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Assoc. Prof. M. Veysel Kaya
Dr. Patrycja Chodnicka - Jaworska

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Social-Psychological Characteristics of Trust in Modern Georgian Society

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was the empirical study of the social capital of the Georgian society. The level of social capital is determined by the only comprehensive cultural characteristics - confidence level, which is expressed both on individual and social levels. Consequently, the definition of social capital includes social connections and networks, social norms, public interaction and intimidation, as well as the integrity of trust, inherent complexes, chemical discharges, aggregates and expectations that unite the community, co-workers Lobby, and thus promotes progress (Putman, 1996). According to Franz Si Fu Kyama, trust is determined by progress. "The well-being of the nation, as well as its competitiveness, is based on the only comprehensive cultural characteristic - the level of confidence that the society has" (Fukuyama, 2004, p.129) Georgian culture has traditional orientation towards spirituality, culture and society have traditionally characterized the highlights of the qualities and skills that the international community now combines into the social capital concept. It is acknowledged that one of the most destructive consequences of the Soviet Socialism was the complete destruction of civil society. Based on the results of the theoretical analysis that the post-soviet society is left without a trust we should assume that the Soviet period has not passed. The research was intended to check this hypothesis. Consequently, a questionnaire established by the Likert's Scale Principle was used to assess the level of trust, confidence, and willingness to trust and respect for other people. The findings of the survey showed that the Georgian society is low as trust level. The social capital deficit, in turn, has serious social problems, since it is a prerequisite precondition for the successful work of democratic political institutions.

Keywords: Social capital, Disposable mood, Expectation of justice, Level of trust and Willingness to trust.
Ecofeminism in the Context of Women and Ecology

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Abstract

As the ecological problems reach the global scale and threaten all living things, this problematic has been placed on the agenda of the world in the late 20th century and feminists’ attention was directed towards ecology movements. As a result of this process, a new trend emerged, which gave a different dimension to Western women’s studies in the 1980s: Ecofeminism. Ecofeminism has emerged on the axis of nature and women. The main problem of eco-feminism is that men hold women and nature and dominate them. Criticize patriarchy and woman’s subordination. Ecofeminists believe that their most important task is to transform the world created by male domination into another optimistic world. This theory has important propositions rejecting all kinds of domination over nature and women.

Keywords: Woman, Nature, Ecology, Feminism, Ecofeminism
Video Surveillance and Law: Uses and Challenges

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Abstract

Internet of Things has found its applications in almost all aspects of life. As per Gartner, there will be 20 billion connected devices by 2020. Internet of Things is being used in industrial sector, agriculture sector, transportation sector, health care and education sector. It has made smart homes and smart cities a possibility. Internet of Things has revolutionized the field of law particularly. Law Enforcement uses multiple wearables, different surveillance techniques and applications to prevent crime, investigate crimes and for forensic intelligence. Internet of Things setup has been successfully implemented in court systems making them more efficient. Among the surveillance techniques, one that is used most frequently is video surveillance. Video surveillance has evolved from the being closed ‘CCTV’ to a live system after its integration with Internet of Things. Video surveillance is carried out not only by open-street cameras but also by utilizing body worn cameras, in-car video systems, drones and license plate readers. Footage obtained by video surveillance is used as evidence in the court of law. Video Surveillance has helped solve multiple high profile cases like 2005 London Bombings, 2013 Boston Marathon Bombing and recently rape and brutal murder of six-year old girl Alesha MacPhail in July 2018 in UK. However, video surveillance is not without its drawbacks. Issues like privacy, data retention, quality of video, energy efficiency and others are associated with it. Authorities have passed different policies in order to regulate the video surveillance setup. In the never-ending debate of security vs privacy, every state in United States has different policy but most policies tilt more towards the security while European Union adheres more to the concept of privacy.

Keywords: Internet of Things, Video Surveillance, Video Surveillance Policy, Law
The Impact of Various Currency Regimes on the Efficiency of Business Companies in Developing Countries

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Abstract

For any business decision, it is important for any managerial entity to have reliable information on the issues on which this decision is made and what this decision is about. One of the things that the decision makers consider is information about money of accounting, change of the value of it and dependence on other (foreign) currencies. The smaller is the country, the more important is to know the nature of dependence on foreign currencies, since the attitude of the economic subjects in this country is more on imports, like the goods, the means of production or investments from foreign countries. Developing countries in today's world have one of the ways to choose from several existing regimes. There are several modes: Full dollarization (a country does not have a national currency), fixed currency regime (national currency fixed by constant exchange rate to one of the stable foreign currency), interim regime with a foreign currency (stabilized mechanism, moving between horizontal boundaries, etc.), Floating exchange rate on foreign currency (freely defensive), multi-currency regime. The goal of the research is to determine the impact of currency risk on the business efficiency. The main problem of the research is how to differ the effects of the current currency regime from the effects caused by other factors. The final goal is to prove that the effectiveness of business companies depends on the currency regime and decision makers can manage better at economic and financial crisis if the country have sound currency system which for the developing countries mean that national currency constantly fixed to any global currency.

Keywords: Currency, impact, regime, business, exchange
Growth of Cryptocurrency: An Assessment

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Abstract

Cryptocurrencies are an encrypted, digital peer-to-peer network used for facilitating digital barter, developed ten years ago. Cryptocurrencies provide anonymity while making transactions and have a decentralized structure when compared to other currencies. The first cryptocurrency can be traced back to the period of financial crisis (2007-08). The financial crisis pointed out the instability and the flaws of the prevalent currencies. This resulted in the introduction of a digital, decentralized currency- Bitcoin, which did not require the involvement of any third party. Since the introduction of Bitcoin in 2008, numerous cryptocurrencies have emerged in the market. Cryptocurrency named Namecoin was introduced after Bitcoin back in the year 2011, which was later followed by Litecoin and other respective cryptocurrencies. Bitcoin obtained significant attention after its consistent rise in prices and market capitalization. In 2017, Bitcoin’s price was nearly $19,000 and held a market capitalization of $314 billion USD making it the oldest, popular and highest valued cryptocurrency of all time. Currently, the market capitalization of Bitcoin has declined to $63.6 Billion and its price stands at $3,638 USD. Cryptocurrencies have observed a varied acceptance around the world. Countries like Japan, USA, Germany, Australia and many more are accepting cryptocurrencies, but these countries take some preventive measures to avoid its use for illegal transactions. Whereas, Countries like China, Vietnam, Russia, Bolivia, Columbia and Ecuador have banned the use of cryptocurrencies in their countries. Certain countries like India, Jordan, Thailand and many more remain uncertain and are yet to decide regarding its legality in their countries. Till date, a major concern remains the sustainability and stability of cryptocurrencies in the future. This paper focuses on the history of cryptocurrencies and their performance over a period 2008-17. This paper throws light on the exchange platforms and their market capitalization.

Keywords: Cryptocurrencies, digital, capitalism
Information Privacy in the Cloud: Actual and Expectation

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Abstract

Privacy is one of the main concerns especially concerning the handling of personal information and its implications on the confidentiality of organizational and government information. Comparisons are made between user expectations and the actual reality when dealing with cloud-based information. The report finds that users have different expectations on the privacy of their information when operating on the cloud. For some organizations, sharing some information may be illegal and this could limit information sharing and hence affect the status quo. This research paper focuses on the issue of privacy in cloud computing. Also discusses the legal implications of information sharing on the cloud and the consequences that may arise. Information stored by individuals or businesses with third party service providers may have fewer privacy and protections compared to information stored by the original creators. It is therefore important to ensure that the relevant laws, policies, and regulations are put in place to ensure that the privacy of cloud-stored information is preserved.

Keywords: Privacy, Data confidentiality, Information security, Organizations privacy.
The Role of Fixed and Mobile Broadband Internet Network on Turkey’s Economic Growth: Development of Industry 4.0 May Be an Unmissible Opportunity

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Abstract

The industry 4.0 notion, which was launched in 2011 and whose effects are still emerging in our country, has been on the agenda of the debates on the economic growth of developed and developing countries. Aside from being ready for industry 4.0, we are going through a period when all countries need to take immediate, direct steps to industry 4.0. At that point, the most significant activity is to ensure that information and communication technologies are accessible to the whole community. Together with the transition to globalization and information society, a period has started in which all participants in the society play an active role in economic growth and development. Accessibility to information technologies is increasingly important after information is cross-border. Both global access to information technology as well as in Turkey is increasing gradually. However, fixed broadband internet access, which is one of the main tools of access to information, is not sufficient and as a result the limitation of access to information arises.

Key Words: Industry 4.0, fixed broadband internet, economic growth.
The Relationship Between Economic Freedoms and the Informal Economy: An Application on the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

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Abstract

The reduction and ultimately the elimination of the informal economy emerges as an important problem for the countries in terms of effectively collecting tax revenues, preventing unfair competition and increasing confidence for the state. Increasing economic freedoms contributes to the reduction of such economic activities. The aim of the study is to determine the effect of economic freedoms on informal economy for the member states of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). It covers annual panel data of 44 countries from 1999 to 2015. In the study, Fixed Effects and Random Effects Models are applied. The findings of the study point out that there was statistically significant and negative relationship between economic freedoms and informal economy. According to the results, one-point increase in Economic Freedom Index led to a nearly 0.13% reduction in the size of informal economy.

Keywords: Economic Freedoms, Informal Economy, Random Effects, Random Effects.
The Relationship Between Health Expenditures and Life Expectancy in D-8 Countries: A Panel Data Analysis

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Abstract

In recent years, the technological developments in the field of health, better nutrition conditions and the increase in the quality of public health services have increased the life expectancy of people. Access to health services has been facilitated through the integration of countries. In addition, the contribution of the scientific studies and the R&D expenditures in the field of health has been high in the prolongation of life. In this study, the effect of health expenditures on life expectancy in D-8 countries for the period of 2000-2015 is analyzed by using panel data methods. The findings indicate that; health expenditures, per capita income, high technology exports and food index increase the life expectancy.

Keywords: Health Expenditures, Life Expectancy, Panel Data analysis, D-8 Countries.