Editor

Kürşat ÇAPRAZ, Türkiye

The 9th InTraders International Conference on Social Sciences and Education Abstract Book


Language: English

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Statement of Responsibility

The legal and scientific responsibility of the manuscripts belongs to the authors.

The 9th InTraders International Conference on Social Sciences and Education provide the Republic of Turkey, Council of Higher Education "International Conference" criteria. The 9th InTraders International Conference on Social Sciences and Education (Hybrid) was held on 6-10 February 2023, Gray Boutique Hotel Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco

Declaration

InTraders with this declare that from all participants coming from Taiwan, Chile, Palestine, North Macedonia, Romania, Pakistan, India, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, and Türkiye, more than half of the studies belong to countries different than Türkiye.

Foreign authors present 57 % (20/35) of studies out of Türkiye.

Appreciation

I am gratified to have the honour to put forward the vote of thanks to all the Congressional Coordinators, Congressional Committees, and Authors who provided intensive work performance for the Conference.

Special thanks to whom joined the opening ceremony participants.

OPENING CEREMONY

Kürşat Çapraz, InTraders Academic Platform, Türkiye
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Prof. Dr. Afrim Alili, Kolegji Biznesi, Kosovo

The Congress is scheduled using Zoom Live Sessions and in person.
We aim to contribute international trade field through our International Spring Conferences, International Winter Conferences, International Autumn Conferences, Academic Journal, and Conference Alerts News.

InTraders conference is international and targets participants from all over the world, shaping the organization in this direction.

The Congress aims to have papers from academicians and private sector managers. The written and presentation language is English.

Conference main topics: social sciences and education topics.

Thank you for your great work, dear friends. Last, my little motivators, Emre and Yunus ÇAPRAZ, are great.

In the upcoming next 10th Conference, The 10th InTraders International Conference On Social Sciences and Education, 19-23 June 2023, e-conference


A beautiful congress with more than international congress criteria is waiting for all of you.

I wish to meet you all at these new international conferences…

Kürşat ÇAPRAZ
Secretary of InTraders Academic Platform

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The conflicting norm in the field of civil status. Comparative study

Mihaela POP

Abstract

In private international law, the conflict rule regarding marriage is used to determine the jurisdiction and law that applies to a marriage when the parties involved are from different countries or when the marriage takes place in a country that is not the couple's country of habitual residence. This rule is used to resolve any legal disputes that may arise from the marriage, such as issues related to property rights, child custody, and divorce.

One of the most commonly used conflict rules for marriage is the “lex loci celebrationis” rule, which states that the law of the country where the marriage took place should govern the marriage. This rule is based on the principle that the validity of a marriage should be determined by the law of the place where it was contracted.

Another commonly used rule is the “lex domicilii” rule, which states that the law of the country of the parties' habitual residence should govern the marriage. This rule is based on the principle that the legal effects of a marriage should be determined by the law of the parties' home country.

Both of these rules have their own advantages and disadvantages. The “lex loci celebrationis” rule may be more favorable for couples who wish to marry in a country with more lenient laws, while the “lex domicilii” rule may be more favorable for couples who wish to have their marriage governed by the laws of their home country.

Keywords: marriage, the conflicting norm, element of foreignness.

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1 PhD university lecturer, ”Titu Maiorescu” University, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences - Târgu Jiu, mihaela.pop@prof.utm.ro, 0000-0002-3343-8725
Patterns of Regional economic growth in Turkey

Maya Moalla

Abstract

This paper explores to what extent the acclimatization to the competitive environment via the internal labor transformation and the evolution of sectoral productivities stemmed from the technological/competitive improvements affects the Turkish labor productivity growth. The data compiled by Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) is employed for the period of (2010-2020). Two main variables from the database are utilized, namely Regional gross domestic product in chain linked volume, index and percentage change by kind of economic activity (A10) and the number of persons engaged in 26 Turkish regions at the sectoral level. The traditional shift share analysis was utilized to decompose aggregate productivity evolution into within sector growth, between growth and covariance effects. The results show that the major growth enhancing component is the within growth component for all the Turkish regions. Such conclusion can be attributed to the research activities, innovations, better physical and human capital. The structural change component has a positive but a small impact on the labor productivity evolution for all regions except a negative contribution in those of İstanbul (industrial sector); Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli (agricultural and industrial sectors); Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik (agricultural and industrial sectors); Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari (service sector) and Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır (industrial and service sectors). Such inverse structural change expands the productivity gaps among industries, decreases productivity on average and brings a drag on evolution. This inverse structural change effect can be attributed to the non-selective incentive system concomitant with the active employment policies aimed at combating the severe unemployment problems of the country.

Keywords: Growth, structural changes, Productivity, Turkey, Shift-share analysis.

JEL Classification: J21, R11, O40.

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Dr., mayamoalla@hotmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0003-4076-2790.
The importance of Lithium Resources in the Chilean Economy

Vlamir Muñoz \textsuperscript{1a}, Andrés Soto-Bubert \textsuperscript{1b}, Roberto Acevedo \textsuperscript{1c*}

Abstract

Chile has a small economy based mainly on exploiting metallic and non-metallic resources. For social and the lack of strong government policies, the country's progress, according to the universal standards and indicators, is unsatisfactory. We, as a country, need to improve the quality of living of our citizens and contribute to the world with goods of high quality.

We need to open our Economy and become efficient and competitive, which is not a trivial task. We know the experiences of countries such as the United States of America, China, Russia, India and the European Community. Our priority is to learn from them and develop, in the short term, a comprehensive strategy to get the right balance between our import and export processes of goods. The discussion becomes relevant to the exploitation of Lithium due to the many applications in the productive sector worldwide. Chile must export refined Lithium and not just the material without proper analytical treatment. We believe that our study should concentrate on several economic and technical issues.

**Keywords:** Lithium, Isotopes, Physical and Chemical Properties

**JEL Codes:** 121,123,125

\textsuperscript{1a} Assistant Professor. San Sebastian University. Email: vlamir.munoz@uss.cl ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8673-6486

\textsuperscript{1b} Associate Professor. San Sebastián University. Email: andressotobubert@gmail.com ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1127-6809

\textsuperscript{1c*} Full Professor, San Sebastian University, Universidad Mayor, Universidad de Chile. Email: roberto.acevedo.llanos@gmail.com ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6847-0285

Corresponding autor:roberto.acevedo.llanos@gmail.com (Prof. Roberto Acevedo)
Trends in Nanotechnology and Applications to the Mining Sector

Isidora F Garrido\textsuperscript{1a}, Andres Soto-Bubert\textsuperscript{1b}, Roberto Acevedo\textsuperscript{1c*}

Abstract

This research carries out an exhaustive review of Nanotechnology, its industrial applications, particularly in the mining sector, and sustainable strategies for mitigating emerging pollutants in water. We will concentrate on experimental techniques and data reported in the updated literature. Among the essential nanomaterials are those based on carbon, metallic, based on silica and iron oxide.

The most potential industrial applications within mining are detecting not crunchable, arsenic removal and water treatment. Currently, the solution is to use an electromagnet on conveyor belts, treat smelter dust through leaching, and filter contaminants through reverse osmosis. We can add that the nano solutions use a nanotechnological sensor that detects the not crunchable in real-time. We employ iron oxide nanoparticles to remove arsenic and nano-filters that remove heavy metals from water. We explore and elaborate carefully on the applications of nanotechnology techniques to the mining industry. It is necessary to deepen the research that allows measuring the degree of effectiveness. Finally, nanotechnology creates an opportunity to insert minerals that are not a priority in the market today.

Keywords: Iron Oxide Nanoparticles, Applications, Mining Industry

JEL Codes: 121,123,125

\textsuperscript{1a} Research Scholar. San Sebastian University. Email: i.garridocabrera@gmail.com ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4393-1334

\textsuperscript{1b} Associate Professor. San Sebastian University. Email: andressotobubert@gmail.com ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1127-6809

\textsuperscript{1c*} Full Professor. San Sebastian University. Universidad de Chile, Universidad Mayor. Email: roberto.acevedo.llanos@gmail.com ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6847-0285

Corresponding author:roberto.acevedo.llanos@gmail.com(Prof.Roberto Acevedo)
The Role of Financial Inclusion in Income Inequality, Poverty Reduction & Economic Growth in Developing Countries

Shakeel Shahzad\textsuperscript{3}, Fazlullah\textsuperscript{4} & Imad Khan\textsuperscript{5}

Abstract

This aim of the study is to investigate the role of financial inclusion in economic growth, poverty and income inequality in developing 101 countries from year 2010 to 2020. The collected data was analyzed through system generalized method of moments (GMM). The results of the study indicate that financial inclusion have positive impact in improving the economic growth and lowering the income inequality in developing countries. However contrary to the literature, in this study financial inclusion have direct relationship with poverty which is due to the economic peculiarities in the developing countries.

Therefore, it can be concluded from this study that financial inclusion helps improve the economic growth and lowers the income inequality and although it did not help in reducing the absolute poverty it helps reduce poverty through income inequality and economic growth. It is recommended for the policy makers and regulators to increase the base of financial inclusion in their respective countries for improving economic growth and lowering income inequality.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Income Inequality, Poverty, System Generalized Method of Moments (GMM)

\textsuperscript{3} Director, Firm of Research, Policy and Development, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: shakeelshahzad_16@pide.edu.pk, ORCID ID=0000-0002-0731-4163
\textsuperscript{4} MS Scholar, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: centrallinks1.pk@gmail.com
\textsuperscript{5} MBBS Final Year, Kohat Institute of Medical Sciences, KIMS, Kohat, KPK, Pakistan, Email: imadkhan00106@gmail.com
The Effects of Continental Blockade on Firm Dynamics

Aytuğ Z. Bolcan and Ü. Serdar Serdaroğlu

Abstract

In this study, we invested how firm dynamics reacts to tariffs/barriers. We used Continental Blockade as a natural experiment which is an external effect on the firms, to show their capacity to survive. In particular, we study firms that trade between United Kingdom and abroad before and during the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1810). To reach firm data we use Lloyd's Register of Ships (Underwriter) which was published by Lloyd’s Marine Insurance, Company established a new society to organize this publication to guide its members and Lloyd's List Newspaper which is a bi-weekly newspaper for shipping and financial news and most importantly printed for all ships sailing from and to UK ports and important ports of the world. We collected firm size and trade destination data on traders. We estimate simple descriptive regressions to understand effect of The Blockade on different size and different geographical markets.

Keywords: Economics, Firm Dynamics, Entry-Exit

JEL Code: D21, D92, E22, E24

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6 Research Assistant, Istanbul University, abolcan@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5162-4337
7 Dr., Vice Rector, International Balkan University, serdar.serdaroglu@ibu.edu.mk, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1357-4201
The Effect Of Store Atmosphere On Purchasing Behaviour

Nazlı Çağıl Küçükgösêl 8
Hasan Selçuk Eti 9
Teoman Akpınar 10

Abstract

The importance of the concept of atmosphere in the retail context has long been recognized by practitioners and researchers alike. This study provides a systematic overview of the concept of store atmosphere, its dimensions, and related studies on the concept of atmosphere in the retail context. The purpose of this study is to review the relevant literature on the effects of store atmosphere on purchasing behaviour. In this context, empirical studies in this field focusing on various studies on atmospheric stimuli and consumer responses are discussed. Within the scope of this study, suggestions are made for research on store atmosphere.

Keywords: store atmospheric, purchasing behaviour, consumer.

JEL Code: M31

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8 Lecturer, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Çorlu Vocational School, Department of Administration and Organization, nkucukgoksel@nku.edu.tr, 0000-0001-6128-5829
9 Asst.Prof., Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, hseti@nku.edu.tr, 0000-0002-3792-697X
10 Assoc. Prof., Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Çorlu Vocational School, Department of Accounting and Taxation, takpinar@nku.edu.tr, 0000-0002-2205-1584
Fin-tech Solutions in the Banking Sector (Case of North Macedonia)

Elena Parnardzieva Stanoevska\textsuperscript{11}, Andrijana Bojadzievska Danevska\textsuperscript{12}, Luljeta Sadiku\textsuperscript{13}, Savica Dimitrieska\textsuperscript{14}

Abstract

People always look for ways to improve and make their lives easier, especially the way they work or communicate. The greatest indicator of such human endeavors are the industrial revolutions that have radically changed humanity, discovering new technological innovations such as the internet, digital products, and similar services. The banking sector was not left behind either. Banking clients, looking for ways to receive easier, better, and more efficient services, put pressure on banks to change, reform and adapt. The role of banks and financial institutions evolves. They transform from traditional intermediaries and liquidity providers into fintech companies, such as challenger banks and neo-banks that operate exclusively online.

Thanks to digitalization, the 21st century’s financial landscape is changing. In 2020, Covid - 19 has just accelerated the already commenced process of bank digitalization. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the process of digitalization in the Macedonian banking sector by answering the following research questions: What were the beginnings and outcomes of electronic banking in the Macedonian banks? What is the current level of digitalization compared to 2014? What are the strengths and weaknesses that Macedonian banks face in the modern digital environment? What is the impact of Covid-19 on the electronic conduct of bank’s transactions? What are the trends and future scenarios for development of fin-tech solution in the Macedonian banking sector?

To answer the research questions, extensive empirical studies were conducted that analyzes the bank’s attitudes concerning their current degree and future steps in digitalization.

Keywords: bank digitalization, industrial revolution, Covid-19, fintech companies, electronic banking

JEL Codes: G21, G28, O33

\textsuperscript{11} Assistant Professor, International Balkan University, Republic of North Macedonia, elena.parnardzieva@ibu.edu.mk 0000-0001-9618-3179
\textsuperscript{12} Assistant Professor, International Balkan University, Republic of North Macedonia, andrijanab.danevska@ibu.edu.mk 0000-0001-8969-0105
\textsuperscript{13} Associate Professor, International Balkan University, Republic of North Macedonia, l.sadiku@ibu.edu.mk 0000-0003-1794-078X
\textsuperscript{14} Professor, International Balkan University – Republic of North Macedonia, Savica.Dimitrieska@ibu.edu.mk 0000-0001-9808-6647
Examining the Economic Situation Based on Selected Variables: The Case of Erzurum Province

Hakan Eygü

Abstract

Erzurum, in terms of its location, is a city that has preserved its importance in every period of history. The city, which was established at a high altitude, negatively affects the climatic conditions in terms of living conditions and causes the annual average temperature to be low. Thanks to the investments made in recent years, businesses in the Manufacturing-Industry sector are progressing in the Erzurum economy, where trade, agriculture, and service sectors are the locomotive, and investments with moderate added value are made in this sector. In this context, the abundance of trade products contributes positively to the economy of the city. The main purpose of this study is to determine the current state of the economic structure of Erzurum province between the years 2019-2022. In this context, it is to determine the sectoral structure with selected variables according to financing and credit conditions, foreign trade and export, and investment conditions and make suggestions. As a result, the socio-economic effects of this situation due to the climatic conditions of our region, the provision of social assistance in the form of natural gas support instead of coal, or the implementation of natural gas discounts on the agenda should reduce the cost of living. In terms of incentives given to the region, the bureaucracy dimension should be facilitated and businesses should be able to benefit from these incentives. In addition, it is necessary to encourage small businesses to come together to receive joint services and make joint investments, and to ensure the formation of organizations working in the field of information technology.

Keywords: Economy, Trade, Investment, Erzurum, Turkey.

JEL Code: E20, E61, Z12

Assoc.Prof, Ataturk University, hakaneygu@atauni.edu.tr, 0000-0002-4104-2368

The 9th InTraders International Conference On Social Sciences and Education Abstract Book

Europeanization of Public Administration in North Macedonia

Albulena IBRAHIMI

Abstract

The objective of this work is to understand the meaning of Europeanization and what it brings into the table for North Macedonia (NM), in a sense of administration. Many scholars are still discussing this notion, is it the state that changes Europeanization or is it Europeanization that changes the overall climate on a domestic level. It seems that most of the researchers have agreed on the reality that the dynamics of changes comes from up - Europeanization towards bottom - the state. The strict meaning of this concept, inter alia academia and politics, appears to be sort of “westernization” and “modernization”, for the countries of South Eastern Europe. This “western” paradigm for NM, presented a lot of challenges in many domains, public administration (PA) remains the mirror of how slowly it is working in terms of changes and reforms. The European Commission, the annual report, has highlighted the importance of the small changes in (PA), for more than a decade it has been among the urgent reforms. NM, is a country which is fulfilling the criteria when it speaks in legal matters, the harmonization of the laws from EU to national level, is highly satisfactory but the implementation of these laws rest the key point how it is really working the Europeanization, in this case.

Keywords: Europeanization, Public administration, Reforms, Changes.

16 University Teaching Assistant, International Balkan University, albulena.ibrahimi@ibu.edu.mk, ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3475-5594.
The Yield of the Climate Crisis Circular Economy and Turkey

Asena BOZTAŞ*

Abstract

The climate crisis, which became increasingly evident with the fluctuations in the world markets and economy after the 2000s, caused countries to question the linear economy model they were applying. Therefore, the current process brings all resource-related problems to light as it suppresses expenditures in countries.

Therefore, developed countries, especially European countries, are in the transition phase from a linear economy model to a circular economy model. The long-term use of all resources is essential in the circular economy, rather than the buy-and-dispose model in the linear economy. On the other hand, there is a situation of scarcity of resources due to the climate crisis. For example; Access to resources such as water, food, energy and fossil fuels is becoming increasingly difficult. Similarly, biodiversity in the international system is declining and financial systems are crashing nearly all economies. However, in the Circular Economy; It is essential to strengthen inter-sectoral cooperation in order to reduce waste and increase the efficiency of resources. Thus, the waste of one company can be the raw material of another company and by keeping the resources in the loop, it will be possible to use the resources as long as possible, to save energy and reduce waste.

While the importance of the circular economy and its examples in the world are included in the study, the circular economy practices in Turkey will be examined in light of the data obtained from the relevant institutions and organizations in the second part.

Keywords: Circular Economy, Turkey, Climate Crisis.

JEL Codes: Q53, Q54, O57.

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* Assoc. Prof. Dr., Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Applied Sciences, aboztas@subu.edu.tr
Orcid: 0000-0002-3216-3010.

The 9th InTraders International Conference On Social Sciences and Education Abstract Book

Securitizing Immigration in Turkey

Asena BOZTAŞ*

Abstract

The concept of security has changed and transformed in the historical process. The reason for this is that each field makes its own definition of security from an individual, society, national and international perspective. As a result, many schools of thought have emerged that are interested in this field. Copenhagen School, one of them, has taken the concept of security internationally and moved this field to the field of securitization, which is another important dimension.

The study aims to examine the securitization of migration policies in Turkey's historical process in the perspective of the securitization argument. In the study, only the steps taken for the recent Syrian immigrants will not be included, but Turkey's immigration securitization policies will be examined as a whole. Therefore, the orientation and securitization of post-republic migration to Turkey will form the general framework of the study. The main parameters in the securitization of migration in Turkey are within the reports of relevant national and international institutions; the stability of the country and its economic, social and political situation, as well as the numbers and trends of immigrants.

Keywords: Turkey, Securitization, Migration, Security, Copenhagen School.

JEL Codes: F52, H55, H56.
Abstract

Advertisements previously shown on television as a visual and audio medium have started to come to the fore in various audio-visual digital platforms with the spread of the internet after the millennium. The most popular and first thing that comes to mind is Youtube, a video-sharing medium with the opportunity to address its users through various channels. Advertising is a field fed by various fields such as culture, sports, fashion, music and games and the media, which is associated with it in its broad base, provides its income in general terms. As an audio-visual channel, the transfer of advertisements to Youtube in the form of storytelling and even as a movie, film and TV series watching practices, sports competitions, and the production and impression of advertisements interspersed with television programs on the internet have expanded the target audience. They have the power to direct the perception that builds meaning. Based on all of these, considering the country's economic, political and socio-cultural values, global-scale conditions (pandemic, economic crisis, etc.) affect life, with lifestyles turning into conformist and luxury consumption styles. The class clusters created by advertisements on automobiles, which emphasize magnificence and flamboyance with their packaging on transformation into individuality, are the purpose of this study. Based on Bernard Berelson's content analysis method, the study has considered the advertisement reviews that use the smallest unit of society, the family, through the perception that automobile brands create their classes. When the advertisement texts are examined, it is seen that the three different automobile brands discussed in the study create their family types by categorizing the families with their brands and models, thus revealing various family types in society and the transformation of this, each family and the individuals forming the family should turn to these brands in line with their own cultures. It was concluded that this was presented by overlapping various advertisement elements. In this context, it has been determined as a result of text readings that digitalized advertising films, in the construction of visual culture, build the stereotypical perception of families in society and that each car makes the family members attractive with its cultural elements when its consumption is considered.

Keywords: Digitalization, commercials, family representations, stereotypical perception.
Examination Of Posters With The Theme Of Addiction With An Empathic Design Approach

Emel Birol¹⁹, Murat Birol²⁰

Abstract

Addiction is the state of perpetuating a substance or behavior continuously, even though it creates a negative behavior pattern. The person prefers this situation to get away from inner restlessness and to experience the feeling of pleasure. However, this causes the person to lose control of their daily life. Addiction to alcohol, cigarette, substance, gambling and computer game, internet addiction, social media addiction, etc., are many indicators. For this reason, countries have undertaken responsibilities for preventive and public health measures at the national and international levels in the fight against addiction. In this respect, addiction has been the subject of many studies. Presenting the message to society, especially in the new media (websites, banners, pop-ups, social media, multimedia, digital magazines, digital newspapers, etc.) and traditional media (televisions, print newspapers/magazines) by keeping the visuality in the forefront, made the issue of addiction easier to understand. The seriousness of the issue is to be noticed more quickly. While creating their designs to reflect such severe social problems, designers use the empathic design approach as an essential tool in order to understand, reflect and share the problems and needs of the segment that the design addresses.

In this context, the study aims to determine how the empathic design approach affects the design while creating awareness of addictive posters. The descriptive method was used in the study. Since the subject of addiction will be revealed as it is, it has been created based on the screening model. The scanning model was made in the relevant subject area, and some examples of poster designs were examined and brought together. The data obtained were obtained by making an inference based on observation from the posters on addiction prepared based on the empathic design approach, which is the subject of the research. As a result, it has been determined that the emphasis on empathetic design, especially in posters with social content about addiction, is essential in determining the message loaded on the poster by evaluating the designs.

Keywords: Social posters, Empathy design, Visual communication design.

¹⁹ Assistant Professor Dr., Istanbul Gedik University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Visual Communication Design Department, Istanbul / Turkey, Orcid ID: 0000-0001-8491-7585, emel.birol@gedik.edu.tr
²⁰ Assistant Professor Dr., Giresun University, Tirebolu Faculty of Communication, Radio, Television and Cinema Department, Giresun/Turkey. Orcid ID: 0000-0001-6559-9403, murat.birol@giresun.edu.tr.
Does Nutrition During the Rest Break of Training Affect Performance in Archers?*

Deniz Günay¹, Tülin Atan²

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate whether banana consumed during the rest break of training has an effect on arrow shooting performance. For this purpose, athletes between the ages of 15-20, who are engaged in archery, voluntarily participated in the study. Performance measurements of all subjects were measured in both "consuming bananas" and "not consuming bananas" conditions. There was a one-week break between both measurements. These two measurements are the same, but the athletes are divided into two groups to eliminate the effect of learning. In the measurements made in the first week, one group consumed bananas and the other group did not, and the opposite was done one week later.

Athletes had their breakfast as stated by the nutritionist. The training took place in the archery facility. Athletes started their morning training and one group consumed bananas between training sessions, while the other group did not consume bananas. For the performance measurements of the athletes, the point values of the arrows were written. At the end of each series, the athletes wrote the value of each arrow on the target sheet on the score sheet. It was determined that the arrow shooting scores of the athletes did not show a statistically significant difference according to whether they consumed bananas or not (p>0.05).

As a result, banana consumption during rest intervals in training does not affect arrow shooting performance. The reason for this result may be the amount of banana consumed. In future studies, it is recommended to increase the amount of banana consumption and examine its effect on performance.

Keywords: Banana, archery, performance

¹Ondokuz Mayıs University, denizderebasi@hotmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3079-5695
²Ondokuz Mayıs University, takman@omu.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5660-8910
*This paper was supported by "Ondokuz Mayis University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit" with project number PYO.YDS.1904.22.001. And this paper is a part of Deniz Günay’s doctorate thesis.
Sociological Evaluation of Economic Developments in the Context of Economics and Justice

Hakan Murat ARSLAN, Ahmet KÜÇÜK

Abstract

The Arabic word for "İktisat (Economize)" is derived from the root "kasıt (Intention)". Legal science defines “intent” as performing an act consciously. Economic science defines "economize" as the conscious prioritization of a person's primary requirements over their secondary necessities. Since "intent" serves as the true foundation for the administration of justice, it may be claimed that what is righteous economically is also fair. In the study, examples of economic and fair administrations that can provide social welfare have been evaluated sociologically in the historical process. In order to prove the main idea of the study, the data of the international democracy and rule of law indices were used. In this context, the financial data during the one-party period, the military coups and the memorandum periods in which democracy and the rule of law were suspended in Turkey were analyzed in depth and interpreted by comparing them with the country's financial indicators. As result, it has been established that leaders who uphold democracy and the rule of law can only improve the social welfare of the countries they rule.

Keywords: Economy, Democracy, Rule of Law, Economic Development, Social Welfare

JEL Codes: A12, A14, B55, K38, P36
Abstract

The aim of this study is to get the opinions of teachers about the career steps of teachers within the scope of the teaching profession law that came into force in 2022. Within the scope of teacher career steps, teachers were provided with online in-service training. The teachers participating in the research were asked for their opinions on the in-service training activities given to them in order to advance in their career steps. In this qualitative study, opinions were received from 276 teachers working in different provinces of Turkey. As a result of the content analysis, three sub-themes emerged in the theme of "opinions about the curriculum and its implementation", two sub-themes in the theme of "attitude and function towards the curriculum" and two sub-themes in the theme of "opinions about the career and exam step". Frequencies were taken from the opinions received from the teachers. Accordingly, the most expressed opinions emerged as follows: The teachers found the training given online asynchronously to be unnecessary, useless, meaningless and wrong (f= 78); conferring the titles of specialist and head teacher without examination based on seniority (f= 41); the educational content is too extensive (f=40), the education is too theoretical and rote-based (f= 34); seeing education as successful and necessary (f= 26); the belief that the career ladder practice will categorize and polarize the teacher negatively (f= 23) and the teaching skills of the instructors are low (f= 15). Accordingly, one-fourth of the teachers participating in the study stated that the education given to them in order to advance in the career ladder was unnecessary and dysfunctional, as the most repetitive opinion. In addition, some of the teachers objected to the exam required by their career steps. Accordingly, it has been suggested that teachers should be given face-to-face and practice-oriented training instead of asynchronous online education, and they should advance in the career steps within the framework of the number and quality of school-based professional development activities instead of exams.

Keywords: Teacher Career, Professional Development, In-service Training

JEL Code: I20
Influence of Instructional Leadership on Taiwanese Elementary School English Teachers’ Lesson Planning and Implementations for Curriculum Innovation

Chin-Wen Chien

Abstract

Most of the English education policy and curriculum innovation are implemented from the top-down rather than the bottom-up. English teachers are accountable for the curriculum innovation; however, they lack hands-on, concrete guidance, or ongoing support on curriculum innovation and implementations. In order to facilitate curriculum innovation, English teachers need to seek advice, support, and assistance from teacher leaders such as instructional coaches, expert teachers, experienced teachers, or professors. English teachers need to be equipped with subject, pedagogic and deep curriculum content knowledge in order to be involved in curriculum development and innovation. Instructional leadership plays a critical role in sustaining educational reform and teachers’ curriculum innovation, as well as supporting learners’ academic success.

The study employed multi-case studies to achieve a full contextualized understanding of the influences of instructional leadership on ten elementary schools’ curriculum innovation in Taiwan. Documents, observation fieldnotes, and interviews were collected and analyzed based on the conceptual framework for instructional leadership. Four types of instructional leadership were exerted in terms of national curriculum interpretation, textbook or material analysis, curriculum planning, and instructional activity designs. English teachers held a positive attitude toward the instructional leadership because instructional leadership facilitated them with gathering clear directions on curriculum development, clarifying their misconceptions on curriculum development, and adopting new perspectives on unheeded problems. Finally, two major factors that affected the effectiveness of instructional leadership on curriculum innovation were identified in terms of limited number of participants’ involvement in the curriculum innovation and mismatches between the principals’ and English teachers’ beliefs.

Keywords: curriculum innovation, factors, instructional leadership, lesson planning, teachers’ beliefs

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26 Associate professor, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu 300, Taiwan, chinwenc@ms24.hinet.net, https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3006-5409

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Does Carbon Tax Matters For The Growth Of Developing Economies?

Armend Ademi\textsuperscript{27}, Liza Alili Sulejmani\textsuperscript{28}

Abstract

The last decade, there has been evidence that humankind has increased tremendously the emission of the carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in our atmosphere. Thus, by doing so, the Earth has been getting warmer and warmer, causing the latest concerns about the global warming and climate changes worldwide. Having into consideration the complex issues that we are facing with the recent trends from the climate changes, as well as the difficulties in achieving ultimate and effective solutions, carbon tax effects has been discussed and analysed by many policymakers, academicians and scholars worldwide as an efficient way on how to gradually decrease the carbon dioxide emission.

Having into consideration the enormous attention and recourses that has been given to the climate change and finding effective and efficient solution on dealing with the decrease of the carbon tax emissions and its impact on the economy and society, the main objective of this paper is to investigate whether carbon tax can be seen as an effective tool on effecting the growth in developing countries, with a focus on the countries of Western Balkan. In this regard, several panel techniques have been used in determining the effects of the carbon tax on the economic growth such as: Fixed effect, random effect and GMM, while Hausman Taylor test has been used to determine the appropriate model among them. Moreover, the results reveal a negative and significant relationship between the carbon tax emission and economic growth in these economies, highlighting the need for policy strengthen of the adoption and effective use of the carbon tax on these countries, in order to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions.

Keywords: Carbon tax, carbon emissions, economic growth, developing economies, panel

JEL Code: Q50, C33

\textsuperscript{27} South East European University, North Macedonia, armend.ademi@live.com
\textsuperscript{28} Asst. Prof. Dr., International Balkan University, North Macedonia, liza.alili@ibu.edu.mk
Analysis Of The Dynamics Of The Number Of Tourists Beneficiary Of The Activities Organized By Tourism Agencies In Romania Through The Use Of Computer Applications

Vătuiu Teodora\textsuperscript{29}, Matei Cernăianu Alice – Dalina\textsuperscript{30}

Abstract

Tourism has become one of the most dynamic fields, due to the continuous adaptation to the needs of tourists, who are under the strong influence of the transformations resulting from economic development worldwide. Any change in the online promotion strategy of tourism businesses must be considered during this period, it can lead either to the growth of the business or to its bankruptcy. Unfortunately, no matter how much data is analyzed and how many scenarios are made, the market is no longer predictable, as it was until February 2020. The article is made using the facilities offered by Excel in the analysis of tourism activity regarding the dynamics of the number of Romanian tourists participating in the tourist actions organized by the tourism agencies with the EU destination, as well as the short-term forecast of its level based on the extension of the best trend determined according to the type of organizing tourism agencies, having available public data of the National Institute of Statistics regarding Tourist Actions organized by tourism agencies in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 2020 and Romania's statistical yearbooks for the period 2009-20201, data accessed on https://insse.ro/.

Keywords: Tourism Agencies, Romania, Computer Applications

\textsuperscript{29} Assoc. Prof. Phd. "Titu Maiorescu University", Bucharest

\textsuperscript{30} Phd Lecturer "Titu Maiorescu University", Bucharest
Determination of Consumer Responses to Unethical Practices in Online Shopping by Qualitative Data Analysis Method

Ali YILDIZ

Abstract

The online retail chain markets, which are the subject of our study, have to act in accordance with the ethical perceptions of the society while offering their products and services. The aim of the study is to analyze the complaining behavior and consumer reaction of consumers who encounter unethical situations in the online retail chain market sector. Retail businesses should be able to accurately analyze situations that the customer perceives as "unethical" and should see potential customer complaints as a unique tool to achieve satisfaction and loyalty. Customers whose complaints are resolved effectively tend to be more loyal than others.

Content analysis method, which is one of the qualitative analysis methods, was used in the study. The research data were obtained from the website www.sikayetvar.com, which is one of the 3rd party complaint platforms. Between January 2019 and December 2021, 327 complaints, which were accepted as valid, with the expression of ethics or morality in the text, were included in the research. Among these complaints, the number of complaints reporting a reaction was determined as 115. MAXQDA 2020 statistical program was used in the analysis of complaints.

According to the research results, the complaints were divided into main themes according to the marketing mix elements. The reactions of consumers in case of unethical situations were analyzed as “I will not shop again (X1)”, “I will share this situation with my friends (X2)” and “I will seek my rights through legal means (X3)”. The rate of those who say “(X1)” in the perceived unethical situation is 80% (80 frequency), the rate of those who say “(X2)” is 14.7% (16 frequencies), the rate of those who say “(X3)” is 16.5% (19 frequencies) has been determined. The results of the research provide information to the businesses about which activities are perceived as unethical and offer warnings and suggestions to retail market operators about how consumers who encounter this situation should act.

Keywords: Consumer Behavior, Marketing Ethics, Customer Complaint Management, Content Analysis, Customer Relationship Management

JEL Code: M31, M1, M30

31 PhD Faculty Member, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, aliyildiz@mu.edu.tr, https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7670-5320
Abstract

Word of Mouth Marketing means communication from person to person. Between communicator to receiver verbally, which is perceived by the receiver as non-commercial concerning a brand, a product, or a service.”

When product engineering and market analysis have been considered by us, it communicates the external factor which is beyond the company's control. Where there are no absolute facts, this kind of communication takes place. Decision-making is influenced by emotion with a lot of opinions and sentiments. Under any entity directly, this market is not controlled.

It has an enormous impact on which the market functions.

The aim of the research paper is to understand how an organization or company influences the customer through social media at the time of the new product launch. Sometimes it may have a negative impact also by the feedback from the customer.

**Keywords:** Publicity, Advertisement Strategy, Face to Face Marketing

**JEL Code:** M3, L1, D4
Abstract

National poetry is a modern type of poetry. Its topics revolve mainly around the country, the poet highlights the homeland when he talks about its beauty and majesty, laments it for its tragedies, immortalizes its heroes, and exposes its enemies. It goes beyond mere spatial interdependence to the spiritual and emotional, so that the reader at first glance thinks that the poem is an emotional flirtation. Mehmet Akif Ersoy is considered one of the great Turkish poets who left a clear impact on the Turkish youth generation. Due to his religious, educational and patriotic status, in addition to the ideas he put forward in his poetry over several years. Among the most prominent issues that he prominently mentioned is the national issue in its various aspects. He focused remarkably on the land issue and the meaning this word carries for the Turkish person, as it is the most important issue that must be preserved and from which his patriotic poetry was launched.

He also appeared in his poetry calling for revolution and inciting citizens against colonialism and occupation that wants to rob the land of its original owners and direct the energy of youth towards jihad and resistance away from surrender and contentment with the status quo and exposing the crimes of the colonizer, which ignites enthusiasm in the same young men to demand freedom and independence and refute the footsteps of the enemy The national aspects appeared in the revolution against the West, the revolution against the old, and the aspiration to the future. Freedom was also one of the most important patriotic aspects that permeated Muhammad Kef’s poetry. Freedom of thought that sees with the eye of truth. The researcher relied on the analytical descriptive approach. Because this approach is closer to studying the poetry of Muhammad Akif than other approaches.

Keywords: Muhammad Akif Ersoy, poetry, homeland, freedom, revolution.

34 Prof. Dr. , Arab American University, Department of Arabic Language and Media
Mohammed.dawabsheh@aaup.edu
Problems regarding the resolution of contracts in commercial relations

Drăghici Cristian\textsuperscript{35}  
Secula Mihai Raul\textsuperscript{36}

Abstract

Although the legislation in civil law aims to regulate social relations, which are established between legal subjects as private persons, on the basis of autonomy of will, consensualism and the binding force of conventions, in today’s reality, most legal relations of contractual nature is concluded with a merchant/professional or between them. Consequently, both at the national level, and also at the European Union level, specific legislation was developed, that regulates these legal relationships, considering their specificity. In this context, the common law in the matter of the resolution and termination of contracts is supplemented or even modified by special legal rules to correspond to the specific needs generated by these social relations. They will mainly concern consumer protection or the specifics of commercial relations. In our paper, we will identify and analyze these specific regulations in the context of common law and try to make some suggestions for improving the legislation.

Keywords: Commercial Relations, Contracts

\textsuperscript{35} University senior lecturer, Titu Maiorescu University, School of Law and Economic Sciences from Tg Jiu, cristian.draghici@prof.utm.ro

\textsuperscript{36} University assistant professor, Titu Maiorescu University, School of Law and Economic Sciences from Tg Jiu, mihai.secula@prof.utm.ro
An Econometric Analysis Of The Relationship Between Domestic Violence And the Education Level Of Women In Turkey

Merve OKTAY37
Hakan EYGÜ38

Abstract
Applying force and pressure on a person and forcing them to do or do something against their will are included in the definition of violence. Although what behavior is seen as violence varies according to the value structures of the societies, exceeding the standards, breaking the rules and interfering with private life is a type of violence accepted worldwide. One of the most common forms of violence worldwide is violence against women and children, usually by men. In Turkey, it is seen that women are most affected by the negative consequences of violence. When the literature is examined, it has been determined that one of the most determining factors of violence against women by their partners is the education level of women.

Our study aimed to determine women's violence status in Turkey according to their education level. With the help of 2008 and 2014 Domestic Violence Against Women data obtained from the Turkish Statistical Institute, the relationship between violence against women and women's education levels was determined by regression analysis. In our study, types of violence; in the form of physical violence and psychological violence and the education level of women; primary school graduate, high school graduate, university graduate and postgraduate education. The determined variables were analyzed by regression analysis. The analysis results show that there will be differences between women's exposure to violence according to their education level.

Keywords: Violence Against Women, Education of Women, Regression Analysis

37 YÖK 100/2000 PhD Student, Atatürk University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Econometrics, mrvoktayy@gmail.com, ORCID No: 0000-0001-8595-1099
38 Assoc. Dr., Atatürk University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Econometrics, hakaneyg@atauni.edu.tr, ORCID No: 0000-0002-4104-2363
Effects of Global Outbreaks on Health Worker

Dilek SEMA\textsuperscript{39}, İlknur MAYA\textsuperscript{40}

Abstract

Disaster is all of the events that cause material and moral losses, interrupt the normal life of people, are caused by nature or human beings, and occur unexpectedly. Disasters observed in the world are examined in 5 types. These are: Geological disasters (earthquake, landslide, tsunami, rockfall, volcanic eruption), climatic disasters (hail, tornado, lightning, hurricane, typhoon, flood), biological disasters (erosion, insect infestation, epidemics), social disasters (fires), wars, terrorist attacks, migrations) and technological disasters (transportation accidents, mining accidents, industrial accidents, biological, nuclear, chemical weapons accidents).

A global epidemic (pandemic) is when a disease, as one of the biological disasters, affects more than one country, continent or even the whole world. Epidemic diseases in history; It is known as plague, cholera, typhus, smallpox, ebola and influenza virus. These epidemics not only affected the whole society, but also negatively affected the health sector workers physically, biologically, economically and psychologically. The effectiveness of the management and coordination of health workers, who play a key role during the pandemic period, also differentiates the course of this process. In this process, due to the workload of most of our healthcare workers, resignation, job loss and death have occurred.

In this study, the negative effects and problems experienced by healthcare professionals, who play an important role in the global epidemic, are emphasized. In the study, document scanning method, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. The problems faced by those working in the health sector during the Covid 19 pandemic between 2019-2022; heavy workload, stress, long working hours, heavy working environment conditions, increase in the expectations and concerns of the society with the number of patients and job loss. As a solution, it is aimed to expand the working area, increase the shift system and recruit personnel, provide psychosocial support and training suggestions to the employees.

Keywords: Disaster, Global Epidemic, Struggle, Health

\textsuperscript{39} Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, dilekfenci1990@gmail.com ORCID ID: 0000 0001 5687 9104
\textsuperscript{40} Prof. Dr., Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University mayailknur@comu.edu.tr ORCID No: 0000 0001 9964 1382

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The outcome of the 20th CPC Congress: a message to the world

Zhanerke Ospanova

Abstract

China is rightly recognized as one of the world's largest economies and an important political player in the international arena. The dynamic and prolonged development of the country's economic component, even in the post-Soviet period, gives China a powerful impetus to maintain further the country's stability and image around the world. Today, it is impossible not to listen to the events in the Celestial Empire. The Communist Party of China holds congresses every five years, which traditionally set important development vectors for the following years, set urgent tasks and make ideological decisions. Given the significance of China in the global community, the Party Congresses are increasingly attracting attention and are heatedly discussed on the sidelines of foreign governments. The XX Congress of the Chinese Communist Party has become a significant and historical event not only for the Chinese people but also for countries with close ties with China. The article examines the opinions of experts from the international community through the prism of which it is possible to see in more detail the situation in the PRC.

Keywords: Communists, new ruling elite, ideology, socialism with Chinese characteristics, congress.

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41 PhD student, Regional Studies Department, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Email: zhanera.88@mail.ru
Abstract

In the globalizing world, rapid development is observed in every sector. This situation is also reflected in the travels people make in order to visit and see. This concept, called tourism, arises from the accommodation of people from one place to another for various reasons. In the developing and changing world, tourism is increasing by diversifying and its sustainability is ensured. Turkey is a very rich country in terms of tourism. It is seen that tourism diversity is experienced intensely in almost every region. In Yalova, which is located in the western part of the country, the tourism sector has existed since historical times. The tourism sector has made progress due to the fact that Yalova has a deep-rooted history, contains many cultures and especially has thermal hot waters. Although Yalova's tourism sector has made progress from past to present, there are deficiencies in some places. First of all, it is necessary to identify these deficiencies and to carry out studies in this direction. Within the scope of tourism, the number of daily sightseeing tours should be increased intensively. In order to revive tourism in Yalova, an active and qualified promotion should be made. Yalova is at an important crossroads in terms of transportation. Promotions that attract the attention of passengers should be made in inter-provincial transportation. For this, signs, booklets and brochures should be used.

The best promotional booklets for tourists should be designed and Yalova tourism activities should be explained effectively. The image of the touristic region, which has been lost especially with the arrangements made in the coastal area, should be redesigned. Sustainable tourism planning should be done without depleting natural areas. Organic agriculture basin should be supported in the villages where nature tourism is developed. Ecotourism is also developing with the implementation of organic agriculture. Local flavors should be offered in tourism establishments. The tourism sector in Yalova, which hosts many domestic and foreign tourists every year, has many positive effects on the economy and development. The aim of this study is to examine the contribution of tourism to the economy due to the beliefs, culture, history, natural and thermal springs of Yalova.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Tourism Sector, Yalova.
Use of Instagram in the Process of Political Communication: Comparative Analysis of Leaders’ Instagram Accounts

Tuba KALÇIK ÜSTÜNDAĞ*

Abstract

The new media tools that emerged with the development of technology have also affected politics closely. Political actors, who have been using traditional mass media for many years to inform the electorate about their policies, promises, and projects, to influence them, and to attract them, have started to use new media tools effectively. Social media, which has become the most popular channel of politics in the new period, has become one of the indispensable tools of today's politicians. Political actors, who can reach a much wider group of voters with instant sharing according to the mass media, use this channel in non-election periods, especially during election periods. Instagram, which is the most preferred platform after Twitter, allows users to share texts as well as photos and videos. The opportunities offered to users by Instagram, whose popularity is increasing day by day, have pushed political actors to actively use this channel. Political actors, who met with their voters via Instagram with visual shares, had the chance to enter into two-way communication with their target audience and to be more visible. In the study, it was revealed how Instagram is used as a means of political communication by political actors. The official Instagram account of the leaders of political parties in Turkey has formed the universe of this work. The study sample includes the official Instagram accounts of the AK Party, CHP, HDP, MHP, and İYİ Party leaders selected by the purposeful sampling method. In the study, leaders’ posts were examined by subjecting the content analysis of the one week between January 2, 2023, and January 9, 2023, which is the non-election period. In light of the findings obtained, it was comparatively revealed how leaders used Instagram accounts as a means of political communication.

Keywords: Political communication, social media, Instagram

* Assist Prof. Dr., Marmara University, Public Relations and Publicity, ORCID: 0000-0003-1611-6879, tuubakalcik@gmail.com
The Impact Of The Gross Domestic Product On The Process Of Economic Growth In Kosovo

Burim Morina\textsuperscript{42}, Betim SPAHIU\textsuperscript{43}, Ylber Krasniqi\textsuperscript{44}

Abstract

After the last war, Kosovo continues to be among the countries with a low level of development and a high rate of unemployment.

The low level of economic growth and the high rate of unemployment remain among the main economic challenges for solution, in this direction the government through the instruments of economic policy, separately the fiscal policy should be oriented in order to create the most favorable environment through alleviating measures towards the sector private.

In this study, the progress of the Gross Domestic Product and the economic growth in Kosovo in recent years are analyzed, where the conclusions and recommendations are given, so that through fiscal policy instruments and measures, a more favorable environment is created for the promotion of economic activity and economic growth in place.

Keywords: Gross Domestic Product, Economic growth, Fiscal policy, Private sector.
Recruitment and selection as the main challenge for SMEs in attracting employees with potential (case study - the state of Kosovo)

Hana Gashi Ahmeti

Abstract

Considering that we are now living in a time of globalization, where businesses face many different challenges, especially SMEs, the biggest challenge according to them is attracting employees with potential. Therefore, the main goal of this research is to present the challenges of SMEs in the process of recruitment and selection of potential employees, where the case study will be the state of Kosovo. To reach genuine research, this research was based on the theories of different international authors, as well as on their empirical research in the field of recruitment and selection. The primary data were provided by the questionnaire, which was distributed to 250 businesses. All the data were processed using SPSS, where descriptive statistics, T-test and Pearson Correlation are analyzed and presented within the findings. The results show that the main challenges for each company are the recruitment of highly experienced employees since they demand high salaries, then the introduction of the latest technology, since these companies have budget deficits. Another challenge is the lack of a human resources department, a formal recruitment and selection process. The suggestions for these changes are that a particular budget is allocated for the development of technology in recent years; some of them have a step with the competition. They have at least one manager of human resources, some of them are the opening of the competition and the withdrawal of employees to live formally, as well as conducting job fairs will be of great help to these companies.

Keywords: Recruitment, Kosovo

45 PhD Candidate, South East European University, Tetovo, North Macedonia, gashihana5@gmail.com

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Economic Development And Living Standard Of The Population In Kosovo, After Independence

Atdhe Kabashi

Abstract

The economic development of Kosovo after the liberation, as well as after Independence took place in very difficult and specific political, social, and economic conditions. All these factors, each in their own way influenced the bad economic flows. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to show the impact of some factors that appear in poor economic flows. The whole matter of the paper is reviewed through two main theses:

1. Implemented economic policies and economic development challenges and
2. Living standard of the population

Economic development in Kosovo, both after the liberation and after Independence, was conducted ad hoc, without strategy, without vision, partially, etc. In other words, Kosovo did not even have a macroeconomic development policy. All this influenced the economic flows to have bad trends. The instruments of the implemented economic policy were not sufficiently in function of the local businesses, respectively of the economic development.

Keywords: Living standard, Economic Policies, Development, Challenges, Analysis

46Biznesi College – Departament of Economic Republic of Kosovo
atdhekabashi@kolegjibiznesi.com, https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8140-4864
Sustainability Of The Tourist Destination

Nexhmije Kabashi\textsuperscript{47}, Shyqeri Kabashi\textsuperscript{48}, Abetare Kabashi\textsuperscript{49}

Abstract

The dynamic development of tourism was observed in the second half of the 20th century. Since the 1950s, about 25 million tourists have participated in international tourism, while revenues have reached just over 2 billion dollars, in tourism and related economic activities, they have expanded throughout the world. For our further analysis, the tourist facilities that the travel agencies have chosen for their tours are important and play a decisive role in turning tourism into a mass phenomenon. So, the concept of tourism sustainability should be a balance between the environment, the socio-cultural, economic component and the satisfaction of tourists and help find the optimal form of tourism development, without degrading resources, saturation in space and threat to the environment, and then future generations will have to provide satisfaction for a special experience of a tourist destination.

National policy, strategy and goals will be very important in bringing together common priorities and forming stable political circles and infrastructures that will support sustainable tourism development at the national scale. However, only at the level of a local destination can it really change and is insufficient. Those who manage the local destination will be the bearers of these changes, however, these changes will not be able to reproduce independently. They need to engage with a number of different target groups, including local spatial managers, businesses, community visitors themselves.

By trying to cover all these multiple connections, the destination becomes difficult to manage. Therefore, a model for destination management is made, which is very simple and spatial, consistent but also flexible, providing simple explanations and tools for connecting all target groups that will benefit from the tourism management decision sustainable at the local, regional and national level. It is related to the model of ZV (Vizitors / Visitors, Industry / Industria ilituristichko ekonomie, Community / Community, Environment / Environment) for the sustainable management of the tourist destination (Climpson, 2007).

In addition to the realization of a sustainable, long-term, attractive, attractive, integrative tourism for society, the preservation of clean and healthy environments is also a priority for the development of tourism even after the realization of our satisfactions and interests.

Keywords: tourists, tourism, facilities, destinations

\textsuperscript{47} Prof. Ass. Dr., Biznesi College – Department of Economic Republic of Kosovo  
nexhmije.kabashi@kolegjibiznesi.com https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0002-7595-2802

\textsuperscript{48} Prof. Dr., Biznesi College – Department of Economic Republic of Kosovo  
shyqerikabashi@kolegjibiznesi.com https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0002-3606-5063

\textsuperscript{49} Dr., Biznesi College – Department of Economic Republic of Kosovo  
abetare.kabashi@kolegjibiznesi.com https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0736-470X
Causality Analysis Between Economic Growth And Climate Change: Case Of Republic Of North Macedonia

Imērlije Alili50, Afrim Alili51

Abstract

Climate change is any change in climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity and that alters the composition of the global atmosphere. Climate change is caused by the increment of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels and land use. This causes increased radiation of infrared rays back to the earth hence temperature increases through the greenhouse gas effect. Human GHG emissions are the dominant cause of climate change since the industrial age. Since the Industrial Revolution, economic growth has generally been tied to increasing greenhouse gas emissions. A switch from fossil fuel-based to low-carbon energy sources can help sustain the same or even higher levels of production while reducing emissions, thereby enabling the decoupling of growth from emissions. Economic growth is typically measured as the rate of change in output, or, more specifically, in real gross domestic product. Real GDP is a measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in the economy for a given year, adjusted for inflation, and is used as an indicator of material living standards in a given country. The main purpose of this paper is to determine, describe and analyze the causality between economic growth and climate change in Republic of North Macedonia. In order to examine the relationship between economic growth and climate change in Republic of North Macedonia, ARDL technique as well as Granger Causality analysis has been applied, covering annual data for the time period 1991-2020. Moreover, the results imply the climate change as a statistically proven factor to substantially influence the economy in the Republic of North Macedonia in the long run period. If low-carbon energy becomes significantly cheaper than fossil fuels, the emissions intensity of GDP could be lowered to the degree required for absolute decoupling of emissions from economic output. Human actions, primarily burning fossil fuels but also deforestation and other activities, have resulted in a rapid increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, trap heat close to the surface and cause global temperatures to rise. The result has been a global temperature increase of approximately 0.2°C per decade; today, mean surface temperatures are approximately 1.0°C warmer than the pre-industrial period. Republic of North Macedonia as a developing country has adopted several policies and strategies to be implemented, taking into consideration the evident role of climate change as a potential damaging factor, thus in this study we emphasize the climate change as an integral element to be taken into consideration during planning, designing and implementing development activities, suggesting these empirical findings as further consideration for the government of the Republic of North Macedonia.

Keywords: Economic growth, climate changes, developing economies, Granger causality, CO2

JEL classification: Q1, O44, Q5, Q54

50 PhD, College BIZNESI, Study program: Emergency Management, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo, imerlije.alili@kolegijbiznesi.com
51 PhD, College BIZNESI, Study program: Management and Economics, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo, afrim.alili@kolegijbiznesi.com
Theoretical and practical aspects regarding the trafficking of minors.

Dodescu Nadia-Elena

Abstract

The legislator sanctioned the trafficking of minors more severely, compared to the trafficking of adults, precisely because of their immaturity and physical and mental fragility, which contributes to the increased possibility of success of the criminal act that we analyze in this section.

Seemingly unrelated, child trafficking and international adoptions are a particularly hot topic of international debate. From a legal point of view, the crime of child trafficking does not include in its definition, as a way of committing, the sale of a child for the purpose of brokering an international adoption or for the purpose of exploiting the victim of child trafficking, but this happens and goes unpunished, somewhere, on the border between legality and illegality. Trafficking of minors for the purpose of brokering illegal international adoptions has been shown to be a growing phenomenon over the past two decades. Most families with a good material situation in Western countries try to adopt children from poor areas of the world by illegal means. In this context, even in the field of adoptions, the common law of the poor market operates, supply follows demand, and demand follows opportunity.

International adoption, in Romania, constituted and constitutes a particularly delicate matter, most of the time, under the pressure or under the guidance of European or international bodies, numerous legislative interventions took place, some respecting and reflecting the international political situation and by no means the major interest of the child, as stipulated in all international conventions in the field.

Legal regulations regarding human trafficking differ from country to country. Thus, many countries have ratified the UN Protocol and enacted special anti-trafficking laws in accordance with it, and others are in the process of developing and implementing such measures. Some countries are enforcing laws and building specific coordination mechanisms to solve the problem, others are still in the preliminary phase. In countries where there are no express anti-trafficking provisions in the legislation, the absence of such legislation is perceived as an obstacle to the prosecution of all the criminal modalities involved.

However, even if a special law facilitates the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases, the application of existing legislation is usually sufficient to indict traffickers for the acts committed, as the crime of trafficking in minors always involves the commission of other serious acts which national legislation already provides for it.

Keywords: the trafficking of minors, the victim of child trafficking, human trafficking.

52 Assistant Professor PhD, "Titu Maiorescu" University, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences - Târgu Jiu, nadiadodescu@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-7824-4297.
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The 9th InTraders International Conference on Social Sciences and Education Abstract Book

Casablanca, Morocco, 6-10 February 2023

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