



# Eurasian Conference on Language & Social Sciences

# XI

February 2 - 3, 2021 • Gjakova, KOSOVO



## GJAKOVA, KOSOVO



# abstract book

e-ISBN 978-625-409-272-5

by an internationally joint consortium





Eurasian Conference on  
Language & Social Sciences

February 02 - 03, 2021 • Gjakova, KOSOVO

**XI**



---

## Editors

---

**Ali KORKUT, Ph. D.**

**Nazli TYFEKÇI, Ph. D.**

**Hasan KARACAN, Ph. D.**



# Eurasian Conference on Language & Social Sciences

February 02 - 03, 2021 • Gjakova, KOSOVO

# XI



Bildiri özetleri kitabı içeriğinin  
tüm sorumluluğu yazarlarına aittir.

The contents of this Abstract Book  
are solely those of the authors.

© All rights reserved.

E-printed in February 2021

e-ISBN **978-625-409-272-5**

No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced  
or utilized in any form or by any electronic, mechanical  
or any other means, now known or hereafter invented,  
including photocopying and recording, or in any form  
of information storage or retrieval systems, without  
permission from the publishers.

Web: <https://www.eclss.org>

Contact: [contacts@eclss.org](mailto:contacts@eclss.org)

ECLSS 2021a

**11th ECLSS Conferences on Language and Social Sciences**

hosted by

University of Gjakova “Fehmi Agani”, Gjakova, Kosovo

February 02 - 03, 2021

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

Artan NIMANI, Ph.D., KOSOVO [Chair]

Nazli TYFEKCI, Ph.D., KOSOVO [Co-Chair]

Hasan KARACAN, Ph.D., TURKEY [Co-Chair]

Ali KORKUT, Ph.D., TURKEY

Vjollca DIBRA, Ph.D., KOSOVO

Haxhi KAMBERI, Ph.D., KOSOVO

Lulzim ZELELI, Ph.D., KOSOVO

Rukiye KILILI, Ph.D. TRNC

Mehmet Necati CIZRELIOGULLARI, Ph.D. TRNC

Kalbike Omirbaikyzy ESENOVA, Ph. D, KAZAKHSTAN

Eva EPPLER, Ph. D., UK

Maija BURIMA, Ph. D., LATVIA

Selman ARSLANBAŞ, TRNC

Artur Borcuch, POLAND

Anna KRZYSZTOFEK, Ph.D., POLAND

Şükrü CANKAYA, Ph.D., TRNC

Giedrė KVIESKIENE, Ph.D., LITHUANIA

Bobur SOBIROV, Ph.D., UZBEKISTAN

Nadejda AÇAN, Ph. D., RUSSIA

Fakhra AZIZ, Ph.D., PAKISTAN

Ferhat DEMIRALP, Ph.D., TURKEY

ECLSS 2021a

**11th ECLSS Conferences on Language and Social Sciences**

hosted by

University of Gjakova “Fehmi Agani”, Gjakova, Kosovo

February 02 - 03, 2021

**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

Prof. Dr. Mark SZYMANSKI, Pacific University, USA

Prof. Dr. Maija BURIMA, Daugavpils University, LATVIA

Prof. Dr. Giedrė KVIESKIENE, Vytautas Magnus University, LITHUANIA

Prof. Dr. Giuli ALASANIA, University of Georgia, GEORGIA

Prof. Dr. Ilir KELMENDI, University of Gjakova, KOSOVO

Prof. Dr. Rıza SAM, Uludag University, TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Baltabay ABDIGAZIEV, Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai Kunanbayev, KAZAKHSTAN

Prof. Dr. Janalik BALTABAEVA, Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai Kunanbayev, KAZAKHSTAN

Prof. Dr. Farhod AHROROV, Samarkand Branch of Tashkent University of Economics, UZBEKISTAN

Prof. Dr. Georgi GAGANIDZE, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, GEORGIA

Prof. Dr. Mesut YALVAÇ, Cyprus Science University, TRNC

Prof. Dr. Vadim KUZMIN, Ural Federal University, RUSSIA

Prof. Dr. Sema ETIKAN, Ahi Evran University, TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Mehmet DEMIREZEN, Ufuk University, TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Kalbike Omirbaikyzy ESSENOVA, Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai Kunanbayev, KAZAKHSTAN

Prof. Dr. Olga Nosova VALENTYNOVNA, Kharkiv National University, UKRAINE

Prof. Dr. Abdullah KIZILCIK, Istanbul University, TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Ramazan ERTURGUT, Akdeniz University, TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Hossein Khoshbaten. Sarab University, IRAN

Prof. Dr. Kondratyuk Oksana Ivanivna, Kiev National University of Trade and Economics, UKRAINE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nadejda AÇAN, Ural Federal University, RUSSIA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamber KAMBERI, University of Gjakova, KOSOVO

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eva EPPLER, University of Roehampton, UK

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semiha ŞAHİN, Dokuz Eylul University, TURKEY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rukiye KİLİLİ, Cyprus Sciene University, TRNC

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Idriz BERISHA, University of Gjakova, KOSOVO

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sholpan Myrzakasymovna SHUINSHINA, Institute of Secondary Education Altynsarin National Academy, KAZAKHSTAN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Giovanni BORRIELLO, Università degli Studi della Tuscia / ITALY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zaharah HUSSIN, University of Malaya, MALAYSIA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nagima Abzelbekovna ILIYASOVA, Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai Kunanbayev, KAZAKHSTAN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Raygul RAHMETOV, Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai Kunanbayev, KAZAKHSTAN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gulnur SMAGULOVA, Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai Kunanbayev, KAZAKHSTAN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hajjah Jariah Mohd JAN, University of Malaya, MALAYSIA

Assoc. Prof.Dr. Tornike SHURGULAIA, Georgian National University, GEORGIA

Assoc. Prof.Dr. Mashitoh MAHAMOOD, University of Malaya, MALAYSIA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Izabela A. DAHL, Örebro University, SWEDEN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serkan TÜRKOĞLU, Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, TURKEY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammet ÖZDEMİR, Mersin University, TURKEY

Assoc. Prof.Dr. Raihanah Binti Hj AZAHARI, University of Malaya, MALAYSIA

Asst. Prof. Dr. Rouslan JALIL, University of Kentucky, USA

Asst. Prof. Dr. Nurhodja AKBUALEV, Azərbaycan Devlet İktisat Üniversitesi, AZERBAIJAN

Asst. Prof. Dr. Nazly TYFEKCI, University of Gjakova, KOSOVO

Asst. Prof. Dr. Tahira KALSOOM, Lahore College for Women University, PAKISTAN

Asst. Prof. Dr. Luan VARDARI, University of Prizren, KOSOVO

Asst. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Necati CIZRELİOGULLARI, Cyprus Science University, TRNC

Asst. Prof. Dr. Türel Ozer OKSUZOĞLU, Prime Ministry Statistics Institute, TRNC

Asst. Prof. Dr. Nino CHIABRISHVILI, Ilia State University, GEORGIA

Asst. Prof. Dr. Ekin KAYNAK İLTAR, Akdeniz University, TURKEY

Dr. Katya DUNAJEVA, Eotvos Lorand University, HUNGARY

Dr. Marta R. JABŁOŃSKA, University of Lodz, POLAND

Dr. Mani Man Singh RAJBHANDARI, University of Johannesburg, Republic of SOUTH AFRICA

Dr. Alessandro PORROVECCHIO, Université du littoral Côte d'Opale, FRANCE

Dr. Rina Manuela CONTINI, Università degli Studi G. d'Annunzio 44ghfdChieti e Pescara, ITALY

Dr. Şükrü CANKAYA, Cyprus Science University, TRNC

Dr. Paige WILLIAMS, University of Melbourne, AUSTRALIA

Dr. Wilkinson Daniel Wong GONZALES, National University of Singapore, SINGAPORE

Dr. Marek LUKÁČ, University of Presov, SLOVAKIA

Dr. Ljiljana Kaliterna LIPOVČAN, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, CROATIA

Dr. Bruno SURDEL, Renmin University, Beijing, CHINA

Dr. Salma HALIOUI, Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus, GERMANY

Dr. Anantha Raj A. AROKIASAMY, Quest International University Perak (QIUP), MALAYSIA

Dr. Lazlo MARACZ, Universiteit van Amsterdam, The NETHERLANDS

Dr. Faizal AYOB, Victoria University, AUSTRALIA

Dr. Rafał ŚPIEWAK, POLAND

Dr. Cosmin Tudor CIOCAN, Ovidius University Constanta, ROMANIA

Dr. Almaz Rafisovich GAPSALAMOV, Kazan Federal University, RUSSIA

Dr. Aizan Binti Ali Mat ZIN, Universiti Malaya, MALAYSIA

Dr. Tahir ISLAM, The University of Science and Technology, CHINA

Dr. Adesanya Biyinka OLUSOLA, Ekiti State University, NIGERIA

Dr. Fernan Q. ABRAGAN, Mindanao State University, The PHILIPPINES



## CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>STATISTICS ABOUT GJAKOVA CONFERENCE, ECLSSS 2021A</b> .....  | 1  |
| Linguistic Culture, Standard and Dialects, in State, Public and Political Institutions .....            | 2  |
| Vjollca DIBRA, KOSOVO   |    |
| Creating a Friendly Classroom Environment for Primary and Lower-Secondary Students .....                | 3  |
| Nazli TYFEKÇI, Vesa VUTHI, KOSOVO   |    |
| Yabancı Pazarlara Girişte Alternatif Stratejiler .....  | 4  |
| Onur Başar ÖZBOZKURT, TURKEY  |    |
| Çeviri ve Teknoloji: İnsan Çevirisi, Makine Çevirisi ve Bilgisayar Destekli Çeviri .....                | 6  |
| Teslime GÖKGÖL, Korkut Uluç İŞİSAĞ, TURKEY  |    |
| Land Use Analysis of Ranchi District, Jharkhand, India .....  | 8  |
| Arpana Premi Lina ORAON, INDIA  |    |
| E-Readiness Competencies of Professors and Students' Perceptions on Online Classes amidst COVID-19..... | 10 |
| Fernan Q. ABRAGAN, The PHILIPPINES  |    |
| The Importance of Flexible Model in Blended Learning Model .....  | 11 |
| Fethi KAYALAR, Filiz KAYALAR, TURKEY  |    |
| Döviz Kuru Değişimlerinin İhracat ve Yurt İçi Fiyatlara Etkisi .....                                    | 12 |
| Orhan ÇOBAN, Ayşe ÇOBAN, TURKEY   |    |
| Roli i bashkesise nderkombetare deri ne shpalljen e Pavaresise se Kosoves .....                         | 14 |
| Rozafa BERISHA, KOSOVO  |    |
| Vezaif-i Ebeveyn Eseri Doğrultusunda 130 Yıl Öncesinden Günümüze Çocuk Gelişimi Yaklaşımı .....         | 15 |
| Büşra YİĞİT, Hanifi PARLAR2, TURKEY   |    |
| Legal aspects for Value Added Tax harmonization in the European Union and the case of Kosovo .....      | 16 |
| Simeana BESHI, KOSOVO   |    |
| Yerli ve Yabancı Sinemada Melodram Türü .....   | 17 |
| A. Baran DURAL, Şermin DURAL, TURKEY  |    |
| The Impact of E-Commerce on Online Shopping with Credit and Debit Cards: A Case Study of Kosovo .....   | 18 |
| Luan VARDARI, Isuf QABRATI, KOSOVO  |    |
| Avukatlık Sözleşmesinden Kaynaklanan Uyuşmazlıklarda Tüketici Hukukunun Uygulanması.....                | 19 |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | Gençer ÖZDEMİR, TURKEY  |
| Sadullah Paşa'nın "On Dokuzuncu Asır" Manzumesinde Pozitivist Dünya Anlayışı ve Mitik Bilincin Yıkımı ..21  | Cafer GARİPER, Yasemin BAYRAKTAR, TURKEY  |
| Adil Yargılanma Hakkı.....23  | Dilaver NİŞANCI, TRNC   |
| Montesori Education System .....25  | Dardan UKAJ, KOSOVO   |
| Reflecting on the Cognitive and Linguistic Aspects of L2 Writing .....26  | Hosni M. EL-DALI, UAE   |
| Bilincin Kendi Üstüne Kapanması: Necip Fazıl Şiiri ve Travmatik Yarılma .....27   | Cafer GARİPER, Yasemin BAYRAKTAR, TURKEY  |
| The Relevance of Authority in Shaping the Sense of Quality Of Life in the Perception of Youth.....29  | Joanna KATA, POLAND   |
| Debate on Wilson Principles within the National Press after the Armistice of Mudros .....34   | A. Baran DURAL, Emine AKGÜN, TURKEY   |
| Fair trial - analysis of the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in case of revocation of the early term of the former chief prosecutor of the NDA.....36 | Brotac RODICA, ROMANIA  |
| Funkcje Tradycyjnej Rodziny W Systemie Aksjologicznym Społeczństwa Ryzyka .....37   | Katarzyna LISOWSKA, POLAN   |
| Does Keeping Portfolios Promote Writing Skills of Foreign Language Learners? A case of high school students .....47   | Mehmet Veysi BABAYİĞİT, TURKEY  |
| Teaching during social distance in the era of pandemic .....48  | Dardan KOCINAJI, Antigona UKEHAXHAJ, Faton HOXHA, Skender UKAJ, Arben BOSHNIKU, Kushtrim GREZDA, KOSOVO |
| Individualization of Teaching, Form of Work for Successful Learning in Modern Education.....49  | Besim LUTFIU, KOSOVO  |
|   | Zlatko ŽOGLEV, NORTH MACEDONIA  |
| The Functions of the Symbol in Literary Discourse "Great is the Woe of Sin", Mitrush Kuteli .....50   | Fitor OLLOMANI, KOSOVO  |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Koronavirüs ( COVID-19) Salgın Döneminde Anaokulu Yöneticisi Olmak.....  | 51 |
| Necdet KONAN, Meryem Merve ULAŞ, TURKEY  |    |
| Uluslararası İşletmecilikte Finansal Risklerin Stratejik Yönetimi .....  | 52 |
| Fatma YEŞİLKUŞ, Onur Başar ÖZBOZKURT, TURKEY   |    |
| The implementation of Communicative language teaching (CLT) approach in English classes .....                            | 54 |
| Elsa VULA, KOSOVO  |    |
| Eşlik ve Benzerlik Konusundaki Örneklerin Türlerine Göre Analizi .....   | 55 |
| Tamer KUTLUCA, Nezire Seda KARAASLAN, TURKEY   |    |
| The Impact of Pandemic on Macroeconomic Components in Kosovo: 2019-2020.....   | 56 |
| Rifat HOXHA, Isuf QABRATI, KOSOVO  |    |
| Objections and Restrictions on Ismail Kadare’s Works.....  | 58 |
| Kamber KAMBERI, KOSOVO   |    |
| US Foreign Policy Interests on the Crisis and the Kosovo War .....   | 59 |
| Halim BAJRAKTARI, Artan RESHANI, KOSOVO  |    |
| About Some General Special Features of Albanian Heroes Songs .....   | 60 |
| Labinot BERISHA, KOSOVO  |    |
| Концепт “дасторкон ” в кыргызской культуре и способы его выражения .....   | 61 |
| АЛЫМКУЛОВА Гулжан, Асылгүл ЖУМАТАЕБА, KYRGYZSTAN   |    |
| The role of High School in students’ success in Elementary Mathematics course at the University .....                    | 62 |
| Feride QORROLLI, Blerina TAFOLLI, KOSOVO   |    |
| Wagner Kanunu ve Keynes Hipotezi Çerçevesinde Kamu Harcamaları Ve Ekonomik Büyüme İlişkisi .....                         | 64 |
| Orhan ÇOBAN, Ayşe ÇOBAN, TURKEY  |    |
| Management of primary schools in the Municipality of Gjakova, in the context of increasing the quality of teaching ..... | 66 |
| Genta XHOKA, NORTH MACEDONIA   |    |
| Из Истории Детских Народных Игр Узбекистана .....  | 67 |
| НАРБАШЕВА Мехри Ачиловна, UZBEKISTAN   |    |
| Standard Albanian Dialects Relations in School Environments .....  | 68 |
| Fridrik DULAJ, KOSOVO  |    |
| Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin Suriyeli Çocukların Öğretiminde Karşılaştığı Sorunlar ve Çözüm Önerileri .....               | 69 |
| Necdet KONAN, Seda GÜRSUL, TURKEY  |    |
| Përdorimi i TIK-ut në Shkollat Fillore.....  | 70 |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | Sevdije SADIKU, KOSOVO   |
| Linguistic phenomena in the area of Dukagjini .....  | 72   |
|  | Yllka R. IMERI, Arta MALOTA, KOSOVO  |
| İnsan Kaynakları Yönetiminin İşletmelerin Performansı Üzerindeki Etkisi .....  | 73   |
|  | Nafiya GÜDEN, Mürüde ERTAÇ, Mete Ünal GİRGEN, Uğur KİROGLU, TRNC                           |
| Child Labor Formation and the Social and Occupational Health Problems Facing Them in the Work Place: A Sociological Study Based on the Jaffna District ..... | 75   |
|  | RAJESHWARAN BABYSHALINI, J. VIJENANDHANI, K. VIKASH, L. THURKKA, R. SAMDAVID, S. KAJALAKSI |
|  | SRI LANKA  |
| Is the Language of Informed Consent Templates for Dental Treatment Patient-Friendly? .....   | 77   |
|  | Viktorii KOSTENKO, Olena BIELIAIEVA, Iryna SOLOHOR, UKRAINE                                |
| Faik Konica's critical language and its importance .....   | 79   |
|  | Manjola BRAHAJ (HALILI), KOSOVO  |
| Yerel Yönetimlerde Hizmet İçi Eğitimlerin Kurumsal İmaj Algısı Üzerindeki Etkisi: KOSKİ Örneği .....   | 80   |
|  | Adnan ÇELİK, Büşra PİRİNÇCİ, Necdet SEZAL, TURKEY  |
| The Impact of Technology on Mathematics Teaching .....   | 82   |
|  | Ajeta MEMISHAJ, BULGARIA   |
| Life philosophy priorities of multiculturalism in the independent Republic of Azerbaijan .....   | 83   |
|  | Khatira GULIYEVA, AZERBAIJAN   |
| Transport w Rolnictwie .....   | 84   |
|  | RADZAJEWSKA Karolina, WYSZOMIRSKA Paulina, POLAND  |
| The Presence of Urban Legends in Phraseological Expressions .....  | 86   |
|  | Migena ARLLATI, KOSOVO   |
| Onomastic Features in Ndre Mjeda's Works .....   | 87   |
|  | Shyhrete MORINA, KOSOVO  |
| Etik Liderliğin Çalışanların Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk Algısına Etkisi: Konya Örneği .....  | 88   |
|  | Adnan ÇELİK, Namık ATA, TURKEY   |
| Didactic tools in the realization of activities in preschool education .....   | 90   |
|  | Zamira Gashi SHATRI, Emigresa BAJRAJ   |
|  | Rrezarta BERISHA, Venera Vala KËNDUSI, KOSOVO  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Preparing Logistics Managers to Manage Modern Supply Chains .....   | 92   |
|   | Dariusz GRALA, POLAND  |
| Bankacılık Sektöründe Çalışanların Örgütsel Adalet Algısına İlişkin Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi .....  | 101  |
|   | Ferah KEKLİK OKUL, Ayşe İpek KOCA BALLI, TURKEY                            |
| Sfidat e mbajtjes së mësimit teorik dhe praktik gjatë pandemisë në shkollat e mesme të larta profesionale (teknike) në rajonin e Gjilanit ..... | 102  |
|   | Nazlije LATIFAJ, KOSOVO  |
| Marriage as a Legal Act or as a Legal Contract According to the Legislation and Doctrine in Kosovo .....  | 104  |
|   | Kastriote VLAHNA, Dafina VLAHNA, KOSOVO                                    |
| Observations and Problems Regarding the Determination of Collocations in Turkish.....   | 105  |
|   | N. Tayyibe ATEŞ, TURKEY  |
| Bilal Xhaferri - Dissident. Deviation from Socialist Realism.....   | 106  |
|   | Edlira ÇERKEZI, Candidate Ana ÇANO, Tamara SHKRELA, ALBANIA                |
| NEŞ Teoremi .....   | 107  |
|   | Nazım YOKUŞ, TURKEY  |
| Evaluation of Learning in Online Studies .....  | 109  |
|   | Arta TOCI, Luljeta ISAKU, NORTH MACEDONIA                                  |
| The phenomenon of braindrain (The case of Albania) .....  | 110  |
|   | Juventina NGJELA, ALBANIA  |
| O. Henry'nin The Gift of The Magi Adlı Eserinin İki Farklı Türkçe Çevirisinin Karşılaştırmalı Analizi .....                                     | 111  |
|   | İlknur BAYTAR, TURKEY  |
| School Psychologist, His Impact on Solving Students' Behavioral and Academic Problems.....  | 113  |
|   | Arlinda YMERI, Eranda Bilali HALLUNI, ALBANIA                              |
| Mother Tongue Attitude Scale for Bilingual Individuals.....   | 115  |
|   | Zafer AÇAR, Süleyman KASAP, Mahmut AYAZ, TURKEY                            |
| Geo-linguistic policies and language identities in Turkey .....   | 116  |
|   | Recep GÜLMEZ, TURKEY   |
| Anxiety as an Inhibitor in Foreign Language Learning .....  | 117  |
|   | Süleyman KASAP   |
| The role and function of toys in children's intellectual development.....   | 118  |
|   | Venera Vala KËNDUSI, Arbëresha HYSENAJ, Aulona TAFILI, Zamira Gashi SHATRI |

|  |        |   |
|--|--------|---|
|  | KOSOVO |   |
| Problems Encountered by Preschool Teachers in STEM Education and Solution Suggestions .....  | 119    | Necdet KONAN, İlknur UĞUR, TURKEY                                   |
| Terörizmle Mücadelede Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi'nin Kısıtlı Rolü: Tanrı'nın Direniş Ordusu (Lord's Resistance Army-LRA) Örneği ..... | 121    | Mehmet Halil Mustafa BEKTAŞ, TURKEY                                 |
| Minimalizm as one of the most important trends in consumption in the 21st century .....  | 123    | Arkadiusz ULAŻKA, POLAND  |
| Poetical Development Phases of Din Mehmeti .....   | 130    | Besim MUHADRI, KOSOVO   |
| İşletmelerde Mobbingin Önlenmesi ve Yönetimi .....   | 131    | Türel Özer ÖKSÜZOĞLU, TRNC  |
| The use of interactive teaching tools during online teaching in the subject of mathematics .....                                       | 132    | Senad ORHANI, KOSOVO  |
| Kimlik ve Kültür .....   | 133    | Rabia AKSOY ARIKAN, TURKEY  |
| Intergeneral Relations in the Contemporary Kyrgyz Society .....  | 134    | Asylgul ZHUMATAEVA, Aisatkyn DUISHBAYEVA, KYRGYZSTAN                |
| Vergi İsyanları .....  | 136    | Zeynep ARIKAN, Özge ÖNKAN, TURKEY                                   |
| Teknolojiye Dayalı Rekabet Avantajının Geliştirilmesi Kapsamında Stratejik Yönetimin Rolü .....  | 139    | Türel Özer ÖKSÜZOĞLU, TRNC  |
| Pragmalinguistic analysis of Turkish and Kazakh proverbs .....   | 140    | SAIDOLLAYEVA Aidana Kanyshkyzy, KAZAKHSTAN                          |
| The presence of Gjergj Fishta during the communist censorship .....  | 142    | Besa Hoxha BEQIRI, KOSOVO   |
| Economic Integration of Kosovo Health before the Pandemic COVID-19 .....   | 143    | Sherif SEJDIU, Nevruz ZOGU, Bahri REXHA, KOSOVO                     |
| The Ethical Role of Interest-Free Economy in the Christian and Islamic Systems .....   | 145    | Varga, József, Tóth, Gergely, Cseh, Balázs, Falus, Orsolya, HUNGARY |
| Temalı Restoranlar: KKTC Örneği .....  | 146    | Mete Ünal GİRGEN, Kemal FERİT, Selim YEŞİLPINAR, TRNC               |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Daha Etkili Sınıf Yönetimi İçin Yüz Çizgilerini/Satır Aralarını Okumak .....  | 148   |
|   | Murat KAPLAN, TURKEY                                      |
| Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı Bağlamında Üçgenler Konusuna Yönelik Öğrenme Etkinlikleri .....   | 150   |
|   | Seval ZİLÂN, Sonay BARAN, Tamer KUTLUCA, TURKEY           |
| Addressing the Importance and Implications of Self-Efficacy for Translator Training.....  | 151   |
|   | Caner ÇETİNER, TURKEY                                     |
| 8. Sınıf Olasılık Konusuyla İlgili Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı Destekli Geliştirilen Etkinlikler .....  | 153   |
|   | Soner ASLAN, Tamer KUTLUCA, TURKEY                        |
| Catering Units in The Tourist Accommodation Establishments in The Voivodeships of The Eastern Macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 - The Selected Aspects ..... | 154   |
|   | Michał MROZEK, POLAND                                     |
| Топонимы в Эпосе «Манас» .....  | 161   |
|   | АЙТАЛИЕВА Толкун Кундузбековна, KYRGYZSTAN                |
| Liability of Financial Supervisory Authorities in European Union countries .....  | 163   |
|   | Jacek JASTRZEBSKI, POLAND                                 |
| Classroom Management and Student Progress Evaluation .....  | 167   |
|   | Tamara SHKRELA, Gentiola SHEHU, ALBANIA                   |
| Sürdürülebilirlik Kavramı Bağlamında Türk Eğitim Sistemine Eleştirel Bir Bakış .....  | 168   |
|   | Yüksel MARIM, TURKEY                                      |
| The form and conclusion of the contract according to CISG .....   | 169   |
|   | Wojciech WYDMAŃSKI, POLAND                                |
| Montessori Education System.....  | 174   |
|   | Dardan UKAJ, KOSOVO                                       |
| Psychological aspects of work of medical personnel during the COVID-19 pandemic .....   | 175   |
|   | Katarzyna WOJTYSIAK, Halina ZIELIŃSKA-WIECZKOWSKA, POLAND |
| Психологический шок при похищении невест (на примере повести Ч. Айтматова «Джамиля»).....   | 181   |
|   | Айсаткын ДҮЙШӨБАЕВА, Гүлжан АЛЫМКУЛОВА, KYRGYZSTAN        |
| Administrative Conflict and the Importance of Administrative Silence in the Republic of Kosovo .....  | 182   |
|   | Dardan VUNIQI, Flakrina NIKQI, KOSOVO                     |
| Increase in credit rates and their impact on the reduction of deposit rates.....  | 184   |
|   | Dafina ABDULLAHU, KOSOVO                                  |
| Investigating the genetic foundations for patterns of political participation. Selected problems .....  | 185   |

|  |  |     |
|--|--|-----|
|  | Mateusz WAJZER, Monika CUKIER-SYGUŁA, POLAND           |     |
| International security and financial system – main theses of the problem .....   |  | 190 |
|  | Mariusz TOMCZYK, POLAND                                |     |
| Yeni Nesil İnsan Kaynakları Yönetiminde Dijital Dönüşüm.....   |  | 197 |
|  | Emin KIRMIZISAÇ, TURKEY                                |     |
| Translation Studies in Turkey: An Analysis of Latest Professional and Academic Developments on Translation and Interpretating .....          |  | 199 |
|  | Evren BARUT, TURKEY                                    |     |
| Technology as “Virus” of Modern Times in Children’s Development.....   |  | 201 |
|  | Mimoza KURSHUMLIA, Yilka KURSHUMLIA, KOSOVO            |     |
| Batıl İnanç ve Hurafelerin Mesnevî’de Aktarımı.....  |  | 202 |
|  | Ahmet YEŞİL, TURKEY                                    |     |
| Academic staff challenges in the shifting from physical to online learning .....   |  | 203 |
|  | Laura NAKA, KOSOVO                                     |     |
| Is Distance Learning Really Efficient in Developing Language Skills of EFL learners? A Case of Three English Elementary Level Students ..... |  | 204 |
|  | Mehmet Veysi BABAYİĞİT, TURKEY                         |     |
| Hukuk Çevirisinde Manipülasyon .....   |  | 205 |
|  | Seda DURAL, TURKEY                                     |     |
| RES development determinants on the Polish electricity market .....  |  | 206 |
|  | Rafał ŚPIEWAK, POLAND                                  |     |
| Investigation of Some Conjunctions such as “Because”, “So”, and “And” in Kurdish, Turkish and English Poems .....                            |  | 222 |
|  | Mehmet Veysi BABAYİĞİT, TURKEY                         |     |
| Teacher Perceptions Regarding the Good Behaviors that will Increase the Respectability Shown to Teachers .....                               |  | 223 |
|  | Necdet KONAN, Esmâ KÖMÜRCÜ, TURKEY                     |     |
| Knowledge Sharing in Social Interaction: Towards the Problem of Primary Data Entry .....   |  | 226 |
|  | Igor Val. DANILOV, Sandra MİHAİLOVA, LATVIA            |     |
| The language portraits and multilingualism research .....  |  | 227 |
|  | Süleyman KASAP, TURKEY                                 |     |
| Platform Çalışma ve Sorunlar: Betimsel Bir Analiz .....  |  | 228 |
|  | Mehmet KAPLAN, Berna TURAK KAPLAN, Adnan ÇELİK, TURKEY |     |

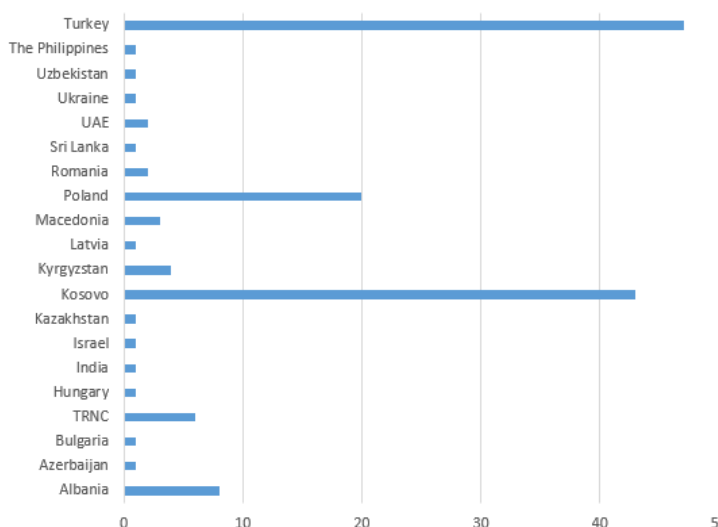
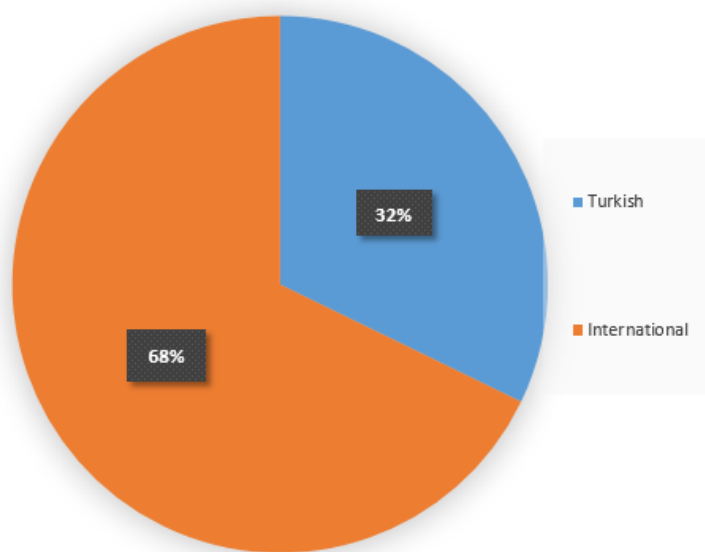


|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Aspects of dialectological studies in Kosovo (XIX) .....  | 230 |
| Muharrem GASHI, KOSOVO  |     |
| The Impact of the Homework in Mathematics on Learning Style of Arab Primary School Students in Israel ....          | 231 |
| Yousef Methkal ABD ALGANI, ISRAEL   |     |
| Hibrit Girişimcilik: Nitelik Belirleme Araştırması .....  | 232 |
| Mehmet KAPLAN, Berna TURAK KAPLAN, Adnan ÇELİK, TURKEY  |     |
| Intrabiliary rupture of liver hydatid cyst, case report and review of literature .....                              | 234 |
| HOXHA F. T., 2 UKËHAXHAJ, A. KOÇINAJ, D., HOXHA A. F.<br>KOSOVO   |     |
| Outline of the issues surrounding the use of pretrial detention in polish criminal proceedings .....                | 236 |
| Justyna ŻYLIŃSKA, POLAND  |     |
| Artificial Intelligence and the Problematics of the Recognising of Legal Personality under European Law .....       | 240 |
| Juanita GOICOVICI, ROMANIA  |     |
| Ndryshimi i leksikut përgjatë një viti të pandemisë në shembullin e gjermanishtes dhe shqipes .....                 | 242 |
| Izer MAKSUTI, KOSOVO  |     |
| Lexical semantic richness of neologisms in the roman “Ku je” of Flutura Aça .....                                   | 243 |
| Evis HUDHËRA, Ermira MEHMETI, ALBANIA   |     |
| Gastronomide Yeni bir trend olarak Yenilebilir Böcekler: KKTC Örneği .....  | 245 |
| Mete Ünal GİRGEN, Kemal FERİT, Selim YEŞİLPINAR, TRNC   |     |
| Simplification of the foreign language teaching through the usage of new technologies .....                         | 247 |
| Natalina HOTI, ALBANIA  |     |
| Thelbi shoqëror i strukturës së identiteve në mësimdhënien e gjuhës së huaj gjatë Covid-19.....                     | 248 |
| Erjona XHINDI, Ermir XHINDI, ALBANIA  |     |
| Assessing the Critical Success Factors (CSFs) of private English Schools Operating in Kosovo .....                  | 250 |
| Donjete LATIFAJ, KOSOVO   |     |
| Gjakmarrja dhe Pajtimi i Gjaqeve në vitin 1990.....   | 251 |
| Elona ÇOÇAJ, KOSOVO   |     |
| The impact of advanced preparation through photography in raising classroom participation and self confidence ..... | 252 |
| Emirwjeta KUMNOVA HOXHA, Rajmonda KURSHUMLIA, KOSOVO  |     |
| The effects of child repatriation on the success of primary and secondary schools .....                             | 253 |
| Avni RUDAKU, KOSOVO   |     |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Activities of Daily Living assessment after Covid-19 hospital discharge.....   | 255 |
| Dardan KOCINAJ, Arben KRASNIQI, Antigona UKEHAXHAJ, Faton HOXHA, Merita BERISHA, KOSOVO  |     |
| Ortaöğretim Öğretmenlerinin Okul Rehberlik Hizmetlerine İlişkin Algıları .....   | 256 |
| Mahire ASLAN, TURKEY   |     |
| Fear of COVID-19 to medical students at the University of Gjakova .....  | 257 |
| UKËHAXHAJ, A., KOÇINAJ, D., TANUSHI, V., HOXHA F., KOSOVO  |     |
| Kushtetuta e Republikës së Kosovës dhe e Drejta Evropiane.....   | 260 |
| LL. M Berat DËRMAKU, KOSOVO  |     |
| Okul Yöneticilerinin Görev ve Sorumlulukları İle İlgili Hesap Verebilirliği .....  | 262 |
| Süleyman GÖKSOY, Suzan ÇAKIR, TURKEY   |     |
| Mexican-American Balladry Tradition as a Paradigm for Chicano Identity.....  | 264 |
| İrfan Cenk YAY, TURKEY   |     |
| Contract on delivery and distribution of property .....  | 265 |
| Endrit AJETI, KOSOVO   |     |
| Dhomat e Specializuara dhe Zyra e Prokurorit të Specializuar (Gjykata Speciale) .....  | 266 |
| Endrit AJETI, Ardi BRANDO, KOSOVO  |     |
| Impact of US Army and NATO military bases in Poland on local communities - research concept.....   | 267 |
| Grzegorz SMUŁEK, POLAND  |     |
| Sağlık Eğitiminde Simülasyonun Önemi .....   | 271 |
| Osman Tayyar ÇELİK, TURKEY   |     |
| The logistics customer service on the organic market challenges and trends .....   | 272 |
| Marta RAŻNIEWSKA, POLAND   |     |
| Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych i osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym ..... | 284 |
| Małgorzata LASOTA, Agnieszka WILCZYŃSKA-STRAWA, POLAND   |     |
| Assessing Leadership Training Transfer by Academic Managers in Higher Education.....   | 293 |
| Abdulfattah YAGHI, UAE   |     |
| Zrównoważony rozwój jako odpowiedź na wyzwania XXI wieku.....  | 294 |
| Magdalena WINIARSKA, POLAND  |     |
| COVID-19 Sırasında Çevrimiçi Öğrenme ve Öğretme .....  | 303 |
| Osman Tayyar ÇELİK, TURKEY   |     |

# STATISTICS ABOUT GJAKOVA CONFERENCE, ECLSSS 2021A

| Countries       | Number of participants |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Albania         | 8                      |
| Azerbaijan      | 1                      |
| Bulgaria        | 1                      |
| TRNC            | 6                      |
| Hungary         | 1                      |
| India           | 1                      |
| Israel          | 1                      |
| Kazakhstan      | 1                      |
| Kosovo          | 43                     |
| Kyrgyzstan      | 4                      |
| Latvia          | 1                      |
| Macedonia       | 3                      |
| Poland          | 20                     |
| Romania         | 2                      |
| Sri Lanka       | 1                      |
| UAE             | 2                      |
| Ukraine         | 1                      |
| Uzbekistan      | 1                      |
| The Philippines | 1                      |
| Turkey          | 47                     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>146</b>             |



The 11th edition of **Eurasian Conference on Language and Social Sciences (ECLSS2021a)**, Gjakova, Kosovo, February 02-03, 2021, was a great and exciting experience with all our distinguished guests, participants and listeners. There were 146 papers presented during the plenary sessions (47 from Turkey, 99 from International participants; **32 % Turkish, 68% International participants**). We had participants from 20 countries, listed in the table above.

Hope to meet you again in our upcoming conferences!

Thank you for your support and collaboration.

**ECLSS Organizing Committee**



# Eurasian Conference on Language & Social Sciences

February 02 - 03, 2021 • Gjakova, KOSOVO

# XI



## GJAKOVA, KOSOVO





## Linguistic Culture, Standard and Dialects, in State, Public and Political Institutions

Vjollca DIBRA<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The development of the language, thus Albanian Language in present case, is known in both the historical and also in practical sense up to the degree of standardization. In this regard, Albanians, in addition to seeing language as a component and emanation of the nation, as a category of existence, also experienced it as a symbol and cult of freedom and unity. Although the romantic view is not excluded, after the Spelling Congress, the scientific, political and national aspects dominate, being summarized all three in the formula Linguistic Culture. However, in the whole Albanian space recently have been enlivened those who should think about these works, not in the sense of standard jokers like the guardians of literary language, but in the sense of moral, professional and, why not, national competencies.

**Keywords:** language culture, communication, education, language standardization.

---

<sup>1</sup> Prorector of University of Gjakova “Fehmi Agani”, KOSOVO, E-mail: [vjollca.dibra@uni-gjk.org](mailto:vjollca.dibra@uni-gjk.org)



# Creating a Friendly Classroom Environment for Primary and Lower-Secondary Students

Nazli TYFEKÇI, PhD<sup>1</sup>

Vesa VUTHI<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

School is an immense part of a child's life and it is the place where children gain knowledge of the world and are prepared academically and professionally. Various researches has shown the impact the classroom environment has on this process, presenting the classroom not only as a professional setting but also as a place of great effect in a child's psychology. This influence goes unchecked at times, putting forward a substandard physical and emotional environment. This paper aims to further expand the subject matter of how a friendly classroom environment affects the students' learning process. It also recommends ways on how to create a classroom that will make students feel welcomed.

Students of primary and lower secondary students, from the 3rd grade to 9th grade were subjected to a survey of the qualitative research approach. The findings suggest that the classroom environment does have a significant impact on students, their academic achievements, their rapport with one another as well as the rapport they have with their teacher and that the teacher can change the aforementioned in order to create the desired climate.

**Keywords:** Classroom, physical and emotional environment, friendly classroom

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Asst. Dr. University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani", KOSOVO

<sup>2</sup> MA student, University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", KOSOVO



# Yabancı Pazarlara Girişte Alternatif Stratejiler<sup>1</sup>

## The Alternative Strategies of Foreign Market Entry

Onur Başar ÖZBOZKURT<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Uluslararasılaşma yoluyla genişleme, işletmeler tarafından ulusal pazarın ötesinde faaliyet gösterilmesi amacıyla kullanılan bir stratejidir. Bu strateji, işletmelerin, iç pazardaki tüm potansiyeli keşfetmesi ve ulusal sınırların ötesinde genişleme fırsatları aramasıyla ortaya çıkmaktadır. Sınırların ötesinde faaliyet gösteren işletmeler, birçok stratejik kararı göz önünde bulundurmaya zorunda olduğundan, pazara giriş için en iyi stratejinin belirlenmesi ilk aşamada kritik önem arz etmektedir. Ayrıca, uluslararası iş birimlerinin gelecekteki büyümesi, işletmenin yabancı pazara, doğru stratejilerle girmesine bağlı olmaktadır. Bu nedenle, yabancı pazara giriş stratejisine ilişkin seçimin, uzun vadeli etkileri olması ve kolayca geriye dönülebilmesi nedeniyle çok dikkatli bir şekilde ele alınması gerekmektedir. Buradan hareketle bu çalışma, uluslararasılaşan işletmelerin yabancı pazarlara giriş yaparken kullanabilecekleri çeşitli ve çok yönlü stratejilerin kendine özgü yapısının ortaya konularak bu stratejilerin avantajları ve dezavantajlarının incelenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Uluslararasılaşma, Yabancı Pazara Giriş, Uluslararası İşletmecilik

<sup>1</sup> Bu çalışma, “Uluslararası İşletmecilik Faaliyetlerinde Politik Risk Yönetim Stratejilerinin Oluşturulması ile İlgili Türk İş Dünyası ve Yatırımcıların Algısı Üzerine Nitel Bir Araştırma” başlıklı doktora tezinin ilgili bölümünün yeniden ele alınmasıyla hazırlanmıştır.

<sup>2</sup> Doç. Dr., Tarsus Üniversitesi, Mersin, TÜRKİYE, [onurozbozkurt@tarsus.edu.tr](mailto:onurozbozkurt@tarsus.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2325-2433



### Abstract

The expansion through internationalization is the strategy used by businesses when it aims to operate beyond the national market. This strategy arises when the businesses have explored all the potential in the domestic market and look for expansion opportunities beyond the national boundaries. Since businesses operating across borders have to consider oodles of strategic decisions, identifying the best strategy of market entry is crucial in the first stage. Additionally, the future growth of international business units depends on the right strategies of entry into the foreign market. Thus, the selection of foreign market entry strategy is to be made very attentively as it has long-term implications and cannot be easily reversed. In this frame, the current study was carried out to examine the advantages and disadvantages of these strategies by revealing the unique nature of the various and multifaceted strategies that can be followed by businesses that internationalize while entering the foreign markets.

**Keywords:** Internationalization, Foreign Market Entry, International Business





## Çeviri ve Teknoloji: İnsan Çevirisi, Makine Çevirisi ve Bilgisayar Destekli Çeviri

Teslime GÖKGÖL<sup>1</sup>

Korkut Uluç İŞİSAĞ<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

Technological developments and globalization have led many changes in many fields that some professions either lost their importance or kept up with the times. Translation is one of those fields that adopted these changes in accordance with the necessities of time and continued its existence since ancient times. Today, translators have stopped using paper, pen, and dictionaries, and started using word processing softwares, keyboards and online dictionaries to conduct their work. However, the latest technology brought the terms Machine Translation (MT) and Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) into lives of translators. MT is an automatic translation from a source text into target text that it is an easy way of translating reams of data in seconds within the framework of certain rules and algorithms. It is a widely preferred way of translation for many people because of its speed and ease of use. This one is mostly confused with CAT which is a software developed for translators who generally translate on their own. As their explanations suggest, there is a big difference between these two tools that the former one needs no human interference while the latter one is used only by translators. However, no matter the name of the technology, there is always need for humans, so human translation which is the oldest form of translation and relies on human intelligence to convey meaning from a source to target may be considered at the core of all technological developments within this field. It is a fact that these technologies not only provide great convenience during translation as the stress on translator caused by time limitation and more of the same is reduced, but they also have some drawbacks such as not being able to deal with some certain words and phrases, not achieving the contextual accuracy all the time. This paper aims to focus on the changing roles of translators with the technological developments and the tools and methods they have used during the translation process since ancient times, also shed light

<sup>1</sup> Öğretim Görevlisi, Konya Teknik Üniversitesi, Rektörlük, [tgokgol@ktun.edu.tr](mailto:tgokgol@ktun.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Mütercim Tercümanlık Bölümü, [kisisag@gmail.com](mailto:kisisag@gmail.com)



to the similarities and differences between MT and CAT tools by giving examples of widely used ones and discuss their advantages and disadvantages for translators.

**Keywords:** Translation, Translator, Human Translation, Machine Translation (MT), Computer Assisted Translation (CAT)



## Land Use Analysis of Ranchi District, Jharkhand, India

Arpana Premi Lina ORAON<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The high rate of urbanization coupled with population growth has caused changes in land use and land cover in Ranchi, Jharkhand. Therefore, understanding and quantifying the spatio-temporal dynamics of land use and land cover changes and its driving factors is essential to put forward the right policies and monitoring mechanisms on urban growth for decision making. Thus, the objective of this study was to analyze land use and land cover changes in Ranchi area, Jharkhand by applying geospatial technology and land use change modelling. For the accuracy of classified land use maps, a confusion matrix was used to derive overall accuracy and results were above the minimum and acceptable threshold level. The generated land cover maps have been run with Land Change Modeller for quantifying land use and land cover changes, to examine land use transitions between land cover classes, to identify gain and losses of built up areas in relation to other land cover classes and to assess spatial trend of built up areas. Finally, Land Change Modeller has been run to model land use and land cover changes in Ranchi area and to predict land use changes. Generally, the results of Ranchi district of Jharkhand study have shown that there was an increased expansion of built up areas in the last 27 years from 9.69% in 1992 to 21.00% in 2019. The spatial trend of built up areas also showed that there was a growing trend in the center part relative to other directions and also increase in agriculture land from 1992 to 2019 that is 28% to 37%, Forest in 1992 was about 16.01% and in 2019 about 10.00% decrease in the forest areas, Barren land in 1992 was about 10.04% and the year 2019 about 8.34%, Vegetation was about 24.26% in 1992 and in the year 2019 about 16.74%, Water bodies were also less in the year 1992 to 2019 there was 11.06% to 10.02%. Growing population pressure and its associated problems, such as the increasing demand for land and trees, poor institutional and socio-economic settings, and also unfavorable government policies, such as lack of land tenure security and poor infrastructure development, have been the major driving forces behind the LU changes. Hence, special attention should be given to the introduction of wise land resource uses and management practices, secure land possession systems,

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Nirmala College, Ranchi University, Ranchi, INDIA. E-mail: [arpanaoraon@gmail.com](mailto:arpanaoraon@gmail.com)



regulated population growth, and integrated environmental rehabilitation programmes. The existing tree plantation practices should be encouraged by promoting the planting of indigenous tree species, rather than eucalyptus trees, in order to enhance ecological harmony.

**Keywords:** Geospatial Technology, Land Use Change Modelling and Supervised Classification.



# E-Readiness Competencies of Professors and Students' Perceptions on Online Classes amidst COVID-19

Fernan Q. ABRAGAN<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to identify the professors' e-readiness competencies in implementing online class in terms of course design, course communication, time management, and technical competence. Also, it aimed to determine the students' perception towards online class in terms of instructional design and delivery on students, teacher roles on students, and class organization and format. Pure descriptive analysis was used in analyzing the data such as mean and percentage. Selected students and professors in senior high school department were asked to participate in the study. Both adapted and adopted survey questionnaires were used in order to address the problem of this research and these were distributed to the respondents either via online and phone call. Results showed that professors of the senior high school department were found out as good enough in using online platforms with an overall mean of 1.76 which implies that most of them are technically good. Further, students have perceived that their professors are moderately good in terms of instructional design and delivery, teacher roles, and class organization and format. Moreover, the overall mean of 3.60 of students' perception towards online class implies that students have perceived their teacher's way of teaching amidst pandemic that they are promoting students' desire to learn whereby engaged them to become more interactive in various activities. Because there are observable few numbers that can be seen in the results indicating that the teachers are not proficient enough in digital literacy, it is highly recommended to get the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age and trainings attended pertaining to computer literacy. It is also recommended, that e-readiness of the professors must be correlated to students' perception towards online class.

---

<sup>1</sup> Mindanao State University at Naawan, PHILIPPINES. E-mail: [fernabragan@gmail.com](mailto:fernabragan@gmail.com)



## The Importance of Flexible Model in Blended Learning Model

**Fethi KAYALAR<sup>1</sup>**

**Filiz KAYALAR<sup>2</sup>**

### **Abstract**

Depending on the quality of the educational service that takes human qualities and needs as the basis and puts people in the centre, attention is paid to individual differences and distinctiveness, , and education and training are personalized as much as possible. It is the aim of modern education systems and schools to help the students reach the maximum level by providing education services appropriate to their characteristics and needs, starting from the stage they are in. The quality of the methods and techniques used in teaching and learning is one of the main factors that increase the quality and quantity of learning. The diversity in teaching methods and techniques is considered as a richness in terms of using the ones suitable for the characteristics of the student, subject and learning environment. In this respect, the approaches of Flexible Learning Model (FLM) are of great importance in Blended Learning as Distance Education. In the study, we tried to determine the importance of Flexible Learning Model in recent pandemic period. We used literature review as research method, thus we searched the papers and books in literature regarding the history of Blended Learning, Distance Education and E-learning. We have concluded that Flexible Learning Model is mostly implemented at the whole school level, but can be accomplished at the classroom level with careful planning. FLM requires advanced curriculum planning to develop, improve, and create online course materials that allow students to progress independently on the material. In this respect, Flexible Learning Model should be taken into account in Teaching Technologies, Educational Management and Educational Planning.

**Keywords:** Flexible Learning Model, Blended Learning, Educational Management, Educational Planning

---

<sup>1</sup> Assoc. Prof. Dr. Faculty of Education, Erzincan Binali. Yıldırım University, TURKEY. E-mail: [fkayalar@erzincan.edu.tr](mailto:fkayalar@erzincan.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr., Faculty of Science and Art, Erzincan Binali. Yıldırım University, TURKEY. E-mail: [filiz.kayalar@erzincan.edu.tr](mailto:filiz.kayalar@erzincan.edu.tr)



# Döviz Kuru Değişimlerinin İhracat ve Yurt İçi Fiyatlara Etkisi

## Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Exports and Domestic Prices

Orhan ÇOBAN<sup>1</sup>

Ayşe ÇOBAN<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Döviz kurları, geçmişten bugüne özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde makroekonomik politika tartışmalarının merkezinde yer almaktadır. Bunun en önemli sebebi, döviz kurlarında ortaya çıkan değişimlerin birçok makroekonomik değişkenleri önemli ölçüde etkileyebilmesidir. 1980’li yıllarda başlayan globalleşme süreci ile birlikte ve dış ticaretin önündeki engellerin kaldırılmasına yönelik politikalar, döviz kurlarının ülke ekonomileri üzerindeki etkisini daha da önemli hale getirmiştir.

Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerde döviz kurları yurt içi genel fiyatlar düzeyini etkilemektedir. Döviz kurunun yurtiçi fiyatları etkilemesi sonucu ortaya çıkan enflasyonist etkilere döviz kuru geçiş etkisi denilmektedir. Bir ülkede döviz kurlarında ortaya çıkan değişim yurtiçi fiyat oranlarına aynı şekilde yansiyorsa tam geçiş etkisi, aynı şekilde yansımıyorsa kısmi geçiş etkisi mevcut demektir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, döviz kurundaki meydana gelen değişimlerin ihracat ve yurtiçi fiyatlara etkisinin analiz edilmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda öncelikli olarak bir literatür taraması yapılmış, teorik çerçeve ele alındıktan sonra döviz kurunun ihracat fiyatlarına ve yurt içi fiyatlara olan etkileri ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Döviz Kuru, İhracat, Yurt İçi Fiyatlar, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Dr., Gaziantep Üniversitesi, İİBF, Gaziantep, Türkiye; ocoban@gantep.edu.tr; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6137-8937.

<sup>2</sup> Öğr. Gör., Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Oğuzeli MYO, Gaziantep, Türkiye; aysecoban@gantep.edu.tr; ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7844-7633.



## Abstract

Exchange rates have been at the center of macroeconomic policy discussions, especially in developing countries. The most important reason for this is that changes in foreign exchange rates can significantly affect many macroeconomic variables. With the globalization process that started in the 1980s and the policies aimed at removing the obstacles to foreign trade, the effect of exchange rates on the country's economies became even more important.

The exchange rates in developing countries such as Turkey, affect the overall level of domestic prices. The inflationary effects that arise as a result of the effect of the exchange rate on domestic prices are called the exchange rate transition effect. If the change in exchange rates in a country are reflected in domestic price rates in the same way, it means full transition effect, if not reflected in the same way, and there is a partial transition effect.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the effects of changes in exchange rates on export and domestic prices. In line with this purpose, first of all, a literature review was made, after discussing the theoretical framework, the effects of the exchange rate on export prices and domestic prices were revealed.

**Keywords:** Exchange Rate, Export, Domestic Prices, Turkey





## Roli I bashkesise nderkombetare deri ne shpalljen e Pavaresise se Kosoves

Rozafa BERISHA<sup>1</sup>

### Abstrakt

Studimi eshte nje analize ne aspektin nderkombetar e procesit te qeshtjes se bashkesise nderkombetare dhe ndikimit te saj ne shtetin e Kosoves deri ne shpalljen e Pavaresise.

Qellimi, eshte te shpjegohet nga kendveshtrimi nderkombetar ndikimi I bashkesise nderkombetare ne Republiken e Kosoves dhe te ofroje nje analize te hollesishme te qendrimeve unike nderkombetare qe fillimisht ishin kunder pavaresimit te Kosoves te cilat qendrimet ndryshan me vone.

Studimi ne thelbin e vet shtjellohet nga kendveshtrimi I teorise se marredhenieve ndekombetare meqenese bashkesia nderkombetare ka luajtur nje rol shume te rendesishem dhe e ka pare Kosoven si faktor i cili konceptohet me probleme te drejtave dhe lirive te njeriut. Ky punim eshte nje tregues per rolin dhe misionet e saj ne Kosove, nje kronologji e te gjitha proceseve qe kane te bejne me nderhyrjet e faktorit nderkombetar ne Kosove.

Krahas vleres, rendesise dhe ndryshimit qe kane pasur ne ndertimin e paqes nepermjet nderhyrjeve, kane qene arsyeja kryesore e studimit te rolit dhe vlerave te ketyre misioneve ne rrugetimin e Kosoves drejt proceseve euro-atlantike dhe ne krijimin e stabilitetit dhe paqes.

Si rrjedhoje ky hulumtim eshte pare si nje lloj adresimi per te gjitha opinionin e gjere ne fusha te ndryshme per te njohur sa me afer dhe me thelle rolin e bashkesise nderkombetare ne shtetin e Kosoves deri ne shpalljen e Pavaresise se saj ne aspektin nderkombetar.

**Fjalët kyçe:** bashkesia nderkombetare, roli, rendesia, analiza ,ndikimi, Republika e Kosoves, shpallja e Pavaresise se Kosoves.

---

<sup>1</sup> Student of Faculty of Law, University "Ukshin Hoti" of Prizren, KOSOVO. E-mail: [berisharozafa401@gmail.com](mailto:berisharozafa401@gmail.com)



# Vezaif-i Ebeveyn Eseri Doğrultusunda 130 Yıl Öncesinden Günümüze Çocuk Gelişimi Yaklaşımı

Büşra YİĞİT<sup>1</sup>

Hanifi PARLAR<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

Toplumun temel taşı olan her aile için çocuk gelişimi ve eğitimi vazgeçilmez bir olgudur. Çağımızda hızla değişen toplumla eş değer biçimde aileler de aynı şekilde değişime maruz kalmıştır. Geçmişten günümüze çocuk gelişimi konusundaki uygulanan yöntemler yerini farklı uygulamalara bıraksa da, çocuğun büyümesi ve topluma kazandırılması açısından çocuğu geliştirmenin öneminin aynı kaldığını söylemek mümkündür. Bu araştırmanın amacını Muallim Naci'nin "Vezaif-i Ebeveyn" kitabı ışığında 130 yıl öncesinin çocuk gelişimi ve eğitimi yöntemleri ile günümüzdeki çocuk gelişimi ve eğitimi yöntemlerinin, ortak yönlerini ve zamanla değişime uğrayan uygulamalarını incelemek oluşturmaktadır. Günümüz edebiyatında çocuk gelişimi hakkında eser temini ne kadar kolay olsa da 130 yıl öncesi için bir ilk teşkil eden eser geçmiş yüzyıla ait çocuk terbiyesi hakkında fikir vermesi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Araştırma geçmişten günümüze çocuk eğitim modellerini inceleme amacı güttüğü için 'nitel araştırma' modeline uygun olarak tasarlanmıştır. Nitel araştırma türlerin 'doküman incelemesi' kullanılarak başta Vezaif-i Ebeveyn eseri olmak üzere kayıt ve belgeler incelenerek veriler elde edilecektir. Veriler orijinalliğinin kontrol edilmesi, anlaşılması, analiz edilmesi ve kullanılması aşamaları geçildikten sonra geçmişten günümüze bir sentez oluşturulacaktır. Araştırmanın amacına bağlı olarak elde edilen veriler manuel biçimde elektronik ortama aktarılacak, analize başlamadan evvel bütüncül bir bakış açısı elde etmek için başta sona okunacaktır. Verilerin kodlanması, temaların elde edilmesi, kodların ve temaların detaylı biçimde düzenlenmesi, elde edilen bulguların tanımının yapılması ve yorumlanmasından oluşan dört aşamalı veri analizi gerçekleştirilecektir. Kodlar ve temaların elde edilmesinin ardından çocuk gelişimi ve ailede değerler eğitimi yaklaşımlarının yüzyıllar arasındaki yapısına ulaşılmaya çalışılacaktır. Araştırma geçmişten, günümüze çocuk gelişimi ve eğitimi metodlarının bir sentezi olarak literatür için bir ilk olma niteliği taşımaktadır.

**Keywords:** Aile, Çocuk, Çocuk Gelişimi, Değerler Eğitimi.

<sup>1</sup> Yüksek lisans öğrencisi, TÜRKİYE, E-mail: [pskbusraygt@gmail.com](mailto:pskbusraygt@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Doçent Doktor, İstanbul Ticaret Üniversitesi öğretim üyesi, TÜRKİYE, E-mail: [hparlar@ticaret.edu.tr](mailto:hparlar@ticaret.edu.tr)



# Legal aspects for Value Added Tax harmonization in the European Union and the case of Kosovo

Simeana BESHI<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

One of the challenges of the fiscal policies of the states remains the harmonization of the national legislation with the legislation and practices of the European Union, an issue which is determined by the socio-economic and political development of the country.

Tax harmonization means the process of eliminating barriers and differences between the tax systems of EU member states and those aspiring to European integration.

The paper focuses on the elaboration of the legal framework of VAT in the EU and Kosovo, the treatment of the 6th VAT Directive and the rate of its harmonization by the member states including the case of Kosovo, the identification of the basic principles of VAT legislation in the EU, with in order to approximate the European integration policy and to promote the single European market that guarantees the fundamental freedoms of movement of goods, services, capital and individuals as an integrated market.

Analyzing the current legislative framework will assess the extent to which national legislation is in line with EU VAT legislation and countries' harmonization efforts. Attention will also be paid to the identification of possible practical obstacles related to the harmonization of VAT in the EU and in Kosovo. The methodology used in this paper is qualitative and quantitative analysis.

The paper concludes with the analysis of possible scenarios of harmonization of national legislation with EU legislation and taking into account the basic principles of VAT proposes optimal actions towards harmonization. Finally, the benefits of VAT for the states budget will be assessed.

**Keywords:** VAT, Harmonization, EU, Kosovo, Acquis

---

<sup>1</sup> MSc. (PhD Cand.), University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren, Faculty of Law, KOSOVO. E-mail: [simeana.beshi@uni-prizren.com](mailto:simeana.beshi@uni-prizren.com)



## Yerli ve Yabancı Sinemada Melodram Türü

A. Baran DURAL<sup>1</sup>

Şermin DURAL<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Sinemada, ağılatı ve dramın bozularak izleyicilerin adeta duygu alıcılarıyla oynanan filmler, melodram türüne örnek gösterilirler. İlgili kaynaklarda “melodram” tanımlarına bakıldığında; melodramın, kimi kaynaklarda, “hayatın merkezi”nde yer aldığı iddiası üzerinde durulurken, kimi kaynaklarda ise “gerçek yaşamda olmayacak, yaşanamayacak denli hayal-üstü” bir şekilde işlenmiş kurgu tekniği olarak ele alındığı görülmektedir. Melodramın çoğunlukla değersiz bir tür olarak görüldüğünü açıklayan Akbulut bunun nedenini, “Melodrama yönelik ilgisizliği, kültürel bir değer olarak gerçekliğin yükselişi ve melodramın bir kadın biçimi olarak gettolaştırılmasına bağlayarak” açıklar. Gledhill’in yorumlarına dayanılarak yapılan bu açıklama haklıdır. Zira her iki cinsi de kapsayan sağlam bir izleyici kitlesine sahip olan melodram tipi, erkek sinema yazarlarının çoğunlukla es geçtiği bir tür olma özelliği gösterirken, kadın yazarların “kadına yönelik anlatı türü” olarak mimlenen melodramlara, gerekli desteği sağlayamadıkları açıktır. Tüm bu kısa bilgilerin ardından bu çalışmada, sinemanın var oluşunun ilk yıllarından bugüne kadar hem tek başına hem de diğer türler arasına sızarak yaşamayı başaran, “melodram türünün” bir tarz ve eylemlilik olarak, ne gibi özelliklere sahip olduğu konusu tartışılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Melodram, Antik Yunan, beyaz sinema, siyasal iktidar, sanatsal duygu aktarımı.

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Dr., Trakya Üniversitesi. İİBF, TÜRKİYE

<sup>2</sup> Ülke TV, TÜRKİYE



# The Impact of E-Commerce on Online Shopping with Credit and Debit Cards: A Case Study of Kosovo

Luan VARDARI<sup>1</sup>

Isuf QABRATI<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

E-commerce is a relatively new platform in our country which offers us the buying and selling of online items and their acceptance in our homes. The most common way of payment through such platforms is through the card, but this is not the case in our country, as our people are not well informed about the payment process and the payment gateways that these platforms use. Payment gateways act as intermediaries and provide security for both parties involved in online payment. But, the lack of knowledge of these components by our people, made most of these platforms to include the method of cash payment after receiving the order which in principle reduces the efficiency of e-commerce as the whole process of purchasing order until delivery to our homes. According to the findings of this paper this may change as our results show that if our people are educated in the online payment process, its benefits as well as the security offered nowadays, their opinion about this method may change. We have also found that users of these platforms are inclined to re-use these platforms and their use will continue to increase in the coming years.

**Keywords:** E-commerce, Online Payment, Credit Card, Debit Card and Payment Gateway.

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Asst. Dr., Universum College, Department of Management and Business, KOSOVO. E-mail: [luan.vardari@universum-ks.org](mailto:luan.vardari@universum-ks.org)

<sup>2</sup> Msc., University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti". Faculty of Economy, KOSOVO. E-mail: [isufqabrati@gmail.com](mailto:isufqabrati@gmail.com)



# Avukatlık Sözleşmesinden Kaynaklanan Uyuşmazlıklarda Tüketici Hukukunun Uygulanması

## Application of Consumer Law in Disputes Arising from Attorneyship Agreement

Gençer ÖZDEMİR<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Avukatla müvekkili arasındaki hukuki ilişkinin temelinde avukatlık sözleşmesi yer almaktadır. Avukatlık sözleşmesi, avukat vasfını kazanmış bir meslek mensubunun, hukuki ilişkilerin düzenlenmesi ve her türlü hukuki uyuşmazlığın çözümü konularında müvekkillerine hizmet sunmasına olanak sağlayan, her iki tarafa borç yükleyen bir sözleşme türüdür. Tüketicinin Korunması Hakkında Kanun'da yapılan değişikliklerle avukatlık sözleşmesinin hukuki niteliği tartışmalı hale gelmiş olup, sunumumuzda, avukatlık sözleşmesinin tüketici işlemi niteliğinde olup olamayacağı aktarılmaya çalışılacaktır.

Bunun için öncelikle, tüketici işleminin tanımlanması ve tüketici işleminin şartları göz önüne alınarak değerlendirme yapılması gerekmektedir. Sunumumuzda, avukatlık sözleşmesinin, hangi hâllerde tüketici işleminin şartlarını taşıyabileceği üzerinde durulacaktır. Bu kapsamda, yargının konuya ilişkin vermiş olduğu kararlardaki gerekçeler de değerlendirilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tüketici, Tüketici İşlemi, Avukatlık Sözleşmesi, Avukatlık Sözleşmesi Kapsamında Tüketici İşlemi.

<sup>1</sup> Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, 29 Mayıs Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Medeni Hukuk Anabilim Dalı, TÜRKİYE  
E-mail: [gozdemir@29mayis.edu.tr](mailto:gozdemir@29mayis.edu.tr)



## Abstract

At the basis of the legal relationship between the lawyer and his client is the attorneyship agreement. An attorney contract is a type of contract that allows a member of the profession who has gained the qualification of a lawyer to provide services to his clients in the regulation of all kinds of legal disputes and imposes debts on both parties. With the amendments made in the Law on Consumer Protection, the legal nature of the attorney contract has become controversial, and in our presentation, it will be tried to explain whether the attorney contract can be a consumer transaction.

For this reason, first of all, it is necessary to define the consumer transaction and to make an evaluation by considering the conditions of the consumer transaction. In our presentation, it will be emphasized that the attorneyship agreement can meet the terms of the consumer transaction. In this context, the justifications of the judiciary's decisions on the subject will also be evaluated.

**Keywords:** Consumer, Consumer Transaction, Attorney Agreement, Consumer Transaction Under Attorney Agreement.



## Sadullah Paşa'nın “On Dokuzuncu Asır” Manzumesinde Pozitivist Dünya Anlayışı ve Mitik Bilincin Yıkımı

Cafer GARİPER<sup>1</sup>

Yasemin BAYRAKTAR<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Türk edebiyatının yenileşmesinden çok zihniyet değişiminin gerekliliği üzerindeki düşüncesiyle dikkat çeken Sadullah Paşa, bir devlet adamıdır. Batı'nın gelişmişliğini ve ilerlemişliğini elçilik görevi sırasında uzun yıllar kaldığı Berlin ve Viyana'da görür. Osmanlı'da da Batı tarzı değişimin ve gelişmenin gerekliliğine inanır. “On Dokuzuncu Asır” manzumesiyle döneminin aydınlarının bağlandığı yenedünya görüşünü önemli ölçüde yansıtır. Bu manzumede o, kadim bilginin ve bu arada Orta Çağ'ın bilgi birikimiyle mitik bilincin karşısına Batı'da pozitif bilimlerin ürettiği bilgiyi ve rasyonel dünya anlayışını koyar. Böylece Doğu-Batı karşılaşmasında Batı'nın üstün yanları sergilenerek girilmesi istenen Batı medeniyetinin bilim ve teknoloji alanındaki cazip yönleri gösterilmeye çalışılır. O, söz konusu manzumesiyle, Batı'da, pozitivist ve rasyonel çizgide köklü bir reformun yaşanmakta olduğuna dikkat çekerken eski dünya algısının, bu arada mitik bilincin kökten yıkıldığı düşüncesini taşır. Bu bildiride modern, pozitivist ve rasyonel dünya anlayışıyla yıkıma uğratılmak istenen geleneksel toplum yapısının ve mitik bilincin insan hayatındaki yeri ele alınmaya çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sadullah Paşa, “On Dokuzuncu Asır”, pozitivism, mitik bilinç.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, SDÜ Fen–Edebiyat Fakültesi Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü, e-posta: [cafergariper@sdu.edu.tr](mailto:cafergariper@sdu.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, SDÜ Eğitim Fakültesi Türkçe ve Sosyal Bilimler Eğitimi Bölümü, e-posta: [yaseminbayraktar@sdu.edu.tr](mailto:yaseminbayraktar@sdu.edu.tr)





## Abstract

Sadullah Pasha, with the idea of the necessity of a change of mentality rather than the renewal of Turkish literature, is a statesman. He sees the development and progress of the West in Berlin and Vienna, where he stayed for many years during his ambassadorial duty. He believes in the necessity of change with Western style and development in the Ottoman Empire. With his “On Dokuzuncu Asır” manuscript, he significantly reflects the new world view to which the intellectuals of the period are connected. In this poem, he puts the knowledge and rational understanding of the world produced by positive sciences in the West against ancient knowledge and, by the way, the knowledge of the middle ages and mythical consciousness. For this reason, it is tried to show the science and technology attractive aspects of Western civilization by exhibiting the superior sides of the West in the East-West encounter. With his verse in question, he draws attention to the fact that there is a radical reform in the West, in a positivist and rational line, and he thinks that the old world perception, meanwhile, mythical consciousness is destroyed. In this paper, destruction with a modern, positivist and rational understanding of the world will try to discuss the place of the old social structure and mythical consciousness in human life.

**Keywords:** Sadullah Pasha, “On Dokuzuncu Asır”, positivism, mythical consciousness.



## Adil Yargılanma Hakkı

### Right to a Fair Trial

**Dilaver NİŞANCI<sup>1</sup>**

#### Öz

Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi (AİHS)' nin adil yargılanma hakkını düzenleyen 6. maddesi, diğer hakların korunabilmesi için kilit rol oynamaktadır. Uyuşmazlığın tarafları arasında fiili ve hukuki bir fark gözetmeksizin iddia ve savunmaların eşit ölçülerde ve karşılıklı olarak yapıldığı dürüst bir yargılama olarak tanımlanabilecek olan adil yargılama hakkı, hukuk devletinin temel unsurunu oluşturmaktadır. 6. madde, bir dava ile karşılaşan ya da bir suçlama ile karşı karşıya gelen kişiye mahkemeye başvurma hakkı tanımakta; ancak bu mahkemenin yasal, bağımsız ve tarafsız olmasını da şart koşmaktadır. Peşi sıra Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi (AİHM) de, bu bağımsızlık ve tarafsızlığı sağlayacak pek çok kıstası uygulamaya geçirmektedir. Suçlanan ve yargılama uzadıkça davanın nasıl sonuçlanacağı hususunda sürekli olarak endişe taşıyan kişinin biran önce bu psikolojiden çıkmasını hedefleyen makul sürede yargılanma hakkı; tarafların mahkeme önünde eşit silahlara sahip olması, mahkemelerin kararlarının gerekçeli olması, sanığın kendini ve yakınlarını suçlamaya zorlanamaması ve tarafların duruşmada hazır olması ilkeleriyle gerçekleştirilmeye çalışılan hakkaniyete uygun yargılanma hakkı; aleni yargılanma hakkı; kişinin önyargılardan uzak bir şekilde yargı süreci içerisinde bulunmasını sağlayan masumiyet karinesi adil yargılanma hakkının ortaya koymuş olduğu düzenlemelerdir. Bu haklar yanında, sanığa yönelik olarak; suçlamadan biran önce haberdar olma; savunmasını yapabilmesi için yeterli zaman ve imkana sahip olma; bizzat veya müdafî vasıtasıyla savunma yapma; iddia makamının yanı sıra kendi tanıklarını da mahkemede dinletebilme ve mahkemenin dilini anlamaması durumunda tercüman talep edebilme hakları da yine Sözleşmenin 6. maddesinde düzenlenen adil yargılanma hakkının tanıdığı hak ve özgürlüklerdir. Sözleşmeye taraf devletler 6. maddenin tanıdığı hakları milli mevzuatlarında düzenlemekle yükümlü kılınmışlardır. Nitekim Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Anayasasının 36, 37, 38, 138, 139, 140, 141 ve 142. maddeleri Sözleşmeyle tanınan hak ve özgürlüklerin mevzuatımıza geçirilmesinin bir sonucudur. Aynı şekilde

<sup>1</sup> Yrd. Doç. Dr., Uluslararası Fihal Üniversitesi, Hukuk Fakültesi, KKTC. E-mail: [dilaver.nisanci@final.edu.tr](mailto:dilaver.nisanci@final.edu.tr)



Türk Ceza Kanununun 258. maddesi de adil yargılamayı etkilemeyi suç olarak tanımlamaktadır. Getirmiş olduğu hak ve özgürlüklerin diğer hak ve özgürlüklerin yaşanmasında oynadığı kilit rol nedeniyle adil yargılanma ilkesi, AİHS' in kalbi ve insan hakları hukukunun olmazsa olmazı niteliğindedir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Adil Yargılanma Hakkı, İnsan Hakları, Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi, Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi.

### Abstract

The 6th article of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) regulating the right to a fair trial plays a key role in protecting other rights. The right to a fair trial, which can be defined as an honest trial where claims and defenses are made equally and mutually, without making any actual or legal difference between the parties to the dispute, constitutes the fundamental element of the rule of law. Article 6 gives a person confronted with a lawsuit or an accusation the right to appeal to a court; however, it also requires this court to be legal, independent and impartial. Consequently, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) implements many criteria that will ensure this independence and impartiality. The right to a trial within a reasonable period of time aiming for the person accused and constantly concerned about how the case will be concluded as the trial extends; the parties have equal arms before the court, the court's decisions are justified, the accused cannot be forced to blame himself and his relatives, and the parties are ready to be present at the hearing, the right to a fair trial; the right to a public trial; The presumption of innocence, which enables the person to be in the judicial process free from prejudices, is the regulations laid down by the right to a fair trial. Besides these rights, for the accused; being aware of the accusation as soon as possible; to have sufficient time and opportunity to make his defense; defending in person or through a lawyer; In addition to the prosecution, the right to have their witnesses heard in the court and to request an interpreter in case the court does not understand the language are also the rights and freedoms granted by the right to a fair trial regulated in Article 6 of the Convention. The states parties to the convention are obliged to regulate the rights granted by Article 6 in their national legislation. Indeed, 36 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, 37, 38, 138, 139, 140, 141 and 142 agents passed our legislation is a result of the rights and freedoms recognized by the Covenant. Likewise, Article 258 of the Turkish Criminal Code defines influencing the fair trial as a crime. The principle of a fair trial is the heart of the ECHR and an indispensable part of human rights law, due to the key role of the rights and freedoms it brings in the realization of other rights and freedoms.

**Keywords:** Right to a Fair Trial, Human Rights, European Convention on Human Rights, European Court of Human Rights.



## Montesori Education System

Dardan UKAJ<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The pedagogical educational system of the prominent author and pedagogue Maria Montessori was based on the theory of free education, i.e. self-education (self-action and self-development). She tried to implement this education, respectively, in the preschool cycle, which she otherwise called Children's Home without neglecting the primary cycle. The school that pedagogue Maria Montessori founded, was at first opened in ancient Rome and served as a kindergarten for preschool children. The Montessori pedagogue relied on education in this institution because through exercises, i.e. exercises of the muscles, senses and nervous system of the child, where the culture of sensitive learning ability is formed. This form should be realized through self-education based on the principles of freedom and expression of the child. Montessori's idea about the children's school, which in fact the pedagogy called the "Children's Home", within it formed a special self-teaching material, which according to the age of the children, they were able to do various work on their own initiative, such as. to drawing, modelling, assembling, and so on, because the children's initiative was the individual work of the student without the intervention of the educator. Within this reform of pedagogue Montessori, it is quoted that "any unnecessary help is an obstacle to development" because the child must be independent in activities and find interest in his work and in his comprehensive engagement. Moreover, the child should be allowed to express independent interest for certain activities, which give him or her satisfaction for the work and actions. By means of such activities, the child acquires the rules of discipline and experiences the formation of his or her personality. The Montessori fans called this phenomenon the "Montessori phenomenon", by which it has the power of free activity and free ethical progress.

**Keywords:** Pedagogical education system, self-action and self-development, children's school, Montessori idea, children's home, Montessori phenomenon.

---

<sup>1</sup> Master of Legal Sciences, University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina"; Student the University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" – Faculty of Education – Gjakovë, KOSOVO



## Reflecting on the Cognitive and Linguistic Aspects of L2 Writing

Hosni M. EL-DALI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The purpose of the present study is twofold. In its theoretical part, it focuses on accounts of L<sub>2</sub> acquisition that are cognitive in nature and those that are linguistic in orientation. My discussion of these two accounts is based on the premise that it is perfectly proper for Second Language Acquisition (SLA) research to postulate theories of its own to explain its own area. It is, also, appropriate for SLA research to take insights and methods from other disciplines when they are useful to it. In its empirical part, the present study reports on the outcomes of an experiment carried out by the author on (15) second language learners. The experiment was designed to examine the written output of foreign students enrolled in the English Language Institute at the University of Pittsburg, USA. It attempts to find answers for the following questions: (1) are students' errors in grammatical structures, as they will appear in their written output, due to deficiency in their conscious grammar rules, or to deficiency in their abilities to transfer this knowledge (if it exists) to other language tasks such as writing compositions in English?, (2) can conscious rules of grammar guide students' performance in monitoring (self-correcting) their written output once their attention is drawn to an error?, and (3) what is the role of 'attention' in shaping L<sub>2</sub> learners' linguistic behaviors in essay writing, unfocused and focused correction tasks? The implications of the overall results for current theories of SLA is discussed.

**Keywords:** Linguistic approaches to L<sub>2</sub> acquisition; Cognitive approaches; Attention, Knowledge representation.

---

<sup>1</sup> Department of Linguistics, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, United Arab Emirates University, UAE



## Bilincin Kendi Üstüne Kapanması: Necip Fazıl Şiiri ve Travmatik Yarıлма

Cafer GARİPER<sup>1</sup>

Yasemin BAYRAKTAR<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Doğu medeniyetlerinin çözülüşü karşısında Rönesans döneminden başlayarak Batı medeniyetinin yükselişi travmatik durum yaratır. Doğu toplumlarındaki yüzyıllar boyu süren üstünlük duygusu ve yukarıdan bakma refleksi, 18. yüzyıldan itibaren aşağılık duygusuna dönüşmeye başlar. Batı karşısında kendini konumlandırma uğraşına girişen Doğu toplumları, ya eklektik tutum sergileme ya Batı'ya bağlanma ya da yükselen Batı medeniyetini aşağılayarak kendi geçmişinin parlak dönemlerini yüceltme ve ona sığınma güdüsüyle hareket eder. İster eklektik tutum takınsın, ister Batı medeniyetine bağlanma düşüncesiyle, isterse Batı karşıtlığıyla hareket etsin, Doğu toplumlarında, Doğu-Batı arasında bir bölünmüşlük ve buna bağlı olarak travmatik durum dikkatten kaçmaz. Bu durum edebiyat eserlerinde, özellikle romanda geniş bir yansıma alanı bulur. Batı açmazı/çıkılmazı şiirde de kimi zaman kendini gösterir. Batı karşısında olgunluk dönemi Necip Fazıl şiiri de travmatik yarılmadan kendini kurtaramaz. Bu bildiride “Feza Pilotu” odağında Necip Fazıl şiirinde görülen Batı'nın bilimsel çalışmaları karşısında bilincin kendi üstüne kapanması ve travmatik yarıлма üzerinde durulacaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Doğu, Batı, Necip Fazıl şiiri, travmatik yarıлма.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, SDÜ Fen–Edebiyat Fakültesi Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü, e-posta: [cafergariper@sdu.edu.tr](mailto:cafergariper@sdu.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, SDÜ Eğitim Fakültesi Türkçe ve Sosyal Bilimler Eğitimi Bölümü, e-posta: [yaseminbayraktar@sdu.edu.tr](mailto:yaseminbayraktar@sdu.edu.tr)



## Abstract

The rise of Western civilization starting from the Renaissance period creates a traumatic situation in the face of the disintegration of eastern civilizations. The centuries-long sense of superiority and the reflex of looking down in Eastern societies begin to turn into a feeling of inferiority starting from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Eastern societies, which try to position themselves against the West, act with the motive to either adopt an eclectic attitude, to attach to the West, or to humiliate the rising Western civilization and glorify the bright periods of their past and take refuge in it. Whether you take an eclectic attitude, act with the idea of affiliation with Western civilization or against the West, in Eastern societies a division between East and West and the resulting traumatic situation does not go unnoticed. This situation finds a wide reflection area in literary works, especially in the novel. The Western dilemma sometimes manifests itself in poetry. Against the West, Necip Fazıl's poetry of maturity cannot save itself from a traumatic split. In this paper, the focus of "Feza Pilotu" will be focused on the closure of consciousness and traumatic split in the face of the scientific studies of the West, which is seen in Necip Fazıl's poem.

**Keywords:** East, West, Necip Fazıl's poem, traumatic split.



# The Relevance of Authority in Shaping the Sense of Quality Of Life in the Perception of Youth

## Quality Of Life in the Context of Selected Theoretical Assumptions

Joanna KATA<sup>1</sup>

- Quality of life is defined as the level of satisfaction with your existence. Quality of life is one of the most popular themes and categories of life that usually relate to human existence due to its multi-dimensional nature. Even if this term is not used, the quality of life for every person is a fundamental concept, and most efforts are directed at improving or maintaining the level of quality of life. The sense of the quality of life is an assessment of how a person lives his life and to what extent he evaluates it. Everyone perceives their reality in a different way, thus making their own interpretation. It takes into account one's own needs, desires and previous experiences (Owsiański, Trachalski, 2008, s. 62).

- Moreover, the sense of the quality of life is important because it depends to some extent, the person will live his life and to what extent he will value it. It is worth emphasizing that the factors determining the quality of life of adolescents depend on age and developmental level, which may suggest that the support received from relatives is very important.

### THE DEFINITION OF AUTHORITY – THEORETICAL OUTLINE

- The word "authority" comes from Latin and means the influence, importance, appreciation and respect that people enjoy. There are definitions that authority is a specific quality inherent in a person or institution, as well as a relationship between two people, in which one person recognizes the will of the other and conforms to that will. Authority in social sciences is defined as the property of a person or

---

<sup>1</sup> Mgr, Uniwersytet Marii Curie- Skłodowskiej W Lublinie, POLAND





institution specifically empowered to issue orders, orders, and as a relationship between two institutions, one of which is superior and the other is subordinate. The concept of authority defines a psychosocial phenomenon consisting in trusting and respecting a specific person or institution, recognizing significant substantive competences and moral values (Jasiński, 2012, s. 23).

- The semantic scope of the concept as well as the related issues may be broad, when it is treated as a social phenomenon, or narrow, when it is described in terms of a feature that characterizes a given individual, who has it, or to whom it is assigned in a given field for decisive reasons (Marcinczyk, 1991, s. 14).
- It is worth noting that, according to the assumptions of developmental psychology, „a person has natural needs and a tendency to imitate others. Therefore, observing and repeating the behavior of certain examples and patterns is inscribed in the development mechanism of a child, adolescents, but also of an adult” (Olubiński, 2012, s. 9).
- A special type of authority is parental authority, which comes naturally from the very relationship between the parents and the child. Parents are the child's first educators and teachers who act as first initiators and guides in the child's life. Moreover, it is parents who are the first educators who exert great inspiration on their children's behavior patterns and attitudes, especially by setting appropriate norms and social values that will be accepted and recognized.

## METHODOLOGICAL ASSUMPTIONS OF OWN RESEARCH

The studies, the results of which will be presented below, were conducted in 2020 among 76 respondents (53.9% women, 46.1% men). The aim of the research conducted with the use of a proprietary questionnaire was to find out the respondents' opinions on the properties of authorities in the life of contemporary youth.

The main question is:

- How does youth perceive authority?
- The following research hypotheses were adopted in the study
- 1. People's values are important to young people.
- 2. Today's youth do not have good role models.
- 3. Nowadays, young people have role models.



## ANALYSIS OF OWN RESEARCH RESULTS

- The data in Figure 1 show that the vast majority (47.4%) of the respondents associate the word authority with a person who inspires trust. A significant proportion (28.9%) believe that the word authority is a respected person who has an impact on the behavior and thinking of other people. According to the answers given (21.1%), the word authority is associated with an expert in some field. However, 2.6% of respondents selected a different answer.
- Another question that the respondents answered was to indicate what characteristics, in their opinion, influence being considered an authority. Most often, the respondents indicated that it was determined by experience (40.8%). The next most numerous answer was education (32.9%). According to the answers given, they believe that it is broad knowledge (27.6%), and 26.3% say that it is popularity. For 14.5% it is the ability to subjugate others, for 10.5% of respondents it is the position they hold. As the respondents could select several answers, the sum of the percentages is not 100%.
- Another question asked of the respondents was whether it is important to have role models in life. The greater half, 73.7% of the respondents' answers are definitely yes. The next most numerous answer was yes (22.4%). The next answers were probably no, Definitely no, I don't know. The respondents marked these answers 1.3% each.
- Respondents answering the next question, which of the following groups has the greatest impact on your life decisions? the most common answer was family (43.4%). The next most frequently selected answers were scientists (19.7%), sportsmen (17.0%), and television personalities (17.1%). The least frequently selected answers were peers and another group. The respondents marked these answers after 1.3% of all answers.
- The next question was Is there a person in your life who impresses you and would you like to imitate him? The respondents most often answered that in my life there is a person who impresses me and I would like to imitate her (88.2%). Another answer was in my life is a person who impresses me, but I would not like to emulate her (9.2%). The least frequently respondents answered that there was no such person in my life (2.6%).
- The next question asked in the survey of the surveyed group was To what extent are the following values important to you? The most important values in terms of the number of responses were family happiness, success and fame, honesty and justice. All values were important for the study group. The majority of the answer was that the values listed below are very important. It can be concluded that



education, power, family happiness, success and fame, honesty and justice are to a large extent important values according to the study group. The chart below shows the responses of the studied group in terms of the degree of perception of values.

- The next chart presents the respondents' answers to the question Do you think that in today's world young people of your age need or do not need authorities ?. The most common answer to the question asked was that we definitely need it (82.9%). The next most frequently selected answer was rather need (13.2%). The least frequent answers were we don't need (1.3%), we definitely don't (1.3%), I don't know (1.3%).

- The respondents participating in the study were aged from 14 to 19 years. The study included 6 (14-year-olds), 8 (15-year-olds), 19 (16-year-olds), 17 (17-year-olds), 15 (18-year-olds) and 11 (19-year-olds). People aged 16 were the most numerous. The chart below shows the number and age of the study group.

## CONCLUSION

- Based on the conducted research, it can be concluded that the adopted hypotheses were partially confirmed. The first of them assumes that the values guided by people are important for young people. The conducted research indicates that these are family happiness, success, fame, honesty and fairness, and these are the values that guide young people in their lives. The content of the second hypothesis assumed that today's youth do not have good role models. The research results carried out in the study do not confirm this hypothesis, because the majority of young people decided that they had a person in their life who impressed them and would like to imitate her. The last detailed hypothesis assumed that adolescents nowadays have role models. The conducted research proves that the hypothesis has been confirmed. Almost half of them (43.4%) recognized that they are scientists, and for (19.7%) respondents it is a family. Summing up, the conducted research confirms the main hypothesis.

- According to the majority of respondents, authority is associated with a person who inspires trust and is respected. They believe that having role models is important, so they are guided by values in their lives. Young people see the importance of signposts in their lives. Authority in modern times has not completely lost its importance in determining the shape of a young man's existence. The transformations that have appeared in the social reality and the ever diminishing role of the family in the life of a young person and changes in the nature of the bond between its members, which certainly had an impact on the authority of the parents. It is worth noting that in this context, young people see their parents as role models.



• Thanks to authorities, young people strive for something in their life, they are able to shape their authority. Authorities prepare young people for real life and help them value values in their lives. The quality of the authority and values of people who play a significant role in the life of the young generation are very important, as they learn from them and prepare for adult life. It is important that authority is not considered something unattainable, but should be inscribed in a given person who is able to set an example by his actions. The material collected in the course of the research and the analyzes carried out show that young people have a need to have authorities in their lives.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

• Chrobak S., *Koncepcja wychowania personalistycznego w nauczaniu Karola Wojtyły*, Warszawa 1999.

• Jasiński M., *Psychologiczne aspekty konstruowania autorytetu*, [w:] A. Olubiński (red.),

*Autorytet czy potrzebny w procesie edukacji?*, Toruń 2012, s. 23-31.

• Marcińczyk B., *Autorytet osobowy: Geneza i funkcje regulacyjne*, Katowice 1991

• Olubiński A., *Rola autorytetu mistrza w procesie edukacji- zamiast wprowadzenia*, [w:] A.

Olubiński (red.), *Autorytet. Czy potrzebny w procesie edukacji*, Toruń 2012, s. 7-20.

• Owsiański J., Trachalski T., *Współczesne problemy zarządzania. Pomiar jakości życia. Uwagi na marginesie pewnego rankingu*, Warszawa 2008.



## Debate on Wilson Principles within the National Press after the Armistice of Mudros

A. Baran DURAL<sup>1</sup>

Emine AKGÜN

### Abstract

After the First World War, the Ottoman State signed the "Mondros Armistice Agreement". The treaty grants the Allied Powers the right to occupy any strategic point whenever they feel their security is in danger. (Yalçın, 2011: 11) In this article, firstly Woodrow Wilson, who drew attention to create a peaceful world after the First World War, and his principles will be mentioned and the 12th article, which is important for the Ottoman Empire, will be emphasized. Relations with the Ottoman Empire that changed and gained a different dimension during the period of President Wilson will be evaluated through the Admiral Bristol Report, the King-Crane Delegation and the General Harbord Delegation.

Among the 14 articles listed by Wilson, the 12th article, which concerns the Ottoman State itself, is important. This item; It focuses on three main issues: the sovereignty of the places where Turks are dominant in the empire, the granting of wide autonomy to the other nations that are in the minority and the internationalization of the straits. While Wilson was publishing this article, he wanted to indicate the Armenians who were in a state of separation from the empire and the peoples of Iraq, Palestine, Arabia and Syria, but then he gave up (Erol: 7).

In accordance with Article 12 of Wilson Principles, many news appeared in the press that stated that the Ottoman Empire could overcome this process through the USA without shedding blood and fighting. Since most of the supporters of American mandate were located in Istanbul, the impact area of the press activities carried out in this direction has been mostly in Istanbul. Apart from that, although they were the media organs of the British Muhips Association, "Alemdar" and "Istanbul" newspapers supported them partially (Şahingöz-Keleşılmaz: 362-377).

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Dr., Trakya University, TURKEY



Relations with the Ottoman Empire that changed and gained a different dimension during the period of President Wilson will be evaluated through the Admiral Bristol Report, the King-Crane Delegation and the General Harbord Delegation, throughout the paper.

#### REFERENCES:

Erol, M. (1972), Türkiye’de Amerikan Mandası Meselesi (1919-1920), İleri Basımevi: Giresun

Şahingöz, M.- Keleşyılmaz, V. (1996), “Millî Mücadele Dönemi Türk Basınında Wilson Prensipleri”, Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi Dergisi, Sayı: 35, <https://www.atam.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/Mehmet-%c5%9eAH%c4%b0NG%c3%96Z-Vahdet-KELE%c5%9eYILMAZ-Mill%c3%ae-M%c3%bccadele-D%c3%b6nemi-T%c3%bcrk-Bas%c4%b1n%c4%b1nda-Wilson-Prensipleri.pdf> (02.05.2020).

Yalçın, Semih (2011), “Millî Mücadele Dönemi’ 90. Yılında Milli Mücadele Sempozyumları,” Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi, <https://www.atam.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/Milli-M%c3%bccadele-Sempozyumlar%c4%b1Tamam%c4%b11.pdf> (16.05.2020).



# Fair trial - analysis of the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in case of revocation of the early term of the former chief prosecutor of the NDA

Brotac RODICA<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

This paper examines the case law on the decision of the European Court of Human Rights. For the analysis of this case study it was used a qualitative methodology, and as a tool for documentary research by consulting the jurisprudence and the specialized doctrine. The paper is divided into two parts: the theoretical substantiation and the applicability of the case study, the practical part.

---

<sup>1</sup> National School of Political and Administrative Studies, University of Bucharest, ROMANIA



## Funkcje Tradycyjnej Rodziny W Systemie Aksjologicznym Społeczeństwa Ryzyka

Katarzyna LISOWSKA<sup>1</sup>

### Streszczenie

Obserwujemy czas szczególnego przełomu w życiu społecznym. Rodzina jest wartością, ale nie tylko tradycyjnie rozumiana. Wartość rodziny to ludzie, jacy są emocjonalnie blisko, doświadczają wspólnoty ze sobą, troszczą się o swoje dobro rozumnie. W rodzinach tradycyjnie rozumianych spotykamy na dużą skalę współcześnie osamotnienie dziecka, szerzą się dysfunkcje, kryzys roli matki i ojca. Nie jest słuszne, by uważać, iż rodziny poza tradycyjnymi – nie mają swoich wartości życia, zasobów duchowych, kulturowych i innych, jakie wskazują, że są to relacje istotne, prawidłowe. Normą jest nie tylko rodzina tradycyjnie rozumiana.

**Słowa kluczowe:** Kryzys rodziny, osamotnienie dziecka, wartość rodzinnych form życia społecznego, traumatyczna atmosfera

### Cel pracy

Celem niniejszej pracy jest refleksja porządkująca dotycząca wartości życia rodzinnego. Głównym zaś celem jest wskazanie na niedostrzegany należycie aspekt traumy życia rodzinnego, kiedy presja społeczna zakłóca kształtowanie się ludzi w sposób właściwy ich potrzebom. Efektem jest nie tylko osamotnienie młodych ludzi, ale odwartościowanie ich życiowych wyborów i nierozumienie, z czego wynikają. Potrzebą są dogłębne studia psychologiczne, socjologiczne i filozoficzne. Mój artykuł jest postulatem o to, by bez emocji badać przemiany życia rodzinnego i dostrzegać normy oraz wartości różnych form życia rodzinnego. Chodzi o wychowanie jednostki zdolnej do życia wspólnotowego, jaka podąża w życiu za swoimi pragnieniami, które nikogo nie krzywdzą i przede wszystkim celem jest wychowanie jednostki uporządkowanej aksjologicznie, jaka jest zdolna do odczuwania w swoim życiu szczęścia.

---

<sup>1</sup> mgr w zakresie nauk humanistycznych i społecznych, redaktorka merytoryczna czasopisma naukowego „Edukacja Etyczna”.





### Rodzina jako wartość

Rodzina jest systemem, na którym opiera się społeczeństwo. Jest to grupa społeczna, która posiada swoje struktury, jej funkcjonowanie określają więzi, wyznaczające relacje między członkami rodziny, układ ich pozycji, odgrywanych względem siebie ról. Środowisko rodziny realizuje liczne funkcje. Jak zauważa Zbigniew Tyszka, rodzina podlega zmianom w perspektywie historycznej. Mają one charakter społeczny, kulturowy, ekonomiczny czy ogólnie cywilizacyjny i choć te spostrzeżenia były poczynione końcem ubiegłego stulecia, mimo gwałtownych przemian wciąż są aktualne<sup>2</sup>. Stałą właściwością rodziny jest, że pozostaje w różnych kulturach pierwszym środowiskiem rozwoju człowieka.

Jak wskazuje Wiesław Kowalski, zaznaczając naczelne funkcje rodziny w życiu człowieka, jest ona wspólnotą naturalną, w porównaniu z innymi jest zawsze pierwotna i najbardziej ceniona jako wartość. Niemniej współczesne zmiany zrodziły poza licznymi pozytywnymi przeobrażeniami, jak zauważa autor, także ukształtowanie się sytuacji, przez którą rozpatrujemy społeczeństwo polskie jako społeczeństwo ryzyka. Niestety rodzina, ta rozpowszechniona instytucja zmagająca się z licznymi problemami<sup>3</sup>. Na ogół dysfunkcje rodziny powodują trudne warunki ekonomiczne i społeczne, niski poziom kompetencji rodzicielskich, a także zaburzona funkcja rodziny.

Zmiany dokonujące się w rodzinie są niepokojące, kiedy weźmiemy pod uwagę, że wzrasta liczba rodzin dysfunkcyjnych, zmagających się z biedą i bezrobociem. Nasuwa się refleksja, jakie staje się dzieciństwo w dobie XXI wieku? Sytuacja dziecka domaga się szczegółowej analizy w obliczu takich przemian rodziny. Potrzebna jest stała refleksja nad życiem rodzinnym. Odwołanie się do systemowego modelu rodziny, jak wskazuje Kamila Gandecka z Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, jest szansą, by skutecznie wspierać rodziny. Należy w tym ujęciu patrzeć na środowisko rodziny jak na złożoną strukturę. Rodziny tworzą grupy osób, które są wzajemnie od siebie zależne. Doświadczają więzi emocjonalnych, posiadają wspólną przeszłość. Należy zaznaczyć, że te wnioski autorka formułuje za Mieczysławem Plopem<sup>4</sup>. Należy także zaznaczyć, że niniejsze ustalenia są bliskie również innym badaczom.

Rodzinę tworzą ludzie, którzy gwarantują sobie warunki do realizacji siebie w życiu, do swoich społecznych potrzeb. Rodzina jest wciąż przestrzenią, która jest w stanie zapewnić jednostce bezpieczeństwo, zarówno emocjonalne, jak i bytowe. Rodzina jest tak ważnym środowiskiem, bo w niej rozwijają się dzieci, dorastają do pełnienia społecznych ról. Nie powstała dotąd inna wspólnota społeczna, która byłaby w stanie stanowić tak sprzyjające warunki wychowawcze i rozwojowe. Potwierdzają te wnioski naukowcy. Upowszechniają spostrzeżenia jak Katarzyna Wałęcka-Matyja, że rodzina pełni mnogie funkcje, jakie różnie są określane, ale sprowadzają się do swoich głównych

<sup>2</sup> Z. Tyszka, *Socjologia rodziny w Polsce*, „Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny”, zeszyt 3-4, 1990, s. 233.

<sup>3</sup> W. Kowalski, *Praca z rodziną dysfunkcyjną – współczesnym wyzwaniem systemu wspierania rodziny i pieczy zastępczej*, „Studia i Praca Pedagogiczne”, 1, 2014, s. 182.

<sup>4</sup> K. Gandecka, *Rodzina zagrożona wykluczeniem społecznym – przykłady dobrych praktyk w zakresie systemowych form pomocy*; por.: M. Plopa, *Psychologia rodzin. Terapia i badania*, Oficyna Wydawnicza Impuls, Kraków 2005, s. 15.



właściwości i obejmują w sposób naczelnny funkcje: prokreacyjną, seksualną, ekonomiczną, opiekuńczą, socjalizacyjną, edukacyjną, emocjonalną i co godne zaznaczenia – spójności<sup>5</sup>.

Dziecko w rodzinie otaczane jest uwagą i troską najbliższych ludzi. W tej atmosferze ma szansę wyrosnąć na jednostkę, która jest w stanie realizować się w społeczeństwie, pośród innych osób. Jednak istotny stopień dysfunkcyjności rodzin rodzi niepokój i skłania, by badać sytuację i otaczać podstawową komórkę społeczną rodziny należywym wsparciem, które jest usystematyzowane. Wspierając rodzinę w jej przemianach należy pamiętać, by opracowane wsparcie było przemyślane tak, aby dodatkowo nie zaburzać naturalnego systemu rodziny i jej potencjału zaradczego wobec trudnych sytuacji. Jest to prosty wniosek, ale praktyka pokazuje, że należy go powtarzać.

Rodzina w świetle badań naukowych jest pojęciem fundamentalnym w istnieniu społeczności ludzkiej, co zauważa Janke. Jest ona naczelnym środowiskiem wychowawczym, po nim główną rolę w okresie dorastania odgrywa na tej płaszczyźnie instytucja szkoły. To przede wszystkim rolą rodziców jest, aby przygotować dzieci, ukształtować w nich dojrzałość i wyposażyć w podstawowe umiejętności, które pozwolą realizować szkolne obowiązki i odnaleźć się w relacjach z nauczycielami, a także rówieśnikami<sup>6</sup>.

### **Kwestia równouprawnienia wartości rodzin nietradycyjnych – rodzina jako norma?**

Rodzina tradycyjnie jest odbierana przez społeczeństwo jako związek ludzi, którzy legalizują swoją relację małżeństwem. Posiadają dzieci i wspólnie je wychowują, ale różne są modele życia rodzinnego, szczególnie w dobie gwałtownych przemian współczesnych. Różne są rodzaje rodzin. Rodzina jako pełna, definiowana jako wzór jej funkcjonowania nie jest już tak powszechna. Do tego dochodzą alternatywy w życiu rodzinnym w obszarze jej struktury i co więcej, społeczeństwo uznaje fakt ich istnienia. Nie dziwi ten fakt, kiedy weźmiemy pod uwagę różne zdarzenia losowe. Rodzina wciąż nie traci na znaczeniu, choć zmienia się jej charakter. Nadal jest podstawową wartością w życiu człowieka, stanowi trwały obiekt zainteresowania instytucji, które są odpowiedzialne za jej wspieranie, szczególnie w obliczu kryzysów.

Rodzina jest w obiekcie zainteresowania nauki rozumianej poprzez podejście interdyscyplinarne, co jest właściwym podejściem, ze względu na to, jak zróżnicowaną strukturą jest rodzina, kiedy weźmiemy ją pod uwagę jako wspólnota, którą tworzą inne rodziny<sup>7</sup>. Każda rodzina ma własną kulturę, tradycję, obyczajowość, przypisaną do ogólnych norm społecznych.

Rodzina to nie tylko dzieci i rodzice, to także inne osoby połączone wspólnotą więzi krwi lub to wspólnota ludzi zamieszkująca jedną przestrzeń: dom/mieszkanie.

---

<sup>6</sup> A. W. Janke, *Wychowanie rodzinne przedmiotem pedagogicznej refleksji*, w: *Pedagogika rodziny. Obszary i panorama problematyki*, red. S. Kawula, J. Brągiel, A. W. Janke, Toruń 1998, s. 84.

<sup>7</sup> Ibidem.



Rodzina pełni funkcję wychowania, prokreacji, odpowiada za powoływanie do życia nowych istot i zapewnia im opiekę. Stąd jej pozycja w społeczeństwie jest bardzo wysoka, ale nie należy zapominać, że dzieci rodzą się także poza rodziną. Pogłębionych badań domaga się problem samotnego rodzicielstwa.

Istnieją rodziny adopcyjne, rodzina to nie tylko wspólnota krwi. Rodzinę charakteryzuje małżeństwo, pokrewieństwo, a także adopcja. Rodzina najczęściej realizuje się trwałym i akceptowalnym obcowaniem płciowym małżonków, określona jest instytucjonalną formą życia małżeńskiego, charakteryzuje się istnieniem systemu dziedziczenia, co akcentuje w swoich opracowaniach poświęconych rodzinie Zbigniew Tyszka<sup>8</sup>.

W świetle badań psychologicznych zaznacza się akcentowaną w tej pracy cechę rodziny, jest ona grupą podstawową, czyli taką, w której jednostka jest w bliskiej relacji z innymi i uczestniczy we wspólnej formie życia poprzez codzienne współdziałanie, jak zauważa choćby w swoich pracach także Krąpiec<sup>9</sup>. Dziś mówimy o nawet nie samotności, ale także osamotnieniu dziecka i to w rodzinie. Zarazem jest silna presja społeczna tworzenia rodzin tradycyjnych. Są wielką wartością, ale nie należy jednak umniejszać innych form życia rodzinnego, nie wolno zapominać choćby o samotnych matkach i wartości życia rodzinnego, jakie kształtują.

Rodzina to więcej niż jej zasadnicze funkcje, które sklasyfikował skrótowo o. Woroniecki, sprowadzając je do zaspokojenia popędu seksualnego, rodzenia oraz wychowania dzieci i zaspokajania podstawowych potrzeb życiowych<sup>10</sup>. Docenia się rodzinę, znacznie jej funkcję prokreacyjną, ale zaznaczam, że nie jest tak jak niektórzy badacze akcentują – dzieci rodzą się nie tylko w tradycyjnych rodzinach, gdzie ludzie połączeni są sakramentalnym związkiem małżeństwa, to nie tylko funkcja wybrana tradycyjnego modelu rodziny. Dzieci wychowywane są w różnych środowiskach, gdzie panują więzi bliskości, emocjonalne. Nierzadko dziadkowie podejmują się trudu bycia z dzieckiem na co dzień, opiekowania się nim i wychowywania.

Han-Ilgiewicz proponuje następującą klasyfikację środowiska rodziny, uwzględniając jej strukturę:

- Rodzina pełna,
- Rodzina niepełna,
- Rodzina zdekompletowana,
- Rodzina rozbita,
- Rodzina zrekonstruowana<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Z. Tyszka, *Socjologia rodziny*, Warszawa 1974, s. 74.

<sup>9</sup> M. A. Krąpiec, *Psychologia racjonalna*, Lublin 1996, s. 126.

<sup>10</sup> J. Woroniecki, *Katolicka etyka wychowawcza*, tom 1, Lublin 1986, s. 7.

<sup>11</sup> N. Han-Ilgiewicz, *Pisma, szkice, artykuły, rozprawy*, WSPS, Warszawa 1995.



Rodzina niepełna może być rozumiana poprzez funkcjonowanie w jej strukturze niezamężnej matki z dzieckiem. Rodzina może być zdekompletowana w wyniku śmierci ojca lub matki. Rodzina rozbita – może być opuszczona przez ojca lub matkę. W skład rodziny zrekonstruowanej wchodzi ojczym lub macocha, może też należeć do niej adoptowane dziecko<sup>12</sup>.

Za normę uznaje się w społeczeństwie rodzinę pełną, ale uwzględniając społeczne zmiany, jak już wskazywano – inny charakter rodziny także zyskuje zrozumienie. Ludzie przyzwyczajają się, że zmiany są nieuniknione, także na poziomie funkcjonowania rodziny. Zresztą te fakty z życia rodzin nie są nowością, ale dziś szczególnie zwraca się uwagę na znaczenie problemu, poświęcając mu liczne refleksje.

Ze względu na kryterium nieobecności w rodzinie jednego rodzica, zdaniem Kozdrowicz można wyodrębnić następującą typologię rodziny:

1. Rodzina osierocona (jako skutek śmierci jednego rodzica),
2. Rodzina rozbita (w skutek rozwodu, bądź porzucenia rodziny),
3. Rodzina samotna (tworzona przez niezamężne matki z dzieckiem),
4. Rodzina niepełna czasowo (występuje na skutek braku obecności rodzica, który może wyjechać w celach zarobkowych lub przebywać w zakładzie karnym, powodem może być także leczenie szpitalne lub wyjazd poza granice danego kraju)<sup>13</sup>.

Wiesław Ambrozik uwzględniając zróżnicowanie warunków wychowawczych rodziny wyszczególnił: rodzinę normalną – skład rodziny jest pełny, występują w niej silne związki emocjonalne, układ ról jest tradycyjny, przyjęte wartości zmierzają do wykształcenia dzieci; rodzinę zdeorganizowaną – struktura rodziny jest zaburzona, związki emocjonalne są słabe, występują konflikty; rodzinę zdemoralizowaną – jest zdeorganizowana, przekazywane wzorce zachowań są sprzeczne z normami i wartościami, często takie rodziny zmagają się z uzależnieniem jej członków i przemocą<sup>14</sup>.

Stanisław Kawula wyodrębnił pięć kategorii rodzin, ze względu na niejednakowy poziom funkcjonowania rodzin pod względem wychowawczym: rodziny wzorowe, rodziny normalne (przeciętne), „rodziny jeszcze wydolne wychowawczo”, rodziny niewydolne wychowawczo, rodziny patologiczne<sup>15</sup>.

Rodzina może mieć także charakter dysfunkcyjny, rozkładający możliwość realizowania przez nią swoich funkcji i zadań w sposób zapewniający potrzeby jej członków. Poprzez rodzinę dysfunkcyjną określa się jej charakter zdeorganizowany. Nie tylko jest upośledzone realizowanie funkcji rodziny, ale także zagrożona jest sfera wartości. Jest to sytuacja katastrofalna dla wychowujących się w rodzinie dzieci, wymaga wsparcia wyspecjalizowanych w tym kierunku instytucji. Tym bardziej, kiedy

<sup>12</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>13</sup> E. Kozdrowicz, T. Pilch T., *Rodzina wielkomiejska matki samotnej jako środowisko wychowawcze*, w: *Rodzina a struktura społeczna*, red. Z. Tyszka, BTN, Bydgoszcz 1984, s. 163–171.

<sup>14</sup> *System wspierania i formy pracy z rodziną*, Regionalny Ośrodek Polityki Społecznej w Krakowie, Kraków 2013, s. 8.

<sup>15</sup> Ibidem.



weźmiemy pod uwagę wnioski zaakcentowane przez Henryka Cudaka, które dowodzą, że w dysfunkcyjnej rodzinie wytwarzana jest **atmosfera traumatyczna**, osłabieniu ulegają więzi emocjonalne, które przecież są naczelną w rozwoju każdego człowieka<sup>16</sup>. Jak patrzeć na rodzinę? Z jednej strony jest wielką wartością, podstawową w życiu człowieka, ale liczne są tradycyjne rodziny, w jakich występuje duży problem cierpienia jej członków. Należy zaznaczyć, że wobec takich sytuacji konieczna jest niezwłoczna interwencja, pomoc, nie ma zgody na przemoc domową. Rodzina nie jest wartością samą w sobie, bezwarunkową. Rodzina jest, gdy występują więzi oparte na poszanowaniu, swojej autonomii, bliskości, gdzie jest troska i odpowiedzialna, rozumna miłość i wspieranie siebie w różnych sytuacjach życia. Rolą rodziny jest kształtowanie młodego człowieka w taki sposób, by nie zagłuszyć jego tożsamości, z tego rodzą się liczne dramaty. Człowiek ma prawo wybierać, w jakich formach życia intymnego chce i nie chce się realizować. Nie można narzucać każdemu, że musi funkcjonować w tradycyjnym modelu rodziny, bo to nie jest miejsce dla każdego, to mit. Moje obserwacje rzeczywistości jako pedagoga praktyka pokazały bardziej złożony obraz faktów. Nie wiemy, czego chce drugi człowiek, dopóki nie pochylimy się z nim nad jego życiem. Zaznaczam, że niczego nie narzucamy młodemu człowiekowi, ale kierujemy na wybór spośród wartości.

Złożone są przyczyny dysfunkcyjności rodziny. To zawsze proces, który dzieje się w czasie. Dysfunkcyjności rodziny sprzyjają takie zdarzenia w jej życiu jak rozwód powodujący rozbitcie struktury rodziny, separacja, śmierć jednego z małżonków. Związki niezalegalizowane są także przestrzenią, która charakteryzuje się nietrwałością i brakiem poczucia bezpieczeństwa, szczególnie dzieci funkcjonujących w takim środowisku wychowawczym. Dziecko potrzebuje klarownej sytuacji stałej obecności w swoim środowisku zarówno matki, jak i ojca. Silne są więzi kształtujące się między rodzicami a dziećmi. Rodzina dysfunkcyjna rozkłada je, także w wymiarze relacji między rodzeństwem, na co zwrócił również uwagę Cudak<sup>17</sup>. Mimo tych wniosków potrzebne są dalsze badania. Zaznaczam, że człowiek może być szczęśliwy i poza tradycyjnie rozumianą rodziną, to są kwestie indywidualne. Poza tym rozwód rodziców jest trudną sytuacją, ale tkwienie w przemocy znacznie gorszą. Człowiek ma prawo wyboru, wolność osobistą, nie może spotykać się z naciskiem ocalenia rodziny za wszelką cenę, jej struktury, kiedy obserwuje się choćby dysfunkcje, od których jednostka ma prawo się odciąć i budować życie rodzinne na swój sposób (człowiek ma też prawo pracować nad rodziną).

Rodzina niepełna nie budzi współcześnie negatywnych konotacji. Zmieniają się reguły społeczno-obyczajowe. Coraz więcej zjawisk życia społecznego nie budzi kontrowersji. Uznaje się prawo istnienia różnych rodzin, ale wychowywanie dzieci przez pary homoseksualne to wciąż w naszej rzeczywistości problemy żywo dyskutowane. W Polsce społeczeństwo w znaczącej mierze przeciwstawia się możliwości wychowywania dzieci przez pary homoseksualne. Wskazuje się, że prawidłowe dla rozwoju dziecka jest, gdy wychowuje je, gdy to możliwe, pełna rodzina. Ceniony jest wzorzec matki i ojca. Mówi się o krzywdzie dziecka, które pozbawiane jest matki lub ojca na rzecz jednopłciowych związków.

<sup>16</sup> H. Cudak, *Dysfunkcje rodziny i jej zagrożenia opiekuńczo-wychowawcze*, „Pedagogika Rodziny”, 1-2, 2011, s. 8.

<sup>17</sup> Ibidem.



Sprawa jest emocjonalna i tylko rzetelne badania naukowe, przemiany dokonujące się w czasie mogą zweryfikować, co jest najlepsze lub dobre dla ludzi, a co nie.

Na tyle szybkie i znaczące zmiany dokonują się w Polsce, mimo niechęci społecznych, iż Kampania Przeciw Homofobii już w 2010 roku promowała wzór tęczowych rodzin. Organizacja uznała, iż owa publikacja jest bardzo ważna. Dotyczy bowiem funkcjonowania rodzin bi- oraz homoseksualnych<sup>18</sup>. Piszę o tym, by nie unikać badawczo tematów, które zdają nam się niewygodne i wobec których nie dysponujemy odpowiednią wiedzą z badań. Nie trzeba przywoływać badań (nie mamy aktualnych i wyczerpujących, stąd owe postulaty). Z obserwacji zachowań ludzi wiemy, że biseksualizm jest zjawiskiem rozpowszechnionym. Potrzebne są odpowiednie metody badawcze, narzędzia, a przede wszystkim sposób prowadzenia badań, by zbadać rzeczywistą skalę zjawiska biseksualizmu, ale w kontekście różnych problemów społecznych, a nie wiedzy dla wiedzy. Tutaj na uwadze szczególnie w istocie jest ważny problem rodzin nieheteronormatywnych. Nie jesteśmy na etapie dyskusji, czy dopuszczać wychowanie dzieci przez pary nieheteronormatywne. Taka rzeczywistość jest, ludzie posiadają dzieci i dopierają się w pary jednopłciowe. Na zasadzie naturalnych przemian rodziny weszliśmy w nową rzeczywistość, ale faktem jest, że ta rzeczywistość wyprzedziła wiedzę naukową. Stąd moja postawa w tym artykule, liczne są refleksje, jak zaznaczam o charakterze porządkującym. Właściwą postawą badawczą jest uważność i nie dokonywanie emocjonalnych ocen. W nauce chodzi o to, by pokazywać jak jest, a nie jak chcemy, by było oraz wskazywanie, co jest wartością, dlaczego i dokąd prowadzi marginalizacja społeczna ludzi, o jakich problemach wie się niewiele. Wobec tego wiedza ma szczególne znaczenie dla życia społecznego, wiedza o nas samych. Faktem jest, że prowadzone są już badania, które ukazują jak wychowują się dzieci w rodzinach tradycyjnych i nieheteronormatywnych. Niemniej słuszne jest zaznaczyć, że rodziny tradycyjne powstają, a zdarza się od epok, iż ludzie wypierają swoją orientację i chcą sprostać oczekiwaniom otoczenia. To wskazuje na fakt, że rodziny, gdzie są ludzie o różnych orientacjach są faktem od początku istnienia instytucji rodziny. Tego typu wnioski, refleksje badawcze są dla mnie bardzo ważne, by przyznać tendencje, które kierują społeczeństwem i dziś szczególnie się uwidaczniają wobec licznych przemian życia rodzinnego. Podobne wnioski kierunkują nas na badania, jakie mają sens, a jak zaznaczyłam, niniejszy artykuł zawiera liczne postulaty na rzecz myślenia o człowieku i rodzinie tak, by to myślenie nie generowało społecznych szkód. Akcentuję także, że celem jest refleksja oderwana od emocji dla pozyskania wiedzy.

Poprzez funkcję opiekuńczą rodziny rozumie się zapewnienie jej członkom właściwych warunków bytowych, w tym w pierwszej kolejności miejsca zamieszkania. Głównym zadaniem tej funkcji jest także gwarancja warunków, które będą korzystnie wpływały na zdrowie, chroniąc je, a także będą umożliwiały realizację obowiązku szkolnego, co akcentuje Forma<sup>19</sup>.

W literaturze najczęściej spotykamy się z określeniem funkcja opiekuńczo-wychowawcza. Najistotniejszym jej zadaniem jest wychowywanie dzieci. Funkcja opiekuńcza rodziny jest skorelowana z funkcją wychowawczą. Opieka w rodzinie to troska, która wyraża się w działaniach zabezpieczających

<sup>18</sup> Kampania Przeciw Homofobii, *Tęczowe rodziny w Polsce. Prawo a rodziny lesbijskie i gejowskie*, Warszawa 2010, [https://kph.org.pl/publikacje/raport2010\\_teczowe\\_rodziny.pdf](https://kph.org.pl/publikacje/raport2010_teczowe_rodziny.pdf) [Dostęp: 05.02.2021].

<sup>19</sup> P. Forma, *Realizacja funkcji opiekuńczo-wychowawczej w rodzinach wielodzietnych oraz czynniki ją warunkujące*, „Wychowanie w Rodzinie”, nr 3, 2011, s. 98.



realizowanie potrzeb członków rodziny. Nie ma wychowania bez opieki, bez czuwania nad tym, by dziecko miało zabezpieczone realizowanie swoich praw wynikających z istnienia jako jednostki ludzkiej we wspólnocie innych ludzi<sup>20</sup>. Prawa drugiego człowieka to przede wszystkim prawa do tego, by mógł on podejmować we wspólnocie innych ludzi aktywność, która gwarantuje realizowanie jego potrzeb życiowych.

Spotykamy się także w literaturze przedmiotu z określeniem funkcja zabezpieczająca. Rozumiemy przez nią aktywność, która jest związana z zabezpieczeniem wartości duchowych i materialnych rodziny<sup>21</sup>.

### Rodzina jako doświadczenie wspólnoty

Wychowanie dzieje się poprzez doświadczenie wspólnoty. Człowiek wyrasta w relacjach z innymi i tworzy dalej te relacje, pogłębiając je i doskonaląc. Środowisko wychowawcze rodziny jest najlepszym bytem umożliwiającym kształtowanie właściwych relacji z drugim człowiekiem, koniecznych w społecznym funkcjonowaniu jednostki. Jednak jak dokładnie będzie wyglądała dana rodzina – to kwestia wyboru człowieka, jego potrzeb.

W literaturze naukowej znajdujemy stanowiska, które bezdyskusyjnie wskazują na poważne zagrożenia rodziny, sprowadzające się bezsprzecznie do rangi kryzysu rodziny. Kryzys ten dotyczyć ma zarówno macierzyństwa, jak i ojcostwa<sup>22</sup>. Pytanie, czy to na tyle dotkliwy kryzys, którego rodzice nie są w stanie sami przezwyciężyć? Niestety jego ranga wobec obecnych przemian jest znacząca. Jest w swych strukturach głębszym kryzysem i nawet instytucje wyspecjalizowane we wspieraniu rodziny stają w obliczu nowych czasów. Muszą dokonać refleksji i opracować takie rozwiązania, które choć załagodzą to, co dotyczy dziś rodzin, co prowadzi do osłabienia więzi, w efekcie do rozbitcia życia rodzinnego i nierzadko ulegania patologizacji osób, które doświadczają tak traumatycznych doświadczeń.

Wspomniany kryzys oznacza dotkliwy proces rozmywania się granic społecznych ról. Wzrasta ponadto ubóstwo, które dotkliwie doświadczą rodziny. Skutkiem są emigracje zarobkowe. Ludzie chcą także rozwijać się zawodowo, więc opuszczają swoje rodziny<sup>23</sup>.

Biorąc pod uwagę mnogość funkcji rodziny, które są tak rozległe i realizują się w wymiarze prokreacyjnym, ekonomicznym, opiekuńczym, wychowawczym, socjalizacyjnym, stratyfikacyjnym, integracyjnym oraz innych<sup>24</sup>, jak zauważa Adamski, łatwo sobie wyobrazić jak społeczna instytucja rodzin jest osłabiona w możliwości realizacji swoich zadań, gdy jeden z rodziców opuszcza ją.

<sup>20</sup> A. Kotlarska-Michalska, *Zakres funkcji opiekuńczo-zabezpieczającej rodziny*, „Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny”, zeszyt 1, 1985, s. 244.

<sup>21</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>22</sup> D. Kaiser, *Regulacje prawne rodziny współczesnej. Konfrontacje i alternatywy*, w: *Rodzina w świecie współczesnym*, red. M. Howorus-Czajka, K. Kaczor i A. Wierucka, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, Gdańsk, 2011, s. 59.

<sup>23</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>24</sup> F. Adamski, *Socjologia małżeństwa...*, op. cit., s. 50.



Obecny kształt rodziny jest wynikiem długiego procesu ewolucji ludzkości, jak spostrzegła choćby Ziemska. W dobie przeszłych epok, kiedy medycyna nie było tak rozwinięta jak współcześnie, inaczej postrzegano dzieci, które często umierały w rodzinach, uważano je za dobro naturalne<sup>25</sup>. Aspekt emocjonalny nie był naczelnym w przeciwieństwie do współczesnych czasów. A zatem jak dostrzegamy współczesne rodziny przechodzą także wiele pozytywnych przemian.

Upowszechnieniu uległa tendencja współczesnych ludzi, którzy weszli w dorosłe życie. Nie spieszą się oni z zakładaniem rodziny. Nierzadkie są sytuacje, że młodzi ludzie w ogóle nie decydują się na zawarcie związku małżeńskiego. Potrzebny jest czas, by zbadać tego typu zjawiska, nie nazywać ich w prosty sposób, głębiej wniknąć w dokonujące się przemiany, są bardzo złożone, a bywają upraszczane.

## BIBLIOGRAFIA

Cudak H. (2011), Dysfunkcje rodziny i jej zagrożenia opiekuńczo-wychowawcze, „Pedagogika Rodziny”, 1-2.

Forma P. (2011), Realizacja funkcji opiekuńczo-wychowawczej w rodzinach wielodzietnych oraz czynniki ją warunkujące, „Wychowanie w Rodzinie”, nr 3.

Gandecka K. (2005), Rodzina zagrożona wykluczeniem społecznym – przykłady dobrych praktyk w zakresie systemowych form pomocy; por.: M. Płopa, Psychologia rodzin. Terapia i badania, Oficyna Wydawnicza Impuls, Kraków.

Han-Ilgiewicz N. (1995), Pisma, szkice, artykuły, rozprawy, WSPS, Warszawa.

Janke A. W. (1998), Wychowanie rodzinne przedmiotem pedagogicznej refleksji, w: Pedagogika rodziny. Obszary i panorama problematyki, red. S. Kawula, J. Brągiel, A. W. Janke, Toruń.

Kaiser D. (2011), Regulacje prawne rodziny współczesnej. Konfrontacje i alternatywy, w: Rodzina w świecie współczesnym, red. M. Howorus-Czajka, K. Kaczor i A. Wierucka, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, Gdańsk.

Kampania Przeciw Homofobii, Tęczowe rodziny w Polsce. Prawo a rodziny lesbijskie i gejowskie, Warszawa 2010, [https://kph.org.pl/publikacje/raport2010\\_teczowe\\_rodziny.pdf](https://kph.org.pl/publikacje/raport2010_teczowe_rodziny.pdf)

Krąpiec M. A. (1996), Psychologia racjonalna, Lublin.

Kowalski W. (2014), Praca z rodziną dysfunkcyjną – współczesnym wyzwaniem systemu wspierania rodziny i pieczy zastępczej, „Studia i Praca Pedagogiczne”, 1.

Kotlarska-Michalska A. (1985), Zakres funkcji opiekuńczo-zabezpieczającej rodziny, „Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny”, zeszyt 1.

---

<sup>25</sup> M. Ziemska, *Wprowadzenie*, w: *Rodzina i dziecko*, red. M. Ziemska, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1986, s. 5.





Kozdrowicz E., Pilch T. (1984), Rodzina wielkowiejska matki samotnej jako środowisko wychowawcze, w: Rodzina a struktura społeczna, red. Z. Tyszka, BTN, Bydgoszcz.

System wspierania i formy pracy z rodziną, Regionalny Ośrodek Polityki Społecznej w Krakowie, Kraków 2013.

Tyszka Z. (1990), Socjologia rodziny w Polsce, „Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny”, zeszyt 3-4.

Tyszka Z. (1974), Socjologia rodziny, Warszawa.

Woroniecki J. (1986), Katolicka etyka wychowawcza, tom 1, Lublin.

Ziemska M. (1986), Wprowadzenie, w: Rodzina i dziecko, red. M. Ziemska, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa.

## **FUNCTIONS OF THE TRADITIONAL FAMILY IN THE AXIOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF THE RISK SOCIETY**

### **Abstract**

We are observing a time of a special breakthrough in social life. Family is a value, but not only traditionally understood. The value of the family consists of people who are emotionally close, experience fellowship with each other, and care for their rational good. In traditionally understood families, we can meet on a large scale today the loneliness of the child, dysfunctions and the crisis of the role of mother and father are spreading. It is wrong to believe that families apart from traditional ones do not have their own life values, spiritual, cultural and other resources which indicate that these relations are essential and correct. The norm is not only the family traditionally understood.

**Keywords:** Family crisis, child loneliness, value of family forms of social life, traumatic atmosphere



## Does Keeping Portfolios Promote Writing Skills of Foreign Language Learners? A case of high school students

Mehmet Veysi BABAYİĞİT<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Despite the vast number of technological developments in foreign language education, it is sometimes crucial to rely on traditional writing samples by means of conscious teaching techniques so that students can develop awareness toward their mistakes that may lead towards accomplished outcomes. The purpose of this paper is to promote high school students' writing skills in foreign language teaching. The study is conducted with 40 Turkish high school students whose ages vary between 13 and 16, and their English proficiency level is elementary. The data collection tools for this study are a portfolio including 4 weekly plans and a questionnaire applied to the participants at the end of the study. The portfolio tasks were compromised of describing their school days by writing down fifteen sentences, defining a city in Turkey, writing about their dream job and explaining a holly celebration in their culture. The questionnaire included ten Likert-scale based items interrogating participants' perceptions about the application processes and outcomes of the study. The duration for this study took five weeks. The results highlighted that participants developed their writing skills at a great rate as the tasks in the last weeks were written better compared to the former ones. Also, according to the data analyzed, that the participants' syntactical development was positively influenced. Furthermore, data obtained from the questionnaires revealed the participants' eagerness for completing the tasks and actively engaging in the each phase of the study which resulted in fruitful development in their writing via portfolio tasks.

**Keywords:** Writing skills, portfolio keeping, development, eagerness

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Batman University, TURKEY. E-mail: [m.veysi.babayigit@gmail.com](mailto:m.veysi.babayigit@gmail.com)



## Teaching during social distance in the era of pandemic

**Dardan KOCINAJ<sup>1</sup>**

**Antigona UKEHAXHAJ<sup>§ 1</sup>**

**Faton HOXHA<sup>1</sup>**

**Skender UKAJ<sup>1</sup>**

**Arben BOSHNAKU<sup>1</sup>**

**Kushtrim GREZDA<sup>1</sup>**

### Abstract

During the march 2019 the fast spread of Corona virus have resulted in interrupting all the face to face teaching activities. There was an immediate need to cope with new situation, identify the needs and continue online as more as regular activities were possible, including teaching process. As a team from our Medical School this situation found us as partners of an ongoing EU Project as well. We aim to present a successful online accomplished piloting of teaching process were we included several teaching methodologies with multidisciplinary approach and collaboration through: lectures, the use of guidelines and protocols emphasizing the Evidence Informed Practice also through Journal Clubs, Case Presentations and studies, ensuring Client Center approach. The online final evaluation was performed through Quiz with a success rate of up to 96%. The adoption and adaption of different methods coping with new situation can be successful in continuing and motivating for both students and teachers.

**Keywords:** teaching, online, pandemic.

---

<sup>1</sup> University "Fehmi Agani" of Gjakova, Medical Faculty, Gjakova, KOSOVO

<sup>§</sup>Corresponding author:

University "Fehmi Agani" of Gjakova

Address: "Ismail Qemali", n.n., 50 000 Gjakovë, KOSOVO.

Email: [antigona.dervishaj@uni-gjk.org](mailto:antigona.dervishaj@uni-gjk.org)

Tel: +38344741471



# Individualization of Teaching, Form of Work for Successful Learning in Modern Education

Besim LUTFIU<sup>1</sup>

Zlatko ŽOGLEV<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

Education as a pedagogical process is the most valuable "capital" invested in man, which has the role of a generator of general development and prosperity of society. Education is the capital of knowledge, which, if acquired through serious work (learning), will become a fruitful and accessible mechanism for job creation, solid provision of economic conditions and overall social progress. Modernization of teaching aids, teaching methods - teaching techniques, forms of work, adapting content to the interest and abilities of students should be part of modern education.

In this paper, we will try to express some knowledge about the concept of individualization of teaching, the possibility of planning, organizing and implementing individualized learning. We will also present the possibility, from which students can learn a lesson, how to ensure independent engagement in accordance with their psychophysical skills.

**Keywords:** Individualization, teaching, learning, creativity, ability, skill, worksheets.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D. Student, „St. Kliment Ohridski“ University- Bitola, Faculty of Education- Bitola, NORTH MACEDONIA.  
E-mail: [besimlutfiuu@gmail.com](mailto:besimlutfiuu@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Dr. prof.; „St. Kliment Ohridski“ University- Bitola, Faculty of Education- Bitola, NORTH MACEDONIA



# The Functions of the Symbol in Literary Discourse "Great is the Woe of Sin", Mitrush Kuteli

Fitor OLLOMANI<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

The symbol as a linguistic trop is one of the most important mechanisms in enriching the semantic structures of the word, not only in the Albanian language, but in all languages. As a linguistic trop it has a special nature in terms of starting point, mechanism of functioning and functions that participate in linguistic discourse, whether in everyday discourse, or in literary discourse, in which the functions are overlaid in fulfillment of the aesthetic function and the transmission of the idea, message and realization of the topic. In our paper we will try to address some issues related to the symbol such as:

- a. The nature of the word, the sign and the transformation into a symbol as a linguistic trop, the factors that influence the creation of symbols in a language.
- b. The nature of the symbol in Albanian language, a theoretical view on the symbol in the linguistic aspect and in the literary aspect (as a literary figure) and its types.
- c. The function of the symbol in literary discourse, in the novel "Great is the woe of sin" by Mitrush Kuteli.
- d. Creation of symbolic systems in fulfillment of the function of symbol in literary discourse.

**Research method:** Review of the theoretical literature on the symbol, its nature and evidence of the use of the word as a linguistic sign and its transformation as a symbol, analysis of the function of the symbolic system in the novel "Great is the woe of sin".

**Importance of the paper:** The paper has a special importance in clarifying the nature of the symbol as a linguistic trope and highlighting its functions according to the nature of the discourse. The effects of its use, especially for certain purposes.

**Keywords:** Linguistic trop, nature of symbol, function of symbol, literary discourse.

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Asst. dr., University "Fehmi Agani", Gjakova, KOSOVO. E - mail: [fitorollomani@yahoo.com](mailto:fitorollomani@yahoo.com) GSM: +355693590070



## Koronavirüs ( COVID-19) Salgın Döneminde Anaokulu Yöneticisi Olmak

Necdet KONAN<sup>1</sup>

Meryem Merve ULAŞ<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, anaokulu yöneticilerinin Koronavirüs (COVID-19) salgın döneminde karşılaştığı sorunları ve çözüm önerilerini belirlemektir. Bu amaçla olgubilim deseninde nitel bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Malatya ili merkez ilçelerinde(Yeşilyurt ve Battalgazi) görev yapan anaokulu müdür ve müdür yardımcılarında oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın çalışma gurubu nitel araştırmalarda yaygın olarak kullanılan amaçlı örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenmiştir. Bu amaçla ilgili ilçelerin her birinde çalışan müdür ve müdür yardımcıları ile görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Veri toplamada araştırmanın amacını gerçekleştirecek biçimde hazırlanan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın veri toplama aracı, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen ve iki bölümden oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formudur. Birinci bölümde katılımcıların çalıştığı okul kademesi, görev unvanı ve bu unvandaki kıdemini belirlemeyi amaçlayan üç soru yer almaktadır. İkinci bölümde ise katılımcı anaokulu yöneticilerinin Koronavirüs (COVID-19) salgınında karşılaştıkları sorunlar ve çözüm önerilerini belirlemeyi amaçlayan 17 açık uçlu soru yer almaktadır.

Araştırmanın sonucunda elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir. Bu analiz sonucunda anaokulu yöneticilerinin karşılaştığı en önemli sorunlar, öğrenci sayısının azlığı ve öğrenci devamsızlığı, virüse yakalanma korkusu ve velilerin virüs konusundaki duyarsızlığı olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu sorunların çözümüne ilişkin yüz yüze eğitimin yapıldığı anaokullarında öğrenci, veli ve öğretmenlere yönelik koronavirüsten korunmaya ilişkin üniversite- MEB işbirliğinde çalışmalar yapılması, okul bütçesinin yetersiz olduğu okullara maddi destek sağlanması, uzaktan eğitime geçilerek sorunların büyük bölümü çözülmesi önerileri geliştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Anaokulu yöneticisi, Koronavirüs, Anaokulu, Okul Öncesi

<sup>1</sup> Doç. Dr., İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü, Malatya / TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [necdet.konan@inonu.edu.tr](mailto:necdet.konan@inonu.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Okul Müdür Yardımcısı, İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü Eğitim Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Malatya / TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [m.evrem1905@gmail.com](mailto:m.evrem1905@gmail.com)



# Uluslararası İşletmecilikte Finansal Risklerin Stratejik Yönetimi

## The Strategic Management of Financial Risks in International Business

Fatma YEŞİLKUŞ<sup>1</sup>

Onur Başar ÖZBOZKURT<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Ürünlerin, hizmetlerin, kaynakların, bireylerin, fikirlerin ve teknolojilerin sınırlar ötesi transferini teşvik eden uluslararası işletmecilik faaliyetleri, ürünlerin bir ülkeden diğerine ulaştırılmasına olanak sağlayan ihracat ve ithalat ile yabancı firmaların diğer ülkelere ürün, hizmet ve süreçleri kullanmasına izin vererek sözleşmeye dayalı anlaşmaları kapsayan lisanslama ve franchising gibi pazara giriş stratejileri ile gerçekleştirilmektedir. Ancak çok uluslu işletmeler (ÇUI), uluslararasılaşma sürecinde pazarda sosyo-kültürel risk, politik risk, ticari risk ve finansal risklere maruz kalmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, ilgili literatürde ÇUI'lerin finansal risk türlerinden yoğun bir şekilde döviz kuru riski ile karşı karşıya kaldığı ve bu risk türünü yönetmede güçlük yaşadığı görülmüştür. Bu sebeple bu çalışma, uluslararası işletmecilik faaliyetlerinde sıklıkla karşılaşılan döviz kuru dalgalanmalarının ÇUI'ler tarafından stratejik yönetimini açıklayarak ilgili literatüre katkı sağlamayı ve bu alanda işletmecilik faaliyetlerine devam eden uygulayıcılara yol gösterici olmayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Uluslararası İşletmecilik, Finansal Riskler, Döviz Kuru Riski, Stratejik Yönetim

<sup>1</sup> Doktora öğrencisi, Toros Üniversitesi, Mersin, TÜRKİYE, [fyesilkus@gmail.com](mailto:fyesilkus@gmail.com), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7749-9562

<sup>2</sup> Doç. Dr., Tarsus Üniversitesi, Mersin, TÜRKİYE, [onurozbozkurt@tarsus.edu.tr](mailto:onurozbozkurt@tarsus.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2325-2433



### Abstract

International business activities, which encourage the cross-border transfer of goods, services, resources, individuals, ideas and technologies, are carried out with market entry strategies such as exporting and importing which enable the movement of goods from one country to another, and licensing and franchising that includes contractual agreements via allowing foreign firms to use goods, services, and processes from other nations. However, multinational companies (MNCs) are exposed to socio-cultural risks, political risks, commercial risks, and financial risks in the market during the internationalization process. In this sense, it has been observed in the relevant literature that MNCs are heavily exposed to exchange rate risk, one of the financial risk types, and they have difficulties in managing this type of risk. Therefore, the study aims to contribute to the relevant literature by explaining the strategic management of exchange rate fluctuations frequently encountered in international business activities by MNCs and to guide the practitioners who continue their business activities in this field.

**Keywords:** International Business, Financial Risks, Exchange Rate Risk, Strategic Management





# The implementation of Communicative language teaching (CLT) approach in English classes

Elsa VULA<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

It is generally known that English language is considered one of the most used foreign language in the world and there is a vast of interest in learning it. The process of learning it is closely related to the process of teaching it as well. There have been major discussions on the teaching methods of a foreign language for centuries. This paper aims in elaboration of “Communicative language teaching approach” and its implementation in primary schools, specifically, in English classes. The research aimed in researching the English teaching methodology, by finding if CLT approach is being applied during the English classes, in four primary schools in Gjakova. Firstly, this paper discusses the origin of CLT approach, its importance and activities and secondly shows findings and discussion of the conducted data, regarding the English teaching methodology. The conducted date gives a clear view of the current situation in four primary schools in Gjakova regarding English teaching methods which are discussed and elaborated later in this paper.

**Keywords:** CLT approach, CLT activities, English teaching methodology, teacher, pupils.

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Gjakova “ Fehmi Agani”, KOSOVO



## Eşlik ve Benzerlik Konusundaki Örneklerin Türlerine Göre Analizi

Tamer KUTLUCA<sup>1</sup>

Nezire Seda KARAASLAN<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Bu araştırma 2018-2019 eğitim öğretim yılında okullarda 8. sınıflarda okutulan matematik ders kitabı ile ve örnekler Eşlik ve Benzerlik konusuyla sınırlandırılmıştır. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmanın problem ifadesi; “8. sınıf matematik ders kitabı geometri soruları Eşlik ve Benzerlik konusunda örnek türlerine göre nasıl bir dağılım göstermektedir?” olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, 8. sınıf matematik ders kitabındaki Eşlik ve Benzerlik konusunda kullanılan örneklerin, özel olarak incelenip örnek türlerinin belirlenmesidir. Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımı kapsamında yer alan doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. 2018–2019 eğitim-öğretim yılında ortaokullarda okutulan 8. sınıf matematik ders kitabındaki Eşlik ve Benzerlik konusuna ait örnek sorular derinlemesine incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda en çok kullanılan örnek türünün standart örnekler olduğu, en az kullanılan örnek türünün tanım ve kural dışı örnekler olduğu sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geometri, eşlik ve benzerlik, örnek türler, ders kitabı

<sup>1</sup> Dicle Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [tkutluca@dicle.edu.tr](mailto:tkutluca@dicle.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [sd.karaaslan@gmail.com](mailto:sd.karaaslan@gmail.com)



## The Impact of Pandemic on Macroeconomic Components in Kosovo: 2019-2020

Ndikimi I Pandemisë Tek Komponentët Makroekonomik në Kosovë: 2019-2020

Rifat HOXHA<sup>1</sup>

Isuf QABRATI<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The Eurozone economy is facing an economic crisis of unprecedented magnitude and speed. The consequences of dealing with the pandemic were reflected in the decline in economic activity in the Eurozone in the first and second quarters of 2020. The decline recorded in the first and second quarters was mainly attributed to the impact of measures taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19 virus. The pandemic also had consequences for Kosovo's economy during this period. The dynamics of macroeconomic developments changed direction diametrically in the following months April and May, with the announcement of the pandemic situation and the undertaking of restrictive measures by the Government to prevent the spread of the virus.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the macroeconomic components of Kosovo and to assess whether there are significant differences in these components, which represent an important factor in economic development. In this context, a study was conducted with selected macroeconomic indicators covering the period 2019–2020.

Data were collected by the Central Bank of Kosovo, the World Bank and the Kosovo Agency of Statistics. For this reason some macroeconomic indicators have been used to reflect the impact that the pandemic has had on these indicators.

From the analysis of the results we will try to give some recommendations, however modest, for the improvement of the economic situation and for overcoming as easily as possible this global catastrophe that has affected the economic downturn globally.

**Keywords:** pandemic, macroeconomic components, economic development

<sup>1</sup> Professor (Prof. Asst. Dr), Faculty of Economics, University of Prizren, Prizren, KOSOVO

<sup>2</sup> MSc., Assistant (engaged), Faculty of Economics, University of Prizren, Prizren, KOSOVO



## Abstrakt

Ekonomia e Eurozonës është u përball me krizë ekonomike të një magnitudë dhe shpejtësie të paprecedent. Pasoja nga përballja me pandeminë u reflektuan në rënie të aktivitetit ekonomik në Eurozonë në tremujorin e parë dhe të dytë të vitit 2020. Rënia e evidentuar në tremujorin e parë dhe të dytë kryesisht i'u atribua ndikimit të masave të ndërmarra për të parandaluar shpërndarjen e virusit COVID-19. Pandemia shfaqti pasoja edhe në ekonominë e Kosovës përgjatë kësaj periudhe. Dinamikat e zhvillimeve makroekonomike ndryshuan kahje diametralisht në muajt vijues Prill dhe Maj, me shpalljen e gjendjes pandemike dhe ndërmarrjen e masave kufizuese nga Qeveria për të penguar përhapjen e virusit.

Qëllimi i këtij punimi është që të analizojë ndikimin e pandemisë COVID-19 në komponentët makroekonomik të Kosovës dhe të vlerësojë nëse ekzistojnë dallime të rëndësishme tek këta komponentë, që paraqesin faktor të rëndësishëm në zhvillimin ekonomik. Në këtë kontekst, është kryer një studim me treguesit e zgjedhur makroekonomik që mbulon periudhën 2019–2020.

Të dhënat janë mbledhur nga Banka Qendore e Kosovës, Banka Botërore dhe Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës. Për këtë arsye janë përdorur disa tregues makroekonomik për të pasqyruar ndikimin që ka pasur pandemia në këta tregues.

Nga analiza e rezultateve do të mundohemi që të japim disa rekomadime sado modeste për përmirësimin e gjendjes ekonomike dhe për tejkalimin sa më të lehtë të kësaj fatkeqësie globale që ka ndikuar në rënien ekonomike në nivel global.

**Fjalët kyçe:** pandemia, komponentët makroekonomik, zhvillimi ekonomik



## Objections and Restrictions on Ismail Kadare's Works

**Kamber KAMBERI<sup>1</sup>**

### Abstract

The history of Albanian literary anathematization of works of different authors, in different countries, it occurred time of certain regimes, but in most cases it is the communist dictatorship. The number of authors, or their anathematized works, extinct or also mostly banned, unfortunately it is great. Between these prohibitions, the most violence and inclusive it is realized to Gjergj Fishta and his works. The same happened also in special way to Ismail Kadare writers and his works.

Therefore, in this study, I will treat some aspects about anathematization of literary works of contemporary writer, Ismail Kadare. Based on history published works of this author, in one side has brought success and satisfaction for best values artistic, in other one side has consequences often thrill, worries, great crash with violence consequences. So, author was concerned continuously with warnings, reprimands from political parties, threats, deportation and other dangerous fabrications.

Treatment and access, reading and their interpretation from totalitarian system it is of the most weird and sometimes most paradoxical. Here of course must be included also intellectual courage of author. In this aspect, I consider that still can say more.

**Keywords:** Kadare, literary, totalitarianism, totalitarianism, work.

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Assoc. Dr., Dean of Philologic Faculty at Public University "Fehmi Agani" in Gjakova, KOSOVO



## US Foreign Policy Interests on the Crisis and the Kosovo War

Halim BAJRAKTARI<sup>1</sup>

Artan RESHANI<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The American foreign policy engagement on the Kosovo issue begins with the American Congressman Joseph DioGuardi since 1985, who succeeds in convincing congressional colleagues that the regime of Slobodan Milosevic exercises violence against the Albanian population in Kosovo. From the congressmen initially, the issue was dealt with as a violation of human rights and democratic negotiation. President Bush warns Slobodan Milosevic of using force in the event of a Kosovo conflict. The Dayton Accords set aside the Kosovo issue. This agreement obliges Kosovo Albanians to form the KLA as the only factor to protect from Serbian military, paramilitary and police violence that exert continuous violence and genocide against the Kosovo Albanian population. American foreign policy in coordination with the European community urgently seeks a peaceful conference between the parties to the conflict. Despite the organized peace conference, opposing sides do not reach agreement between themselves and the international community convinces the Kosovar side to sign the deal and take military action against the Serbian army. The Rambouillet conference in France was organized by US President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. This attitude of American politics is proved by the agreement reached with the Albanian side and the NATO intervention in Kosovo. The failure of the US missionary Richard Holbrooke to convince Slobodan Milosevic forced the international community to intervene militarily against the Serbian army. On 24 March 1999, US President Bill Clinton ordered NATO Secretary General Javier Solana to commence air strikes against Serbian military targets in the former Yugoslavia. After 78 days of air strikes, Serbia finally accepts the agreement and signed it. On June 10, 1999, NATO was deployed in Kosovo and assumed the security of the country.

**Keywords:** American foreign policy, Kosovo, Rambouillet, agreement, NATO.

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Assoc. Dr., Law Faculty, University "Ukshin Hoti" of Prizren, KOSOVO E-mail: [halim.bajraktari@uni-prizren.com](mailto:halim.bajraktari@uni-prizren.com)

<sup>2</sup> PhD.cand., Faculty of Education, University "Ukshin Hoti" of Prizren, KOSOVO. E-mail: [artan.reshanii@uni-prizren.com](mailto:artan.reshanii@uni-prizren.com)



## About Some General Special Features of Albanian Heroes Songs

Labinot BERISHA<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Albanian heroic songs with a range of values and peculiarities, are distinguished for the two worlds, which complement and are fused into each other: the real, everyday world and the imaginative world, which, in these songs is vast and defining. It is intertwined with the real and both create an inseparable whole and together leave the impression of the real world.

This study of the oral epic of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula and the fulfillment of some important tasks for the enrichment of this study and for the achievement of the most stable scientific results should be focused, expanded and deepened, seeing and concretizing time and time again with the study and problems of the Albanian oral epic - as one of the ancient epics, qualitative and voluminous of the Balkan Peninsula.

Albanian heroic songs with the two epics of Homer, yes and with other ancient epics, the thematic mythological world and especially the social order (stage) of matriarchy (even older than the Homeric world, where patriarchy reigns), which deeply penetrates the ancient and inherent layers of our heroic songs, makes us say that the songs may have been inherited from antiquity and that over time, underwent changes, which are natural, as happened, the word comes, with the elements of the Slavic and Ottoman worlds that entered the texts, but did not change their essence.

**Keywords:** Albanian epic, Balkan Peninsula, Kreshnik songs, heroic

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD (Prof. Assoc.Dr), University "Fehmi Agani" Gjakova, KOSOVO



## Концепт “дасторкон ” в кыргызской культуре и способы его выражения

АЛЫМКУЛОВА Гулжан<sup>1</sup>

Асылгүл ЖУМАТАЕВА<sup>2</sup>

### Аннотация

В данной статье исследуются традиционные представления современного кыргызского общества относительно дасторкона. В частности, в данной статье изучаются такие вопросы как: традиционное представление кыргызского народа о смысле дасторкона? Как в нынешнее время кыргызы воспринимают традиционную практику угощения гостя хлебом, даже если это совсем не знакомый человек, или угощение новорождённого маслом. Основная идея статьи заключается в том, что, несмотря на то, что традиционное кыргызское гостеприимство все еще существует, в обществе делятся две категорий восприятия: кыргызы нового поколения и кыргызы старого поколения.

При написании статьи использовались литературная и художественная литература, местные этнические и национальные художественные фильмы. Кроме того, было проведено специальное этнографическое интервью о восприятии концепции дасторкон современным обществом, результаты которого подробно описаны в статье.

---

<sup>1</sup> Жалал- Абадский Государственный Университет им. Б.Осмонова; Жалалабат, Кыргызстан. E-mail: [alymkulovagch@mail.ru](mailto:alymkulovagch@mail.ru)

<sup>2</sup> Кыргызский национальный университет им. Ж. Баласагына; Бишкек, Кыргызстан. E-mail: [jumataeva2019@mail.ru](mailto:jumataeva2019@mail.ru)





# The role of High School in students' success in Elementary Mathematics course at the University

Roli i Shkollës Së Mesme të Lartë në Suktesin e Studentëve në Lëndën e Matematikës Elementare në Universitet

Feride QORROLI<sup>1</sup>

Blerina TAFOLLI<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

In Kosovo, Elementary Mathematics is a course that is taught at the University. The content of the course is generally with the topics discussed in High School, but to concern is the fact that the students have difficulties successfully completing this subject. Students need more dedication to pass this exam and a large part of the commitment that they should focus on professional courses, they need to orient to learn mathematics. This research examines the relationship between High School, respectively profiles in High School, and the students' success during Elementary Mathematics. For the analysis of this relationship, as a research design, a case study was chosen, using mixed methods. Instruments for collecting the data are a questionnaire and a semi-structured interview, through which research questions got answers. The sample is N=81 students from the University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, which have participated in the questionnaire, whereas 12 of them are interviewed. The research results show that High School prepares students sufficiently on Elementary Mathematics. Therefore, the profile chosen in high school makes a difference in the success of students in Elementary Mathematics at the University. This research is part of the research mosaic, which emphasizes the importance of good preparation in High School.

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Applied Science in Ferizaj, KOSOVO

<sup>2</sup> University of Prishtina " Hasan Prishtina", KOSOVO



## Abstrakti

Në Kosovë, Matematika Elementare është lëndë që ligjërohet në Universitet. Përmbajtja e këtij kursi është përgjithësisht me tema të zhvilluara në shkollë të mesme të lartë, por shqetësues është fakti që studentët kanë vështirësi për të përfunduar me sukses këtë lëndë. Studentëve u nevojitet përkushtim më i madh për të kaluar këtë provim dhe një pjesë të madhe të angazhimit që duhet ta fokusojnë tek lëndët profesionale, atyre u nevojitet ta orientojnë për të mësuar matematikë. Në këtë hulumtim është shqyrtuar marrëdhënia ndërmjet shkollës së mesme të lartë, përkatësisht drejtimeve në shkollë të mesme të lartë dhe suksesit të studentëve në lëndën e Matematikës Elementare. Për analizimin e kësaj lidhshmërie, si dizajn i hulumtimit është zgjedhur rast studimi, duke përdorur metodat e përziera. Instrumentet për mbledhjen e të dhënave janë pyetësi dhe intervista gjysmë e strukturuar, me anë të të cilave është marrë përgjigje për pyetjet e hulumtimit. Mostër janë  $N=81$  studentë nga Universiteti i Shkencave të Aplikuara në Ferizaj, të cilët kanë marrë pjesë në pyetësor, ndërsa 12 prej tyre janë intervistuar. Rezultatet e hulumtimit tregojnë se shkolla e mesme e lartë i përgatitë mjaftueshëm studentët në lëndën e Matematikës Elementare. Ndërsa, drejtimi i zgjedhur në shkollë të mesme të lartë e bënë diferencën në suksesin e studentëve në Matematikë Elementare në universitet. Ky hulumtim është një pjesë e mozaikut të hulumtimeve, që e theksojnë rëndësinë e përgatitjes së mirë në shkollë të mesme.



# Wagner Kanunu ve Keynes Hipotezi Çerçevesinde Kamu Harcamaları Ve Ekonomik Büyüme İlişkisi

Relationship between Public Expenditures and Economic Growth in the Framework of  
Wagner Law and Keynes Hypothesis

Orhan ÇOBAN<sup>1</sup>

Ayşe ÇOBAN<sup>2</sup>

## Öz

Kamu kesiminin varlığı iktisat biliminde uzun yıllardan beri tartışılan bir konu olmuştur. Tarihsel süreçte temel olarak iki yaklaşıma bakıldığında liberal düşünceye sahip olan Klasiklerde tam istihdam koşulları altında devletin ekonomiye müdahale etmemesi görüşü hakimken 1929 yılında yaşanan Ekonomik Buhan sonrası bu görüş geçerliliğini yitirmiş, devletin ekonomiye müdahale etmesi gerektiğini belirten ve Keynes tarafından ortaya atılan politikalar ağırlık kazanmıştır. Kamu harcamaları ve ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişki literatür de uzunca süredir tartışılan önemli bir konudur. Söz konusu ilişkiler genellikle Keynes ve Wagner yaklaşımları ile analiz edilmektedir. Keynes politikaları kamu harcamalarındaki artışın ekonomik büyümeyi etkilediğini; Wagner politikaları ise ekonomik büyümenin kamu harcamalarını artırdığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışmada kamu harcamaları ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki nedensellik ilişkilerinin analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. 1990-2017 döneminin dikkate alındığı analizlerde Türkiye ekonomisi için Granger nedensellik testi ve eş bütünleşme testinden yararlanılmıştır. Analiz sonuçları uzun dönem de dahil olmak üzere Wagner hipotezini destekler niteliktedir. Ayrıca, değişkenler arasında reel GSYH'dan kamu harcamasına doğru bir nedensellik ilişkisinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kamu harcamaları, Ekonomik Büyüme, Türkiye Ekonomisi

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Dr., Gaziantep Üniversitesi, İİBF, Gaziantep, Türkiye; ocoban@gantep.edu.tr; ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6137-8937.

<sup>2</sup> Öğr. Gör., Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Oğuzeli MYO, Gaziantep, Türkiye; aysecoban@gantep.edu.tr; ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7844-7633.



## Abstract

The existence of the public sector has been a debated issue in economics for many years. In the historical process, when basically two approaches are taken into consideration, while the view that the state should not intervene in the economy under full employment conditions was dominant in the classics, which had a liberal thought in the historical process, this view lost its validity after the Economic Depression in 1929, and the policies put forward by Keynes that stated that the state should intervene in the economy gained weight. The relationship between public expenditures and economic growth is an important issue discussed in the literature for a long time. These relationships are generally analyzed with Keynes and Wagner approaches. Keynes policies argue that the increase in public expenditures affects economic growth; Wagner policies reveal that economic growth increases public spending. In this study, it is aimed to analyze the causality relationships between public expenditures and economic growth. In his analysis of the 1990-2017 period to be taken into consideration Turkey's economy has benefited from the Granger causality test and co-integration test. The analysis results support the Wagner hypothesis, including the long term. In addition, it has been determined that there is a causality relationship between the variables from real GDP to public expenditure.

**Keywords:** Public spending, Economic Growth, Economy of Turkey



# Management of primary schools in the Municipality of Gjakova, in the context of increasing the quality of teaching

Genta XHOKA<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

This research aims to show in detail or shed light on how a school is managed by the principal, how material and physical conditions affect it and what the role of the principal is.

The object of this study is: Management of primary schools in the Municipality of Gjakova, in the context of increasing the quality of teaching

This research was conducted by the University of Tetova in collaboration with me as a student during 2018/2019. This work has been done in several schools in urban and rural areas of the Municipality of Gjakova.

The following SPSS methods were used to analyze the research data:

- descriptive statistics: frequency, average, standard deviation
- bivariate statistics: t - test, Leven's test, ANOVA, Pearson correlation

Teachers are satisfied and have a positive perception of the relationship with the principal, considering it as a relationship that grows through trust and cooperation with the principal, while this cooperation creates a positive relationship between them.

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Tetova, MACEDONIA



## Из Истории Детских Народных Игр Узбекистана

НАРБАШЕВА Мехри Ачиловна<sup>1</sup>

Среди народов Востока, в частности среди узбекского народа, распространены и дошли до наших дней различные традиционные народные игры, которые отражали в своем содержании своеобразие стиля жизни народа и его культуры.

Каждая игра (детская - национальная) представляет собой разнообразный мир и является средством воспитания нравственности, физической выносливости, отрешения к достижению цели. Особенностью игр, связанных со спортом и физической подготовкой, является их объединение с поэтическим словом, мелодией и танцами. Многие другие игры также сопровождаются музыкой и пением. Через многие игры, особенно связанные с образами животного мира, растений дети познают природу родного края.

В истории каждого народа накоплен и передается из поколения в поколение огромный арсенал разнообразных детских игр, в которых дети, играя и забавляясь, познают окружающий мир, совершенствуют свои способности, овладевают различными способами человеческой деятельности. Каждое общество различными путями сознательно или стихийно влияет на содержание детских игр (М.Мид, С. Сеттон-Смит, О.-К.Монтенегро, И. С. Кон и др.).

**Ключевая слова:** детская игра, игрушки, этнографические материалы, обычаи, обряды, традиции, социальный инструмент,

---

<sup>1</sup> Кандидат психологических наук, доцент ТерГУ (Узбекистан, UZBEKISTAN)



## Standard Albanian Dialects Relations in School Environments

Fridrik DULAJ<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Our paper aims to point out the sociolinguistic relations between the Albanian Language dialects and Standard Albanian. The focus of our research are school environments. The roads construction and the freedom of movement inside and outside Kosovo, especially the close relations with Albania and the TV platforms Digitalb and Tring being important sociolinguistic factors have brought closer the sweetness of Albanian Language to Albanians. Therefore this paper will elaborate the role and connection of these factors in language. TV channels as Bang Bang, T, Tring Tring, Tring Albania, Discovery Science, Tring History, Tring Nature, or the TV program “Albanian Tracks” led by Marin Mema are educational programs that spread general knowledge in different fields like: nature, history, etc. In larger schools, especially in classrooms where students come from different countries, we notice language systems and subsystems which interact in children’s general communication.

**Keywords:** language, dialect, relations, children, school, system, interaction.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assoc. Prof. Dr.; University of Gjakova “Fehmi Agani”, KOSOVO



## Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin Suriyeli Çocukların Öğretiminde Karşılaştığı Sorunlar ve Çözüm Önerileri

Necdet KONAN<sup>1</sup>

Seda GÜRSUL<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Suriyeli çocukların bulunduğu anasınıflarında görev yapan okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin öğretim sürecinde karşılaştığı sorunlar ve bu sorunlara ilişkin çözüm önerilerinin belirlenmesidir. Bu amaçla olgubilim deseninde nitel bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2020-21 öğretim yılında Malatya ili Battalgazi ve Yeşilyurt ilçelerinde görev yapan Suriyeli çocuklarla çalışmış okul öncesi öğretmenlerinden 25 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formu iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde katılımcıların cinsiyet ve bulunduğu görev unvanındaki toplam hizmet süresini belirlemeyi amaçlayan 2 soru yer almaktadır. İkinci bölümde ise katılımcı öğretmenlerin Suriyeli öğrencilerin öğretiminde karşılaşılan problemler ve çözüm önerilerini belirlemeyi amaçlayan 18 soruluk açık uçlu soru yer almaktadır. Bu görüşme formu ile okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin Suriyeli çocukların öğretiminde karşılaştığı sorunlar ve bu sorunlarla ilgili çözüm önerileri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırmada veriler içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmada öğretim sürecinde karşılaşılan en temel sorunun dil sorunu olduğu, öğrencilerin söylenileni anlamadıkları ve kendilerini ifade edemedikleri, gerekli öğretim materyallerini temin edemedikleri gibi bulgulara ulaşılmıştır. Sorunun çözümünde öğretmenler okul öncesi eğitiminden önce Suriyeli çocukların Türkçe öğrenmeleri gerektiğini, her okulda Suriyeli bir rehber olmasının yararlı olacağı, çocukların ailelerinin de dil eğitimi alması gerektiği, Suriyeli öğrencilere yönelik destekleyici eğitim materyallerinin sağlanması gerektiği, öğretim sürecinde en çok sevgi dilinin kullanılması gerektiğini düşünmektedirler.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** Suriyeli çocuklar, okul öncesi eğitim, okul öncesi eğitim öğretmeni, Suriyeli çocukların eğitimi.

<sup>1</sup> Doç. Dr.; İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü, Malatya / TÜRKİYE [necdetkonan@inonu.edu.tr](mailto:necdetkonan@inonu.edu.tr) ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6444-9745

<sup>2</sup>İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü Eğitim Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı Eğitim Yönetimi Bilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Malatya / TÜRKİYE [gursuleda71@gmail.com](mailto:gursuleda71@gmail.com)





## Përdorimi i TIK-ut në Shkollat Fillore

Sevdije SADIKU<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to reflect the level of use of information technology during the teaching process, the problems that teachers face most during the adoption and use of ICT in the classroom and the evaluation of the effectiveness of the use of ICT for teachers and for students. The study included 4 primary schools and 26 teachers of grades 1-5 were surveyed.

The analysis showed that in relation to the level of ICT use, it is often used in the teaching process, it is used equally in all primary classes and the main reason for using ICT in the classroom are the presentations. Regarding the problems, it turned out that teachers have encountered difficulties in the adoption of ICT as well as in the implementation of new curricula. The biggest problem hindering the use of ICT in teaching are the shortage of laptops and projectors. Regarding the effectiveness of ICT it turned out to be effective in teaching and learning, and is more effective than the traditional teaching method.

**Keywords:** ICT, use of ICT, ICT issues, ICT effectiveness, teaching, learning

---

<sup>1</sup> KOSOVO, Emailadresa: [sevdije.sadiku@gmail.com](mailto:sevdije.sadiku@gmail.com)



## Abstrakt

Qëllimi i këtij studimi ishte që të pasqyrojë nivelin e përdorimit të teknologjisë së informacionit gjatë procesit të mësimdhënies, problemet me të cilat hasen më tepër mësuesit gjatë adoptimit dhe përdorimit të TIK në klasa si dhe vlerësimi i efektivitetit që ka përdorimi i TIK si për mësuesit edhe për nxënësit. Në studim u morën 4 shkolla fillore, më saktësisht u anketuan 26 mësimdhënës të klasave 1-5.

Nga analiza rezultoi se në lidhje me nivelin e përdorimit të TIK, ai përdoret shpesh në procesin e mësimdhënies, përdoret njëherë në të gjitha klasat fillore dhe arsyeja kryesore e përdorimit të TIK në klasë është për prezantime. Në lidhje me problematikat, rezultoi se mësimdhënësit kanë hasur vështirësi në adoptimin e TIK si dhe në zbatimin e kurrikulave të reja. Problematika më e madhe që pengon përdorimin e TIK në mësimdhënie është mungesa e laptopëve dhe projektorëve. Në lidhje me efektivitetin e TIK rezultoi se është efektiv në mësimdhënie dhe mësimnxënie, si dhe është më efektive se metoda tradicionale e mësimdhënies.

**Fjalët kyçe:** TIK, përdorimi i TIK, problematikat e TIK, efektiviteti i TIK, mësimdhënie, mësimnxënie



## Linguistic phenomena in the area of Dukagjini

Yllka R. IMERI<sup>1</sup>

Arta MALOTA<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

Within this paper, linguistic problems in the field of phonetics, lexicon and sociolinguistics are discussed. This work was done by a task that the students, who were teaching the subject of Dialectology, had during 2020. Some of the tasks that were selected to be discussed, were taken as a trigger to address theoretical language problems.

This research includes linguistic varieties of the countries of the Dukagjini area. Respondents who were interviewed by students are of different categories, both by age and by education.

The main purpose of the paper is to introduce the vocal system to the interviewed respondents. Secondary purpose is the lexical field where we have encountered the use of borrowings by respondents.

The method of scientific work reaches to the application mainly sufficient to derive the results of this work.

**Keywords:** respondents, phonetic phenomena, lexical phenomena, sociolinguistic phenomena.

---

<sup>1</sup> MA., PhD Cand., University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" Faculty of Philology, KOSOVO

<sup>2</sup> Stud., University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" Faculty of Philology, KOSOVO



# İnsan Kaynakları Yönetiminin İşletmelerin Performansı Üzerindeki Etkisi

Nafiya GÜDEN<sup>1</sup>

Mürüde ERTAÇ<sup>2</sup>

Mete Ünal GİRGEN<sup>3</sup>

Uğur KIROGLU<sup>4</sup>

## Öz

İnsan kaynakları yönetimi son yıllarda tüm işletmeler için büyük önem kazanmış olup, işletmelerin temel hedefleri arasındaki verimlilik, karlılık, yeterlilik ve sürdürülebilirlik kavramlarına ulaşmasındaki temel faktör haline gelmiştir. İKY'deki teknolojik gelişmeler işletmelerin kendilerini yenilemeleri için büyük önem taşımaktadır. İşe alımdan eğitime, performans değerlendirmesinden ödüllendirmeye kadar İKY alanında birçok uygulama tam olarak uygulanmalıdır. Bir organizasyonda insan kaynakları yönetiminin önemi, o organizasyonun büyüklüğüne, organizasyonun faaliyet gösterdiği iş koluna ve üst yönetimin insan kaynaklarına verdiği önemle ortaya çıkar. İnsan kaynakları, bir işletmede her türlü çevresel faktör dikkate alınarak, şirkete verimli bir işgücü kazandırmak, yüksek performanslı işlevlerin her birini sağlamak ve sürdürmek için yapılan çalışmalardan sorumlu departmandır. Bu çalışmanın amacı insan kaynakları yönetiminin işletmelerin performansları üzerinde oynadığı rolü göstermektir. İnsan kaynakları dendiğinde çoğu insan sadece şirketler için işe alım yapan birimi düşünse de aslında İK'nın görev ve sorumlulukları çok daha fazladır. İK departmanının temel görevleri, organizasyonlarda çalışanların işe başladıktan sonra oryantasyon almaları, eğitim-gelişim programlarına katılımları, performans değerlendirmesi uygulamaları ve ödüllendirilmeleri ve bu tip sorumlulukların plan ve takibini sağlamaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İKY, İKY İşlevleri, İşletme Performansı

<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr.; International Final University, TRNC

<sup>2</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr.; International Final University, TRNC

<sup>3</sup> Ph.D.; International Final University, TRNC

<sup>4</sup> Lecturer; International Final University, TRNC



## Abstract

Human resources management has gained great importance for all businesses in recent years and has become the main factor in achieving the concepts of efficiency, profitability, competence and sustainability among the main objectives of enterprises. Technological developments in HRM are of great importance for businesses to renew themselves. Many practices in the field of HRM, from recruitment to training, from performance evaluation to rewarding, should be fully implemented. The importance of human resources management in an organization emerges with the size of that organization, the line of business in which the organization operates, and the importance that senior management places on human resources. Human resources is the department responsible for the work done to provide an efficient workforce to the company, to provide and maintain each of the high-performance functions, taking into account all kinds of environmental factors. The purpose of this study is to show the role of human resources management on the performance of businesses. When it comes to human resources, most people think of only the recruitment unit for companies, but in fact HR has much more duties and responsibilities. The main duties of the HR department are to ensure that employees in organizations receive orientation after starting work, their participation in training-development programs, performance evaluation practices and rewards, and plan and follow-up of such responsibilities.

**Keywords:** HRM, HRM Activities, Organizational Performance



# Child Labor Formation and the Social and Occupational Health Problems Facing Them in the Work Place: A Sociological Study Based on the Jaffna District

RAJESHWARAN BABYSHALINI<sup>1</sup>, J. VIJENANDHANI<sup>1</sup>

K. VIKASH<sup>1</sup>, L. THURKKA<sup>1</sup>

R. SAMDAVID<sup>1</sup>, S. KAJALAKSI<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Child labor is on the rise in the Sri Lanka Civil war-torn Jaffna district. The study looked at child labor formation and the social and occupational health issues facing them in the work place.

**Objectives:** The main objective of this study was to evaluating the causes of formation of child labor and the social and occupational health problems facing them.

**Methodology:** The community based cross sectional study was carried out in a sample of 75 children in between 6-16 years. The sample was collected using Non probability snow ball sampling technique from 5 areas in the Jaffna District. An interviewer administered questionnaire was mainly used to gather information from participation.

**Findings:** Family poverty is seen as the most important factor in the formation of child labor as part of a study on the formation of child labor and the occupational health problems them facing. 29.3 percent of children go to work due to lack of permanent employment of their parents. 46.3% of children go to work due to reluctance to learn based personal factors, occupational health problems that child laborers face in the work place, 54% of children have physiological problems and 44% of children have psychological problems. Further 27.7% children are affected by occupational insecurity and 13.7% children are affected by occupational discrimination.

---

<sup>1</sup> Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Jaffna, SRI LANKA. E-mail: [shanoshalini1995@gmail.com](mailto:shanoshalini1995@gmail.com)



**Conclusion:** According to the findings of the survey the influence of family background and economic factors a major role in the formation of child labor. Influence of war factors on the formation of child labor in the study area. The contribution of the family, school and the government is essential to reduce the child labor in the future.

**Keywords:** Child labor, Job security, Poverty, Exclusion, Occupational health problem



# Is the Language of Informed Consent Templates for Dental Treatment Patient-Friendly?

Viktoriiia KOSTENKO<sup>1, 2</sup>

Olena BIELIAIEVA<sup>2</sup>

Iryna SOLOHOR<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

The patient's voluntary informed consent for medical intervention has been known as an integral part of the modern system of moral, ethical and legal regulation of healthcare provision. Grammar complexity of formal language and terminology differences between healthcare providers and patients may cause communication problems and adversely affect patient access to health information, leading to poor satisfaction for both parties. There have been few reports clarifying the selection of the language means in order to facilitate patients' complete and unhindered understanding of the information in informed consent template for dental treatment and to influence them in making the right decision. The aim of the study is to investigate grammar characteristics (sentence structure, voice, the tense and aspect of finite verb phrases) and to analyze the findings from functional perspective and communicative purposes. This empirical research of qualitative descriptive type was based on the corpus of 50 informed consent templates for dental treatment used by the USA healthcare settings authorized to provide oral and dental services. Critical discourse analysis is a main analytic technique employed in the study. The main idea behind the informed consent is that individuals having obtained a sufficient amount of special information and clearly understood it should be able to make their own knowledgeable and voluntary decisions concerning the exposure to potentially dangerous dental procedures. Text structuring, headings, metatextual devices in the templates demonstrate doctor's responsibility for understanding text by the patients, i.e. the respectful and careful attitude to the clients. The average length of the texts and the average length of the sentences are also taken into account, whereas the documents are designed within the patient-centred approach and in patient-friendly manner. Though the texts of informed

---

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding author, [victoriakost20@gmail.com](mailto:victoriakost20@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Foreign Languages, Latin and Medical Terminology, Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy, UKRAINE





consent templates are relatively short, they abound in composite sentences: the complex sentences make up 69.3 %, the complex-compound sentences make up to 7.14%. Simple sentences, 21.5%, rank the second position. Composite sentences as well as numerous simple sentences with extended homogenous parts are exploited in the informed consent templates in order to minimize misunderstanding in the interpretation medical information, but, on the other hand, they can to interfere with quick and complete comprehension of the dependency relations among the ideas expressed in the sentences. Sentences in the active voice exceed those in passive voice that makes the text more readable and understandable.

**Keywords:** informed consent templates, genre, sentence structure, voice, tense, aspect, finite verb phrases.



## Faik Konica's critical language and its importance

Manjola BRAHAJ (HALILI)<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The focus of this scientific paper will be the critical language of Faik Konica articulated and used in his most important critical and theoretical writings.

We have chosen this researcher and critic of Albanian literature because he was the first in the history of literary criticism to address many theoretical and literary issues and to integrate terminology and ways of studying literature too.

This paper aims to achieve a new contribution to the studies dedicated to the critical writings of Konica because our focus is only on his language, not on the content or methodological elements. Therefore, our purpose is to highlight the features of this language used by this critic and to make it possible to understand their originality and importance, not only for the time of writing, but also for their impact throughout the history of literary criticism.

The study methods will be mainly; semiotic and formalist accompanied by comparatives ones as needed.

**Keywords:** criticism, truth, theory, homeland, ideology, literature, etc.

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr.Sc., University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani", Faculty of Philology, KOSOVO. E-mail: [manjolla.brahaj@uni-gjk.org](mailto:manjolla.brahaj@uni-gjk.org); Tel: +38649330287



## Yerel Yönetimlerde Hizmet İçi Eğitimlerin Kurumsal İmaj Algısı Üzerindeki Etkisi: KOSKİ Örneği

**The Effect of in-Service Training on Corporate Image Perception in  
Municipalities: The Case of KOSKI**

**Adnan ÇELİK<sup>1</sup>**

**Büşra PİRİNÇCİ<sup>2</sup>**

**Necdet SEZAL<sup>3</sup>**

### Öz

Hizmet içi eğitim, personelin hizmete yatkınlığını sağlamayı, verimlilik düzeylerini arttırmayı, gelecekteki görev ve sorumluluklarını daha iyi yerine getirebilmeleri için onların hizmete girişten itibaren ilgi, beceri ve deneyimlerini arttırmayı amaçlayan hizmete ilişkin uzmanlık bilgisi niteliğindeki eğitim etkinliklerinin tümü olarak tanımlanmaktadır. İmaj, kısaca bir şey veya kişi hakkındaki tasavvurlar olarak ifade edilen bir kavramdır. İmaj yönetimi ise kurumların çevre desteğini sağlamak için yapmış oldukları planlı iletişim ve halkla ilişkiler işlevleri olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, çalışanlara verilen hizmet içi eğitimin kurumsal imaj algısı oluşumundaki etkisini tespit etmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda KOSKİ’de (Konya Su ve Kanalizasyon İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü) çalışan 330 personel üzerinde bir araştırma yapılmıştır. Yapılan regresyon analizi sonucunda, hizmet içi eğitimin kurumsal imaj algısı üzerinde pozitif ve anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelime:** Hizmet içi eğitim, Eğitim, Kurumsal imaj algısı, KOSKİ

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Dr., Selçuk Üniversitesi, İİBF., E-Mail: [adnancelik@selcuk.edu.tr](mailto:adnancelik@selcuk.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8538-9937.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr., Selçuk Üniversitesi, SBE. İşletme Anabilim Dalı, E-mail: [busu\\_klc@hotmail.com](mailto:busu_klc@hotmail.com)

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Öğr.. Üyesi, Mersin Üniversitesi, Mersin MYO., E-mail: [necdetsezal@hotmail.com](mailto:necdetsezal@hotmail.com)



### Abstract

In- service training is defined as all of the training activities in the form of expert knowledge about the service which aims to increase the level of efficiency of personnel, increase their efficiency levels, and improve their interests, skills and experiences from the beginning of their service in order to better fulfill their future duties and responsibilities. Image is a concept that is briefly expressed as a thing or imaginations about a person. Image management is considered as the planned communication and public relations functions of the institutions to provide environmental support. The main purpose of the study is to determine the effect of in- service training given to employees on the formation of corporate image perception. For this purpose, a survey has been conducted on 330 staff working in KOSKI (Konya General Directorate of Water and Sewerage Administration). As a result of the regression analysis, it was understood that in-service training had a positive and significant effect on corporate image perception.

**Keywords:** In-Service Training, Education, Corporate Image Perception, KOSKI



# The Impact of Technology on Mathematics Teaching

Ajeta MEMISHAJ<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

Today, teaching and learning are a challenge in themselves for teachers, especially math teachers, as technology has a very big impact. Technology is a very important instrument in transmitting knowledge, creating competencies and ensuring their sustainability to students. In many cases, technology is inevitable in this process, but there are cases when it is not necessary. In the field of mathematics, technology is a must, especially when it comes to visual units. Our paper will be focused on identifying some teaching methods throughout technology, the use of technological programs seen in the following aspects:

- How effective is technology in teaching and learning in addressing concepts such as:
  - a. A straight line
  - b. The geometric shapes.
  - c. Mathematical theories that refer to them and application in everyday life.
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of technology in such uses.

## Aim and method of study:

The aim of the paper will identify the help provided by technology in the development of mathematical competencies in the above aspects and their use in real life, but also it will identify the shortcomings that technology can bring to their sustainability to students. The main methodology of the paper is to describe these methods and approach them in school curriculum.

## Results and recommendations:

From our preliminary research, it has been noticed that technology has a dual effect in the teaching and learning process, but we will try to highlight the positive sides of technology.

**Keywords:** Technology, mathematical theory, visuals, competence, etc.

---

<sup>1</sup> MSC., PhD. Cand. Sofia University "St Kliment Ohridski", Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics, BULGARIA



## Life philosophy priorities of multiculturalism in the independent Republic of Azerbaijan

**Khatira GULIYEVA<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

This article entitled "Priorities of the philosophy of life of multiculturalism in the independent Republic of Azerbaijan" discusses the historical and theoretical issues of multiculturalism in the geopolitical space of Azerbaijan, the dynamics of development of multiculturalism. In addition, the article examines the basics of multicultural conditions in the country. In general, at the stage of modern globalization, the current problems of multiculturalism are given a scientific and objective value.

**Keywords:** Azerbaijan, Mr. Aliyev, philosophy, multiculturalism, globalization.

### **Резюме**

В статье, озаглавленной «Приоритеты философии жизни мультикультурализма в независимой Азербайджанской Республике», рассматриваются исторические и теоретические вопросы мультикультурализма в геополитическом пространстве Азербайджана, динамика развития мультикультурализма. Кроме того, в статье рассматриваются основы мультикультурных условий в стране. В целом в статье дается научное и объективное значение актуальным проблемам мультикультурализма на современном этапе глобализации.

**Ключевые слова:** Azərbaycan, Г-н Алиев, философия, мультикультурализм, I глобализации.

---

<sup>1</sup> Doctor of Philosophy, Associate Professor; Head of Multiculturalism and the Philosophy of Tolerance Department, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of ANAS; AZERBAIJAN

E-mail: [xatire\\_6262@mail.ru](mailto:xatire_6262@mail.ru) , [multikult@mail.ru](mailto:multikult@mail.ru)



## Transport w Rolnictwie

### Transport in Agriculture

**RADZAJEWSKA Karolina<sup>1</sup>**

**WYSZOMIRSKA Paulina<sup>1</sup>**

Rolnictwo jest jedną z najstarszych i podstawowych dziedzin gospodarki. Jak podaje Główny Urząd Statystyczny w Raporcie Rolnictwo 2019 w badanym roku było w Polsce 1,4 mln gospodarstw rolnych. Transport w rolnictwie to unikatowy rodzaj transportu pod wieloma względami. Na jego specyfikę wpływają: rodzaj przewożonych ładunków, ich cykliczność, oraz różnorodność występujących dróg. Główną cechą charakterystyczną jest silne zróżnicowanie natężenia prac zależne od pory roku. Gospodarstwo rolne do swojej produkcji wymaga przemieszczania dużych ilości materiałów zarówno po drogach publicznych jak i polnych dlatego niezwykle ważny jest sprawny przepływ surowców i towarów w procesach transportowych. Ze względu na różnorodny charakter produkcji i konieczność transportowania różnorodnych materiałów wyróżnia się dwa rodzaje transportu: wewnętrzny - jest organizowany samodzielnie przez rolnika w obrębie gospodarstwa rolnego oraz zewnętrzny, polegający na dostarczeniu produktów do odbiorców. Do najbardziej popularnych środków transportu należy zaliczyć ciągniki rolnicze, a także przyczepy rolnicze. Liczba kupowanych ciągników z 8714 sztuk w roku 2019, wzrosła do 9891 sztuk w roku 2020. Najlepiej sprzedającymi się markami były NEW HOLLAND, KUBOTA oraz JOHN DEERE. W przypadku przyczep rolniczych przeanalizowany został okres od stycznia 2019 do maja 2020 roku. Wzrost sprzedaży oszacowano na 626 sztuk. Najczęściej wybieranymi markami były PRONAR, METAL-FACH oraz WIELTON.

Celem niniejszej pracy było zbadanie zagadnienia transportu w rolnictwie. Poddano analizie popularność ciągników oraz przyczep rolniczych wykorzystywanych w celach logistycznych. Wykorzystano metodę analizy i krytyki piśmiennictwa, polegającą na przeglądzie literatury z obszaru

---

<sup>1</sup> Białystok University of Technology, POLAND



logistyki i zarządzania transportem oraz rolnictwa. Skorzystano z danych opracowanych m.in. przez Główny Urząd Statystyczny oraz Polską Izbę Gospodarczą Maszyn i Urządzeń Rolniczych.

Polskie rolnictwo rozwija się. Wchodzi w posiadanie coraz większej powierzchni gruntów rolnych. Różnica pomiędzy rokiem 2019 a 2020 w średniej wielkości powierzchni gruntów rolnych to 0,09. Rolnicy posiadają również większą liczbę dużych zwierząt hodowlanych. Zwiększyło się pogłowie trzody chlewnej, bydła oraz drobiu. Posiadanie własnego ciągnika jak i przyczepy staje się coraz popularniejszym środkiem transportu w gospodarstwach rolnych. Posiadanie własnego ciągnika jak i przyczepy rolniczej w dużej mierze decyduje o płynności procesu produkcji oraz jego rentowności. Jest bardzo korzystne również ze względu na niezależność od innych osób w tym zakresie. Analizując lata 2018-2020 w przypadku ciągników i 2019-2020 w przypadku przyczep rolniczych widać rosnące zainteresowanie zakupem tego typu sprzętu.





# The Presence of Urban Legends in Phraseological Expressions

Migena ARLLATI<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

Coexistence in the same society displays the linguistic features and characteristics of individuals within the microsystem, as well as the characteristics of the whole social group within the macrosystem.

Language and communication often become carriers of these traits. In many cases we notice that events of the past have remained in the collective memory as the so-called "urban legends". They come to life and are strengthened by being reflected in phraseological expressions, but over time they lose the connection with the initial event, ie with the real cause that created them.

A series of such idiomatic-phraseological creations come as a result of historical or social events, political circumstances or developments of the time, which depending on the case or peculiarity, are "engraved" in urban legends, collective narratives, etc.

Historical-etymological research can lead us to the source or circumstances of their creation. But in addition to linguistic factors, extralinguistic ones should also be treated here, as well as other data such as diachrony, etymology, etc.

It is a bit difficult to concretely define the birthplace of phraseology, or to talk about copyright. These expressions have become part of the macrosystem, so for the right of their authorship can claim simultaneously several groups of inhabitants, or several regions or administrative units. Some of these phraseological units are motivating even in the present state (in synchrony) while the rest are unmotivated but even this part can be motivated historically (in diachrony).

**Keywords:** urban legende's, phrase expression, motivation, collective memory.

---

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Sc of Linguistics, Phd cand., Gjakova Fehmi Agani University, KOSOVO. E-mail: [migena.arllati@uni-gjk.org](mailto:migena.arllati@uni-gjk.org), [marllati@gmail.com](mailto:marllati@gmail.com)



## Onomastic Features in Ndre Mjeda's Works

Shyhrete MORINA<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

In this paper we address onomastic features in Ndre Mjeda's works. Concerning onomastic features in Mjeda's works, we can firmly say that they shed light not only on the presentation and early documentation of Albanian language, but they tell how much our poet has been committed to this linguistic segment as well. Mjeda remains an outstanding poet for the choice of words and proper nouns, let them be place names toponyms, hydronyms, oyconyms, contemporary names of people anthroponyms or traditional, including historical, mythological, and religious ones. The onomastic features carry parts of the history, show past and present geographic realities of a particular area, and at the same time they are closely linked to the inhabitants' way of living. Hence, the study of toponymy brings very important data for many other sciences, which can use the saved information through the nomenclature coming from different sources and eras for their specific purposes.

**Keywords:** onomastic features, toponyms, anthroponyms, patronyms, Mjeda.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D.; Linguist- Teaching assistant at University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" Gjakovë, Prishtinë, Kosovo. E-mail: [shyhrete.morina@uni-gjk.org](mailto:shyhrete.morina@uni-gjk.org)



## Etik Liderliğin Çalışanların Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk Algısına Etkisi: Konya Örneği

### The Effect of Ethical Leadership on The Perception of Corporate Social Responsibility of Employees: Case of Konya

Adnan ÇELİK<sup>1</sup>

Namık ATA<sup>2</sup>

#### Özet

Etik liderler sosyal, insani, uygulamaları somut ve etik, kararlarında adil ve dürüst, ahlaki özelliklere sahip liderlerdir. İşletmelerini sürdürülebilir bir şekilde büyütürken sosyal sorumluluklarının farkındadır. Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk (KSS), işletmenin işletme içindeki ve dışındaki paydaşlarına etik ve sorumlu davranışlar sergilemesidir. Bu çalışma, işletmelerde etik liderlik davranışlarının çalışanların KSS algısına etkisini tespit etmek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma Konya'daki 3ncü Organize Sanayi Bölgesinde icra edilmiştir. Literatürde eksikliği doldurması ümit edilmektedir. Basit Tesadüfi Örneklem Yöntemi ile yapılan araştırmanın evrenini beş farklı işletmede çalışan 1360 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Dağıtılan anketlerin 367 adedinden dönüş alınmış olup 358 adedi geçerli sayılmıştır. Ankette etik liderlik algısı ölçeğine ait 10 soru ve KSS ölçeğine ait 17 soru yer almıştır. Etik liderlik ölçeği için güvenilirlik analizi sonucu Cronbach's Alpha değeri; 0,92 kişisel KSS ölçeğine ait değer 0,94 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda etik liderlik davranışlarının KSS üzerinde anlamlı ve pozitif yönde bir etkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Etik Liderlik, Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk, Çalışanlar, Konya

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Dr., Selçuk Üniversitesi, İİBF., E-Mail: [adnancelik@selcuk.edu.tr](mailto:adnancelik@selcuk.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8538-9937.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr., Selçuk Üniversitesi SBE. İşletme Anabilim Dalı, E-mail: [ata.namik@gmail.com](mailto:ata.namik@gmail.com)



## Abstract

Ethical leaders are social and humanitarian leaders. Their practices are concrete and ethical, and they are fair and honest in their decisions, moral qualities. They are aware of their social responsibilities while their organizations are growing in a sustainable manner. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the ethical and responsible behavior of the enterprise to its internal and external stakeholders. This study was conducted to determine the effect of ethical leadership on the employees' perception of CSR. The research has been conducted in the 3rd Organized Industrial Zone in Konya. It has been hoped that the research will fill the deficiency in the literature. The population of the study was 1360 people working in five different enterprises. 367 of the questionnaires were returned and 358 of them were accepted as valid. The questionnaire included 10 questions of ethical leadership perception scale and 17 questions of CSR scale. Cronbach's Alpha value for ethical leadership scale is 0.92 and it has been found as 0,94 for innovation performance scale. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that ethical leadership behaviors have a significant and positive effect on CSR.

**Keywords:** Ethical Leadership, Corporate Social Responsibility, Employees, Konya



## Didactic tools in the realization of activities in preschool education

Zamira Gashi SHATRI<sup>1</sup>

Emigresa BAJRAJ<sup>2</sup>

Rrezarta BERISHA<sup>2</sup>

Venera Vala KËNDUSI<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

Didactic tools are tools used by educators to facilitate the learning process which are aimed at the development of the child, the acquisition of new skills and they help to make activities with children as attractive and enjoyable as possible. The preschool institution aims to prepare children for primary school by equipping them with basic knowledge. The purpose of this paper is to reflect the importance, goals and functions of didactic tools in the physical, ethical, emotional and intellectual development of children.

Through play children also experience many emotions, especially when playing in groups or in pairs. The educator is the one who makes the selection of activities that are valuable for the educational development of children and the didactic tools are the ones that fulfill this purpose.

Also, another purpose of this paper is to reflect on the importance of using didactic tools according to the Montessori methodology, as well as the forms and materials it uses in carrying out activities with children.

The environment in the Montessori kindergarten should be comfortable and similar to that of the house. In didactic materials children are more attracted to concrete things than abstract ones. To the main goal is for the children be free and for each of them to have the right to be encouraged and to participate in various activities and to be as creative as possible.

In this paper we will also present the work of students at the Faculty of Education that they as future educators present the didactic tools that educators can use with preschool children. The creativity of students to realize the variety of activities, use of teaching materials suitable for the children's

---

<sup>1</sup> Teaching Assistant at Faculty of Education, University "Fehmi Agani" in Gjakova, KOSOVO  
PhD candidate at Faculty of Education, University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina", Prishtina.

<sup>2</sup> Student at Faculty of Education, University "Fehmi Agani" in Gjakova, KOSOVO

<sup>3</sup> Professor Assistant at Faculty of Education, University "Fehmi Agani" in Gjakova, KOSOVO



age, desire and great interest for their profession contributes to quality teaching and for future generations.

**Keywords:** didactic tools, games, Montessori methodology, child development, education.



# Preparing Logistics Managers to Manage Modern Supply Chains

Dariusz GRALA<sup>1</sup>

Conference on Language and Social Sciences (ECLSS 2021a)



## *PREPARING LOGISTICS MANAGERS TO MANAGE MODERN SUPPLY CHAINS*

Dariusz Grala, PhD  
War Studies University  
d.d.grala@akademia.mil.pl

KOSOVO, 2-3 February 2021

<sup>1</sup> PhD War Studies University, POLAND. E-mail: [d.grala@akademia.mil.pl](mailto:d.grala@akademia.mil.pl)



## PREPARING LOGISTICS MANAGERS TO MANAGE MODERN SUPPLY CHAINS

- Introduction
- Research methodology
- Management of modern supply chains
- Competences of a modern logistics manager
- Education of logistics managers
- Research plan
- Findings and conclusions



## PREPARING LOGISTICS MANAGERS TO MANAGE MODERN SUPPLY CHAINS

Human resources are the most important capital of any organization



Organizational model by A. Koźmiński, W. Piotrowski





## PREPARING LOGISTICS MANAGERS TO MANAGE MODERN SUPPLY CHAINS - research methodology

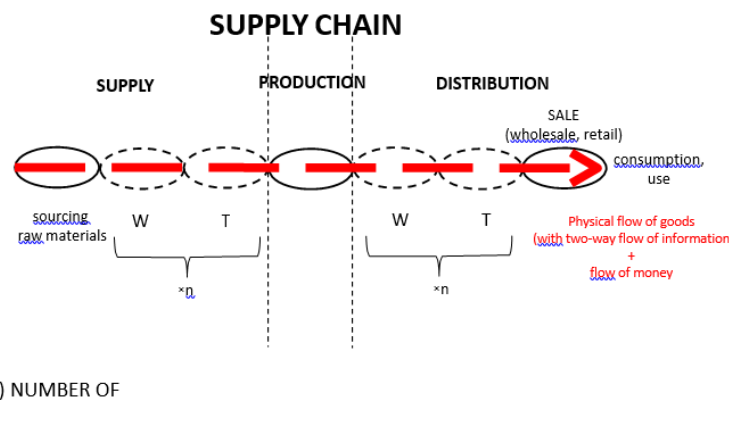
**The purpose:** to identify the set of competencies required from a logistics manager to manage modern supply chains, in particular military supply chains.

**Research problem:** What knowledge and competences should have the Logistics Manager in order to effectively manage supply chains in the political, economic and organizational conditions especially in the European Union?

**Research methods:** A method of a diagnostic survey using an interview sheet. The study involved 26 experts holding managerial positions in civilian and military logistics units and staff responsible for educating logisticians at universities.



## SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT - characteristics of supply chain



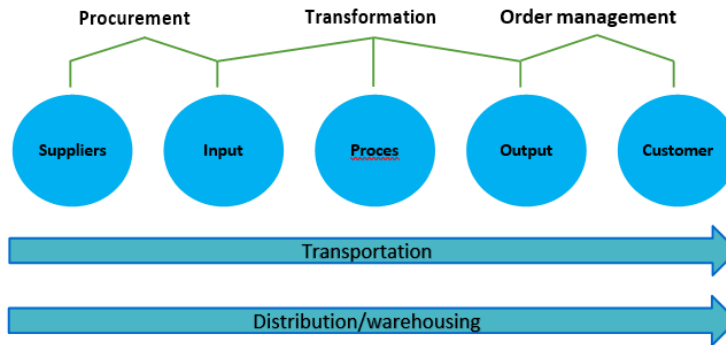
T. Jałowiec, *Paradygmaty logistyki wojskowej*, Difin, Warszawa 2020, p. 96.



Akademia Sztuki i Wojskowej



## SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT - specificity of modern Supply Chains



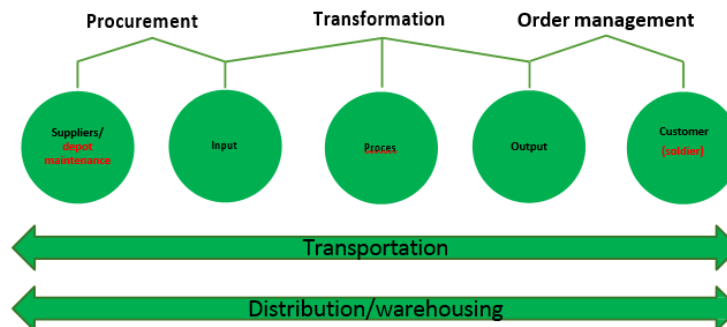
Joshua M. Lenzini (2002),<sup>16</sup> Army logisticians, PB 700-02-5, VOLUME 34, ISSUE 5, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2002 *Anticipatory Logistics: The Army's Answer to Supply Chain Management*, p. 12.



Albana e Studimeve (War Studies)



## SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT - specificity of modern Military Supply Chains



Joshua M. Lenzini (2002),<sup>16</sup> Army logisticians, PB 700-02-5, VOLUME 34, ISSUE 5, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2002 *Anticipatory Logistics: The Army's Answer to Supply Chain Management*, p. 12.



War Studies University



## SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT - specificity of modern Military Supply Chains

| Parameter            | MILITARY SUPPLY CHAIN                            | CIVILIAN SUPPLY CHAIN                       |
|----------------------|--|---|
| AIM                  | OPERATIONAL AIM                                  | PROFIT - MONEY                              |
| RESOURCES            | INSUFFICIENT, DIFFICULT TO ACCESS                | STRICTLY DEFINED AND (GENERALLY) SUFFICIENT |
| SCOPE OF NEEDS       | VERY WIDE  | STRICTLY DEFINED AND LIMITED                |
| ACTORS (CHAIN LINKS) | MILITARY UNITS, MULTINATIONAL UNITS, CONTRACTORS | CIVIL ENTERPRISES AND COMPANIES             |
| TIME                 | TIME PRESSURE, CHANGABLE                         | STRICTLY DEFINED AND (GENERALLY) STABLE     |
| INFORMATION          | LIMITED, DISTURBED                               | REAL-TIME COMPLETE INFORMATION (GENERALLY)  |
| FINANCING            | STATE BUDGET (UN, NATO)                          | SUPPLY CHAIN BUDGET                         |

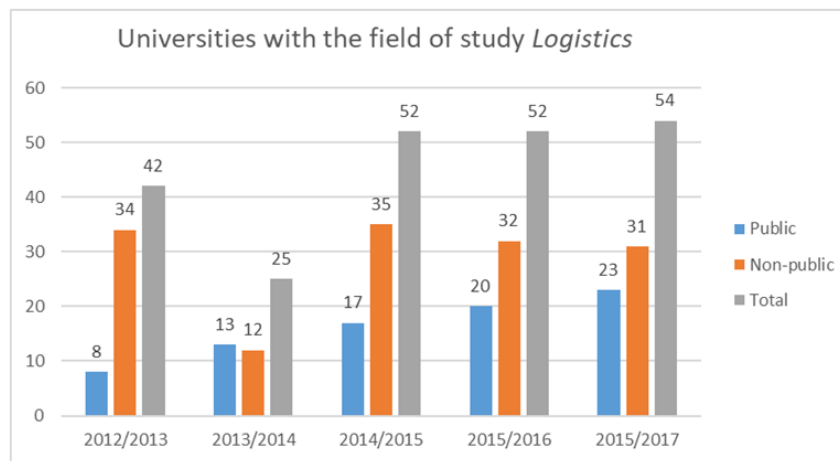
T. Jałowiec, *Paradygmaty logistyki wojskowej*, Diffin, Warszawa 2020, p. 99.



Akademia Edukacji Wojskowej



## EDUCATION OF LOGISTICS MANAGERS IN POLAND - colleges, universities



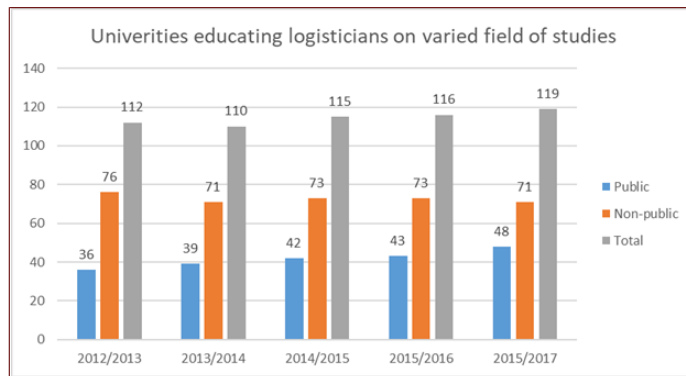
*Logistyka w Polsce raport 2017*, ILiM, 2018



Akademia Edukacji Wojskowej



## EDUCATION OF LOGISTICS MANAGERS IN POLAND - colleges, universities



### SPECIALIZATIONS:

- Logistics
- Management
- Transport
- Economy
- Finance and Accounting
- International relations
- Management and production engineering
- Eurologistics

Logistyka w Polsce raport 2017, ILiM, 2018



Alma Mater Gjakova

## PREPARING LOGISTICS MANAGERS - the requirements of the employment market

- Supply Chain operations experience (production, material planning; demand, inventory management);
- experience in managing the logistics department;
- experience in system and data management / analysis – SAP and Excel;
- practical knowledge of S&OP process and tool;
- practical knowledge of inventory management techniques (ABC, MOQ, EOQ, MRP parametrization, safety stock vs reorder point);
- strong analytical skills;
- practical knowledge of Lean concepts and tools in respected field (Specifying Value, VSM, Product Flow, Customer Pull);
- project management experience
- experience with green filed projects

<https://www.pracuj.pl>



## PREPARING LOGISTICS MANAGERS - how to do it?

### Didactics

- Modification of the study program
- Hiring specialists for teaching
- Student internships



### Research

- Research projects
- Conferences and scientific seminars
- Science publications



### Cooperation with business

- Council for the field of study Logistics
- Workshops with representatives of employers
- Graduate internships

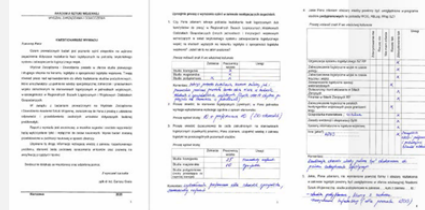


War Studies University



## PREPARING LOGISTICS MANAGERS - research plan

- RESEARCH METHODS and TOOLS: a method of a diagnostic survey by interview with experts
- EXPERTS:
  - 7 from civilian logistics companies
  - 11 managers from military logistics units
  - 8 experts form universities
- TIME of RESEARCH: 2019-2020 implementation of the research task
- NEXT EDITION OF RESEARCH: 2021-2022



War Studies University



## PREPARING LOGISTICS MANAGERS -findings and conclusions

- Developing cooperation with the social and economic environment
- Hiring Logistics specialists to conduct classes and share experience
- 1st and 2nd degree studies in the field of logistics, specialization: SCM
- SCM postgraduate studies, conducted by logistics managers
- Military Logistics studies should include SCM problematics
- Specialized courses for logistics staff
- Education offer based on research

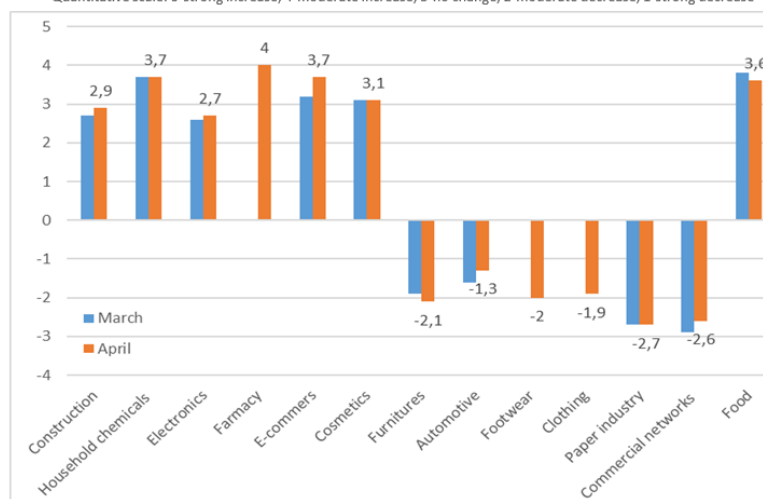


War Studies University



## The condition of the supply chains in Poland during Covid-19

Purchases of logistics services by individual industries in March and April 2020  
Quantitative scale: 5-strong increase, 4-moderate increase, 3-no change, 2-moderate decrease, 1-strong decrease



[https://log24.pl/wydania\\_pdf/Covid\\_Raport\\_cz2.pdf](https://log24.pl/wydania_pdf/Covid_Raport_cz2.pdf)



War Studies University



Eurasian Conference on  
Language & Social Sciences

February 02 - 03, 2021 • Gjakova, KOSOVO

XI



**Thank you  
for your attention**

[d.grala@akademia.mil.pl](mailto:d.grala@akademia.mil.pl)



# Bankacılık Sektöründe Çalışanların Örgütsel Adalet Algısına İlişkin Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi

Ferah KEKLİK OKUL<sup>1</sup>

Ayşe İpek KOCA BALLI<sup>2</sup>

## Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı, bankacılık sektöründe istihdam edilen çalışanların örgütsel adalet algısına ilişkin görüşlerini incelemek ve örgütsel adalet algısının cinsiyet, medeni durum, eğitim durumu, yaş, çalışma süresi ve aylık gelire göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını tespit etmektir. Araştırmanın evrenini 2021 yılında Mersin ili Tarsus ilçesindeki banka çalışanları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma evrenini temsil edebilecek örneklem büyüklüğüne ulaşabilmek amacıyla Mersin ili Tarsus ilçesindeki banka şubelerinden kolayda örnekleme yöntemiyle veri toplanmıştır (n=267). Çalışmada veri toplamak amacıyla Niehoff ve Moorman (1993) tarafından geliştirilen ve Yıldırım (2002) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan "Örgütsel Adalet Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Veri analizlerinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler (frekans, aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma), bağımsız gruplarda t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizinden (ANOVA) yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda çalışanların örgütsel adalet (3,07), dağıtımsal adalet (2,91), işlemsel adalet (2,97) ve etkileşimsel adalet (3,23) algılarının ortalamasının üzerinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Örgütsel adaletin yaş, aylık gelir ve çalışma süresine göre anlamlı bir şekilde farklılaştığı belirlenmiştir. Diğer yandan örgütsel adaletin eğitim durumu, cinsiyet ve medeni duruma göre farklılaşmadığı bulgulanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Örgütsel adalet, Demografik faktörler, Bankacılık sektörü

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Mersin/TÜRKİYE. e posta: [ferah.keklik06@gmail.com](mailto:ferah.keklik06@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Çukurova Üniversitesi, Adana/TÜRKİYE. e posta: [ipekko@hotmail.com](mailto:ipekko@hotmail.com)





## Sfidat e mbajtjes së mësimit teorik dhe praktik gjatë pandemisë në shkollat e mesme të larta profesionale (teknike) në rajonin e Gjilanit

Nazlije LATIFAJ<sup>1</sup>

### Abstrakti

Situata pandemike e shkaktuar nga koronavirusi ka prekur gjithë botën dhe ka ndikuar në gjitha sferat e jetës njerëzore. Duke qenë se Kosova është një shtet në tranzicion sigurisht që kjo situatë e papritur e virusit Covid-19 i ka bërë dëme të ndryshme, sidomos asaj ekonomike dhe arsimore. Meqenëse hulumtimi jonë i takon fushës së arsimit, atëherë theksi bie tek vështirësia e krijuar në mbajtjen e mësimit virtual gjatë kësaj kohe të pandemisë.

Qysh nga Marsi kur edhe shpërtheu përhapja e virusit në Kosovë dhe u bllokua gjithçka, u mbyllën gjitha shkollat, të gjitha mësimet e mbajtura fizikisht ndryshuan formën duke u zhvilluar në ato online.

Me të ndryshuarit e qasjes së zhvillimit të procesit arsimor, një numër i madh i faktorëve të jashtëm ndikuan në vështirësitë e të zhvilluarit të mësimit online. Duke e ditur që mësimi online realizohet nëpërmjet teknologjisë (llaptopit, kompjuterit, telefonit të mençur, iPad-it), dihet se jo çdokush i posedon këto pajisje teknologjike përshkak të kushteve dhe rrethanave që i posedojnë shumë nxënës. Poashtu, vlen të theksohet që shumë nxënës ende banojnë në vise rurale (malore) ku edhe interneti dhe valët vështirë që punojnë, e diku nuk posedojnë fare internet. Problem tjetër është mospërdorimi i duhur nga ana e mësimitdhënësit dhe nxënësit të platformave të ndryshme online e kjo si pasojë e mostrajnitimit të mirë të mësimitdhënëseve dhe nxënësve kundrejt qasjes teknologjike. Pastaj mungesat e nxënësve nëpër ora mësimore dhe mosinteresimi i tyre për njësitë mësimore kanë sjellur vështirësi në proceset arsimore.

Rëndësia e këtij hulumtimi qëndron në argumentimin e sfidave të mbajtjes së mësimit teorik dhe praktik në shkollat teknike profesionale si dhe në rolin e këtyre sfidave në praktikat profesionale.

Hulumtimi u realizua në katër shkolla të mesme, në Shkollën e Mesme të Lartë Profesionale “Mehmet Isai” Gjilan, në Shkollën e Mesme të lartë profesionale “Jonuz Zejnullahu” Viti, në Shkollën e Mesme të lartë profesionale “Andrea Durrsaku” Kamenicë dhe në Shkollën e Mesme Mikse “Sejdi Kryeziu”

<sup>1</sup> PhD cand., Mësimdhënëse klasore në shkollën fillore “ Avni Rrustemi” Karaçevë e Epërme, Kamenicë, KOSOVO. E-mail: [nazlijelatifaj@gmail.com](mailto:nazlijelatifaj@gmail.com)



Roganë. Instrumenti që kam përdorur në realizimin e këtij hulumtimi është: intervista e cila ngërthen në vete gjithsej 10 pyetje, 7 pyetje të hapura dhe 3 pyetje të mbyllura. Gjithsej kam intervistuar katër drejtorë/drejtoresha të shkollave të sipërpërmendura dhe 50 intervista me mësime të po këtyre shkollave.

**Fjalët kyçe:** pandemia, mësimi teorik, mësimi praktik, nxënësit, mësime të mësimeve, shkollat profesionale (teknike), sfidat.



# Marriage as a Legal Act or as a Legal Contract According to the Legislation and Doctrine in Kosovo

Kastriote VLAHNA<sup>1</sup>

Dafina VLAHNA<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

Defined marriage as a constitutional category and legal which is created with the formulation of a legal act released from civil state institution, which act sides have expressed their will to create and legally living together among themselves, the thing which puts in dilemma the scientific opinions that marriage could be legal contract and not only a legal act. According to the numerous scientific opinions, it is a thought that marriage in terms of the constitution is freedom and civil-political right of each subject right specifically of each physical person which with his full will can accomplish only a marital bond in the same time and always keeping in mind marital barriers as blood type which let to imply that blood type as a marital barrier cannot be avoided in case it exist, unlike civil contract (defined contracts at the right of obligations) which can be created as law contracts outside the registry office, then can be created civil contracts and amongst physical persons with same blood type and in the same time can be created two or more civil contracts unlike marriage. Therefore, in the inclusive content of the work in words, will be treated legal marriage issues and marriage as contract, so two different scientific attitudes, and finally my scientific attitude on this issue!

**Keywords:** Marriage; Marriage as a legal act; Marriage as a civil contract; Marriage barriers.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D.Cand., Ass. at University “ Ukshin Hoti ”, Faculty of Law, Prizren, KOSOVO, e-mail: [kastriote.vlahna@uni-prizren.com](mailto:kastriote.vlahna@uni-prizren.com)

<sup>2</sup> Mr.sc. Prof.Asoc.Dr., Professor at University “ Ukshin Hoti ”, Faculty of Economy, Prizren, KOSOVO, e-mail: [dafinaa\\_55@hotmail.com](mailto:dafinaa_55@hotmail.com)



## Observations and Problems Regarding the Determination of Collocations in Turkish

N. Tayyibe ATEŞ<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

It is observed that there are not sufficient and consistent explanations about word combinations (like co-occurrences, collocations and idioms) in Turkish educational materials. The aim of this study is to describe and classify the combinations of words in narrations to obtain evidence that can be utilized in Turkish language education. For this purpose descriptive analysis, content analysis, category and frequency analysis methods were used. The universe of this study is composed of narrative texts and the sample of the study has been selected from narrative texts (fairytale, short stories and novels) through cluster sampling method. The corpus has been compiled from Turkish narrative texts which consist of (+/-) 624.089 words (token), then digitalized and converted from PDF format into TEXT format and encoded as Turkish (ISO).

In the study, word combinations have been classified based on syntactic, semantic and pragmatic criteria respectively. They have been classified as semi-restricted collocations, restricted collocations, figurative idioms and pure idioms semantically, they have been classified as bilateral or multilateral syntactically. Semantic word combinations are hierarchically as follows: free combinations > semi-restricted collocations > restricted collocations > figurative idioms > pure idioms.

According to the findings of this study, there could be a semantic hierarchy between these word combinations, and educational materials should be prepared regarding this hierarchy. It is aimed in this study that it provides a resource for former studies in literature.

**Keywords:** Collocation, Word combinations, co-occurrence, Turkish education

---

<sup>1</sup> Selçuk University, Faculty of Education, Department of Turkish Education, TURKEY



## Bilal Xhaferri - Dissident. Deviation from Socialist Realism

Dr. Edlira ÇERKEZI<sup>1</sup>

Phd Candidate Ana ÇANO<sup>1</sup>

Msc Tamara SHKRELA<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Bilal Xhaferri is a writer with a very special and extraordinary literary style. Every real writer is original, while Bilal is more than original. He is special, his work is special because his own life is particular, his world, his interests and his social inclination.

His relations with the order and censorship were also special. Bilal Xhaferri was called declassified, that is, socially stigmatized, morally insulted, isolated and separated from others, discriminated, destined for heavy physical work. He deprived of many human rights such as higher education, intellectual activity and especially literature. However, here begins the paradox between the man and the state. For those for whom the state may be unjust, human nature can be generous and charitable. Talent, intellect, gifts and virtues fortunately managed by human nature, which distributes them with its spontaneity with the greatest kindness. Although the order had tied him to his car barricade, Bilal Xhaferri lived, thought and aspired differently.

In the impossibility of an open opposition, of a published dissidence, the creativity he published is detached from the schemes of socialist realism. His relations with censorship have been broken. He made few concessions to create the illusion of creative freedom. Bilal Xhaferri's work alienated, banned from publishing and the evaluative criticism was quite shrinking and collected.

Bilal Xhaferri is the only Albanian writer who has been brutally persecuted both in emigration and by people and by fate. Not only was his dissident work published in the US banned from entering Albania, but the circulation of censored work was also banned. manuscripts.

**Keywords:** literary style, original, deviation, censorship, paradox, socialist realism

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Vlora "Ismail Qemali", ALBANIA



## NEŞ Teoremi

Nazım YOKUŞ<sup>1</sup>

### Öz

Benim teorime göre bu teoreme “ neş teoremi” diyorum. Sayı doğrusunda sayılar arasında boşluklar vardır. Bazı sayıların yok olduğunu görüyoruz. Şöyle ki basit düzeyde sayılar : 0, 1,2 ,3,4,... diye gidiyor, bir de bunların eksi olan halleri var -1,-2,-3.. gibi. Birde (0,1) ( 0,2) (0,3).. gibi ondalıklı olan sayılar var biraz daha genişletirsek.  $12, \overline{13}$  gibi devirli ondalıklı sayılar var. Şimdi bir tane ondalıklı sayı seçelim.

Örneğin  $0, \overline{3}$  olsun bu sayının anlamı  $0,33333\dots$  sonsuza kadar giden sayılar demektir. Sonsuza kadar gittiğinden bu sayı a olsun

$0,333\dots = a$  olsun. Her tarafı 10 ile çarpalım

$10.(0,333\dots) = 10.a$  olur bu sonucu başlangıçtaki sayıdan çıkartalım

$10.(0,333\dots) = 10.a$  on ile çarpıldığı için bir virgül sola kaydırırız.

$3,333\dots = 10.a$  olur bu sonucu başlangıçtaki  $0,333\dots = a$  sayısından çıkartalım.

$$3,333\dots = 10.a$$

$$\underline{-0,333\dots = a}$$

$$3,000\dots = 9.a \text{ dan } 3 = 9.a \text{ olur a yı yalnız bırakmak için her tarafı 9 a böleriz sonuç olarak}$$

$$a = 3/9 \text{ olur.}$$

Bu işlemi tersten uygulayalım yani 3 sayısını 9 sayısına bölelim sonucun  $0,333\dots$  olacağını görürüz.

Buraya kadar bir sıkıntı yok şimdi bu durumu sonu 9 ile biten devirli bir sayı seçelim.

Örneğin:

<sup>1</sup> Doga Secondary School, Diyarbakir, TURKEY



2,999... sayısını ele alalım. Bu sayımız

2,999... = a olsun

Yine her tarafı 10 ile çarpalım  $10 \cdot (2,999...) = 10 \cdot a$  olur, virgüllü sayılar 10 ile çarpıldığı için virgül sayısı 1 tane sağa kayacaktır. Dolayısıyla  $29,999... = 10 \cdot a$  olacaktır. Bu sayıdan ilk olan sayıyı 2,999... = a sayısını çıkaralım.

$$29,999... = 10 \cdot a$$

$$\underline{-2,999... = a}$$

$$27,000... = 9 \cdot a \text{ olur, yani } 27 = 9 \cdot a \text{ olur, } a \text{ yı yalnız bırakalım } a = 27/9 \text{ dan } a = 3 \text{ olur.}$$

Şimdi başa dönelim a başlangıçta 2,999... idi son işlemde sonra a = 3 oldu.

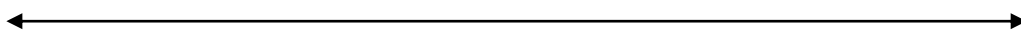
Bu örneği sonu 9 devreden her sayı için yapabiliriz, 9 devreden komşu sayıyı 1 artırıyor kuralı ortaya çıkıyor.

Örnek: 13,999... = 14

$$23,999... = 24$$

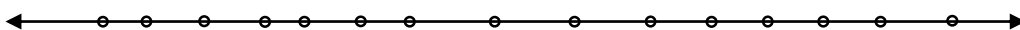
$$123,3999... = 123,4$$

Oluyor. Buradan çıkan “neş teoremi” ne göre sonu 9 devirli olan sayılar yok oluyor. Yani kainatta sonu 9 ile biten devirli sayılar aslında mantığımızda var gibi gözükse de bu sayılar varlığı başka sayılara dönüşüyor. Sayılamayacak kadar çok olan bu sonu 9 ile devreden sayılar olduğundan sayı doğrusu kavramı aslında içi boşluklarla dolu olan bir yapı oluyor.



Yukarıdaki sayı doğrusu aslında yanlış bir görüntü oluyor.

Doğrusu



Şeklinde bir görüntü ortaya çıkıyor.



## Evaluation of Learning in Online Studies

Arta TOCI<sup>1</sup>

Luljeta ISAKU<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

Online studies are relatively new development in education in the world. Even though it is rapidly expanding in America and Europe, universities in North Macedonia did not make many efforts in integrating such studies in their curricula. As a result of close cooperation with Indiana University, South East European University became the first University in Macedonia that implemented online education in many study programs. From the academic year 2011/12 English Language and Literature Department was among the first ones to offer such studies in the 2nd cycle. It was due to the experienced staff that had completed their MA online program from Indiana University as well as because of the great interest shown by the students. These are mainly students who because of their job or distance with the University are not able to attend regular classes.

This paper aims to present a broad range of evaluation tools and techniques that online education at SEEU offers. Each course is presented with specific criteria for student evaluation, however, the main components of assessment in the MA in English Language Teaching program are: discussion forum, assignments, and individual or group projects. This paper is also investigating if teaching methodology and evaluation criteria applied by the instructors in this program meet students' needs and expectations from the online program.

**Keywords:** education, online, achievements, assessment, evaluation

---

<sup>1</sup> South East European University, MACEDONIA

<sup>2</sup> South East European University, MACEDONIA





## The phenomenon of braindrain (The case of Albania)

Juventina NGJELA<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Braindrain is usually a term used to describe the phenomenon of well – educated human capital, talented professionals from one country to another, as such, is part of the international migration process. The braindrain migration from the country of the origin in the long run is understood as the loss of qualified and educated persons that affects the socio – economic development of a country, as these persons are the leading force of any country. In general, qualified intellectuals decide to emigrate based on reflections made in several aspects such as: economic, social, cultural, educational, etc.

Since 1990-s, Albania was also affected by this phenomenon, given that a considerable part of Albanian intellectuals have left their country of origin. Albania also profits from the positive effects of the emigration of this contingent of individuals with the constant income they send to their relatives, which will certainly be felt even more if these persons decide to return to their country of origin.

The study will address precisely the positive and negative aspects of the migration of skilled professionals from the country of origin. Based on the survey conducted in the Albanian population on the migration phenomenon, will be analyzed the reasons and motives that push Albanians today to leave, also will be given the suggestions on the advantages and disadvantages that are evidenced in Albanian society by this movement. Based on the data obtained, relevant recommendations will be given to the appropriate institutions in taking measures to avoid the permanent migration of qualified and educated individuals and to promote temporary migration, in particular circular migration.

**Keywords:** braindrain, immigration, service offering, leading and attracting factors, temporary migration, etc.

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr.; Lecturer at Albanian University, ALBANIA



## O. Henry'nin The Gift of The Magi Adlı Eserinin İki Farklı Türkçe Çevirisinin Karşılaştırmalı Analizi

A Comparative Analysis of Two Different Turkish Translations of O. Henry's The Gift of The Magi

İlknur BAYTAR<sup>1</sup>

### Öz

Çevirinin çok katmanlı karmaşık bir etkinlik olduğu yadsınamaz bir gerçektir. Çünkü çeviride tek bir kuraldan bahsetmek mümkün değildir. Genel kaniya göre çeviri, bir anlamın aynı dilde farklı şekillerde ifade edilebileceği uçsuz bucaksız bir platformdur. Bundan yola çıkarak, bir kaynak metnin, özellikle de klasik bir eserin aynı dile farklı zamanlarda farklı çevirmenlerce çevrilmesi kaçınılmazdır ve bunun sonucunda farklı hedef metinlerin ortaya çıkması olağan bir durumdur. Bu süreçte, çevirmen kararları ve çevirmenlerin kullandıkları stratejiler anlamı büyük ölçüde etkilediği için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışmanın amacı; Gideon Toury'nin erek odaklı çeviri kuramı bağlamında, çevirmenlerin kararlarını ve kullandıkları stratejileri tespit etmek için, O. Henry tarafından yazılan en önemli klasik kısa öykülerden biri olan The Gift of The Magi adlı eserin iki farklı Türkçe çevirisini, karşılaştırmalı olarak incelemek ve analiz etmektir. Bu amaca hizmet etmek için, kaynak metnin iki farklı Türkçe çevirisi ele alınıp, kaynak metinden çeşitli cümleler rastgele seçilmiştir. Bu alıntıların her iki çeviri metninde Türkçe karşılıkları, çevirmenlerin tercih ettiği çeviri stratejilerini ve çeviri sürecinde çevirmen kararlarını tespit etmek için kaynak metinle karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** çeviri, çeviri eleştirisi, çeviri stratejileri, erek-odaklı çeviri kuramı

<sup>1</sup> Öğr. Gör. Dr., Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu, TÜRKİYE



## Abstract

It is an undeniable fact that translation is a very complex activity. Because it is not possible to talk about a single rule in translation. According to the general view, translation is an immense platform where a meaning can be expressed in different ways in the same language. Based on this, it is inevitable that a source text, especially a classical work, is translated into the same language by different translators at different times, and as a result, it is normal that different target texts emerge. In this process, translators' decisions and the strategies used by the translators are of great importance as they greatly affect the meaning. In this context, the aims of this study are to examine and analyze comparatively the two different Turkish translations of *The Gift of The Magi*, one of the most important classic short stories written by O. Henry, to determine the translators' decisions and the strategies used by the translators in the context of Gideon Toury's target-oriented translation theory. To serve this purpose, two different Turkish translations of the source text were taken into consideration, and various sentences from the source text were selected randomly. The Turkish equivalents of these quotations in both translated texts were analyzed comparatively with the source text to determine the translation strategies preferred by the translators and the translators' decisions in the translation process.



## School Psychologist, His Impact on Solving Students' Behavioral and Academic Problems

Arlinda YMERI<sup>1</sup>

Eranda Bilali HALLUNI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The phenomenon of conflicts in school settings is a concern in itself for the climate of the school institution in general and the impairment of learning skills in particular. In addition to various factors, the impact of communication skills and the training of these skills as one of the key competencies of the school psychologist is also crucial.

The school psychologist incorporated into the school system addresses student development, mental health, learning theories, and motivation. Within this work organizes and supervises activities for all agents and life in the institution (school) where he works. This is to enable active interaction and communication for students, teachers and parents in balancing their relationships.

The purpose of the study is to highlight the impact of the work of the school psychologist on shaping and expressing students' problem-solving skills. This study highlights the importance of the school psychologist in the school institution, the role and activities he plans and organizes, and reflects the impact of his work on students to develop and improve their problem-solving and conflict-solving skills. From this context he aims to answer these questions: What is the impact of the psychologist's work in mediation? How is this work reflected in the general climate of the institution?

The study will focus on public and private gymnasiums where the psychologist exercises his activity and is based on field work and data from the study detailed survey of a sample of 300 randomly selected respondents in upper secondary education classes (class X, XI, XII). It was implemented with structured questions and qualitative analysis in the service of quantitative data topics. This was made possible by 3 focus groups with casual representatives of secondary school students, their parents and caregivers.

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkoder, ALBANIA



The results of the study highlight the importance of the work of the school psychologist in designing support activities for students, their parents and teachers, as well as the impact of the work of the school psychologist in preventing and intervening for serious communication problems, interpersonal behavior and emotional difficulties.

**Keywords:** communication, conflict, mediation, program design



## Mother Tongue Attitude Scale for Bilingual Individuals

Dr. Zafer AÇAR <sup>1</sup>

Dr. Süleyman KASAP <sup>2</sup>

Mahmut AYZAZ <sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

The main aim of this study to develop a valid and reliable measurement scale that can be used to identify bilingual individuals' attitude towards their mother tongue. The scale research was applied to a total of 310 Kurdish-Turkish bilingual participants aged between 16-65 living in Turkey. An exploratory factor analysis and a reliability analysis were performed to determine the validity of the scale. The scale developed according to the results of exploratory factor analysis consist of 31 items in total from three dimensions (Affective, Language anxiety and prestige, Language preference and proficiency). Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin (KMO) measure adequacy was found to be .91 and the strength of the relationship among variables by the Barlett test was found to be and Chi-square output was statistically significant ( $\chi^2 = 3949,540$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ). According to this results the factor analysis is fit. The scales' item factor of the sub-dimensions ranged from in the first dimension between 0.482 and 0.773, in the second dimension between 0.335 and 0.720, in the third dimension between 0,464 and 0,726. In addition, the total Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient for the sub-dimensions of the scale in turn was 0.872, 0.885 and 0.802 and total Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the scale was .915 Moreover, the fit indices of model were exanimated and the Chi-square value ( $\chi^2=924.69$ ,  $df=428$ ,  $p=0.00000$ ) is significant. The fit index values of scale: NNFI= 0.96, NFI= 0,93, CFI= 0.96, RMSEA= 0.006. It was concluded that the scale developed for this study was a valid, reliable and theoretically had a basis for evaluating the attitude of individuals towards their mother tongues.

**Keywords:** Scale, Mother Tongue, Bilingualism, Attitude



## Geo-linguistic policies and language identities in Turkey

Recep GÜLMEZ<sup>1</sup>

### Öz

Jeolinguistik, dilin "ne, nerede, ne zaman, kim ve neden"ini sorgular. Jeolinguistik, farklı gruplar içinde ve birbirleri ile olan ilişkilerinde tarihsel süreçleri sorgulamakta ve dilsel açıdan bir bölgenin etnik çeşitliliğini fiziksel ve kültürel olarak incelemektedir. Bir bölgede azınlık dilinin veya soyu tükenmekte olan bir dilin varlığını sorgular. Etnik ve kültürel kimlik dil haklarının tanınması ve dil politikalarının buna uygun olarak yapılması jeolinguistik unsurların korunmasını sağlar. Bu açıdan bölgesel dilin/dillerin korunması kültürel zenginlik olarak görülür. Türkiye’de dil hakları ile ilgili yapılan düzenlemeler, bölgesel dilleri doğrudan etkilemektedir. Jeolinguistik açıdan dil politikalarını ele aldığımız bu çalışmada, dil ile ilgili fiziki alt yapı sorgulanmakta, etnik ve kültürel diller ile ilgili gelişmeler ele alınmaktadır. Foucault’nun dil ve iktidar kuramından yola çıkarak, iktidarların özelde Türkiye’de ki iktidarların merkezi ve çevrede ki dil ayrımına gidip gitmediklerini inceleyeceğiz. Merkez-çevre dikotomisi Türk siyasal hayatına yön veren bir paradigma olması sebebiyle Türkiye’de konuşulan dillerinde merkez ve çevre ilişkisi çerçevesinde değerlendirilebileceğini düşünmekteyiz. Nitekim yazılı dil konuşma dilinden, ulusal dil bölgesel dilden standart dil şiveden oligarşik dil genelleşmiş dilden daha “değer”li olarak görülmektedir. Bu çalışmamızda bölgesel yani çevre dillerin merkezi dile ne kadar yaklaştığını jeolinguistik ve dilsel kimlik çerçevesinde ele alacağız. Türkiye’de dil açısından merkez ve çevre ayrımı bariz bir şekilde sürmektedir. Türkiye’de ekolojik ve jeolinguistik dil haklarının henüz tam olarak Avrupa standartlarını yakalayamadığını düşünmekteyiz. Çalışmamız nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analiz deseni ile tasarlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Jeolinguistik, Dil Hakları, Ekolojik Dil Hakları, Türkiye, Bölgesel Diller

<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr. Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, TURKEY. E-mail: [rgulmez@erzincan.edu.tr](mailto:rgulmez@erzincan.edu.tr)



## Anxiety as an Inhibitor in Foreign Language Learning

Süleyman KASAP<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Anxiety, as a psychological concept and phenomenon, has been discussed and studied for a long time. Anxiety consists of an unpleasant emotional state characterized by a combination of phenomenological and psychological qualities and fear resulting from the ego's reaction to outside threats. More recently, the term situation-specific anxiety has been coined to designate foreign language anxiety in particular. This study is based on the fact that some learners are unable to learn a foreign language due to the influence of affective factors such as language anxiety, motivation, learning environment, beliefs and attitudes towards their own learning. If their attitudes are not favorable to the acquisition of a foreign language, this can lead to negative or high affective filter as stated by Krashen (1983), characterized as a mental block that does not allow language learners to use the comprehensible input sufficiently. Research confirms the existence of foreign language anxiety and its negative effects on foreign language learning. This study is an attempt to identify the relationship between language learning and anxiety as an inhibitor by presenting different perspectives on anxiety in foreign language learning.

**Keywords:** Foreign language, anxiety, Psycholinguistics

---

<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr., Van Yuzuncu Yil University- Education Faculty- ELT Department – Van, TURKEY E-mail: [kasap\\_hakan@hotmail.com](mailto:kasap_hakan@hotmail.com)





## The role and function of toys in children's intellectual development

Venera Vala KËNDUSI<sup>1</sup>

Arbëresha HYSENAJ<sup>2</sup>

Aulona TAFILI<sup>2</sup>

Zamira Gashi SHATRI<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

Games and toys have a powerful effect on preschool children. Through play the child grows, develops, learns new habits, it also serves as a sign that shows the problems he may have. They affect health development, the process of education, personal care and socialization and cooperation between children. The purpose of this paper is to reflect the role and function that toys have in the intellectual development of children. In this paper we will reflect on the importance of toys in the educational and social development of children during play with different toys, to see the positive or negative impact on children on learning and their development through toys.

In this paper we also present the role of the educator and the cooperation that should have with the children and what toys are used in the preparatory class. Educators should have enough information about the children in their group, be careful in choosing the use of toys and understand the feelings and interests of each child, because each child has a unique personality. Parents should be careful in selecting toys based on the material, content, age appropriateness and function they perform in children.

Studies show that the impact of games and toys is created by arousing a sense of satisfaction in students, but it is also achieved through quality teaching, the way of organizing activities that arouse interest, the child's attention to learning and their involvement in these activities. Also, setting rules and goals made it easier to develop different games in the classroom.

**Keywords:** toys, preschool children, education, parents, educators.

---

<sup>1</sup> Professor Assistant at Faculty of Education, University "Fehmi Agani" in Gjakova, KOSOVO

<sup>2</sup> Student at Faculty of Education, University "Fehmi Agani" in Gjakova, KOSOVO

<sup>3</sup> Corresponding author: [zamira.gashi@uni-gjk.org](mailto:zamira.gashi@uni-gjk.org);

Teaching Assistant at Faculty of Education, University "Fehmi Agani" in Gjakova, KOSOVO

PhD candidate at Faculty of Education, University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina", Prishtina.



## Problems Encountered by Preschool Teachers in STEM Education and Solution Suggestions

Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin STEM Eğitiminde Karşılaştıkları Sorunlar ve Çözüm Önerileri

Necdet KONAN<sup>1</sup>

İlknur UĞUR<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The main purpose of this research is to identify the problems and solutions that preschool teachers encounter in the STEM education process. For this purpose, a research was carried out in the phenomenological model, one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of the research consists of 33 people who voluntarily expressed their opinions about the problems and solution suggestions of preschool teachers who work in different provinces under the Ministry of National Education in the 2020-2021 academic year in pre-school STEM applications. The data collection tool of the research is a semi-structured interview form created by the researchers. The data collection tool of the research consists of two parts. In the first part, there are three questions aiming to determine the participant teachers' gender, institution where they work and their seniority in teaching. In the second part, there are 11 open-ended questions aiming to determine the problems that participating preschool teachers encounter in STEM applications and their solution suggestions. Data were collected from the study group with the interview form. As a result of this analysis, it was seen that most of the preschool teachers included STEM applications, they defined STEM as the blending of science, technology, engineering, and the aim of teachers in STEM applications was to develop 21st century skills, learn by doing, experience and improve their creativity. It has been determined that the most common problems for teachers in STEM applications stem are caused by the learning environment, the most common problems encountered by students are due to the inadequacy of the classroom environment and the young age of children, and the most common problems in parents are the lack of knowledge on this

<sup>1</sup> Assoc. Prof. Dr., İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü, Malatya / TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [necdet.konan@inonu.edu.tr](mailto:necdet.konan@inonu.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Okul öncesi Öğretmeni, İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü Eğitim Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Malatya / TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [ilknurakin4444@gmail.com](mailto:ilknurakin4444@gmail.com)



subject. In order to solve these problems, suggestions for opening STEM workshops, providing material support, planning activities in accordance with the age levels of children, informing parents, and providing STEM in-service trainings for teachers have been developed.

**Keywords:** STEM, Preschool teacher, STEM,

## Öz

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin STEM eğitimi sürecinde karşılaştıkları sorunları ve çözüm önerilerini belirlemektir. Bu amaçla nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgubilim modelinde bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu 2020-2021 öğretim yılında Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı farklı illerde görev yapan okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin, okul öncesinde STEM uygulamalarında karşılaştıkları sorunlar ve çözüm önerilerine ilişkin görüşlerini gönüllü olarak belirten 33 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın veri toplama aracı, araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formudur. Araştırmanın veri toplama aracı iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde katılımcı öğretmenlerin cinsiyet, çalıştığı kurum ve öğretmenlikteki kıdemlerini belirlemeyi amaçlayan üç soru yer almaktadır. İkinci bölümde ise katılımcı okul öncesi öğretmenlerin STEM uygulamalarında karşılaştıkları sorunları ve çözüm önerilerini belirlemeyi amaçlayan 11 açık uçlu soru yer almaktadır. Görüşme formu ile çalışma grubundan veriler toplanmıştır. Bu analiz sonucunda okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin birçoğunun STEM uygulamalarına yer verdikleri görülmüş, STEM'i fen, teknoloji, mühendislik harmanlaması olarak tanımladıkları, öğretmenlerin STEM uygulamalarında amaçlarının 21. yüzyıl becerilerini geliştirmek, yaparak, yaşayarak öğrenmeleri ve yaratıcılıklarını geliştirmek olduğu görülmüştür. STEM uygulamalarında öğretmenlere yönelik en çok karşılaşılan sorunların, öğrenme ortamından kaynaklandığı, öğrencilerde en çok karşılaşılan sorunların, sınıf ortamının yetersizliğinden ve çocukların yaşının küçük olmasından kaynaklı olduğu, velilerde en çok karşılaşılan sorunların ise bu konudaki bilgi eksikliği olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu sorunların çözümüne ilişkin özellikle STEM atölyelerinin açılması, malzeme desteğinin verilmesi, çocukların yaş seviyelerine uygun olarak aktivitelerin planlanması, velilerin bilgilendirilmesi, öğretmenlere yönelik STEM hizmet içi eğitimler verilmesi önerileri geliştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** STEM, Okul öncesi öğretmeni, FeTeMM,



# Terörizmle Mücadelede Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi'nin Kısıtlı Rolü: Tanrı'nın Direniş Ordusu (Lord's Resistance Army-LRA) Örneği

**The Limited Role of the International Criminal Court in Combating Terrorism: The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) Case**

**Mehmet Halil Mustafa BEKTAŞ<sup>1</sup>**

## Öz

Dünyanın pek çok bölgesinde günlük yaşamın bir parçası haline gelen terörizm, uluslararası toplum için ise yakın geçmişten itibaren önemli bir gündem olagelmıştır. Terörizm ile mücadelede devletlerin yanı sıra uluslararası toplum da çeşitli yöntemlere başvurarak terörizmi bastırmaya çalışmıştır. Bu yöntemlerden birisi de uluslararası ceza hukuku mekanizmalarıdır. Terörizmle mücadelede devletler uluslararası mevcut olan yargısal kuruluşlardan da istifade etmektedirler. Bu kuruluşlardan en önemlisi Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi (UCM)'dir. Terör örgütleri ile mücadelede yetersiz kalan bazı devletler özellikle terör örgütlerinin bazı liderlerinin yakalanıp cezalandırılabilmesi için UCM'ye başvurularında bulunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, Uganda hükümeti de Tanrı'nın Direniş Ordusu (LRA) isimli terör örgütü tarafından çatışmalarda işlenen savaş suçlarının ve insanlığa karşı suçların soruşturulması amacıyla UCM'ye başvurmuştur. UCM tarafından LRA'nın lideri ve bazı üyeleri hakkında yakalama kararı çıkarılmıştır. Bunun dışında, sebep olduğu tahripler çok ciddi boyutlarda olmasına rağmen, LRA'ya yönelik UCM tarafından yürütülen soruşturma kapsamında henüz kayda değer bir netice alınmamıştır. Mevcut çalışmada, öncelikle LRA'nın yapısı, faaliyetleri ve etkileri gibi temel yönleri incelenmiştir. Daha sonra, UCM'nin mevcut prosedürü incelenerek terörizm ile mücadelede etkin sonuçların alınmamasını irdelenmiştir. Son olarak, bu sorunun çözümüne dair bir öneri sunulmuştur.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi, Terörizm, Tanrı'nın Direniş Ordusu (LRA), Roma Statüsü, Afrika

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Uludağ Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü Devletler Hukuku Anabilim Dalı, TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [mhmbektas@uludag.edu.tr](mailto:mhmbektas@uludag.edu.tr)



## Abstract

Terrorism has been a fact of daily life in many regions of the world and it has recently been one of the chief issue of the international community. The international community, as well as states, has applied a variety of methods to suppress terrorism. International criminal law is one of the methods that is available for states. Some states, in combatting terrorism, benefit from the international judicial institutions such as the International Criminal Court (ICC). Particularly states that lacks central authority have referred their situation to the ICC in order to capture and punish some leaders of terrorist organizations. The Government of Uganda has referred the situation in its territory since 1 July 2002 to the ICC for the investigation of alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the terrorist organization called the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). An arrest warrant was issued by the ICC for the leader and some members of the LRA. Yet, despite the many atrocities have been committed by the LRA, there is no significant outcome of the investigation that is being carried out by the ICC. The current paper first examines the basic aspects of LRA such as its structure, activities and impact. The paper then scrutinizes the procedure of the ICC by questioning its ineffectiveness in dealing with terrorism. Lastly, the paper provides a proposal for improving role of ICC in combating terrorism.

**Keywords:** International Criminal Court, Terrorism, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Rome Statute, Africa



## Minimalizm as one of the most important trends in consumption in the 21st century

Arkadiusz ULAŻKA<sup>1</sup>



Uniwersytet  
Ekonomiczny  
w Katowicach

blisko

międzynarodowo

przez całe życie

## Minimalism as one of the most important trends in consumption in the 21st century

Arkadiusz Ulażka

<sup>1</sup> University of Economics in Katowice, POLAND

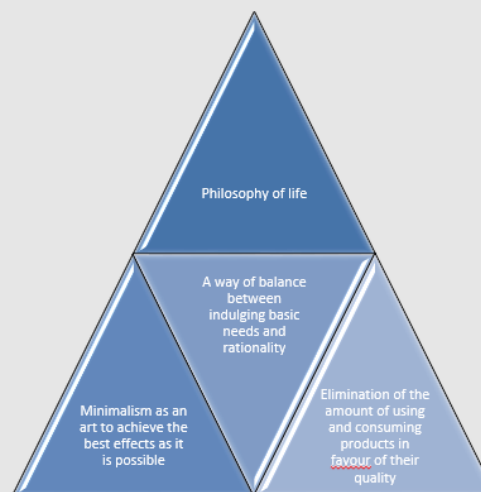


## Agenda

- Introduction
- The trend of minimalism in consumption
- Research methodology
- Findings
- Conclusions
- Sources

## Introduction

Less means more. What is minimalism?  
Minimalism as a complex phenomenon.

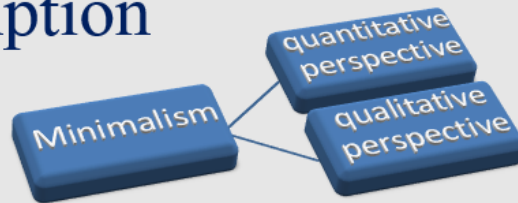


Trend or megatrend?

- H. Veilgaard defines a trend as a process of change that is perceived from a psychological, economic or sociological perspective, may be short-term or long-term, and regional or global in scope.
- Megatrend - megatrends can be defined as global and macroeconomic development forces of a permanent nature (6-10 years), which are slowly formulated and exported quickly, while exerting a significant and irreversible impact on culture, law, economy and society (household and functioning of companies on the market). It must not be forgotten that megatrends operate in an objective manner, i.e. independent of the consciousness and will of people. Megatrends result from a combination of primitive trends that are usually easier to recognise



## The trend of minimalism in consumption



- Basic rules of minimalism
- The stages of implementing minimalism
- Minimalism as a conscious choice of an individual, allowing to achieve a better quality of life
- “Affluenza” is not only an addiction to the amount of things you have, but also a state of constant struggle to materialise all your unmet needs as much as possible.

## Purposes

- Assessment of the coherence of Poles' consumer behavior with the rules of minimalism.
- Getting to know the differences in the perception of minimalism by two age groups (consumers under 40 and consumers over 40).
- Getting to know the main barrier to popularising the trend of minimalism in Poland.





## Research methodology

- As a part of direct research with the use of quantitative methods, a research technique was used: an internet survey.
- The research was completely anonymous and covered the entire territory of Poland.
- The study was conducted on a group of 205 respondents
- The total number of questions 19, where 4 of them was a metrics.
- Age: under 40 years 62.4%; over 40 -37.6%
- Gender: women 49.8% (51.6% under 40 years old), men 50.2% (53.2% over 40 years old)
- Education: secondary 44.9% (54% under 40), higher 37.1% (over 80% under 40), vocational 14.1% (60% respondents over 40)
- Place of residence: 33% city with 100,000-250,000 inhabitants, 26% city with 50,000 inhabitants, 20% city with 50,000-100,000 inhabitants

## Findings

- Basic knowledge about the trend of minimalism has 79.5%
- Chi2 test – demonstrated crucial differences between the knowledge concerning the trend of minimalism and age ( $p < 0.05$ ). In the group of under 40 "yes" have said 89.8%, while in the group of 41 and more it was only 62.3%.
- Minimalism of the opinion of the respondent: conscious, reasonable and moderate using from goods (50%), maximum resignation from many goods (34%), freedom from excessive consumption (26%)
- Older people are more attached to the things they have (the differences are statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ )).
- 40+ respondents have a greater tendency to accumulate things and own its bigger excess than people under 40. (assessment of the percentage excess of owning items by respondents in relation to the total of possessions)

| Chi-square tests   |                     |    |                                     |
|--|---------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
|  | Value               | Df | Asymptotic significance (two-sided) |
| Pearson chi-square   | 50,910 <sup>a</sup> | 6  | ,000                                |
| Likelihood ratio   | 58,611              | 6  | ,000                                |
| Linear Relationship Test   | 36,519              | 1  | ,000                                |
| N Important Observations   | 205                 |    |                                     |
| a. 7.1% of cells (1) have an expected strength less than 5. The minimum expected strength is 3.76. |                     |    |                                     |



- Over 42% of respondents under 40 declare that they try to minimise their possessions to a large extent (people over 40: 47% to an average degree, 40% to a small degree). Younger people are much more likely to get rid of unnecessary things than older people.
- The respondents usually make purchases under the influence of: impulse / opportunity (low price, promotions), a large part of the respondents declare that they make considered and informed purchases - resulting from real needs.
- For over 75% of respondents, high product quality plays a key role in the purchasing process (people under 40 buy things more often looking at their quality)
- More than 57% of respondents make a purchase as a result of imitation (they buy a given good because other people already have it)
- Assessment of the degree of necessary shopping about 55% medium, 22% high, 17% very high - younger people are more likely to buy necessary things, unlike older people.
- The most common reasons for exchanging goods - change in financial situation, change of fashion (trends), wear of the item.
- People under 40 are much more likely to shop for pleasure (75.8%) than older people (62.3%)  $p < 0.05$

- Respondents representing 1 group, relatively more often, after making a purchase, realise that it is not necessary
- The respondents are of the opinion that usually they lose their own health in pursuit of material goods or time they could spend with their loved ones.
- Less than 4% of all respondents believe that it is very possible to live in consonance with fully minimalist lifestyle in the contemporary consumer society (every 4th respondent thinks it is impossible) - the opinions of both age groups are similar.
- Barriers to entering the path of a lifestyle based on minimalism: a deeply rooted consumer lifestyle (65%); belonging to a given social class.

|   |  | Chart rump |        |          |        |
|---|--|------------|--------|----------|--------|
|   |  | Age        |        | Totality |        |
|   |  | >40        | <40    |          |        |
| What view on the philosophy of minimalism do you more agree with? | Limiting the state of possessions while getting rid of excess things in the space that surrounds the individual                              | Strength   | 33     | 49       | 82     |
|   |  | % z wiek   | 25,8%  | 63,6%    | 40,0%  |
|   | Buying more durable items which are meant to be a contradiction to immediate consumption immediate denial access to many disposable products | Strength   | 95     | 28       | 123    |
|   |  | % with age | 74,2%  | 36,4%    | 60,0%  |
| Totality  |  | Strength   | 128    | 77       | 205    |
|   |  | % with age | 100,0% | 100,0%   | 100,0% |



| Chi-square tests                      |                     |    |  |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----|--|---|---|
|                                       | Wartość -<br>value  | df | Asymptotic<br>significance (two-<br>sided) | Accurate<br>significance<br>(two-sided) | Accurate<br>significance<br>(one - sided) |
| Chi-kwadrat Pearsona                  | 28,707 <sup>a</sup> | 1  | ,000                                       |   |   |
| Correction on continuity <sup>b</sup> | 27,151              | 1  | ,000                                       |   |   |
| Likelihood ratio                      | 28,877              | 1  | ,000                                       |   |   |
| Accurate Fisher's test                |                     |    |  | ,000                                    | ,000                                      |
| Linear relationship test              | 28,567              | 1  | ,000                                       |   |   |
| N important observation               | 205                 |    |  |   |   |

a. 0% of cells (0) have an expected abundance less than 5. The minimum expected abundance is 30.80.

b. Calculated for the 2x2 table only.

- 74.2% of the younger group and only 36.4% of the older group are in favor of buying more durable things.
  - 25.8% of younger people and 63.6% of the elderly are in favor of limiting their possessions while getting rid of excess things.
- The differences are statistically crucial ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## Conclusions

- The trend of minimalism and its increasing popularity (fashion) which more and more often affects the purchasing behavior of consumers (especially those under 40), which as a result affects changes in consumption patterns. However, as research has shown, we still remain in the world of the consumption value system, but we try consume on a smaller scale and a little more consciously.
- Poles more and more often pay attention to the high quality of the product (which may be related to the richer society and the growth of the middle class or an increase in environmental awareness)
- The main barriers for consumers to follow the minimalism trend relate to the common symptoms of consumerism and its deep roots in the culture of Polish society.
- The surveyed groups of respondents are different in terms of their approach to quality, attachment to things, perception of minimalism - they are aware that consumerism will remain as a part of the modern world for a long time.



## Sources

- Co to jest minimalizm? 5 zasad minimalizmu., <https://rosnijwsile.pl/co-to-jest-minimalizm-zasady-minimalizmu/>, (dostęp 23.11.2020)
- De Graff J., Wann D., Naylor T.H., Affluenza: The All-Consuming Epidemic, Berret Koehler Publisher 2011.
- Dopierała R., „Stać się pustym oznacza stać się bogatym” – minimalizm jako (nowy i utopijny?) styl życia. In: D. Kotuła, A. Piórkowska A., Poterała (red.), Narracje postkryzysowe w humanistyce. Olsztyn: Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski 2014.
- Dopierała R., Minimalizm – a new mode of consumption? Przegląd Socjologiczny 2017, 66(4).
- Górnik-Durose M., Psychologiczne aspekty posiadania – między instrumentalnością a społeczną użytecznością dóbr materialnych. Katowice 2002, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego.
- Jay F., Minimalizm daje radość. Warszawa 2016, Muza SA.
- Kędzierska K., Chcieć mniej. Minimalizm w praktyce. Kraków 2016, Wydawnictwo Znak
- Kramarczyk J., Mieć czy być? Minimalizm jako przykład świadomej konsumpcji w świetle badań własnych, Prace naukowe Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego we Wrocławiu Konsumpcja jako forma komunikacji społecznej. Nowe paradygmaty i konteksty badawcze 2015/414
- Loreau D., Sztuka minimalizmu. Warszawa 2015, Wydawnictwo Czarna Owca.
- Nowakowska M., Mniej znaczy więcej, czyli rzecz o psychologii minimalizmu, <http://opsychologii.pl/mniej-znaczy-wiecej-czyli-rzecz-o-psychologii-minimalizmu.html>, (dostęp 14.11.2020)
- Mularczyk-Meyer A., Minimalizm po polsku, czyli jak uczynić życie prostszym. Sękowa: Black Publishing 2014.
- Sasaki F., Pożegnanie z nadmiarem: minimalizm japoński. Warszawa 2015, Wydawnictwo Burda Media Polska.
- Piekut M., Piegat A., Obszyńska A., Balicka A.A., Kwiatkowska A., Wybrane trendy w konsumpcji współczesnych społeczeństw [w:] Perspektywy gospodarcze-przedsiębiorczość, innowacje, konsument, M.Piekut, Kolegium Nauk Ekonomicznych i Społecznych, Płock 2016
- Raciniewska A., Poor chic. Estetyka ubóstwa w modzie epoki postindustrialnej, Kultura i Społeczeństwo 2013/4
- Romaniszyn K., O sile konsumpcjonizmu [w:] Nowa droga do zniewolenia, K. Romaniszyn, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków 2011
- Wasilik K., Trendy w zachowaniach współczesnych konsumentów – konsumpcjonizm a konsumpcja zrównoważona, Konsumpcja i Rozwój 2014, nr 1(6).
- Żelazna-Blicharz A., Nowe trendy w konsumpcji - odpowiedzialny i zrównoważony konsumeryzm, Przegląd Organizacji, 2013, nr 10.



Uniwersytet  
Ekonomiczny  
w Katowicach

[www.ue.katowice.pl](http://www.ue.katowice.pl)



## Poetical Development Phases of Din Mehmeti

Besim MUHADRI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Din Mehmeti (1920-2010) is an Albanian writer from Kosovo. Although he has published some prose, literary criticism and drama, he is widely known as a poet and even one of the foremost poets of contemporary Albanian poetry, not only in Kosovo but throughout the Albanian area. From 1961, when he published his first book of poetry, until he died (2010), he managed to publish 16 poetry volumes.

Din Mehmeti's poetry stands out for its popular sensibility, relying on many figures, metaphors and symbols of folk poetry of Northern Albania. Din Mehmeti's poetic concern, however, is not directed to messianic protest or social criticism, but to artistic creativity and individual experience.

1. Being an important poet of Albanian literature, he has undoubtedly been one of the prominent poets of this literature, while his poetry has also been published in other languages, such as French, Serbo-Croatian, Italian, Greek, Swedish and others.

The purpose of our work is to present the four stages of his poetic development, in order to see the sixty-year creative journey of this prominent poet of Albanian literature, which is being created in Kosovo.

Qëllimi i punimit tonë është që të paraqesim katër fazat e zhvillimit të tij poetik, në mënyrë që të shohim udhëtimin gjashtëdhjetëvjeçar krijues të këtij poeti të shquar të letërsisë shqiptare, që krijohet në Kosovë.

**Keywords:** Din Mehmeti, outstanding poet, Albanian literature, poetic concern, individual experience.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assoc. Prof. Dr. , University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani", Faculty of Philology, KOSOVO. E-mail: [besim.muhadri@uni-gjk.org](mailto:besim.muhadri@uni-gjk.org)



# İşletmelerde Mobbingin Önlenmesi ve Yönetimi

Türel Özer ÖKSÜZOĞLU<sup>1</sup>

## Öz

Mobbing kavramı, iş yerinde birini taciz etmek, saldırmak veya başkalarını psikolojik olarak terörize etmek anlamına gelmektedir. Mobbing kavramı çok eskilere dayanmakla birlikte, 1980'lerin başına kadar tanımı yapılamadı, sadece sistematik olarak araştırıldı. Çalışmanın amacı, mobbing karşıtı programların işletmelerde başarılı bir şekilde uygulanması için gerekli olan bazı unsurları önleme ve müdahale önlemlerini açıklamaktır. Başarılı bir mobbing karşıtı program, sorunun işletme üzerinde yarattığı baskıya, diğer işletme programlarıyla rekabete, mobbingin olumsuz imajına ve işletmelerin sosyal sorunların yavaş yayılmasına bağlıdır. Bu doğrultuda, bu çalışmada mobbingin nedenleri ile bağlantılı olarak iş tasarımıdaki değişiklikler, liderlik davranışındaki değişiklikler, bireysel sosyal konumun korunması ve çalışanların ahlaki standardı gibi çeşitli önleme tedbirleri özetlenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucuna bağlı olarak, farklı müdahale önlemlerinin mobbing yönetim tarzında etkili olduğu, mobbingten etkilenen kişinin işletmenin verimliliği üzerinde olumsuz bir etkisi olduğu yapılan literatür çalışmalarında görülmüştür. Ayrıca, yöneticilerin çalışanların basit kaçış veya kavga tepkileri (örneğin devamsızlık, düşük verimlilik seviyesi) kullanarak mobbing ile baş etmediğini ve mobbing yönetiminin işletmelerde önemli bir rol oynadığı görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mobbing, Yönetim, Mobbing Programı

<sup>1</sup> Yrd. Doç. Dr., Kıbrıs Batı Üniversitesi, KKTC. E-mail: [tureloksuzoglu@hotmail.com](mailto:tureloksuzoglu@hotmail.com), Orcid: 0000-0001-6645-2956



## The use of interactive teaching tools during online teaching in the subject of mathematics

Senad ORHANI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

As in all countries of the world, Kosovo to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, as a preventive measure, the education system in our country switched to online learning, by allowing learning to continue despite the closure of universities. In order for the effect of online teaching to be successful, teachers were aware of how to choose and use the right teaching tools. Given the possibilities of different online platforms, interactive teaching tools offer an innovative opportunity with high potential for math teachers, which they can use in modeling mathematical ideas and strategies, demonstration with visualization, explaining difficult concepts, encouraging of discussing relevant mathematical topics, concretizing abstract concepts and problem solving. In this regard, interactive teaching tools can be used to promote the active involvement of students in these mathematical processes by using a more interactive pedagogy. Therefore, the study aims to compare interactive whiteboard teaching tools and slide lectures in online math lessons.

In order to understand students' perceptions on the use of interactive whiteboard teaching tools and slide lectures, the comparative research methodology has been applied to this research. To analyze this study in more detail, have been applied quantitative and qualitative methods, so the mixed method. The population for this study is represented by the students of the University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" of the Faculty of Education, while the selected sample is a deliberate sample and is represented only with the students of the preschool program from this faculty. Data collection for this research was conducted through questionnaires, distributed electronically. Analysis of the results showed that the students had perceptions that the whiteboard through lecturing interactively in the subject of mathematics was more successful compared to lecturing through slides. These findings may recommend teachers to use more interactive teaching tools, respectively the whiteboard, to explain mathematical concepts in the online math classes.

**Keywords:** Interactive teaching tool, mathematics, slides, teaching and whiteboard.

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani", KOSOVO. E-mail: [senad.orhani@uni-gjk.org](mailto:senad.orhani@uni-gjk.org)



## Kimlik ve Kùltür

Dr.Rabia AKSOY ARIKAN<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Although today's technologies and sciences are highly advanced, as individuals continue to deal with the problem of human identity, searching for contemporary human identity. Of course, this quest is a search for social and cultural identity and therefore it is also related to national identity, as it is related to history. The concepts of identity and culture are intertwined; therefore, knowing the fiction of the concepts of culture and identity, determining how and in what way they exist in the social structure, facilitates their understanding. Thanks to this convenience, it is possible to see the effects of cultural change and interaction on people in all areas of social life. These theoretical approaches contain a lot of data that can be verified in terms of current history. Trying to create a culture in which accepting of different cultures where they can be mixed in this way the formation of the clothing and diet, TV series, computer programs are aware that every single area of rights and freedoms goes. In this case, which reveals the relationship between culture and identity through a more detailed analysis; on the one hand, it is adopted, and on the other hand, it is also faced with an attitude in the form of preventing intervention in national cultures. This can consist of different individual attitudes formed in contradictions and refusals, as well as in a social structure made sense by social internal connection. As a result, this formation leads to a clear view of the tight relationship between identity and culture. This study includes a theoretical study of the concepts of identity and culture.

**Keywords:** Identity, Culture, Cultural Studyings, Cultural Exchange, Cultural History

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, rarikan18@gmail.com, Turkey





## Intergenerational Relations in the Contemporary Kyrgyz Society

Межпоколенные Отношения в Современном Кыргызском Обществе

Asylgul ZHUMATAEVA<sup>1</sup>

Aisatkyn DUISHBAYEVA<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

This article examines the transformation of intergenerational relations in modern Kyrgyz society. Since the current process of globalization has profoundly changed the relationship between generations in Kyrgyz society, respect for the elders, respect for the younger, attitudes towards women, sons and daughters have come out of tradition.

The main idea of the article is that, despite the changes and innovations in modern society, some traditional social values correspond to the principles of Islamization that came to Kyrgyzstan with globalization, and traditions are still alive today. In other words, some national and cultural values within the tradition are compatible with Islam in terms of ideas and customs, and they are still widespread in society without losing their relevance.

The traditional form of intergenerational relations underlying the article is analyzed on the basis of five sociocultural concepts: social, folklore, traditional, economic and family. An empirical study was carried out on the current state of relations between generations, folk literature, local epics and genealogies, proverbs, customs and rituals commonly used in everyday life.

<sup>1</sup> Kyrgyz National University. J. Balasagyn, Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN. E-mail: [asylguljumataeva@gmail.com](mailto:asylguljumataeva@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> KSU named after I. Arabaeva, Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN. E-mail: [salkynaspirant@gmail.com](mailto:salkynaspirant@gmail.com)



### Аннотация

В данной статье исследуется трансформация межпоколенческих отношений в современном кыргызском обществе. Поскольку сегодняшний процесс глобализации глубоко изменил отношения между поколениями в кыргызском обществе, уважение к старшим, уважение к младшим, отношение к женщинам, сыновьям и дочерям вышло из традиций. Основная идея статьи заключается в том, что, несмотря на изменения и нововведения в современном обществе, некоторые традиционные социальные ценности соответствуют принципам исламизации, пришедшим в Кыргызстан с глобализацией, и традиции живы и сегодня. Другими словами, некоторые национальные и культурные ценности в рамках традиции совместимы с исламом с точки зрения идей и обычаев, и они по-прежнему широко распространены в обществе, не теряя своей актуальности. Традиционная форма межпоколенческих отношений, положенная в основу статьи, проанализирована на основе пяти социокультурных концепций: социальной, фольклорной, традиционной, экономической и семейной. Было проведено эмпирическое исследование современного состояния отношений между поколениями, фольклорной литературы, местных эпосов и генеалогий, пословиц, обычаев и ритуалов, обычно используемых в повседневной жизни.



## Vergi İsyamları

Zeynep ARIKAN<sup>1</sup>

Özge ÖNKAN<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Vergi devletin egemenlik gücüne dayalı olarak almış olduğu meşru bir gelirdir ve insanlık tarihi kadar eskidir. Devletlerin siyasi ve ekonomik sistemleri ne olursa olsun vergiye ihtiyaçları vardır. Vergi, devletin kamusal hizmetlerini gerçekleştirebilmesi, harcamalarını finanse edebilmesi, gelir ve kaynak dağılımını düzenlemesi gibi ekonomik hayata müdahale edebilmesi için gereklidir. Verginin cebri olarak ve karşılıksız bir şekilde alınması mükelleflerin gönüllü uyum göstermemelerine ve dolayısıyla direnç şeklinde tepki vermelerine neden olmaktadır. Devletin vergilendirme yetkisini kullanırken adil olması ve mükelleflerin de gönüllü olarak vergisel ödevlerini yerine getirmeleri beklenir. Vergi, devletin fonksiyonlarını yerine getirmede etkin bir araç olabileceği gibi vergilendirme yetkisinin kullanımı ile yoksulluk, adaletsizlik gibi birçok toplumsal huzursuzluğun nedeni olabilmektedir.

Vergi, devlet için önemli bir alacak halk için ise bir fedakarlıktır. Kişiler, devletin kendilerinden almış olduğu bu vergi karşılığında dışsal bir fayda sağlasalar da çoğu zaman tepkisel davranışlar sergileyebilmektedirler. Katlanılan fedakârlık, vergiye karşı tepki şeklinde gösterilir. Bu tepkiler, farklı şekillerde ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Kişilerin vergiye karşı gösterdikleri bu tepkiler, vergi kaçırma, vergiden kaçınma, vergi reddi ve vergi isyanı şeklinde olabilmektedir. Kişilerin vergiye karşı gösterdikleri bu tepkiler; eğitim düzeyine, vergi ahlakına, vergi yüküne, yaş ve cinsiyete, ödenen verginin hizmet olarak geri dönüp dönmemesine ve bunun gibi birçok faktöre bağlı olmaktadır.

<sup>1</sup> Professor, Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Public Finance, İzmir, TURKEY, E-mail: zeynep.arikan@deu.edu.tr

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding Autor, Assistant Professor, Sinop University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, International Business and Trade, Sinop, TURKEY, E-mail: [ozge.onkan@sinop.edu.tr](mailto:ozge.onkan@sinop.edu.tr)



Tarihi süreçte ülkemizde ve diğer ülkelerde çok sayıda isyan çıkmıştır. Bu isyanların ekonomik, sosyal, dini, siyasi olmak üzere birçok boyutu bulunmaktadır. İsyandar, vergiye karşı gösterilen tepkinin toplu ve doğrudan ortaya konuş şeklidir. Tarihi süreçte Avrupa’da Wat Tyler Ayaklanması, Hampden Hareketi, Poujede Hareketi, Baş Vergisi İsyarı vs; Amerika’da ise Pul Vergisi İsyarı, Boston Çaylar Partisi İsyarı, Shays İsyarı, Viski İsyarı, Fries İsyarı vb. başlıca isyanlardır. Osmanlı döneminde ise Celali İsyarıları, Patrona Halil İsyarıları gibi isyanlar ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu isyanlar, halkın vergiye gösterdiği bir direniş hareketi olup toplumsal huzursuzluklara yol açmıştır. Bu direnişlerin ortaya çıkışında vergi oranlarının, denetim sisteminin etkinliğinin, vergi sisteminin yapısının, işleyişinin, uygulamalarının, ekonomik ve siyasi istikrarın önemli bir etkisi bulunmaktadır. Vergi isyanları vergiye kişilerin göstermiş olduğu psikolojik tepkilerin en yoğun olarak yaşandığı hareketlerdendir. Bu isyanlar, toplumsal birçok sorunun varlığını ortaya koymasından bakımından üzerinde durulması gereken önemli bir konudur.

Çalışmada öncelikle mükellefleri isyanlara sürükleyici nedenler hakkında bilgi verilmiş, daha sonra Türkiye ve Dünya’da meydana gelen isyanlar üzerinde durularak vergilendirme açısından değerlendirmesi yapılmaya çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Vergi İsyarıları, Vergi Uyumu, Vergi Direnci, Vergiye Karşı Tepkiler, Vergi Ayaklanmaları

## Abstract

Tax is a legitimate revenue collected by dominance and it is old as the humanity. Whatever the states have economic and politic system, they need to tax. Tax is needing that state can perform public services and to finance his expenses and to regulate the distribution of income and resource. Taxes are compulsory and absence of quid pro quo between the state and people. Thus, taxpayers do not have voluntary compliance and it causes them to react in the form of resistance. When states use the tax-raising power, the state must be fair against the citizens. It is expected by the state that the taxpayers must voluntarily fulfill their tax duties. While tax can be an effective tool in fulfilling the functions of the state, it can be the cause of many social unrests such as poverty and injustice with the use of tax-raising power.

Tax is an important due for the state but is a sacrifice for the public. Even though people gain an external benefit in exchange for the tax that the state has received from them, they can often behave reactively. The sacrifice incurred is shown as a reaction against the tax. These reacts can occur in different ways. These reactions against which people show can be in the form of tax evasion, tax avoidance, tax refusal and tax revolt. These reactions against which people show depend on education level, tax ethics, tax burden, age, and gender, whether the tax paid is returned as a service or not, and many other factors.



In the historical process, there have been many riots in our country and other countries. These rebellions have many dimensions including economic, social, religious, and political. Revolts are the collective and direct expression of the reaction against the tax. In the historical process, Wat Tyler Rebellion, Hampden Movement, Poujede Movement, Head Tax Revolt in Europe; Stamp Tax Revolt, Boston Tea Party Revolt, Shays Revolt, Whiskey Revolt, Fries Revolt occurred. In the Ottoman period, revolts occurred such as Celali Rebellions and Patrona Halil Rebellions. These riots were a resistance movement of the people against the tax and they caused social unrest. Tax rates, the effectiveness of the control system, the structure of the tax system, its functioning, practices, economic and political stability have an important effect in the emergence of these resistances. Tax revolts are among the most intense psychological reactions which people show against tax. These rebellions are an important issue be dwelled on in terms of revealing the existence of many social problems.

In the study, first, information was given about the reasons driving taxpayers to the riots, and then, it has tried to make an assessment in terms of taxation on the riots occurring in Turkey and the world.

**Keywords:** Tax Revolts, Tax Compliance, Tax Resistance, Reacts Against Tax, Tax Rebellions



# Teknolojiye Dayalı Rekabet Avantajının Geliştirilmesi Kapsamında Stratejik Yönetimin Rolü

Türel Özer ÖKSÜZOĞLU<sup>1</sup>

## Öz

Bu araştırma amacı, bilgi teknolojisine sahip işletmelerin rekabet avantajı yaratmada stratejik yönetimin gelişimi için bir metodoloji bulmaktır. Bu doğrultuda, işletmelerin üst düzey yöneticilerin, etkili ve başarılı kararları alması, teknoloji tabanlı rekabet avantajı sağlamasında önemli bir etken olduğu kanısındır. Bu çalışmada, bilgi teknolojilerine sahip şirketler için rekabet avantajı geliştirmeyi amaçlayan sistemlerin avantajları literatür taramasıyla kavramların önemi vurgulanmıştır. İşletmelerin stratejik planlarının başarısı ya da başarısızlığı, onların teknolojiyi algılama biçimiyle de ilişkilidir. Eğer işletmeler teknoloji yönetimini, işletme stratejisiyle birleştirecek yeteneklere sahipse, daha yüksek işletme performansı elde edebileceklerinden, ekonomilerini daha başarılı işletmeler konumuna getirebileceklerdir. Mevcut araştırma, sadece teknolojiye dayalı işletmeler açısından değil, araştıran, geliştiren ve onaylanan kavram ve ilkeler çerçevesinde işletmelere uygulanabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bilgi Teknolojisi, Rekabet Avantajı, Strateji

<sup>1</sup> Yrd. Doç. Dr., Kıbrıs Batı Üniversitesi, KKTC. E-mail: [turaloksuzoglu@hotmail.com](mailto:turaloksuzoglu@hotmail.com), Orcid: 0000-0001-6645-2956



## Pragmalinguistic analysis of Turkish and Kazakh proverbs

SAIDOLLAYEVA Aidana Kanyshkyzy<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Proverbs are the summary of the mind of each nation, the artistic expression of what they have seen and learned in life, the philosophical thoughts gained from various experiences, the developed, stabilized, formed version of the phraseological units. Proverbs are not only an oral encyclopedia of the people, but also a teacher, a mentor, a folk wisdom that glorifies all the good in a person and is aimed at eliminating the evil, especially in the upbringing of children.

The Kazakh people have a lot of proverbs about family values and child rearing. In this regard, we decided to consider proverbs in the Kazakh and Turkish languages from a pragmatic-linguistic point of view. We will focus on the common values of the modern Turkic and Kazakh peoples regarding family values and child rearing.

The symbol of mind and behavior comes from parents. Knowing this, the Kazakhs said, «Anasyna karap kyzyn al» («Look at the mother, take her daughter»). Similar to the above-mentioned paremia, there is an equivalent of this proverb in the paremiological fund of the Turkish people, which can show wisdom, morality and eloquence: «Anasına bak, kızımı al». From these paremi we see similarities in the way of life and worldview of the two peoples.

The closer the two languages are to each other, the more similar the proverbs are: «On bala bir akege juk bolmaidy, bir ake on balaga juk bolady» («Ten children are not a burden to one father, one father is a burden to ten children»), «Bir baba dokuz evladı besler, dokuz evlat bir babayı beslemez». These proverbs have the same meaning and content.

In conclusion, we compared the proverbs in the Kazakh and Turkish languages, grouping them according to several topics. The study used proverbial dictionaries published in two languages. The

---

<sup>1</sup> Master degree, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi, KAZAKHSTAN.  
E-mail: [saidollayeva@mail.ru](mailto:saidollayeva@mail.ru)



above examples testify to the abundance of proverbs on the theme of the family, common among the Kazakh and Turkish peoples.





## The presence of Gjergj Fishta during the communist censorship

Besa Hoxha BEQIRI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Gjergj Fishta, has been one of the most extensively analyzed writers of Albanian literature. Although he was disowned during the communism period in Albania, his undeniable literary values brought about his strong restoration by many scholars, although Fishta was always present. For a long time, i.e. until 2014, there have been exchanges and writings regarding the ban of some writers of the period 1912 to 1939. Such a situation arose due to the fact that various works of the post-war period, such as critical works and histories of literature, as well as anthologies, whether individual or group writings, failed to afford Fishta its due place. This has led to the conclusion that Fishta, but not only, were writers banned by the censors of the time. The purpose of this paper is to prove the presence of Fishta in studies in the post-World War II period, as well as the impact of censorship on critiques of him. Archival documentation has been the source of this research, which will prove that Fishta was not banned until 1968. This will be confirmed, not only with the chapter discussing the writer in the manuscript "History of Albanian Literature 1912 - 1939", which was banned only after it entered publishing process, but also through the three versions of this chapter, as well as the dossier on Fishta. Archival documentation will also be used, which proves the impact of censorship on the final form of the Fishta chapter.

**Keywords:** Gjergj Fishta; Unpublished history of literature with chapter on Fishta; the period of communist censorship; manuscript, variants, file and documentation; the time of the prohibition of the work of Gjergj Fishta

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Asst. Dr., University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani", AAB College, KOSOVO



## Economic Integration of Kosovo Health before the Pandemic COVID-19

**Sherif SEJDIU<sup>1</sup>**

**Nevruz ZOGU<sup>2</sup>**

**Bahri REXHA<sup>3</sup>**

### Abstract

Health in the Kosovo, the economy shapes the complex interactions among employment, health coverage, and costs, as well as financial access to care and health outcomes. In economic downturns, few employers drop health coverage or restrict employee eligibility. More commonly, they reduce costs by changing benefits and cost-sharing provisions. Employees in low-wage jobs, those working in small firms, and those in certain industries have been far more likely than others to have been uninsured when they lost their jobs, but this recession is affecting a broader swath of the workforce. Research on the effects of economic cycles on health status is ambiguous. Apart from the current economic downturn, the design and cost of employer-sponsored coverage have also changed over time, and more people are finding work that does not offer health benefits. The recession has kept patients from seeking inpatient and elective services. Physicians and institutional providers are also seeing more patients who cannot pay for their care. Physicians and nurses appear to be re-entering or remaining in the workforce longer than previously planned, and many physicians are establishing new financial arrangements with hospitals and other provider groups to help ensure a steady income. Two dominant structural trends-growth and consolidation-are likely to continue to reshape health care delivery, but reform legislation could significantly affect the speed as well as direction of changes.

---

<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr., University College "Business" Pristina, KOSOVO. E-mail: [sherifi\\_sejdiu@hotmail.com](mailto:sherifi_sejdiu@hotmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Doc. dr. University College "Business" Pristina, KOSOVO. E-mail: [nevruzzogu@hotmail.com](mailto:nevruzzogu@hotmail.com)

<sup>3</sup> MA, Ph.Dc; University College "Business" Pristina, KOSOVO. E-mail: [rexha.bah@gmail.com](mailto:rexha.bah@gmail.com)



Health care reforms are being made with the purpose of Stimulating actors to make economically sound decisions. Recent attempts in the Kosovo encompass the development and introduction of integrated health care arrangements. Since these arrangements are directly tailored to care demand, it is generally expected that integrated health care will enhance efficiency. This paper analyses whether a shift towards integrated health care actually represents a Pareto-optimal change. An analysis of the consequences shows that care demanders, providers and informal care givers, to some extent and under certain conditions, can be expected to benefit from the introduction of integrated health care. Long-term considerations, the introduction of integrated care may be categorized as a potential Pareto-improvement.

**Keywords** Economics, health care, Efficiency, Cost effectiveness, Cost benefit analysis



# The Ethical Role of Interest-Free Economy in the Christian and Islamic Systems

VARGA, József <sup>1</sup>

TÓTH, Gergely <sup>2</sup>

CSEH, Balázs <sup>3</sup>

FALUS, Orsolya <sup>4</sup>

s

## Abstract

Mainstream economists, and most non-economists, as well, consider the existence of interest as a matter-of-course. Moreover, some economists say that it is an essential regulator of the economy, which creates a balance between savers and investors, regulates the borrowings, and it is an essential tool for the central bank's monetary control. In our study we examine the role of the interest in the Christian and Islamic moral and economy. Within the framework of the moral side we are curious about the methods by the Islamic economy works without interest, if interest itself is so important that it substantiates the whole economic mechanism.

**Keywords:** interest; Christianity; Islam; moral; economy

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Dr. Habil., Hungarian University of Agricultural and Life Sciences (SZIE), E-mail: [varga.jozsef@szie.hu](mailto:varga.jozsef@szie.hu), HUNGARY

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr. Habil., Hungarian University of Agricultural and Life Sciences (SZIE), E-mail: [toth.gergely@szie.hu](mailto:toth.gergely@szie.hu), HUNGARY

<sup>3</sup> Dr., University of Sopron, E-mail: [cseh.balazs1990@gmail.com](mailto:cseh.balazs1990@gmail.com), HUNGARY

<sup>4</sup> Dr. Habil. University of Dunaújváros (DUE), E-mail: [faluso@uniduna.hu](mailto:faluso@uniduna.hu), HUNGARY



## Temalı Restoranlar: KKTC Örneği

**Mete Ünal GİRGEN<sup>1</sup>**

**Kemal FERİT<sup>2</sup>**

**Selim YEŞİLPINAR<sup>3</sup>**

### Öz

Bulduğumuz dönemde yiyecek ve içecek sektörü eskiye nazaran daha yoğun bir rekabet içinde faaliyet göstermektedirler. Bu sebeplerden dolayı müşteri çekebilmek ve kar oranını artırmak için bir takım farklılıklar yapmaları gerekmektedir. Bunlardan biride araştırma konusu olan temalı restoranlardır. Gelişmiş ülkeler başta olmak üzere dünya çapında her yerde temalı restoranların sayısı gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Tema uygulaması sayesinde restoranlar müşterilerin sıradan bir yemek deneyimi değil de daha sıra dışı bir yemek deneyimi sunmaktadır. Literatür taraması yapılan çalışmalarda kaynak incelemesi yapılarak bu tarz restoranlar derinlemesine araştırılmış konsept restoranlarda neler yapıldığı, nasıl yapıldığı, dikkat edilmesi ve izlenmesi gereken yollar hakkında bilgiler ortaya konulmuştur. İncelediğimiz çalışmalar artan ihtiyaç ve talepler göre konsept restoranlara ilginin artmakta olduğunu ve gün geçtikçe artan bu talepleri karşılamak için restoranlarında çeşitliliğinin arttığını göstermektedir. İhtiyaçları karşılamak için açılan etnik restoranların farklı bölgelerde çeşitlilik ve sayısında artışlar gözlemlenmekte ve bu artışlarla dikkatleri üzerine çeken bu tarz restoranlar turizm ve gastronomi sektörlerinde yeni bir ürün olarak gelişmektedir. Bu bilgiler ışığında konsept restoranlar hakkında derleme çalışması yapılarak bu çalışmada bilgiler sunulmuştur. İncelenen diğer çalışmalarda ise temalı restoran fikrine sıcak bakan yatırımcıların artan maliyetleri dikkate almaları gerektiğini etnik restoranlar ve uluslararası örneklerinden çeşitli bilgilere ulaşmak için literatürde tarama yapılarak bilgiler sunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kavramlar:** Temalı Restoran, Gastronomi, Turizm.

<sup>1</sup> Dr.; Uluslararası Final Üniversitesi, KKTC

<sup>2</sup> Öğr. Grv.; Uluslararası Final Üniversitesi, KKTC

<sup>3</sup> Öğr. Grv.; Uluslararası Final Üniversitesi, KKTC



## Abstract

In the current period, the food and beverage sector operates in a more intense competition than before. For these reasons, they need to make some differences in order to attract customers and increase the profit rate. One of them is themed restaurants that are the subject of research. The number of themed restaurants is increasing everywhere around the world, especially in developed countries. Thanks to the theme application, restaurants offer customers a more extraordinary dining experience rather than an ordinary dining experience. In the literature review studies, sources of this kind of restaurants were investigated in depth, and information about what is done in concept restaurants, how they are made, the ways to pay attention and to follow were revealed. The studies we have examined show that the interest in concept restaurants is increasing according to the increasing needs and demands, and the variety of restaurants is increasing in order to meet these increasing demands. There is an increase in the variety and number of ethnic restaurants opened to meet the needs in different regions, and this type of restaurants, which attract attention with these increases, are developing as a new product in the tourism and gastronomy sectors. In the light of this information, a compilation study was made about concept restaurants and information was presented in this study. In other studies examined, the investors who are welcoming to the idea of themed restaurants should take into account the increasing costs, and information was presented by scanning the literature to find various information from ethnic restaurants and international examples.

**Keywords:** Theme Restaurants, Gastronomy, Tourism.



# Daha Etkili Sınıf Yönetimi İçin Yüz Çizgilerini/Satır Aralarını Okumak

Reading Between the Facial-Lines for More Effective Classroom Management

Murat KAPLAN<sup>1</sup>

02-03 Şubat, 2021 / 02nd - 03rd February, 2021

## Öz

‘Sınıf yönetimi’ kavramı üzerine çok sayıda araştırma yapılmıştır. Bu makalemizde ise bahsi geçen yaygın kavramı bambaşka bir yöntem ışığı altında inceliyoruz: ‘özellikle COVID 19 salgını sürecinde önemi hepimiz tarafından daha da iyi anlaşılan *çevirim-içi eğitimde sınıf yönetimi* adına duyulan bazı ek becerilerin ihtiyacıyla’ ekran üzerinden öğrencilerin ‘öğrenme süreçlerine ve genel öğrenme eğilimleriyle birlikte anlık tepkilerine dair geribildirimlerini’ daha etkili bir şekilde yönetebilmeye yardım edecek ‘yüz çizgileri ve ifadelerini okuma yöntemleri’.

Bu yöntemlere birkaç beden dili analizi yöntemi de ekleyerek katkılarının incelendiği makalemizde eğitim yolculuğunun önemli bir unsuru olan ‘geribildirim’ sürecini daha güçlü ve etkili metotlarla nasıl yapılabileceği sorusuna cevaplar arıyoruz.

## Key Words and Concepts

sınıf yönetimi  
geribildirim  
yüz analizi  
yeni normal  
çevirim-içi eğitim  
uzaktan eğitim  
öğrenme eğilimleri

karakter  
kişilik  
insan okuryazarlığı  
öğrenme potansiyeli  
GÇT teşhis/tanı yöntemleri  
beden/vücut dili  
yüz ifadeleri

yüz okuma  
mikro-ifadeler  
duygu(lar)  
düşünce(ler)  
davranış(lar)

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Antalya Bilim Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE

Ph.D., Antalya Bilim University, TURKEY. E-mail: [murat.kaplan@antalya.edu.tr](mailto:murat.kaplan@antalya.edu.tr)



## Abstract

There have been numerous researches done on the term of ‘classroom management’. This paper, however, studies this very term, using a completely genuine way: ‘the facial analysis methods’ to better understand the ‘feedback process’ of any teaching experience, for a more effective classroom management skills needed - *especially with the COVID 19 pandemic* - after which every teacher has realized they needed some additional skills and knowledge to manage their online classrooms to teach in the so called ‘new normal’ times.

In this paper, following very brief touches to the key aspects of teaching in relation to the ‘classroom management’, we drive attention first to the role and importance of ‘receiving and giving feedback’ for a quality management, and how we can apply the ancient methods of facial analysis and body language analysis techniques to better evaluate our students’ general learning tendencies and realtime reactions as they learn, so that we can more effectively create an online learning environment for them.

### *Key Words and Concepts*

classroom management  
feedback  
facial analysis  
new normal  
teaching online distant  
learning  
learning tendencies

character  
personality  
human literacy  
learning potential  
TCM diagnosis methods  
body language  
facial expression

reading faces  
micro-expressions  
emotion(s)  
thought(s)  
behaviour(s)





## Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı Bağlamında Üçgenler Konusuna Yönelik Öğrenme Etkinlikleri

Seval ZİLAN<sup>1</sup>

Sonay BARAN<sup>2</sup>

Tamer KUTLUCA<sup>3</sup>

### Öz

Matematik eğitim-öğretim sürecinde, derslerde konuların öğretimi için öğrencilerin sahip oldukları baskın zekâ türlerine uygun etkinlik hazırlamak ve dersleri bu etkinlikler aracılığıyla işlemek önem arz etmektedir. Derslerin zekâ türlerine uygun olarak işlenmesinde, öğrencilerin baskın zekâ türlerinin tespit edilmesi ve bu zekâ türlerine uygun materyal ve ders içeriği hazırlanmasıyla mümkün kılınabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, çoklu zekâ bağlamında öğrenme ortamının öğrencilerin bireysel farklılıklarına ve farklı zekâ alanlarına hitap edecek şekilde düzenlenerek öğrenmenin daha etkili şekilde gerçekleşmesini sağlamaktır. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada ortaokul matematik dersi öğretim programında yer alan 5. sınıf geometri öğrenme alanının üçgenler alt öğrenme alanına ait kazanımlarına yönelik etkinlikler hazırlanmıştır. Öğrencilerin baskın zekâ türlerine göre üçgenler konusunda çoklu zekâ kuramına dayalı olarak beş adet etkinlik geliştirilmiştir. Geliştirilen bu etkinliklerin geçerliliğini sağlamak amacıyla alan eğitimcilerinden ve matematik öğretmenlerinden görüşler alınmıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında, ortaokul matematik dersi üçgenler konusunda çoklu zekâ kuramına göre etkinliklerin matematik öğretim programına entegre edilerek matematik öğretmenleri için rehber olması hedeflenmektedir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Matematik Eğitimi, Üçgenler, Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı

<sup>1</sup> Dicle Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [sevalzilan13@gmail.com](mailto:sevalzilan13@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Dicle Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [sonaybaran03@gmail.com](mailto:sonaybaran03@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup> Dicle Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [tkutluca@dicle.edu.tr](mailto:tkutluca@dicle.edu.tr)



## Addressing the Importance and Implications of Self-Efficacy for Translator Training

Caner ÇETİNER<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The research on the translators' psychological status and self-efficacy beliefs has aroused a keen interest with the introduction of psychological and cognitive approaches to the translation process. Assumed as a problem-solving activity, translation is known to be affected by the psychological status of the translators. As such, the translator training programs, the primary aim of which is to develop or improve translation skills among trainee translators, are somehow confronted with the psychological status of the trainee translators, as well. However, most of the research on translation training currently focus on prescriptive methods of training in which translation is still seen as a sole linguistic transfer activity. With the notion of "translator's competence" coming into the forefront with its sub-components including strategic component and psycho-physiological component, it is commonly stressed that translation training programs need to be redesigned to incorporate these competences with their sub-competences into their curriculum, though. To this end, translators' problems and problem-solving strategies during the translation process are defined with translation process research methods which include introspective and retrospective analysis, and they are evaluated within the scope of translator training. Thus, this study seeks to address and discuss the notion of self-efficacy from a translator training perspective with a descriptive method and attempts to reveal the relationship between trainee translator's self-efficacy beliefs and the purpose of translator training programs.

**Keywords:** self-efficacy in translation, problem-solving strategies, translation competence, translator training

---

<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr. Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of English Translation and Interpreting



## REFERENCES

- Atkinson, D. P. (2014). Developing psychological skill for the global language industry: An exploration of approaches to translator and interpreter training. *Translation Spaces*, 3(1), 1–24.
- Bandura, A. (1977). Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioral change. *Psychological Review*, 84(2), 191.
- Bolaños-Medina, A. (2014). Self-efficacy in translation. *Translation and Interpreting Studies. The Journal of the American Translation and Interpreting Studies Association*, 9(2),
- Chodkiewicz, M. (2020). Changes in undergraduate students' conceptual knowledge of translation during the first years of translation/interpreting- and foreign language-related education. *Perspectives*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0907676X.2020.1720257>
- Doherty, S., & Kenny, D. (2014). The design and evaluation of a Statistical Machine Translation syllabus for translation students. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*, 8(2), 295–315. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1750399X.2014.937571>
- Haro-Soler, M. del M., & Kiraly, D. (2019). Exploring self-efficacy beliefs in symbiotic collaboration with students: An action research project. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*, 13(3), 255–270. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1750399X.2019.1656405>
- Jiménez Ivars, A., Pinazo Catalayud, D., & Ruiz i Forés, M. (2014). Self-efficacy and language proficiency in interpreter trainees. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*, 8(2), 167–182. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1750399X.2014.908552>
- Lee, S.-B. (2014). An Interpreting Self-Efficacy (ISE) scale for undergraduate students majoring in consecutive interpreting: Construction and preliminary validation. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*, 8(2), 183–203. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1750399X.2014.929372>
- Lee, S.-B. (2018). Exploring a relationship between students' interpreting self-efficacy and performance: Triangulating data on interpreter performance assessment. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*, 12(2), 166–187. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1750399X.2017.1359763>
- Massey, G., Kiraly, D., & Ehrensberger-Dow, M. (2019). Training translator trainers: An introduction. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*, 13(3), 211–215. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1750399X.2019.1647821>
- Wu, D., Wei, L., & Mo, A. (2019). Training translation teachers in an initial teacher education programme: A self-efficacy beliefs perspective. *Perspectives*, 27(1), 74–90. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0907676X.2018.1485715>
- Wu, D., Zhang, L. J., & Wei, L. (2019). Developing translator competence: Understanding trainers' beliefs and training practices. *The Interpreter and Translator Trainer*, 13(3), 233–254. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1750399X.2019.1656406>



## 8. Sınıf Olasılık Konusuyla İlgili Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı Destekli Geliştirilen Etkinlikler

Soner ASLAN<sup>1</sup>

Tamer KUTLUCA<sup>2</sup>

### Öz

Çoklu Zekâ Kuramına göre insan potansiyeli, sadece sayısal ve sözel zekânın ötesinde birçok farklı zekâ alanına da sahiptir. Matematik eğitim-öğretiminde tüm bu zekâ alanlarına yönelik etkinlikler tasarlamak ve bu etkinliklere göre öğretimi gerçekleştirmek, matematiğin farklı zekâ alanlarına sahip tüm öğrencilere hitap etmesi açısından önemlidir.

Bu bilgiler ışığında, bu çalışmamızda 8. Sınıf düzeyinde matematik dersinin Olasılık öğrenme alanına ait ilgili kazanımlara göre etkinlikler tasarlanmıştır. Ayrıca bu etkinlikler hazırlanırken, alan eğitimcilerinden ve ortaokul matematik öğretmenlerinden görüşler alınmıştır. Bu etkinliklerin her birinin farklı zekâ alanlarına yönelik olmasına dikkat edilmiş ve sonuçta 5 adet etkinlik hazırlanmıştır. Bu şekilde farklı baskın zekâ alanlarına sahip olan hiçbir öğrenciyi dışlamamak ve tüm öğrencileri aktif bir şekilde öğretim ortamının içine katmak amaçlanmıştır.

Her öğrencinin birbirinden farklı yöntemlerle öğrendiği ve birbirinden farklı baskın zekâ alanlarına sahip olduğu düşünüldüğünde, Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı destekli hazırlanan bu tarz etkinlikler, eğitim öğretim faaliyetlerinde daha sık kullanılmalıdır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Matematik eğitimi, Olasılık, Çoklu zekâ, Zekâ alanları

<sup>1</sup> Dicle Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [soneraslan95@hotmail.com](mailto:soneraslan95@hotmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Dicle Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [tkutluca@dicle.edu.tr](mailto:tkutluca@dicle.edu.tr)



# Catering Units in The Tourist Accommodation Establishments in The Voivodeships of The Eastern Macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 - The Selected Aspects

Michał MROZEK<sup>1</sup>

Structure of the scientific presentation:

1. Introduction
2. Research aim, research problems, time and territorial scope of research
3. Methodology
4. Analysis and results
5. Conclusions
6. References

## The aim of the research:

The assessment of the catering units in the tourist accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 within the selected aspects.

Research problems:

How does the diversification of the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in terms of the catering units in the tourist accommodation establishments look?;

Which of the researched voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland has the lowest, middle, the highest level within the catering units in the tourist accommodation establishments?

---

<sup>1</sup> MSc, Faculty of Economics, Finance and Management University of Szczecin, Institute of Economics and Finance Department of Economics, POLAND. E-mail: [michaladrianmrozek@gmail.com](mailto:michaladrianmrozek@gmail.com)



Territorial scope of the research: Eastern macroregion of Poland (Podlaskie voivodeship, Podkarpackie voivodeship, Lubelskie voivodeship)

Time scope of the research: 2016-2019.

Methodics of the research: comparative analysis, statistical analysis, dynamic analysis, documentation analysis.

## INTRODUCTION

In today's world market services related to leisure and recreation play an important role, as they cater to the changing needs of consumers (Boguszewicz-Kreft, 2003; Dąbrowska, 2008; Gheribi, 2013). In Poland during the last decade, the conditions of food preparation and consumption have changed significantly (Babicz- Zielińska and Zabrocki, 2006; Kowrygo and Halicka, 2011; Gheribi, 2013). At present, more and more frequently we eat at a time and place that we find convenient i.e.: in a restaurant, canteen etc., or at a place "on our way".

The development of the restaurant and hotel industry is closely linked with the evolution of transportation and economic development, which led to the emergence of a new industry – tourism (Knowles, 2003). Thanks to the development of tourism and the increased number of visitors to Poland, as well as domestic tourists, the creation of new options were forced. This in turn encouraged tourists to visit places with developed catering infrastructure. This applies mainly to large cities, but can apply to smaller cities.

Catering establishments are ones of the most vigorous sectors of the Polish economy. The number of catering establishments changed in every year since starting analysis in 2000. Also in more recent years the revenue from catering grew. The aim of this paper is to analyse the current situation of the catering market in Poland and its development perspectives. The paper uses secondary sources of information such as statistical data of the Central Statistical Office (CSO), business reports, and industry newsletters and publications. The research period was the years 2000 – 2013. A comparative method was applied for the analysis of collected data and materials.

### Characteristics of catering enterprises in Poland

The primary objectives of catering enterprises is the preparation and sale of food and beverages to be consumed either within the facility or for take away consumption for tourists and domestic consumers. Catering establishments include permanent and seasonal catering establishments and outlets. Seasonal catering establishments are open for a certain period of time and operate not longer than six months in a calendar year. Portable retail sales points and vending machines are not treated as catering establishments. Sites of this type are divided into two groups: establishments that are available in all ways to the general public and establishments that target service to specific groups of consumers.



One of the indicators characterizing the development of catering establishments is a number of these enterprises (tab. 1). According to CSO data, in 2013 there were 67 693, catering establishments, compared to 84 342 in 2000, 88 995 in 2007 and 70 483 in 2010. According to the data of Tab. 1, the number of catering enterprises gradually increased in Poland in the period of 2000-2007 (the economic boom period) and after 2007 gradually decreased (the economic crisis period).

**Table 1.** Number of catering establishments in Poland in the years 2000-2013.

| Specification      | 2000  | 2007  | 2010  | 2013   | 2000 – 2013<br>change (in %) |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------------------------------|
| Total              | 84342 | 88995 | 70483 | 67693  | - 19,74                      |
| including          |       |       |       |        |                              |
| public sector      | 3320  | 2237  | 1527  | 1221   | - 63,23                      |
| the private sector | 81022 | 86758 | 68956 | 66472  | - 17,96                      |
| Restaurants        | 8519  | 10927 | 14937 | 16 936 | + 98,80                      |
| Bars               | 36436 | 38391 | 27145 | 25195  | - 30,86                      |
| Eating facilities  | 32377 | 33717 | 23892 | 21447  | - 33,76                      |
| Canteens           | 7010  | 6576  | 4509  | 4115   | - 41,30                      |

Source: Own calculations based on CSO (GUS) data

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In the research were carried out the following analyses:

- dynamic analysis,
- comparative analysis,
- statistical analysis,
- documentation analysis.

The studies were carried out within the following scientific areas:

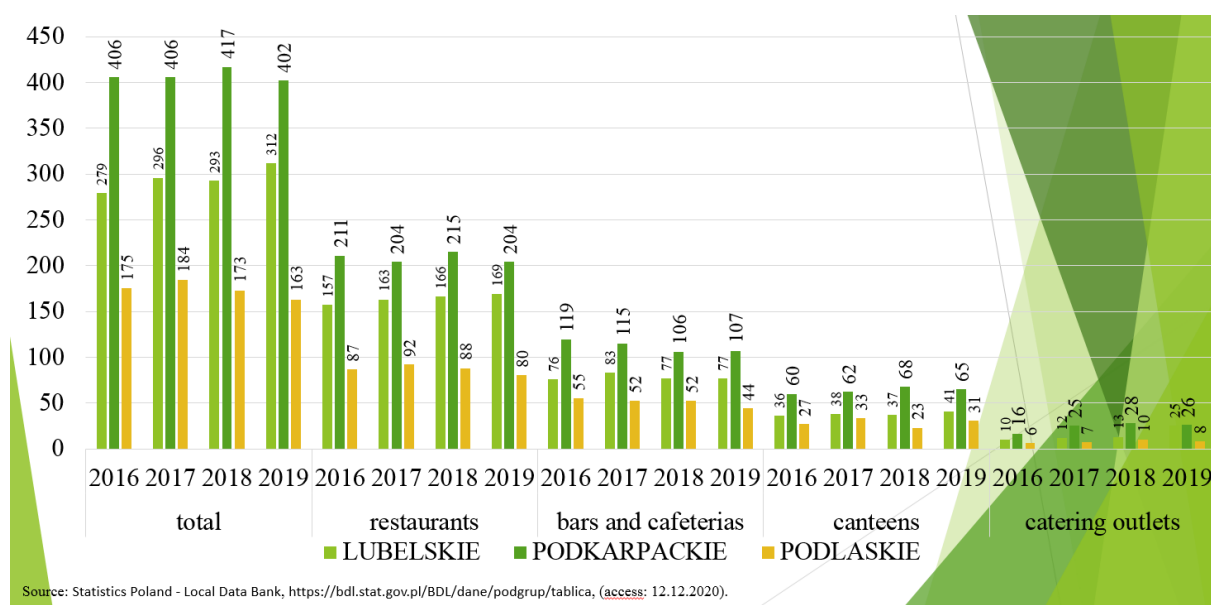
1. Catering units in tourist accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 (in facilities).
2. Dynamic change of the catering units in tourist accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 (in %).
3. Catering units in the tourist accommodation establishments by type of accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 (in facilities).



4. Dynamic change of the catering units in tourist accommodation establishments by type of accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 (in %).

Catering units in tourist accommodation establishments by type of accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 (in facilities).

Figure 1. Catering units in tourist accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 (in facilities).



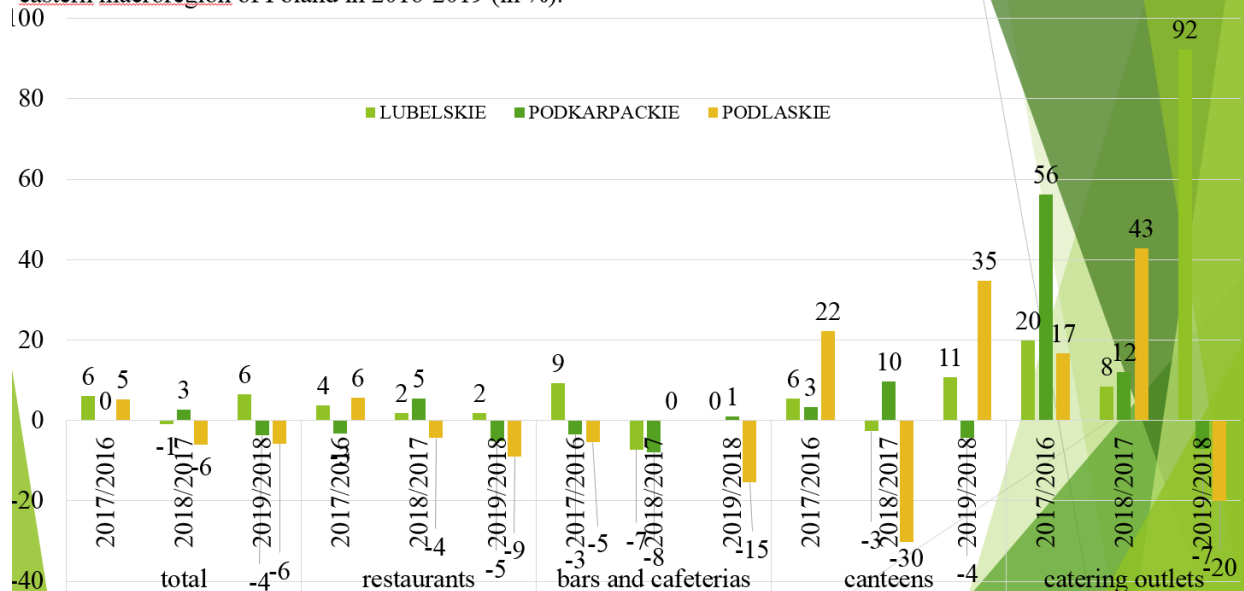
Source: Statistics Poland - Local Data Bank, <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>, (access: 12.12.2020).

Source: Statistics Poland - Local Data Bank, <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>, (access: 12.12.2020).





Figure 2. Dynamic change of the catering units in tourist accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 (in %).



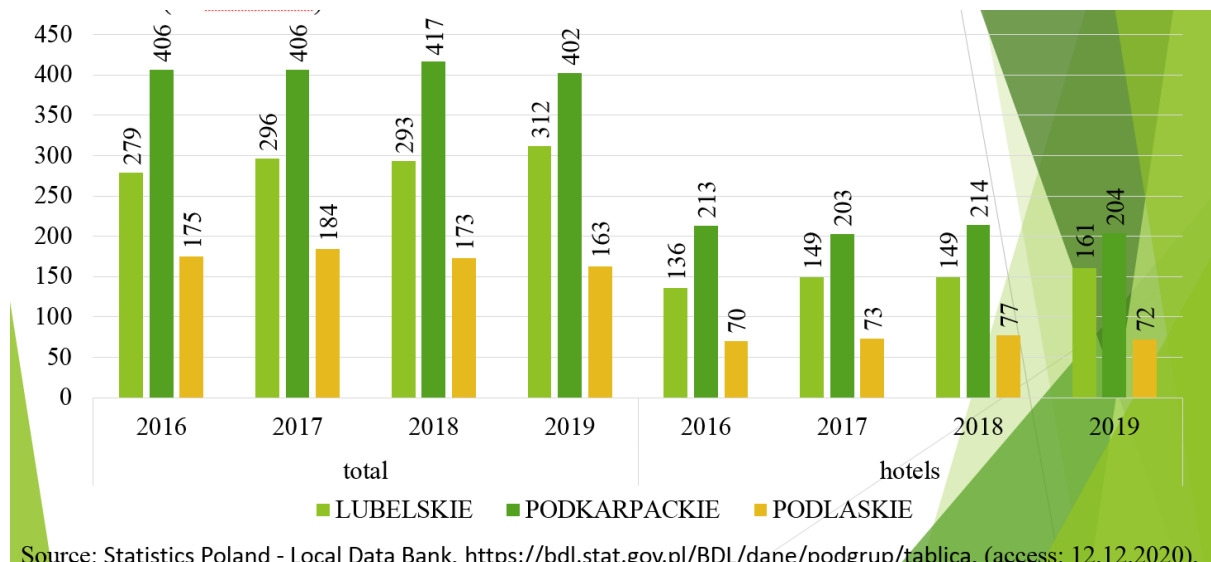
Source: Statistics Poland - Local Data Bank, <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>. (access: 12.12.2020).

Catering units in tourist accommodation establishments by type of accommodation establishments:

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Hotels (H)                       | Training-recreational centres (TRC) |
| Motels (M)                       | Creative arts centres (CAC)         |
| Boarding houses (BH)             | Complexes of tourist cottages (CTC) |
| Other hotel establishments (OHE) | Camping sites (CS)                  |
| Excursion hotels (EH)            | Tent camp sites (TCS)               |
| Shelters (S)                     | Hostels (H)                         |
| Youth hostels (YHOST)            | Private rooms for rent (PRR)        |
| School youth hostels (SYHOST)    | Agrotourism lodgings (AL)           |
| Holiday centres (HC)             | HEALTH establishments (HE)          |
| Holiday youth centres (HYC)      | Other facilities (OF)               |

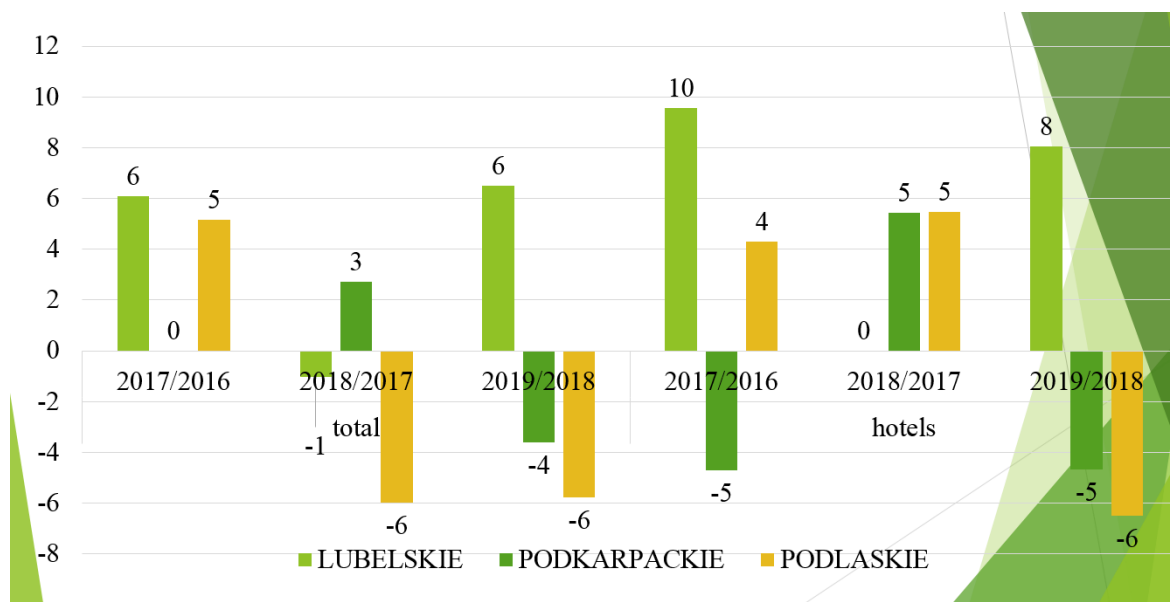


Figure 3. Catering units in the tourist accommodation establishments by type of accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 (in facilities).



Source: Statistics Poland - Local Data Bank, <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>, (access: 12.12.2020).

Figure 4. Dynamic change of the catering units in tourist accommodation establishments by type of accommodation establishments in the voivodeships of the eastern macroregion of Poland in 2016-2019 (in %).



Source: Statistics Poland - Local Data Bank, <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>, (access: 12.12.2020).



## CONCLUDING REMARKS

In conclusion, we can say that recent decades have seen a dynamic development of catering enterprises in Poland. At present, more and more frequently we eat in a restaurant, canteen etc., or at a place “on our way”. It is worth mentioning that catering services are available 24 hours per day. In the coming years, an increase in demand for catering services is predicted, taking into consideration foreseen economic growth and improved financial standing of Polish households. The catering sector is heavily dependent upon disposable incomes. The increase of population wealth and changes in eating habits and lifestyle create a great opportunity and challenge for the development of a wide range of food services. Consequently, the income of the catering businesses will grow.

## REFERENCES

1. Babicz-Zielińska E. and R. Zabrocki 2006. „Zachowania konsumentów na rynku wybranych form usług żywieniowych,” *Handel wewnętrzny*, 6.
2. Boguszewski-Kreft M. 2003. „Usługi jako wiodący sektor współczesnej gospodarki,” *Handel Wewnętrzny*, 4-5.
3. Dąbrowska A. 2008. *Rozwój rynku usług w Polsce: uwarunkowania i perspektywy*. Warszawa, SGH.
4. Eurostat Database 2020.
5. Gheribi E. 2013. *Konsument i przedsiębiorstwo na rynku usług gastronomicznych*. Black Unicorn. Jastrzębie Zdrój.
6. IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2020.
7. Knowles, T. 2001. *Zarządzanie hotelarstwem i gastronomią*. Warszawa, PWE.
8. Kowrygo, B. and E. Halicka 2011. „Development of food services In Poland,” *Culinary Arts and Sciences*. International Centre for Tourism and Hospitality Research Bournemouth University. United Kingdom.
9. *Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*.
10. *Statistical Yearbook of the Regions- Poland 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*.
11. *Statistics Poland - Local Data Bank*, <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>, (access: 12.12.2020).
12. Eurostat: <https://ec.europa.eu/Eurostat>, (access: 13.12.2020).
13. World Bank Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/>, (access: 14.12.2020).



УДК:398

## Топонимы в Эпосе «Манас»

Place Names in the Epic “Manas”

АЙТАЛИЕВА Толкун Кундузбековна<sup>1</sup>

### Аннотация

В этой статье рассматриваются топонимы в эпосе «Манас». Была проведена обширная топонимика в эпосе «Манас». В данном направлении опознаватели эпоса «Манас» до сих пор проводят исследования и высказывают свои мнения. Есть информации о том, что кыргызы еще в прошлых эпохах распространились в широких местностях и проживали жизнь. В статье даются исследования, объяснения, встречающимся в нем топонимам, как кыргызы распространились во многих местностях, о прожитых судьбах, передаются интересные материалы. Также в статье рассказывается о предках богатыря Манаса и об их деяниях, жизни кыргызов, живших в широких местностях, их деянии, которых совпадают с исторической истиной. И порождается точность, если обратиться к мнениям ученых-историков об этом.

**Ключевые слова:** топонимы, географический ареал, Орол, кыргыз, звезда, Кундуз, Талкан, Коросон, Алтай, Энесай.

---

<sup>1</sup> Таласский Государственный университет, к.ф.н., доцент, Кыргызстан г.Талас. E-mail: [aitalieva.75@mail.ru](mailto:aitalieva.75@mail.ru)



### Abstract

This article considers place names in the epic “Manas”. Extensive toponymy was carried out in the epic "Manas." In this direction, Manas epic identifiers are still conducting research and expressing their views. There is information that Kyrgyz people in past epochs spread in wide areas and lived life. The article gives research, explanations, found in it toponyms, how Kyrgyz spread in many areas, about lived fates, transmits interesting materials. The article also tells about the ancestors of the rich Manas and their acts, the life of the Kyrgyz people who lived in wide areas, their acts, which coincide with the historical truth. And accuracy is generated if we turn to the opinions of historical scientists about it.

**Keywords:** toponyms, geographical range, Orol, kyrgyz, star, Kunduz, Talkan, Koroson, Altai, Enesai.



## Liability of Financial Supervisory Authorities in European Union countries

Jacek JASTRZĘBSKI<sup>1</sup>

### *Liability of Financial Supervisory Authorities in European Union countries*

Jacek Jastrzębski

Adam Mickiewicz University

Poznań, Poland

---

<sup>1</sup> Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, POLAND



## Classical division between public and private law

- Practical problems:
- Duties of FSA – public law
- Liability in Tort – private law (Liability in Tort, because there is no contractual relationship between public FSA and individuals, neither financial institutions, nor individual clients)

## Core elements of public authorities liability in EU countries

- Event giving rise to liability
- Damage
- Causation



## Event giving rise to liability

- Practical problems:
- Both regulation of financial market and the supervision over it can cause loss
- Public interest vs. Interest of individualities on the financial market
- A degree of discretion of the Public Authorities



## Causation

- Practical problems:
- Failed business on the financial market, which cause damage – what the FSA should have done to prevent it?





## Liability of FSA in EU countries

- Italy – CONSOB Case (2001)
- France – Banque de France v. El Shiqh Case (2000)
- Netherland - Vie d'Or Case (2006) and Autoriteit Financiële Markten Case (2014)
- Germany - Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht Case (2002)
- Spain - CNMV Case (2002)



# Classroom Management and Student Progress Evaluation

Tamara SHKRELA<sup>1</sup>

Gentiola SHEHU<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

The realization of this scientific work refers to "CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT PROGRESS" as very interesting topics where they leave a very wide working space, but also study interest. The purpose of the realization of this scientific work is for the realization of a good work, but of course also of a better promotion in terms of the professional side that must be carried in itself by a qualified teacher.

Such studies are concerned with a good record of accomplishment of managing students and assessing their progress towards a quality school and educational well-being.

For the realization of this study, several methods have been used as:

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT,

ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT PROGRESS

PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENT, TYPES OF ASSESSMENT

CLASSROOM IN CONTROL

STUDENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL, ARTISTIC AND AESTHETIC THINKING

Through this scientific work, these methods are best shown not only through the sheets of a daily plan, but mostly with the desire to achieve the professional realization required by the work as a teacher.

---

<sup>1</sup> MSc, University of Vlora "Ismael Qemali", ALBANIA



## Sürdürülebilirlik Kavramı Bağlamında Türk Eğitim Sistemine Eleştirel Bir Bakış

Yüksel MARIM

### Öz

Sürdürülebilir eğitimi ele alan bu makalemizde; sürdürülebilirlik kavramı ve düşüncesi, sürdürülebilirliğin çok boyutlu yapısı; “Sürdürülebilir eğitim nedir, Türkiye’de sürdürülebilir eğitim mümkün mü?” sorularının cevapları, Türk eğitim sistemindeki temel problemler referans alınarak sürdürülebilirlik kavramı çerçevesinde –temelini köklerimizden alan ve farklı kültürlerin bakış açılarıyla zenginleştirilen-çözüm önerileri sunulmaya çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Eğitim, Türk Eğitim Sisteminde Sürdürülebilirlik



## The form and conclusion of the contract according to CISG

Wojciech WYDMAŃSKI<sup>1</sup>

### Parties; Contract of sale

- Seller
- Buyer
- The parties have to have places of business in different States:
  - a) when the States are Contracting States; or
  - b) when the rules of private international law lead to the application of law a Contracting States;

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Silesia in Katowice, POLAND



## Ways of concluding the contract

### 1) Conclusion of the contract by negotiation



<https://www.russellbedford.pl/aktualnosci/instrukcje-czynnosci-poradniki/item/1530-zawarcie-umowy-w-drodze-negocjacji-a-naruszenie-dobrych-obyczajow.html>

### 2) Conclusion of the contract in the form of an offer



<https://www.on-the-top.net/pl/zycie-i-styl/wyslanie-listow-czy-calkowicie-wyszlo-juz-z-mody.html>

### Negotiations

- There are no clear regulations in the convention
- The principle of freedom of contract and the autonomy of the will of the parties
- General rules: article 7 (2) and other
- Questions concerning matters governed by this Convention which are not expressly settled in it are to be settled in conformity with the general principles on which it is based or, in the absence of such principles, in conformity with the law applicable by virtue of the rules of private international law

### An offer

- Offer as a declaration of will by the offeror
- features and definition of the offer
- The intention to enter into a contract
- The content of the offer
- Individual character
- Offer and invitation to tender



### Standard terms in CISG

- No detailed regulation of standard terms
- Article 8
- Article 9 (1): The parties are bound by any usage to which they have agreed and by any practices which they have established between themselves.
- Application of the applicable national law

### Effectiveness of the offer

- An offer becomes effective when it reaches the offeree - art. 15 ust. 1 CISG (service theory)
- A period of time for acceptance fixed by the offeror in a telegram or a letter begins to run from the moment the telegram is handed in for dispatch or from the date shown on the letter or, if no such date is shown, from the date shown on the envelope. Article 20 (1) CISG (dispatch theory)
- For the purposes of this Part of the Convention, an offer, declaration of acceptance or any other indication of intention “reaches” the addressee when it is made orally to him or delivered by any other means to him personally, to his place of business or mailing address or, if he does not have a place of business or mailing address, to his habitual residence. (art. 24 CISG)

### Withdraw and revocation of the offer

- The offeror is the master of the offer
- Withdrawal and revocation
- Article 15 (2) withdrawal of offer
- Article 16 (1) revocation of offer
- Irrevocable offers:
  - a) by specifying the date of admission or otherwise
  - b) if the addressee could reasonably consider the offer to be irrevocable and acted in line with that belief

### Acceptance an offer

- Acceptance of the offer as a declaration containing word marks
- Acceptance of the offer resulting from extra-linguistic formulas
- Commencement of the performance of the contract



- Silence and inaction of oferee
- Effectiveness of accepting the offer Late acceptance of the offer
- Withdrawal of acceptance of the offer
- To conclude a contract

### Form of concluding the contract

- A contract of sale need not be concluded in or evidenced by writing and is not subject to any other requirement as to form. It may be proved by any means, including witnesses. (article 11 CISG) – Ius dispositivum
- The principle of freedom contract of the form of sale
- The principle of admissibility of all means of evidence when proving the conclusion and content of the contract
- Opportunity for new technologies

### Summation

- Important importance of the Vienna Convention for international trade
- Great freedom in the form of concluding the contract
- Offer and negotiation procedures

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) Drózd M., Zawarcie umowy w drodze oferty na podstawie Konwencji narodów Zjednoczonych o umowach międzynarodowej sprzedaży towarów, Warszawa 2016.
- 2) Kröll S., Mistelis L., Pilar Perales Viscasillas M., UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods A Commentary s. ed., Oxford 2018.
- 3) Lookofsky J., Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), 2016.
- 4) Pazdan M., Prawo prywatne międzynarodowe, Warszawa 2016.
- 5) Pazdan M., Komentarz do Konwencji Wiedeńskiej, Zakamycze 2001.
- 6) Popiołek W. (red.) Międzynarodowe prawo handlowe, Warszawa 2013.



- 7) Schwenzer I., (ed.) Commentary on the UN Convention on the International Sale of Goods (CISG), Oxford 2007. 8) <https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/salegoods>
- 9) <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/your-life-career/career-exploration-professional-development/for-jd-students/explore-legal-careers/practice-areas/international-trade-law/>
- 10) <https://www.cisg.law.pace.edu/cisg/biblio/lookofsky.html>
- 11) <https://cisgw3.law.pace.edu/cisg/biblio/honnold.html>
- 12) <https://www.russellbedford.pl/aktualnosci/instrukcje-czynnosci-poradniki/item/1530-zawarcie-umowy-w-drodze-negocjacji-a-naruszenie-dobrych-obyczajow.html>
- 13) <https://www.on-the-top.net/pl/zycie-i-styl/wysylanie-listow-czy-calkowicie-wyszlo-juz-z-mody.html>





## Montessori Education System

Dardan UKAJ<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The pedagogical educational system of the prominent author and pedagogue Maria Montessori was based on the theory of free education, i.e. self-education (self-action and self-development). She tried to implement this education, respectively, in the preschool cycle, which she otherwise called Children's Home without neglecting the primary cycle.

The school that pedagogue Maria Montessori founded, was at first opened in ancient Rome and served as a kindergarten for preschool children. The Montessori pedagogue relied on education in this institution because through exercises, i.e. exercises of the muscles, senses and nervous system of the child, where the culture of sensitive learning ability is formed. This form should be realized through self-education based on the principles of freedom and expression of the child.

Montessori's idea about the children's school, which in fact the pedagogy called the "Children's Home", within it formed a special self-teaching material, which according to the age of the children, they were able to do various work on their own initiative, such as. to drawing, modelling, assembling, and so on, because the children's initiative was the individual work of the student without the intervention of the educator. Within this reform of pedagogue Montessori, it is quoted that "any unnecessary help is an obstacle to development" because the child must be independent in activities and find interest in his work and in his comprehensive engagement. Moreover, the child should be allowed to express independent interest for certain activities, which give him or her satisfaction for the work and actions. By means of such activities, the child acquires the rules of discipline and experiences the formation of his or her personality. The Montessori fans called this phenomenon the "Montessori phenomenon", by which it has the power of free activity and free ethical progress.

**Keywords:** Pedagogical education system, self-action and self-development, children's school, Montessori idea, children's home, Montessori phenomenon.

---

<sup>1</sup> Master of Legal Sciences, University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina"; Student the University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" – Faculty of Education – Gjakovë, KOSOVO



# Psychological aspects of work of medical personnel during the COVID-19 pandemic

Katarzyna WOJTYSIAK<sup>1</sup>

Halina ZIELIŃSKA-WIĘCZKOWSKA<sup>1</sup>

## Purpose of the presentation

The aim of the presentation is to present the psychological aspects of work of medical personnel during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In March 2020, WHO announced the COVID-19 pandemic [1]. In connection with the emergence of SARS-CoV-2 infections in Poland a state of epidemic was declared in the territory of the Republic of Poland on March 20, 2020 [2]. The announcement of the state of epidemic made it possible to introduce a number of legal changes concerning organization of work of medical personnel.

Due to the viral nature of the threat, the pandemic particularly affected medical personnel. Increased risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection among health care personnel, shortages of personal protective equipment at the workplace, shortages of medical personnel due to quarantine and isolation, organizational changes including rotational work system, isolation of individual workplaces, organisation of COVID departments on the premises of hospitals, referrals to work to other positions or even in other hospitals, changes in the scope of duties and patient profile and the severity of his condition, lack of theoretical and practical preparation for work in conditions of a pandemic, frequently changing guidelines and regulations, the need to use personal protective equipment, caring for patients who are in a bad and rapidly deteriorating condition, and caring for colleagues who also fell ill had an impact on the working conditions of healthcare professionals during the pandemic.

---

<sup>1</sup> Department of Social and Medical Sciences, Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz NCU in Toruń, POLAND



The risk of exposure to COVID-19 in the workplace depends on frequent close physical contact with people who may be infected with COVID-19 and contact with contaminated surfaces and objects [1]. Hospitals are places where symptomatic people come for help, and therefore the risk of potential contact with an infected person is higher than in other areas. Limiting visits, work rotation system, extending duty hours, isolating individual workplaces, limiting the number of jobs among healthcare professionals are methods that reduce the risk of human-to-human transmission [3]. All these factors increase the burden of work in health care facilities.

Occupational exposure of medical workers is statistically higher than the rest of society due to the nature of the workplace [4]. Limited resources of protective equipment in the health care system, prioritization of the most vulnerable workers, as well as insufficient supply in relation to demand in the most critical moments of the pandemic, meant that not all of the hospital employees had access to highly effective methods of respiratory protection. A study from Nebraska found that 63% of air samples in patient rooms and corridors of wards where infected people were located were positive for SARS- CoV-2 [5]. The possibility of infecting yourself or your loved ones is one of the factors that influence the level of anxiety among health care workers.

Medical staff concerns:

- shortages of personal protective equipment
- concern for the health of oneself and of one's relatives
- physical and mental fatigue due to staff shortages
- organizational changes in the health care system and at the workplace

Health care workers are very concerned about their families regarding the possibility of front-line transmission of infection. Additionally, medical staff is concerned about the lack of protective equipment and the feeling of being unable to deal with critically ill patients. Healthcare professionals have concerns primarily about their own and their relatives' health, but they also bear the burden of emotional contact with COVID-19 patients, they are also under occupational overload due to staff shortages, intensified safety procedures, and lack of personal protective equipment. Medical personnel is also afraid of organizational changes concerning themselves (e.g. referral to work in another hospital or ward, transforming their ward into a covid ward, fear of losing their current workplace). These fears are caused not only by the fear of getting sick, but also the fear of working in completely different working conditions and the fear of the possibility of adaptation to new conditions with limited information and training support in a new job.



The psychosocial effects of hazards at work:

- Physical - negative health consequences
- Mental - deterioration of mental health
- Social - deterioration of interpersonal relations and an increase in conflict situations in the work environment [6]

Psychological problems among medical personnel:

- |                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| - fear         | - insomnia                 |
| - anxiety      | - chronic fatigue          |
| - depression   | - stress                   |
| - somatization | - vicarious traumatization |

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased stress level for people around the world, especially for healthcare professionals who are most exposed to the coronavirus. Research conducted at the start of the pandemic confirmed that medical personnel experienced higher levels of fear, anxiety and depression than administrative personnel. Moreover, first-line medical personnel working in pulmonary, emergency, intensive care and infectious diseases units were twice as likely to experience anxiety and depression than non-clinical personnel with little chance of contact with COVID-19 patients [7]. Studies have confirmed that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the prevalence of anxiety and stress-related disorders among healthcare professionals is high.

The results of Heitzman's research indicated that the psychological problems of medical workers, mainly nurses, and, according to studies, more often women than men, include increased levels of anxiety, depression, insomnia, chronic fatigue and stress [8].

A meta-analysis concerning doctors and nurses working in the first line with infected patients (55 studies, including 38 studies on COVID-19) indicated that the fear of a new unknown situation and infection is the main mental challenge. Female gender and the stigma from family and society increased negative consequences such as stress and a sense of social isolation.



Research results suggest the need for greater psychological and social support and awareness-raising about the disease,

e.g. by disseminating reliable information about the disease, organizing training and providing resources [9].

Healthcare professionals may also develop the vicarious traumatization experienced by those involved in caring for traumatized people during a pandemic. Study results indicate that the severity of non-frontline nurses' vicarious traumatization is more severe than frontline nurses [10]. This finding suggests that non-frontline nurses are more likely to suffer from psychological problems, while the mental resilience of frontline nurses is stronger.

Research by Li (N = 526) indicated the problem of vicarious traumatization of medical personnel. Vicarious traumatization scores for frontline nurses, including scores for physiological and psychological responses, were significantly lower than for non-frontline nurses [10].

The possibility of transferring medical staff to another workplace and organizational changes in hospitals by changing hospitals or departments into COVID ones has a negative impact on the staff, especially among people inexperienced in working in similar positions. Lack of experience along with the lack of appropriate training causes uncertainty and fear among the transferred medical staff, not only due to the increased risk of COVID-19 but also in the interest of patient safety.

International studies (N = 1001) on the health status of medical staff working in Intensive Care Units during the COVID-19 outbreak, indicated an increased incidence of symptoms of anxiety (46.5%), depression (30.2%) and severe burnout

(51% ) during the pandemic [11].

What is more, Barello points out that Italian health workers, being almost the earliest and most severely affected by the pandemic in the world, reported work-related psychological pressure, burnout and somatic symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic. Emotional stress is especially associated with the long-term health effects of professionals, including the risk of serious disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) [12].

An assessment of the mental health and psychological care needs of healthcare professionals in Italy (N = 933) indicated that 71% of respondents suffered from somatization and 55% from distress. Among the respondents, women experienced a higher level of anxiety and somatization than men. A higher level of



somatization, depression, anxiety and post-traumatic symptoms also occurred in people aged <40. However, working in the "red zone" area with COVID-19 patients had less impact on the mental health of employees than working in other areas.

However, it turned out to be particularly important that health care workers who experienced the death of their patients from COVID -19 showed a higher level of depression and anxiety than those who did not suffer from it, which indicates a high demand for psychological support in departments with high mortality.[13].

## CONCLUSIONS

The epidemiological situation, a number of changes introduced in short time create uncertainty among medical personnel, who are particularly affected by the pandemic. More attention should be paid to the psychological problems of healthcare professionals, especially non-frontline nurses, women, young workers and those experiencing patient death. These groups should be given special psychological support.

## REFERENCES

- [1] World Health Organization website: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int) [date of access: 26.01.2021]
- [2] Ustawa z dnia 28 października 2020 r. o zmianie niektórych ustaw w związku z przeciwdziałaniem sytuacjom kryzysowym związanym z wystąpieniem COVID-19.
- [3] Hoe, Gan W, Wah Lim J, Koh D. Preventing intra-hospital infection and transmission of COVID-19 in healthcare workers. *Safety and health at work*. 2020; 11(2): 241–243. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.shaw.2020.03.001>
- [4] Montemurro N. The emotional impact of COVID-19: From medical staff to common people. *Brain, behavior, and immunity*. 2020; 87: 23–24. doi: 10.1016/j.bbi.2020.03.032.
- [5] Santarpia, Joshua L., et al. Transmission potential of SARS-CoV-2 in viral shedding observed at the University of Nebraska Medical Center. *MedRxiv*.2020. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.23.20039446>
- [6] Merecz D. *Profilaktyka psychospołecznych zagrożeń w miejscu pracy–od teorii do praktyki: podręcznik dla psychologów*. 2011.
- [7] Wen L, Wang H, Lin Y, Li L. Psychological status of medical workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic: A cross-sectional study. *Psychiatry research*. 2020; 288: 112936. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.112936>



- [8] Heitzman J. Wpływ pandemii COVID-19 na zdrowie psychiczne. *Psychiatria Polska*. 2020; 50 (2): 187-198. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.12740/PP/120373>
- [9] Cabarkapa, Sonja, et al. The psychological impact of COVID-19 and other viral epidemics on frontline healthcare workers and ways to address it: A rapid systematic review. *Brain, behavior, & immunity-health*. 2020; 8: 100144. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbih.2020.100144>
- [10] Li, Zhenyu, et al. Vicarious traumatization in the general public, members, and non-members of medical teams aiding in COVID-19 control. *Brain, behavior, and immunity*. 2020; 88: 916-919. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2020.03.007>
- [11] Azoulay, Elie, et al. Symptoms of burnout in intensive care unit specialists facing the COVID-19 outbreak. *Annals of intensive care*. 2020; 10 (1): 1-8.
- [12] Barello S, Palamenghi L, Graffigna G. Burnout and somatic symptoms among frontline healthcare professionals at the peak of the Italian COVID-19 pandemic. *Psychiatry research*. 2020; 290: 113129. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.113129>
- [13] Conti C, Fontanesi L, Lanzara R, Rosa I, Porcelli P., Fragile heroes. The psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health-care workers in Italy. *PloS one*. 2020; 15 (11): e0242538. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0242538>

Thank you for your attention!

**Contact:** [katarzyna.sas@hotmail.com](mailto:katarzyna.sas@hotmail.com)



## Психологический шок при похищении невест (на примере повести Ч. Айтматова «Джамиля»)

Айсаткын ДУЙШӨБАЕВА<sup>1</sup>

Гүлжан АЛЫМКУЛОВА<sup>2</sup>

### Аннотация

В статье делается психологический анализ судьбы главной героини повести Чынгыза Айтматова «Джамилия». Произведение освещает события во время войны 1941-1945 годов прошлого века, где молодой человек по имени Сыдык похищает и женится на девушке 12-14 лет по имени Джамиля. После женитбы Сыдык уедет на войну и его молодая жена избегает из деревни с одним молодым человеком. Судьба Джамили уже широко критиковалась многими писателями и учеными игнорируя тот факт, что она была очень молода, и ее заставили выйти замуж. Эта статья существенно отличается от предыдущих исследований и мнений, высказанных учеными и рассматривается тот факт, что в то время Джамиля была очень молодой, вышла замуж по похищению, и в результате у нее было много психологических проблем. При написании статьи, использовалась метод контент-анализа и был создан психологический портрет молодой Джамилю, использованы повесть «Джамиля», и научные труды в области психологии.

---

<sup>1</sup> Кыргызский Государственный Университет имени И. Арабаева, Бишкек-Кыргызстан E-mail: [salkynaspirant@gmail.com](mailto:salkynaspirant@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Жалалабатский Государственный Университет, Жалалабат-Кыргызстан. E-mail: [alymkulovagch@mail.ru](mailto:alymkulovagch@mail.ru)





# Administrative Conflict and the Importance of Administrative Silence in the Republic of Kosovo

Heshtja Administrative në Republikën e Kosovës dhe Roli i Konfliktit Administrativ

Prof. Asst. Dr. Sc. Dardan VUNIQI

Flakrina NIKQI<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

The functioning of administrative institutions includes the issuance, amendment of administrative acts and various actions, through which the will of the public administration is formed. The will (Materialization) of the work of public administration bodies, expressed in the issuance of administrative acts or even in administrative contracts and real acts, in almost all countries of the world is reflected in the Constitution, laws and bylaws. During the realization of this activity, there may be mistakes and omissions with or without intent, regardless of the fact that it is subject to a series of political and legal controls. It is necessary to supervise the executive activity is subject to both political control of administrative acts through bodies designated for this purpose, as well as internal and external professional-judicial control. The institution of judicial control of administrative actions and acts is very important and is widely treated in the legal doctrine which is exercised through regular and special courts and which is also called as administrative conflict. This protection of the constitutional and legal rights of private persons is realized by subjecting the administrative activity to both internal administrative control and judicial control in accordance with legal provisions. Judicial review of administrative acts constitutes a constitutional guarantee for citizens to protect their rights through a fair public trial and by an independent and impartial court. In this way, the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo authorizes the ordinary administrative courts or they can remain silent in authorizing the courts, leaving this issue to be regulated by legislation, and it is those courts that can then invalidate an administrative act or act, the law. The new administrative procedure in the Republic of Kosovo goes even further, considering administrative silence as acceptance for the parties and obliging state institutions to be more efficient in performing administrative work, thus avoiding on the one hand administrative silence.

---

<sup>1</sup> Autori i parë është Pjesë e Stafit Akademik në Universitetin “Ukshin Hoti” në Prizren



**Keywords:** Republic of Kosovo, administrative bodies, administrative actions, administrative acts, administrative supervision, judicial control, administrative conflict, administrative silence.

### Abstrakt

Funksionimi i institucioneve administrative përfshinë dhe nxjerrjen, ndryshimin e akteve administrative dhe të veprimeve të ndryshme, nëpërmjet të cilave formësohet vullneti i administratës publike. Vullneti (Materializimi) i punës së organeve të administratës publike, i shprehur në nxjerrjen e akteve administrative apo edhe në kontratat administrative dhe në aktet reale, po thuhet në të gjitha vendet e botës gjatë pasqyrimin e tij në Kushtetutë, akte ligjore dhe nënligjore. Gjatë realizimit të kësaj veprimtarie edhe mund të ketë gabime dhe lëshime me apo të pa qëllimshme pavarësisht që i nënshtrohet një varg kontrolleve politike dhe Juridike. Është e domosdoshme që të bëhet mbikëqyrja e veprimtarisë ekzekutive i nënshtrohet si kontrollit politik të akteve administrative nëpërmjet organeve të caktuara për këtë qëllim, ashtu edhe kontrollit të brendshëm dhe të jashtëm profesional-gjyqësorë. Institucioni i kontrollit gjyqësorë i veprimeve dhe akteve administrative paraqitet tepër i rëndësishëm dhe trajtohet gjerësisht në doktrinën juridike i cili ushtrohet nëpërmjet Gjykatave të rregullta dhe atyre të veçanta e që ndryshe emërtohet edhe si konflikt administrativ. Kjo mbrojtja e të drejtave kushtetuese dhe ligjore të personave privat realizohet duke ia nënshtruar veprimtarinë administrative si kontrollit të brendshëm administrativ, ashtu edhe atij gjyqësorë në përputhje me dispozitat ligjore. Kontrolli gjyqësorë i akteve administrative përbën një garancion kushtetues për qytetarët për mbrojtjen e të drejtave të tyre nëpërmjet gjyqësorit të drejtë publik dhe nga një gjykatë e pavarura dhe e paanshme. Në këtë mënyrë Kushtetuta e republikës së Kosovës autorizojnë gjykatat e zakonshme administrative apo edhe mund të heshtin në autorizimin e gjykatave duke u lënë këtë çështje për tu rregulluar me legjislacion dhe pikërisht janë ato gjykata pastaj që mundë të bëjnë pavlefshme një veprim ose akt administrativ, ligji i ri i procedurës administrative në Republikën e Kosovës shkon edhe më tej duke e konsideruar heshtjen administrative si praninë për palët dhe duke obliguar institucionet shtetërore që të jenë më efikase në kryerjen punëve administrative duke mënjeluar kështu në njërin anë heshtjen administrative.

**Fjalë kyçe:** Republika e Kosovës, organe administrative, veprime administrative, akte administrative, mbikëqyrje administrative, kontroll gjyqësorë, konflikt administrativ, heshtje administrative.



## Increase in credit rates and their impact on the reduction of deposit rates

Msc. Dafina ABDULLAHU<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Banks in Kosovo play a very important role in the financing process, when it is known that their activity is dominated by credit. They serve the citizens and businesses of Kosovo by providing a wide range of financial services. Why is the presence of deposits necessary for a bank? How can raising credit rates lead to lower deposit rates? How are high credit rates affecting consumers' pockets? Why is a classification of customers getting loans whether this is based on the payment they own or the turnover to businesses? Are they wanting banks to create financial stability for themselves and go to the detriment of their customers by offering them high rates and short term returns? Are they wanting banks to create financial stability for themselves and go to the detriment of their customers by offering them high rates and short term returns? We will elaborate on these and many other issues in this paper. The data analysis will be carried out through the SPSS statistical program, formulating a questionnaire that will be focused mainly on credit and deposit holders.

**Keywords:** Banks, loans, deposits, rates, customers

---

<sup>1</sup> University "Ukshin Hoti" of Prizren, KOSOVO



# Investigating the genetic foundations for patterns of political participation. Selected problems

**Mateusz WAJZER<sup>1</sup>**

**Monika CUKIER-SYGUŁA<sup>2</sup>**

## Objective and plan of the presentation

- Objective

Discussion of the basic theoretical and methodological assumptions as well as non-scientific considerations of research suggesting a genetic basis for patterns of political participation

- Plan
- Classic models of political participation
- What is genopolitics (the genetics of politics)?
- Examples of studies
- Scientific and non-scientific criticism of the genopolitical studies of political participation
- Conclusions

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD University of Silesia in Katowice, POLAND

<sup>2</sup> MA University of Silesia in Katowice, POLAND



### Classic models of political participation

- Rational choice model – maximisation of the utility function
- Civic voluntarism model – resources, psychological commitment, activity of recruitment networks
- Mobilisation model – direct and indirect mobilisation
- Social-psychological model – social norms and beliefs

### What is genopolitics?

- Political science research approach
- Object of study: genetic determinants of political attitudes and behaviours
- Types of studies: heritability studies and molecular studies
- Research methods: twin studies, family studies, adoption studies, genetic linkage studies, genetic association studies, genome-wide association studies
- Leading researchers: Peter K. Hatemi, Rose McDermott, Jamine E. Settle, James H. Fowler, Christopher T. Dawes, John

R. Hibbing, Aleksander Ksiazkiewicz, Amanda Friesen, Aaron C. Weinschenk, Robert F. Krueger, Robert Klemmensen

### Examples of studies

- 1) Fowler, Baker, and Dawes (2008)
  - Los Angeles County voter registration records and data from the Southern California Twin Registry
  - 878 same-sex twin pairs (535 MZ and 343 DZ)
  - 53% variance – genetic factors, 35% – shared environment, 12% – unshared environment
  - replication - analysis of national data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)



- 2) Fowler and Dawes (2008)
  - Add Health data
  - twin pairs, half siblings and unrelated siblings reared together
  - serotonin transporter gene (5-HTT) and monoamine oxidase A gene (MAOA)
  - individuals with the “high” version of MAOA and the “long” version of 5-HTT (individuals who regularly attend religious services), are more likely to vote
  
- 3) Weinschenk et al. (2021)
  - Minnesota Twins Political Survey (328 MZ twin pairs), Swedish Twin Registry (1000 MZ twin pairs), German TwinLife Study (491 MZ twin pairs), Danish Twin Registry (253 MZ twin pairs)
  - Relationships between political attitudes and political participation
  - The causal relationship between attitudes and participation is called into question
  - Personality traits may influence the correlation between attitudes and participation

### Scientific criticism

- replication of the Fowler and Dawes (2008) study – positive result (5-HTT gene), negative result (MAOA gene)
- problem with repeatability of results
- criticism of the equal environments assumption (EEA)
- insufficient consideration of the ethnic diversity of the study population
- excessive reductionism, mechanistic reductionism, epistemic gap

### Non-scientific criticism

#### Causes

- the image of humans as a making fundamentally free decisions, being conscious of their own choices and subjectivity being undermined by life sciences



In the opinion of critics, consciousness, which is one of the pillars of human cultural autonomy, and the intentionality of human activity are the traits that fundamentally distinguish human beings in the animate world. As a result, the sphere of intellectual life in humans clearly escapes analysis, Darwinian descriptions and socio-biological interpretations. This conviction has created a mental barrier against using the achievements of the natural sciences in explaining social phenomena since the Darwinian theory was announced (Nocoń 2018, 350).

- anti-naturalism
- misunderstandings between social sciences and life sciences result from insufficient understanding by political scientists or sociologists of the research methods and techniques used by geneticists or neuroscientists
- concern for the condition and future of liberal democracies

## CONCLUSIONS

- the impact of genetic factors on complex human behaviours is not a subject of dispute in mainstream science (the advantages and disadvantages of particular research methods and techniques are discussed)
- denial of the influence of genetic factors on the patterns of political participation is backed by non-scientific sources
- genetic explanations of political participation are complementary to classic explanations
- need for greater theoretical and methodological pluralism in political science research
- specific institutional support for multidisciplinary projects

## SELECTED LITERATURE

- Charney, Evan, and William English. 2012. "Candidate Genes and Political Behaviour." *American Political Science Review* 106 (1): 1–34.
- Deppe, Kristen D. et al. 2013. "Candidate Genes and Voter Turnout: Further Evidence on the Role of 5-HTTLPR." *American Political Science Review* 107 (2): 375–381.
- Fowler, James H., Laura A. Baker, and Christopher T. Dawes. 2008. "Genetic Variation in Political Participation." *American Political Science Review* 102 (2): 233–248.



Fowler, James H., and Christopher T. Dawes. 2008. "Two Genes Predict Voter Turnout." *The Journal of Politics* 70 (3): 579–594.

Nocoń, Jarosław. 2018. "Węzłowe problemy badań państwa w świetle założeń socjologii" [Crucial Problems of the State Research in the Light of Sociobiological Assumptions]." In *Państwo w Czasach Zmiany* [The State in the Times of Change], edited by Marek Pietraś, Iwona Hofman, and Stanisław Michałowski, 345–366. Lublin: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej.

Weinschenk, Aaron C. et al. 2021. "The Relationship between Political Attitudes and Political Participation: Evidence from Monozygotic Twins in the United States, Sweden, Germany, and Denmark." *Electoral Studies* 69.





## International security and financial system – main theses of the problem

Mariusz TOMCZYK<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Security is a key value for every business entity and not only them. The awareness of the lack of threats stabilizes development and stimulates investment. In today's economy, the financial system is its core. In depicting the world economy as an organism, the financial system acts as the bloodstream in this organism. International security and the role of the financial system in this security is crucial. All kinds of economic entities are participants in the financial system.

The material presents the results of research on the role of the financial system in the international security system. The problem areas where the research effort was focused include:

- National tax systems;
- Politics and economic alliances;
- Fiscal and monetary policy;
- Government expenditures;
- National debts;
- Biological threats;
- Overgrown financial markets - without proper control

National tax systems and the resulting diversified tax rates in international terms, on the one hand, make it possible to choose a tax system in which to settle one's income, on the other hand, cause the phenomenon of tax competition between countries.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D., Cathedral of Economics of Defense and Economic Security, War Studies University, POLAND



Politics and economic alliances increase international security and change the financial systems of the economies that participate in them.

Due to the appropriate configuration of fiscal and monetary instruments, the financial system may constitute a defense barrier for entities participating in it.

Government spending and public debt control are other instruments used to increase international security. These phenomena are interrelated. The financial system is, on the one hand, a source of capital, and on the other hand, it mediates its flow.

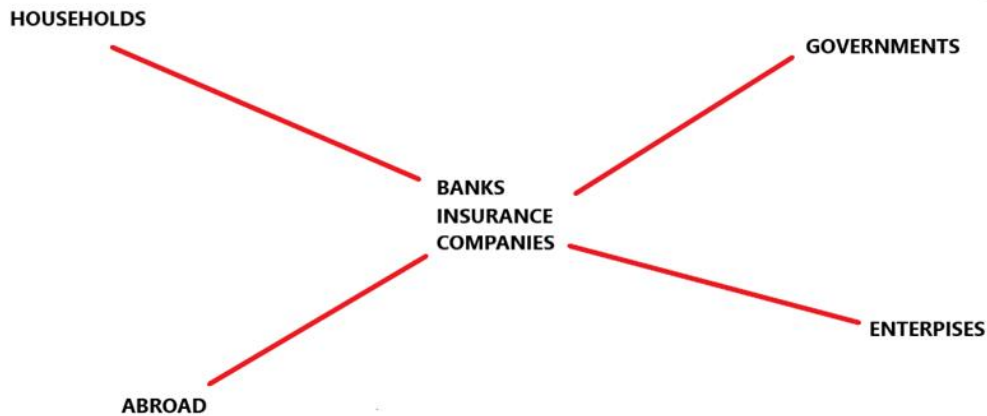
The current problem is biological threats to international security. The financial system, which is the main element of the international security system, is particularly susceptible to rapid changes in consumption or the related declines in aggregate demand.

The last discussed aspect of international security in financial terms is overgrown financial markets. Financial markets may be the cause of economic crises without proper control. Both the 2008 economic crisis and the current economic situation related to the COVID-19 pandemic make financial markets a key area for economic stability.

The issue of international security in financial terms is extremely complicated. The presented problem areas constitute only a part of the discussed issues, which - from the point of view of the author of this work and the current economic situation - contains the most important of them.



## Financial system...



## ...and financial security

- The state of being free from danger or threat.

### Financial security

Peace of mind felt when we aren't worried about money. Often, this means having enough income to comfortably cover expenses, being debt-free, and having savings to cover emergencies.





## Key features

- National tax systems;
- Politics and economic alliances;
- Fiscal and monetary policy;
- Government expenditures;
- National debts;
- Biological threats;
- Overgrown financial markets – without proper control

## National tax systems

| Country        | Last   |        | Previous |
|----------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Hungary        | 9,00%  | Dec/19 | 9,00%    |
| Bulgaria       | 10,00% | Dec/19 | 10,00%   |
| Ireland        | 12,50% | Dec/19 | 12,50%   |
| Cyprus         | 12,50% | Dec/18 | 12,50%   |
| Lithuania      | 15,00% | Dec/18 | 15,00%   |
| Romania        | 16,00% | Dec/19 | 16,00%   |
| Croatia        | 18,00% | Dec/19 | 18,00%   |
| United Kingdom | 19,00% | Dec/19 | 19,00%   |
| Slovenia       | 19,00% | Dec/19 | 19,00%   |
| Poland         | 19,00% | Dec/19 | 19,00%   |
| Czech Republic | 19,00% | Dec/19 | 19,00%   |
| Latvia         | 20,00% | Dec/18 | 15,00%   |
| Finland        | 20,00% | Dec/18 | 20,00%   |

| Country        | Last   |        | Previous |
|----------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Estonia        | 20,00% | Dec/18 | 20,00%   |
| Slovakia       | 21,00% | Dec/18 | 21,00%   |
| Portugal       | 21,00% | Dec/19 | 21,00%   |
| European Union | 21,30% | Dec/18 | 21,90%   |
| Sweden         | 21,40% | Dec/19 | 22,00%   |
| Denmark        | 22,00% | Dec/19 | 22,00%   |
| Euro area      | 23,30% | Dec/18 | 24,10%   |
| Italy          | 24,00% | Dec/19 | 24,00%   |
| Spain          | 25,00% | Dec/19 | 25,00%   |
| Netherlands    | 25,00% | Dec/19 | 25,00%   |
| Austria        | 25,00% | Dec/18 | 25,00%   |
| Luxembourg     | 27,08% | Dec/18 | 27,08%   |
| Greece         | 28,00% | Dec/19 | 29,00%   |
| Belgium        | 29,00% | Dec/19 | 29,00%   |
| Germany        | 30,00% | Dec/19 | 30,00%   |
| France         | 31,00% | Dec/19 | 33,00%   |
| Malta          | 35,00% | Dec/18 | 35,00%   |





## Politics and economic alliances



Thanks to economic allies and political agreements financial systems can accelerate development of regions. Alliances exist to advance their members' collective interests by combining their capabilities—which can be industrial and financial as well as military. Financial system is one of the key features of international security.

## Fiscal and monetary policy



Fiscal and monetary policy refers to the actions of governments and central banks to achieve macroeconomic goals such as stable economic growth, full employment, stable prices etc.

Fiscal and monetary policy through financial system have an influence for international security. |



## Government expenditures and national debts



Government expenditures affects financial system and international security thanks to capital added to economy. The main threat of government expenditures is public debt. Public debt is a fraction of government expenditures related to Gross Domestic Product.

## Biological threats



Financial system helps to distribute supportive capital to small businesses and households. On the other hand financial system is highly volatile for investors' reactions which has an influence for economic health of all subject.



## Overgrown financial markets – without proper control



- division into investment and universal banks;
- Glass-Steagall Act;
- Dodd-Frank Act.

*as market constraints improve, there is a significant danger that speculation will nevertheless prevail over entrepreneurship ... speculators can be harmless when they froth in the quiet waters of entrepreneurship. But the situation becomes serious when entrepreneurship begins to foam in the vortex of speculation.*

J. M. Keynes, *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, PWN 2011, p. 139-140.



# Yeni Nesil İnsan Kaynakları Yönetiminde Dijital Dönüşüm

## Digital Transformation in New Generation Human Resources Management

Emin KIRMIZISAÇ<sup>1</sup>

### Öz

Yoğun rekabet ortamından kaynaklı olarak neredeyse tüm organizasyonlar artık teknoloji ve web tabanlı uygulamalar aracılığıyla İnsan Kaynakları (İK) hizmetlerine erişim sağlamaya odaklanmaktadır. Bu anlamda, organizasyonlarda, İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi (İKY) uygulamalarının, dijital dönüşüme dayalı yeni nesil İKY'ye çarpıcı bir şekilde evrildiğini iddia etmek mümkündür. İK'nın dijital dönüşümü, operasyonel İK süreçlerinin otomatik ve veri odaklı hale getirilmesi sürecini ifade etmektedir. Ayrıca, dijital İK, yeni ve gelişen teknoloji sayesinde İK yöneticilerinin stratejik bir iş rolü oynamalarına olanak tanıyarak onlara zaman kazandırabilmektedir. Bu bakış açısına göre, İK profesyonellerinin yeni nesil bir yönetim türü olan dijital dönüşüm gereksinimlerine uyum sağlamak için değişim yönetimi ve iş süreci yönetiminde daha fazla bilgi ve beceriye ihtiyaç duyduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu nedenle mevcut çalışma, güncel literatür incelenerek yeni nesil İKY dinamiklerini anlamak ve İKY ve dijital dönüşüm kombinasyonunun temel stratejik noktalarını çözmek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital Dönüşüm, İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi, Değişim Yönetimi

<sup>1</sup> Araştırmacı, Mersin, TÜRKİYE, [ekirmizisac@gmail.com](mailto:ekirmizisac@gmail.com), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9944-1580





### Abstract

Since the intensely competitive business environment, almost all organizations now concentrate more on access to Human Resources (HR) services through technology and web-based applications. In this sense, it is feasible to argue that Human Resource Management (HRM) practices are strikingly changing to the new generation of HRM based on digital transformation in the organizations. HR digital transformation refers to the process of changing operational HR processes to become automated and data-driven. Also, digital HR frees up HR managers' time, enabling them to play a strategic business role thanks to new and advancing technology. From this point of view, it has been considered that the HR professionals need increased information and skills in change management and business process management to adapt to digital transformation requirements that are a new generation management type. Thus, the current study has been carried out to understand a new generation of HRM dynamics and resolve the fundamental strategic points of a combination of HRM and digital transformation through examining the current literature.

**Keywords:** Digital Transformation, Human Resources Management, Change Management



# Translation Studies in Turkey: An Analysis of Latest Professional and Academic Developments on Translation and Interpreting

**Türkiye'de Çeviribilim: Mütercim-Tercümanlık üzerine Mesleki ve Akademik Anlamda Son Gelişmeler üzerine Bir Analiz**

**Evren BARUT<sup>1</sup>**

## **Abstract**

This study was prepared to compile the latest developments in the context of the translation profession and academic translation education in Turkey. As it is known, the adventure of academic translation education at some universities began in the 1980s with the primary opening of translation and interpretation departments in Turkey. Academic translation education has shown that translating is a profession that requires expertise, especially with qualified education at the undergraduate level. With the acceleration of the EU harmonization process in the 2000s, professional translators were needed in many public institutions. Again, it would be appropriate to say that qualified translators, who were trained with the contributions of academic translation education, played an important role in this period. In recent years, with the effect of globalization, the need for translation has been increasing in every field. This situation has led many universities to take action with regard to training qualified translators in Turkey. With increasing Departments of Translation and Interpreting in Turkey, new definitions in the translation profession in the country have become obligatory. Founded in 2006, the Vocational Qualifications Authority (VQA) has taken important steps in the redefinition of the profession in Turkey. In addition, the Higher Education Council (HEC) has launched a standardization program in the names of academic programs in Turkey study to end the turmoil emerging from academic department names. Thus, academic translation education programs in the country were mostly renamed within the scope of HEC's standardization program. Through standardization efforts, most of the academic departments on translation studies in Turkey began to be renamed as the Department of Translation and Interpretation in many universities. Given all this, new translation and interpreting departments are opened every year at various universities in Turkey. This study will bring together the redefinition of the profession of

<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr. Bartın University, School of Foreign Languages, Department of Foreign Languages, Bartın/TURKEY



translator by the Vocational Qualifications Authority and the number of new translation-translation departments opened in various universities in Turkey by 2020. In this way, the study aims to give a perspective on the latest developments in the field of translation in Turkey in terms of the definition of the translation profession and the prevalence of academic translation education.

**Keywords:** Translation Studies, Academic Translation Education, Translation Profession, Translation-Interpreting Department,

## Öz

Bu çalışma Türkiye’de çevirmenlik mesleği ve akademik çeviri eğitimi bağlamında son gelişmeleri derlemek üzere hazırlanmıştır. Bilindiği üzere, Türkiye’de akademik çeviri eğitiminin serüveni 1980’li yıllarda bazı üniversitelerde ilk defa mütercim-tercümanlık bölümleri açılmasıyla başlamıştır. Akademik çeviri eğitimi, çevirmenliğin uzmanlık alanı gerektiren bir meslek olduğunu özellikle lisans düzeyinde verilen nitelikli eğitimle de göstermiştir. 2000’li yıllarda AB uyum sürecinin hızlanmasıyla pek çok kamu kurumunda profesyonel çeviriye ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Yine bu dönemde akademik çeviri eğitiminin katkılarıyla yetişen nitelikli çevirmenlerin önemli bir rol üstlendiğini söylemek yerinde olacaktır. Son yıllarda küreselleşmenin de etkisiyle, çeviri ihtiyacı her alanda giderek artmaktadır. Bu durum Türkiye’deki birçok üniversiteyi nitelikli çevirmen yetiştirme bakımından harekete geçmeye sevk etmiştir. Türkiye’de giderek artan çeviri bölümleri, ülkede çevirmenlik mesleğinde yeni tanımlamalar yapılmasını zorunlu kılmıştır. 2006 yılında kurulan Mesleki Yeterlilik Kurumu (MYK) Türkiye’de mesleğin yeniden tanımlanmasında önemli adımlar atmıştır. Ayrıca, Yükseköğretim Kurumu (YÖK) Türkiye’de akademik programların isimlerinde ortaya çıkan kargaşaya son vermek için bir çalışma başlatmıştır. Böylece, ülkede akademik çeviri eğitimi programları da YÖK’ün bu çalışması kapsamında çoğunlukla yeniden adlandırılmıştır. Standartlaştırma çalışmaları sayesinde, Türkiye’de çeviribilim bölümleri artık pek çok üniversitede Mütercim-Tercümanlık bölümü adı ile anılmaya başlamıştır. Tüm bunlar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda Türkiye’deki çeşitli üniversitelerde her yıl yeni Mütercim-Tercümanlık bölümleri açılmaktadır. Bu çalışma, 2020 yılı itibarıyla Mesleki Yeterlilik Kurumu tarafından Çevirmenlik mesleğine ilişkin yapılan yeniden tanımlamayı ve Türkiye’deki çeşitli üniversitelerde açılan yeni Mütercim-Tercümanlık bölümlerini bir araya getirecektir. Böylece Türkiye’de çeviri alanındaki son gelişmelere çevirmenlik mesleğinin tanımı ve akademik çeviri eğitiminin yaygınlığı bakımından bir bakış açısı kazandırmayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çeviribilim, Akademik Çeviri Eğitimi, Çevirmenlik Mesleği, Mütercim-Tercümanlık Bölümleri



## Technology as “Virus” of Modern Times in Children’s Development

Mimoza KURSHUMLIA<sup>1</sup>

Yllka KURSHUMLIA<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to show the impact of technology in children’s development including two very important areas : health and socialization which we all know the role they play during their development and growth. The mains purpose of research is not just to show the impact technology have but what we can do about it for better quality of their life. Research is based in ours everyday’s working experience and also other professional research which are going to be presented here. It is important to say that researches has shown a lot of negative impact technology have but also some lifestyle change t kids can make a difference in their health, socialization so in overall well development. Technology has its own positive effects for learning new things, new skills, languages etc, but it can also lead to some negative habits which can effect children’s development and which one we are going to discuss in this paper. Using too much technology, staring too much at screens can affect children’s health: like eye, posture, staying indoors is linked with low D vitamin, less appetite and also less socialization. In the other hand spending time outdoors like playing games with their friends, taking some sun will not give them just vitamin D , boost immune system but it will also make them happier and healthier. This research is about to show ways we can do to help them. Music is one very important art which not only makes them happier but it will keep them occupied with instrument and more socialized with other kids from music school. Who doesn’t love music? So taking advantages of music can be a great tool to help them. Music can help in better performance also in other fields like mathematics etc.Also we can find another ways to help them like talking to them in reasonable way, giving them examples which can make them reflect on their own and work together towards what is best for them. They maybe won’t be ready to accept what we suggest but parents and other professional help must be patient while talking to them and explaining.

**Keywords:** development, socialize, health, music.

---

<sup>1</sup> Mr.sci., Gjakova University:" F.Agani" and Music School" P. Jakova" Gjakova, KOSOVO, E-mail: [mimozakurshumlia@hotmail.com](mailto:mimozakurshumlia@hotmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Mr.ph., Medical High School " H.Zajmi" Gjakova, KOSOVO, E-mail: [yllkakurshumlia@gmail.com](mailto:yllkakurshumlia@gmail.com)



## Batıl İnanç ve Hurafelerin Mesnevî’de Aktarımı

Ahmet YEŞİL<sup>1</sup>

### Öz

Mevlânâ Celâleddîn-i Rûmî’nin (ö. 672/1273) altı ciltten meydana gelen Mesnevî eseri, Mevlânâ’nın iç dünyasını ve tasavvufî düşünce yapısını yansıtmalarının yanı sıra genel olarak dini amel (şeriat), hal (tarikât) ve hakikat (Hakk’ın bilgisi) konularını ihtiva etmektedir. Mesnevî, sahip olduğu değer ve önemden ötürü dini, tasavvufî ve edebi açılardan birçok ilim erbabı tarafından incelenmiş ve hakkında çok sayıda eser kaleme alınmıştır. Bu tebliğde, Mevlânâ’nın yaşadığı dönem de dikkate alınarak halkın zihin dünyasında yer etmiş olan batıl inanç ve hurafelerin neler olduğu ve bunların Mesnevî’de nasıl aktarıldığı incelenmiştir. Bu çerçevede, yaşadığı dönem ve daha sonraki dönemlerde birçok insanı etkileyen Mesnevî’de anlatılan olay ve kıssalarda, batıl inanç diye nitelendirilen aktarımlar bulunmakta mıdır? Bu tarz aktarımlar varsa; Mevlânâ’nın doğup büyüdüğü ve eğitim sürecini tamamladığı bölgelerdeki halklar arasında (Fars, Türk ve Arap halkları arasında) aynı inanış ve batıl inanç düşünceleri mevcut mudur?’’ sorularına cevap aranmıştır. Bu sorular ekseninde çalışmada elde edilen bulguların ilki; İnsanoğlunun bilgi eksikliği vb. sebeplerle düşünce dünyasında oluşan, bilimsel bir dayanağı bulunmayan ve tarihsel bir fenomen olan batıl inanç ve hurafelerin, Mevlânâ’nın yaşadığı toplumlar arasında da yaygın olduğudur. İkincisi, Mevlânâ’nın da eserinde aktardığı olay ve hikâyelerin muhatapları tarafından anlaşılması ve aktarılan kıssalarda verilmek istenen mesajın pekiştirilmesi için yaşadığı dönemin insanların zihin dünyasında mevcut bulunan batıl inanç ve hurafelerden eserinde faydalandığıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mevlânâ, Mesnevî, Batıl İnanç, Tarikat

<sup>1</sup> Sakarya Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [ahmetyesil@sakarya.edu.tr](mailto:ahmetyesil@sakarya.edu.tr)



## Academic staff challenges in the shifting from physical to online learning

Laura NAKA<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Although we were aware of the spread of COVID 19 virus throughout the globe, the decision of the World Health Organization to declare a pandemic raised concerns for teachers in terms of continuity of the teaching and learning process. The World Health Organization on 11<sup>th</sup> of March declared COVID-19 as a pandemic, pointing to the over 118,000 cases of the coronavirus illness in over 110 countries and territories around the world and the sustained risk of further global spread. Respecting the measures to prevent the spread of the virus, online education at the University “Fehmi Agani” in Gjakova began to be applied within a week, regardless of the difficulties that appeared at the beginning. The responsible authorities of our university, immediately have been mobilized to continue teaching and learning online. Since most teachers have no experience in online or distance teaching, this was a new experience for everyone. However, this experience, like any other, faced teachers and students with its advantages and disadvantages. This study presents the factors that influenced the online teaching and learning process and their role during the process. Moreover, the impact of online learning strategies is one of the advantages that increased the professional capacity of teachers and made students overcome challenges while being part of groups through the electronic system provided by the university. During the present study, there are pointed some economic, social, technological and technical issues which are considered as inevitable problems in the teaching and learning courses during the pandemic time.

**Keywords:** online teaching, teaching methodology, learning challenges, pros and cons of e-learning.

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Asst. Dr.; University “Fehmi Agani” in Gjakova, KOSOVO



# Is Distance Learning Really Efficient in Developing Language Skills of EFL learners? A Case of Three English Elementary Level Students

Mehmet Veysi BABAYIĞIT<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

Technology has been developing rather fast in this global world, and many sectors such as business, health, farming, trade and education attempt to catch up with these rapid changes. However, these changes are just not result of technological developments since the pandemic illnesses such as Covid-19 outbreak change the regular flow of all facilities in almost all domains radically. It is without doubt that education also has to undergo some deep changes and employed distance education programs in many parts of the world. The current study's purpose is to find out the role of distance education in boosting language skills of elementary EFL learners. There are three participants comprised of two male and one female ones whose ages vary from 21 to 24. The data collection tool is interviews; each participant is asked some basic questions about the utilization of distance education, and their speeches are recorded and analysed qualitatively. Since there is limited number of the participants, the data collection and analyses of the current study took two weeks. The results indicate that the participants are content with distance learning because they can have their classes at home in a comfortable manner, are able to develop their language skills rather well; however, some technical problems such as electric and internet cuts sometimes disrupt their motivation towards distance learning.

**Keywords:** Distance Learning, EFL skills, developing, education

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Batman University, TURKEY. E-mail: [m.veysi.babayigit@gmail.com](mailto:m.veysi.babayigit@gmail.com)



## Hukuk Çevirisinde Manipülasyon

Dr. Seda DURAL<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Manipulation may be seen as the expression of deceptive tactics resorting to hiding one's real motives, both good and bad, in both daily contexts and translation (Kramina, 2004: 37). As a matter of fact, van Dijk also states that manipulation is characterised socially as illegitimate dominance that confirms social injustice. Manipulation as mind management cognitively includes interference with understanding mechanisms, the creation of prejudiced conceptual constructs, and information and ideologies as social representations. Discursively, he states that manipulation often involves ideological forms and forms of discourse such as emphasizing our good things and their bad things (2006: 359). Using manipulation, which creates negative connotations in its current form, in translation does not always create negativity. Stating that every translated text is an act of "rewriting", Lefevere (1992) mentioned that the steps taken to make the text understandable are inevitable. On the other hand, Farahzad (1998) examined that the unconscious manipulation in translation and stated that the translator shapes the target text. According to Farahzad, any additions, incomplete translations and manipulative shifts are not only due to language discrepancies, but also to the translator's unconscious attempt to complete gaps in the text. He explains this with the tendency of the individual to complete the missing parts, shapes and sounds according to Gestalt psychology. Hence the question of "Is manipulation good or bad?" can only be answered over the aim of translation/translator, the context of translation and the type of the translated text. Since translation is an act of "rewriting" and changes in the text are inevitable, manipulation can occur in the translation of every kind of text. At this point manipulation can be regarded as inevitable not as bad. In this context, manipulation strategies in legal translation will be examined in this study. For this purpose, the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process, a document which is an exceptional human rights text developed by chief justices and judges from 5 continents and 30 countries upon the invitation of the Court of Cassation of the Republic of Turkey in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and adopted by the Economic and Social Council Resolution on 23 July 2019 without being discussed in intergovernmental meetings before, will be examined.

**Keywords:** Manipulation School, manipulation in translation, legal translation, manipulation strategies, the Istanbul Declaration

---

<sup>1</sup> Chief/Translator, TURKEY. E-mail: [seda.dural@yargitay.gov.tr](mailto:seda.dural@yargitay.gov.tr),





# RES development determinants on the Polish electricity market

Rafał ŚPIEWAK<sup>1</sup>



WYŻSZA SZKOŁA BANKOWA  
TORUŃ BYDGOSZCZ

*“Conference on Language and Social Sciences (ECLSS 2021a)”*

## *RES development determinants on the Polish electricity market*

Rafał Śpiewak, PhD, MBA

[rafal.spiewak@wsb.bydgoszcz.pl](mailto:rafal.spiewak@wsb.bydgoszcz.pl)

ECLSS 2021a, Gjakova “Fehmi Agani” University  
February 02 – 03, 2021

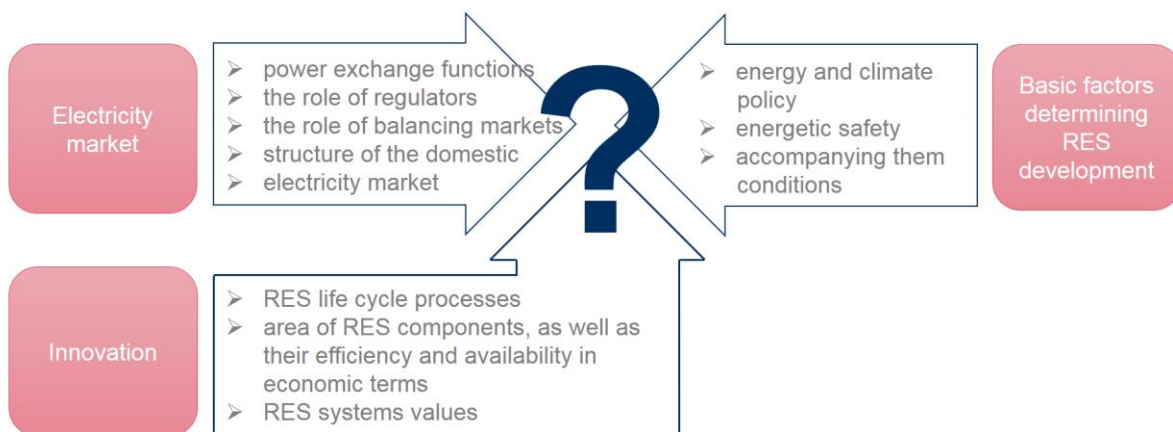
<sup>1</sup> PhD, MBA, WSB University in Toruń, POLAND. E-mail: [rafal.spiewak@wsb.bydgoszcz.pl](mailto:rafal.spiewak@wsb.bydgoszcz.pl)



## Presentation plan

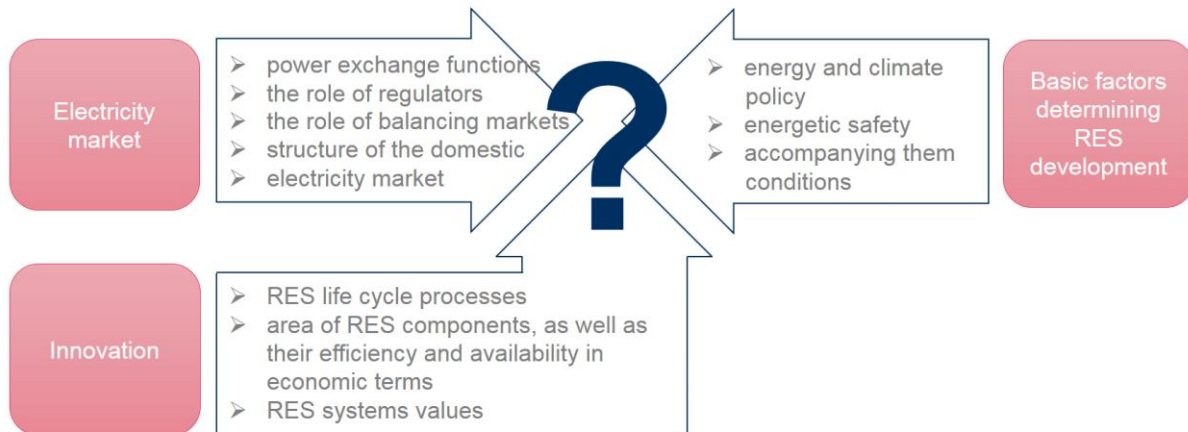
- 1) Development determinants areas
- 2) Factors linkage
- 3) Factors classification
- 4) Factors influence
- 5) Conclusions
- 6) Finish

## Development determinants areas

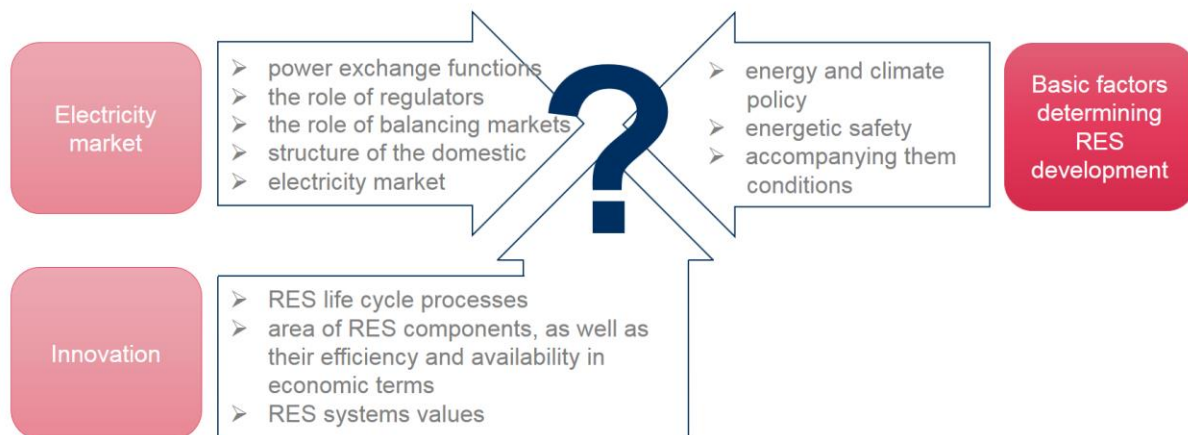




## Development determinants areas

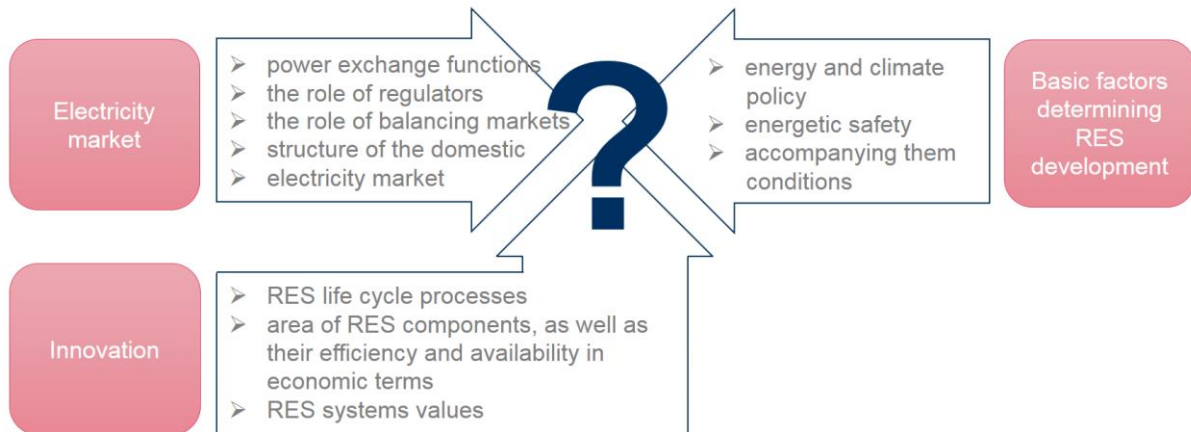


## Development determinants areas

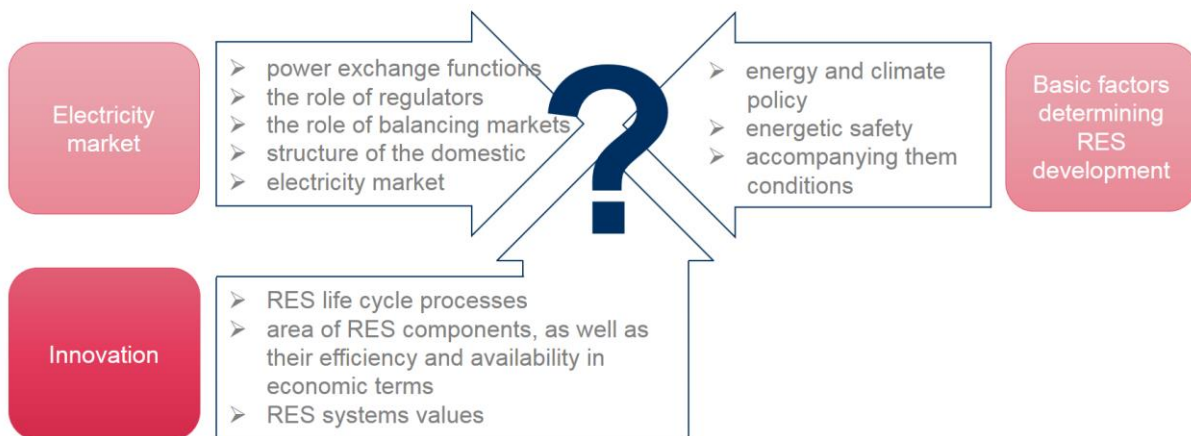




## Development determinants areas



## Development determinants areas





## Factors linkage

The factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems on the electricity market are strongly related to global economic phenomena, especially in highly developed countries and China.



## Factors linkage

The factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems on the electricity market are strongly related to global economic phenomena, especially in highly developed countries and China.



### The World at War in 2020

Countries with reported armed clashes between state forces and/or rebels in 2020\*

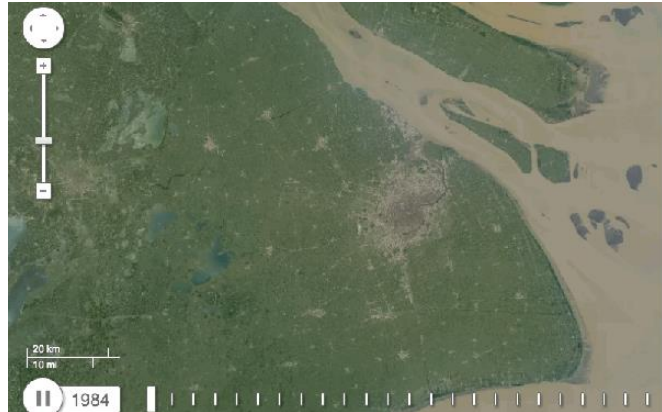
\* As of May 2.

Source: The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project



## Factors linkage

The factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems on the electricity market are strongly related to global economic phenomena, especially in highly developed countries and China.



Shanghai 1984-2008 - the trend of increasing urbanization

## Factors linkage

The factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems on the electricity market are strongly related to global economic phenomena, especially in highly developed countries and China.

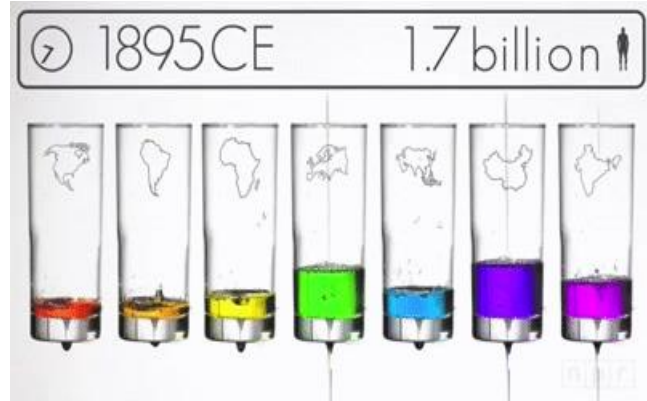


High-speed rail - the trend of increasing mobility



## Factors linkage

The factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems on the electricity market are strongly related to global economic phenomena, especially in highly developed countries and China.



Growing world population trend

## Factors linkage

The factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems on the electricity market are strongly related to global economic phenomena, especially in highly developed countries and China.





## Factors linkage

The factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems on the electricity market are strongly related to global economic phenomena, especially in highly developed countries and China.



## Factors linkage

The factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems on the electricity market are strongly related to global economic phenomena, especially in highly developed countries and China.





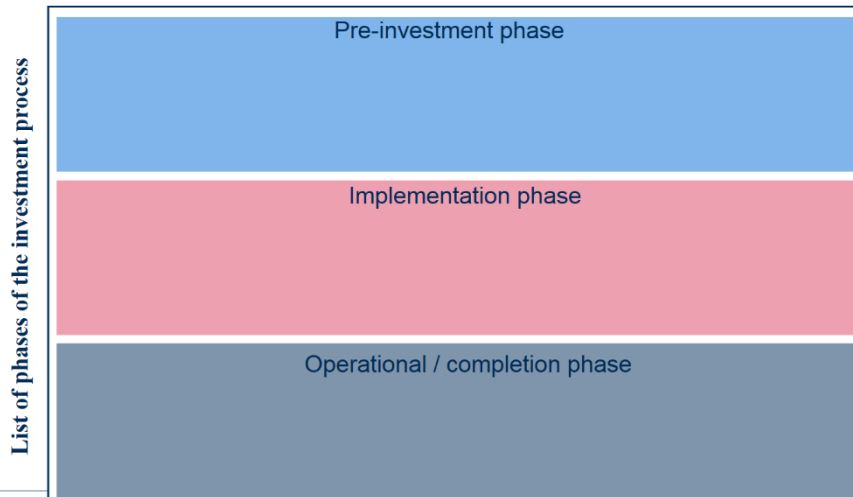


## Factors linkage

The factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems on the electricity market are strongly related to global economic phenomena, especially in highly developed countries and China.

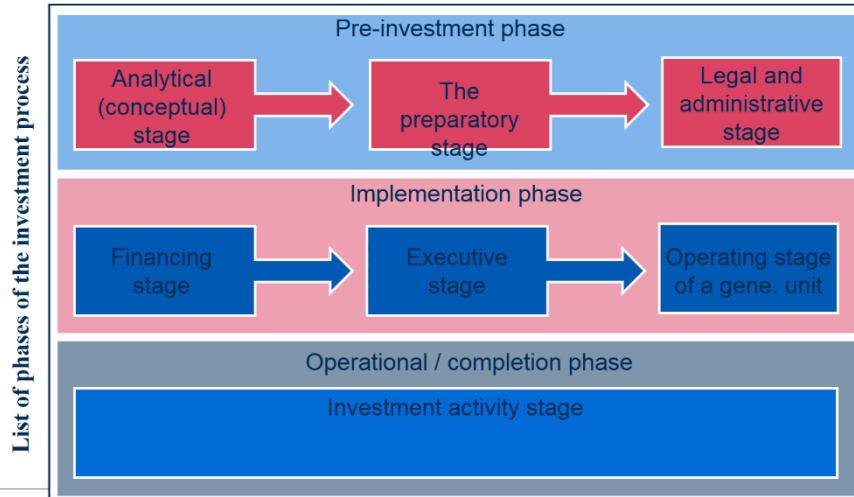


## Factors classification

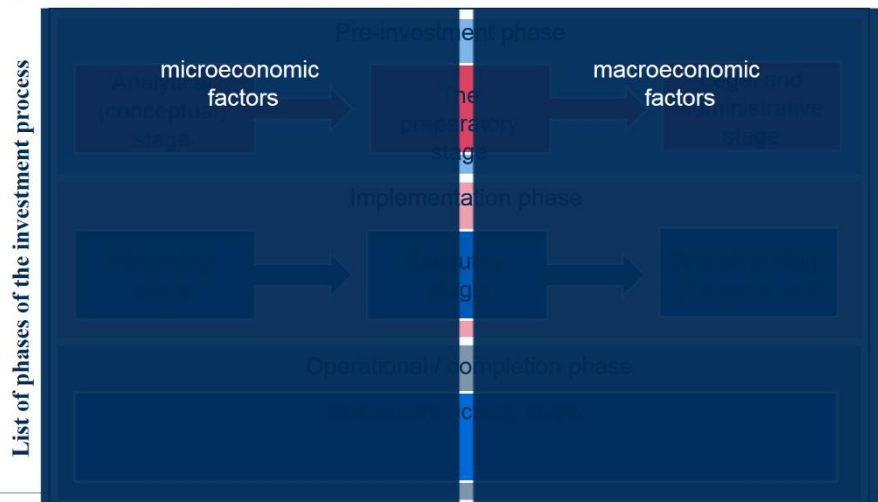




## Factors classification



## Factors classification





## Factors classification



microeconomic factors

macroeconomic factors

ZESZYTY STUDENCKIE  
WYDZIAŁ EKONOMICZNEGO  
UNIWERSYTETU GJAKOWSKIEGO  
numer 8/2017

Acta Energetica

ZESZYTY STUDENCKIE  
WYDZIAŁ EKONOMICZNEGO  
UNIWERSYTETU GJAKOWSKIEGO  
numer 9/2019

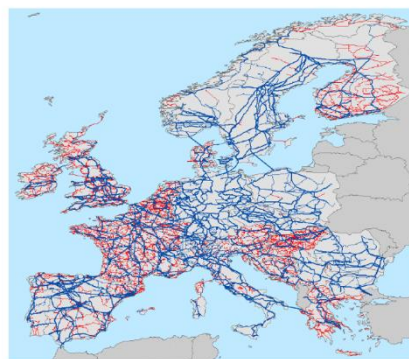
WYŻSZA SZKOŁA BANKOWA TORUŃ BYDGOSZCZ

ECLSS 2021a, Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" University  
February 02 – 03, 2021

## Factors influence

Two factors have a decisive influence on the development of the photovoltaic systems market:

a) product and technological innovations RES systems creating new value chains,





## Factors influence

Two factors have a decisive influence on the development of the photovoltaic systems market:

a) product and technological innovations RES systems creating new value chains,



## Factors influence

Two factors have a decisive influence on the development of the photovoltaic systems market:

b) energy policy instruments, in particular the evolving support systems and other detailed regulations.

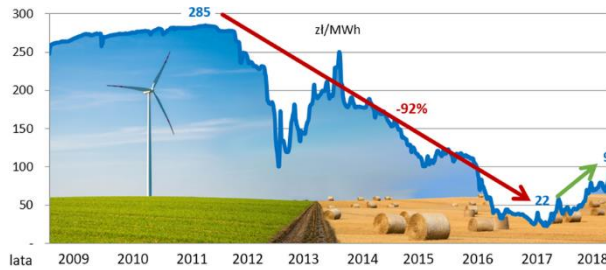




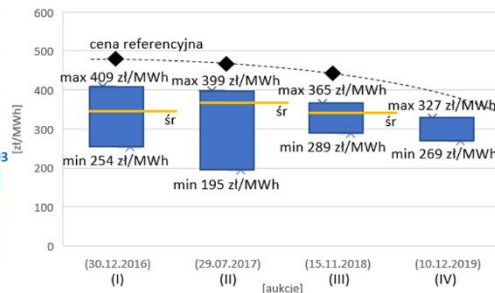
## Factors influence

The growing complexity of economic systems contributes to the creation of new solutions.

Fluctuations in the exchange rate of the so-called "Green certificates"

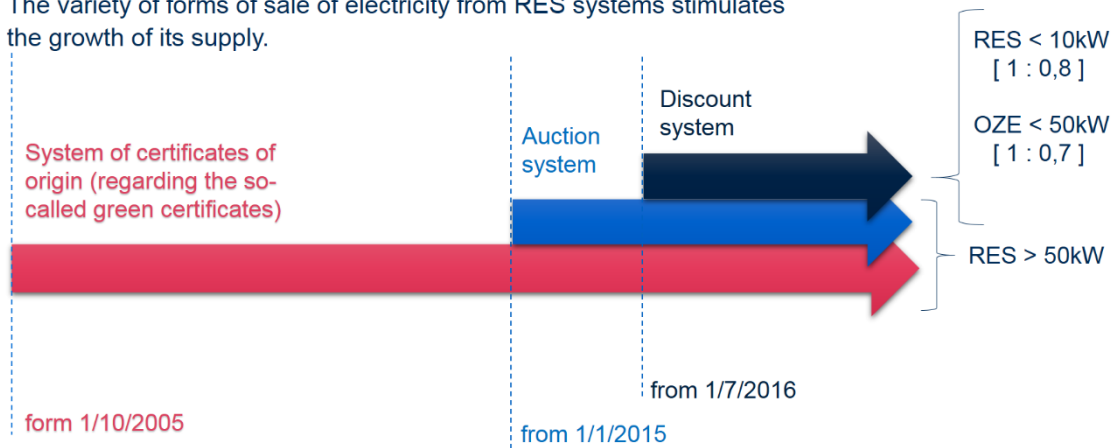


List of RES auction results



## Factors influence

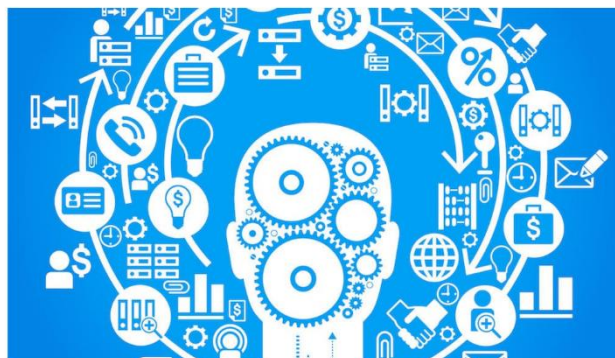
The variety of forms of sale of electricity from RES systems stimulates the growth of its supply.





## Conclusions

Determinants influencing the investment efficiency of RES systems constitute a very demanding area of research. It consists of many elements between which there are relationships of varying intensity.



## Conclusions

Taking into account the possibly full spectrum of factors determining the investment efficiency of RES systems reduces the risk of making wrong decisions by the Investor.





## Conclusions

Innovations have a decisive impact on the development of the RES systems market. They favor the creation of new value chains. They are accompanied by constantly evolving forms of support:

- a) on the supply side, they most often cover R&D and production areas,
- b) while on the demand side, various types of incentive systems.



## Conclusions

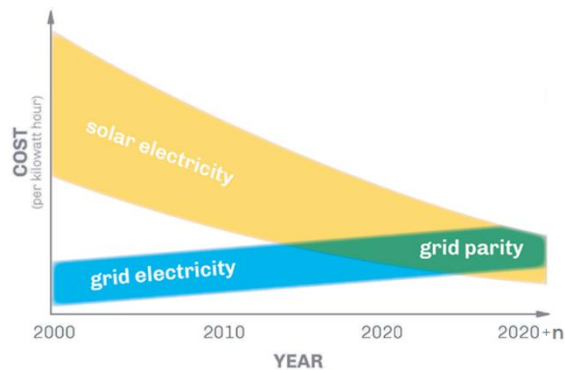
One of the key determinants of the success of RES project is the price that can be obtained in the auction system. As a result of the sensitivity analysis performed, it was confirmed that any reduction in the reference price of the auction increases the risk of project failure.





## Conclusions

The dynamic development and growing popularity of RES systems has a positive impact on achieving grid parity for this form of electricity generation.



*Thank You for attention!*

Rafał Śpiewak, PhD, MBA

rafal.spiewak@wsb.bydgoszcz.pl





## Investigation of Some Conjunctions such as “Because”, “So”, and “And” in Kurdish, Turkish and English Poems

Mehmet Veysi BABAYİĞİT<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Human beings always do their best in order to come up with courteous manners in the social life, and they employ many artistic and poetic speeches while conducting cooperative and communicative issues. Therefore, it is rather significant for such cases to use various poems since they are efficient to indicate salient and stunning attitudes. There is no change in terms of functional usages of poems in the whole languages in the world but the grammatical functions may vary in various languages. The main purpose of the current study is to investigate some conjunctions such as “Because”, “So”, and “And” in Kurdish, Turkish and English Poems. Thus, many poems in those languages have been sought descriptively and some samples have been pointed in this study. The samples are taken from different poems written by multiple poets in those languages, and the aimed conjunctions are highlighted in those samples. It is concluded that the percentage of using these conjunctions cannot be defined clearly since there is not a substantial investigation including the whole poems of those languages; however, it is asserted that the usage of these conjunctions is more common in English and Turkish than Kurdish.

**Keywords:** Because, So, And, Kurdish, Turkish, English

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Batman University, TURKEY. E-mail: [m.veysi.babayigit@gmail.com](mailto:m.veysi.babayigit@gmail.com)



## Teacher Perceptions Regarding the Good Behaviors that will Increase the Respectability Shown to Teachers

Öğretmene Duyulan Saygıyı Arttıracak İyi Davranışlara İlişkin Öğretmen Algıları

Necdet KONAN<sup>1</sup>

Esmâ KÖMÜRÇÜ<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The main goal of this research is; to specify the behaviours those will increase the level of the respect shown to the teachers and qualify them as “a good teacher” and find out solution proposals in order to increase the respect to the teachers.

In order to access the above-mentioned goals, a phenomenologic patterned qualitative research has been carried out. The working group of the research consist of totally 65 teachers working in the schools located in Ankara, Balıkesir and Malatya. Four (4) teachers at pre-schools, nine (9) teachers at primary schools, twenty-nine (29) teachers at middle schools and twenty-three (23) teachers at high schools.

Survey data has been received through a semi-structured form that aims to specify the solution proposals to increase the respect to the teachers and the behaviours those will provide to be qualified as “a good teacher” by revealing the positive and negative teacher behaviours regarding teacher perception.

Interviewing form consists of five (5) sections. In the first section, four questions take place to clarify the gender, seniority, schools and branches of the teachers. In the second section, there are nine (9) questions that will determine the effectiveness of the factors likely to influence the prestige and its aspects on present day and respectability of teaching profession regarding teacher perception.

<sup>1</sup> Doç. Dr., İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü, Malatya/TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [necdet.konan@inonu.edu.tr](mailto:necdet.konan@inonu.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Öğretmen, İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü Eğitim Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı Eğitim Yönetimi Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Malatya/ TÜRKİYE. E-mail: [esmaaa81@gmail.com.tr](mailto:esmaaa81@gmail.com.tr)



In the third section, there are four (4) questions those aim to specify the behaviours of the teachers both appreciated and criticized. In the fourth section, there is only a question that aims to reach the behaviours of a good teacher. In the fifth section, there is also a question to find out the solution proposals to increase the level of the respect shown to a teacher.

The survey data has been analysed through content analysis. According to the general results of the research, a teacher who loves his/her students, appreciates them and shows his/her love by his/her behaviours exhibits a good teacher's behaviours. A teacher who can guide her/his students and be a positive role model for them also exhibits a good teacher's behaviours.

Besides, the teachers who love her/his job, know useful teaching methods very well and master a subject can also be qualified as a good teacher. Pertaining to teacher perception, educating the teacher by himself/herself, being innovative, being able to look at the events from different points of view, love his/her nation and homeland and being a cultured person are the qualifications those can make a person a good teacher.

The suggestions related with increasing the prestige of teaching profession; to raise the quality of the education system in the country, replacing the perception of the teacher with another in which a teacher is more valuable, enhancing the financial and personal rights of the teachers and providing the conditions in which parents show more respect to teachers and their jobs.

Making the conditions about recruitment and selection period of teachers better at the Education Faculties of the Universities, to prevent the publishings that mold public opinion from insulting teachers, to educate and assign skillful managers who can back up teachers, organising inservice trainings that develop teachers' professional education.

**Keywords:** Teaching profession, statue of teacher, respectability, good behaviours.

## Öz

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı; öğretmen algısına göre, öğretmene duyulan saygıyı arttıracak, bir öğretmeni "iyi öğretmen" olarak nitelendirebilecek davranışları belirlemek ve öğretmene duyulan saygının artması için çözüm önerileri üretmektir.

Bu amaca ulaşmak için olgubilim deseninde nitel bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, 2020-2021 öğretim yılında Ankara, Balıkesir ve Malatya illerinde bulunan anaokullarında görev yapan dört, ilkokullarda görev yapan dokuz, ortaokullarda görev yapan yirmi dokuz ve liselerde görev yapan yirmi üç kişi olmak üzere toplam 65 öğretmenden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri öğretmen algısında, olumlu ve olumsuz öğretmen davranışlarını ortaya koyarak 'iyi öğretmen' olarak nitelendirilebilmeyi sağlayacak davranışları ve öğretmene duyulan saygıyı



arttırma yönünde çözüm önerilerini belirlemeyi amaçlayan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığı ile elde edilmiştir. Görüşme formu beş bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde katılımcı öğretmenlerin cinsiyetlerini, kıdemlerini, okullarını ve branşlarını belirlemek amacıyla dört soru yer almaktadır. İkinci bölümde ise öğretmen algısında öğretmenlik mesleğinin saygınlığını, saygınlığın günümüzdeki yönünü ve saygınlığı etkileme olasılığı bulunan unsurların etkililiğini belirlemek amacı ile dokuz soru yer almaktadır. Üçüncü bölümde öğretmenlerin takdir edilen ve eleştirilen davranışlarını belirlemeyi amaçlayan dört soru yer almaktadır. Dördüncü bölümde iyi öğretmen davranışlarına ulaşmayı amaçlayan bir soru yer almaktadır. Beşinci bölümde ise öğretmene duyulan saygının artması için çözüm önerilerine ulaşmak için bir soru yer almaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmanın genel sonucuna göre; öğrencilerini seven, değer veren ve bunu davranışları ile gösteren öğretmen iyi bir öğretmen davranışı sergilemektedir. Öğrencilerine rehberlik edebilen ve onlar için olumlu bir rol model olmayı başarabilen öğretmen de iyi öğretmen davranışları sergilemektedir. Ayrıca işini severek yapan, ders işleme yöntemini doğru belirleyen, alanına hâkim öğretmenler de iyi öğretmen olarak nitelendirilebilir. Öğretmen algısında öğretmenin kendini yetiştirebilmesi, yeniliklere açık olup olaylara farklı açılardan bakabilmesi, vatanını milletini sevmesi, kültürlü bir birey olması da onu iyi öğretmen olarak nitelendirebilecek davranışlardandır. Öğretmenlik mesleğinin saygınlığını arttırmaya ilişkin çözüm önerileri olarak; eğitim sisteminin kalitesinin artırılması, toplumdaki öğretmen algısının, öğretmenin daha değerli kabul edildiği bir algıyla değiştirilmesi, maaş ve özlük haklarının iyileştirilmesi, öğrencinin düşünceleri üzerindeki en belirleyici etkenlerden biri olan velinin öğretmene ve yaptığı işe saygı duymasının sağlanması, Eğitim Fakülteleri'ndeki öğretmen yetiştirme ve atama yöntemlerinin iyileştirilmesi, kamuoyunu yönlendiren her türlü yayınlarda öğretmeni küçük düşüren söylemlerden vazgeçilmesi, öğretmenin arkasında durabilen dirayetli yöneticilerin yetiştirilmesi ve atanması, meslekî gelişimi sağlayabilecek nitelikli hizmetiçi eğitimlerin verilmesi belirtilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Öğretmenlik mesleği, öğretmen statüsü, saygınlık, iyi davranışlar



## Knowledge Sharing in Social Interaction: Towards the Problem of Primary Data Entry

Igor Val. DANILOV<sup>1</sup>

Sandra MIHAİLOVA<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The article studies a gap in current knowledge of the so-called problem of primary data entry (PDE) by reviewing relevant theories on emotional contagion and empirical data obtained from experiments on crying in newborns (Geangu et al., 2010; Dondi et al., 1999; Martin & Clark 1982; Sagi & Hoffman 1976; Simner 1971). This paper highlights the critical properties of emotional contagion and empathy for further discussion on the differences of their appearance and evolutionary advantage. This discussion article concludes that emotional contagion can happen without awareness of the existence of emotional stimuli, as people are able to recognize the emotional state of others without even knowing about the existence of other people's emotional expressions (Tamietto et al., 2009). Emotional contagion is likely an essential trigger in solving PDE. The article discusses: (a) Even if newborns possess an innate repetition mechanism, the problem of PDE makes imitation meaningless that may not promote the cognitive development in infants. (b) Whether emotional contagion transfers meaningful content even being occur without self-awareness. (c) Whether emotional contagion contributes to beginning of knowing in newborns. (d) Whether emotional contagion in newborns challenges knowledge about social interaction. Given these observations, emotional contagion in mother-newborn dyads could be considered a manifestation of the mental coherence that unconsciously provides intentionality in acquiring social meanings. We propose further research considering this effect of non-perceptual social interaction as a manifestation of another modality of social interaction that promotes the shaping of social reality in newborns and social learning at the beginning of life.

**Keywords:** Social cognition; imitation; empathy; emotional contagion; social interaction; problem of primary data entry.

---

<sup>1</sup> CEO of Academic center for Coherent Intelligence

<sup>2</sup> Assoc. prof. Dr. Psychology RSU, LATVIA. E-mail :igor\_val.danilov@acci.center



## The language portraits and multilingualism research

Süleyman KASAP<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Language portraits have emerged as one of the methods used by language educators and language researchers in recent years (Krumm 2005; Busch 2006; Mossakowski & Busch, 2008; Jakobsen, 2011). A language portrait is a body silhouette filled, colored, and interpreted by the individual language user. Participants in the research paint a body silhouette using different colors for different languages, accents or language resources they have or are learning. Through the scope, location, choice of colors, use of symbols, and accompanying written or verbal comments, researchers can obtain information about the language user's perception of language repertoires. Thus, language portraits created by individuals give important insights into the language experiences of these people. Language portraits combined with interviews seem to be an appropriate approach method, especially for researchers who want to analyze the foreign language students' own language repertoire. The aim of this study is to focus on the linguistic portrait, as a research tool by discussing the theoretical bases of this approach and the question of what the linguistic portrait is capable of accomplishing and what methodological implications are involved in its procedure.

**Keywords:** Language portraits, multilingualism, research

---

<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr., Van Yuzuncu Yil University- Education Faculty- ELT Department – Van, TURKEY E-mail: [kasap\\_hakan@hotmail.com](mailto:kasap_hakan@hotmail.com)



## Platform Çalışma ve Sorunlar: Betimsel Bir Analiz

### Platform Work and Problems: A Descriptive Analysis

Mehmet KAPLAN<sup>1</sup>

Berna TURAK KAPLAN<sup>2</sup>

Adnan ÇELİK<sup>3</sup>

#### Öz

Platform çalışma, yaşadığımız zaman diliminde etkisini daha derinliklerde hissettiğimiz ve iş örgütlerinin veya bireylerin çevrimiçi bir sistem kullanarak, bu konuda aktif çalışan yapılar tarafından sorunlarının çözülmesi ve/veya belirli hizmetlerin sağlanması için başvurulan bir çalışma biçimidir. Daha farklı ve teknik/matematikselsel tanıma göre ise işlemleri algoritmik olarak eşgüdümleyen dijital ağlardır. Çevrimiçi platformlar tarafından organize edilen iş görme süreci, platform, çalışan ve müşteri/işletme arasında üçlü ilişki ağına sahip olan ve işlerin belirli parçalara bölünerek farklı bireylerce gerçekleştirildiği bir yapıdır. Bu çalışma öncelikle iş örgütleri için stratejik bir konu olarak platform çalışmanın yapısallığına odaklanmakta ve çalışma sistemini anlatan bir kavramsal nitelik üretmektedir. Daha sonra ise platform çalışma içinde yer alan bireylerin yaşadıkları sorunlara odaklanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda platform çalışma gerçekleştiren bireyler ile derinlemesine görüşme gerçekleştirmiştir. Tüm görüşmeler çevrimiçi formatta gerçekleştirilmiş ve etik kurallara uygun bir şekilde hareket edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda platform çalışanların sorunlarına yönelik betimsel analizler yapılmış ve ortaya çıkan sonuçlara bağlı olarak değerlendirme ve önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Platform, Platform Çalışma, Sorunlar, Betimsel Analiz.

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Şarkikaraağaç MYO., E-Mail: [mehmetkaplan@isparta.edu.tr](mailto:mehmetkaplan@isparta.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1359-1028.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Şarkikaraağaç MYO., E-Mail: [bernaturak@isparta.edu.tr](mailto:bernaturak@isparta.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6321-2981.

<sup>3</sup> Prof. Dr., Selçuk Üniversitesi, İİBF., E-Mail: [adnancelik@selcuk.edu.tr](mailto:adnancelik@selcuk.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8538-9937.



## Abstract

Platform working is a form of work that we feel deeply in the time we live in, and that is used by business organizations or individuals to solve their problems and / or provide certain services by using an online system. According to a different and technical / mathematical definition, they are digital networks that coordinate operations algorithmically. The business process organized by online platforms is a structure that has a triple relationship network between the platform, the employee and the customer / business, and the work is divided into certain parts and performed by different individuals. This study primarily focuses on the structurality of the platform work as a strategic issue for business organizations and produces a conceptual quality that describes the working system. Later, the platform focuses on the problems experienced by the individuals involved in the study. In this context, the platform conducted in-depth interviews with the individuals who carried out the study. All interviews were conducted online and acted in accordance with ethical rules. As a result of the research, descriptive analyzes were made for the problems of the platform employees, and evaluations and recommendations were made depending on the results.

**Keywords:** Platform, Platform Working, Problems, Descriptive Analysis.





## Aspects of dialectological studies in Kosovo (XIX)

Muharrem GASHI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Due to the fact that the implementation of dialectological studies in Kosovo has marked results, we think that it is unmediated to make a reflection of these achievements. In this respect, the purpose of our topic is to try to improve the degree of these realizations. Along the first phase of these dialectal realizations we have only some signals, and it is to be mentioned that they are mainly from foreigners, while in the second phase we get acquainted with the extension of the dialectal subject, the definition of dialects, the description of the features in synchronous plane and here and there in diachronic plain. The realization of the contemporary method in the study has applied the monograph, which takes into account the aspects of the phoneme that are used today in the West. The rise of Albanian dialectology to a new stage, the steps of today's contemporary dialectology, in the context of Albanian dialectology in Kosovo too, is represented by the valuable contribution of a class of dialectologists: I. Ajeti, R. Ismajli, I. Badalaj, etc. In order to have a real and wide study of dialect thesaurus, there will be organized research-scientific expeditions, such as: "Scientific expedition in the Dukagjini Plain", will be explored Malësia e Gollakut, as: Tugjeci, Gmica, Meshina, in the district of Istog: Vrella, Lluga, Istog i Poshtëm, Drenica region, villages Rrezallë, Qirez, Obri etc. In the expedition that took place in Llap-Rugova - Opoja, it was concluded that the dialect of Llap has closer features to the dialect of Shala of Bajgora and Gollak, and features such as preservation of diphthongs will be ascertain by I. Gjinari. In these expeditions, people who gave their precious contribution are: 1. From Albania: I. Gjinari, J. Thomaj, Gj. Shkurtaj, A. Hidi et al. The publications of the latest scientific journals "Philology" 1996, "Dardania Sacra" 1999, mark a new phase at this time of our scientific staff of IA. The contributors from Kosovo include the dialectological sector of the University of Prishtina, we must highlight the efforts to publish the volume of language studies III, as well as the efforts to complete the project of the Dialectological Atlas of the Albanian Language headed by I. Ajeti.

**Keywords:** Therandë, Nish, Shkup, Ulqin, dialect, manifestation etc.

---

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Assoc. Dr., University of Gjakova "Fehmi Agani", KOSOVO



# The Impact of the Homework in Mathematics on Learning Style of Arab Primary School Students in Israel

Yousef Methkal ABD ALGANI <sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

The aim of the current research is to examine the tendencies and attitudes of primary school students from homework in mathematics and its impact on their learning style as the issue of homework is an old problem despite successive suggestions and recommendations.

The importance of research stems from the importance of the homework in mathematics that accompanies the educational process, through which students are assisted in enhancing their' self-learning abilities to develop their intellectual abilities and develop their creative and critical thinking. The writer depends on the qualitative method for examining. The research sample included (24) primary school students from Arab schools in Israel to examine their tendencies towards homework in mathematics and its impact on students' learning style. The results included two main groups: the first: social impact and the second: teacher's policy in dealing with homework. The researcher ends his research with a set of recommendations.

**Keyword:** Conceptual Teaching, Homework in mathematics, Learning Style, Primary School.

---

<sup>1</sup> Department of Mathematics, The Arab Academic College for Education in ISRAEL – Haifa. E-mail: yosefabdalgani@gmail.com



# Hibrit Giriřimcilik: Nitelik Belirleme Arařtırması

## Hybrid Entrepreneurship: Quality Identification Research

Mehmet KAPLAN<sup>1</sup>

Berna TURAK KAPLAN<sup>2</sup>

Adnan ÇELİK<sup>3</sup>

### Öz

Hibrit girişimcilik, bir bireyin ücretli bir işten belirli bir süreç dahilinde aktif girişimciliğe geçişini ifade eden bir girişimcilik türüdür. Hibrit girişimcilik faaliyetini gerçekleştiren kişi mevcut işindeki ücretini koruyarak girişimcilik faaliyetlerine odaklanmakta ve ortaklaşa hareket içinde hem ücretli işinde yol almakta hem de girişimcilik faaliyetlerinde risk alarak hareket etmektedir. Özellikle Türkiye’de tüm girişimcilik faaliyetleri içinde önemli bir paya sahip olan hibrit girişimcilik kavramının yazında ihmal edildiği ve/veya yeterince önemsenmediği görülmüştür. Bu noktada hibrit girişimcilik kavramı öncelikle kavramsal olarak ele alınmakta ve teorik argüman ortaya konmaktadır. Daha sonra ise Isparta Bölgesi’nden seçilmiş hibrit girişimcilerin niteliklerini belirlemeye yönelik görüşme yoluyla gerçekleştirilen araştırma sonucunda bulgular belirlenmekte ve öneriler geliştirilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Giriřimcilik, Hibrit Giriřimcilik, Nitel Arařtırma.

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Şarkikaraağaç MYO., E-Mail: [mehmetkaplan@isparta.edu.tr](mailto:mehmetkaplan@isparta.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1359-1028.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Şarkikaraağaç MYO., E-Mail: [bernaturak@isparta.edu.tr](mailto:bernaturak@isparta.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6321-2981.

<sup>3</sup> Prof. Dr., Selçuk Üniversitesi, İİBF., E-Mail: [adnancelik@selcuk.edu.tr](mailto:adnancelik@selcuk.edu.tr), ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8538-9937.



## Abstract

Hybrid entrepreneurship is a type of entrepreneurship that refers to the transition of an individual from a paid job to active entrepreneurship within a certain process. The person who carries out the hybrid entrepreneurial activity focuses on entrepreneurship activities by maintaining his wages in his current job and moves both in his paid work and in entrepreneurial activities by taking risks. Especially as all entrepreneurial activities in Turkey in the summer of entrepreneurship concept hybrid which has a significant share in the neglected and / or ignored seen enough. At this point, the concept of hybrid entrepreneurship is first discussed conceptually and theoretical argument is put forward. Afterwards, the findings are determined and recommendations are developed as a result of the research carried out through interviews to determine the qualifications of hybrid entrepreneurs selected from the Isparta Region.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Hybrid Entrepreneurship, Qualitative Research.



## Intrabiliary rupture of liver hydatid cyst, case report and review of literature

HOXHA F. T.<sup>1, 2</sup> UKËHAXHAJ, A.<sup>1\*</sup>

KOÇINAJ, D.<sup>1</sup> HOXHA A. F.<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

**Introduction:** Hydatid disease is worldwide zoonosis which infected a number of animals and human. Echinococcosis is a complex biological, medical, economic and social problem.

Hydatid disease has been known since ancient time. Incidence and prevalence of Hydatid disease depends on a geographical zone. Also we are located in a geographic zone which is noted for high incidence of this disease.

The highest affected organ from the hydatid disease is liver. One of the most relevant and serious complication is communication between cysts and the biliary tract.

**Case presentation:** We are presenting here a Caucasian male, 21 years old, with abdominal discomfort, jaundice, fatigue, tiredness, changing urine color. Ultrasound discovered Liver hydatid cyst, situated in central position, with suspicious cisto- biliary tract communication. Operative treatment realized in general endo tracheal anesthesia, with cholecystectomy, full endocystectomy and partial pericystectomy, with intra operative diagnosing, identifying and suturing five biliary fistulas. After Five year post operative follow-up period, patient is disease free, underwent regular clinical, laboratory, sonography assessment during regular visits managed by an interdisciplinary team.

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Gjakova Fehmi Agani, Medical Faculty, Gjakova, KOSOVO

<sup>2</sup> University Clinical Hospital Service of Kosova, Surgery Clinic, Prishtina, KOSOVO

<sup>3</sup> Trakya University, Medical Faculty, Edirne, TURKEY

Corresponding [Author\\*antigona.dervishaj@uni-gjk.org](mailto:Author*antigona.dervishaj@uni-gjk.org)



**Conclusion:** Preoperative precise evaluation and identification of patients with biliary hydatid disease remains a diagnostic and surgical challenge. Early diagnosis and treatment of Liver Hydatid Cysts lowered morbidity and complications of this disease. Meticulous surgery is the most effective treatment and the gold standards of management of complicated Liver Hydatid cysts with cysto-biliary tract fistulas.

**Keywords:** hydatid cyst, zoonosis, liver, communication cysto-biliary tract, surgical treatment



# Outline of the issues surrounding the use of pretrial detention in polish criminal proceedings

Justyna ŻYLIŃSKA<sup>1</sup>

## I. Lead in

Considering aforementioned, Code of Criminal Procedure allows implying preliminary detention as a last resort - according to art 257 §1 c.c.p., preliminary detention is not used when other preventive measure is enough.

Moreover - according to art 257 § 2 c.c.p. - in applying temporary detention the court may reserve that the measure will be amended when an agreed bail is posted with the court within the prescribed time- limit. On justified application form the accused or his defender, placed on the last day of time-limit, court can prolong time for placing the bail.

For this reasons, implying this preventive measure in criminal proceedings practice should be particularly prudent. That's why, the lawmaker regulated not only presumptions and way of making decision, but also constraints and even interdict of implying this mean of prevention in certain situations and towards certain persons. Constraints and inadmissibility of temporary detention is subject of this paper.

## II. Interdict of applying preliminary detention based on certain circumstances

Cases, when temporary detention shouldn't be applied, are described in art 259 § 1 c.c.p., where it is stated that if there are no special reasons to the contrary, preliminary detention should be waived, particularly if depriving the accused of his liberty:

might seriously jeopardise the life or health of the accused,

would entail an excessive burden on the accused or his next of kin.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ph. D., University of Technology and Economics them. Helena Chodkowska in Warsaw, POLAND



First from aforementioned presumptions of waiving preliminary detention pertains only to person, whose preliminary detention is being discussed or whose preliminary detention order was issued but whose state of health is so grave, that applying analysed preventive measure would cause serious danger for this person's life or health.

## II. Interdict of applying preliminary detention based on certain circumstances

Next constraint on applying temporary detention is introduced in art 259 § 1 item 2 c.c.p. according to which temporary detention should be waived when depriving the accused of liberty can entail extremely severe results for the accused or his next of kin. Not every nuisance resulting from temporary detention for the next of kin may justify waiver of this measure, but only the one which causes excessive burden. Having this in mind, judicature takes:

- excessive burden for next of kin is situation which puts in danger very existence of those people, not other, less important emotional or homing struggles; inability to continue learning by the accused due to applying preventive measure, is not sufficient argument - according to art 259 § 1 item 2 c.c.p. - which would justify waiving or changing for softer preventive measure, as it is a rule, that drugs are spread by youngsters who continue learning; age of the accused alone is not sufficient presumption to waive temporary detention; 259 § 1 item 2 c.c.p.; protecting animals of the accused form excessive burden is not court's duty; art 259 § 1 protects the accused and his next of kin but not their animals;
- if the accused, at the time of arresting, didn't show any concern about welfare of his children, didn't work and didn't care about their lot - he cannot effectively refer to their hard financial situation as a circumstance justifying waiver of preliminary detention;
- excessive burden is not deterioration of family situation of the accused;
- bad mental condition of wife of he accused as the result of his arrest doesn't justify waiving preliminary detention.

Presumptions to waive preliminary detention described in art 259 § 1 c.c.p. are relative. Mentioned law says that court can waive preliminary detention only if there are no special reasons to the contrary. When special reasons are against - despite existence of basis to resign form arrest as pointed in item 1 and 2 § 1 art 259 c.c.p. - this resignation, court must make decision in each particular case. As a consequence it has to answer the question if applying preliminary detention is in certain case the only way to secure proper way of procedure - according to art 257 § 1 c.c.p. Raising fears pointed in 258 c.c.p may indicate need for this.





### III. Interdict of preliminary detention because of foreseen punishment

Preliminary detention is not applied when, based on circumstances of the case, it can be foreseen that court will sentence the accused to the penalty of deprivation of liberty with conditional suspension of its execution, or to a milder penalty, or that the length of preliminary detention would exceed the expected sentence of deprivation of liberty without a conditional suspension (art 259 § 2 c.c.p.). Applying this preventive measure should remain in sensible proportion to expected punishment.

In context of discussed interdict it is worth pointing out that constraints described in art 259 § 2 c.c.p. are not used when the accused remains in hiding, persistently fails to appear when summoned, impedes proceeding or when his identity cannot be established. It also doesn't apply when it is highly likely that as a preventive measure he will be placed in closed ward (art 259 § 4 c.c.p.).

### IV. Interdict of preliminary detention because of risk of punishment

Preliminary detention cannot be imposed, if the offence carries the penalty of deprivation of liberty not exceeding one year (art 259 § 3 c.c.p.). In this case it shall be remarked that this act refers to punishment as stated in legislative act not punishment expected in this particular case.

Ban of preliminary detention because of risk of punishment is relative because restriction from art 259 § 3 c.c.p. doesn't work when the accused in hiding, persistently fails to appear when summoned, impedes proceeding or when his identity cannot be established (art 259 § 4 c.c.p.).

### V. Constraints of preliminary detention towards diseased people

For the subject of this paper it is important to mention, that if the state of health of the accused so requires, preliminary detention may only assume the form of committing the accused to a suitable medical establishment, including psychiatric hospital (art. 260 c.c.p.).

This act is consistent with European Union standards. Not providing proper health care may be taken as breach of norms from art 3 Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. European Court of Human Rights in sentence from 26th October 2000, in case 30210/96 Kudła against Poland stated, that state has to ensure, that person is deprived of liberty in conditions consistent with respect for human dignity and that way and method of implying it doesn't expose this person to stress or burden exceeding suffering by definition included in imprisonment and also that health and wellness of this person are secured by providing needed health care.



## VI. Interdict of applying preliminary detention towards certain people

Exclusion in applying preliminary detention may also pertain to certain categories of people - including diplomatic representatives and workers of consular offices of foreign countries and others who because of position or function are under special protection.

First, exclusion applies to people with foreign immunity.

- the heads of diplomatic missions of foreign states accredited in the Republic of Poland,
- persons of the diplomatic staff of such missions,
- persons on the administrative and technical staff of such missions,
- members of the families of the persons listed above if they are members of their households,
- other persons granted diplomatic immunity pursuant to statutes, agreements, or universally acknowledged international custom (art 578 c.c.p.).

Narrower protection applies to persons with consular immunity - the heads of consular offices and other consular officials of foreign states, as well as other persons accorded similar status pursuant to agreements or universally acknowledged international custom. According to art 579 2 c.c.p., the heads of consular offices and other consular officials can be subject to arrest or preliminary detention only if they are charged with the commission of a crime. In the event of such arrest or preliminary detention the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall be promptly notified.

Constraints of preliminary detention also apply to persons who because of their position or function remain under special protection, for example judges - judge cannot be detained or arrested unless he is caught red handed if his detention is needed to secure proper conduct. About such arrest the chairman of local court shall be promptly notified. He can order imminent release of arrested judge (art 181 and 196, 200 Constitution).



# Artificial Intelligence and the Problematics of the Recognising of Legal Personality under European Law

Juanita GOICOVICI<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

The study debates whether, under the perspectives of European Union's projected regulations, legal personhood should be granted for instrumental or inherent reasons, to artificial intelligence representatives, while dismantling several arguments which are typically framed in instrumental terms, by comparing this legal status to the most common artificial legal person, the corporation. In the „White Paper on Artificial Intelligence: a European approach to excellence and trust” from February 19, 2020, the European Commission underlined the importance of the adapting of the legal norms to the new challenges brought by the extensive use of AI, in terms of data protection, privacy, non-discrimination, consumer protection, and product safety and liability, since consumers expect the same level of safety and respect of their rights whether or not the providing of a service, a product or a system relies on AI. Moreover, in terms of data collecting and processing, citizens and legal entities will increasingly be subject to actions and decisions taken by or with the assistance of AI systems, which might bring several legal intricacies to the surface. Since the main legal interrogations are related to the liability of industrial robots and the autonomous liability of other types of robotics which are presently regarded as products for liability purposes, it would be necessary to consider the granting of legal personality to robots and other types of AI, within the aim of exonerating the designers and users (who may be natural or legal persona) of these AI items from liability for the damage caused to third parties, particularly in terms of physical and patrimonial damages. This study is concerned mainly with the potential future granting, under the EU's regulations, of legal personhood for industrial robots and other AI items, especially for those that exercise a certain degree of self-control as programmed, though obviously the creation of fully autonomous robots might be still a long way off.

The issues of liability connected to the use of AI, especially in B2B and B2C contracts, are raising the question of the autonomous legal personality of these artefacts, under European Union's law, both for AI-based systems which can be purely software-based, namely the voice assistants, image analysis software, search engines, speech and face recognition systems etc. or for the AI embedded in hardware

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr. University Babeş-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA



devices, including the use of advanced robots, autonomous cars or autonomous drones. As preminent authors have underlined, such as S. M. Solaiman, in his paper „Legal personality of robots, corporations, idols and chimpanzees: a quest for legitimacy" (2017), Faculty of Law, Humanities and the Arts - Papers 3076, the core pillar for the recognising of legal personality, both for the category of natural persons and legal or artificial persons, is the syllogism that a legally recognised person is subject to legal rights and duties. Thus, the salient question of knowing if the capability of enjoying rights and performing duties should be seen as an exclusive criterion of legal personality remains to be answered, in terms of adapting the legal regulations to the provoking liability issues raised by the increasing use of artificial intelligence, both in business-to-business contractual relationships and in business-to-consumer contracts.

**Keywords:** legal personality, artificial intelligence, European Law, artificial personhood, legal instrumentality.



## Ndryshimi i leksikut përgjatë një viti të pandemisë në shembullin e gjermanishtes dhe shqipes

Izer MAKSUTI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstrakti

Qëllimi i kësaj kumtese është që të japim një pasqyrim të ndryshimit të leksikut përgjatë një viti të pandemisë me shembuj nga gjuha gjermane dhe shqipe. Do fillojmë me sqarimin e nocionit e fenomenit gjuhësor të ndryshimit të leksikut, duke përmendur edhe faktorët e shumtë që e shkaktojnë atë. Përpyekja është që të mblidhen dhe të shihet mënyra e përdorimit e këtyre fjalëve të reja. Një pjesë e mirë e tyre janë anglicizma dhe hasen gati në shumicën e gjuhëve të botës, për atë mund t'i trajtojmë si ndërkombëtarizma. Fjalë “Corona-Pandemie” është shpallur si “fjala e vitit” (Wort des Jahres) në Gjermani dhe “fjala e keqe e vitit” (Unwort des Jahres) është shpallur “Corona-Diktatur”.

Do mblidhen edhe lokucione e shprehje më të shpeshta në kombinim me fjalën “Covid-19” dhe “Corona” si në gjermanisht ashtu edhe në shqip. Përmbledhje e fjalëve, shprehjeve dhe titujve kryesorë që nga mesi i janarit 2020 deri kah fundi i janarit 2021, për të pasqyruar më qartë zhvillimet gjatë vitit që shkoi, që dëshmojnë më së miri edhe ndryshimin gjuhësor e shoqëror jo vetëm në vendet gjermanishtfolëse e shqipfolëse, por edhe në mbarë botën.

Për të përgatitur këtë kumtesë e më vonë një punim, do bazohemi në disa studimet që tanimë ekzistojnë për gjermanishten dhe në materialin e mbledhur nga mediat online në të dy gjuhët, sidomos për tri ditë, 15, 16 e 17 janar 2021 nga tri gazeta ditore në gjermanisht: FAZ, Der Standard, NZZ dhe në shqip: Shekulli, Koha.net dhe Koha.mk, si dhe Deutsche Welle (DW) në gjermanisht dhe shqip. Nga e gjithë kjo, për një periudhë nga mesi i janarit 2020 deri kah fundi i janarit 2021, po mblidhet një korpus gjuhësor më se i mjaftueshëm për studime të tilla.

**Fjalët çelës:** Ndryshimi i leksikut, leksikologji, leksikografi, fjalori, anglicizmat, pandemia, koronavirusi, COVID-19, gjermanisht, shqip, mediat online.

<sup>1</sup> Prof. dr. Izer Maksuti është profesor i rregullt në Universitetin “Ukshin Hoti” Prizren dhe mësimdhënës në Universitetin e Tetovës në Degën e Gjuhës dhe Letërsisë Gjermane. Studimet e larta dhe ata të doktoratës i ka mbaruar në Universitetin e Vjenës në fushë të gjuhësisë, gjermanistikës dhe translato-logjisë. [izer.maksuti@uni-prizren.com](mailto:izer.maksuti@uni-prizren.com)



## Lexical semantic richness of neologisms in the roman “Ku je” of Flutura Ačka

Pasuria leksiko – semantike e neologjizmave në romanin “Ku je” të Flutura Ačkës

Dr. Evis HUDHËRA<sup>1</sup>

Ermira MEHMETI<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The stimulus of this work was the fact that while reading the roman you could catch carved words and their weight in it.

In this work we will present the lexical semantic richness of neologisms in the roman

" Ku je " of Flutura Ačkës. The relations and connections of words with each other as well as the new meaning that they take in roman context bring magnificent and specific dimensions for linguistics observations. Ačka gives the ordinary words another value throughout word formative discoveries by using the models that Albanian language offers.

Our work has been treated in 2 phases. The phase of harvesting the roman by filing the lexicon and the theoretical treatment phase. The harvesting of the roman dictionary has been achieved through the Simple Concordance Programme which is used lexicography purposes by treating the density of words used in the roman. This program lists all the vocabulary of the roman.

At the prose " Ku je" of Ačkës you can notice her original words creation , neologisms. So our main focus is presenting in the form of a wordbook like lexical bearing submitted in the dictionary of Albanian language 2006 and the way they are formed (with affixes or without affixes) as well as their lexical and semantic value.

Another objective in this is the observation if archaisms, historic words, dialectalisms and foreign words who get other lexical values throughout the narrative.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, University Ismail Qemali of Vlora, The Faculty of Human Sciences, Department of Grammar and Literature, ALBANIA. E-mail: [evishudhera@gmail.com](mailto:evishudhera@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> MSc. Student. E-mail: [ermira.mehmeti12@hotmail.com](mailto:ermira.mehmeti12@hotmail.com)



Our work will touch binomial neologism- linguistics bearings throughout the direct research of AÇkas wordbook at the roman “Ku je” in juxtaposition with the dictionary of Albanian language 2006, will analyse lexical bearings who are not brought up in this vocabulary, by deepening the analyses over the variety of the vocabulary of artistic literature. We will achieve a deep research of neologisms with sociolinguistic, dialectic and national character.

**Keywords:** neologisms, lexical semantic values, linguistic richness, concordances, foreign words, dictionary, dialectical words etc.

### Shkurtorja

Shtysa e këtij punimi ishte se duke lexuar romanin binin në sy fjalët e latuara dhe pesha e tyre në të.

Në këtë punim do ta paraqesim pasurinë leksiko – semantike të neologjizmave në romanin “Ku je” të Flutura AÇkës. Marrëdhëniet dhe lidhjet e fjalëve me njëra -tjerën si dhe kuptimet e reja që marrin ato në kontekstin e romanit sjellin dimensione magjepëse dhe specifike për vëzhgime gjuhësore. Fjalëve të zakonshme AÇka u jep një vlerë tjetër nëpërmjet gjetjeve fjalëformuese duke përdorur modelet që ofron gjuha shqipe.

Punimin tonë e kemi trajtuar në dy faza. Faza e vjeljes të romanit duke skeduar leksikon si dhe faza e trajtimit teorik. Vjeljen e fjalësit të romanit e kemi realizuar nëpërmjet programit të konkordancave gjuhësore (Simple Concordance Program) program i cili përdoret për qëllime leksikografike duke trajtuar dendurinë e fjalëve të përdorura në roman. Ky program liston gjithë fjalësin e romanit.

Te proza “Ku je” e AÇkës bien në sy fjalëkrijimet e saj origjinale, neologjizmat. Pra, synimi ynë kryesor është paraqitja e neologjizmave në formën e një fjalorthi si prurje leksikore e paparaqitur në Fjalorin e gjuhës shqipe, 2006 dhe mënyra e tyre e formimit ( me ndajshesa, apo pa ndajshesa) si dhe vlera e tyre leksikore dhe semantike.

Synim tjetër në këtë punim është vëzhgimi i arkaizmave, historizmave, dialektizmave dhe fjalëve të huaja të cilat fitojnë vlera të tjera leksikore gjatë rrëfimit .

Punimi ynë do të trajtojë binomin neologjizëm - prurje gjuhësore, nëpërmjet hulumtimit të drejtpërdrejtë të gjuhës së AÇkës, te romani “Ku je” në ballafaqim me Fjalorin e gjuhës shqipe, 2006, do të analizojmë prurjet leksikore të cilat nuk janë të paraqitura në këtë fjalor, duke thelluar analizat mbi varietetin e gjuhës së letërsisë artistike. Do të arrijmë një hulumtim të thellë të neologjizmave me karakter sociolinguistik, dialektor e kombëtar.

**Fjalët çelës:** neologjizma, vlera leksiko – semantike, pasuri gjuhësore, konkordanca, fjalë e huaj, fjalor, fjalë dialektore, etj..



## Gastronomide Yeni bir trend olarak Yenilebilir Böcekler: KKTC Örneği

**Mete Ünal GİRGEN<sup>1</sup>**

**Kemal FERİT<sup>2</sup>**

**Selim YEŞİLPINAR<sup>3</sup>**

### Öz

Gastronomi çalışmalarında yeni bir trend olarak ortaya çıkan yenilebilir böceklerin gıda olarak tüketilmesi konusu son dönemlerde çeşitli araştırmacılar tarafından ele alınmaktadır. İnsan sağlığı ve çevrenin korunmasında yararlı olması ve alternatif besin kaynağı olarak görülmesi gastronomi alanı için önem arz etmektedir. Bu konuda yapılan literatür taraması araştırmadaki yenilebilir böcekler konusunu kavram ve içeriğiyle ele almaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı alternatif bir besin kaynağı olarak yenilebilir böceklerin gastronomi alanındaki kullanılabilirliğinin ve kullanıcı algılarının ölçülmesidir. Araştırma yöntemleri için kalitatif ve kantitatif metotların ikisinden’de yararlanılacaktır. Gastronomi alanındaki uzman kişilerle yapılacak görüşmeler sonucu ortaya çıkacak veriler ve gastronomi alanında yer alan çalışanların doldurduğu anketlerden de elde edilen veriler çalışmayı yönlendirecektir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Gastronomi, Yeni Trend, Yenilebilir Böcekler.

### Abstract

The issue of consuming edible insects as food, which has emerged as a new trend in gastronomy studies, has been recently addressed by various researchers. It is important for the field of gastronomy to be beneficial in protecting human health and the environment and to be seen as an alternative food source. The literature review on this subject deals with the subject of edible insects in the research with its

<sup>1</sup> Dr.; Uluslararası Fehmi Agani Üniversitesi, KKTC

<sup>2</sup> Öğr. Grv.; Uluslararası Fehmi Agani Üniversitesi, KKTC

<sup>3</sup> Öğr. Grv.; Uluslararası Fehmi Agani Üniversitesi, KKTC





concept and content. The aim of this study is to measure the usability and user perceptions of edible insects in gastronomy as an alternative food source. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used for research methods. The data obtained as a result of interviews with experts in the field of gastronomy and the data obtained from the surveys filled out by the employees in the field of gastronomy will guide the study.

**Keywords:** Gastronomy, New Trend, Edible Insects.



## Simplification of the foreign language teaching through the usage of new technologies

Natalina HOTI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

It is steadily noticed the importance, validity, and efficiency of the usage of new technologies for foreign language teaching. Nowadays, these are aids for the teacher and it is very difficult to think or conceive about an efficient and satisfactory didactic activity without using them, thus making their use necessary.

The usage of technology implies and acquires basic computer knowledge and a constant updating of the foreign language teacher. Acquiring multimedia instruments and using them with dexterity and creativity gets a great significance when teaching a foreign language. This does not mean that the image of the foreign language teacher is replaced by a computer technician.

The foreign language teacher, in addition to interweaving acquired competencies from training and continuous updating with the use of new technology, should be able to reflect upon the language during the process of the foreign language acquisition by the students. Teacher's skills and teaching achievements result in the simplification of the whole process of learning a foreign language through the use of new technologies.

**Keywords:** teaching, technology, foreign language, teacher, competence

---

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D., Catholic University "Our Lady of Good Counsel", Tirana, ALBANIA. E-mail: [n.hoti@unizkm.al](mailto:n.hoti@unizkm.al)



## Thelbi shoqëror i strukturës së identiteve në mësimdhënien e gjuhës së huaj gjatë Covid-19

Erjona XHINDI<sup>1</sup>

Ermir XHINDI<sup>2</sup>

### Abstrakt

Covid-19 vijon të jetë një sfidë e ndërlikuar për t'u përballur, në çdo fushë të jetës, veçanërisht në mësimdhënie. Mënyra e beftë se si u mbërrit në një gjendje të re të komunikimit mësues-nxënës, përgatitja relative e mësimdhënësve për ndërveprimin digjital, struktura e infrastruktura e institucioneve arsimore, përfshi edhe mësimdhënien në universitet, krijuan një gjendje të panjohur procesesh e funksionesh. Vështirësive të mëparshme, pasojë e një periudhë të cilësuar nga reforma të domosdoshme kurrikulare e metodologjike, identitare në rrafshin kulturor, iu shtuan prej marsit të shkuar, paqartësi e shpesh pamundësi praktike. Funkzioni didaktik i arsimit duhej përmbushur në rrethana të reja, ku natyra e kontekstit, llojet e proceseve individuale e të bashkësive, mundësitë, ndryshuan rrënjësisht.

Kumtesa jonë synon të analizojë fenomenologjinë e dukurive gjatë mësimdhënies online të gjuhës angleze në një fashë moshore rreth 14-15 vjeç, posaçërisht, dinamikën e dialektikën e “roleve” të mësuesit e nxënësit, rindërtimin e marrëdhënies mes tyre, vendosjen e barazpeshimit mes natyrës së re të mjeteve mësimdhënëse e funksionit të tyre të ripërmasuar, veçoritë psikologjike e morale të procesit. Me rëndësi në pikëpamjen tonë janë marrëdhëniet e llojit kulturor e identitar, të cilat kryhen përmes mekanizmash me karakteristika të tjera nga ato të komunikimit në shqip.

Me rëndësi në punën tonë u shfaq vetëdijësimi i mësuesit mbi përbërësit e procesit komunikativ, ku kemi parasysh kontrollin e nevojshëm mbi njësinë e sjelljes së tij mësimdhënëse, përpjekjen për të shkuar drejt bashkësisë së nxënësve përmes kontaktit konkret me secilin prej tyre, më tej synimin për të

<sup>1</sup> Specialiste e kurrikulës dhe e zhvillimit profesional, Zyra Vendore Arsimore, Vlorë; ALBANIA. Email: [erjonaxhindi@gmail.com](mailto:erjonaxhindi@gmail.com);

<sup>2</sup> Pedagog, Universiteti “Ismail Qemali”, Departamenti i Gjuhë-Letërsisë, Vlorë; ALBANIA. Email: [exhindi@gmail.com](mailto:exhindi@gmail.com); [ermir.xhindi@univlora.edu.al](mailto:ermir.xhindi@univlora.edu.al);



ndërtuar bashkësinë e nxënësve si një trup i njësuar, klasën virtuale, ku çdonjëri prej tyre, përveç marrëdhënies me mësuesin zhvillonte marrëdhënie me nxënësit e tjerë. Ndryshimi i kontekstit solli me vete edhe nevojën për një strukturë të re të lëndës didaktike, e cila e ndikuar nga mungesa e pranisë fizike, duhet të përmbushte një intensitet më të lartë komunikativ dhe ta mbante e ta siguronte atë, të përshtatej pra, stilistikisht e ritmikisht, me kërkesën për t'i dhënë njëlloj pavarësie relative nxënësit.

Në fund të këtij procesi, gjithçka e trashëguar nga mësimdhënia tradicionale është rindërtuar, pasojat në identitetin konjitiv, etik e social, qoftë të mësuesit, qoftë të nxënësit, janë të dukshme: gjatë dinamikës së roleve komunikative e rindërtimit të marrëdhënies në klasën virtuale është fituar një tërësi vlerash, që ndërsa në njërin anë, shprehin pragmatizmin si cilësi të re identitare, në anën tjetër, prodhojnë instrumentet e abstragimit mbi përmasat e shumëllojshmërinë e marrëdhënieve që nxit shkolla si institucion.



## Assessing the Critical Success Factors (CSFs) of private English Schools Operating in Kosovo

Donjete LATIFAJ<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

There is a big number of private English schools operating in the postwar Kosovo. Which as they claimed are having a great success. The purpose of this research was to explore Critical Success Factors (CSFs) of private English schools operating in Kosovo in order to find about the key to their success. The study, therefore, seeks to achieve the following objectives: to explore the Critical Success Factors of English language schools in the literature; to identify the CSFs as well as their main challenges of English language schools in Kosovo and finally to understand the evolution of English language schools in Kosovo over the past years as well as their future prospects. The findings would be useful for current and future schools improving their services in the English teaching business in Kosovo. To identify the scope of this study, a qualitative research method has been utilized. The measuring instrument has been designed with eight questions which helped to interview ten well-known and successful schools operating in the Republic of Kosovo. The findings suggest that the key to their success are various factors such as: a school must have a quality management staff. Therefore, its staff should be divided into structures so that everybody accomplishes various tasks. Also, there should be an easily approached location for the students enrolling such schools, and most importantly, though it is very hard to be achieved, is being accredited in order to award valid certificates to the customer. What is more, a school must provide the customer with an attractive environment of learning/teaching. Additionally, a school must have qualified teachers/staff, must focus on providing great conditions and/or human resources and must organize different activities in/out of the school related to learning the language. Such schools should explore the market regarding the tuition fee which is considered a competitive factor that the schools face in the environment and consider the best methods of assessing students' progress. Another prominent factor that a school must focus on is receiving customers and staffs' feedback and further recommendations in order to bring effective teaching of the language. The results of this survey shall contribute to identify the challenges and opportunities for future growth for the existing and new schools.

**Keywords:** Critical Success Factors, English as a Foreign Language (EFL), private, business.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD cand., English language assistant lecturer at Kadri Zeka University- Gjilan, KOSOVO. E-mail: [donjete.latifaj@uni-gjilan.net](mailto:donjete.latifaj@uni-gjilan.net)



## Gjakmarrja dhe Pajtimi i Gjaqeve në vitin 1990

Elona ÇOÇAJ<sup>1</sup>

### Abstrakt

Versioni më i zakonshëm i së drejtës zakonore në radhët e shqiptarëve është Kanuni i Lekë Dukagjinit. Gegët Shqiptarë që banonin në territoret në veri të lumit Shkumbin për shekuj me radhë në klane të mëdha që vëzhgonin kodin e Kanunit - një kushtetutë primitive që rregullonte jo vetëm jetën e tyre në komunitet, por edhe jetën e tyre private. Normat u kaluan brez pas brezi nga një traditë gojore dhe u dekretuan nga këshilli i pleqve. Konsiderohet se Kodi ishte racionalizuar nga despoti Lekë III Dukagjini (1410 - 1481). Ky kod u përpilua përgjatë shekujve kryesisht duke shtuar norma të reja. Poashtu, ishte studiuar nga folkloristi Shtjefën Gjeçovi dhe u botua qysh në vitin 1933. Teksti ishte sistematizuar në 12 seksione – “Kisha”, “Familja”, “Martesa”, “Shtëpia, Bagëtia dhe Prona”, “Puna”, “Huat/ Të dhanunat”, “Fjala e Gojës”, “Nderi”, “Dëmet”, “Kanuni kundër Dëmeve”, “Kanuni i Pleqnisë”, “Lirime e Përrjashtime”.

Në disa nga seksionet e tij, Kanuni e ka të përfshirë një kod juridik të hollësishëm që përpqej të rregullonte gjakmarrjen - një sistem i "vrasjeve të nderit" reciprok. Sipas Kodit, nëse një burrë është i “prekur në sedër”, familja e tij ka të drejtë ta vrasë personin që e ka fyer. Megjithatë, duke e bërë këtë, familja do të bëhet një objektiv për hakmarrje nga familja e viktimës. I afërmi më i ngushtë mashkull i viktimës është i detyruar të vrasë vrasësin e anëtarit të familjes së tij. Modeli i vrasjeve për hakmarrje të formuara në këtë mënyrë është përcjellë për brezat e familjeve dhe vazhdon të manifestohet edhe në ditët e sotme në Shqipëri, Kosovë dhe pjesërisht në Mal të Zi. "Gjaku nuk humbet kurrë", thotë Kanuni.

**Fjalët kyçe:** Shqiptarët, Kanuni, Gjakmarrja, Familja

<sup>1</sup> Student of. Law Faculty, University "Ukshin Hoti" of Prizren, KOSOVO. E-mail: [elonacocaj@gmail.com](mailto:elonacocaj@gmail.com)



# The impact of advanced preparation through photography in raising classroom participation and self confidence

Emirwjeta KUMNOVA HOXHA<sup>1</sup>

Rajmonda KURSHUMLIA<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

Student classroom participation is increasingly being considered as one of the key components of the learning process especially in higher education. Among many pedagogical and environmental factors psychological traits such as self-confidence also play an important role in encouraging or discouraging students from actively participating in the classroom. (Fassinger, 1995; HoWard & Henney Fritschner, 2000; Hyde and Ruth, 2002; Weaver and Qi, 2005). Rocca (2010) in her review of the literature on student participation in the college classroom suggests that preparing students in advance before speaking in class makes them feel more confident and consequently more active in the classroom.

Therefore, the purpose of this action research is to assess the impact of prior preparation through photography on students' self-confidence and their participation in the classroom. The research was developed during the course "Introduction to Psychology with 40 students of the second year of preschool education at the University "Fehmi Agani" in Gjakova. Questionnaires (before and after the intervention) were used to collect data about what students think about their participation in the psychology class as well as their self-confidence to speak in class. Both questionnaires were used before and after applying the advanced preparation through photography.

Observation as another method of data collection used to assess student's participation level in classroom. Results of this study revealed that the advanced preparation through photography increased student's level of participation in classroom and their level of self confidence. The results of this study are further discussed. Practical implication of these results are further discussed within the frame of practical implications.

---

<sup>1</sup> Asst., PhD Cand, University of Gjakova, KOSOVO

<sup>2</sup> Asst., Ph.D Cand, University of Prishtina, KOSOVO



## The effects of child repatriation on the success of primary and secondary schools

Efektet e riatdhesimit të fëmijëve në suksesin e shkollave fillore dhe të mesme

Avni RUDAKU<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Kosovars, like many other societies, had long experiences with emigration. In the last two decades in Kosovo, the most intense and massive period of illegal emigration to European countries was the period of the last quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015. Not only individuals left, but also parents with their children, thus forcing many students to drop out of school, regardless of the level of classes attended. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of Kosovo had drafted a special administrative instruction for the systematization of returned students in schools after migration, taking measures to facilitate repatriation and successful reintegration into education. Many of the returnees and repatriates, especially school-age children, had more challenges than high school students, contributing to declining school success. From the sample of 200 respondents, conducting questionnaires and interviews, including repatriated students and parents, teachers and principals of primary and secondary schools in the Municipality of Gjilan, who dealt with repatriated students from mass migration 2014-2015, suggests that primary school children had more decreased school success after repatriation, including the difficulties to start of learning the Albanian language after emigrating to foreign languages, the difficulties of learning the Albanian alphabet upon return, lagging behind other students in mastering some learning units in different subjects than high school students. Research shows that the emigration of students who were in the first grade when they moved with their families and their repatriation after two years, created greater effects when they returned, in their school success, as opposed to the repatriation of those students who returned after a shorter period of time, and the students of the Roma community suffered even more consequences in school success than the students of the majority Albanian community.

**Keywords:** illegal emigration, repatriation, reintegration, school success, community

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Cand., Public University "Hasan Pristina", KOSOVO. E-mail: [avni.rudaku@uni-gjilan.net](mailto:avni.rudaku@uni-gjilan.net)





## Abstrakt

Kosovarët sikur shumë shoqëri të tjera, kishin pasur përvoja të gjata me emigrimin. Në dy dekadat e fundit në Kosovë, periudha më intensive dhe më masive e emigrimit ilegal drejt vendeve evropiane, ishte periudha e tremujorit të fundit të vitit 2014 dhe tremujorit të parë të vitit 2015. Jo vetëm që u larguan individët, por edhe prindërit me fëmijët e tyre, duke u detyruar këta nxënës të braktisnin shkollën, pavarësisht në cilin nivel ishin duke ndjekur mësimet. Ministria e Arsimit, Shkencës dhe Teknologjisë të Kosovës kishte përpiluar udhëzime të veçantë administrativ për sistemin e nxënësve në shkolla, të cilët janë kthyer pas migrimit, duke marrë masa për lehtësimin e riatdhesimit dhe reintegrimit të suksesshëm në arsim. Shumë nga të kthyerit dhe të riatdhesuarit, e veçmas fëmijët e moshës shkollore- filllore, kishim më shumë sfida sesa nxënësit e shkollës së mesme, duke ndikuar në rënie të suksesit shkollor. Nga mostra prej 200 respondentësh, duke zbatuar pyetësorë dhe intervista, përfshirë nxënës e prindër të riatdhesuar, mësimdhënës dhe drejtorë shkollash filllore e të mesme në Komunën e Gjilanit, të cilët janë ballafaquar me nxënës të riatdhesuar nga migrimi masiv 2014-2015, rezulton se fëmijët e shkollës filllore kishim më shumë rënie të suksesit shkollor pas riatdhesimit, duke përfshirë, fillimin e vështirë të mësimin të gjuhës shqipe pasi në vendet emigruese kishim ndjekur mësimet në gjuhë të huaj, vështirësitë e mësimin të alfabetit shqip pas kthimit, mbetjen mbrapa nxënësve të tjerë me zotërimin e disa njësive mësimore në lëndë të ndryshme, sesa nxënësit më të rritur të shkollave të mesme. Hulumtimi tregon se, emigrimi i nxënësve që ishin në klasën e parë kur lëvizën me familjet e tyre dhe riatdhesimi i tyre pas dy vjetësh, krijoi efekte më të mëdha kur u kthyen, në suksesin e tyre shkollor, për dallim nga riatdhesimi i atyre i nxënësve që u kthyen pas një periudhe më të shkurtër kohore, si dhe nxënësit e komunitetit rom pësuan edhe më shumë pasoja në suksesin shkollor, sesa nxënësit e komunitetit shumicë shqiptare.

**Fjalët kyçe:** emigrim ilegal, riatdhesim, reintegrim, sukses shkollor, komunitet



## Activities of Daily Living assessment after Covid-19 hospital discharge

Dardan KOCINAJ<sup>1</sup>  
Antigona UKEHAXHAJ<sup>§ 1</sup>

Arben KRASNIQI<sup>2</sup>  
Faton HOXHA<sup>1</sup>  
Merita BERISHA<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The Covid-19 is a disease which occurs from infection by coronavirus. According to World Health Organization the Covid- 19 is declared a pandemic and this is still actual. In Kosova at the date are officially reported 12683 confirmed cases. The performance of activities of daily living is one of the problems that elderly are facing. We aim to present an elderly who survived Covid- 19, and the role of post discharge care on the improvement of activities of daily living. There is a need for broader viewing, beyond the standard focusing on immediate needs and main cause, toward physical and mental health, which indeed will involve several factors and levels. This certainly will lead in increasing not only physical but also psychological rehabilitation and will have impact on the elderlies post Covid- 19 life.

**Keywords:** Covid- 19, Kosova, elderly, activities.

---

<sup>1</sup> University "Fehmi Agani" of Gjakova, Medical Faculty, Gjakova, KOSOVO

<sup>2</sup> University Clinical Center of Kosova, Clinic of Physical Medicine, Prishtina, KOSOVO

<sup>3</sup> National Institute of Public Health of Kosova, Prishtina, KOSOVO

<sup>4</sup> University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina", Medical Faculty, Prishtina, KOSOVO

<sup>§</sup>Corresponding author:

University "Fehmi Agani" of Gjakova

Address: "Ismail Qemali", n.n., 50 000 Gjakovë, KOSOVO.

Email: [antigona.dervishaj@uni-gjk.org](mailto:antigona.dervishaj@uni-gjk.org)

Tel: +38344741471



## Ortaöğretim Öğretmenlerinin Okul Rehberlik Hizmetlerine İlişkin Algıları

Mahire ASLAN<sup>1</sup>

### Öz

Ortaöğretim öğretmenlerinin okul rehberlik hizmetlerine ilişkin algılarını analiz etmeyi amaçlayan bu araştırmada genel tarama modeline dayalı betimsel yöntem kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini 2020-2021 öğretim yılında Malatya ilinin Battalgazi ve Yeşilyurt ilçe merkezinde bulunan ortaöğretim okullarında (lise) görev yapan 972 öğretmen; örneklemini ise bu evrenden random olarak belirlenen 195 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak “Okul Rehberlik Hizmetlerine Dönük Değerlendirme Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada şu sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır:

1. Ortaöğretim öğretmenlerinin okullardaki (lise) rehberlik hizmetlerine ilişkin algılarının genel olarak olumlu olduğu belirlenmiştir.
2. Cinsiyet değişkenine göre, ortaöğretim öğretmenlerinin okul rehberlik hizmetlerine ilişkin algıları, erkek öğretmenler lehine anlamlı farklılık göstermektedir.
3. Meslekteki kıdem değişkeni açısından öğretmenlerin rehberlik hizmetlerine ilişkin algıları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık yoktur.
4. Branş değişkeninin, öğretmenlerin rehberlik hizmetlerine ilişkin algılarında anlamlı bir farklılık oluşturmadığı belirlenmiştir.
5. Öğrenim düzeyi değişkeni açısından öğretmenlerin okul rehberlik hizmetlerine ilişkin algıları arasında, yüksek lisans ve doktora yapan öğretmenler lehine anlamlı bir farklılık vardır.
6. Ortaöğretim öğretmenlerinin okul rehberlik hizmetlerine ilişkin algıları arasında “mezun olunan öğretim kurumu” değişkenine göre, Eğitim Fakültesi mezunu olanlar lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunduğu saptanmıştır.
7. Çalışılan okul türü değişkeni açısından, öğretmenlerin rehberlik hizmetlerine ilişkin algıları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamaktadır.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** Okul rehberlik hizmetleri, ortaöğretim, ortaöğretim öğretmeni.

<sup>1</sup> Dr., İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi, TÜRKİYE



## Fear of COVID-19 to medical students at the University of Gjakova

UKËHAXHAJ, A.<sup>1, 2</sup> KOÇINAJ, D.<sup>1</sup>  
TANUSHI, V.<sup>1</sup> HOXHA F. T<sup>3\*</sup>

### Abstract

Introduction: Nowadays, the whole World is under threat of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) SARS-CoV-2. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in many fatalities and forced scientific communities to foster their Research and Development Activities.

From the first time when appeared in Wuhan, China, by the end of 2019 has caused unprecedented panic across the world. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic causes fear, as its immediate consequences for the public have produced unprecedented challenges for the education and healthcare systems.

The recent emergence of COVID-19 means that understanding of transmission patterns, severity, clinical features and risk factors for infection remains limited, whether among the general population, for health workers or in household and other “closed” settings.

The CoV family is a class of enveloped, single-stranded non-segmented ribonucleic acid (RNA) virus which causes many diseases in the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal, hepatic, and cardiovascular system.

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Gjakova, KOSOVO

<sup>2</sup> National Institute of Public Health, KOSOVO

<sup>3</sup> University Clinical Hospital Service of Kosova, Surgery Clinic, Prishtina, KOSOVO

Trakya University, Medical Faculty, Edirne, TURKEY

\* Corresponding Author



Paraskevis et al. found that bats were the most likely natural hosts of SARS-CoV-2. In their study, SARS-CoV-2 genome showed 96.3% similarity to bat Coronavirus. The virus is probably transmitted to humans by another animal host, as bat habitats are located far from human habitats; for instance, musk and camel intermediate hosts in SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV outbreaks. Although there are differences between the studies regarding the incubation times of COVID-19, it takes an average of 5.1 days, according to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Van Doremalen et al. found that the virus could survive as an aerosol for up to three hours in the air, up to four hours on copper, 24 hours on cardboard, and two to three days on plastic-stainless steel surface. There is no clear evidence of vertical transmission from aerosols, vaginal secretions or breast milk during pregnancy and childbirth.

The first SARS-CoV-2 infection in Kosovo was confirmed on March 13, 2020, in a person who had just returned from EU country, before that region had been designated as a high-risk area by the WHO authorities. So far we are writing this paper, in Kosovo on January 27, 2020, 58.988 COVID -19 cases have been reported and causes 1.479 deaths.

The measures taken to manage the public health crisis and prevent health systems being overwhelmed have put equal treatment in – and equal access to – healthcare, including preventive healthcare at risk. But, on the other hand during practicing the profession they have been endangered health staff, support staff and students from infection with SARS-CoV-2 .

For 11 months now, the world has been facing the consequences of this virus, which has affected a number of not very light measures. The measures drastically affected the economy across the world, specially in country with low income such Kosovo, physical and social distancing measures, disruption to education, work place, and mental health, restriction of freedom and movement within and into the EU,ect.

#### **Aim of the study:**

Methodology: We recruited 113 bachelor nursing and midwiferies students from University of Gjakova “Fehmi Agani” , to participate in this cross-sectional survey, from 01 May 2020 to 30 October 2020. The study protocol was approved by the ethical commission of our University.

Data were collected through a structured, anonymous, self-directed questionnaire, including socio-demographic characteristics, questions about knowledge, skills and competences regarding nursing and midwiferies, willingness to work in health facilities in Gjakova before graduation during Covid-19 pandemic if it would be necessary and the fear from infection, questionnaire via the online platform. All participants electronically provided informed consent before enrolment. Participation in the study was on a voluntary basis.

Statistics: Will performed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software (SPSS version 21.0).

Findings: The age of the respondents was from 18-22 years, students from University of Gjakova. They have followed the clinical practice in three hospitals of Gjakova, Peja and Prizren. Were asked about smoking, physical activity during the pandemic, frequency of feeding, their concerns about infection, as



well as where they received information, stress, studies, protection from Covid-19 when they were in hospitals, and fears that they might infect their families while serving patients in hospitals.

Conclusion: Strategic public health approaches are required to reduce fear and promote healthy lifestyles during the pandemic. We still we are continuing with trainings for students and health staff, measures to restrict movement, wearing masks, hygiene and keeping distance.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, students, fear, knowledge



# Kushtetuta e Republikës së Kosovës dhe e Drejta Evropiane

## The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo and European Law

LL. M Berat DËRMAKU<sup>1</sup>

### Abstrakt

Punimi paraqet një doktrinë të gjërë me parime dhe një rradhitje sistematike të normave juridike thelbësore të së drejtës vendore dhe asaj Evropiane. Kushtetuta e Republikës së Kosovës dhe zhvillimi i së drejtës kushtetuese në Kosovë, është i lidhur direkt me të, ku pothujse shumica e normave janë të ndikuara nga faktori ndërkombëtar, duke përfshirë Pakon e Ahtisarit pastaj bisedimet me Serbin nën mbikqyrjen e faktorit ndërkombëtarë e deri tek marrëveshjet ndërkombëtare pas Pavarsisë.

Pothuajse shumica e normave të Kushtetutës së Republikës së Kosovës e paraqesin Kosoven si një vend i hapur lidhur me aplikimin e së drejtës ndërkombëtare.

Në këtë aspekt kjo kushtetutë i ka dhënë hapsirë të madhe të drejtës ndërkombëtare karshi legjislacionit të brendshëm, ku ndër tjerash marrëveshjeve ndërkombëtare kanë epërsi ndaj ligjeve. Poashtu, lidhur me mbrojtjen e lirive dhe të drejtave të njeriut ato duhet të interpretohen në harmoni me praktikën e vendimeve të GjEDNJ-së. Si dhe verdiktet e Gjykatës Kushtetuese Karshi marrëveshjeve ndërkombëtare.

**Fjalët Kyçe:** Kushtetutë, Pako, Norma, GjEDNJ, Legjislacion.

<sup>1</sup> \*Berat Dërmaku, ka përfunduar studimet themelore dhe ato postdiplomike në Universitetin e Prishtinës “Hasan Prishtina” Fakulteti Juridik në Prishtinë. Për momentin është i angazhuar për dy semestetra si asistent për disa lëndë në Universitetin “Kadri Zeka” në Gjilan. Qëndrimet e shprehura në këtë punim janë personale dhe nuk pasqyrojnë edhe qëndrimet e Universitetit në fjalë.

E-mail adresa: [berat.dermaku@uni-gjilan.net](mailto:berat.dermaku@uni-gjilan.net) dhe [beraty\\_10@hotmail.de](mailto:beraty_10@hotmail.de).



## Abstract

The paper presents a broad doctrine with principles and a systematic sequence of essential legal norms of domestic and European law. The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo and the development of constitutional law in Kosovo are directly related to it, where almost most of the norms are influenced by the international factor, including the Ahtisaari Package, then the talks with Serbia under the supervision of the international factor and up to international agreements after Independence.

Almost all the norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo present Kosovo as an open place regarding the application of international law.

In this respect, this constitution has given great scope to international law over domestic legislation, where, among other things, international agreements take precedence over laws. Also, regarding the protection of freedoms and human rights, they should be interpreted in accordance with the practice of ECHR decisions. As well as the verdicts of the Constitutional Court Against international agreements.

**Keywords:** Constitution, Package, Norm, ECHR, Legislation.





# Okul Yöneticilerinin Görev ve Sorumlulukları İle İlgili Hesap Verebilirliği

The Accountability of Principals about Their Duties and Responsibilities

Süleyman GÖKSOY<sup>1</sup>

Suzan ÇAKIR<sup>2</sup>

## Özet

Okul yönetiminde, yöneticilerin görev ve sorumlulukları ile ilgili hesap verebilirliğin temelini ne oluşturmalıdır? Araştırmanın amacı, okul yöneticilerinin görev ve sorumlulukları ile ilgili hesap verebilirliğin belirlenmesidir. Araştırma, 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim yılında Düzce ilinde değişik eğitim kademelerinde görev yapan otuz yedi eğitimci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımı çerçevesinde olgubilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmacılar tarafından eğitim kurumları eğitimcileri için geliştirilmiş yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile katılımcılara açık uçlu dokuz soru yöneltilmiş ve katılımcılardan cevaplandırması istenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde nitel veri çözümleme tekniği olarak içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen bazı sonuçlar şunlardır: Okul yöneticileri, en fazla milli eğitim yetkilileri, vali, kaymakam, bakanlık, genel müdürlük yetkililerinden oluşan üst yönetime hesap vermektedirler. Okul yöneticilerinin, sadece hesap veren konumda olmaktan ziyade ayrıca hesap sorabilmeleri gerektiği de belirtilmiştir. Okul yöneticileri, hesabını verdikleri alanlarla ilgili soruya ilk sırada mali işler (gelir, gider, bütçe, aidat), ikinci sırada okulla ilgili her konu, üçüncü sırada ise sorumluluk alanlarına giren konular ile akademik başarıyla ilgili hesap verdiklerini belirtmişlerdir.

**Anahtar Kavramlar:** Okul, okul yöneticiliği, hesap verebilirlik.

<sup>1</sup> Doç.Dr., Düzce Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Düzce/TÜRKİYE. Email: [suleymangoksoy@duzce.edu.tr](mailto:suleymangoksoy@duzce.edu.tr)  
ORCID: 0000-0002-7151-0863

<sup>2</sup> Uzman Öğretmen, *Düzce Directorate of National Education*, TURKEY. Email: [suzan.tr61@hotmail.com](mailto:suzan.tr61@hotmail.com)  
ORCID:



### Abstract

What should form the necessities of the accountability of principals about their duties and responsibilities in school management? The aim of the research is to determine the accountability of principals about their duties and responsibilities. The present research was carried out with 37 educator who have been working in various educational stages in the province of Duzce in 2019-2020 academic year. The phenomenological design within the framework of qualitative research approach was used. A semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers especially for educators in the educational institutions was used and the participants were posed nine open-ended questions. Content analysis was used as the data analysis technique. Several results obtained in the research are as follows: Principals account for senior management consisting of national education officials, governor, district governor, ministry and general directorate officials by far the most. Principals are not only in the position of giving accountability, but also they have the authority to request accountability. School administrators stated that they account for financial affairs (income, expenditure, budget, dues) in the first place, every subject related to school in the second place and in the third place they account for the subjects that fall under their responsibility and academic success.

**Keywords:** School, school management, accountability



## Mexican-American Balladry Tradition as a Paradigm for Chicano Identity

İrfan Cenk YAY<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Taking its name from the Spanish verb *correr*, which means “to run” or “to flow,” the corridos are a special form of narrative folk songs within the age-old bulk of Mexican balladry tradition – especially, those of epic themes. Américo Paredes, one of the foremost scholars of the corrido proper, claims that the socio-historical conjunctures from the 1836 “incident” at Alamo to the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo successively prepared the historical stage for the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century rise of “the heroic corrido of border conflict” in the border-zone, straddling between Mexico and the U.S. along the Río Grande. Thus, this peculiar corpus of balladry tradition has occupied an exceptional gravity in the socio-historical, cultural, and psychological spheres of Mexican-Americans, living as a so-called “ethnic minority” in their own patrimonial lands in the southwestern states of the U.S. since 1848. Following Paredes’s lead, the present overview focuses on a single corrido, titled “El Corrido de Gregorio Cortez,” which has come to epitomize the longings of Mexican-Americans for democracy, equality, and full civil, cultural and territorial rights from the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century onward. The two central paradigms that the corrido genre offers are (1) the heroic border-man, defending his right with his pistol in his hand, as the paragon of “Mexican-American” ethnic identity, set against the political and cultural sway of Anglo-Americans and their vilifying stereotypes in print culture; and (2) the U.S.-Mexico borderlands as a strictly topographical “buffer zone” where the cultural and de facto collusions between Anglo-Texans and Texas-Mexicans have occurred. While focusing on the eminence of these two paradigms, the present study contests the essentialist premise which has hitherto averred that the “clash of cultures” is the central paradigm that defines the border experience and identity. Because, with the ineluctable conjunctural and paradigmatic changes of grand proportions from the mid-1960s onward not only in the U.S., but throughout the entire globe, the border-zone phenomenon and the border-hero typology of the corrido proper needs to be revised afresh. The shift is an egalitarian call for cultural hybridity as proposed by Gloria Anzaldúa in *Borderlands/La Frontera* (1987). The present survey concludes with elaborations upon Anzaldúa’s perspective.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD , Istanbul University, Division of Western Languages and Literatures, Department of American Culture and Literature, TURKEY



## Contract on delivery and distribution of property

Endrit AJETI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This paper focuses on the issue of dividing property while predecessor and descendants are still alive in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo. In this way the predecessor that is still alive has the opportunity to express his will, to whom and to what extent should the property be passed on to the descendants. While in the past until 1999, due to various wars and rulership in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo, this right was not regulated by legal provisions, on the other hand, in the last two decades this issue has been regulated in detail with the legal provisions of the country.

Our intention in this paper is to explain the legal provisions that regulate this issue, to define in specific ways, on how and in what way the predecessor can pass on his property to the descendants while he is still alive.

This study uses the method of analyzing legislation, by which the explanation of the legal provisions has been made, then the participants who must be in those agreements, as well as the conditions which must be completed in order to reach its validity.

The results revealed in this paper suggest that in order to reach such an agreement must give the consent of all descendants of the submitter, including here his/her spouse, otherwise if they didn't give such an condense, will not be effective.

Finally, for the validity of this agreement we have to have the consent of all descendants of the predecessor, must be bound in the form prescribed by law as well as the persons who accept the property to be responsible for the obligations of the predecessor, in case these obligations are also in the delivery agreement.

**Keywords:** predecessors, descendants, delivery agreement

---

<sup>1</sup> MA. Sc., Legal assistant at the notary office Hevzi S. Murseli, Gjilan, KOSOVO. E-mail [e-ajeti.95@hotmail.com](mailto:e-ajeti.95@hotmail.com)



## Dhomat e Specializuara dhe Zyra e Prokurorit të Specializuar (Gjykata Speciale)

Albana SHALA<sup>1</sup>

Ardi BRANDO<sup>2</sup>

### Abstrakt

Pas përfundimit të luftës në Kosovë filluan pretendimet nga ana e ndërkombëtarëve për krimet e supozuara të kryera në territorin e Kosovës gjatë dhe pas luftës 1998-2000. Këto krime të supozuara ishin: Krimet kundër lirive dhe të drejtave të njeriut, Krimet kundër njerezimit sipas të drejtës ndërkombëtare dhe Krimet e luftes sipas se drejtës ndërkombëtare.

Pretendimet për keto krime ishin arsye pse ish-prokurorja e tribunalit të Hagës “Carla Del Ponte” në libërin e saj ku potencoi për disa krime të kryera në territorin e Kosovës. Pas këtyre pretendimeve Këshilli i Evropës e mori një iniciativë në fund të qershorit 2008 të ngarkojë senatorin zviceran Dik Marty ta perpiltojë një raport lidhur me këto krime të pretenduara. Në vitin 2011 u aprovua në tërësi nga Këshilli i Evropës ky raport i paraqitur nga senatori Dik Marty dhe po në të njëjtin vit, Këshilli i Evropës mori një iniciativë tjetër për themelimin e një mekanizmi hetimor saktësisht Task Forcen Hetimore Speciale (TFHS), e cila do të shërbente për hetimin dhe zbulimin e këtyre krimeve të supozuara nga ana e Raportit të senatorit. Cili ishte presioni nga ana e ndërkombëtarëve që Parlamenti i Kosovës të merr iniciativën për votimin dhe aprovimin e një ligji që kishte të bënte me krijimin e kësaj gjykate me 3 gusht 2015 nga deputetët e Kuvendit të Kosovës.

Cili është juridiksioni i kësaj gjykate speciale ? Si funksionon kjo gjykatë ? A është nacionale apo ndërkombëtare apo një gjykatë hibride ? Cilat krime do ti gjykojë ? Çfarë strukture e ka kjo gjykatë ? Çfarë procedurë zhvillon dhe çfarë vendime do të shqiptojë kjo gjykatë për krimet e lartcekura ? Cilat janë bashkëpunimet e kësaj gjykate me institucionet Kosovare dhe ato ndërkombëtare ?

**Fjalët kyçe:** Lufta e Kosovës Gjykata Speciale, Krimet e supozuara , Hetimet e THFS , Ligji per Dhomat e Specializuara dhe Zyren e Prokurorit te Specializuar.

<sup>1</sup> Student at Law Faculty, University ”Ukshin Hoti” of Prizren, E-mail: [albanaashala04@gmail.com](mailto:albanaashala04@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Student at Law Faculty, University ”Ukshin Hoti” of Prizren, E-mail: [ardi\\_brando@hotmail.com](mailto:ardi_brando@hotmail.com)



## Impact of US Army and NATO military bases in Poland on local communities - research concept

Grzegorz SMULEK<sup>1</sup>

### INTRODUCTION

In 2001, there was a resolution on the rebuilding and modernization of the Polish Armed Forces (Piotrowska-Trybull, 2013). According to this resolution, Polish army should meet the condition of full interoperability within NATO forces (Sirko, 2014; Łazarek, 2019).

As a result, soldiers from several European countries within NATO and the United States are in Poland nowadays (Janusz-Pawletta, 2006). Since 2002, Poland has been developing the HNS (Host Nation Support) system, which includes civil and military assistance provided by the host country during warfare, crisis and peace to allied armed forces and organisations that are deployed, perform tasks or move through the territory of the host country (Ćwik, Ziółkowski, 2015; Koncepcja..., 2018; Decyzja..., 2019).

A military unit is an element of the local and national economy, but their impact on local communities or local governments is not always the same (Piotrowska-Trybull, Ignasiak-Szulc, 2012). The military may evoke negative attitudes among the society, pollute the environment or have a positive impact - contribute to the improvement of the economic situation or building patriotic attitudes among youth (Sirko, 2013; Fois, Paragano, 2011) However, social attitudes towards the soldiers of foreign armed forces are unknown. Failure to perceive new phenomena, threats and opportunities can have a negative impact at different levels (Gałązka, 2017). In a study on the influence of a military unit on the development of a municipality by Prof. Marzena Piotrowka-Trybull from the War Studies Academy (2012), she distinguishes between social, economic, technical and environmental levels. At each of these levels, the local community may experience benefits or losses due to the presence of allied forces in its neighborhood (Storper, 1997).

Most academic studies on the impact of the military on the local societies and environment deal with the effects of closing a military base (Sirko, 2014; Tadlock, Webel, 2005). Much depends on the type of commune - in some cases the presence of the armed forces constitutes

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, POLAND.  
E-mail: [grzegorz.smulek@uj.edu.pl](mailto:grzegorz.smulek@uj.edu.pl)



a stabilizer of development, while in other cases the areas left by the unit may be developed by companies or service establishments, thus raising the standard of living in the commune (Stenberg, 1998).

### **Objective**

The main objective of the research is to determine the scale of influence of the presence of foreign soldiers on the residents of municipalities adjacent to foreign military base. It is important to identify the needs and problems of local governments resulting from the presence of Allied Forces, which relate to social, economic and environmental issues, and find solutions to enable cooperation between Allied Forces and local communities. Another aspect of the research is the establishment of new cooperation networks.

### **Methods**

In order to carry out the project, it is necessary to conduct a thorough literature analysis and obtain data on municipalities where NATO and US Army military bases are located (e.g. Ministry of National Defence, Municipalities' Offices, Military Social Research Office, Central Statistical Office). Then, the analysis of the obtained quantitative data will be carried out (commune budgets, employment structure, investments - before and after the location of the Allied Forces).

Taking into account the specificity of the topic related to the access to source data as well as the characteristics of military institutions, pilot studies should be conducted that will serve to select the best methods, techniques and research tools to be used during the main phase of the project (Baranowska, 2016). Within the framework of the project it is planned to conduct individual interviews and focus group interviews (FGI) with leaders of local communities, representatives of the armed forces and public administration. It will also help to make research questions, formulate hypotheses and establish variables and their indicators. Numerous studies in the social sciences show that conducting a pilot study increases the probability of success of the main research (Pike A, Rodriguez-Pose A, Tomaney, 2006). Preliminary interviews and focus group interviews will help to assess the feasibility of the full-scale research and to convince other stakeholders that it is worth supporting. Pilot studies can also reveal local politics or issues that may affect the research process and even inform the likely outcomes. Bearing in mind the possible problems in research on classified spheres, carrying out pilot studies will help to identify organizational issues for the actual research process - determining how to reach the interviewed people or determining the exact time needed for the main phase of the project.

After the individual and focus group interviews, to collect the necessary data for analysis and to decide on further stages of the project questionnaire surveys will be carried out.



## Results

The results of the project may respond to the needs of local government authorities, who have now themselves come up with an initiative to create a platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience, which is the Forum of Municipalities Associated with the Presence of Allied Forces (four meetings since 2019). This testifies to the importance of the occurrence of problems or needs to which so far there has been no answer, despite the long-standing presence of foreign troops in our country.

The presence of allied troops can also be a development opportunity for the local population, who through direct contact can improve their professional skills and more, however, without conducting scientific research, this is in this case only a conjecture (Stohr, 1986). Thanks to the presence of soldiers from other countries, the commune has a chance to establish foreign contacts, however, examples of such relations are not generally known, and it is a great opportunity for both social and economic development for the local community (Sirko, Piotrowska-Trybull, Kozuba, 2019).

## Conclusions

I believe that the program dedicated to cooperation between local authorities and an international military bases is needed. It should include the social, geographical and economic conditions of each individual municipality. It is essential to coordinate the regional economy, social and strategic objectives in the long term.

Furthermore it is also worth understanding the limitations and problems that exist, including the relationship between NATO and US military units and the local community is compatible with both the goals of local government and the polish army.

It should be noted here that the research has both - local and global dimension. Research results can be a universal tool used in Poland as well as abroad. This applies not only to host countries, but also to countries sending their troops on missions abroad.

## REFERENCES

- Baranowska, A. (2016). Wojsko jako przedmiot badań społecznych. Uwagi na marginesie badań własnych, *Edukacja – Rodzina – Społeczeństwo*, no 1, 175-192.
- Ćwik, D., Ziółkowski, J. (2015). Wsparcie wojsk sojusznicznych przez państwo gospodarza (HNS), *Państwo i Społeczeństwo*, no 4.
- Fois, F., Paragano, D. (2011). „Autonomous Geographies” in the Anti-U.S. Military Base Movements, *Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice*, 313-319.





- Gałązka, A. (2017). Teoretyczne podstawy rozwoju regionalnego – wybrane teorie, czynniki i bariery rozwoju regionalnego, *Studia BAS* no 1(49), 9–61.
- Janusz-Pawletta, B. (2006). Prawno-międzynarodowy status obcych baz wojskowych, *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe*, no 11.
- Łazarek, S. (2019). Polska jako państwo-gospodarz w ramach systemu HNS, *Rządowe Centrum Bezpieczeństwa, Biuro Analiz i Reagowania*, no 26.
- Pike, A., Rodriguez-Pose, A., Tomaney, J. (2006). *Local and Regional Development*, Routledge, Nowy Jork, 102-110.
- Piotrowska-Trybull, M., Ignasiak-Szulc A., (2012). Rola jednostki wojskowej w rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczym gmin w świetle badań ankietowych, *Prace naukowe Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego we Wrocławiu*, no 269.
- Piotrowska-Trybull, M. (2013). Konsekwencje Restrukturyzacji sił zbrojnych dla rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczego terytorium gminy, *Acta Universitatis Lodzianis, Folia Oeconomica* 289.
- Sirko, S. (2013) Jednostka wojskowa na terytorium gminy – dobry sąsiad, *Acta Universitatis Lodzianis, Folia Oeconomica* 289.
- Sirko, S. (2014). Społeczne i ekonomiczne konsekwencje likwidacji jednostki wojskowej na przykładzie wybranych gmin, *Zeszyty Naukowe Akademii Obrony Narodowej*.
- Sirko, S., Piotrowska-Trybull, M., Kozuba, J. (2019). The military links with local communities in the context of sustainable development, *Sustainability*.
- Stenberg, P. (1998). Rural communities and military base closures, *Rural Development Perspectives*, vol 13, no 2.
- Stohr, W.B. (1986), *Regional Innovation Complexes*, Paper of the Regional Science Association, no 59, s. 29–44.
- Storper, M. (1997). *The Regional World. Territorial Development in a Global Economy*, The Guilford Press, New York.
- Tadlock, C., Webel, B. (2005). Report for Congressional Research Service. Military base closure: socioeconomic impact, Retrieved from Federation of American Scientists website.
- Ministry of Defence. (2019). Decyzja Nr 46/MON Ministra Obrony Narodowej z dnia 26 marca 2019 r. w sprawie funkcjonowania w resorcie obrony narodowej systemu wsparcia przez państwo-gospodarza (HNS).
- General Staff of the Polish Army. (2018). *Koncepcja funkcjonowania narodowego systemu wsparcia przez państwo-gospodarza HNS obejmująca podsystem militarny i niemilitarny*, Zarząd Logistyki P4.



## Sağlık Eğitiminde Simülasyonun Önemi

Osman Tayyar ÇELİK<sup>1</sup>

### Öz

Sağlık eğitiminde hızlı değişen ve gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte yeni öğrenme fırsatları ortaya çıkmaktadır. Simülasyon, mesleki becerilerin öğrenilmesi açısından gerçek benzeri bir ortam yaratır. Sağlık eğitiminde de simülasyon kullanımı ile daha gerçekçi bir öğrenme ortamı oluşturulabilir. Bu açıdan simülasyon gibi interaktif bir yöntemin sağlık eğitimine entegre edilmesi, sağlıkta daha nitelikli, yetenekli üyelerin gelişmesine yol açtığı için önemlidir. Sağlık eğitiminde simülasyon teknolojisi kullanılarak bilişsel, duyuşsal ve psikomotor beceriler geliştirilebilir. Bu nedenle simülasyon sağlık eğitiminde güvenli bir öğrenme ortamı sunmaktadır.

---

<sup>1</sup> İnönü Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, TÜRKİYE



## The logistics customer service on the organic market challenges and trends

Marta RAŻNIEWSKA<sup>1</sup>

Kosovo, 02-03.02.2021

### The logistics customer service on the organic market - challenges and trends

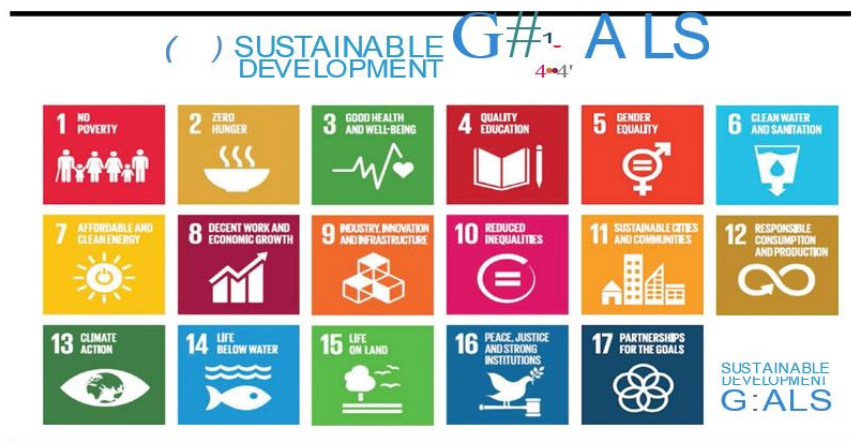
Marta Raźniewska  
PhD  
[marta.razniewska@uni.lodz.pl](mailto:marta.razniewska@uni.lodz.pl)



<sup>1</sup> Ph. D., Faculty of Management, University of Lodz, POLAND. E-mail: [marta.razniewska@uni.lodz.pl](mailto:marta.razniewska@uni.lodz.pl)



MACRO CHALLENGES OF ORGANIC FOOD SECTOR?



## The aim of the paper:

to determine the selected challenges and trends of logistics customer service on the organic market

Article structure:

- Logistics customer service – concept and phases
- The challenges of organic market in terms of logistics customer service
- The main trends of logistics customer service
- Research methodology, results

The scientific methods used:

- literature analysis
- survey among organic distributors (on-line channel)
- case studies analysis



## The research questions:

1. What are the main logistics customer service challenges on the organic market?
2. Do organic food distribution companies meet the challenges of logistics customer service?
3. What are the main logistics customer service trends important for the organic market development?

## The logistics customer service on the organic market - challenges





Food security and reducing the waste problem,  
according to different reports,  
make up for one of the most important problems of the modern world

Sources:

RASFF, The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed 2017 Annual Report, European Union, 2018.

FAO, The State of Food Insecurity and nutrition in the World. FAO, Rome, 2017.

EFSA, Strategy 2020 Trusted science for safe food protecting consumers' health with independent scientific advice on the food chain, 2016.

Its purpose is also to create a sustainable food system which safeguards  
food and nutrition security in a way (**economic, social, and environmental**)  
which does not jeopardise the food and nutrition security of future generations.



## The logistics customer service

Customer logistics service is defined as:

- activities involved in delivering products/services;
- performance levels that meet requirements of customers;
- a management philosophy that distinguishes a company from its competitors.

Source: Kempny D., *Logistyczna obsługa klienta*, PWE, Warszawa 2001.

Generally, companies manage three groups of elements collectively, which requires continuous improvement through new and innovative solutions



## The logistics customer service

### 1. Pre-transaction elements

- a written customer service policy
- market communication
- organization structure
- system flexibility
- presentations and seminars for customers

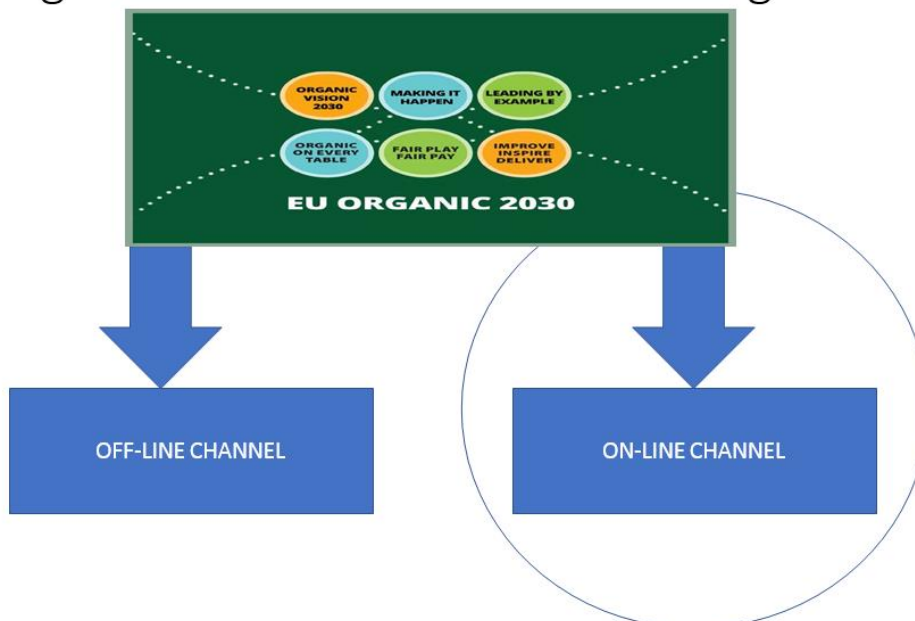
### 2. Transaction elements including (among others):

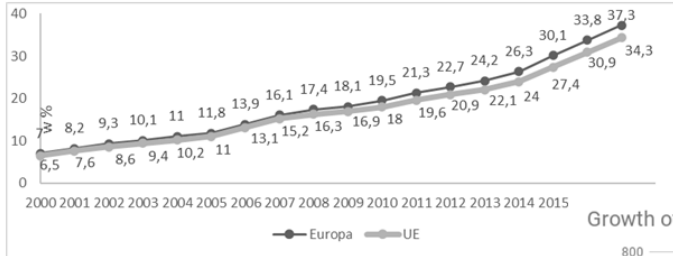
- the availability of products
- time
- flexibility
- frequency
- delivery reliability
- order placement possibilities
- information flow
- communication

### 3. Post-transaction elements:

- guarantee procedures
- repairs
- returns
- complaints
- recycling

## The logistics customer service on the organic market

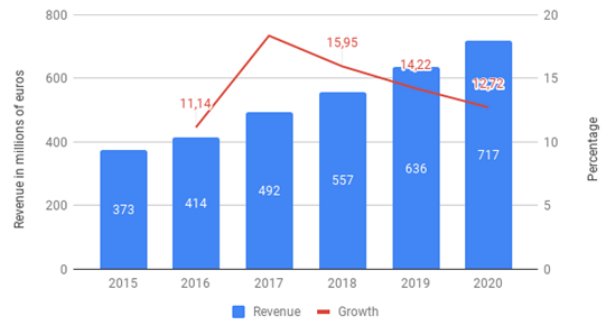




### Organic retail sales (million €)

Source: H. Willer, D. Shaack, J. Lernoūd, Organic Farming and Market Development in Europe and the European Union, [in:] H. Willer, J. Lernoūd (ed.), *The World of Organic Agriculture Statistics and Emerging Trends 2019*, Research Institut of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick and IFOAM – Organics International, Bonn 2019, s. 254.

Growth of ecommerce revenue in Europe



### E-commerce in Europe

Source: <https://ecommerceneews.eu/ecommerce-in-europe/>

## The logistics customer service on the organic market - trends







## TREND 1

### SDD + COOPERATION ON B2B Market

#### Case 1. SAMSUNG+FRISCO

Orders can be placed on the Samsung screen built into the refrigerator.

The cooperation between Samsung and Frisco allows for innovative and, above all, efficient delivery of food to consumers directly to their homes.

If the order is placed by 11, the articles will reach us the same day.



## TREND 2

### ORIGIN DROP-OFF AND PICK-UP POINTS

#### STEP 1.

Various types of personal collection points, including parcel lockers and local shops, are becoming more and more popular.



#### STEP 2.

Mobile parcel lockers



**Mobility** - the possibility of placing the device in the most favorable place for recipients  
**Profitability** - the possibility of deployment in a place unsuitable for a stationary parcel locker

**Convenience** - Employees' non-interference in the case of overloading stationary parcel machines

**Adaptation to demand** - placing additional devices in zones of greater demand



## TREND 3

### CLICK AND DRIVE MODEL



Customers order online and collect products at pick-up points (the drive-in).

Goods are delivered only half way to customer destinations and the customer has to pick them up within the pick-up time window defined by the service provider.

## TREND 4

### LOCAL DISTRIBUTION CENTERS



Many local store owners have converted their stores into distribution centers. You can use these stores as distribution centers to expand your product offerings for same-day delivery.

For a similar purpose, you can establish cooperation with Inpost in order to use more and more common parcel machines.



## TREND 5 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, AUTOMATION & ROBOTIZATION

Shipment tracking appeared as an addition to courier services a few years ago and has gained immense popularity right away. Currently, most companies operating in the field of mile delivery years are trying to improve the system and introduce the possibility of tracking shipments in real time, providing the recipient with up-to-date information about his order.

The intelligent last mile delivery tracking system, which allows consumers to see the current location of their package and provides notifications about estimated time of arrival, can help relieve the stress and uncertainty of waiting in uncertainty.

In addition, data analysis allows you to analyze the best delivery routes and optimize your delivery strategy.

**Case Routific** It is an application designed to optimize routes, including optimization on the last stretch of the route. It is nothing unusual that these types of systems have been around for several years. Where **Routific** differs from the competition is the price at just \$40. **Routific** meets the needs that in the past were satisfied by huge departments. Which lowers costs and allows more businesses to use these services



**Case Outfleet** sample activities in terms of logistics customer service

- 1) Pick-up and Delivery: Pick-up means that the consumer comes to the hotel for collecting the recipe and take it into their workplace or home. Delivery service is a dispatch process where the eating house or third-party company delivers the recipe to the consumer at his place.
- 2) On-demand delivery: Consumers can place online food orders whenever required and get the meal package within a hour. If any consumers need this service, then they will post their order in the restaurant ordering system. Their delivery team provide the recipe as soon as possible.

Transformation of the restaurant food delivery system and its upgraded features



## TREND 5 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, AUTOMATION & ROBOTIZATION

The benefits of utilizing an autonomous driving vehicle

1. The delivery is less interrupted by weather conditions or time. Ideally, an unmanned vehicle can respond in a timely manner to the consumers' 24/7 e-commerce orders, which is of particularly importance for late night emergent supplies (e.g. medical) and for people with night work shifts.
2. Similarly, since an unmanned vehicle is designed to operate 24/7, it has more temporal flexibility than the conventional 8-hour working time for deliveries, which provides the customers much more flexibility on the time frame to receive their packages.
3. The costs in terms of labor recruitment, training, and management are greatly reduced.
4. An autonomous vehicle system improves the safety and efficiency of both delivery clerks and other people sharing the public transportation infrastructure. It also effectively prevents the spread of airborne disease, such as SARS and the 2019 Novel Coronavirus, through the interaction between the delivery clerks and customers.

**Case: NURO**

These vehicles enable convenient delivery at times agreed by recipients at the time of ordering. The vehicle is able to take up to 50 parcels at a time and has a range of up to 100 km on a single charge. The vehicles are able to navigate even with weak or no GPS signal, identify obstacles and participate in traffic together with other participants.



**Case: DHL**

The DHL Parcelcopter is intended primarily for situations that mesh poorly with established infrastructures or where standard delivery methods are overly lengthy. Locations not linked to the standard road network are one example. "Natural barriers" such as water or mountains are not an issue for the drone. The DHL Parcelcopter is thus seen as a tool for improving infrastructure in hard-to-reach areas, improving the lives of the inhabitants there.





## TREND 6

### FREESHIPPING AND FREE RETURNS



Like free delivery, it is a way of encouraging the customer to buy in larger quantities, which increases the likelihood that the consumer will keep more of the goods purchased.

The extended return period works similar to free returns by offering the customer a longer period of time to think about their purchase and increasing the likelihood that the consumer will either choose not to return the product or simply forget about it.

## TREND 7

### SHARING ECONOMY & CROWDSOURCING

Society and its resources are involved in the delivery of parcel services. They mostly concern fast and direct city deliveries. Therefore they are more complementary than competitive for logistics operators, specializing mainly in domestic deliveries using an extensive operational network consisting of many reloading points

**Cases:** Amazon Flex, Deliv, Postmates, Instacart.



Uberification is a term used to describe the use of web applications and portals to connect customers and independent service providers such as transport. The use of this strategy reduces costs by removing intermediaries.

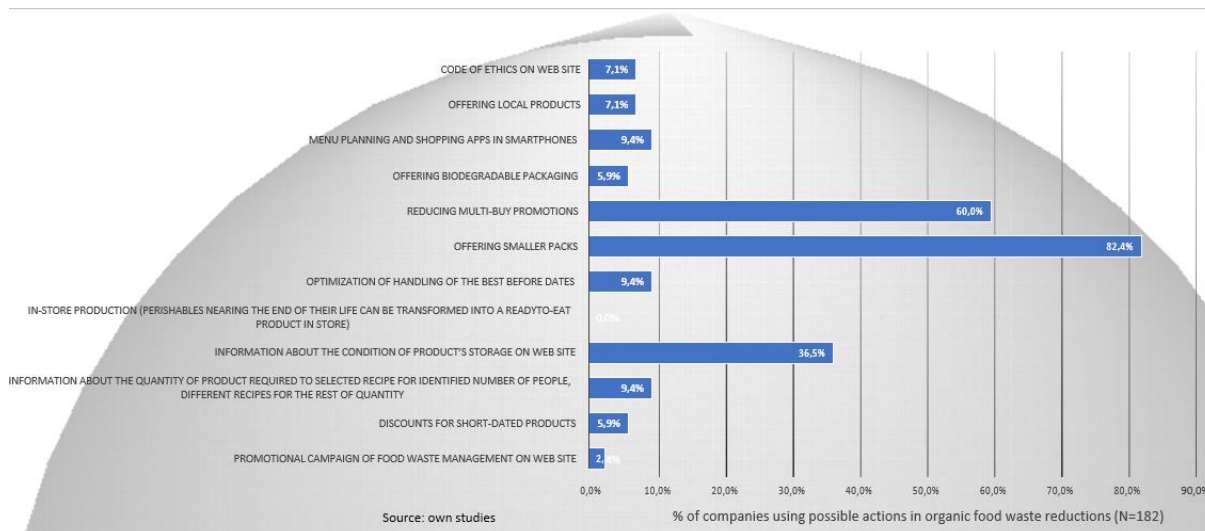


## TREND 8 ECOLOGY - TRANSPORT ALTERNATIVES

PRO-E-BIKE project promotes electric bicycles and electric scooters (E -bikes), for delivery of goods and passenger transport among private and public bodies such as delivery companies, public administration and citizens in European urban areas as an alternative to "conventionally fossil fuelled" vehicles.



## TREND 9 FOOD WASTE REDUCTION ACTIONS POSSIBILITIES





## Future research fields:

- Relationship management in supply chains
- Food supply chains, especially organic sector
- E-customer logistics service in supply chains
- Effectiveness of methods and tools used in supply chains management

*Thank you!*

Marta Raźniewska  
marta.razniewska.@uni.lodz.pl





## Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych i osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Małgorzata LASOTA<sup>1</sup>

Agnieszka WILCZYŃSKA-STRAWA<sup>2</sup>

Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych i osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym



### Zagadnienia:

1. Informacje wprowadzające;
2. Założenia realizacji badań własnych;
3. Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży: organizacja podróży i realizacja podróży;
4. Wnioski końcowe.

### Opracowanie:

dr Małgorzata Lasota, Instytut Zarządzania Lotnictwem Cywilnym Akademii Sztuki Wojennej

dr Agnieszka Wilczyńska-Strawa, Instytut Zarządzania Lotnictwem Cywilnym Akademii Sztuki Wojennej

Konferencja naukowa on-line, "Conference on Language and Social Sciences (ECLSS 2021a)",  
Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" University

February 02 – 03, 2021

Fotografie wykorzystane w prezentacji pochodzą z zasobów: <https://pixabay.com/pl/>

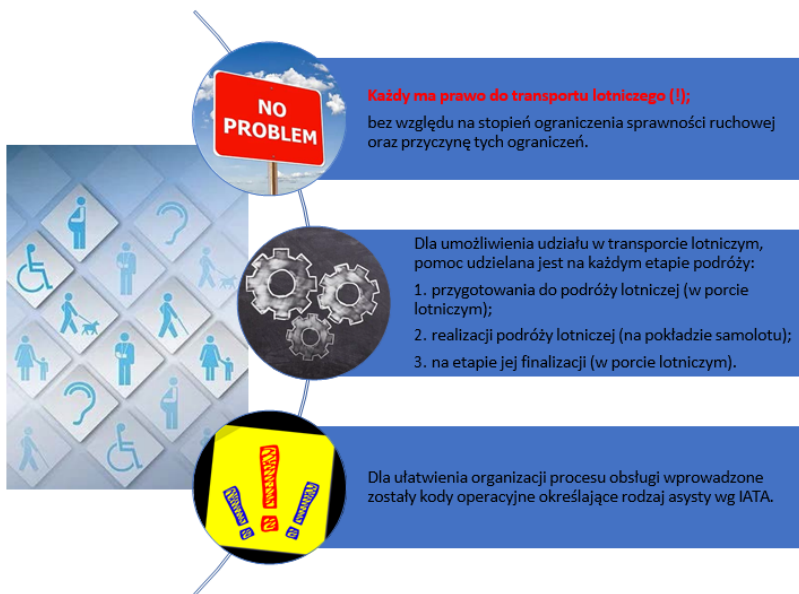
<sup>1</sup> Dr., Instytut Zarządzania Lotnictwem Cywilnym Akademii Sztuki Wojennej, POLAND

<sup>2</sup> Dr., Instytut Zarządzania Lotnictwem Cywilnym Akademii Sztuki Wojennej, POLAND



Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Informacje wprowadzające



Podstawa rozważań dla określenia założeń realizacji badań własnych:

- ✓ etap podróży lotniczej;
- ✓ zróżnicowanie oczekiwań wobec zakresu pomocy w zależności od rodzaju i stopnia ograniczenia sprawności ruchowej.

Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Założenia realizacji badań własnych

Przyjęto, że badanie dotyczy:

- ❑ zarządzania procesem obsługi konkretnej grupy osób, tj. osób niepełnosprawnych i osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej (zgodnie z definicją wskazaną w: *Rozporządzenie WE nr 1107/2006 z dnia 5 lipca 2006 r. w sprawie osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej podróżujących drogą lotniczą*);
- ❑ osoby te korzystają lub zamierzają skorzystać z handlowych przewozów pasażerskich, rozpoczynających się, kończących się lub z przesiadką w porcie lotniczym znajdującym się na terytorium Państwa Członkowskiego UE.



**Z uwzględnieniem następujących kryteriów:**

etap podróży lotniczej

przed lotem, pomiędzy lotami, po locie (lotnisko, wylotu, lotnisko przesiadkowe, lotnisko przylotu)

w trakcie realizacji podróży lotniczej (na pokładzie samolotu)

wskazano:

- ❑ zakres i charakter udzielanej pomocy;
- ❑ zidentyfikowano i scharakteryzowano sprzęt wykorzystywany w tym zakresie.

zastosowano metody badawcze:

- studium przypadku;
- wywiad.

zróżnicowanie oczekiwań wobec asysty

WCHR  
WCHS  
WCHC  
BLND  
DEAF  
BLND/DEAF

*Źródło: opracowanie własne.*





Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

PORT LOTNICZY

**Proces obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej na terenie portu lotniczego został opisany na przykładzie Lotniska Chopina w Warszawie.**



**KODEKS DOBREGO POSTĘPOWANIA  
PRZY OBSŁUDZE NAZIEMNEJ  
OSÓB NIEPEŁNOSPRAWNYCH ORAZ OSÓB  
Z OGRANICZONĄ SPRAWNOŚCIĄ RUCHOWĄ  
NA LOTNISKU CHOPINA W WARSZAWIE**

**KDP-PRM-01**

Edycja w 04 z dnia 14.03.2017 r.

Strona 1 z 16

W jaki sposób zorganizowana jest pomoc na terenie portu lotniczego dla osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej, aby umożliwić im podróż lotniczą?

- Jaki jest zakres świadczonej pomocy na kolejnych etapach organizacji i finalizacji podróży?
- Jaki sprzęt jest w tym celu wykorzystywany?

Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży (1/2)

| Miejsce         | Etap podróży   | Zakres świadczonej pomocy  | Sprzęt wykorzystywany do asysty   |
|-----------------|--|--|---|
| lotnisku wylotu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o odprawa biletowo-bagażowa;</li> <li>o kontrola dokumentów;</li> <li>o odprawa celna;</li> <li>o kontrola bezpieczeństwa;</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ przyjęcia zgłoszenia o oczekiwaniu na pomoc osoby niepełnosprawnej lub osoby o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej na terenie portu lotniczego;</li> <li>✓ odbiór pasażera z jednego z dedykowanych punktów zgłoszeń (tj. pylon zgłoszeniowy, punkt informacji portu);</li> <li>✓ pomoc w trakcie realizacji czynności związanych z odprawą biletowo-bagażową, kontrolą dokumentów, odprawą celną oraz kontrolą bezpieczeństwa przed wylotem,</li> <li>✓ asystowanie w trakcie przemieszczania się pomiędzy kolejnymi etapami przygotowania do podróży lotniczej, od stanowiska odprawy biletowo-bagażowej do poczekalni (gate);</li> <li>• na życzenie pasażera, umożliwienie skorzystania z infrastruktury portu lotniczego, po dokonaniu oceny dostępności czasowej przez personel asystujący;</li> </ul> | <p>dobrany w zależności od zgłoszonego kodu asysty; w przypadku posiadania własnego sprzętu, pasażer ma prawo decyzji, z którego skorzysta;</p> <p>istnieje również możliwość udostępnienia pasażerowi wózka inwalidzkiego do przemieszczania się po terenie portu lotniczego, bez osoby asystującej;</p> |
|                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o wejście na pokład statku powietrznego</li> </ul> <p><i>zazwyczaj, pasażerowie niepełnosprawni oraz pasażerowie o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej zajmują miejsce na pokładzie, jako pierwsi;</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ pomoc w realizacji formalności związanych z przyjęciem na pokład samolotu;</li> <li>✓ transport z poczekalni (gate) na pokład samolotu;</li> </ul>  | <p>dobrany w zależności od zgłoszonego kodu asysty, miejsca postoju statku powietrznego (pozycja kontaktowa, niekontaktowa samolotu – szczególnie w przypadku pasażerów niemogących wchodzić po schodach, gdy samolot znajduje się w pozycji niekontaktowej w stosunku do portu lotniczego);</p>          |

Zakres czynności w ramach asysty udzielanej osobom niepełnosprawnym oraz osobom o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej na terenie portu lotniczego wylotu, przylotu i przesiadkowego  
Źródło: opracowanie własne na podstawie: „Kodeks dobrego postępowania przy obsłudze naziemnej osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej na Lotnisku Chopina w Warszawie”, KDP-PRM-01, 14.03.2017 r.



Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży (1/2)



Pylony zgłoszeniowe

Dedykowane stanowiska odprawy biletowo-bagażowej

Źródło: „Kodeks dobrego postępowania przy obsłudze naziemnej osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób z ograniczoną sprawnością ruchową na Lotnisku Chopina w Warszawie”, KPD-PRM-01, 14.03.2017 r.

Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży (1/2)

| Miejsce           | Etap podróży  | Zakres świadczonej pomocy   | Sprzęt wykorzystywany do asysty   |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| lotnisko przylotu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zejście z pokładu statku powietrznego;</li> </ul> <p><i>dla ułatwienia organizacji pomocy, zazwyczaj, pasażerowie niepełnosprawni oraz pasażerowie o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej opuszczają kabiny pasażerską jako ostatni;</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transport z pokładu statku powietrznego na teren terminala lotniczego;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dobrane w zależności od zgłoszonego kodu asysty oraz pozycji statku powietrznego;</li> </ul> |
|                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>kontrola dokumentów;</li> <li>odbiór bagażu;</li> <li>odprawa celna;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pomoc w realizacji formalności wymaganych dla osób przylatujących;</li> <li>pomoc w odbiorze bagażu głównego;</li> <li>pomoc w transporcie i dotarciu do wybranego przez pasażera punktu na terenie portu lotniczego (tj. punkt informacji, postój taxi, parking, hotel, stacja kolejowa, terminal autokarowy);</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dobrane w zależności od zgłoszonego kodu asysty;</li> </ul>                                  |



Dedykowane miejsca oczekiwania na odbiór bagażu

Zakres czynności w ramach asysty udzielanej osobom niepełnosprawnym oraz osobom o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej na terenie portu lotniczego wylotu, przylotu i przesiadkowego  
 Źródło: opracowanie własne na podstawie: „Kodeks dobrego postępowania przy obsłudze naziemnej osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób z ograniczoną sprawnością ruchową na Lotnisku Chopina w Warszawie”, KPD-PRM-01, 14.03.2017 r.



Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży (1/2)



„Ambulift” – pojazd z wysięgnikiem, umożliwia dostanie się na pokład samolotu osobom niepełnosprawnym oraz osobom o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej.

Źródło: <https://warszawa.wyborcza.pl/warszawa/51,34862,15972020.html?i=1>, [data pobrania: 27.01.2021 r.]

Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży (1/2)

| Miejsce  | Etap podróży   | Zakres świadczonej pomocy  | Sprzęt wykorzystywany do asysty  |
|--|--|--|--|
| lotnisko przesiadkowe<br><br>(loty transferowe i tranzytowe) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o zejście z pokładu statku powietrznego;</li> <li>o kontrola dokumentów;</li> <li>o kontrola bezpieczeństwa;</li> <li>o odprawa celna;</li> <li>o wejście na pokład statku powietrznego;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ pomoc przy zmianie samolotu w zakresie realizacji formalności oraz transportu, obejmuje czynności wymienione do realizacji w obszarze lotniska wylotu i przylotu łącznie;</li> <li>• na życzenie pasażera, umożliwienie skorzystania z infrastruktury portu lotniczego, po dokonaniu oceny dostępności czasowej przez personel asystujący;</li> </ul> | <p>Sprzęt wykorzystywany do asysty<br/>dobrany w zależności od zgłoszonego kodu asysty oraz pozycji statku powietrznego;</p> |



Tabliczki z oznaczeniami w alfabecie Braille'a

Zakres czynności w ramach asysty udzielanej osobom niepełnosprawnym oraz osobom o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej na terenie portu lotniczego wylotu, przylotu i przesiadkowego  
Źródło: opracowanie własne na podstawie: „Kodeks dobrego postępowania przy obsłudze naziemnej osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób z ograniczoną sprawnością ruchową na Lotnisku Chopina w Warszawie”, KPD-PRM-01, 14.03.2017 r.



Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

NA POKŁADZIE SAMOLOTU

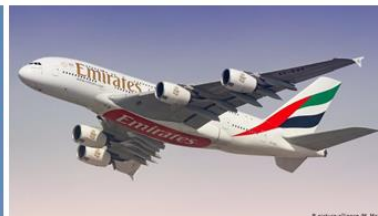
Pasażerowie z ograniczoną zdolnością ruchową na pokładzie samolotu:

- pasażerowie wymagający wózka inwalidzkiego,
- pasażerowie poruszający się o kulach,
- pasażerowie ze złamanymi kończynami dolnymi.

Pasażerowie podróżujący z wózkiem inwalidzkim muszą zdawać sobie sprawę z ograniczenia miejsca na pokładzie samolotu. Możliwy jest przewóz wózka inwalidzkiego o wymiarach: 33x91x107.

Niektóre samoloty przystosowane są do potrzeb osób niepełnosprawnych:

- zapewnienie wózków inwalidzkich, służących do poruszania się po kabinie,
- część foteli posiada podnoszone podłokietniki ułatwiające poruszanie się,
- część toalet wyposażona jest w poręczę ułatwiające korzystanie z nich.



Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży (2/2)

Personel pokładowy nie jest uprawniony do podnoszenia i przenoszenia pasażera Niepełnosprawnego z fotela na wózek ani pomocy w toaletach.

Jeżeli pasażer takiej pomocy wymaga możliwe jest zapewnienie asysty, ale jest to usługa dodatkowo płatna.

Pasażer zajmuje miejsce przy oknie.

Jeżeli pasażer niepełnosprawny podróżuje z osobą asystującą, osoba ta ma zapewnione miejsce obok pasażera niepełnosprawnego.





Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży (2/2)

Pasażerowie z ograniczoną zdolnością wzrokową

Personel pokładowy jest zawsze do dyspozycji i służy niezbędną pomocą.

Osoba towarzysząca zajmuje fotel obok, ale prośba o zgłoszenie tego faktu na etapie rezerwacji podróży.

Pasażerowie z ograniczoną mobilnością wzrokową: indywidualny instruktaż bezpieczeństwa.

Niektóre linie lotnicze zapewniają karty bezpieczeństwa oraz numery miejsc w języku Braille'a.



Informacje:

- Gdzie znajduje się toaleta?
- Skład posiłku i jego ułożenie na tacy.
- Przyciski przywołujące personel.
- System rozrywki na pokładzie.

Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży (2/2)

Pasażerowie z ograniczoną zdolnością słuchu i mowy

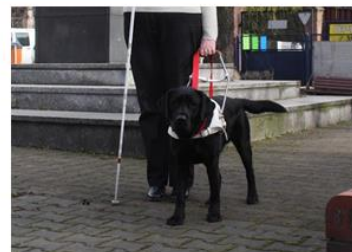
Personel pokładowy jest do dyspozycji i służy pomocą.

Osoba towarzysząca zajmuje fotel obok, ale prośba o zgłoszenie tego faktu na etapie podróży.

Indywidualny instruktaż bezpieczeństwa.

Pies przewodnik i pies towarzyszący (asystujący) podróżują w kabinie bez dodatkowych opłat.

Rzadko ujawniają niezdolność.  
Podróżujący samodzielnie nie mają problemów.  
W sytuacji awaryjnej obserwują innych pasażerów.





Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Omówienie wyników badań w podziale na etap podróży (2/2)

## Pasażerowie podróżujący ze zwierzęciem stanowiącym wsparcie emocjonalne

Na pokładach PLL LOT – pies.

Pasażer musi mieć zaświadczenie od lekarza psychiatry o potrzebie podróży w towarzystwie zwierzęcia udzielającego emocjonalnego wsparcia.

Zwierzę podróżuje bezpłatnie.

### U.S. Registered Support Animal

Handler of this Support Animal ID Card meets one of the following requirements under the ADA: American with Disabilities Act, Air Carrier Act, Fair Housing Act or the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The handler and support animal.

Name: Amy Hyer

Animal Name: Pete

Breed: Brussels Griffon

State: FL

ID Number: 5555555555

To Verify Registration Visit Online or Scan QR Code  
www.USAServiceDogRegistration.com

Emotional Support Animal



Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych oraz osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym

Zasadnicze wnioski z analizy wyników badań własnych

### Na terenie portu lotniczego:

- ✓ Pomoc jest zorganizowana w sposób fachowy i jej zakres dostosowany jest do indywidualnych potrzeb i oczekiwań osób niepełnosprawnych i osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej;
- ✓ Do obsługi dedykowany został specjalistyczny sprzęt, którego zastosowanie jest uzależnione od etapu przygotowań bądź finalizacji podróży oraz rodzaju wymaganej asysty. Infrastruktura portu również powinna uwzględniać szczególne potrzeby pasażerów z tej grupy.
- ✓ Personel jest przeszkolony do obsługi oraz zna sytuację i potrzeby tej grupy pasażerów.

### Na pokładzie samolotu:

- ✓ Pokłady samolotów nie są dostosowane do potrzeb osób niepełnosprawnych.
- ✓ Linie lotnicze zapewniają pomoc w różnym zakresie osobom niepełnosprawnym.
- ✓ Brakuje szkoleń personelu pokładowego w zakresie obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych.

## CONCLUSION





Zarządzanie procesem obsługi osób niepełnosprawnych i osób o ograniczonej sprawności ruchowej dla zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa w transporcie lotniczym



DZIĘKUJEMY ZA UWAGĘ!

Konferencja naukowa on-line, "Conference on Language and Social Sciences (ECLSS 2021a)",  
Gjakova "Fehmi Agani" University

February 02 – 03, 2021

Fotografie wykorzystane w prezentacji pochodzą z zasobów: <https://pixabay.com/pl/>



## Assessing Leadership Training Transfer by Academic Managers in Higher Education

Dr. Abdulfattah YAGHI<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Publically funded universities allocate tremendous resources to develop the leadership knowledge, skills and abilities of their academic managers, such as deans, associate deans, and department chairs. In order to the returns from leadership programs, it is essential to continuously validate updated versions of the Learning Transfer System Inventory (LTSI). This study is designed to test the validity of the Arabic version of the new fourth version of the LTSI and to identify the factors that have the strongest impacts on transferring leadership training. To this end, the LTSI is administered to 242 academic managers, who had completed a series of leadership training one year prior to the study. Exploratory Factor Analysis revealed that (a) 11 and 4 factors were validated in specific and general training domains respectively, (b) one factor (performance outcomes expectations) could not be validated, (c) leadership transfer was primarily influenced by supervisor support, motivation to transfer, peer support, readiness to transfer, and self-efficacy, (d) several factors have loaded distinctively different compared to the original factor loading, and (e) patterns of factor loadings suggest that the instrument, in its current estate, may not be adequately suitable to assess leadership training transfer within academic context.

**Keywords:** Training Transfer; HRD; Academia; Managers; Validation; Higher Education

---

<sup>1</sup> United Arab Emirates University, The UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. E-mail: [abdulfattah@uaeu.ac.ae](mailto:abdulfattah@uaeu.ac.ae)





## Zrównoważony rozwój jako odpowiedź na wyzwania XXI wieku

Magdalena WINIARSKA<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Gdynia Maritime University, POLAND



## Wyzwania XXI wieku



- problemy demograficzne,
- zagrożenia ekologiczne,
- nierówności społeczne,
- zagrożenia terrorystyczne,
- przestępczość zorganizowana.



[Ziemia – Wikipedia, wolna encyklopedia](#)



## Zrównoważony i trwały rozwój



Proces mający na celu zaspokojenie aspiracji rozwoju **obecnego pokolenia**, w sposób umożliwiający realizację samych dążeń **następnym pokoleniom**.

*(pierwsza sformułowana definicja zawarta w Raporcie Światowej Komisji Środowiska i Rozwoju z 1987 roku)*



Rozwój społeczno-gospodarczy, w którym następuje proces integrowania działań politycznych, gospodarczych i społecznych, z zachowaniem równowagi przyrodniczej oraz trwałości podstawowych procesów przyrodniczych, w celu zagwarantowania możliwości zaspokajania podstawowych potrzeb poszczególnych społeczności lub obywateli zarówno współczesnego pokolenia, jak i przyszłych pokoleń.

*(definicja zawarta w Ustawie Prawo Ochrony Środowiska z dnia 27 kwietnia 2001 r. w art. 3 pkt 50)*



## Zrównoważony i trwały rozwój. Jak go osiągnąć ?



Osiągnięcie tego celu wymaga zróżnicowanych w perspektywie długookresowej, zintegrowanych działań na całym świecie w trzech kluczowych obszarach:

- 1) odpowiedzialny, długookresowy wzrost gospodarczy wszystkich narodów i społeczności oraz równomierny podział korzyści,
- 2) ochrona zasobów naturalnych i środowiska,
- 3) rozwój społeczny.



## Zrównoważony i trwały rozwój



ANALIZA EKONOMICZNA

ANALIZA SPOŁECZNA

ANALIZA EKOLOGICZNA



**EFEKT SYNERGII**



## Zrównoważony i trwały rozwój



- ✓ WYZWANIE dla konwencjonalnego myślenia i działania,
- ✓ PERSPEKTYWA CZASOWA długo- i krótko-terminowa,
- ✓ ELEMENTY istotne do podejmowania decyzji,
- ✓ POWIĄZANIA między ludźmi oraz życie społeczne,
- ✓ TWÓRCZA INNOWACJA
- ✓ PROCES a nie stan docelowy
- ✓ IDEA WSPÓLRZĄDZENIA
- ✓ IDEA WSPÓŁODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCI
- ✓ IDEA TROSKI
- ✓ ELEMENT UNIWERSALNY, jak i uzależniony od kontekstu...



## Droga do koncepcji rozwoju zrównoważonego na świecie



- 1713 rok praca pt. Sylvicultura oeconomica Hans Carl von Carlowitz,
- książka Man and Nature - George Perkins Marsh (1801–1882),
- 1962 rok Cicha wiosna Rachel Carson,
- 1972 rok raport Granice wzrostu,
- 2009 rok artykuł Revisiting the Limits to Growth After Peak Oil, Ch.A. Hall i J.W. Day,
- 1987 rok raport Nasza wspólna przyszłość,
- 2006 rok książka Zrównoważony rozwój Jan Berdo.



## *Idea zrównoważonego i trwałego rozwoju na świecie*



- 1968 rok interdyscyplinarny program „Człowiek i biosfera”,
- 1972 rok Deklaracja Sztokholmska składająca się ze wstępu i 26 zasad,
- 1992 rok Konferencja Narodów Zjednoczonych w Rio de Janeiro,
- 1998 rok Konwencja z Aarhus,
- 2000 rok Szczyt Milenijny Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych,
- 2002 rok w Johannesburgu II Światowego Szczytu Ziemi,
- 2012 rok Szczyt Ziemi w Rio de Janeiro „Rio+20”, przyjęto dokument *Future We Want*,
- 2015 rok program Agenda 2030,



## *Idea zrównoważonego i trwałego rozwoju w Europie*



- 1992 rok Traktat o Unii Europejskiej,
- 1997 rok Traktat Amsterdamski,
- 2000 rok Traktat w Lizbonie,
- 2001 rok szczyt w Goeteborgu,
- 2010 rok strategia Europa 2020,
- 2016 rok komunikat pt. Kolejne kroki w kierunku zrównoważonej przyszłości Europy,
- 2016 rok ramy działania na rzecz klimatu i energii na 2030 r.,
- 2020 rok przedstawienie Europejskiego Prawa Klimatycznego, którego mierzalnym celem byłoby osiągnięcie neutralności klimatycznej do 2050 r.



## Cele Zrównoważonego Rozwoju. Czego dotyczą Cele?



Zródło grafiki: <https://globalna.ceo.org.pl/aktualnosci/wdzieniedukacji-elobalnej-2017> [dostęp 02.01.2021]



## Europa we wskaźnikach



| WSKAŹNIK   | JEDNOSTKA MIARY WSKAŹNIKA                    | ROK OPRACOWANIA STRATEGIA EUROPA 2020 | ROK 2019 | CEL STRATEGII EUROPA 2020 |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| Wskaźnik zatrudnienia ludzi w wieku 20-64 lata                                       | % populacji                                  | 68,6                                  | 73,9     | 75                        |
| inwestowanie 3% PKB Unii Europejskiej w badania i rozwój                             | % PKB  | 1,93                                  |          | 3                         |
| wcześniejsze zakończenie edukacji szkolnej poniżej 10%                               | % populacji osób z grupy wiekowej 18-24 lata | 13,9                                  | 10,3     | 10                        |
| wskaźnik 40% osób z grupy wiekowej 30-34 lata z ukończoną edukacją trzeciego stopnia | % populacji osób z grupy wiekowej 30-34 lata | 33,8                                  | 41,6     | 40                        |
| Zmniejszenie ryzyka ubóstwa i wykluczenia społecznego                                | Miliony                                      | 117,907                               | 107,535  | 20                        |
| emisja gazów cieplarnianych  | Indeks 1990=100                              | 87,31                                 | 76,76 *  | 80                        |
| Udział energii ze źródeł odnawialnych w finalnej konsumpcji energii                  | %  | 13,6                                  | 18,876   | 20                        |
| Konsumpcja energii pierwotnej  | % oszczędność                                | 17,8                                  | 15,35*   | 20                        |
| Konsumpcja energii finalnej  | % oszczędność                                | 12,57                                 | 16,49*   | 20                        |

\*Dostępne dane dla 2018,

opracowanie własne na podstawie danych ze strony EUROSTATU <https://ec.europa.eu/Eurostat/europe-2020-indicators> [dostęp 07.01.2021]



## *Dla kogo Cele Zrównoważonego Rozwoju?*

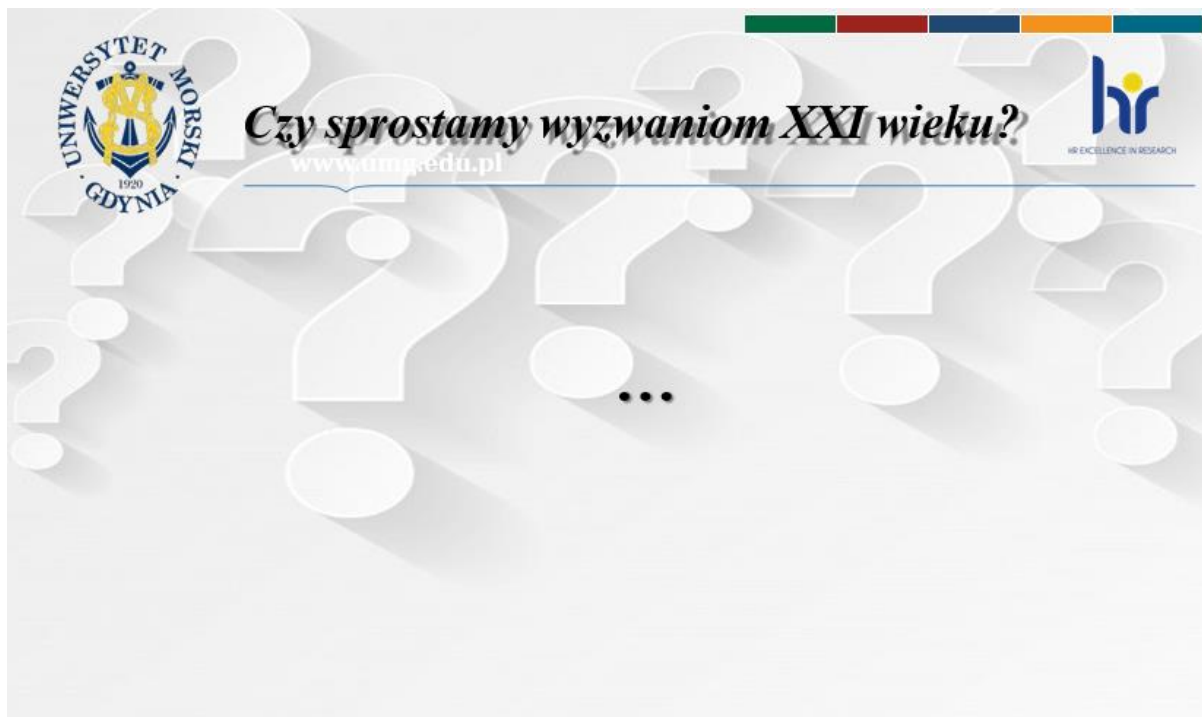


- państwa
- sektor prywatny
- media
- organizacje pozarządowe
- każdy z nas



## *Czy sprostamy wyzwaniom XXI wieku?*

[www.umg.edu.pl](http://www.umg.edu.pl)





## Literatura

- Ministerstwo Rozwoju, Pracy i Technologii, Strategia Europa 2020, <https://www.gov.pl/web/rozwoj-praca-technologia/strategia-europa-2020> [dostęp 10.01.2021].
- Komisja Europejska, Komunikat Komisji do Parlamentu Europejskiego, Rady Europejskiego Komitetu Ekonomiczno-Społecznego i Komitetu Regionów, Strasburg 22.11.2016, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PL/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0739&from=PL> [dostęp: 10.01.2021].
- European Commission, Lisbon Strategy evaluation document, Brussels, 2.02.2010, [https://ec.europa.eu/archives/growthandjobs\\_2009/pdf/lisbon\\_strategy\\_evaluation\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/archives/growthandjobs_2009/pdf/lisbon_strategy_evaluation_en.pdf) [dostęp: 10.01.2021].
- Rada Unii Europejskiej, Konkluzje w prezydencji, 17.07.2006, [https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/PL/ec/90116.pdf](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/PL/ec/90116.pdf) [dostęp: 10.01.2021].
- European Commission, Lisbon Strategy evaluation document, Brussels, 2.02.2010, [https://ec.europa.eu/archives/growthandjobs\\_2009/pdf/lisbon\\_strategy\\_evaluation\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/archives/growthandjobs_2009/pdf/lisbon_strategy_evaluation_en.pdf) [dostęp: 10.01.2021]. Traktat o Unii Europejskiej, Maastricht, 7.02.1992,
  - [http://oide.sejm.gov.pl/oide/images/files/dokumenty/traktaty/Traktat\\_z\\_Maastricht\\_PL\\_1.pdf](http://oide.sejm.gov.pl/oide/images/files/dokumenty/traktaty/Traktat_z_Maastricht_PL_1.pdf) [dostęp: 09.01.2021].
  - Zob. Traktat o Unii Europejskiej, Postanowienia wspólne, art. A, s. 5, [http://oide.sejm.gov.pl/oide/images/files/dokumenty/traktaty/Traktat\\_z\\_Maastricht\\_PL\\_1.pdf](http://oide.sejm.gov.pl/oide/images/files/dokumenty/traktaty/Traktat_z_Maastricht_PL_1.pdf) [dostęp 10.01.2021], zob. też Parlament Europejski, O Parlamencie, <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/about-parliament/pl/in-the-past/the-parliament-and-the-treaties/maastricht-treaty> [dostęp: 10.01.2021].
  - Eur Lex, Traktat z Amsterdamu. Streszczenie dokumentu, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/PL/4301858> [dostęp 10.01.2021].
- Zob. Parlament Europejski, O Parlamencie, <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/about-parliament/pl/democracy-and-human-rights/fundamental-rights-in-the-eu> [dostęp: 10.01.2021].
- Zob. Parlament Europejski, O Parlamencie, <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+IM-PRESS+20070205STO02703+0+DOC+XML+V0//PL> [dostęp 10.01.2021].
- Eurostat. Statistic Explained, Glossary: Lisbon Strategy, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Lisbon\\_Strategy](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Lisbon_Strategy) [dostęp 10.01.2021].
- European Parliament, Lisbon European Council 23 and 24 march 2000 presidency conclusions, [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/summits/lis1\\_en.htm](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/summits/lis1_en.htm) [dostęp 10.01.2021].
- Europejski Komitet Regionów, Wiodącą zasadą dla Europy musi być zrównoważony rozwój, <https://cor.europa.eu/pl/news/Pages/sustainability-needs-to-be-guiding-principle-for-europe.aspx> [dostęp: 09.01.2021].
- Konwencja o dostępie do informacji, udziale społeczeństwa w podejmowaniu decyzji oraz dostępie





do sprawiedliwości w sprawach dotyczących środowiska, sporządzona w Aarhus dnia 25 czerwca 1998 r.,

<http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20030780706/O/D20030706.pdf> [dostęp: 09.01.2021].

- S. Czaja, Czynniki niedostatecznej realizacji Milenijnych Celów Rozwoju – analiza Globalna, „Prace Naukowe Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego we Wrocławiu” nr 452, s. 18.



## COVID-19 Sırasında Çevrimiçi Öğrenme ve Öğretme

Osman Tayyar ÇELİK<sup>1</sup>

### Öz

Çevrimiçi öğrenme, bir uzaktan eğitim biçimi olarak internet üzerinden gerçekleşen bir eğitim sürecidir. 2020 yılında COVID-19 pandemisinin bir sonucu olarak uzaktan eğitimin her alanında yaygın hale geldi. Bilgi ve İletişim Teknolojilerine kapsamlı bir şekilde maruz kalmanın çocuklar için yararlı olup olmadığı konusunda tartışmalar devam ediyor olsa da COVID-19 koşulları nedeniyle, çevrimiçi öğretim ve öğrenme, erken çocukluk eğitim programlarında vazgeçilmez bir role sahip hale gelmiştir. Bununla birlikte gelecekteki araştırmalar, çevrimiçi öğretim ve öğrenme sürecinin çocukların eğitimlerine etkileri farklı dönemlerde test edebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** COVID-19, çevrimiçi öğrenme, eğitim

---

<sup>1</sup> İnönü Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, TÜRKİYE



**ONLINE**

# International Online Conference on Economics & Social Sciences

Lahore, Pakistan **April 9 - 10, 2021**

# 5



<https://www.eclss.org>

**April 2, 2021**  
Submission  
Deadline

## We offer...

- an event you can participate at your home comfort
- an authentic platform to share your findings/opinions
- a colorful international scientific organization
- an opportunity to build collaboration
- an open forum to share expertise

For further information  
<https://www.eclss.org/lahore>

by an internationally joint consortium

