an example of a successful exemplary country in the world. Basically, basic integration can be brought closer together in a way that can be controlled in a detailed way, while the resources in a whole country are used in the most correct way, and it realizes both economic and social development. It is seen that the cooperative system in Turkey is not oriented towards economic and social development. As the basic foundations of this, the legislation of the communities may not have been properly planned at the organizational and good level. The fact that agricultural cooperatives, which are implemented as a solution to some problems of the sector in almost all developed countries, add new problems to the sector in our country, clearly shows the necessity of revising the cooperative system. Cooperatives as a solution proposal to the problems of the agricultural supply market; The primary aim of this study is to try to determine why this structure has failed in our country, while it can be applied in many developed countries as one of the important tools in rural development, in increasing the yield and income of producers with scarce resources and in making agricultural development sustainable. For this purpose, in the context of the legislation, organization and financing problems we have mentioned above, the complex structure in the Organization pattern of the Turkish Agricultural System, which is one of the most important problems in the cooperative system, has been tried to be examined by revealing.

Keywords: agricultural cooperatives, development, developed country, organization, organizational pattern

Comparison of Turkish Cooperative System and World Examples

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Abstract

It is natural for an individual to have problems where he is and to try to find solutions to them. Organizing is the process of seeking solutions. While the agricultural resources are limited, the continuous increase in the population keeps the importance of the agricultural sector and agricultural organization up-to-date, which meets the vital needs of people such as food. The importance of organization emerges in its adaptability to the changing world and emerging new requirements. Uniform and state-driven organizational models that are closed to change, inflexible, and are the biggest obstacle to organization in the agricultural sector. On the one hand, the fragmented and scattered agricultural lands and on the other hand, the scattered living of the farmers puts the farmer at a disadvantage in trading. Organization became a necessity for the farmer who wanted to turn this disadvantage into an advantage. For this purpose, professional, economic and social organizations have been established. While these established organizations create some opportunities for smallholder farmers, they also create difficulties such as the increase in the safety and quality standards expected from the products and the more coordinated logistics chain. Because while the globalizing world has expanded international trade, it has increased the circulation of food products with high quality standards and revised the perception of consumption. The development levels of countries are determined not by their natural resource reserves, but by the right strategy they follow in terms of economy. When we consider agricultural organization within these strategies, the importance and necessity of the subject becomes clearer. Although we emphasize that the problems of the agricultural supply market should be approached with a broad perspective, the point reached in developed countries shows that the problems in the agricultural supply market can be solved with an effective organization. At this point, the importance of cooperatives becomes clearer. It has been an organizational model that has been successfully implemented by revising its principles and values in direct proportion to cultural and cultural needs. Due to the flexibility of cooperatives in adapting to different purposes, different societies and different economic orders, it is very difficult to make a global definition. Despite this difficulty, the successful or unsuccessful practices we have seen in the implementation of cooperatives show us how on the right path the countries are at this point. When we look at developed countries, the fact that agricultural cooperatives, which are implemented as a solution to some problems of the sector, add new problems to the sector in our country, clearly shows the necessity of revising the cooperative system. In the study, some selected world examples and the Turkish Cooperative System were compared in order to determine these deficiencies and to establish a new cooperative understanding to eliminate them.

Keywords: organization, agricultural organization, agricultural supply market, cooperatives, developed countries

Research of Women's Cooperatives Offering Food and Beverage Services

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Abstract

According to the International Cooperative Association, a cooperative is “an autonomous body of people who voluntarily come together to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. Cooperatives in Turkey are basically regulated in accordance with the Cooperatives Law No. 1163, which came into force in 1969 and is still in effect, and it is still in effect with updates today. In our country, women are active in almost every field of production. For this reason, in the Turkish Cooperative Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016, it was aimed to organize women under the roof of cooperatives with the phrase “increasing women's entrepreneurial abilities and ensuring their participation as an actor in the economy” and included this under the title of “strategic goals and activities. The Articles of Association of Women's Entrepreneurship Production and Business Cooperative was prepared by the Ministry of Commerce in accordance with Article 88 of the Cooperatives Law No. 1163. The fact that women's cooperatives are brought to the agenda and encouraged by the government with the emphasis on “women's entrepreneurship” and “women's actor in the economy”, and the interest of various institutions and structures from international development organizations to the private sector has made women's cooperatives a “private” category. In our country, the fact that women's cooperatives operate in certain and limited production areas (for example, in areas related to women's traditional roles such as handicrafts, home-based production (food and beverage), social work) causes the necessity to be evaluated in a different category. Women's cooperatives established since the 2000s have economic goals such as reducing poverty, contributing to development, and providing employment. There are 702 women's cooperatives in Turkey. In this study, it was conducted to examine women's cooperatives providing food and beverage services from various aspects and to develop suggestions.

Keywords: women cooperative, food, beverage

Yiyecek İçecek Hizmeti Veren Kadın Kooperatiflerinin İncelenmesi

Özet

Uluslararası Kooperatifler Birliği'ne göre, kooperatif, “Ortak ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel ihtiyaçları ve istekleri, müşterek sahip olunan ve demokratik olarak kontrol edilen bir işletme yoluyla karşılamak üzere gönüllü olarak bir araya gelen insanların oluşturduğu özerk bir yapıdır.” Türkiye’de kooperatifçilik esas olarak 1969’da yürürlüğe giren ve halen yürürlükte olan 1163 sayılı Kooperatifler Kanunu’na göre düzenlenmiş olup, günümüzde de güncellemelerle yürürlüğü devam etmektedir. Ülkemizde kadınlar üretim aşamalarının hemen her alanında faaliyet göstermektedir. Bu nedenle Türkiye Kooperatifçilik Stratejisi ve Eylem Planı 2012-2016’da “Kadınların girişimcilik kabiliyetlerinin artırılması ve ekonomide bir aktör olarak yer almalarının sağlanması” ifadesiyle kadınların kooperatif çatısı altında örgütlenmeleri hedeflenmiş ve buna “stratejik hedef ve faaliyetler” başlığı altında yer vermiştir. Ticaret Bakanlığı tarafından 1163 sayılı Kooperatifler Kanununun 88’inci maddesi uyarınca Kadın Girişimi Üretim ve İşletme Kooperatifi Ana sözleşmesi hazırlanmıştır. Kadın kooperatiflerinin, hem hükümet tarafından ‘kadın girişimciliği’ ve ‘ekonomide kadın aktörlüğü’ vurgularıyla gündeme getirilmesi ve teşvik edilmesi hem de uluslararası kalkınma kuruluşlarından özel sektöre kadar çeşitli kurum ve yapıların ilgisinin yoğunlaşması, kadın kooperatiflerini ‘özel’ kategori haline getirmiştir. Ülkemizde ‘de kadın kooperatiflerinin belli ve sınırlı üretim alanlarında (örneğin el sanatları, ev eksenli üretim (yiyecek içecek), sosyal hizmet gibi kadınların geleneksel rolleriyle bağlantılı alanlarda) faaliyet gösteriyor olmaları farklı kategoride değerlendirilmesi gerekliliğine neden olmaktadır. 2000’lerden beri kurulan kadın kooperatifleri yoksulluğu azaltma, kalkınmaya katkıda bulunma ve istihdam sağlama gibi ekonomik amaçlara sahiptir. Türkiye’de 702 kadın kooperatifi bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yiyecek içecek hizmeti veren kadın kooperatiflerinin çeşitli yönlerden incelemesini yapmak ve öneriler geliştirmek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kadın kooperatifleri, yiyecek, içecek

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