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Yerel Kalkınma ve Mesleki Kuruluşlar: Çanakkale İline Yönelik Ampirik Bir Çalışma

Selçuk İpek¹, Mehmet Öksüz²

Abstract

Introduction: In order to use local resources (economic, social, cultural, environmental) in the most efficient way and to create added value as well as industrial and commercial life, chambers of commerce and industry, commodity exchange which organize markets and business, play very important roles in provinces in local development. Aim: In this sense mentioned, the purpose of this study is to investigate where professional associations see the level of development of the province they are located and what can be done to improve it. Method: For this purpose, survey technique was applied to the members of the chambers of commerce and industry, commodity exchange which take place in the province of Çanakkale. Findings: The data obtained were interpreted with the help of SPSS program and some suggestions were made in order to accelerate the local development of Çanakkale. We also thank the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University with this project number SBA-2018-1446.

Key Words: Local Development, Professional Associations, Çanakkale

INTRODUCTION

With the acceleration of localization policies in the world, the concept of traditional development has changed and the phenomenon of local development has gained importance. Local development is a complex and versatile phenomenon that can be achieved through policies that both central government and local actors will carry out together. When the local actors are mentioned, the first comes to mind is the municipality, the special provincial administration, the regional development agency, the University, professional organizations and non-governmental organizations. In the simplest terms, the role and importance of commercial actors established to organize trade and industrial life in the city is undeniable. How the trade actors see the level of development of Çanakkale constitutes the problem of this study. Due to both time and cost constraints, the study focused on trade and industry chambers and trade exchanges, which are commercial actors.

In the next part of the study, firstly, the concept of local development and the role and importance of professional organizations in local development will be discussed. In the third part, the methodology of the research will be discussed. Under this heading, the aim, population and method of the research will be explained. Then, the findings from the applied questionnaires will be included, after Çanakkale’s perception of local development has been examined, some suggestions will be made in order to ensure local development and to improve this perception.

THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

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² Öğr. Gör., Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Ayvacık Meslek Yüksekokulu, Finans-Bankaçılık ve Sigortacılık Bölümü, Türkiye, moksuz@comu.edu.tr
The paradigm shift emerging in the managerial context has started to be expressed through certain concepts. The concept of development and sustainable development are some of these. In this context, this change in the development axis is directed towards a sustainable development approach in which social and environmental concerns are taken into account instead of an economic-based classical development approach. The most concrete application of sustainable development shows itself on a micro scale and at local level (Kocaoğlu, 2017: 18). In this context, local development is defined as a participatory process that supports partnership and cooperation activities between public and private sector actors in a given region using local resources and competitive advantage, enables the formation and implementation of a general development strategy in a common way, creates an appropriate environment and supports economic activities (Çetin 2007: 156). In addition, local development requires the integration of socio-cultural, economic, institutional and environmental plans (Campero and Barton, 2015: 170). Sustainable development at the local level in economic, social, political and cultural areas or sustainable development of the quality of life of local people can be expressed as the main purpose of local development (Aydın & Yıldırım, 2013: 29). As it can be understood from the above statements, local development is a process in which local actors shape and share the future of their regions (Carzanelli, 2001: 9).

Today’s development approach, unlike the former, is addressed from the wider perspective by including local actors in the development process. Among these local actors, professional organizations play an important role. It is an undeniable fact that social development and sustainability are important as well as economic growth today, where only economic growth is not enough. In modern societies, as well as economic development, local actors have important roles in the provision of social development (Kuçük and Güneş, 2013: 24). Studies conducted in many countries also show that local actors play an important role in promoting local economic development (Pomianek, 2018: 207).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Purpose of the Research

The aim of the research is to present the views of the members of the assembly of commercial actors in the province of Çanakkale on the local development of Çanakkale and then make some suggestions in order to accelerate the development of Çanakkale.

Target Population of the Research

The population of the study is the members of the chamber of commerce and industry and the commodity exchanges in the province of Çanakkale. In this context, the Çanakkale Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Biga Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Gelibolu Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Çanakkale Commodity Exchange and the Biga Commodity Exchange members of the council constitute the population and limit of the research.
Table 1: Number of Council Members on Local Business Actors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Business Actors</th>
<th>Number of Council Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Çanakkale Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biga Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelibolu Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çanakkale Commodity Exchanges</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biga Commodity Exchanges</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>110</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As it is shown in Table 1, there are total of 110 members; the Çanakkale Chamber of Commerce and Industry 41, Çanakkale Commodity Exchange 18, Biga Chamber of Commerce and Industry 22, Biga Commodity Exchange 18 and Gallipoli Chamber of Commerce and Industry 15.

Method of Research

In order to realize the purpose of the research, the survey technique was applied to the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Commodity Exchanges in Çanakkale province. Bilgin (2002) and Aydın (2013)’s studies and the opinions of the academicians who are experts in their fields were used in the preparation of the survey questions. A total of 96 of 110 assembly members have been reached. In other words, 87.27% of the research population was reached. However, 12 of these questionnaires were considered invalid and 84 of them were accepted and analyzed. In addition to 5 multiple-choice demographic questions, there are 9 multiple-choice questions in the questionnaire. Frequency analysis was applied to the data obtained by the questionnaire.

FINDINGS

Demographic Findings

Demographic information belonging to the members of the assembly of commercial actors operating in the province of Çanakkale is shown in Table 2.
Table 2: Demographic Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which chamber are you a member of?</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Çanakkale Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çanakkale Commodity Exchanges</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biga Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biga Commodity Exchanges</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelibolu Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>88,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your age?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 35 years old</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-45 years old</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-55 years old</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56-65 years old</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65 years old</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your educational status?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary education</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your income (salary)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,000 TL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 - 4,000 TL</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,001 - 6,000 TL</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 6,000 TL</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the information in Table 2, the participants are members 31 (36.9%) of the Çanakkale Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 12 (14.3%) of the Çanakkale Commodity Exchanges, 18 (21.4%) of the Biga Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 14 (16.7%) of the Biga Commodity Exchanges, and 9 (10.7%) of the Gelibolu Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In addition, 74 (88.1%) of the participants are female and 10 (11.9%) are female. When the age distribution of the participants is examined, it is
observed that 12 (14.3%) are less than 35 years, 38 (45.2%) are 35-45 years, 21 (25%) are 46-55 years, 10 (11.9%) are 56-65 years, and 3 (3.6%) are over 65 years. When the education status of the participants is examined, it is seen that 7 (8.3%) are primary school, 25 (29.8%) are high school, 8 (9.5%) are associate and 38 (45%) are bachelor and 6 (7.1%) are graduate degree. It is observed that 1 of the participants (1.2%) earn less than 2,000 TL, 20 of them (23.8%) between 2,000-4000 TL, 29 of them (34.5%) between 4001-6,000 TL and 34 of them (40.5%) over 6,000 TL.

Frequency Analysis Findings

The participants were asked 9 multiple choice questions about the local development of Çanakkale. The frequency distributions for these questions and answers are as shown below.

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Çanakkale's Development Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Less developed</th>
<th>Developing</th>
<th>Developed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you think about the development level of Çanakkale?</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17,9</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The opinions of the participants about the development level of Çanakkale are shown in Table 3. According to this, the participants believe that 15 (17.9%) are less developed, 54 (64.3%) are developing and 15 (17.9%) are developed.

Table 4: Frequency Distribution of Cooperation of Local Actors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do local actors cooperate in the development process in Çanakkale?</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19,0</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The opinions of the participants on the interaction of local actors in the local development process in Çanakkale are given in Table 4. According to Table 4, 19% of the participants think that local actors can always act together, while 65.5% think sometimes, 15.5% think that local actors can never act together.
Table 5: Frequency Distribution of Financial Support to Local Actors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Always f</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Sometimes f</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Never f</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you think the local actors receive enough financial support from the central government?</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The opinions of the participants about whether the local actors receive sufficient financial support from the central government are shown in Table 5. While 19% of the participants think that local actors can always get enough financial support from the central government, 59.5% sometimes, 21.4% think that local actors can never get enough financial support from the central government.

Table 6: Frequency Distribution of Support of Local Actors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes f</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>No Lack of Management f</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>No Lack of Resources f</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>No Lack of Publicity f</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the regional development agency adequately support local development?</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the special provincial administration adequately support local development?</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the municipality adequately support local development?</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University adequately support local development?</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the professional association and non-governmental organizations adequately support local development?</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The first to come to mind when the local actors; regional development agencies, special provincial administrations, municipalities, universities, professional organizations and non-governmental organizations. Participants’ opinions on whether these local actors can provide adequate support to local development separately are given in Table 6. Looking at the table 6, the first highlight is that other local actors, except for professional organizations and non-governmental organizations, are thought to not be given sufficient support to local development. In other words, 53.6% of the participants think that professional organizations and non-governmental organizations adequately support local development. Looking at other local actors (regional development agencies, provincial private administrations, municipalities and universities), it is seen that the proportion of those who think they have enough support is lower than 50%.

Table 7: Frequency Distribution of the Competence of Local Actors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the local actors adequately support local development?</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>44,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28,6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 7, whether local actors’ activities for local development are sufficient is assessed as a whole. While 44% of the participants think that the activities are sufficient, 56% of the participants argue that the activities are insufficient. The reason for the inadequacy of these activities is that there is a lack of common work (28.6%). In other words, it is stated that the most important reason why local actors cannot provide sufficient support to local development is that the actors are not working together.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The aim of this study is to determine where the members of the Assembly see the local development of Çanakkale and to make suggestions for the realization of the development by examining the reasons of the current situation. In order to measure the opinions of the members of the assembly of the mentioned professional organizations, the survey method was applied and 96 members of the Assembly were reached within this scope, but 84 surveys were accepted. When the obtained data is interpreted, the thoughts and opinions of the members of the Assembly of the commercial local actors in Çanakkale regarding the local development of Çanakkale can be seen as follows:

Çanakkale is a developing province,

Local actors do not always act together to ensure development in Çanakkale,

Local actors cannot get enough resources from the central government for the development of Çanakkale,
Local actors do not give importance to local development as much as necessary.

The results clearly show that there are shortcomings in the development and implementation of projects by the regional development agency, special provincial administration, municipality, university, professional organizations and non-governmental organizations, which are local actors, one of the most important problems in the development of Çanakkale. Another problem is that local actors cannot get enough financial support. Due to the lack of material resources, the view that local projects for development cannot be implemented is dominant.

REFERENCES


