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I am gratified to have the honor 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 and keynote speech participants.

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Thank you for your great work, dear friends. Last but not least, my little motivators, Emre and Yunus ÇAPRAZ, are great....

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Determinants Of Female Employment For OECD (2012-2021): A Comparison Of Random Effects 2 Stage Least Squares Estimators

Berna BALCI İZGİ¹

Abstract

Increasing female employment is important in terms of ensuring sustainability in economic development. This is a multifaceted issue, and there are many social and economic aspects that pose an obstacle. The global dominance of a “single market” concept or a global village whatsoever greatly limits the decision-making power of states on their own. New technologies change the nature of the workforce, and geopolitical risks increase migration. As a result, an increasingly mobile workforce emerges around the world. Therefore, the division of labor and specialization has become more important than ever before for both men and women. In a dynamic economy, establishing and operating a new business is seen as areas that need to be protected and supported for countries. For a new business start-up, fast and easy growth can happen in one side, but a collapse and quick exit also can happen on the other side. Social media and digital marketing, artificial intelligence are some tools easens the process for firms. New businesses often bring new ideas, technologies, and products to society. Successful new business processes are an important activity that fosters learning and serves economic growth by creating new jobs. An entrepreneur is a person who calculates in advance the results that may arise at the end of the activity he started and does not hesitate to take the risk that will arise as a result. Company start-up costs affect overall employment patterns through the birth and even death of new firms. In this study, the factors affecting the female employment status of 20 founder OECD countries examined for (2012-2021) period with the instrument variables method. Four different estimation results were found close to each other. It has been determined that higher education has a significant effect on the variables discussed. Startup costs have a negative effect on female employment while a set of education variables have a positive effect.

Keywords: Female employment, startup costs, higher education, EC2SLS and GS2SLS

JEL Codes: J21,C13

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Testing the Trade-Led Growth Hypothesis, Evidence from Selected Developing Countries

Volkan HAN²

Abstract

The relationship between international trade and economic growth has been investigated in the economics literature for many years. The trade-led growth (TLG) hypothesis states that a country based on international trade can access goods and services and achieve economic efficiency in allocating scarce resources. In this way, it is assumed that there will be an increase in the production of goods and services in the country's economies and that these increases will become continuous and increase the gross domestic product. In addition, in the TLG hypothesis, it is assumed that countries increase their knowledge and skills faster by facilitating technology transfer for countries that trade in a way that will provide efficient resource allocation and increase factor productivity. Globalization has enabled countries to search for ways to do more production and trade by integrating their production structures with foreign markets. In particular, the effort to get ahead in international competition has caused countries to prefer trade-based growth. This study it is aimed to shed additional light on this critical research topic by providing empirical testing of the Trade-led growth hypothesis in developing countries. The study contributes to the existing literature in the following ways: selected trade and economic growth variables will be analyzed using the Panel VAR model. The total factor productivity of developing countries will be considered, and variables that determine growth, such as foreign direct investments and R&D expenditures, will be included in the model.

Keywords: TLG Hypothesis, Economic Development, Panel Vector Autoregression Model

JEL Codes: F10, J21, O10

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Economic Effects Of Covid – 19 On The Western Balkan Countries

Blerta Kondri³

Abstract

The Coronavirus pandemic is a global health crisis, a socio-economic crisis, and the biggest challenge facing countries around the world since World War II. Since its appearance in Asia about two years ago, the virus has spread to and from all countries and has affected almost every community, showing the high commitment of the global economy. This crisis has affected all aspects of life, education, politics, public safety, and economic activity has been severely affected. Western Balkan countries also have been severely affected by Corona virus pandemic. This crisis has caused significant economic disruptions and slowed economic activity in all Western Balkan countries. As the countries officially declared the pandemic, various epidemiological measures were imposed, such as a ban on a movement, social distancing and suspension of certain activities, which resulted in the deterioration of almost all economic indicators.

This paper analyzes how much this crisis has affected Western Balkan countries' economic growth using a panel regression model.

Keywords: coronavirus pandemic, Western Balkan countries, economic growth, panel regression model

JEL Code: E17, E19

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Social Insurance In The Digital Age

Nadia Elalfy⁴

Abstract

Digital transformation has become a necessity for all institutions and organizations that seek to develop, improve and facilitate services for beneficiaries, and digital transformation does not mean the application of technology only. Within the institution, it is a complete holistic program that touches an institution and touches the method and method internally, as well as how to provide services to the public to make services more accessible and faster. Aim in the first place to offer support and foster financial innovation through the organization of regular meetings, the establishment of innovation hubs, and or regulatory sandboxes. In parallel, they also intend to monitor developments closely and address any emerging risks involved with FinTech for the financial sector and consumers. Cyber-attacks, theft of pension assets, personal information breaches, and fraud are the main areas for supervisory attention and priorities for supervisory examinations—the overall goal of sustainable development and the promotion of economic development. E-government plays a role economically and contributes to the transition to a digital and cashless economy; The government's investment in e-commerce contributes to strengthening the telecommunications and Internet infrastructure, improving electronic payment systems, improving inclusion Finance, reducing digital illiteracy, etc.; All these contributions enhance opportunities for economic growth and transformation in the world. Several jurisdictions have adopted risk-centered and technology-neutral regulatory and supervisory approaches, where the issues are treated according to the risk they pose and not the technology per se. 2-solutions (SupTech) are considered essential tools that could enhance the quality and cost-effectiveness of supervisory oversight.

Keywords: Digital transformation, innovative technology, FinTech, RegTech, SupTech, pension supervision

JEL Code: I20

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Nakhchivan Corridor: National Economic Efficiency And Global Perspectives

Javadkhan Gasimov⁵

Abstract

The historic victory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the 44-day Patriotic War laid the foundation for a qualitatively new stage of the government's socio-economic development. In the 9-article Declaration of 10 November 2020, an accord was reached on the establishment of the Nakhchivan corridor along with the return of Azerbaijan to the occupied Agdam, Kalbajar and Lachin districts. The Nakhchivan corridor will increase its relevance due to the national and international economic essence. Consequently, above all, Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic will be able to recombine with the central part of the territory of Azerbaijan, of which it is an integral part. At the same time, the Republic of Azerbaijan will have access to the countries of Europe through this corridor, and the Republic of Turkey will have access to the countries of Central Asia through Azerbaijan. It should be noted that right now, the volume of trade between the countries of the Turkic world, except for Hungary, is about 16 billion dollars. If Hungary is incorporated, this figure will rise to \$19 billion, the driving force of which will become Nakhchivan. Conversely, with the creation of the corridor, Nakhichevan, which has been under siege for 28 years, will demonstrate an extra flexible economic activity by removing the blockade. In addition, this corridor will save time by further increasing the international economic efficiency of the Baku-Tbilisi railway, which was exploited in 2017. Consequently, being 1.7 times or about 343 km less the length of the Baku-Tbilisi-Gars railway line, this will lead to the preservation of product quality and a decrease in the cost and duration of transportation. From this stage on, Nakhchivan will accelerate its access to the West-East and North-South transport corridors through the main territory of Azerbaijan. In particular, this will be important in terms of the completeness of the entrance of Nakhchivan businessmen into the North-South transport corridor. The corridor is also important from the point of view of reciprocal cooperation between other regions of Azerbaijan and Nakhichevan businessmen.

Keywords: Nakhchivan corridor, national economy, trade, Turkish world, railway, economic activity, transportation costs, etc. **JEL Code:** F18

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Employee Satisfaction and Work Motivation

Tirana Ameti⁶

Abstract

Considering that the significance of people and their knowledge, skills, and abilities tremendously affects the productivity and performance of companies, it is an obvious indication that the significance of Human Resource Management in the business world recently increased as well. A fundamental task of Human Resource Management is employee satisfaction, motivation, and overall performance. All organizations have to continuously carry the burden of making the employees satisfied and increase the levels of motivation among the workers because they represent the fuel that ignite the flames of success and prosperity of the whole company. In essence, their accumulated satisfaction and motivation are overflowed in the form of higher productivity, quality, zeal, and dedication to responsive responsibilities and customer service. This paper intends to analyze the work motivation and satisfaction levels of employees in a company in Skopje. As far as the theoretical framework of the paper is concerned, concepts such as job satisfaction, leadership, motivation, rewards, and benefits, as well as the concept of culture, are incorporated. In comparison, the empirical element of the research and the questionnaire are created to correspond to the above-mentioned terms and fields of concern. Questions related to the work environment, the organization of work, and the expectations of the workers were among the issues included in the questionnaire. Out of the results obtained, it can be seen that even though the doors of improvement are always opened, employees of "Dauti Komerc" are generally satisfied. Moreover, even if there is no conducted analysis on the SWOT of this company, it can be assigned that communication and relationship among employees and managers as one of the greatest strengths, which could be seen and observed during the times of the visit in the company for issues related to this paper. The most significant improvement is required in rewards, more precisely benefits (gym, swimming, movies, etc.), because most employees are not showing high satisfaction with it. The conclusions made regarding the research are only valid for "Dauti Komerc" and cannot be generalized to other companies.

Keywords: Employee Satisfaction, Compensation, Rewards, Leadership, Work Motivation

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The association between healthcare staff personal branding and patients' perceived service quality: An evidence-based research of the healthcare sector in Pakistan

Hina Zahoor⁷

Nasir Mustafa⁸

Abstract

Personal branding has become an essential notion in health care management literature in the current era. The healthcare staff should be recognized as members of the team who provide quality care to patients. The present research examines the impact of the personal branding of radiologists on perceived service quality, particularly in Pakistan's health care sector. A convenience sampling method was used. The variables of personal branding are communication, behavior, and appearance, and Perceived Service quality variables are responsiveness and reliability. The study's results indicate that communication significantly correlated to responsiveness and reliability. Behavior was significantly correlated to responsiveness, while appearance significantly correlated to reliability. The study's finding affirms the significance of personal branding as one of the crucial components in improving Perceived Service quality by health care units.

Keywords: Personal branding, behavior, appearance, communication, responsiveness, perceived service quality, Radiologists

JEL Codes: I19, M19

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The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Global Competitiveness of Developed and Developing Countries in the Automotive Industry

Yunus Emre TOPCU⁹

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused measurable negativities in international trade by affecting both the supply and demand sides of the global economy. These negativities have also had effects on global competition in many industries. It is crucial to examine the automotive industry changes, which are highly dependent on global supply chain networks. This study aims to examine the changes in the global competition of the automotive industry with the covid 19 epidemic by comparing developed and developing countries. Selected developed countries are Germany, Japan, the USA, England, and Canada. Selected developing countries are Mexico, Hungary, Turkey, Poland, and India. For this purpose, first of all, the countries' normalized revealed comparative advantage indexes were calculated. Then, with the Galtonian Regression, the period of 2020-2021 and 2018-2019 were compared with monthly data. As a result of the study, while the comparative advantage in the automotive industry is reversed in developed countries, the degree of specialization in developing countries has increased.

Keywords: Global competition, automotive industry, Covid-19 pandemic, Galtonian regression, normalized revealed comparative advantage

JEL Code: J10

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Does Economic Freedom impact the growth of developing economies? - Evidence from Western Balkans

Violeta Madzova¹⁰

Liza Alili Sulejmani¹¹

Abstract

The primary purpose of this research paper is to analyze the economic freedom impact on the growth of Western Balkan economies, considering annual data for the time spin period 2000 – 2020. Undoubtedly, economic freedom is considered a fundamental right of every human being to control his own work and property. However, the nexus between economic freedom and economic growth in developing countries is already a researched topic, with mixed results regarding such a relationship among scholars and countries. Thus, to investigate the effects of the economic freedom index on the economic growth in Western Balkans, for the time spin 2000 - 2020, by employing several panel regressions such as OLS, Fixed, Random effect, and GMM.

Finally, the findings imply a positive effect of economic freedom index on the country's growth in the Western Balkan region. Although such findings do not solve the current debate on this nexus in the transition countries, they present an essential contribution to the existing literature and provide important policy recommendations for the policymakers of these countries.

Keywords: Economic Freedom Index, Economic Growth, FE, RE, GMM.

JEL Code: F43

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The Importance of Scenario Planning Functions for Company's Performance in The Contemporary Environment

Andrijana BOJADJIEVSKA DANEVSKA¹²

Abstract

Today's turbulent environment delivered through the global complexity and dynamic change requires companies to develop the ability to research the factors that initiate changes and the capacity for anticipating the possible solutions to potential problems. Throughout history, the methods of forecasting and later strategic planning have been continuously applied to establish a vital link between the organization's future and the environment. They complement themselves, but the strategic actions and business models they point out are limited only to the known events, factors, and actors. With scenario planning, companies develop plans for different alternative futures that may unfold and contain significant changes in the environment for which they otherwise have limited data. Through narratives and graphically presenting several alternative stories about the future environment, companies include structurally different and unexpected future events, factors and actors in their plans and prepare good courses of actions for them. The purpose of this research paper is to emphasize the role that scenario planning has in dealing with uncertainty in the environment as the only some aspects of the future and thus to expose its functions to managers to test their alternatives in dealing with potential constraints or seizing future opportunities. For the research, empirical research was conducted among 52 Macedonian companies by distributing questionnaires (online and physically) to determine the degree of application of the scenario planning method and its functions.

Keywords: Scenario planning, Scenario, Turbulent environment

JEL Code: M2

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The impact of the Budget Deficit on economic growth in the Republic of North Macedonia

Abil Baush¹³

Abstract

The overall aim of this research is to observe the impact of the budget deficit on economic growth in the economy of the Republic of North Macedonia. The research methodology consists of simple regression analyses. For this purpose, annual quantitative data are obtained from National Bank of the Republic North Macedonia covering 1993–2020. The outcomes detect a positive and statistically significant relationship between the budget deficit and the economic growth of the Macedonian economy. Findings have shown that budget deficits have a positive influence on economic growth. The research also contributes in the macroeconomic aspect to the opening of discussions among the relevant stakeholders, including those from the policy-making area.

Keywords: Economic growth, Budget deficit; Deficit financing; GDP

JEL Code: I20

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The impact of social transfers on Inequality (GINI), Human Development Index (HDI) and Poverty – Case of North Macedonia

Besa Ramadani Mehmedi¹⁴

Abstract

Looking forward to the subject of Poverty, human development, income equality, risk of Poverty, and other critical economic perspectives, North Macedonia has progressed, but there is still much work to be done. Since these elements will be studied within this research paper, we presume that all elements of Poverty, inequality (GINI), and human development index (HDI) are interconnected to the social transfers but not limited. From 2013-2018 data shows that nearly one in five citizens is poor, one in three children is poor and most vulnerable, and the unemployed are 41.9% at risk of the poverty rate. Concerning the fact that 19.5% of households with two parents and two dependent children are at risk of Poverty. These facts are concerning, and being able to match its EU peers, North Macedonia has a lot of work to do and a long way ahead.

Social transfers are financial or goods transfers from group of people, institutions, and organizations to recipients benefiting from the same. Throughout this study, social transfers will measure the impact of increasing the rations of the Human Development Index, decreasing inequality, and reducing Poverty in North Macedonia. Through the OLS technique, this paper investigated the impact of Social transfers on inequality (GINI Index), human development index (HDI) and Poverty in North Macedonia between 2008–2019. Secondary data for GINI Index are taken from the World Development Indicators of the World Bank, HDI from the site of the Countyeconomy, and the Poverty rate is also collected from the World Development Indicators of the World Bank. The time series regression OLS technique results suggest a positive and significant relationship between Social transfers and GINI Index, HDI, and Poverty in North Macedonia.

Keywords: Inequality, Human Development Index, Poverty, Social Transfers, Social Expenditure.

JEL Codes: G17, C21, H55, I3

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The Competitiveness Position of The Republic Of North Macedonia: Opportunities And Weaknesses

Kristina Velichkovska¹⁵

Abstract

Competitive advantage is a trendy concept and one of the essential tools for faster integration of the national economy in the global market, which is projected to result in increased exports, higher growth, improved living standards, and long-term prosperity. For small, open economies like the Republic of North Macedonia, this global integration is crucial for domestic enterprises to sell and compete on the global market. The purpose of this study is to analyze the competitive position of the Macedonian economy from the period of 1996-2019 in order to identify weaknesses and potential bottlenecks that would result in recommendations for policymakers. This study used two indicators – the real effective exchange rate (REER) and the WEF global competitiveness index (GCI) – to give a descriptive analysis of the Macedonian economy's competitive status. Looking at the REER statistics, one may infer that movements are primarily balanced. To put it another way, REER does not show any notable improvements or worsenings in the Macedonian economy's competitive position between 1999 and 2020, even though the REER index is slightly declining. The second indicator, the WEF's global competitiveness index (GCI), as a multidimensional indicator, measures various aspects of competitiveness. This index shows that the Republic of North Macedonia has the lowest score in innovation capability and needs to work on that part to improve its ranking.

Keywords: competitiveness, competitive advantage, REER, GCI, external trade.

JEL Codes: F10, O24, P45

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Children Violence – Sexual Abuse (Pedophilia)

Fjolla Ejupi¹⁶

Abstract

Rape represents a phenomenon that every society faces and is influenced by many social, economic, and cultural factors. Despite the importance that it holds in itself such problems in the world, research proves the underestimation of cases of such essential problems.

When discussing violence against children, the term child abuse or abuse is often used in criminological treatments. Crime of violence or child abuse is also carried out in cases of gross neglect of obligations and care education of the child or minor. The most severe form of this crime of violence is when the parent or guardian mistreats the child or minor.

Thus, the main aim of this scientific paper is the violence against children, the nature and types of violence towards children (pedophilia), the risk factors, which children belong to this group, as well as measures and the punishment provided by the criminal law of the Republic of North Macedonia.

Furthermore, this paper will analyze the cases of sexual violence against children at the national level in the Republic of North Macedonia for the period 2018 - 2021; immediately, the judicial verdicts of the courts in our country are analyzed and compared.

Keywords: violence against children, sexual abuse of children, pedophilia.

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The economic impact of COVID-19 in North Macedonia

Amir Imeri¹⁷

Sara Sadiki¹⁸

Abstract

The spread of COVID-19 was an expected shock for all economies globally. Through different periods of COVID-19, each government applied different strategies to prevent the spread of the pandemic, including but not limited to the closure of social activities, restrictions on movement inside and outside the country, etc. All these government policies affected the drastic reduction of GDP that resulted in the global economic recession. Even North Macedonia could not avoid the pandemic by showing an increase in positive cases of COVID-19. Moreover, the assessment comprises real economic growth rate of North Macedonia as dependent variable, and the following variables are used as independent: Household Consumption, Domestic general government debt, External general government debt, Government budget balance, and Trade balance. Since some of the selected variables at some points show geometric growth, it is compulsory to take their natural logarithms. This study it is portrayed the economic condition of North Macedonia with the data range of pre-pandemic and pandemic periods, covering the yearly based time during 2003 - 2020. In this regard, the analysis uses the autoregressive distributed lag model. Additionally, the applied measures taken by the government of North Macedonia to improve the economic situation are analyzed. The results show that COVID-19 negatively impacted the real economic growth of North Macedonia. North Macedonia's government must consider additional measures to support the current economic situation.

Keywords: domestic debt, external debt, real economic growth rate, COVID-19, fiscal policy

JEL Codes: C22, E21, H62, H63, O40

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Government Policies in the RNM, a Stabilizing Factor (Destabilizing) Towards Civil Society

Shkelqim Veseli¹⁹

Imerlije Saliu Fetai²⁰,

Abstract

Civil society is rightly seen as a valuable contributor to the interests of citizens. A free and democratic system can never really be like this if there is no active citizenship, which means that the awareness and engagement of citizens in political life is not only limited to participation in elections but in the whole policy-making process. Based on the annual reports from the relevant European institutions on the quality of good governance, the government policies in the RNM, as well as the democratic processes promoted by the government, do not give the expected results due to hasty government policies and continuous servicing of political innovations that find our society unprepared which also results in social destabilization. This theoretical-empirical paper analyzes the impact of government policies and their impact on the role of active society as a democratic value in free systems of government and how these policies are either a stabilizing or destabilizing factor of this society, such as (variables) Citizens' trust in Judiciary, Rule of Law, Political Polarization, Poor Educational System and Corruption of Public Sector. According to the data from relevant objective European institutions such as Varieties Of Democracy (V-Dem) reports of the European Commission for the Republic of North Macedonia where in most areas, North Macedonia is assessed as moderately prepared, Eurostat for the last decade (2010- 2020), as well as with the conclusive statistical methods of Pearson correlation for the interconnection between the variables and the Linear Regression Analysis from which it results that there is a positive statistical correlation of civil society cohesion in the RNM with the Level of Corruption in the Public Sector ($r = .646$, $\text{sig} = .032$), as well as during political polarization (especially before the elections) civil society is significantly destabilized in the RNM.

Keywords: Government Policies, Civil Society, Political Polarization, Corruption, Poor Educational System

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Patient Satisfaction and Perceived Healthcare Services: An Implementation Perspective of National Health Vision 2016-2025

Madiha Asghar²¹, Aisha Azhar²², Sobia Hassan²³

Abstract

Patient satisfaction is an essential part of healthcare and is a fundamental means of measuring the effectiveness of health care delivery and the quality of medical care. It denotes the extent to which the patient's overall health care needs are met based on their requirements. The current study examined patient satisfaction with perceived health care services in public and private hospitals in Lahore, Pakistan. The quantitative research approach, including a closed-ended questionnaire, was used to collect primary data from patients of public and private hospitals. The software SPSS (statistical package for the social sciences) was used for data analysis. The target population was patients from public and private hospitals, and the sample size comprised 343 respondents. Research limitations include time confinement, city limitation, and specific unit of patients. Findings indicate that patient satisfaction positively influences perceived health care services comprising doctor-patient interaction, staff behavior, and infrastructure. In addition, the patient's preference for a public or private hospital has a vital influence on patient satisfaction. The results of this study would be helpful to health researchers, administrators, policymakers, MS-medical superintendents, and services planners to identify the current state of health care and set the foundation for providing quality care to patients.

Keywords: Patient Satisfaction, Staff behavior, Infrastructure, Patient Preference, Public & Private hospitals

JEL Codes: I11, I18, I20

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The Nexus Between Economic And Social Factors And Environmental Performance – Case of The Republic of North Macedonia

Imërlije Alili²⁴

Afrim Alili²⁵

Abstract

Several factors can affect environmental performance, yet ethnic fractionalization, financial development, political freedom and institutional quality play an important role in environmental performance across countries. The paper's main aim is to explore how these economic, political, and social indicators can impact environmental performance by utilizing time series data for the Republic of North Macedonia from 2000-2020. In this regard, the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test has been employed to determine the unit root of the time series, while the VAR technique has been used to investigate the long-run relationship between these economic and social factors and environmental performance. In addition, the Granger causality test.

Further, the results suggest that institutional quality, ethnic diversity, and political freedom have a negative effect on CO₂ emissions. On the other hand, GDP, energy consumption, and financial development positively affect environmental degradation.

Such results imply serious suggestions for policymakers to improve their policies for improving the institutional quality, providing political freedom and an inclusive financial sector that will provide a less pollutant environment.

Keywords: environmental performance, economic factors, social factors, VAR, Granger causality.

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Current Security Situation in The Western Balkans

Enver GËRGURI²⁶

Abstract

Security is one of the most critical cases in every country; protection and preserving the sovereignty of the country have particular importance in the issue of security. This case study is intended to discuss security cases in western Balkan. The Western Balkan case study is separated into some chapters in order to understand as efficiently as possible the theoretical way of the problem.

In the beginning, it presented the theoretical way of the concept of security, while in the following present security problem, threats, and the challenges or difficulties which we and western Balkan may face soon.

To correctly understand the security case, the focus has been set on the impact of NATO in the western Balkans as a peacekeeping and stabilization force in the region, within Bosnia as SFOR, while in Kosovo based on Resolution 1244 as KFOR.

Throughout the work, I tried to bring to the surface the influence of International Organizations, especially NATO, to stop various wars and conflicts as well as present the region as a peaceful, secure, and geopolitically stable space. In contrast, I have presented the Republic of Kosovo as a country that not only consumes but also the product of security; in this case, I tried to submit also the much-desired path toward European integration.

Keywords: Western Balkans, NATO, security, KFO

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An Empirical Analysis On Impact Of Self Employment Programmes On Employment Generation, Living Standards And Saving Habits Of Shg Members: A Case Study On MAA DAKHINAKALI SHG

Dr. Namita Mishra²⁷

Dr. Leena Jenefa²⁸

Abstract

Poverty is one of the causes of unemployment which affect the living standards and saving habits of the population. The word poverty can measure in two terms. Absolute Poverty and Relative Poverty. As per this plan, programs are prepared to strengthen the population and overcome poverty. For this, poverty eradication programs are classified into five parts. Self-Employment Programmes, Wages employment programs, Housing for the poor, Development of Rural Infrastructure, Marketing initiative through ORMAS. The objectives mentioned above are achieved through SGRY and SOISY, IAY OBB, Prime Minister Gram Yojna Rural Connectivity programs, etc. To find out the effectiveness of these programs, the proposed study will be designed and conducted. It is a case-based study of A SHG situated in the Kendrapara district of Odisha. A primary data source will be used, and pre-and post-expenditure patterns and saving habits will be checked. The research hypothesis will be taken to justify the impact of the study. Data will be Analysed through SPSS.

Keywords: Poverty, Eradication Programmes, saving habits, Expenditure pattern.

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Effects of Digital Technology on Mental Health of Children

Rahul CHAUHAN²⁹

Abstract

COVID-19 has triggered barriers in persevering with ordinary existence nearly anywhere inside the global with the aid of inflicting the implementation of social distancing and sooner or later enforcing the lockdown. This has emerged as the purpose for the boom in generation utilization in everyday existence for expert paintings in addition to for leisure purposes. There has been an accelerated incidence of generation utilization in youth and kids for the duration of lockdown, affecting their lives both in favorable and bad aspects. The usually documented percent boom of generation utilization in kids became approximately 15%, of which telephone utilization has 61.7% of incidence. Disturbance in mental functioning is usually recommended to be originated with the aid of compromise of neuroplasticity of the nerves. The radiofrequency (RF) radiations emitting from the telephone are an unlikely situation as a mind tumor threat element in kids. The accelerated utilization will have consequences on mental functioning, compromise sleep and cognitive skills, and expand the threat of specific intellectual ailments, which are no longer restrained to melancholy, anxiety, Alzheimer`s disease, and attention-deficit/hyperactive disorder (ADHD). Despite being a hazard for growing intellectual illness, video games are demonstrated to lessen melancholy and anxiety and boom creativity, skills, and cognition in kids. The accelerated generation utilization will have an advantageous and harmful effect on the intellectual improvement of youth and kids, relying on the traits inside the utilization. However, dad and mom must be tracking their kids' intellectual fitness and conduct in those tough instances of the pandemic.

Keywords: Digital Technology, Effect on Children, Mental Health

JEL Code: J13

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Theories of business impact factors

Dogaru Mirela³⁰

Mandricel Diana Andreea³¹

Vatuiu Teodora³²

Abstract

In recent years, technology and its applications have played an important role in everyday life and are essential to many of our daily activities. In addition, information technologies and information and communication technologies are developing rapidly. E-commerce and other information and communication technologies have become essential tools for economic growth and productivity and are changing the structure of the world around us. Indeed, technologies have radically changed the essence of global relations, the sources of competitive advantage, and opportunities for economic and social development.

Keywords: RBT, B2B, TRA, TAM

JEL Codes: C88, L21, L86, M 21

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Women's Employment In The World And In Turkey

Asena BOZTAŞ³³

Abstract

The international system is constantly changing and transforming. The international social structure within the changing and transforming international system is also changing. The place of women in this structure also changes. In particular, women who produce economic value come to essential positions in the modern world and undertake duties and responsibilities. In this context, while the importance of working women (women's employment) is evaluated both in the international system and in Turkey, a distinction will be made between the private and public sectors. The statistical rates and numbers of working women (women's employment) and the difficulties they experience will form the basis of the study. In addition, in the study, a comparison will be made with the data of working men while determining the importance of working women. Thus, the equality of working women and men under the same conditions will be emphasized. The data to be used within the scope of the study will be obtained from the institutions such as International Labor Organization (ILO), UN Women, World Bank (WB), and Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK).

Key Words: Working Women, Women's Employment, Turkey, International System, Private Sector-Public Sector

JEL Codes: J16, J21, J71.

³³ 11

A Qualitative Research on Risk Management Strategies of Turkish Ports

Hatice Sarıaltın³⁴

Abstract

The strategic importance of seaports which are necessary logistics business units for the maritime sector and international transportation, has been understood more in the Covid-19 period. Despite the global uncertainties and risks, the ongoing flow of global supply chains in meeting food, vaccine, medical supplies, and other basic needs has continued thanks to port operations. In the recent maritime and port sector reports, it has been emphasized that ports can provide business continuity and risk assurance within the integrated risk management framework covering multidimensional risk management strategies in today's highly volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA) world. Within this scope, by conducting empirical research, *The purpose of the study* is to contribute to the literature and practice by researching risk management strategies of Turkish ports, which are samples of good practices in risk management, and to reach guiding results for practitioners by answering the *what, why* and *how* questions on risk management strategies. Therefore, the study has been planned as an exploratory qualitative study to gather data from 7 international ports which are significant players in the maritime sector of the Marmara region in Istanbul and Kocaeli provinces. In-depth interviews with risk management and port operations executives started on 29 March 2022 in accordance with the scheduled port visits, and the process continues to provide comprehensive data from 11 participants. When the data collection, reduction, verification, and result inference cycle is completed, the content analysis also will be done to reveal and interpret what the findings mean and imply.

Keywords: Risk Management, Risk Management Strategies, Turkish Ports, Qualitative Research.

JEL Code: L90, M21

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Role Of State Prosecutor In Criminal Procedure For Juvenile In The Republic Of Kosovo

Muhamet Raj³⁵

Senat Saliu³⁶

Vlera Fejzullahu³⁷

Abstract

In Kosovo, in the application until the issuance of the Juvenile Criminal Law in Kosovo, all parts of the criminal law referred to the work of entities in juvenile proceedings, according to UNMIK Regulation No. 1/99 and 24/99.

Juveniles in a particular category for work were found necessary to issue the Criminal Law for Juveniles in Kosovo with legal provisions, which refer to juvenile perpetrators of criminal offenses, but without neglecting international instruments and acts. By juvenile, we mean a person aged 14 to 18, which provides legal conditions for initiating the preparatory procedure for a juvenile.

The Juvenile Justice Code contains the relevant provisions for regulating the preparatory procedure for juveniles, starting from the material procedural provisions and the execution of criminal sanctions.

The role of the State Prosecutor juveniles in the preparatory procedure for juveniles is to issue a decision to initiate the preparatory procedure and, from that moment, approach the investigation of the criminal case, to issue and gather the necessary evidence by applying the favorable legal provisions until at the end of the investigation, then decide to send the criminal case for further work.

Keywords: Juvenile, Criminal Offense, Juvenile State Prosecutor

JEL Code: K14

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The Effect of FDI on Economic Growth and Evidence From Turkey

Aliye Nigar Cokgezer³⁸

Abstract

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is one of the concepts of investment types. The concept of foreign investment is defined as the realization of investments by persons and/or organizations residing in a country in regions other than their own countries. In this respect, FDI can be expressed with different names in the literature, such as "private foreign capital investments," "direct foreign capital investments," and "direct foreign investments" (Aydın, 2015: 3-4). Within the scope of OECD and IMF studies, in order to eliminate the difficulties and inconsistencies in obtaining data, which arise when the concept is expressed in different ways in different countries, within the framework of a standard definition, FDI is within the scope of a common definition of "production facility in another country or existing production facilities in countries ."Foreign direct investment is expected to have a positive impact on economic growth.

This study aims to test the relationship between foreign direct investment and economic growth with the example of Turkey.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investments, Economic Growth, Economy

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Determining the Most Appropriate Laptop Model for Undergraduate Students with Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Methods

Hakan Murat ARSLAN³⁹

Abstract

Today has become the age of information technologies. This situation compels society to keep up with technology. Laptop computers have become a part of education, especially for undergraduate students at universities. Considering the current economic conditions, students must make the right and appropriate decision in determining the laptop computer that will provide optimum benefit. However, it has been determined that undergraduate students do not use multi-criteria decision-making methods (MCDM) in such decision problems. This study is aimed to help the students studying at Düzce University Management Information Systems undergraduate department to choose the most suitable laptop computer model as educational material. There are six criteria and eight alternatives in the model of this decision problem. Students with representative status in the relevant undergraduate department were considered decision makers. According to the determined criteria, the alternatives are ranked according to the TOPSIS method. As a result of the analyses, The most suitable laptop model for Düzce University Management Information Systems undergraduate students was determined as A8 (Casper) and A2 (Dell), respectively. The results of the study were shared with the relevant student group.

Keywords: Multi Criteria Decision Making Methods, TOPSIS Method, Informatics

JEL Codes: M11, C02, C51, C61

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Use of business intelligence in a competitive strategy development of companies

Dogaru Mirela⁴⁰, Mandricel Diana Andreea⁴¹, Vatuuiu Teodora

Abstract

Business intelligence is a broad set of applications, technologies, and knowledge for gathering and analyzing data to help users make better business decisions. The paper presents a synthesis of the BI domain and the requests for informational technologies with data organization for BI applications, hierarchies, and data cubes, followed by the data aggregation and organization for BI-OLAP reports. The main challenge of Business Intelligence is to gather and serve organized information regarding all relevant factors that drive the business and enable end-users to access that knowledge quickly and efficiently and, in effect, maximize the success of an organization. Business intelligence produces analysis and provides in-depth knowledge about performance indicators such as the company's customers, competitors, business counterparts, economic environment, and internal operations to help make effective and good quality business decisions. BI applications include activities for decision-making support, interrogation, and reporting, statistic analysis, and forecast. The option for BI instruments must be a major preoccupation of any company's management. Some of the benefits of adopting these instruments will be presented in the paper as a premise for justifying the research in this area and will be afterward demonstrated through the case study on using BI instruments and ERP-type applications together with ERP Microsoft Dynamics.

The case study illustrates the way through which BI instruments and ERP-type applications can work together in order to give the most accurate image of a company's activity.

Keywords: Business Intelligence, Data Warehouse, OLAP, Enterprise Resource Planning applications

JEL Codes: C88, L21, L86, M 21

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Are Energy Price Shocks Temporary? An Analysis Based on Fourier ADF and Fractional Fourier Unit Root Tests

Pınar KOÇ⁴² Muhammed TÛMAY⁴³

Abstract

Due to climate changes and contractions in the global energy supply, energy prices have increased worldwide, especially after 2000. Additionally, the removal of restrictions due to Covid 19 and the embargoes due to the Russia-Ukraine War have accelerated the increase in energy prices. These increases in energy prices increase the intermediate input costs and cause an increase in the prices of goods and services at the global level. In this context, the aim of this study covering the period 2000:01-2022:01 is to analyze whether energy price shocks are temporary in 22 OECD countries (Czech Republic, England, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Italy, USA, Germany, Belgium, Greece, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Netherlands, Japan, Canada, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Turkey, Denmark) by using Fourier ADF and Fractional Fourier ADF unit root tests. According to the study results, energy price shocks are permanent in all countries except the Netherlands. Dependence on non-renewable energy sources should be reduced significantly, and renewable energy policies should be given weight globally to prevent price instabilities arising from energy price shocks.

Keywords: Energy price shocks, Fourier ADF and Fractional Fourier ADF unit root tests, 22 OECD Countries

JEL Codes: F64, E31, C01

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The Romanian service sectors. The evolution of the service sector in Romania

Dogaru Mirela⁴⁴

Mandricel Diana Andreea⁴⁵

Vatuiu Teodora⁴⁶

Abstract

From the 1990s, after the regime change, the Romanian services sector began to grow significantly. According to Gavrea et al. (2015), "As a managed economy, the Romanian service sector was underdeveloped before the 1990s due to the government's propensity to regulate supply and the inability to satisfy the need for services." As with many countries, the service sector became increasingly relevant after a change in the consumer economy. Since Romania became a member of the European Union, it also had to follow tighter European directives, which were the basis for establishing unitary and non-discriminatory regulations allowing players to join and leave unregulated markets.

Keywords: OTE, technology, virtual space

JEL Codes: C88, L21, L86, M 21

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The Effects of Economic Freedom On The Economic Growth: Evidence From Developing Economies Of Southern And Central Europe Region

Oltjon Bejaj⁴⁷

Abstract

Considering the modern economic growth theories, it is highlighted that economic freedom is essential to economic development. That is why the determinants of economic growth are widely investigated worldwide by many academics. This paper analyzes the impact of economic freedom on economic growth for a panel of European developing countries. The growth of the gross domestic product was investigated through annual data of eight countries of Southern and Central Europe for the period 2000-2019. Data were collected through Fraser Institute and World Bank Development Indicators. Pooled OLS, Fixed effects, and Random effect estimation techniques have been conducted. The Hausman test was applied to determine the most appropriate models between FE and RE. The study showed a positive and statistically significant relationship between the economic freedom index and the real GDP per capita in these countries for the time series 2000 – 2019. Such results are in line with the findings of Gorlach & Le Roux (2015); Brki, Gradojevi, and Ignjatijevi (2020). Taking into consideration such results, this paper suggests governments develop their policies in order to regulate better policies and institutions of countries their countries being supportive of economic freedom. Finally, these findings will contribute further to the existing empirical literature regarding the relationship between economic freedom and economic growth in developing countries rather than resolve the current debate regarding this nexus.

Keywords: Economic freedom index, growth, Panel, FE, RE.

JEL Codes: O47; O52; C33

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Impact Of FDI And Trade Openness On The Economic Growth: Evidence From Developing Countries Of Europe And Central Asia

Anila Bejaj⁴⁸

Abstract.

During liberalization and globalization, trade openness and foreign direct investment were developed as significant incentives for economic growth in developing economies. These indicators are integral to the overall development effort and national growth. This paper investigates and evaluates the impact of FDI and trade openness on economic growth for a panel of 17 developing countries. The economic growth of Europe and Central Asia over the last two decades (2000-2019) was investigated by employing several regression techniques such as Pooled OLS, Fixed, and Random effects models. Finally, the Housman Taylor test has been performed in order to determine which is the appropriate model for this empirical analysis of Fixed and Random effects. The findings from the Pooled OLS suggest that there exists a positive relationship between explanatory variables and dependent variables, but these relationships are insignificant. Based on Hausman test results, the p-value is 0.1597 higher than 0.05; it is suggested that the Random Effects model produces better coefficient estimates, representing the appropriate model. Findings suggest that there exists a positive and significant relationship between FDI and economic growth, while on the other hand, there is an insignificant relationship between trade openness and growth in this set of developing countries for the time spin 2000 – 2019. Moreover, this paper does not resolve the ongoing debate regarding the nexus between FDI, Trade openness, and economic growth; instead, its results only contribute to the existing empirical literature.

Keywords: FDI, trade openness, growth, Panel

JEL Codes: O47, F43

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Determination of the Most Appropriate Wooden Door Type with Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Methods in the Furniture Manufacturing Industry

Hakan Murat ARSLAN⁴⁹

Abstract

When the latest studies on the furniture production sector are examined, many studies have been carried out in theory and practice, mainly to produce room doors for newly built residences with minimum cost. Furniture production businesses must make the right and on-site decision in determining the most suitable furniture door type, considering their costs and customer requests. However, it has been determined that the relevant enterprises do not use multi-criteria decision-making methods in such problems. With this in mind, this study is desired to help the relevant enterprises determine the type of furniture door that will benefit the furniture door production enterprises operating in Düzce. The relevant decision problem is based on four criteria. Alternatives were determined among the furniture door types. The managers of the related businesses were chosen as decision-makers. According to the acceptance criteria, the alternatives are listed separately according to the AHP and TOPSIS methods. As a result of the decision analysis, the most suitable wooden door types were listed as Membrane Door, Lacquered Door and PVC Door, respectively. The results of the study were shared with the relevant businesses.

Keywords: AHP Method, TOPSIS Method, Furniture Industry

JEL Codes: M11, C02, C51, C61

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Women In Migration And Migrant Policies: Syrian Migrant Women In Turkey And The World

Asena BOZTAŞ⁵⁰

Abstract

As old as human history in the international system, migration has brought many problems. Migration and immigration are taking place, especially from problem areas to stable areas. The main reason is that humans want to keep themselves and their families safe. In this context, the people who migrate are always perceived as problematic, and the communities in the place of migration are perceived as trouble-free. In other words, immigrated societies are seen as superior/first class, while immigrants are seen as lower class. The situation is the same today. Women and children are the most affected by the current situation.

For this reason, in this study, the difficulties that immigrant women have experienced from the past to the present will be evaluated in the context of Syrian immigrant women in the last period. The experiences of Syrian migrant women who spread worldwide after the Syrian civil war will be examined by comparing Turkey and the world. In this context, the data of NGOs such as UN Women, World Women Foundation, and migration organizations in Turkey and the world will be included in the study. As a result, how Syrian immigrant women should be empowered in the society they live in, and the studies on this subject will be explained.

Keywords: Women, Migration, Syrian Migrant Women, Turkey, International Society.

JEL Codes: J150, F220.

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Covid -19's Impact On The Demand For Products And Economic Consequences

Abdulgafur Sinani⁵¹

Abstract

The main aim of this paper is to analyze the main effects of the Pandemic COVID-19 on demand for products and its consequences on the economy. Besides the theoretical aspect of the factors that can shift the demand for products of the companies, as well as the effects of the change of the aggregate demand on the economy as well as the effects of financial crises on the economy, this research will also include small research I have made regarding the effects of the Covid -19 on the demand of the product of 42 enterprises that have responded my survey that is operating in the Polog region in North Macedonia: thus in Skopje, Tetovo and Gostivar.

Based on the findings of the survey as well as on the secondary data that we have on the macro indicators of the economy of our country, the results imply that almost 80% of the firms respondents of the survey have faced a significant decrease in the demand for their products, while only 2%, thus only one firm from out of 44, have experienced an increased demand for their products.

This was the first time that not only one economy but the world in global was hit and did not know what kind of measures to undertake and how to respond to it. However, economies learned how to behave in such crises due to the critical losses they suffered during this period of Pandemic Covid – 19.

Keywords: Covid – 19, demand, supply, survey.

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The Effects of Money Supply on Inflation Rate for the case of North Macedonia

Luljeta SADIKU⁵²

Abstract

The money supply is the primary determinant and a key contributor to the inflation rate of a country. Therefore, the intention of this research article is to examine the effects of money supply on the inflation rate for the case of North Macedonia. The study uses quarterly data for the time period 1997-2021. The methodology consists of Vector Autoregression (VAR) model that estimates the dynamic performance of money supply and inflation. Also, a Granger Causality test is performed to investigate the causality between variables. Based on the OLS fitted line there is a strong and positive relationship between inflation and money supply as it was expected. Periods with higher money growth tend to have higher inflation. Based on the Granger Causality test there is a bi-directional relationship.

Keywords: Money supply, Inflation, Granger Causality

JEL Code: C22, E31, E51

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