

Chapter 8

EVALUATION OF PARTICIPATION BANKS BASED ON THE FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF GRI WITH RELATIONAL ANALYSIS METHOD

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1. INTRODUCTION

Within the financial system, banks are among the institutions that affect the national economies. The weakness of the banking system in the financial system in developing or developed countries is an important threat to the stability of the markets. Banks products are service businesses with money and money-like products and they are the businesses with high competition.

Banks are the economic establishments that collect deposits and direct these deposits to credit transactions in the most efficient way. Nowadays, in addition to collecting deposits and providing loans in contemporary banking practices, there are many services offered. In our country, other financial intermediaries, except banks, do not develop too much, so banks are prominent in the financial system. Banks are the leading institutions for the effective functioning of the finance sector, enabling funds to be transferred between those with surplus funds and those with a fund deficit. In addition to traditional banking practices, there are many types of banking within the banking sector. One of the most prominent types in the banking sector is participation banking. Therefore, the financial actors in the financial system usually compare the traditional banking practices and participation banking practices.

In addition to the traditional banking practices that are predominant in the Turkish banking system, participation banking is also included in the system. Traditional banking is a business that collects funds from surpluses in return for a certain interest and transfers funds to those with a fund deficit at a certain interest rate. The funds collected are transferred to demand or time deposit accounts.

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