1. **YILI TARIM EKONOMİSİ BÖLÜMÜ YAYIN LİSTESİ**

**A.Uluslararası hakemli dergilerde yayımlanan makaleler**

**Abdikoğlu D. İ., Unakıtan G. (2017). Supply Response of Sunflower in Turkey. International Journal of Sustainable Agricultural Management and Informatics, 3: 224-232.**

Domestic oil seed production in Turkey does not meet the growing population's vegetable oil consumption. Sunflower is one of the most important oil seeds in Turkey. Sunflower production should be increased in order to meet the vegetable oil demand from the domestic production. Sunflower supply is affected by various factors. The aim of the study is to determine the sensitivity of the change in sunflower sowing areas to sunflower price and other product prices in Turkey. According to the results, the short run elasticity of sunflower price is calculated as 0.09 and the long run elasticity is 0.32. When the elasticity coefficients are examined, it is seen that in sunflower production, the producers are not very sensitive to prices when taking the decisions of sowing area. For this reason, agricultural policies aimed at solving structural problems should be emphasized in order to increase production.

Keywords: wheat price, sunflower price, sunflower production area, supply response, Turkey.

**Aydın B., Özkan E., Hurma H., Aktaş E., Azabağaoğlu M. Ö., Özdemir G., 2017. Sulama İşletmeciliğinde Etkinlik Analizi (Kırklareli, Edirne, Tekirdağ ve Çanakkale İlleri Örneği) Türk Tarım ve Doğa Bilimleri Dergisi, 4(1), 70-78. (Yayın No: 3513888).**

Ülkemizde artan sulama alanlarına paralel olarak, sulama işletmeciliğine yönelik sorunlar da artmış ve sulamadan beklenen yararların gerçekleşmesi düşük kalmıştır. Bu durum izlenen politikalarla birleşince, sulamanın ve bu bağlamda sulama işletmeciliğinin daha verimli ve daha ekonomik hale getirilmesi amacı ile devletin sulama işletmeciliğinden çekilmesi gündeme gelmiştir. Günümüzde sulama işletmeciliği genellikle sulama birlikleri, sulama kooperatifleri, belediyeler veya köy tüzel kişilikleri tarafından yürütülmektedir. Bu çalışmada; araştırma sahasındaki tarım işletmelerinin bazı sosyo ekonomik yapıları ve sulama organizasyonlarının teknik ve çiftçi memnuniyeti yönünden etkinlikleri belirlenmiştir. Etkinlik analizine yönelik veri alınabilen 10 adet sulama kooperatifi ve 4 adet sulama birliğinin etkinlikleri Malmquist toplam faktör verimliliği indeksi kullanılarak hesaplanmıştır. Değerlendirme sonuçlarına göre, 2009 ve 2010 yılları ortalaması için sulama işletmelerinin %36’sının teknik açıdan, %21’inin sosyal açıdan toplam faktör verimliliği yüksek olmuştur. İki yıllık verilere göre yapılan değerlendirmeler sonucunda teknik etkinlik ve sosyal etkinlik açısından sulama kooperatiflerinin göreceli olarak daha etkin oldukları belirlenmiştir. Sulama birliklerinin etkinlik düzeyleri ise çoğunlukla sınır düzeyde hesaplanmış veya etkinlik düzeylerinin düşük olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sulama işletmeciliği, etkinlik, malmquist faktör verimlilik indeksi

**Özdemir G., Unakıtan G., Yılmaz E., Er Ü. F., Keskin G., 2017. Women’s Perspective on Organization and the Alternative Means of Income in Agriculture in Thrace Region Turkey, British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade, vol. 16, pp. 1-9.**

This study was conducted in Thrace Region, which is a significant agricultural area in Turkey. The alternative means of income were determined and 477 women, consisting of 94 self employed women and 383 women working together with their families, were surveyed and their perspectives on alternative means of income and organization were analyzed.

It is ascertained at the end of this study that women do not consider farming as an occupation, even though they work in agricultural sector together with their spouses, that many of them own small scale enterprises, that they are afraid of taking risks, and that they want to receive grants rather than loans. Women’s contribution to labor force is more like unwaged employment in family businesses, but there are also considerable number of self-employed women in this region

**Özdemir G., Unakıtan G., Yılmaz E., Er Ü. F., Keskin G., 2017. Tarım İşletmelerinde Kadınların Yarattığı İş Gücü Değeri ve Örgütlenme Yaklaşımları: Trakya Bölgesi Örneği, Sosyal Politika Çalışmaları Dergisi.**

Bu araştırma, Trakya Bölgesi’nde gerçekleştirilmiş olup eşleriyle birlikte üretim faaliyetlerine katılan kadınlar (383) ile kendi hesabına çalışan kadınların (94) oluşturduğu iki gruptan örnekleme yoluyla belirlenmiş ve rastgele seçilen köylere gidilerek yapılmış anketlerden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada kadınların yarattığı iş gücü değeri ve örgütlenme yaklaşımlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmadan elde ettiğimiz sonuçları değerlendirdiğimizde kadınların yarattığı iş gücünün değer bakımından daha çok ücretsiz aile işçisi niteliğinde olduğu; kendi hesabına çalışan kadınların ise bölgede azımsanmayacak derecede yer aldığı görülmüştür. Kırsal alanda kadınların örgütlenmeye bakışı ele alındığında; kurulmuş bir örgüte ortak olmak isteyenlerin oranı %43,9’dur. Ekonomik amaçlı kurulacak bir örgütte aktif çalışmak isteyenlerin oranı %47’dir. Kadınların yarıdan fazlası ise aktif olarak çalışmak istemediklerini (%53) belirtmişlerdir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tarım, Kadın, İş Gücü, Örgütlenme, Kooperatif, Trakya Bölgesi.

**Özdemir G., Yılmaz E., Unakıtan G., Yılmaz İ., Keskin G., 2017. Kırsalda Kadının Geleneksel Gıda Üretimi ve Pazarlama İstekliliği, Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty, vol. 14, pp. 66-72.**

Bu çalışmada Trakya Bölgesinde, geleneksel gıda üretimi konusunda özellikle çiftçi ailelerinde kadınların aktif çalışmalarının sağlanmasında geleneksel gıda üretim ve pazarlama istekleri araştırılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda kırsal alanda yaşayan kadınların geleneksel gıda ürünleri üreterek pazarlama isteklerinin olasılığı logit modelle tahmin edilmiştir. Model sonuçlarına göre, eğitim, yaş ve arazi miktarı büyüdükçe pazarlama isteği düşmektedir. Kendine ait bir gelirinin olmasını isteyen kadınlar (8,472 kat), gıda güveliği hakkında bilgi sahibi olan kadınlar (4 kat) ve ayrıca örgütlü biçimde aktif olarak çalışma isteği bulunan kadınlar (2,03 kat) diğerlerine göre daha fazla geleneksel gıda pazarlama isteğindedirler.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geleneksel gıda, pazarlama, kadın, kırsal alan, üretim

**Unakıtan G., Aydın B., Azabağaoğlu M.Ö., Hurma H., Demirkol C., Yılmaz F., 2017, Bitkisel Üretimde Çiftçilerin Girdi Kullanım Bilinç Düzeylerinin Analizi: Trakya Bölgesi Örneği, Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dergisi, 34 (1), 104-117.**

Bu çalışmada, çiftçilerin bitkisel üretimin vazgeçilmez girdileri olan tohum, gübre ve tarım ilacı kullanımındaki bilinç düzeylerinin analizi amaçlanmıştır. Proje sahası Trakya bölgesi olarak belirlenmiş ve Tekirdağ, Edirne ve Kırklareli illeri ele alınmıştır. Saha çalışması kapsamında tesadüfî olarak seçilen 383 üretici ile anket çalışması yapılmıştır. Çalışmada Trakya Bölgesinde faaliyet gösteren çiftçilerin girdi kullanımındaki bilinçlilik düzeylerini etkileyen faktörler yapısal eşitlik modeli (YEM) ile analiz edilmiştir. Yapısal eşitlik modeli sonuçlarına göre, ilaç ile girdi kullanım bilinci arasındaki ilişki katsayısının 0.88, gübre ile girdi kullanım bilinci arasındaki katsayının 0.096, tohum ile girdi kullanım bilinci arasındaki katsayının -0.19 olduğu görülmektedir. Yapısal eşitlik modeline ait belirlilik katsayısı 0.73 bulunmuştur. Çiftçinin girdi kullanım bilinci üzerinde ilaç kullanım bilinci daha yüksek bir etkiye sahip iken tohumluk kullanım bilinci ilacı takip etmektedir. Gübre kullanım bilincinin ise çiftçinin bilinç düzeyi üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi bulunamamıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gübre, ilaç, tohum, yapısal eşitlik modeli

**B. Uluslararası bilimsel toplantılarda sunulan ve bildiri kitabında basılan bildiriler**

**Abdikoğlu D. İ., Unakıtan G., 2017. Supply Response of Sunflower in Turkey, 2nd International Balkan Agriculture Congress (16-18.05.2017).**

Domestic oil seed production in Turkey does not meet the growing population's vegetable oil consumption. For this reason, there is an foreign dependency on oil seeds. Sunflower is one of the most important oil seeds grown in Turkey. Sunflower is 46% of total oil seed production (BSYD, 2017). Sunflower production should be increased in order to meet the vegetable oil demand from the domestic production. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the sunflower sowing areas and sunflower yield. Sunflower supply is affected by various factors such as sunflower prices, other oil seeds’ prices and alternative products that can be produced. The aim of the study is to determine the sensitivity of the change in sunflower sowing areas to sunflower price and other product prices in Turkey. Data between 1970 and 2014 are obtained from FAO. According to the results, the short run elasticity of sunflower price is calculated as 0.09 and the long run elasticity is 0.32. When the elasticity coefficients are examined, it is seen that in sunflower production, the producers are not very sensitive to prices when taking the decisions of sowing area. For this reason, while determining agricultural policies to increase production, structural politicies should be more emphasized.

**Keywords:** wheat price, sunflower price, sunflower production area, supply response

**Arap S., Yılmaz E., 2017. Evaluation of Relationship Between Önder Çiftçi Consultancy Association And Member, Mediterranean International Conference on Social Sciences, Mediterranean Economy, Culture, Architecture and Security, University of Donja Gorica (19-20.05.2017).**

In this study, the associations of Önder Çiftçi Consultancy Associations operating in Tekirdag province and its provinces are examined. Within the scope of the research, Önder Çiftçi Consultancy Associations (ÖÇDD), operating in the provinces of Tekirdağ and Malkara, Hayrabolu and Muratlı, were taken. According to the membership numbers, face-to-face interviews were conducted with different members from each association and questionnaire data were collected and analyzed. A total of 139 surveys were conducted. According to research findings; Of the producers who are members of Önder Çiftçi Consultancy Association, 48.2% are in the age range of 46-55, 43.9% are primary school graduates and 43.2% has a lot of land worth 400 decares. 49.6% of the members are recording / bookkeeping. 87.1% of ÖÇDD member states consulted the Association and stated that they were producing in line with their recommendations and that their incomes increased. When we examined the reasons why the interviewed member farmers were members of Önder Çiftçi Consultancy Associations, 64.8% stated that they are members to provide technical information and assistance, to participate in organized training and seminars and to benefit from consultancy services. In addition to all these, the members stated that they are satisfied with the activities of the association with a very high rate (96.4%)

**Key words:** Önder Çiftçi Consultancy Association, organization, member, agriculture

**Azabağaoğlu, M.Ö., Unakıtan, G., 2017. Bakery Sector Issues and Possible Solution Suggestions, V. International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Congress Series, Series-Kırklareli (23-24.09.2017).**

Fats and carbohydrates are two basic nutrition groups to compensate human’s food energy need. Main source of carbohydrates is cereal crops and bread as a final product. Bread and bakery products are major nutrition source almost all over the world. Turkey is one of the major countries in the world by quantity of bread and bakery products consumption. Approximately, 26 thousand tonnes bread consumed in a day and totally 9.5 million tonnes in a year. Prevalently wheat crop is the main source of bread making in Turkey, but also millers use rye, corn, barley and other field crops to make different breads. Last years white bread consumption figures decreases but brown bread and mixed crop bread consumption increases due to the health conscious. While bread and bakery products are serious food source for humans but sector has struggled with raw material quality, qualified labor, legal regulations and mainly unfair competition.

The purpose of the study is to determine issues of the bread and bakery products sector and develop possible solutions of those problems. For this reason we use SWOT analysis to reveal strong and weak sides of the bakery sector and to solve these problem with identify the opportunities and threads.

**Keywords:** bread, bakery products, SWOT analysis, cereal crops

**Azabağaoğlu, M.Ö., Unakıtan, G., Yıldırım, U., 2017.** **Thrace Region Farmers’ Fertilizer Usage Conscious in Agricultural Production, International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Congress Series-Russe/BULGARIA (08-09.04.2017).**

Chemical fertilizers are the most important input in production of agricultural goods. Fertilizer usage in Turkey is increasing by the years. Last year, this figure reaches the 5.5 million tons of chemical fertilizer in Turkey. Approximately 40% of them provided from import. Fertilizer consumption still lowers than world average and EU countries. Proportion of fertilizer consumption in Turkey is around 90kg/ha but in contrast, EU countries average reaches to 200kg/ha. World consumption is still higher than Turkey as an 116kg/ha.

The aim of the study reveals the Thrace region farmers’ fertilizer consumption with regards to three different districts. Especially comparative study will examine the differentiation among the districts. For this reason, producers of Tekirdağ, Edirne and Kırklareli provinces were formed our sampling frame. Data were gathered from face to face interviews. Farmers’ fertilizer usage decisions and the conscious level will have been studied.

Another goal of the study is find out, if it is positive relation, quantity of fertilizer consumption regarding farmers who did soil analysis. An also we will have examined the appropriate fertilizer usage ratio and yield connection.

**Keywords:** fertilizer consumption, production yield, farmers’ decision, soil analysis

**Azabağaoğlu, M.Ö., Yıldırım, U., 2017. Examining the Economic Structure of Fertilizer Sector in Turkey, International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Congress Series-Russe/BULGARIA (08-09.04.2017).**

Fertilizers are substances that increase soil nutrients that reduced from soil after agricultural production period, and also increase the yield of agricultural products. And also fertilizers are the most effective tools to improve food quality and quantity. Compared to other agricultural inputs, fertilizers provide an up to 40% yield increase. For this reason, fertilizers contribute to world food safety, support to higher living standards and fight against to starvation.

The importance of the fertilizer sector not only evaluating with yield increase in agricultural production, but also evaluating with quantity of create added value and opportunity for employment. Agriculture has sharing 13% from Gross Domestic Production (GDP), but 1/3 of them provided from fertilizer sector. Fertilizer sector has a low capacity usage issue, even full capacity compensate to 90% of domestic demand, but only 62% of the supply level is ensured by the companies. Hence, fertilizer sector has dependent to foreign fertilizer producers. Import of the raw material of the fertilizer has a great issue regarding bureaucracy and higher costs.

Majority of the world fertilizer demand provided from developing countries. China is the leader of the production with the share of 20.6%, USA, India, Canada and Russia follow the China respectively. Last years, developing countries fertilizer usage increased by means of 2.5 times. Develop countries are also increased by means of 0.9 times at the same period. Examining the world export figures, it is obviously seen that developed countries are the top exporters as Canada, Russia, USA and Germany respectively. Those countries are also has a great potential of fertilizer raw materials, so this potential has create positive opportunity for competition.

Aim of the study is to analyze economic structure of fertilizer sector in Turkey take into consideration with world fertilizer situation. Furthermore, outcomes of this analyze on further fertilizer sector developments would be arguing. Paper also investigates to measures to recover foreign source dependency with respect to determine potential of domestic fertilizer raw materials. An also we suggest that fertilizer firms should be improve their skills on research and development, production techniques, supply chain management and marketing system.

**Keywords:** fertilizer trade, productivity, gross domestic production, foreign source dependency

**Başaran B., Konyali S., 2017. Evaluation of Agricultural Policies in terms of the Sustainability of Viticulture in Tekirdag, UARD Jubilee Scientific Conference, Sustainable Regional Development Perspectives 27-28 October 2017, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.**

Viticulture is one of the important agricultural activities in Turkish agriculture. Turkey is among the leading countries in the world with vineyard area and grape production. Grape as a fruit has various usage areas such as grape molasses, grape juice, wine etc. Also vine leaves can also have brined and consumed. However, in recent years, vineyard areas have decreased significantly. It is necessary that viticulture should be supported because it is a costly activity which requires intensive labor but provides a high added value. The viticulture businesses are generally small-scale enterprises. These businesses can continue their activity as long as they earn money. In Tekirdağ viticulture and wine making is an agricultural activity inherited from the Greeks who migrated in exchange. Wine grape production is mostly carried out by small-scale enterprises. However, there are also large businesses that produce wine with their own brand. In this study, agriculture policies were evaluated in terms of sustainability of viticulture activity in Tekirdağ.

**Key words:** Viticulture, sustainability, Tekirdağ, agricultural policy

**Başaran B., Tengiz Z. M., 2017. Young Farmers Projects and Young Farmers in Tekirdağ. The Eurasian Agriculture and Natural Sciences Congress (Özet Bildiri/Sözlü Sunum)(Yayın No:3605947)**

Agriculture is the source of food that is needed by people for sustenance. In Turkey, agricultural activities are the most important source of income in rural areas. On account of insufficient income in agriculture, especially young population migrates from the rural area to the city and tries to maintain its life in the city. The result of this migration, old and senescent farmers are keeping on the agricultural activities. Agricultural production is essential for sustainability of agriculture and agricultural areas, to prevent migration from rural areas, to nourish, to reduce external dependence. For these purpose, "Young Farmer Project" is enacted by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock to cover the years 2016-2018 within the scope of Rural Development Supports. Supporting the entrepreneurship of young people aged 18-40, ensuring sustainability in agriculture, creating alternative sources of income, contributing to the employment of young people in rural areas; shortly it is aimed to prevent migration from the village to the city. In 2016, about 15 thousand young farmers benefited from about 30 thousand Turkish Liras per person. 142 young farmers took this support in Tekirdağ. An important proportion of the support was livestock projects.  In the research, beneficiaries were evaluated for their grant support. For this purpose, a questionnaire will be applied to the young farmers and their attitudes towards the given support was examined and offers were provided for this support.

**Keywords:** Rural Development, Young Farmers, Grant, Tekirdağ, Young Farmers Project

**Başaran H., Başaran B. 2017. Conjuncture Effect for Cooperative Development. 2. International Balkan Agriculture Congress (Özet Bildiri/Sözlü Sunum)(Yayın No:3605928)**

In the world, Cooperatives has been functioning for more than 150 years. It is seen that exceptional circumstances, economic and social crises, historic and social developments have effects on the emergence and expansion of cooperative movement. There is no coincidence that the first examples of cooperative movement was seen in Britain which industrial revolution affected the most. Also, Turkish community was in search of cure to its economic and social problems. So, the same logic and search formed intellectual foundations of the cooperative movement. In the 19th century, Ottoman Empire, was on decline economically and socially, tried to reform its economy and social structure. Within this framework, Memleket Sandıkları, the first Turkish cooperative, was founded in 1863 under the guidance of governer of Nis province Mithad Pasha to consolidate the social solidarity. Moreover government officials support to cooperatives and new starts, transformation of Turkish economy and social atmosphere at different times led to shape cooperatives. Thus agriculture based Turkish economy pioneered founding of agricultural cooperatives like “Agricultural sales cooperatives” and “Agricultural credit cooperatives”, as a predecessor of Turkish cooperative law. For instance; increase in agricultural cooperatives at beginning of 19th century, housing cooperatives when intense migration to cities, consumption cooperatives at high inflation-times, are some examples of cooperatives were brought about by economic and social conditions. This article will examine Turkish Cooperative history through economic and social atmosphere. To understand today through results which caused by cooperative activates on economic and social perspective.

**Keywords:** cooperatives, conjunctur, turkish cooperative history, cooperative development

**Başaran, H., Başaran B., 2017. Agricultural Cooperatives (Co-ops) in Turkey. 2. International Balkan Agriculture Congress (Özet Bildiri/Sözlü Sunum)(Yayın No:3605934**

The agricultural sector still keep the economic and social importance in Turkey. Cooperatives are the most effective organized structure of the agricultural sector. Agricultural sales and agricultural credit cooperatives to the years they have established so far has pioneered both in terms of industrialization and agricultural activities. Sugar beet cooperatives established in demand from the base, have contributed to the development of the sugar industry and have been the most effective enforcement of the contract farming today. Economic conditions in the historical period in which the country has forced restructuring to cooperatives. Restructuring programs are often created and implemented with public management-source. Restructuring initially experienced difficulties in practice, the process that allows the development of cooperatives continued existence but shrunk numerically.

**Key Words:** Cooperatives, agriculture, industrialization, local economic development,

**Başaran, H., Başaran B., 2017. Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyetinde Hayvansal Üretim Ve Hayvansal Ürünler Ticaretinin İncelenmesi, 22. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi Sosyal Ekonomi Ağları: Küresel Değişim İçin İşbirliği, 05-07 Ekim 2017 Nevşehir.**

Tarım, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti ekonomisinde önemli bir sektör olma özelliğini korumaktadır. Hayvancılık faaliyetleri ve hayvansal ürün ticareti tarım sektörünün en önemli alt kolu olarak önemimi sürdürmektedir. Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyetinde hayvancılık faaliyetleri büyükbaş hayvancılık, küçükbaş hayvancılık, kanatlı yetiştiriciliği, balıkçılık ve arıcılık üzerine yoğunlaşmıştır. Ülkede balıkçılık ve arıcılık yeterince gelişmemiş, küçükbaş hayvan yetiştiriciliği genellikle küçük aile işletmeleri tarafından yapılırken, büyükbaş hayvancılık ve kanatlı yetiştiriciliği ileri tarım tekniklerini kullanan işletmelerce yapılmaktadır. Ülkede büyükbaş hayvancılık faaliyetinde üretici/işletme sayısı 1.025, küçükbaş hayvancılık faaliyetinde bulunan üretici/işletme sayısı 3.558 dir. İşletme başına düşen sığır ortalama sayısı 65,7, küçükbaş ortalama sayısı 94,5 dir. Hayvansal ürünlerin değerlendirilmesi ve pazarlanmasında sorunlar bulunmaktadır. Süt ürünleri ihracatı süreklilik göstermekte olup dönemsel olarak sorunlarla karşılaşılmaktadır. Tarımsal ürün ticaretinde serbest piyasa koşulları yeterince oluşmamıştır. Çiğ süt alım ve destekleme politikaları, kısa dönemli endişelere çözüm bulmaya yönelik, genellikle üreticilere fiyat desteği sağlamama şeklinde, tedbirlerden oluşmaktadır. İç pazarın küçüklüğü yanında ihracatta karşılaşılan sorunlar üretim hacmini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu durum verimliliği düşürmekte ve maliyetleri artırmaktadır. Tarım ürünleri ülke ihracatında ilk sırada yer almaktadır. 2016 yılı ihracat gelirinin yaklaşık %34’ü süt ürünleri, %27’si bitkisel ürünler (narenciye, sebze ve diğer), %6’sı kanatlı eti ürünlerden olmak üzere yaklaşık %67’si tarım ürünlerden elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada; Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyetinde hayvancılık sektörünün durum analizi yapılarak hayvansal ürünlerin üretim ve ticareti üzerine değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın ana materyalini Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Devlet Planlama Örgütü ile Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Tarım ve Doğal Kaynaklar Bakanlığının yayınlanmış verileri oluşturmaktadır. Ayrıca daha önce yapılmış çalışma ve araştırma sonuçlarından yararlanılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Tarım, hayvancılık, hayvansal ürün, tarımsal yapı, dış pazar

**Ceylan, O., Azabağaoğlu, M.Ö., 2017. Analysis of Contemporary Food Retailers in Turkey According to Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distribution System, VI. International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Congress Series, Series-Ohrid/Macedonia (28-29.10.2017).**

In Turkey, there are traders, wholesalers, processing companies and retailers are forming the fresh fruits and vegetables marketing system. Regarding to purchases and pricing of these products, the power of traders and brokers are still important. In developed countries, modern food retailers play a significant role in marketing fresh fruits and vegetables. Contemporary food retailers have began to get place in 90's for fresh fruit and vegetable marketing system that could buy major quantities and affect the marketing chain system. Especially the heavy increase store numbers of modern food retailers is directly rate to the developments in economic and social structure of the society. While the share of local food bazaar in fresh fruit and vegetable handling was very high backwards, but now 1/3 of it are sold in the local food bazaar and 1/3 are sold in modern food retailers. Grocery stores has still have a get large market share as %20. Figures shows that modern retailers allocated store area of about 6% for fresh fruit and vegetables. It is also seen that not only local products but imported fruit and vegetable products are sold in this area. The objective of this study is; researching the system of fresh fruits and vegetables sales in contemporary food retailers due to the how to success in the future. Also this paper will argued the which precautions should be done for company success.

**Key words**: wholesaler, producer, middleman, marketing, retailing

**Demirkol, C., Azabağaoğlu, M.Ö., 2017.** **Analysis of Business Structures on Capacity Usage in Determining Encountered Problems of Red Meat Industry in Turkey, UARD Jubilee Scientific Conference, Sustainable Regional Development Perspectives 27-28 October 2017, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.**

Meat and meat products currently represent an important sources of protein in the human diet, and the consumers are becoming more aware of the relationships between diet and health and this has increased consumer interest therein. Capacity usage and the problems of red meat firms in Turkey are presented in this study through a survey carried out with 54 firms. It can be said that a large part of the red meat industry is largely owned by European Union standards in terms of the production technologies they use and the physical conditions they have in Turkey. The main problem faced by the red meat industry is the inadequacy of raw materials and the inability to provide them regularly. This problem causes firms to work with lower capacity. The firms with capacities below 19 tons are small-scale firms and profitability comes first in the strategies they follow. These types of firms focus on production, they are primarily focused on producing affordable and quality products. Firms whose daily capacity is between 20 tons/day and 50 tons/day are grouped as medium-sized firms. A great majority of these firms are carcass meat producing firms. There are also high-capacity firms concentrated on a single product but producing on a national scale. These mid-sized firms offer products to the domestic market as well as they do contract manufacturing for the other large-scale firms. In these firms, market demand is again the first criterion to be considered in production. The large scale firms (producing over 51 tons per day) are working on increasing their market share close to all, on growth and profitability strategy. At the most important strategies of these firms are image, personnel-focused practices and quality issues. The most important reason for the implementation of these strategies is that these firms are nationally operating and branded firms.

**Key words:** Red meat, industry, capacity usage, problems, Turkey.

**Gürel ve Irmak, 2017, Sosyal Ekonomik Ağ Açısından Enerji Üreten ve Tüketen Kooperatif Modeli, 22. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi, 05-07 Ekim 2017 Kapodokya-Nevşehir.**

**Giriş, Amaç ve Yöntem:** Bilindiği gibi, dünya nüfusu hızla artmaktadır. 1950 yılında 2,5 milyar olan dünya nüfusunun 2020 yılında 7,5 milyar olacağı beklenmektedir. Dolaysıyla artan nüfus ihtiyacı nasıl karşılanır? Sorusuna bilim insanı yanıt aramak zorundadır. Bu bağlamda bitkilerin rolü oldukça büyüktür. Bitkiler, meyve ve sebzeleriyle insanların yiyecek ihtiyacını karşıladığı gibi, iplik, sağlık, doku vb. özellikleriyle giyecek vb. ihtiyaçları da karşılamaktadır. Bitkiler aynı zamanda insanların petrol, yakıt ihtiyaçlarını da karşılaya bilmektedir. Bitkilerin güneşten almış oldukları enerji biyo yakıta dönüştürüle bilmektedir. Kanola (raps), mısır gibi bitkilerden petrolden elde edilen dizele eşdeğer biyo dizel elde edilebildiği gibi, yenilenebilir plastik de üretilmekte olup, atıklar ise değerli gübre olarak kullanılmaktadır. Türkiye yenilenebilir enerjide gelişen dünya ülkelerini takip etmek zorundadır. Yenilenebilir enerjiler arasında önemli yere sahip olan biyo yakıtın hammaddesi çiftçimizin tarlada ürettiği tarımsal ürünlerdir. Günümüzde bu ürünler içinde biyogaz ve bundan elektrik elde edilen "ENERJİ TARIMI" AB ve diğer birçok gelişmiş ülkelerde önemli yere sahiptir. Enerji Tarımı potansiyeli açısından Türkiye zengin bir ülke olmasına karşın, Kooperatifleşmeyi zorunlu kılan küçük tarım işletmeleri yapısı nedeniyle bu alanda dünya ülkelerinin oldukça gerisinde kalmıştır. Kooperatiflerimizi çok yakından ilgilendirecek olan bu sektörün gelişmesi gerek kırsal kalkınma ve gerekse sosyal ekonomik ağın gelişimi açısından oldukça önemli ve gereklidir.

Bu bildirinin amacı, elde edilen araştırma bulguları ışığında sosyal ekonomik ağ açısından kırsalda enerji üreten ve tüketen kooperatif modelini irdelemektir.

**Bulgular ve Tartışma:** Dünyada enerji krizinden en fazla etkilenen ülkelerden biri de Türkiye’dir. Türkiye’de enerji tarımı alanındaki çalışmalar 1963 yılında Topraksu ve 1968 yılında Ankara Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi nezdinde başlamışsa da, günümüzde gelişmiş ülkelerin oldukça gerisindeyiz. Enerji tarımı ürünleri olarak ABD'de mısır ve soya fasulyesi ön plana çıkarken, Brezilya'da şeker kamışı, Avrupa Birliği ülkelerinde keten tohumu ve kolza (kanola) gibi ürünler önemli rol oynamaktadır. Türkiye'de ise örneğin: Aspir, kanola, mısır, ayçiçeği, hububat, şeker pancarı, gibi önemli enerji bitkileri yanı sıra orman, kağıt, sebze, meyve, tahıl, yağ, gıda ve şeker endüstrisi atıkları, deri ve tekstil endüstrisi atıkları vb. organik maddeler enerji potansiyeli açısından önemli ürünlerdir. Ülkeler bazında Biyoetanol üretiminde ABD 50 milyar lt ile ilk sırada yer alırken bunu 27 milyar lt ile Brezilya ve 4 milyar litre ile AB ülkeleri ve Çin izlemektedir. Dünya tarım alanlarının % 2’sinde enerji bitkileri üretilmektedir. Kırsalda enerji üreten AB ve diğer gelişmiş ülkeler irdelendiğinde, kırsal kesimde bitkilerinden enerji üreten tarım işletmelerinin büyük işletmeler olduğu görülmektedir. Türkiye’de ise tarım işletmeleri küçük tarım işletmelerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu bağlamda AB ülkelerinde tarım işletmelerinin ortalama büyüklüğü 17,4 hektar ve ABD’de 180 hektardır. Türkiye’de ise bu değer 5,9 hektardır. AB’de 50 hektardan daha büyük işletme sayısı (27 ülke) 698’dir. Türkiye’de ise 50 hektardan daha büyük işletme sayısı 22’dir. Yapılan araştırmalar da göstermektedir ki, Türkiye tarım işletmelerinin takriben %60’ı 50-150 da ile küçük işletme oldukları, örgütlenmede sosyal ağın yeterli olmadığı, bazı bölgelerde örgütlenmeye ilgi duyanların oranının %14,3 gibi düşük olduğu ve örgütlenme etkinliğinin de %6,1 gibi düşük olduğu saptanmıştır. Kooperatifleşmeyi zorunlu kılan küçük tarım işletmeleri yapısı yanı sıra kırsal kalkınma ve sosyal ekonomik ağın geliştirilmesi açısından kırsalda enerji üreten ve tüketen kooperatif modelinin geliştirilmesi önemli ve gerekmektedir.

Bu model ile kooperatif enerji üreten tesis ile hammadde üreten ve bundan elde edilen enerjiyi tüketen çiftçiler arasında köprü rolü oynamaktır. Kooperatif üreticilerden satın alacağı organik atıkları (bitkisel ve hayvansal) biyogaz tesisine yönlendirecektir. Ayrıca bir tarımsal yayım sürecinde çiftçilere ürettireceği kanola, ayçiçeği, mısır gibi enerji bitkilerini de biyogaz tesisi için satın alacaktır. Kooperatif aynı zamanda biyogaz tesisinde üretilen gaz, ısı, elektrik, akaryakıt ve fermente gübreyi çiftçilere ulaşımını (satışını) sağlayacaktır.

**Sonuç:** Enerji Tarımı potansiyeli açısından Türkiye önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu enerji potansiyelinden yararlanmak için tarım işletmelerimizin küçük olması önemli bir engel teşkil etmektedir. Gerek kırsal kalkınma ve gerekse sosyal ekonomik ağın geliştirilmesi açısından kırsalda enerji üreten ve tüketen kooperatif modelinin geliştirilmesi önemli ve gerekmektedir.
**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyal Ekonomik Ağ, Enerji Üretimi, Kooperatif, Kırsal Kalkınma, Enerji.

**Hurma H., Abdikoğlu D. İ., 2017. Ecotourism Planning for Sustainable Management of Protected Areas, The 3rd International Symposium on EuroAsian Biodiversity (05-08.07.2017).**

**Aim of the study:** In this study, the initial planning process has been examined for the purpose of the management of ecotourism activities to be implemented in protected areas. For this purpose, strategies, programs and activities has been mentioned in administrative perspective. This approach has a reference for detailed plans.

**Material and Methods:** Publications such as articles, research reports, etc. about the subject has used for study material. The information obtained through the review of these materials has been compiled and interpreted.

**Results:** Protected areas are clearly defined geographical areas governed by legal or other effective means in order to protect nature in the long term together with its ecosystem services and cultural values. These areas are host to many ecosystem services, especially biodiversity. Protected areas play an active role in achieving national and local development goals based on the concept of sustainable development. Ecotourism is defined as trips and visits to natural areas recognizing entertainment and nature which providing benefits to local people through socio-economic attendance of them and has low-level visitor impact.

Ecotourism is an ideal component of sustainable development strategy in which natural resources may be used for tourism purposes without harming the natural environment. When approached from managerial perspective, ecotourism is part of the strategy of protected area management. When considering the negativities of ecotourism it is clear that it can not succeed without an appropriate planning and management process. These plans cover specific objectives as well as general objectives and aims established for the protected area system. These plans can be customized according to the nature of the protected area and the activity of the ecotourism.

**Keywords:** Ecotourism, protected areas, sustainable management

**Hurma H., Unakıtan G., İnan Ç., 2017. Comparison of Balkan Countries Regarding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) About Environment. Jubilee International Scientific Conference Bulgaria of Regions Sustainable Regional Development Perspectives 27-28 October 2017, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.**

The concept of sustainability has entered the World Literature at the beginning of the 1970s. Since then, "sustainability" has become the most fundamental element in economic development strategies and processes. In the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s, the concept of "sustainable development" took place in development debates and policies to be implemented. From 1987 to the present day, many conferences, meetings, and agreements have been made on this issue for the future generations to live in a healthy environment. 17 goals for sustainability were identified in the Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Summit in 2015. While 12, 13, 14, partially related to the environment regarding their objectives. Various indices are used to evaluate whether the countries have reached these goals. One of these indices is the Environmental Performance Index, and the other is the Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboard. These indices, which contain many indicators, reveal the situation of the countries.

 In this study, the performance of the Balkan countries according to the sustainable development goals of the environment was evaluated. According to the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which envisages sustainable agriculture, all Balkan countries perform deficient performance. In SDG 14 (Life Below Water) Balkan countries have similarly low score in general.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Environmental Performance Index, Sustainable Development Goals Index, Balkan Countries

**Hurma, H., Azabağaoğlu, M.Ö., İnan, Ç., 2017.** **Green Marketing Approaches to the Development of Sustainable Rural Tourism Activities, International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Conference Series Edirne/Turkey 04-05 March 2017.**

Rapid urbanization and industrialization caused individuals to have a city-centered life. Urbanization trends lead to reductions in welfare and income levels of rural residents. In many countries, rural areas are less developed and have specific situations.

The stress and pressure of urban life have caused people to become more involved in rural areas. One of the essential characteristics of modern society is to focus on sustainable development. Sustainable development is a multidimensional concept that targets the development of rural areas. Rural tourism, one of the major tools for rural development, has the potential for growth in the future.

The key to the development of rural tourism is to create tourism products using natural resources and to present them to tourists, benefiting from the local people who produce cultural and historical values. It leads to the rethinking of the basic principles of marketing regarding increases the environmental issues, need for environmental protection and sustainable development. Green marketing concept was born as a result. Briefly, green marketing is the whole set of activities aimed at meeting human needs or demands, aiming at satisfying these needs and desires in such a way as to create the least harmful effect on nature. In practice, it is based on strategies such as creating and developing environmentally sensitive market segments, creating new environmental standards and launching new environmental initiatives, adopting environmental forms of product labeling and evaluating all market activities based on the latest environmental conditions and standards.

In this study, it was examined how to combine rural tourism with green marketing approaches aiming at the rational use of natural resources, which is one of the tools of rural development.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Rural tourism, Green marketing

**Irmak, E., Gürel, A., 2017. Girişimcilik Ve Kooperatiflerde Tarımsal Yayımın Mevcut Durumu, 22. Milletlerarası Türk Kooperatifçilik Kongresi, 05-07 Ekim 2017, Kapodokya-Nevşehir.**

**Giriş, Amaç ve Yöntem:** Günümüzde farklı tanımlar olsa da girişimcilik yaratıcı düşünceyi hayal aşamasından sistemli, mantıklı ve uygulanabilir hale getirilmesi olarak da tanımlanabilir. Bir girişimcinin en temel özelliklerinden biri yaratıcı olmak ve yenilik ya da farklılık yapmaktır. Dolaysıyla girişimcilik bir yenilik faaliyetidir, söylenebilir. Yeni bir üretim metodunun geliştirilmesi, yeni bir malın üretimi, yeni bir hammadde kaynağının keşfi ve yeniden yapılandırılması, yeni bir pazarın oluşturulması vb. birer yeniliktir. Kırsalda yapılan araştırma sonuçlarından elde edilen verilere göre, tarımsal yayım hizmetleri sonucu yeniliklerin kabul ve reddedilmesinde sosyal ağ önemli rol oynamaktadır. Tarımsal yayım bilim alanı ile uygulama arasında bir köprü vazifesi gören, yani: Kırsal kesime götürülen yeniliği bir eğitim sürecinde çiftçilere uygulatan ve kırsal kesimde saptanan sorunları ilgili kurum ve kuruluşlara ileten bir bilim dalıdır, diyebiliriz. Böylece tarımsal yayım bir taraftan yeniliklerin kırsal kesimde bilinçli bir şekilde yayılmasını sağlarken, diğer taraftan araştırma kurumlarında üretilen teknolojinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlamakta olup, bu faaliyet içerisinde ise girişimciliğe öncülük etmektedir.

Bu bildiri ile girişimciliğe öncülük eden tarımsal yayım hizmetinin kooperatiflerdeki mevcut durumu irdelenecektir.

**Bulgular ve Tartışma:** Bilimsel araştırmalardan elde edilen verilere göre, kooperatifler, yetiştirme, ıslah, ürün işleme, üretim gibi teknik konularda ortaklarını eğiterek önemli yayım hizmetlerinde bulunurlar. Yani girişimciliği teşvik etmektedir. Ancak, araştırma bulguları göstermektedir ki, TMO çiftçiye yayım hizmetleri sunmamaktadır. Ayrıca, Süt Endüstrisi Kurumu, Et ve Balık Kurumu ve Zirai Donatım Kurumu hiçbir zaman tarımsal yayım hizmeti sunmadığı, Tarım satış ve tarım kredi gibi güçlü ve kırsal alanın önemli bir kısmına hizmet veren kooperatif birliklerinde dahi yayım hizmeti ya çok sınırlıdır ya da hiç gündeme gelmediği bildirilmektedir. Buna karşın, gelişmiş ülkelerde çiftçi eğitimi ve çiftçilere tarımsal yeniliklerin ve modern girdilerin kooperatifler kanalıyla götürülmesinin çok önemli olduğu, kooperatif hizmetlerinin, sadece alım, kredi ve pazarlama ile sınırlı kalmadığı, aynı zamanda yayım, eğitim ve danışmanlık hizmetleri de sunulduğu bildirilmektedir.

Bu bağlamda Danimarka’da hükümet ve çiftçi örgütleri tarımsal sorunları birlikte ele aldıkları, araştırmalar ve gelişme programlarının finansmanı devletle birlikte ve genelde yarı yarıya karşıladığı, çiftçilerin bilgilendirilmesi için ülke düzeyinde faaliyette bulunan tarımsal yayım örgütleri çoğunlukla çiftçilerin kendi örgütleri olup, çiftçiye verilen hizmet karşılığı alınan bedellerin çok düşük olduğu bildirilmektedir. İrlanda Kooperatif Örgütlerinin ise daha çok kooperatiflerin genel sorunları, kooperatifçilik politikaları, eğitim ve yayım faaliyetleriyle ilgilendiği bildirilmektedir. AB ülkelerindeki tarımsal örgütlenme modellerinin geçmişi, uzun bir sürece dayanmaktadır; yaşanan deneyimler neticesinde her ülke kendi koşullarına uygun bağımsız demokratik çiftçi örgütlerini oluşturmuştur. Eğitim ve yayımdan başlayarak bilinçlenme sürecini tamamlamış olan bu örgütler, kendi sorunlarına sahip çıkarak serbest piyasa ekonomisi içerisinde var olan pazarlara göre üretimlerini gerçekleştirmekte ve bu süreçte hükümetler tarafından maddi olarak desteklenmektedirler.

AB de Ziraat Odalarının temel görevi tarım sektöründe çiftçi eğitimi, yayım, üst danışmanlık, araştırma ve denetim hizmetleridir. Çiftçilerin ziraat odası olarak örgütlenmediği yerlerde ise Tarım Bakanlıkları bu görevleri üstlenmektedir. AB ülkelerindeki tarımsal örgütlenme modellerinin geçmişi, oldukça eskilere dayanmaktadır. Bu ülkelerdeki üreticiler, yaşanan deneyimler neticesinde ülke şartlarına uygulanabilir bağımsız, demokratik çiftçi örgütlerini yıllar önce oluşturmuşlar ve bu örgütlerin eğitim ve yayımdan başlayarak bilinçlenme sürecini tamamlamışlardır. AB’de Örgütler, kendi sorunlarına sahip çıkarak serbest piyasa ekonomisi içerisinde var olan pazarlara göre üretimlerini gerçekleştirmiş ve bu süreçte hükümetler tarafından özellikle maddi destek sağlamışlardır. AB ülkelerinde, ana hedef kendi kendine çiftçi organizasyonlarının kurulması olmuş ve yaklaşık yüzyıllık süre zarfında tabandan tavana bütünleşmeyi sağlamış bir örgütlenme yapısı oluşturulmuştur.

Ülkemizde yapılan bir araştırmada çiftçilerin kooperatifler ile olan iletişimleri ve yeniliklere karşı davranışları arasındaki ilişki irdelenmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre, çiftçiler en azı bir tarımsal amaçlı kooperatifin ortağıdır. Ancak, Tarım İl Müdürlüğü yayım elamanları ile görüşme sıklığında olduğu gibi, çiftçilerin sadece % 18,4’ü kooperatifler ile çok sık iletişim kurmaktadır.

Çiftçilerin kooperatifler ile görüşme sıklığı ve yeniliklere karşı davranışları arasındaki ilişki irdelendiğinde, kooperatifler ile çok sık görüşen üreticilerin yarıdan fazlası (% 61,5’i) yeniliği ilk kabul eden yenilikçiler, yani girişimciliğe eğilimli olan çiftçilerdir. Bu bulgu, çiftçilerin kooperatifler ile görüşme sıklığı ile yeniliklere karşı davranışları, yani girişimcilik eğilimleri arasında anlamlı bir bağıntının olduğunu göstermektedir. Yapılan diğer bilimsel araştırma sonuçları da iletişim ve girişimcilik ilişkisinin kırsal kalkınmada önemini vurgulamaktadır.

**Sonuç:** Kırsal kalkınmada girişimcilik birçok engelle karşı karşıyadır. Bu engellerin aşılmasında çiftçilerin kooperatifler ile olan iletişimlerinin, yani çiftçilere sunulan yayım hizmetleri önemli rol oynamaktadır. Araştırma bulguları çiftçilerin kooperatifler ile iletişimlerinin yeniliklere karşı davranışlar, yani girişimcilik eğilimleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir bağıntının olduğunu göstermektedir. Ancak, kooperatifler ile iletişim kuran çiftçi sayısının oldukça düşük olduğunu saptanmıştır. Bu bağlamda, kırsal kesimde girişimciliği teşvik etmek amacıyla tarım kooperatifleri, Tarım İl Müdürlükleri, Ziraat Odaları, Üniversiteler, tarım kooperatifleri vb, kırsal kesime tarımsal yayım hizmeti götüren kuruluşlar ile çiftçiler arasındaki iletişimi geliştirme programları hayata geçirmeli ve uygulamalıdır.
**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Girişimcilik, Kooperatif, Tarımsal Yayım, İletişim, Yenilik.

**İnan, İ.H., 2017. Environmental Problems of Thrace Region in Turkey, 2‘nd International Balkan Agriculture Congress, 16-18 May 2017, Tekirdağ, Congress Book, pp.26-31.**

The uncontrolled disposal of urban and industrial wastes represent important sources of pollution that are dangerous for the public health. Soil erosion and associated land slides affect agricultural lands. The impact of the existing mines in some places on agriculture and on the soil quality is very severe. Due to the environmental problems in Thrace region, fishing, swimming, picnic and other social activities around the rivers are negatively affected.

Pollution problems needs urgent solution. The collaboration of Research Institutes and the universities in Balkan countries is needed for common projects with funding from the European Union and other International Organizations. Special efforts are needed in order to protect the unique biodiversity of the peninsula. Main environmental issues in Thrace region are industrial pollution, water pollution and residuals respectively. Natural resources and people’s quality of life are influenced negatively by pollution in the region.

Major investments mostly by the Government are needed for soil conservation and restoration in order to control erosion and consequently landslides. Training is needed for farmers regarding irrigation techniques and for fishermen regarding over fishing and damages produced by the inadequate fishing techniques.

Environmental problems caused by intensive agricultural usage and improper cleaning techniques (uncontrolled illegal burning of wheat stalks) lead to the extinction of some animal and plant species. Therefore, absorption capacity of the region must be taken into account in order to regulate industrialization in the region and establishment of joint or cooperative purification plants must be encouraged so as to reduce pollution caused by waste water.

The firms must contribute to the funds for the improvement of negative externality created by them so as to transform negative externality to the internality within the context of the principle of “who pollutes, pays” or “who uses, pays” in the solution of environmental problems.

**Keywords**: Industrialization, environmental problems, water pollution, sustainable development.

**Kiper T., Uzun O., Özdemir G., Üstün Topal. T., 2017. The Impact of Natural Landscape Features on the Development of Ecotourism: Kıyıköy Example, Ecology 2017 International Symposium (Yayın No:3511563)**

Ecotourism is a sustainable form of natural resource based tourism. Biodiversity and the existence of natural landscape values, the naturalization of local architectural features, the traditional forms of production, etc. constitute the basic criteria of ecotourism. These criteria are the conditions that are necessary for ecotourism to develop in rural areas. In the study, it is aimed to reveal the role and importance of natural landscape features in the development of ecotourism in Kıyıköy example. In this sense, the scope of research, answers were searched related to these questions: "What are the natural values that Kıyıköy can provide for ecotourism?" and "What are the effects of natural values on the research area on ecotourism?"

The main material of the research is the Kırklareli Province, Vize District Kıyıköy Town and its surroundings. Kıyıköy contributes to ecotourism significantly with its natural resource values as well as its cultural landscapes values. The area is located on a continental and coastal geography and has many different ecosystems such as forest, coast, sea and creek. In the study, topographic, soil, geology and forest management maps with the 1 / 25.000 scale are used. Maps are prepared by using Arcmap 10.0 program with obtained data. The research method has been shaped in 4 basic stages: the purpose and scope of the study, data collection, data processing and presentation, and the development of results and recommendations. The data collection phase was supported by field trips and office work. The topographic, geological, natural vegetation, climate, soil and hydrological structure characteristics of the research area are examined as natural landscape values.

All natural data obtained during the data collection phase are transformed into thematic maps (slope, elevation, soil groups, land use ability classes, erosion, hydrological structure, natural vegetation) in the GIS. These thematic maps and the effects of natural landscape features on ecotourism have been evaluated.

It has been determined that the natural landscape features of Kıyıköy constitute the power and opportunity for ecotourism in rural areas.

**Keywords:** Ecotourism, natural landscape values, rural area, ecotourism planning, Kıyıköy.

**Konyali S., Başaran B., 2017. The Applied Agricultural Policies for Canola in Thrace Region, UARD Jubilee Scientific Conference, Sustainable Regional Development Perspectives 27-28 October 2017, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.**

Canola, compared to other oilseeds such as sunflower, peanut, and soybean, takes place on the third place among the most planted oilseeds throughout the world. Canola, due to containing 38-50% oil, 16-24% protein, being rich in oleic and linoleic acid amount, and its boiling point being high, is an essential oil crop plant. It is used for biodiesel production as well. In addition, its yellow flowers are important for beekeeping. Canola is the major plant to be planted for the development of livestock and beekeeping industry as well as to close the oil deficit in our country. Canola, due to its wide temperature range and also because of having winter and summer forms, is an oil crop plant with a potential to be planted in wide areas in our country. In recent years, canola production, plantation and yield have increased gradually in Turkey. Canola (rapeseed) was produced in 2016 in an area of 354.530 decares as 125.000 tonnes. Canola yield per decare was 353 kg.

In Turkey, 67% of canola production is made in Thrace region. Canola planting in the region in 2016 was carried out in 256.255 decare field with a production of 84.075 tonnes. Canola yield was determined to be above average in Turkey with 356 kg/da. Canola is an oil crop plant; however, in terms of vegetable oils, our country is in the position of being an explicit importer. Oil crop plant production meets only 40% of consumption. In this respect, every year billions of dollars are spent for importation. As of 2015, 3.5 billions of dollars were spent on oilseeds. However, this deficit can be closed through canola production. In this regard, in Thrace region where production of this plant is widespread, a special importance should be given to the production of canola, which is an alternative plant for the closure of oil deficit. It is necessary to reduce vegetable oil importation by increasing subsidies given for canola production in the region within the budget of basin-oriented subsidy. Thus, contribution will be provided to agriculture and economy of the both the region and the country. Therefore, it is necessary that canola be supported in our country and region, and agricultural policies be determined considering these matters.

In this research, the current situation and policies for canola production were evaluated, problems were analyzed, and solutions were offered regarding these problems.

**Keywords:** Canola Production, Vegetable Oil, Agricultural Policies, Thrace Region

**Konyalı S., 2017. The Effects of Agricultural Policies Applied in Livestock on Rural Development in Turkey, 8. Balkan Animal Science Conference BALNIMALCON, 06-08 September 2017.**

Livestock is an important part of agricultural sector and economy in Turkey. The livestock products including milk, meat, egg, honey, wool and hide play a significant role in Turkish economy. Livestock production constitutes approximately 30% of the value of all agricultural production and contributes to the economic development of rural households. Livestock is also an important sector in national development in producing food, increasing external trade, ensuring a balanced development between areas and sectors, and reducing unemployment in rural areas, in addition to creating new employment opportunities in the industrial and service sectors. The sector's contribution to farm income is substantial, so applied policies related to livestock production and marketing are important to the economic development of rural areas in Turkey. As in the whole of the world, animal production is supported by government in our country. While the ratio of livestock supports was 4.4% in 2002, the value reached to 29% in 2015. However, due to the lack of infrastructure for the application of support policies, the supports for livestock have not been achieved of the production increase that desired and have not been solved the problems of livestock. Turkey is one of the biggest live cattle importing countries. Despite the increase in livestock support, livestock import has been increasing gradually in our country. This situation suggests that, livestock policies should be in a structure that will accelerate improvements in the sector. Therefore, government overall objectives for developing livestock sector is need to be reducing rural poverty, increasing development and enhancing sustainability. The main objectives of this study were to determine the effects of agricultural policies applied in livestock on rural development in Turkey and identify opportunities for developing livestock strategie.

**Keywords:** Livestock production, rural development, producer, agricultural policy

**Konyali S., “The Role of Sheep and Goat Husbandry in the Reduction of Poverty and in the Rural Development”, 8. Balkan Animal Science Conference BALNIMALCON, 06-08 September 2017.**

Sheep and goat husbandry has an important role in Anatolian cultural, social and economic life for many years. Turkey is one of the major goat and sheep breeding country in Europe and it has 10.3 million goat and 30.9 million sheep population in 2015. If poverty is to be reduced with a sustainable approach in Turkey, the most important way is to go through livestock. Sheep and goat husbandry is important in Turkey for reduction of poverty in the rural area, contribution to employment and evaluation of weak pastures. Although sheep and goat productions have many advantages in Turkey, the levels of milk production for per head, growth and carcass yield of animals are very low and not enough for intensive production level. Sheep and goat husbandry is still an important source of food and income for rural areas. However, since 2010, customs duties have been reduced in the import of live animals and red meat with policies applied in animal husbandry in Turkey. As a result, 2.2 million head of small cattle imported between 2010 and 2015. For many years, cattle-oriented support policies have led to significant reductions in small cattle numbers and almost bring to an end of the angora goat farming. Despite the increase in supports for small cattle breeders, they are lower than the cattle farming support. Supports should be reviewed in consideration of input costs and increased regularly for competing of domestic market prices against to foreign market prices. In addition, imports of animal husbandry should not be allowed and the need must be provided from domestically. Therefore, establishing of strong unions and cooperatives with technical and administrative capacity, improving the efficiency of existing organizations, needing of long-term and consistent agricultural policies have great importance for rural development, poverty and development of livestock in Turkey.

**Keywords:** Sheep and goat husbandry, poverty, rural development, support policy

**Konyalı S., 2017. Current Situation of Sugar and Sugarbeet Production in Thrace Region, Problems and Solution Offers , International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Conference Series Edirne/Turkey 04-05 March 2017.**

One of the major income sources of the Thrace Region is agriculture. Despite the fact that the climate and soil conditions in the region are suitable for the cultivation of many crops, wheat, sunflower and paddy come first among the products that produced in terms of economy, width of cropped area and production. When the sugarbeet cultivation ranked fourth in terms of cultivated area in the region between 1990-1998 years,it regressed into tenth rank in 2014 year. The most important reason for this is the quota application begun to be applied in the sugarbeet production in 1998.

The policies applied for sugarbeet and sugar are performed according to “Sugar Law” with the number 4634 becoming valid 2001. With this law, while starch based sugar quotas are increased, beet quotas are constricted. As a result of, this affected foreign firms manufacturing sweetener positively while it affected negatively beet producers, beet cultivators cooperatives and livestock sector where sugar sector became input in Thrace Region, as in Turkey. Also this law, brought forward the privatization of the factories. The Alpullu Sugar Factory which is the first factory in Turkey and the only in the region was included in the scope of privatization and in 2013, the activity was suspended. Therefore, the producer of sugarbeet sends the beet to Eskişehir and also this causes the producer to suffer loss of income. In addition, while sugarbeet production has been supported by many countries in the world, sugarbeet production has been kept out from supporting in our country along with the Sugar Law. With the transition to "Turkey Agricultural Basin Production and Support Model" since 2010, Turkey has been divided into 30 agricultural basis based on the climate, topography and soil data. Since 2010, while farmers have benefited from basin-based subsidies for many crops, sugarbeet has not been included of subsidy in any agricultural basin.

Due to the agriculture policies applied for sugarbeet and sugar, producers have started to give up sugarbeet cultivation, the sugarbeet production has been kept out of subsidy with the Sugar Law and this was affected the producers, consumers and the regional economy negatively in the country and region. For this, sugarbeet which is a strategic product should be supported in our country and region and the policies to be applied should be determined taking these factors into consideration. In this research, sugar and sugarbeet production, sugar sector were examined in Thrace Region and the problems encountered were determined and solution offers were presented.

**Keywords:** Sugarbeet production, Sugarbeet, Starch based sugar Sugar Law

**Oraman Y., Yılmaz F., Abdikoğlu D. İ., 2017. Wine Branding: Why It’s Important for Boutique Wine Sector Growth in Turkey?, UARD Jubilee Scientific Conference, Sustainable Regional Development Perspectives 27-28 October 2017, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.**

Turkey has a very long history of vineyard cultivation and wine production. Turkey also has many wine producers from the established companies to the more boutique vineyards. It is big opportunity to provide innovative branding to the boutique wine companies. Wine Industry, focusing on brands that have been fragmented in-half. To introduce them to the emotional-mind, to how consumers really make purchasing decisions. A brand is the most valuable piece of real estate in the world, a small part of someone’s brain. Consequently, Turkish boutique wine sector continually has to assess the changing nature world wine markets and respond to emerging new opportunities and threats also. So, it is believed that this study will contribute to explore wine branding’s important for the boutigue wine in Turkey.

***Keywords:*** Boutique wine, branding, marketing strategies, vineyards

**Oraman, Y., Azabağaoğlu, M.Ö., 2017.** **Marketing Strategies Followed by FMCG Companies for Making Their Brands Outstanding in Turkey, International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Congress Series-Russe/Bulgarıa (08-09.04.2017).**

Fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) or consumer packaged goods (CPG) are products that are sold quickly and at relatively low cost. That product comprises non-durable goods such as soft drinks, toiletries, and grocery items.

Customers noticed or experienced almost every day when visit a shop to purchase some products, they leaves from shop by purchasing some other products which were not on their shopping list or they did not think its need. How many times it has happened that you exited shopping malls with the products or merchandise in your shopping bag which you did not intend to buy or had no idea to buy when you entered that mall just to buy some product/s needed by you or maybe you entered that mall just to stroll and kill time. Delivering a right product to the masses which they required is always a key to success. A full detailed market research report is very effective before any product launch.

The aim of paper carried out is to understanding FMCG companies followed some effective strategies which make their brand outstanding as compare to the competition. These strategies are multi-brand strategy, product flanking, brand extensions, building product lines, new product development, product life cycle strategy, taking advantages of wide distribution network.

As a result of the paper there were significant positive correlations between the successes of an FMCG depends greatly on its marketing strategy. An FMCG marketer pursues a wide combination of strategies. For example, when prices are competitive, the firm would use an extensive distribution network, design suitable advertising and sales promotion schemes from time to time.

**Keywords:** Fast moving consumer goods, marketing strategies, multi-brand strategy, product flanking

**Oraman, Y., Azabağaoğlu, M.Ö., 2017.** **Tips to Deepen Customer Relationships of Turkey Groceries: Examples of Customer Club Membership Card Applications, International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Conference Series Edirne/Turkey 04-05 March 2017.**

While Groceries are getting more and more pressure from customer’s increasing demand, highly competitive market and strict regulations – in the current environment, understanding customer behaviour, attitudes and requirements is more vital than ever for Groceries’ strategic thinking, operational planning and day-to-day customer treatment.

This article provides guidance on how to deepen customer relationships Groceries of Turkey. To make a connection with your customer and deepen the relationship requires time, patience, and commitment, but building those relationships is the cornerstone of an enjoyable career as well as a business strategy that works.

What Groceries can do on deepen customer relationships Groceries of Turkey? As a conclusion to help Groceries in their efforts to deepen customer relationships management strategy, it can be done these recommendations; product bundling and relationship pricing, cross-lob data sharing and building a 360 degree customer view, sophisticated customer segmentation, real time cross –selling/up –selling -innovative reward design, automating customer care, digital revolution, big data and as a finally multi-channel seamless experience. In the context of a customer relationship strategy these tips have been examined in detail for Groceries.

**Keywords:** Groceries, Customer behaviour, Tips to deepen customer relationships

**Oraman Y, Azabagaoglu M.O. 2017, Tips to Deepen Customer Relationships of Groceries in Turkey: Examples of Customer Club Membership Card Applications IV. IBANESS Congress Series – Russe / Bulgaria (08.04.2017-09.04.2017).**

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**Keywords:** Groceries, customer behaviour, tips to deepen customer relationships,

**Oraman, Y., 2017. Consumer Attitudes Toward Vegetable Oil in Tekirdag Province, II. International Balkan Agriculture Congress (16.05.2017-18.05.2017).**

This survey examined perceptions and attitudes toward vegetable oil among consumers. In the scope of this study, a survey has been conducted in Tekirdag province among 270 randomly selected households with face to face interviews. The gained data were analysed using SPSS version 18.0 and results presented using descriptive statistics (tables, charts, frequencies and percentages).

The empirical evidence suggests that greater majority of consumers (95.6%) generally use refined edible oils in their daily meals. However, these consumers lack the requisite knowledge on saturated fats and unsaturated fats content of edible oils. Besides, results indicate that there are opportunities for producers to modify marketing practices to assist consumers in making better informed vegetable oil purchasing decisions. This survey offers insights into consumer attitudes toward vegetable oil. Survey results suggest a need for clearer information so that consumers can better understand the vegetable oil choices available. About half of consumers bake with olive oil, which may offer producers an opportunity to begin marketing olive oil as a healthy and flavourful baking option. The importance of flavour may provide an opportunity for quality producers to urge consumers to experience the flavour contrast between fresh extra virgin olive oil and the substandard oil familiar to many Turkish consumers.

Besides, survey results indicate that vegetable oil producers should consider modifying packaging to: (1) clearly indicate best uses on the package, (2) offer a harvest date to assist the consumer in assessing the freshness of the oil and (3) allow the consumer to see the colour while still protecting the oil from light.

**Keywords:** consumers choose, vegetable oil, consumer attitude, purchasing decisions

**Özdemir G., Bakır İ. H. (2017). Evaluation of Livestock Farming Organization in Turkey in Terms of Agricultural Supports. 8th Balkan Animal Science Conference Balnimalcon, 1, 221-221. (Özet Bildiri/Poster)(Yayın No:3581677)**

Agriculture has many differences compared to other sectors, especially due to the livestock structure. For this reason, increasing the incomes of producers in our country and all over the world are supported in various forms with purposes such as environment-friendly and sustainable production and self-sufficiency.

Organization has an important role in achieving success in agricultural production as well as in every area. An organized agriculture sector can reduce the disadvantages of the agriculture sector by providing production planning, marketing and efficiency gains. In addition to these, producer organizations; Agricultural support, the keeping of statistical data, and farmer education can share the workload of public administrations. As in the case of animal husbandry support, directing producers to organize can provide many benefits in addition to the main aims of agricultural support.

The existing agricultural supports in our country are granted under the name of area based supports, watershed based difference payments, animal husbandry support, compensatory support, insurance support, other support, rural development support and IPARD support. In the year 2015, most important support in agriculture was in livestock farming with TL 2,973,000,000. Various support and duties are given to livestock organizations in support of livestock farming support. These organizations are; Corps of Breeders for Cultivation established in accordance with the Law No. 5996, Farmers Associations established in accordance with the Law No. 5200 and Agricultural Cooperatives established in accordance with the Law No. 1163, which is allowed to be established by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. In order to analyze all these and to evaluate the contribution of agriculture, in this study it was tried to determine the importance and effect of producer organizations in terms of agricultural support in Turkey.

**Key Words:** Livestock Farming, Organization, Agricultural Supports, Cooperatives

**Özdemir G.,Yılmaz E. (2017). Unseen Women Labor and Organization in Rural Development. 8th Balkan Animal Science Conference Balnimalcon, 1, 67 (Özet Bildiri/Sözlü Sunum)(Yayın No:3581653)**

Along with the growing population in the world, the importance of rural areas and agricultural production is increasing due to increased demand for food, unbalanced and inadequate food supply, and irregular migration from rural areas to urban areas. There are approximately 3 million small family businesses in Turkey and a significant part of agricultural production is realized by these enterprises. One of the most important ways to increase agricultural production, obtain quality products, and raise the living standards of farmers / rural inhabitants is the effective organization of producers.

Generally speaking, while women's contribution to production in the world and our country is at an undeniable rate, their benefiting of social and economic development remains limited. Approximately 2/3 of 6.3 million agricultural workers are women. Effective involvement of women in the social and economic development process, female entrepreneurship, increased participation of women in labor and employment are important factors in achieving sustainable development in terms of individual and socially.

In Turkey, the participation of women as workforce and employer in business life is low, immigration and lack of education are the main reasons for these problems and many organizations are involved in for a solution, but the desired outcomes have not been achieved yet. Although the labor force participation rate of women in rural areas is high due to the fact that they work as unpaid family workers in agriculture, the rapid decrease in agricultural employment in Turkey leads to a gradual decline in female employment.

Women actually do not see farming as a profession, although they work with their spouses in agriculture. For this reason, in this study, it was studied the things that can be done for women who have a major role in agriculture, especially livestock enterprises, to be noticed, actively participate in decision making mechanisms and in organizations were studied.

**Key Words:** Rural development, women labor, cooperatives, organizations

**Özdemir G., Yılmaz E. (2017). “Aile Çiftçiliği Modelinde Kadın İşgücünün Sorunları ve Çözüm Önerileri” Mediterranean International Conference on Social Sciences, Mediterranean Economy, Culture, Architecture and Security, University of Donja Gorica, 1, 198-198. (Özet Bildiri/Sözlü Sunum) (Yayın No:3561182)**

Aile çiftçiliği bir aile tarafından yönetilen ve gerçekleştirilen, kadın ve erkekler dahil olmak üzere, ağırlıklı olarak ailesel işgücüne dayalı tarım, orman, balıkçılık, meracılık ve su ürünlerine yönelik üretim faaliyetlerini organize etme yöntemi olarak tanımlanmaktadır FAO (2014). Türkiye’de yaklaşık 3 milyon küçük aile işletmesi bulunmakta olup tarımsal üretimin önemli bir kısmını bu işletmeler gerçekleştirmektedir.

Kısal alanda aile çiftçiliği modelinde kadınlar daha çok ücretsiz aile işgücü olarak çalışmakta olup ataerkil yapı halen devam etmektedir. Kadınlar genelde hayvancılık, sebzecilik ve meyvecilik faaliyetlerinde ön plana çıkmaktadır. Tarımda çalışan kadınların büyük bir çoğunluğu herhangi bir sosyal güvenlik kuruluşuna kayıtlı değil, eşleri üzerinden sosyal güvenceden faydalanmaktadırlar. Kadınların tarımsal süreçlerde karar almada söz hakkı daha azdır.

Aile çiftçiliği modelinde sürdürülebilirliği sağlamak açısından, bu ve bunun gibi sorunlar nedeniyle, bu çalışmada kadın işgücünün sorunları ele alınarak çözüm önerileri geliştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Aile çiftçiliği, Kadın İşgücü, Kırsal Alan, Tarım, Sürdürülebilirlik

**Özdemir G., Yılmaz E., 2017. Women's Working Problems And Solution Proposals in Family Farming Model, Mediterranean International Conference on Social Sciences, Mediterranean Economy, Culture, Architecture and Security, University of Donja Gorica (19-20.05.2017).**

Family farming is defined as a method of organizing production activities directed to and carried out by a family, mainly based on the familial labor force, including men and women, for agriculture, forestry, grassland and fishery. There are approximately 3 million small family businesses in Turkey and a significant part of agricultural production is realized by these enterprises.

In the rural farming model, women work more as unpaid family labor force, and patriarchal structure still continues. Women are generally at the forefront of livestock, vegetable and fruit growing activities. A large majority of women working in agriculture are not registered to any social security institutions but benefit from social security through their wives. Women are less likely to make decisions in agricultural processes.

In order to ensure sustainability in the model of family farming, due to problems such as this and so on, the solution of the problem of women labor was developed in this study

**Keywords:** Family farming, Women's workforce, Rural area, Agriculture, Sustainability

**Özdemir G., Yılmaz E. (2017). “Aile Çiftçiliği Modelinde Kadın İşgücünün Sorunları ve Çözüm Önerileri” Mediterranean International Conference on Social Sciences, Mediterranean Economy, Culture, Architecture and Security, University of Donja Gorica, 1, 198-198. (Özet Bildiri/Sözlü Sunum) (Yayın No:3561182)**

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**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Aile çiftçiliği, Kadın İşgücü, Kırsal Alan, Tarım, Sürdürülebilirlik

**Özkan E., Aydın B., Hurma H., Aktaş E., Azabağaoplu M. Ö., Özdemir G. (2017). “Environment Perceptions of The Farmers Within Dıfferent Organizations In Terms Of Irrigation Management (Sample Study)” 2nd International Balkan Agriculture Congress (Özet Bildiri/Poster) (Yayın No:3513900)**

The research was carried out in order to determine the efficiency and productivity of the irrigation management organizations in Kırklareli, Edirne, Tekirdağ and Çanakkale provinces between 2008 and 2012. The research was carried out by making questionnaire with 914 producers that was determined by sampling in the villages in irrigation areas. It was utilized from descriptive analysis such as t test, anova test, post hoc test and multiple comparison tests in the evaluations.

The producers evaluated the irrigation organizations in terms of environmental susceptibility over ten points and they gave 5.80 points to DSI, 6.59 points to municipality, 5.97 points to irrigation cooperative and 5.03 points to irrigation union.

According to LSD test results in terms of environmental susceptibility, producers gave higher point to the irrigation management managed by municipality. They gave higher points between 0,36 and 1,52 at 95 percentage confidence level to irrigation cooperatives according to irrigation unions in terms of same feature.

Environment perceptions of the farmers were evaluated according to quinary likert scale in various respects and likert scale results according to different irrigation organizations in terms of different environment perceptions were not different and were determined as such. The perception of contribution on environmental conservation was between 2.79 and 4.57, the perception in terms of consciousness on environment subjects was between 1.94 and 2.65 and the perception in terms of the precautions towards the economical usage of irrigation water was between 3.03 and 3.57.

**Keywords:** Environment perception, Farmers, Irrigation, Management

**Özkan, E., Gürel, A., 2017.** **Kırsal Alandaki Bazı Kalkınma Göstergeleri Açısından Arazi Toplulaştırma Uygulamalarının İncelenmesi, Kırsal Alandaki Bazı Kalkınma Göstergeleri Açısından Arazi Toplulaştırma Uygulamalarının İncelenmesi, Uluslararası Bölgesel Kalkınma Kongresi, 21-23 Eylül 2017, Tunceli.**

Bildiriye kaynak oluşturan asıl araştırmanın temel amacı, önemli bir tarımsal yatırım olan arazi toplulaştırma projelerinin kullanıcıları olan uygulanacağı yöre üreticilerince benimsenmesinin kolaylaştırılması ve yatırım öncesinde engel oluşturan bazı hususların içeriğinin belirlenmesidir. Hedef olarak da bu sorunlara çözümler üretilerek bu gibi yatırım projelerinin planlama ve uygulanmasına katkıda bulunmak amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca, arazi toplulaştırması yatırım projelerinin yararlılıklarının bizzat üreticilerin kendi açılarından değerlendirilmesine yönelik sonuçların ortaya konması da amaçlanmıştır. Bu bildiri kapsamında ise daha ziyade, önemli bir tarımsal yatırım olan arazi toplulaştırma projelerinin sağladığı yararların çiftçilerin bakış açısı ile ortaya konulmasına yönelik sonuçlar üzerinde durulmuştur. Böylece toplulaştırmanın bilinen yararlarının, doğrudan yöre üreticileri açısından değerlendirilerek, diğer yörelerdeki toplulaştırma yatırımlarının gerçekleşmesine katkı sağlanması düşünülmüştür. Çiftçilerin belirttiği bazı olumsuzlukların ve beklentilerinin bilinmesi sonucunda da; çözümler üretilerek, bu yatırım projelerinin planlama ve uygulanmasına katkıda bulunulacağı umulmaktadır.

Araştırma, Edirne Merkez İlçeye bağlı 1, Uzunköprü ilçesine bağlı 6 olmak üzere, toplam 7 köyde 188 çiftçi ile yürütülen araştırma projesinin sonuçlarından alınmıştır. Bunların yanında, çeşitli yörelerde arazi toplulaştırma projelerinin ekonomik analizi ya da yararlılık göstergeleri üzerine yürütülmüş olan çeşitli araştırmaların sonuçları ile desteklenmiştir. Köylere göre araştırma kapsamına alınarak anket uygulanan denekler tabakalı örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Değerlendirmelerde; ilk önce yüzde dağılımlar ve çeşitli gruplamalardan yararlanılarak araştırma sahasının sosyo ekonomik, sosyo kültürel yapı özellikleri ve haberleşme davranışları belirlenmiştir. Ardından üreticilerin sosyo ekonomik, sosyo kültürel ve agro-ekonomik özellikleri ile haberleşme davranışlarının arazi toplulaştırma projelerinin benimsenmesine olan etkileri araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca, toplulaştırma sonrası proje sahasında gerçekleşen tarımsal yapı değişikliği belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. İstatistiksel analizlerde Khi-Kare bağımsızlık testi kullanılmıştır.

Bildiriye konu olan bazı kırsal kalkınma göstergeleri açısından; toplulaştırmadan sonra işletme başına düşen parsel sayıları, dolayısıyla da yol mesafeleri önemli oranda azaldığı ve diğer yandan parsel genişlikleri arttığı için, özellikle makina işgücü gereksinmesinde belirgin düşme olmuştur. Buna bağlı olarak da işletme başına yakıt tüketiminde daha belirgin, diğer girdilerde daha göreceli olmak üzere, tarımsal girdilerde önemli ölçüde azalma olduğu büyük oranda kabul görmektedir.

(Bu makale önemli ölçüde, mülga KHGM tarafından desteklenen ve Atatürk Köy Hizmetleri Araştırma Enstitüsünde yürütülerek tamamlanan doktora tezinden alınmıştır.)

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Arazi toplulaştırması, sosyo ekonmik yapı, işgücü talebi, girdi kullanımı.

**Turan D. Ç., Hurma H., Tarımsal Risk Yönetimi İle İlgili Genel Bir İnceleme , V. Uluslararası Katılımlı Toprak ve Su Kaynakları Kongresi (12.09.2017-15.09.2017).**

Türkiye'de ekonomik ve sosyal açıdan önemli yere sahip tarım sektörünün en temel özelliklerinden biri bu sektördeki risk ve belirsizlik düzeyinin diğer sektörlere göre fazla oluşudur. Bu durum, gelişmiş ülkeler ile birlikte Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerin tarımı için geçerlidir. Tarım sektöründe ürününün üretimden pazarlanması aşamasına kadar birçok risk ve belirsizlik unsuru ile karşılaşılmaktadır.
Risklerin tamamıyla kontrol edilmesi olanaklı olamamakla beraber risk yönetimi yoluyla etkilerinin azaltılması mümkün olabilir. Bu çalışmada başlıca tarımsal risk ve belirsizlikler ve bu faktörlere karşı uygulanabilecek stratejiler konusunda genel bir değerlendirme yapılarak konunun önemi hakkında farkındalık yaratmaya çalışmıştır. Yapılan değerlendirmede tarım sektörünün; üretim teknolojisine bağlı riskler, pazarlama ve fiyat riskleri, finansman riskleri, resmi ve sosyal riskler ve insan kaynaklı riskler olarak beş temel risk grubuna ayrıldığı görülmüştür. Tarımsal risklere karşı uygulanan başlıca risk yönetim stratejileri; tarımsal işletme yönetiminin planlanıp organize edilmesi, mali kayıplara karşı sigortalama, tarımsal teknolojiyi etkin ve verimli kullanabilmek için bilgi sahibi olmak, ileriye yönelik fiyat sözleşmelerinin yapılması, üreticilerin örgütlenmesi, harcamaların planlanması, yasal gelişmeleri takip etmek, konusunda uzman, sigortalı daimi işgücü ile çalışmak, etkin iletişim şeklinde özetlenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:**Tarım, Risk Yönetimi, Tarımsal risk yönetimi stratejileri

**Turan D. Ç., Hurma H., The Effects of Global Climate Change on Agriculture and Food Security, 2. International Balkan Agriculture Congress (16.05.2017-18.05.2017).**

Agriculture is an important sector both economically and socially, which depends on nature. Climate is an important factor of agricultural productivity. Food security—the ability to obtain and use sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food—is a fundamental human need. Climate change is very likely to affect global, regional, and local food security by disrupting food availability, decreasing access to food, and making food utilization more difficult. Climate change is very likely to affect global, regional, and local food security by disrupting food availability, decreasing access to food, and making utilization more difficult (USDA 2015). The agricultural sector is not only a negative impact, but also one of the reason for climate change. The destructive effects of climate change on agriculture; should be review together with the sustainability of development, food security, environment, bio diversity and ecosystem services. Notably food security, production, consumption, price, insurance systems, farmer support and market policies, productivity and competition, drought and desertification, protection of biodiversity, plant and animal health and plant production, animal husbandry and research development need to be addressed for adapting effects of climate change in agricultural sector. In this study, the significance of the subject will attempt to explain in order to examine the possible effects of climate change on agriculture and food security. The previous studies as regards adaptation to climate change in agriculture will be summarized. Some suggestions will be made about the activities to be carried out for reducing the impact of climate change. Keywords: climate change, global warming, agriculture, food security.

**Keywords:** climate change, global warming, agriculture, food security

**Unakıtan G., Abdikoğlu D. İ., 2017. Co-integration Analysis of Rice Sowing Area in Turkey, 2nd International Balkan Agriculture Congress (16-18.05.2017).**

Rice production is made all irrigated regions of Turkey due to very climatic conditions in Turkey especially on Marmara region. Rice sown area, which has been produced for many years, has increased rapidly in recent years in Turkey. Over a period of 35 years, rice sown areas have increased from 60 thousand hectares to 110 thousand hectares and rice production has increased from 300 thousand tons to 900 thousand tons. The primary reason for the increasing production is the increase in rice sown areas. In this study, it was aimed to determine the effect of rice prices on the sown areas and to determine the tendency of rice sown areas in Turkey. The long-run effect of rice prices on the sowing areas was measured using the error correction model with data between 1990 and 2014. According to the model results, it is estimated that in the case of a 10% increase in the price of rice in the long term, the rice sown areas will increase by 9.4%. Price support policy will not affect on rice sown areas a significant increase in long-term due to the low elasticity coefficient. It is estimated that the sown area, which has already increased to 110 thousand hectares, will not increase much more in the near future.

**Keywords:** paddy production, vector error correction, agricultural policy, Johansen Method

**Unakıtan G., Azabağaoğlu M. Ö., Abdikoğlu D. İ., 2017. Analysis and Future Outlook of Milk Consumption in Turkey, International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Congress Series-Russe/BULGARIA (08-09.04.2017).**

Milk and dairy products is one of the four main food groups that need to be taken in a healthy diet. Milk and dairy products include the nutritional requirements for the development, the strengthening and the protection of health of the body from infancy to old age. Milk has a very important place in agriculture and industry as well as in nutrition.

Although Turkey ranks in first ten countries in the world in milk and dairy products production, it is far behind developed countries in terms of milk consumption per capita with 18.4 lt/year. However, total consumption of milk and dairy products is 236 kg/year per capita.

The population of Turkey in 2015 is 78 million. It is estimated that the population will be 88 million in 2023. The aim of this study is to estimate the sufficiency of milk production and consumption in Turkey against the growing population.

**Keywords:** dairy products, arima, econometric model, forecast

**Unakıtan G., 2017, Evaluation of Agriculture Sector and Agricultural Policy in Turkey, Jubilee International Scientific Conference BULGARIA of REGIONS Sustainable Regional Development Perspectives 27-28 October 2017, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.**

The agricultural sector has undertaken very important tasks in the economic and social development of countries, and will continue to undertake these tasks in the future. There have been significant changes in the agricultural sector in the last 50 years. With the rapid growth of industrialization in developing countries and the services sector in developed countries, the share of the agricultural sector in global economy has declined considerably. Increasing urbanization rates have also led to a decline in agricultural land. In this study, it was aimed to investigate changes in Turkish agriculture, changes in the share of agriculture in Gross National Product and foreign trade, changes in agricultural production areas and fluctuations in important crop and animal products. It is seen that there is premium payment and field based support to direct producers in Turkey. These type policies are affected short run but it’s damaged to sector in the long run. Instead of short-term premium support policies, the long-term effect policies should be adopted to strengthen the agricultural sector.

**Keywords:** gross national product, agricultural land, sufficiency ratio, agricultural supports.

**Yılmaz E., Yılmaz İ., Geçgel Ü., Kurultay Ş., Şimşek O., Soysal M. İ., 2017. Food Security and Food Supply Sustainability, Mediterranean International Conference on Social Sciences (19.05.2017-22.05.2017).**

The most basic needs for people to continue their lives are nutrition, clothing and shelter. Nutrition is the most important of these basic needs. For the continuity of life, food safety must be sustainable. Food security is a condition related to people’s physical and economic access to enough, healthy, safe, and nutritious food and its sustainability so that people can meet food urgencies and food requirements which are necessary to lead an active and healthy life. In today’s world, more than 1 billion people live under hunger limit and every minute 18 people starve to death. 113 out of 250 newborns are forced to live under hunger limit. Food sector, which has been discussing food safety recently, is going to discuss food security in the years ahead. There has been a global rise. in agricultural products due to fires, monsoon rain regime changes, drought, flood, earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear risk in recent years and uprisings or regime shift movements in some countries, which shows that warning signs for the future have escalated now. Food security is not achieved due to reasons such as the decrease of usable water, the use of food sources as raw materials for biofuels, unstable and high food prices, increased waste, global warming, a contradiction between obesity and hunger the inefficiency and salinization of the soil, erosion, resistance of crop diseases and pests, rapid population increase, increase in rural to urban migration, low income and unemployment. Providing and sustaining food security in the globalizing world is possible only through national and international cooperation. Therefore, necessary production enhancing measures must definitely be taken worldwide, especially in our geographies and sustainability of the production must be provided

**Keywords:** Food security, food consumption, sustainability, hunger

**Yılmaz E., Yılmaz İ., Soysal M. İ., Kurultay Ş., Şimşek O., 2017. Geleneksel Gıdaların Coğrafi İşaretlenmesi ve Sürdürülebilirlik, Mediterranean International Conference On Social Sciences (19.05.2017-22.05.2017).**

Günümüz teknolojisinin gelişmesi ve iş hayatının çok hızlı yaşanmasından dolayı yerel, yöresel ve geleneksel yöntemlerin yok edilip, tümüyle endüstriyel işlem ve yöntemlerin uygulandığı bir dönemden geçmekteyiz. Geleneksel gıdalar kültürel mirasın en önemli unsurlarından birini oluşturmaktadır. Özellikle son yıllarda yaşam tarzlarındaki hızlı değişim birçok yöresel tatların unutularak yok olması tehdidini beraberinde getirmiştir. Geçmişten günümüze tarihi mirasımız olan geleneksel gıdalar; spesifik özelliklere sahip olması, üretiminde geleneksel hammadde ve bileşenlerin kullanılması, üretiminde veya işlenmesinde geleneksel metotların kullanılması nedeniyle benzer gıdalardan açık bir şekilde ayrılan gıda maddeleridir. Coğrafi İşaret; belirgin bir niteliği, ünü veya diğer özellikleri itibariyle kökeninin bulunduğu bir yöre, alan, bölge veya ülke ile özdeşleşmiş bir ürünü gösteren işarettir. Coğrafi işaretleme ile üreticiler arasında adil rekabeti teşvik etmek, ürünlerin özgün nitelikleri konusunda tüketicileri bilgilendirmek ve ulusal ve ekonomik mirasa sahip çıkmak amaçlanmaktadır. Coğrafi işaret Menşe işareti ((Protected Designation of Origin-PDO) üretim-İşleme ve hazırlama süreçlerinin tanımlanmış coğrafi alanda gerçekleşmesi gerekir) ve Mahreç işareti ((Protection of Geographical Indications-PGI) üretim ve /veya işleme ve/veya hazırlama süreçlerinin tanımlanmış coğrafi alanda gerçekleşmesi gerekir) olmak üzere iki grupta verilmektedir. Bu derlemede coğrafi işaretlerin geleneksel gıdalar açısından üretici ve tüketici bilinirliğinin sağlanması, sürdürülebilirlik ve ülkelerin kültür ve ekonomilerine yapabileceği katkılar üzerinde değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Coğrafi işaret, geleneksel gıdalar, sürüdürülebilirlik, PDO, PGI

**Yılmaz E., Özdemir G., Oraman Y., Unakıtan G., Konyali S., 2017. Participation of Women from the Countryside of Tekirdağ City in Livestock Activities and Their Expectations for the Future, 8. Balkan Animal Science Conference BALNIMALCON, 06-08 September 2017.**

Women in the country work free of charge as family workers in many areas. While being engaged in domestic responsibilities such as cleaning, child care, fuel supply, making bread and nutrition on the one side, women make contributions to family budget by participating in such activities as agricultural production and handicrafts which yield income on the other side. This research covers 255 women who live in 55 villages affiliated to the centre of Tekirdağ City. The aim is to determine the position and role that women in the countryside of Tekirdağ assume in the present agricultural production and life stages and to specify their activities in agricultural production and expectations for the future.

According to the result of the research, women join in each stage of plant and animal production. While hoeing and sowing-planting gain importance in plant production, works connected with milking stand out in animal production. Whereas women and their husbands make shared decisions about the number of children they will have and household goods, men are dominant over organizing the family budget.

Being hopeful for the future, women’s preoccupation with the future is mainly concerned with their children. When they were asked about what they think about the future, 48.2% of them said that wanted their children to study, 21.1% expressed that they did not want to work after their children’s marriage, 15.7% stated that they wanted to settle down in the city, and 15% had no idea about the future because of economic factors.

The participation of women, who assume less responsibility than men in each area of family and society, in production and making decisions is an important factor in the development of the country’s agriculture and rural development. Thus, women must be allowed to take part in decisions that concern both family and production.

This study is supported by Scientific Activities Support Program of Namık Kemal University.

**Keywords:** Rural woman, agricultural production, rural development, social roles

**Yılmaz, F., Hurma, H., 2017. Dynamic Programming Applications in Agribusiness Management, IV. International Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences Congress Series, Series-Russe/BULGARIA (08-09.04.2017).**

In agribusiness management, optimization is a very important subject that helps solving various problems like profit maximization, cost minimization etc. In perennial crops farming, farmers have to make crop decision plans for many years. Dynamic programming is an optimization method for solving complex problems by breaking them down into a collection of simpler subproblems. After that, solving each of the subproblems and storing their solutions will help to reach the optimal solution of complex problem. To solve multi periodic problems in farm management, dynamic programming can be used for optimization.

In this study, dynamic programming in agribusiness management is discussed and a software is developed for solving dynamic problems.

**Keywords**: Dynamic Programming, Agribusiness Management, Crop Decision

**C. Yazılan Uluslararası kitaplar veya kitaplarda bölümler**

**Abdikoğlu D. İ., Unakıtan G. (2017). Studies on Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences, Bölüm: Analyzing of Hazelnut Foreign Trade in Turkey with Competitiveness Indices, Yayın Yeri: Peter Lang.**

Turkey has chosen the export-led growth model since the 1980s. In economy, ensuring development with export depends on the fulfillment of some conditions It’s necessary to compete with foreign markets for ensuring a high and sustainable export growth rate.

Hazelnut is one of the majör products exported by Turkey. The aim of this study is to determine the competitiveness of Turkey comparing with other hazelnut exporting countries. In this study, international competitiveness in the hazelnuts of Turkey was determined by using [Balassa Revealed Comparative Advantage Index](https://www.google.com.tr/search?biw=1366&bih=677&q=Balassa+comparative+Revealed+Advantage+Index&spell=1&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwio56Hy6OXKAhVJ1iwKHX7VAuwQvwUIFygA) (RCA), relative export advantage (RXA), relative import advantage (RMA), relative trade advantage (RTA) and relative competitive advantage (RC) developed by Vollrath and Comparative Export Performance (CEP) between the years 2004-2013.

When the hazelnuts exporting countries are compared, it is seen that Turkey is the second country having the highest competitiveness after Georgia. Turkey's competitiveness is declining in recent years.

In analyzed countries, relative export index and relative trade index show that Turkey has advantage while relative import index shows Germany and Italy have. According to comparative export performance index, it’s seen that Turkey has a comparative advantage against Georgia in all years except 2004. Comparative advantage between Turkey and Azerbaijan varies by the years. Turkey should develop agricultural supporting policies for hazelnut production and foreign trade in order to increase the international competitiveness in hazelnut exports.

**Keywords:** comparative export performance index, revealed comparative advantage index, competitiveness

**Kiper T., Uzun O., Özdemir G. (2017). Ecology, Planning and Design, Bölüm adı:(Ecological-Social-Cultural-Economic (ESCE) Method in Ecological Planning Based Rural Development ) St. Kliment Ohridski University Press, Editör: Irina Koleva, Ülkü Duman Yüksel, Lahcen Benaabıdate, Basım sayısı:1, Sayfa Sayısı 428, Yayın No: 3599858.**

Ecological, social, cultural, and economy centred approaches should be taken as basis in rural development centred studies. Similarly, only economy centred strategies will only be beneficial for a short period. In the recent days of the information age, it is also necessary to make multidimensional scrutinising in ecotourism planning used as a tool for rural development. Ecotourism planning and management should be maintained in such a way as to match the ecological, economic and social requirements with the potential of the location or the area of study in a sustainable manner. The method developed in this study will be favourable for the sustainable use of natural and cultural resources in ecotourism. According to Kiper et al. (2017); ecotourism is an important instrument in sustainable rural development and ecological, social, cultural, and economy based landscape planning approaches which take the objectives of socio-economic development and nature conservation have an effective role on this issue. Within this context, it is suggested that, as mentioned above, ESCE method can be used in different geographies, especially in studies of rural development centred ecotourism planning. The method developed in this study was used in the project of Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey under the title ‘Rural Development Aimed Ecotourism Planning: Kıyıköy Case’ (Kiper et al., 2015).

From this general perspective, this method provides the following results:

* Ecological based approach by considering the micro basin’s border instead of town’s border,
* Formation of a base for future planning studies by digitizing the quantitative and qualitative data of the fi eld on CBS medium,
* Determination of the area’s ecological–social- cultural- economic structure which will create resources for ecotourism through fi eld trips,
* Carrying out of suitability analyses with the ECOS method on micro basin scale,
* Providing ecological, social, cultural, and economy basis in the creation of tourism routes and combination of cultural and natural constituents of landscape increases the sustainability of natural resources and provides applicable decisions to be taken,
* The created corridors where ecotourism routes are identifi ed will provide a fundamental base for decision-makers and practitioners in the fi elds of tourism and rural development.

**Konyalı S., Studies on Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences,, Bölüm: “Evaluation of Wheat Agriculture in Turkey with SWOT Analysis” , Yayın Yeri: Peter Lang, 2017.**

Wheat is fundamental to human civilization and has played an outstanding role in feeding a hungry world and improving global food security. The crop contributes about 20% of the total dietary calories and proteins worldwide (Shiferaw, 2013). It is also an important commodity and is consumed by households in almost all countries in several forms (bread, pasta, breakfast cereals, chapati, and bakery products) (Gomez-Plana and Devadoss, 2004). When there is a decrease in wheat production globally, for any reason, there is an increase in the price of bread and also of foods made from flour, which has a direct effect on consumers. It is therefore important for countries to produce sufficient wheat to meet the demand, or to have sufficient quantities of wheat in their stocks.

In Turkey, wheat has been grown on about 7.9 million ha with production of around 22 million metric tons annually. The average yield of the wheat is 2870 kg/ha (TSI,2016). It is strategic product that consumed mostly as bread, but also as bulgur, yufka (falt bread) and cookies. Wheat is generally produced in Thrace, Mediterranean, Aegean and Marmara Seaside places as spring type and in the other places it is produced as winter type. In many other countries, wheat has been deemed to fall within the scope of “special support” from the government and, in the case of Turkey, wheat production has been supported by the Turkish state throughout the history of the Republic. Support programs are offered by the Soil Products Office (SPO), which aims to protect and regulate the markets for wheat and other cereals. SPO buys grains from producers who are not able to obtain higher prices on the commercial market (USDA, 2015). Nevertheless, SPO didn’t purchase domestic wheat in 2014 due to significant decreases in the domestic harvest. In 2015, SPO was re-started wheat purchases. Turkey operates a number of premiums and input subsidies programs, including premiums to producers, seed subsidies, soil analysis subsidies, diesel (fuel) subsidies and fertilizer subsidies. But some years subsidies are insufficient for producers.

In this study it was aimed to evaluate of the problems of wheat agriculture in Turkey by using SWOT analysis and to present suggestions for problems.

**Keywords:** wheat agriculture, agricultural policy, SWOT analysis, Turkey

**Oraman Y., Turan D.Ç. (2017). Studies on Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences, Bölüm: Role of Packaging in Sales of Industrial Foodstuffs, Yayın Yeri: Science, Society and Culture, Peter Lang.**

The objective of this study was to establish if consumers understand the role of packaging and various forms of labelling currently presented on foodstuffs on Turkish consumer’s purchase decisions. In the scope of this study, a survey has been conducted in Istanbul province among 270 randomly selected consumers with face to face interviews. The gained data has been evaluated with linear regression analysis using PASW 18.0 package program.

The aim of this research is to examine the fundamental factors, which are driving the success of a brand and how these factors motivate the consumers while he/she involves in purchase decisions for any particular brands of foodstuffs. This research also identified the relationship between the dependent and independent variables who are main presenter in this whole purchase behaviour. Accommodated to the finding of these research, the main reasons consumers do consult foodstuffs labels, are to obtain information on the nutritional content, or to look for specific elements. Besides, it has been observed that the packaging and labelling are the most important factors for some foodstuffs. It is further make a decision that the packaging elements like it, packaging material, colour, design of wrapper and innovation are more important factors while consumers making any buying decision. Eventually it has also been terminated that the packaging is one of the most important and effective factor, which influences consumer’s purchase decision.

**Keywords:** consumer’s purchase decision, packaging & labelling for foodstuffs, motivation, linear regression analysis

**Turan, D.Ç., Oraman Y. (2017). Studies on Balkan and Near Eastern Social Sciences, Bölüm: Factors Determining Customers’ Shopping Behaviour of Food Products Through E-Commerce: A Case Study, Yayın Yeri: Peter Lang.**

Recently food industry has become an important part of e-commerce sector. Thanks to the development of internet technology, the purchase and sale of food products are being made at virtual platform. Food companies have started to take part effectively in e-commerce area. In the scope of this study, it is aimed to analyse the approach of consumer’s perception about food products by ecommerce in Turkey.

The study has been carried out using subjects of 167 consumers in Tekirdağ province with the application of a face to face survey. A Likert type scale was used to evaluate each of the questions. The collected data was analysed in terms of the means, standard deviation and percent were calculated for the scores from the ecommerce knowledge, attitude and behaviours. In this study, possibilities offered by e-commerce to the food sector, opportunities, threats, deficiencies and contributions to agricultural sector have been addressed with Swot analysis. As a result, it has determined that nowadays the purchasing behaviours of the consumers have changed. Since it is easier, effortless, practical and gain of time, consumers prefer alternative shopping options. This paper provides a unique insight into a wide range of e-commerce of some food products and habits among consumers.

**Key words:** e-commerce, food products, consumer perception

**F. Diğer Yayınlar**

**İnan, İ.H., 2017.Tarım, Hayvancılık ve Gıda Sanayi Yatırım Projeleri Hazırlama Tekniği, İdeal Kültür&Yayıncılık, 160 s, İstanbul.**

Bu kitabın amacı, Ziraat Fakültelerinde *“Yatırım Projeleri Hazırlama Tekniği”* dersini alan lisans öğrencilerine temel bilgiler vermektir. Bununla birlikte; kitapta tarım ekonomistleri, ziraat ve gıda mühendisleri, kısaca yatırım projeleri fizibilite raporları hazırlamak isteyenlere yararlı bilgiler de bulunmaktadır.

Kitapta yer verilen bilgilerin öğrencilere ve konuya ilgi duyanlara ışık tutacak nitelikte ve uygulamalı olmasına dikkat edilmiştir. Konuları daha iyi anlayabilmek ve kitaptan daha iyi yararlanabilmek için ekonominin temel ilke ve kavramlarını bilmek gerekir. Bu nedenle öğrencilerin bu dersten önce “Ekonomi” dersini almaları iyi olur.

Kitapta işlenen konular; Proje Hazırlamaya Giriş, Proje Konusu, Piyasa Etüdü, Proje Kapasitesi, Proje İçin Kuruluş Yeri Seçimi, Teknik Analiz, Proje Giderleri ve Gelirleri, Proje Finansmanı, Proje Analizi, Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi, Gıda Sanayi Projesi Örneği, Hayvancılık Projesi Örneği olmak üzere 12 bölümden oluşmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: yatırım projesi, fizibilite, proje analizi, Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi

**İnan, İ.H., 2017.Tarımsal İşletme Yönetimi, İdeal Kültür&Yayıncılık,120 s., İstanbul.**

Bu kitap, Ziraat Fakültelerinin Tarım Ekonomisi Bölümü öğrencileri başta olmak üzere Tarımsal İşletme Yönetimi dersini alan öğrenciler için hazırlanmıştır. Eser tarım işletmelerinin yönetimi ve işletmelerin ekonomik analizi konusunda temel bilgileri içermekte ve yedi ana bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde “Tarımsal İşletme Yönetimine Giriş” hakkında bilgi verilmiş, İkinci Bölümde “Tarımsal Üretim Ekonomisinin İlkeleri” uygulamadan örneklerle açıklanmıştır. Üçüncü bölümde “Tarımsal İşletme Performans Analizinin Temelleri” konusuörneklerleişlenmiş ve bu bilgilere dayalı olarak dördüncü, beşinci ve altıncı bölümlerde sırasıyla “Tüm İşletme Analizi”, “Bilânço Analizi” ve “Brüt Kâr Analizi” konuları uygulamadan örneklerle açıklanmıştır. Yedinci bölümde “Tarımda Maliyet Hesabı” konusu kapsamlı olarak uygulamaya dönük örneklerle işlenmiştir. Bu şekilde bu dersi alan öğrencilerin ve tarımsal üretim alanında çalışan ziraat mühendisleri ile önder çiftçilerin tarım işletmelerinin yönetimi ve işletmelerin yıllık faaliyet sonuçlarının ekonomik analizi konusunda pratik yaşamlarında kullanabilecekleri özlü bilgilerle donatılmaları amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** tarım işletmesi, yönetim, işletme analizi, maliyetler, gelirle