BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments: Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

Scientific and Programme Committee

Ismail Kocayusufoglu, PhD, International Balkan University, Skopje, Macedonia
Hasan Boynukara, PhD, Namik Kemal University, Tekirdag, Turkey
Ednan Arslan, PhD, Vienna University, Austria
Andrea Popescu, PhD, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania
Ljubomir Drakulevski, PhD, University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius", Skopje, Macedonia
Mevludin Ibish, PhD, International Balkan University, Skopje, Macedonia
Nejat Tongur, PhD, Maltepe University, Istanbul, Turkey
Nazmi Maliqi, PhD, FON University, Skopje, Macedonia
Bahattin Acat, PhD, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey
Ivan Genov, PhD, Director at Science and Education Foundation, Bulgaria
Gordana Nikolic, PhD, Dean of Business School PAR, Croatia
Snezana Bilic Sotiroska, PhD, International Balkan University, Skopje, Macedonia
Lidija Pecotic, PhD, Gestalt Psychotherapy Training Institute, Malta
Marika Basevska-Gjorgievska, PhD, University "St. Clement of Ohrid", Bitola, Macedonia
Jouni Koski, PhD, President of Laurea University of Applied Sciences, Finland
Lulezim Tafa, PhD, AAB University, Kosovo
Tomi Treska, PhD, European University of Tirana, Albania
Tome Nenovski, PhD, University American College,Skopje, Macedonia
Aleksandar Jovanovski, PhD, University: St Clement Ohridski – Bitola, Macedonia
Dashamir Bërxulli, PhD, University of Prishtina, Kosovo
Tarik Cakar, PhD, International Balkan University, Skopje, Macedonia
Hasan Korkut, PhD, International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Emilija Stoimenova-Canevska, PhD, International Balkan University, Skopje, Macedonia
Aliriza Arenliu, PhD, University of Prishtina, Kosovo
Blagoja Spirkovski, PhD, FON University, Faculty of Economics, Skopje, Macedonia
Muhamed Ali, PhD, International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sener Bilali, PhD, International Balkan University, Skopje, Macedonia

Organizing Committee

Ismail Kocayusufoglu, PhD
Aleksandra Porjazoska-Kujundziski, PhD
Shener Bilalli, PhD
Emilija S. Canevska, PhD
Snežana Bilic, PhD
Hiqmet Kamberaj, PhD
Natalija Shikova, PhD
Igballe Miftari, PhD
Aleksandra Ristovska, PhD
Aleksandar Anastasovski, PhD
Kire Sharlamanov, PhD
Andrej Stefanov, PhD
Bejtulla Demiri, PhD
Violeta Madzova, PhD
Srdjan Mikik, M.Sc
Neslihan Ademi, M.Sc
Sezen Ismail, M.Sc
Emin Idrizi, M.Sc
Vladimir Gjorgjieski, M.Sc
Seyhan Murtezani Ibrahimi, M.Sc
Busra Dillioglu, M.Sc
Ceneta Telak. M.Sc
Visar Ramadani
Muhammed Erdem Isler
Munib Belulli
Skofiar Kamberi

Honorary Committee

Prof. Dr.Ismail Kocayusufoglu, Rector of International Balkan University, Macedonia

Prof. Dr. Mahmut Ak, Rector of Istanbul University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Karaca, Rector of Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. M. Hasan Gönen, Rector of Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Erhan Tabakoglu, Rector of Trakya University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. T. Erkan Türe, Rector of International University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Prof. Dr. Naci Gündogan, Rector of Anadolu University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Bulent Sengorur, Rector of Kirklareli University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. M. Emin Arat, Rector of Marmara University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Sead Pasic, Rector of Dzemal Bijedic University in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Prof. Dr. Yusuf Ulcay, Rector of Uludag University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Elmas, Rector of Sakarya University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Remzi Gören, Rector of Dumlupinar University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Lulëzim Tafa, Rector of AAB University, Kosovo

Prof. Dr. Refik Polat, Rector of Karabük University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Gordana Nikolic, Dean of PAR Business School, Croatia

Foreword

Dear colleagues,

The success story of the International Balkan University began in 2006. Recognizing more than 500 years of history between our nations, a group of intellectuals and academicians established the Foundation "ÜSKÜP", which then founded the International Balkan University in the heart of Balkans, in Skopje. The vision of our founders traced the road in which IBU would rise as a cultural bridge between Macedonia, Balkans and Turkey and increase the level of quality of the education in the region.

With this mission in mind, IBU has focused on educating self-confident, multidimensional, socially responsible and globally competitive individuals who will take responsibility for the development and welfare of their societies.

The first edition of International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities was held in 2016 Skopje. More than 300 participants from 15 countries, from Macedonia to Turkey, from Poland to United Kingdom, from Netherlands to Ukraine, from Moldova to Slovakia, from Malaysia to Somalia participated at the conference. In a truly international environment, academics, scientists and researchers presented around 200 scientific papers in various fields such as political sciences, international relations, education, communications, management, business, economics, philology, psychology, legal studies, history and arts.

As we are gathered for the 3rd International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities (IBU-ICSSH18) here in Skopje, allow me to extend my greetings and gratitude to universities who supported the Conference, the organizers, the participants and everyone who has put an effort in making this Conference a significant scientific gathering in the capital of Macedonia. As well, I want to express my sincere acknowledgment to the Turkish Maarif Foundation and Halkbank for their selfless support towards the Conference.

With an international scientific and board committee, IBU-ICSSH2018 will help in sharing knowledge, meeting people and will provide an intellectual and international friendship atmosphere. Different and important issues will be treated, analyzed and questioned in the debates organized in the conference.

In the end, allow me to make a sincere call for engagement. In a time when our noble value of peace is at stake in the world, let us come together, inspire ourselves in courage and enthusiasm and, in one voice, send a joint message and promote our friendship, brotherhood and cooperation and contribute to a better tomorrow for all humanity.

Sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Ismail Kocayusufoglu
Rector of International Balkan University

Content

POLITICAL SCIENCE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

Democracy and Distribution of Political Power

(Case of Republic of Macedonia)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bejtulla DEMIRI
International Balkan University Skopje
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
e-mail: bejtullademiri@yahoo.com

Democracy as system based on translating the support of voters into political power, should lead to a balance in the allocation of resources among more prominent social groups whose interests represent the political parties. Accordingly, in theory, inequalities in society should be reduced. In Republic of Macedonia the presence of political and economic inequality, unequal distribution of political power after democratization has encouraged growing dissatisfaction with democracy in many parts of the social stratum and whole society. This paper seeks to explain and analysis the distribution of power in the Republic of Macedonia and to establish a connection between the theoretical assumptions of democracy as a political system. Why democracy performs poorly in some societies but successfully in others. To do so, I analyze democracy's heterogeneous effect on how political power is initially distributed in the society of Republic of Macedonia. More specifically, I propose that the redefinition of a certain level of equality in the distribution of social power should be understood as a bureaucratic obligation for the realization of the democratic ideal.

Keywords: Democracy, distribution, political power, economic inequality, republic of Macedonia, parliament, government.

The Power Of Government Apology In The Process Of Reconcilitation In Bosnia And Herzegovina

Serap Fišo,
International University of Sarajevo,
sfiso@ius.edu.ba

The purpose of the study is to examine the power of government apology in process of reconciliation in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina. A government apology has been defined acknowledging responsibility for the past. A liable government designs public discourse to establish accountability and promote reconciliation in order to encourage a future relationship. Hence reconciliation process of Bosnia and Herzegovina requires sincere apology of the liable government of the conflicts. A government apology is to be more comprehensive to address closure for the victims and families of victims possible compensation for victims and families of victims. Therefore the study will answer some of the following questions: Does a government apology matter in the process of reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina? What is the importance of the government acknowledging responsibility? What more than the words of apology will morally be required? Will the liable government apology be meaningful and appropriate for the better future of Bosnia and Herzegovina? To answer these and other questions literature surveys of other apology cases have been analyzed.

Keywords: Bosnia and Herzegovina, war, victims, apology, government apology, reconciliation.

The Social Responsibility Of Local Administrations In Process Of Urbanization And Environment

Lejla Selmani

International Balkan University

Concentrating on the social responsibility of local administrations within the urbanization processes this study analyses the relation between responsibility of local administration and environment in Macedonia at the stage of urbanization to which it has reached recently. As an external factor, environmental issues have been elaborated deeply in relation with the role and social responsibility of local administration in handling this issue. While studies of environmental issues have been limited with local administration` effective and efficient social service delivery; social responsibility matters between the governing and the governed which are the subjects of this matter. In this way this study fulfills a comprehensive literature survey on social responsibility issues of local administrations and eloquently elaborates the recent jurisdiction in regard to the matter being discussed.

Keywords: Urbanization, Local Administrations, Social Responsibility, Environment, Environmental Problems.

Traumatic Social Change: The Case of Republic Of Macedonia

Marija Dimitrovska , PhD Candidate
Ss. Cyril and Methodius University Faculty of Philosophy Institute of Sociology
Email: marija.dimitrovska@outlook.com

The focus of the paper are the processes of transition of the Republic of Macedonia after its independence and its progression towards market economy and democratic pluralism. The processes of transitional change are analyzed from the perspective of the theories of social and cultural trauma (Jeffrey Alexander and Piotr Sztompka). The theory of cultural trauma has been widely used to analyze the transformation of the countries
- former members of the Eastern Bloc. However, the processes of social transformation or social transition in these countries had their own characteristics and outcomes conditioned by the different economic, political, cultural and social contexts of the countries. The paper seeks to identify the features of the traumatic process in the case of the transition in Macedonia, which did not result in a reformed cultural identity and created conditions for the reproduction and transmission of traumatic symptoms.
Keywords: social trauma, cultural trauma, Republic of Macedonia, transition.

ICSSH 2018
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Secularism Jurisprudence Of The Turkish Constitutional Court: National Order Party And Justice And Development Party's Closure Cases

Rengül Ekizceleroglu-Emre Karaman

Trakya University

Political parties are regarded as indispensable institutions of democracy, therefore it is widely accepted that they should be free as long as they do not harm democracy itself. To prohibit them or to close them by a court decision is only acceptable if there is no other solution to prevent the danger that party poses against democratic order. However, closing political parties by the Constitutional Court on various grounds has been a quite common event in Turkey. This prohibitive approach of the Constitutional Court has been tried to be alleviated by various legal regulations over time by the Turkish National Assembly. A number of improvements have been made in the legislation, especially in 1995 and 2001.

This study investigates the "secularism" jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court by analyzing political party closure cases that are closed on grounds that they violate the principle of "secularism". In particular, the National Justice Party (Milli Nizam Partisi) case, which was closed in 1971 due to acts against the secularism principle, is examined. Additionally, the Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi) which were also judged with the same claim but not closed and were deprived from the state aid in 2008 is examined. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the influence of the amendments to the legislation in 1995 and 2001 on Court's decisions.

Keywords: Closure of Political Parties, Secularism, Turkish Constitutional Court, National Order Party, Justice and Development Party

Modern Secession and Devolution: Catalonian Bid for Independence and Brexit Seen from Comparative Perspective

Assoc. Prof.Dr. Valentin Petroussenko
Plovdiv University

Devolution is popular term in British pro-independent regional politics, specially the Welsh and Scottish. Brexit brought a completely new reality to this traditional landscape but a new phenomenon appeared as challenge to European politics – the case of Catalonian abortive independence. Both these tendencies will be analysed in comparative perspective

Education Under Pressure Of Neoliberalism

Vesna Stankovc Pejnovic, Ph.D. Research Associate
Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade

Education and societies are under constant pressure from the forces of dominant neoliberal ideologies and the ubiquitous competitive market forces because they have generated a massive growth in the knowledge industries that are having profound effects on society and higher educational institutions. The neoliberal strategies used to transform higher education, specifically focusing on the information and communication technology.

Neoliberal project celebrated by the media, seeks to arese collective gains that limited labor exploitation and maintained public goods in an effort to fragment people into vendors and consumers. Bologna reform is a part of neoliberal model of rational choice considering science as a result of tehnological progress.The technical system of point-accumulation, competence and learning outcomes replace the universality of the public with the particularities of corporative knowledge.

Throught critical metodology of society and education the aim of the article is to emphasise preparation for „new era" of education because industrialists urged all social institutions to adopt business principles of economy and technology.To survive and develop in such a multiple and complicated context, the new generation in 21 century needs to have the knowledge, skills, competencies and intelligences of multiple people: a technological, an economic, a social, a political, a cultural and a learning person and embrace the corporate ethos of the efficiency, performance and profit driven managerialism.

Keywords: education, neoliberal ideology, corporate ethos, learning developments

Western Balkan politics and its Euro-Atlantic integration process

Asst.Prof.Dr. Mevludin Ibish
International Balkan University

The Western Balkan countries after the dissolution of communism and more specifically after the dissolution of Yugoslavia entered into a so-called political and economic independent development. This therefore brought a great political, economic and social turmoil within the geographical context of the Balkans or being more politically correct Western Balkans.

The warfare process that undertook the ex-countries of Yugoslavia in itself left a large gap between the national ideological promises on one hand and the reality on the other hand. With huge human, infrastructural, educational and cultural consequences, these countries started the most painful process within their societies, which is forgetting what happened in order to proceed with new policies that will eventually enable them to tackle and grasp from the future challenges.

In this paper I will try to analyze the most important /crucial historical and political events that left a mark in the Western Balkan countries and their political histories. This, at first will enable us to analyze comprehensively the issues of identity, religion, history, culture and other important social dynamisms that repeatedly engulfed from the consequences of warfare. Afterwards, I will try to materialize the most important political and legal systems of the countries and speak about their misconception and misrepresentation of the idea of diversity and differences.

In the third part of this paper, I will try to detect and structurally analyze the most important political, economic and cultural activities that the countries of the Western Balkans started to show and produce political and economic values, most specifically after 2002. The process of EU and NATO integration has been one of the most important and painful political agenda for all Western Balkan countries, therefore, I will try to explain individually each countries obstacles, development and strategies for their processes of integration.

At the end, I will conclude my paper while proposing different way outs for the recent political and integration crisis in the Western Balkan.

Keywords: Western Balkans, politics, integration, EU, NATO, crises, identity, religion, culture, etc.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

The Civil War Between Realism and Social Contructivism Point of View

(Syria as case study)

Muhamed Jashari, MA, Researcher

International Relations

The humanitarian tragedy in Syria should serve as a clear testimony to the consequences of man's hunger for domination and power. The desire for domination often determines one's course of action in politics whereby departing from the rational he goes as far as to create disastrous situations for humanity. The world has seen such examples in the past and it is seeing them now in the 21-st century. The researchers of international relations may approach wars and conflicts from different viewpoints and draw the lessons and theories from facts. The realist theory or realpolitik derives from a pessimistic and unchanging view of politics, in the national and international context. For many scholars it remains the dominant theory of international relations.

In this paper we will try to elaborate the Syrian civil war, which brought about a humanitarian disaster, from two theoretical viewpoints, the realistic and constructivist ones. The later is considered to be relatively new in the discourse of world political thinking. Although constructivism is mainly a theory of social sciences, no doubt it is also valid in the field of international relations.

Kewords: Realism, Power, balance of power, State&non-state actors, Constructivism, Social construct.

Rights and Empowerment of Women in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia)

Asst. Ceneta Telak
International Balkan University
e-mail: telak.ceneta@gmail.com

When we are talking about Sustainable Developments, Trends and Opportunities in the Balkans, we should pay a little more attention to the Gender equality for this countries, no matter is it for the better life inside doors or some EU or NATO accession memberships.

Gender equality – recognized by the United Nations as a human right, and enshrined in the EU Treaties – is among the requirements with which Western Balkan candidates and potential candidates for EU accession (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia) have to comply. In recent years, these six countries have taken steps to advance women's rights.

As the Western Balkan governments' response to the above challenges is largely seen as inadequate, there have been calls to dedicate greater attention to them, including in the framework of EU accession, and for an increase in civil society involvement.

Although we are aware of the complexity of gender inequality in society, the additional barriers faced by minority women who find themselves at intersections of ethnicity, religion, ability or class, in this research project I would like to draw attention to the marginalization of women and how it is perpetuated and reproduced. I recognize that there are limitations to this research assignment. Due to the scope of the assignment, the timeframe, limited resources, as well as the space allotted, there is developed specific indicators within each thematic areas mentioned above. This is not meant to negate the plethora of other issues or factors that continue to challenge women in this region, but rather to empower women and to create a foundation upon which we can analyze, to some extent, women's position in society.

Keywords: International Relations, Western Balkans, Women rights, Developments

The Reflections of Development Aid in Recipient Countries

Ceren URCAN, Research Assisstant
Gazi University
International Relations
e-mail: cerenurcan@hotmail.com

In this study, the effects of development aid in recipient countries analyzed within the frame of causal connection in a theoretical context. Two main groups of donors called traditional and emerging donors are part of an interpenetrating structure. Historical process of the country, donor history, structure of recipient country and the needs of both sides shape the structure. The effects of structures are considered especially for economic and social development. While traditional donors enhance development indices by aid programs, emerging donors help to enhance recipients' capacities in direct or indirect ways. At this point, the need driven policies improves the effectiveness and highly contributive to development. While emerging donors seem more advantageous at this point, the net effects cannot be measured objectively because of non-transparency of reports and obstacles to obtain net numeral data. Despite donors' importance, there are some views regarding their negative effects on system. While long run development programs and cooperation contribute more, financial aid may be abused. As long as the types of aid change, the sanctions on aid may change. Hence, the recipient country may be dependent to donor and its economic and political progress may be affected adversely in the long-run.

Keywords: development aid, data, emerging donors, traditional donors, aid dependency.

EDUCATION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

The Benefits And Challenges Of Having International Students On Campus

Micah A Bintz-Dr. Sharon Hart-Jakob Weizman
RIT Kosovo (A.U.K)

Many universities are doing all they can to attract international students to attend their institutions. What are the benefits and the challenges? Do local students interact effectively with international students? What are some of the advantages the international students bring to the classroom? As students have significant choices regarding a destination for higher education, learn first-hand from three international students who have left their home countries to study abroad in Kosovo. These students—one from Finland—one from the USA—and one from South Korea-- can help your University to more effectively open doors to international students in a more effective and long-lasting way. The students, all attending RIT Kosovo (A.U.K), will each share their own perspectives as to the benefits they have gained while living and studying in the Balkans. They will also share some key and important recommendations as to how Universities can better attract and retain students from outside their home country.

Communication and Power within School Networks:
A Meta-Analysis

Dr. Sandro Spiteri Ed.D.

Since the new millennium international literature has presented educational decentalisation in the form of school networking as a largely unmitigated good, and has extolled the virtues of school networking in different national contexts or presented it as the 'next international wave' of school reform. However there is still a paucity of research that evaluates their effects and effectiveness. Such educational reform developed in the context of large countries with specific socio-cultural and educational histories may not be a good fit for small, post-colonial countries.

This paper presents a meta-analysis of research on the effects of the introduction in 2006 of school networks, called Colleges, between state primary and secondary schools in Malta. Research includes over 20 studies that range from the qualitative (such as ethnographic and semi-structured interviews) to the quantitative (such as large-scale questionnaires), including both teachers and school leaders.

The research concludes that the dynamics of communication and power within the Colleges has fallen short of government's rhetoric, and not only because of the inevitable disjunct between policy and practice. It suggests that the idiosyncratic characteristics of school networking in Malta, related to Malta's small-state post-colonial identity, have brought about unexpected consequences and outcomes that could have important lessons for other national contexts.

Keywords: school networks, small state, post-colonial, national educational reform, power.

Gender Parity: From The University Classroom to the Boardroom

Dr. Sharon Y. Hart
RIT Kosovo

This session will address key issues surrounding gender balance within university classrooms, differences found to exist between men and women in both faculty and senior leadership positions, and the disparity between the sexes in the role of president/rector. The presenter will speak from her 18+ years of experience leading higher educational institutions in various parts of the globe. How she has seen these disparities shift over the years, and the important policy and monitoring roles the University Board must play in ensuring gender balance and parity across the institution, to include in its chief executive, as well as on the Board itself. Learn some strategies for encouraging women to enter non-traditional programs of study, strategies for improving gender balance within the ranks of faculty to include salary equity, some of the key attributes female presidents bring to their role that is not often found in male presidents/rectors, and important policy recommendations for Boards to consider that will help them to improve their own gender balance and work performance in the boardroom.

Integrating Students with Specific Learning Difficulties as part of Inclusive Education

Alma Lama, PhD Candidate
South East Europen University
Department of English Language

Today children can be taught in different ways. There are different methods and approaches that teachers can use to teach students in a today's class, however since each of us as teachers have students with specific learning difficulties in the class, it is our responsibility to find and embrace the way of learning for all students that have been entrusted to us in this Nobel profession so not one child is left behind!

Integrating all students with specific learning difficulties can be organized from the curriculum structure, involving parents and community activities outside of the class however all of this requires great engagement and cooperation with school authorities, different individuals, family and also community.

Currently in Kosovo, the integration of students with specific learning difficulties requires additional efforts, training, motivation and also a sufficient level of sensitivity and patience.

So in order to integrate students with specific learning difficulties, aims and objectives need to be carefully planned with positive interactions, interactive approaches between students with specific learning difficulties and those with normal intelligence so all students feel comfortable with each-other in a regular school environment.

This research aims to explain the steps that should be taken in order to increase the learning motivation in inclusive education and it also presents the difficulties that teachers face and ways to overcome it.

Keywords: approaches, integration, specific learning difficulties (SpLd)

ICSSH 2018
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
BALKAN UNIVERSITY

Improvement Of Motivation In E-Learning Systems By Behavioral Design

Neslihan Ademi
International Balkan University
neslihan@ibu.edu.mk

When the technology serves our particular needs, it also changes the way we do the things. Once the technology brings a new and better solution, the change becomes permanent in our lives. Technology has power to change human behavior and habits. Anywhere anytime connection concept provides ease of access, variable content, low cost, which attracts the users affecting many aspects of life. Education is affected from this trend and it led instructors to move e-learning environments. Although e-learning systems have many advantages, motivating students online can be challenging in terms of content, isolation, poor communication with instructors, and lack of connection between content and the students' needs. On the other hand most of the students are already addicted to digital content due to habit forming products in daily life. Once they become addicted to technology, the books and traditional education or content are not interesting for them. The biggest problem of the education can be considered as the students who are not interested with the content and do not want to learn. The students only learn what they want. With the behavioral design aware educational technologies, permanence, continuity and qualification can be given to learning, engagement level can be improved and better study habits can be formed.

Keywords: e-learning, motivation, engagement, study habits, behavioral design, habit forming

From Novice To Expert – Pioneering Educational Concepts For Medical Nurses: A Single Center Experience

Zaneta Bogoevska-Miteva, Katerina Ristevska-Janev, Alexandra Temelkovska, Suzana Kostovska and Zan Mitrev
Specialized hospital for surgical diseases Zan Mitrev Clinic, Skopje
e-mail: zaneta.miteva@zmc.mk

The Zan Mitrev Clinic (ZMC) offers an advanced nursing education program targeting recently licensed practical nurses. The ZMC course introduces the participants to advanced nursing practices. The course was established in light of the recent decline in quality in healthcare education in The Republic of Macedonia; the current national curriculum fails to meet the ZMC nursing standards. Nevertheless, a nursing state-exam is compulsory for course enrolment; work experience is optional. Importantly, the course participants are expected to show high enthusiasm and an inquisitive mindset towards evidenced-based perioperative nursing practices. Total course duration is three months and includes a selection round after the 1-month introductory phase; the advanced 2nd phase of the course is continued only with the selected top-candidates. Lecturers are expert ZMC nurses; the program follows the latest international nursing guidelines. After certification graduates are employed, assigned a mentor, allocated to their respective nursing units and receive an educational concept, which serves as a road-map to the daily nursing practices. We currently have 23 nurses employed, out of 45 enrolled in three courses, at our clinic – overall satisfaction rate is high. In conclusion, the ZMC advance nursing course assures optimal care of the patients treated at the ZMC.

Keywords: pioneering educational concept, medical nurses

Boosting Creativity in Esp Call Classes

Viktorija Petkovska, PhD
Faculty Of Technical Sciences, Bitola

Information technology made us beneficiaries of an important invention which not only influences our lives, but also promises to facilitate them in a most desirable way.

It has rapidly become an indispensible part both in scientific research and professional development, and has had an unthinkable impact upon everyday life.

This great and resourceful human invention has readily put at our disposal numerous sources of information.

In spite of the relatively short lifetime of the use of information technology in education, its full potential is, obviously yet to be reached. Education practitioners turn to Computer Assisted language learning (CALL) to look for solutions for many of their permanent and most pressing problems.

This paper deals with the prospects of using CALL in teaching ESP at the Faculty of Technical Sciences in Bitola with groups of students majoring in engineering and the potential it might posses in enhancing the very wanted and always welcomed students' creativity.

Keywords: CALL,ESP

EFL Students' Reactions Towards the Differentiated Tasks

Iranda Bajrami
South East European University, Tetovo

Having diverse students in the classroom requires the lecturer to provide various ways of teaching to address students' differences. In the English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classroom, lecturers are often faced with a challenge of meeting the needs of students with different language proficiencies. What is more, in today's classes EFL lecturers are not only faced with a challenge of student diversity, but the lack of textbooks specifically designed for diverse learners puts a responsibility on lecturers to adapt those textbooks or create new tasks to suit their learners' levels of language proficiency, interests and readiness. In this case, the application of differentiated instruction (DI) is more than necessary. Along these lines, Sousa & Tomlinson (2011) add that "effectively differentiated curriculum is developed with student variances in mind [and] it is planned to account for different levels of reading and writing proficiency, different readiness levels, different interest, and different preferences for learning" (p.59). Since EFL classes comprise of students with different needs, levels of understanding and proficiency, it is a necessity to differentiate the tasks, so students could work with the same material, but at different levels of difficulty according to their needs. Consequently, this research would focus on students' reactions as a result of the application of DI tasks in their classes. Students' responses are gained through a student reaction questionnaire administered after each DI task was applied. The results from the questionnaire are of a vast importance because they are an assurance for the lecturer if the chosen tasks were appropriate as well as for the study since students assess their preference in relation to DI tasks.

Keywords: EFL classroom, Differentiated instruction, Diverse learners, Differentiated tasks, Student reaction questionnaire.

Resource: Sousa, D., & Tomlinson, C.A. (2011). Differentiation and the Brain. Bloomington, IN: Solution Tree Press.

Study on Attempted suicides in Republic of Macedonia

Mira Polazarevska

The aim of our study was to provide basic epidemiological data on suicide attempts that resulted in admission to the University Clinic of Toxicology and Emergency Medicine in Skopje during a 10-year-period (1999-2008). There is a lack of published information regarding suicide attempts in the Republic of Macedonia.

Methods: Participants were 1683 patients from the territory of Macedonia, who attempted suicides and who were hospitalized in the University Clinic of Toxicology and Emergency Medicine in Skopje during the period of ten years (1999-2008). The following variables were included in the analysis: age, gender, religion, method of suicide attempt and admission date. The results were analyzed with the Statistic for Windows program, release 7.0.

Results: A significantly higher number of suicide attempts were registered in females than in males from the territory of Skopje during the period of 1999-2008. Men who attempted suicide were older than women. Women of Christian religion affiliation attempted suicide more frequently than women of Muslim religion. The greatest number of attempts was during the summer season. The most common method of suicide attempt was intoxication with medications.

Conclusions: Our study has shown that attempted suicide rate has had a stable trend over the last decade. It has also shown female predominance of suicide attempts with a greater number of attempts during the summer months. There is a need for intervening strategies to be targeted at younger females.

Key words: suicide attempt, epidemiology, prevention.

ECONOMICS-MANAGEMENT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

Technology Transfer, Adoption of Good Agriculture Practice and Smallholders' Performance: A SmartPLS Analysis

Abd Hair Awang, Khairuman Hashim, Zaimah Ramli, Izzurazlia Ibrahim, Fatin Umaira Muhamad Azian, Iskandar

[1,3,4]FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA (UKM), MALAYSIA

[2]MALAYSIAN PALM OIL BOARD (MPOB), BANGI, SELANGOR, Malaysia

Email: [1]hair@ukm.edu.my, [2]khairuma@mpob.gov.my, [3]zaimahr@ukm.edu.my, [4]izzurazlial@gmail.com, fatin.umaira@ukm.edu.my

The development of the palm oil industry in Malaysia has contributed significantly to the export of the agricultural sector and rural livelihoods. In order to enhance the wellbeing of smallholders and the country's exporting competitiveness, palm oil productivity needs to be improved. Palm oil smallholders must turn to new farming and harvesting technologies to be more productive and generate higher income. The guidance and advisory service program was created by the Malaysia Palm Oil Board (MPOB) to educate independent smallholders and increase their awareness of high-yield and sustainable palm oil production. This study looks at the extent to which the program seeks to transfer the technology of practicing sustainable agriculture and the impact on the oil productivity of smallholders. A set of questionnaires were distribute to the independent smallholders. Researchers and trained numerators collected the data through face-to-face interviews. SmartPLS analysis was used to estimate the effects of the transfer and adoption of technology on the oil palm smallholders' productivity. The results of path analysis confirm that effective guidance and advice leads to adoption of good agriculture practices.

Keywords: Adult Learning, Technology Transfer, Agriculture Knowledge and Skills, Productivity

Sustainable Banking - Financing Sustanable Development

(Case Study Of The Republic Of Macedonia)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Violeta Madzova
International Balkan University"-Skopje
vmadzova@gmail.com

Sustainable banking is about financing the individual's and corporate's needs and activities considering their environmental, cultural and social impact, as well as supporting the savers and investors who want to make a difference and contribute in making the world better place for living . Many banks from the developed countries are making significant progress towards promoting sustainable development. They offer new, more environmentally and socially friendly products and commit themselves to take care of the environment and society, along with making profit. By means of their financing policy, banks, as the most important part of financial sector are expected to take specific measures to contribute to sustainable development at the global level.

However, the bank policies in the Western Balkan countries, including Macedonian banks are lagging significantly behind relevant international standards and best practices . For that purpose, this paper presents comprehensive analysis of the recent sustainable finance and banking trends, including the practices in the Macedonian banking sector in supporting sustainable economy. Furthermore, the paper reviews the environmental and social policies of the selected banks in Macedonia, as well as the policy and practices of the Macedonian Bank for Development Promotion in supporting sustainable development aspects in the Macedonian economy.

The analysis show that the integration of sustainability into the banking sector of Macedonia has shown some modest evidence of supporting the economy sustainability through financial contribution in environmental and socially responsible initiatives, as well as through incorporating the environmental and other sustainable development criteria into the banks' lending and investment policy.

Keywords: sustainable development , development bank, "green" loans, "green" deposits

Need and application of electronic control

Chief Assistant Plamen Iliev Phd.
New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria
e-mail: kaviplas@abv.bg

The subject of the need for and application of electronic audit is particularly relevant in recent years worldwide. It is related to the rapid pace of e-commerce development and the growing profits in the sector, at the expense of avoiding and avoiding taxes. It is precisely the research that demonstrates the need to apply and develop the electronic audit using methods such as analysis, program-target approach, modeling, etc. In conclusion, even organizing and implementing electronic control/audit is even overdue.

With regard to the distance selling of goods (via e-shop or otherwise) within the EU, there are special provisions in the European VAT Directive creating obligations for VAT registration and accrual in the country of consumption. The EC is looking for ways to modernize the European tax framework so that it can embrace new ways of doing business through digital technologies by ensuring equal taxation for traditional and digital / technology businesses. In this regard, the EC has a number of initiatives that, in one form or another, we can expect to be implanted in legislation, such as a web tax ‚or' countervailing tax ‚for digital companies that generate advertising revenue in a given Member State but do not have registered company or place of business. Member States' tax administrations are also looking for new and more effective methods of controlling digital business, reducing non-taxation and increasing tax collection. That is why a number of countries introduce electronic audit based on enhanced information exchange and control in real time.

Keywords: electronic trade; electronic audit; taxes; registration; legislation.

Role of Human Capital in The Finance-Growth-Inequality Nexus: Evidence from The OIC Countries

Ambreen Sultan
Ibn Haldun University, Istanbul Turkey
ambreen.sultan@ibnhaldun.edu.tr

The role of financial sector development and economic growth towards influencing income inequality has remained an active area of research in the development of literature on growth. A low level of economic performance and income inequality patterns of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) countries have raised issues about the role of financial development and economic growth process in developing Muslim countries and serves as the motivation for this study. The study attempts to empirically investigate the impact of financial sector development, economic growth, and human capital accumulation on rural-urban income inequality. The study will capture certain other important factors (control variables) that have an effect on income inequality such as inflation, government consumption expenditures and trade openness. Further, the study introduces an interacting term using financial development and human capital (FD*HC) to evaluate the main study objective which stipulates that financial development is contingent on human capital accumulation to alleviate rural-urban income inequality. The study will employ panel data analysis by utilizing a sample of 30 OIC member countries over the period of 15 years (2000-2014). The dynamic panel data technique of Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) will be used to estimate parameters of the study variables. To check robustness of result five different financial development proxies will be use.

Keywords: Income inequality, Financial development, Human capital, GMM, OIC Countries

Application Of E-Business In The Republic Of Kosovo

Dr.Sc. Besnik HAJDARI
University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren - Faculty of Computer Science
E-mail: besnik.h.hajdari@outlook.com

The development of Information Technology has enabled the development of information management and economic branches that use the Internet to realize a successful business. So the information technology has influenced in the creation of a market which is growing so quickly as by doing business but also in the communication between consumers and business partners. Nowadays, almost all companies have access to the Internet and most of them use the internet to sell their products or provide their services across the world. This way of doing business is called "electronic business" and refers to all forms of business that are conducted online. While for Kosovo, which is my case of study e-business is a new field and almost unknown to a large part of its residents. The Kosovars are known as very large users of the Internet, but they have not yet gained the culture and the trust to begin with purchases and sales through internet. Best known model of e-business in Kosovo is the e-banking, although we can see some small movement towards the development of other models despite the lack of market for this area of business.

Keywords: information technology, electronic business, information system management, etc.

Global Agricultural Production Fluctuations

Caner Ekizceleroglu, PhD
Trakya University

The vast majority of agricultural production is directed at food demand. A low percentage of global production is the subject of foreign trade. On the other hand, there are also specific agricultural products whose production amount is subject to most foreign trade. Agricultural products such as cotton, wool and natural rubber are faced with industrial production demands. The consumption of agricultural products throughout the world is increasing close to the general trend and steadily. Global agricultural production fluctuates around the trend mostly due to weather conditions. The most decisive element of food claims is cereal products. Global grain demand is up by 1.3% each year, while production growth is at 0.9%. Agricultural policies have become more conservative in the last 10 years. For countries dependent on agricultural product exports or imports, economic conditions can change very rapidly. Supply of agricultural products is mainly confronted with weather conditions. On the other hand, derivatives for agricultural products are traded on financial markets. The transactions in these markets also cause changes in production through the price of agricultural products. This study will focus on fluctuations in agricultural product markets. New developments on causes and consequences will be addressed.

Keywords: Agriculture, Economic Fluctuations, Food Supply

The Penetration Attempts of Turkey into the South East European Markets in the Presence of the EU and Russia

Elif Nuroglu
Economics Department
Turkish-German University
e-mail: nuroglu@tau.edu.tr

Hüseyin H. Nuroglu,
Business Administration Department,
Turkish-German University,
e-mail: h.nuroglu@tau.edu.tr

This paper aims to study the South East European markets with their most important trade partners and biggest investors. The most visible actors in the South East European markets are Russia with deep historical memories and as number one energy supplier, European countries that use Southeast European countries as a big market and also cheap production counter, China and the United States. As a natural consequence of her economic and political achievement since 2002, Turkey also aims to become one of the big players in the Balkans and to improve her economic, trade, and political relations with the countries in the region. However, when we analyze trade figures of South East European Countries, it is seen that Turkey's attempts to penetrate into the Balkan markets are not reflected in trade figures and its foreign direct investments. It is suggested for Turkey to develop a more comprehensive strategy to improve trade and investment relations with the South East European countries and revise the plans when they do not give the expected results.

Keywords: South East Europe, Turkey, trade, FDIs, Russia, EU

Industry 4.0 as a Leverage for Sustainable Development

Elif Nuroglu
Economics Department
Turkish-German University
e-mail: nuroglu@tau.edu.tr

For the first time in history a revolution has been announced before it comes. Industry 4.0 has been first pronounced in the Hannover Fair in Germany in 2011 and then in 2013 Germany announced its Road-Map on the way to dijital transformation of manufacturing industry. There are some speculations about the emergence of this term such as West's loosing its competetive power in manufacturing industries and giving free rein to the Eastern nations. Although there might be many reasons for the emergence of the 4th Industrial Revolution, it is more important for the countries to get ready for this unavoidable phase of industrialization. The digitalization of all processes in the production of goods and services is expected to make production faster, more intelligent and flexieble, less costly and more environment friendly. Thus, the fourth industrial revolution could be used as stepping stone especially for the emerging economies with its above-mentioned characteristics. This paper starts with the requirements of sustainable development and discusses how digitalization of all production processes does help to achieve sustainable development.

Keywords: 4th Industrial Revolution, sustainable development, emerging economies

The Relationshıp Between Exchange Rate Volatılıty And Import For Turkey

Asst.Prof. Fatih AYHAN
Bandırma On Yedi Eylul University,
Gonen Vocational High School
e-mail: fayhan@bandirma.edu.tr

Globalization has deep effects on the countries' trade relationship. Countries' relationship are getting integrated and more complicated because of globalization and neoliberal economic politics. For this reason, countries are adopting more open foreign trade economic policies. This situation makes the effect of exchange rate changes on foreign trade more important. Because every major change that has taken place in the exchange rates is beginning to take effect on decisions about foreign trade.

Theoretically, importance has been attached to the relationship between exchange rate and foreign trade in the economic literature. It is quite common in applied studies about the subject for diffirent economies.

In this paper, it's analyzed the relationship between exchange rate and import variables for Turkish economy. Dataset consists of the monthly data for january 2005-February 2014 period. Variables that used in empirical section are indusrial production index(SAN), import(M), real effective exchange rate(REER) and exchange rate volatility(VOL). SAN data and import volume retrieved from TUIK while Exchange rate data retrieved from Turkish Central Bank database.

In the empirical section, firstly the stationarity tests established via ADF, PP and Ng Perron Tests. According to stationarity tests, industrial production index (LSAN), import (LM) and Exchange rate volatility (VOL) are I(0) while real effective exchange rate (LREER) are I(1). Then the Bound test that proposed by Pesaran et al. (2001) was used for cointegration analysis becacuse the variables have different stationarity level. When cointegration relation established between the variables, ARDL model established for investigating the long and short term relationship.

According to the model's results, it is found that industrial production and reel effective exchange rate affect positively the import level, hovewer foreign exchange rate volatility affects negatively the import both in short and long run. These results are similar to the results of empirical studies in the literature. (Erden ve Saglam (2009), Alam ve Ahmad (2013), Özdemir ve Ordu (2013)).

In addition, the error correction coefficient was found to be -0.22. This suggests that if a long-term deviation deviates from the short term, then 22% of the imbalance will be eliminated in each period, the system will re-balance after about 4,5 months later.

Key Words: Exchange rate, Volatility, Export, Foreign Trade.

JEL Code: C50 F14 F31

Crises Management - Product Positioning as Crucial Way of Communication

Asst. Prof. Gordana Petrusevska
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
International Balkan University
e-mail: petrusevska.g@elte-inzenering.com.mk

In order effectively to handle crisis, marketers must plan for one. A significant part of crisis management is devoted to detecting and to preventing crises, because the best crisis is the one that is avoided. Crisis situations are inevitable. Although every crisis is unique, and therefore there is not a fall safe plan to meet every situation, having a plan in place will make all of the difference. A pre-crisis plan is essential and an aspect of precaution that a company must do. While there is not a universal plan, there are strategies, tactics and steps that help in planning what to do while in a situation of crisis.

The paper presents the importance and need of implementing positioning as crucial way of marketing communication. Market research and collected information enable managers to make important operation decisions. A proper positioning model is pre-condition for improving operational results.

This paper explains what companies do to overcome the crisis situation and become stronger afterwards by using the strategy of product positioning. By exploring these facts of positioning in the time of crisis, as they relate to communication channels, the knowledge for future generations is expanded. At this point, the crisis communication literature focuses primarily on how to handle a crisis in a corporation, and there is not much information on crisis communication as it relates to facility management. In addition to this, the goal of this paper is to establish general guidelines for product positioning as it relates to crisis situation. By outlining these common areas, the product positioning can gain new insight in handling crises and the literature of product positioning in situation of crisis will become enriched with a new dimension.

Keywords: positioning, products, marketing, communication, customers.

Industry 4.0 Impact on the Monitoring and Control Capability of Franchisors

Hüseyin H. Nuroglu,
Business Administration Department
Turkish-German University
e-mail: h.nuroglu@tau.edu.tr

Industry 4.0 or Internet of Things is one of the mostly discussed issues in industry nowadays. However, its impact will not be limited to industry, it will affect the whole business processes and our lives in general. According to the various estimations, in a few years the number of things with sensors will reach to hundred billions. That means we will be surrounded by sensors; they will monitor us and produce huge amount of data. Monitoring and control is one of the main issues in franchising governance. In order to prevent franchisees from shirking, they need to be monitored. However, monitoring is difficult and costly. Monitoring and control also has impact on the distribution of decision rights. So far, data is entered manually into the system by staff in franchising chains. Industry 4.0 enables us to collect data from various tools, machines and even from furniture. For example, chairs or coaches are able to tell us on average how much a customer stay in shop. Moreover, the correlation between his/her order and time spent in the shop can be calculated. Industry 4.0 will enable us to follow food transfer chain from producer to the last user. This enables not only the control of food quality, but also enables franchisor to control whether franchisee uses the prescribed procuration channels or not. The question we want to raise in this study is how Industry 4.0 will affect the franchising governance. Different views will be discussed and recent developments will be shared in this paper.

Performance Measurement Of Composite Textile Industries In Pakistan Using Data Envelopment Analysis

Ali Osman Kusakcı - Mariam Yasmin - Ibrahim Bushera
School of Business
Department of Management
Ibn Haldun University,
aliosman.kusakci@ihu.edu.tr - mariam.yasmin@ihu.edu.tr - ibrahim.bushera@ihu.edu.tr

This study aims at evaluating and measuring the relative technical efficiency of Pakistan's textile industry vertically integrated composite firms using Data Envelopment Analysis under the assumption of variable returns to scale (VRS). The data used for this study is collected from the firm's official website and the Karachi Stock Exchange. This output oriented study covers 29 firms for the period of 2014-2016 employing three homogeneous inputs and outputs. Current asset, production cost and administration cost of the firms are used as inputs elements, gross profit, and total sales and net income compromised the output constituent. In addition to evaluating technical efficiency, this paper examines variations among efficient and inefficient firms. Our findings indicate that, only 17% percent of the firms are scale efficient while 35% of the firms are technically efficient with a mean value of 0.731. Our analysis also indicates an average of 0.572 technical efficiency from constant returns to scale DEA, an average of 0.731 of technical efficiency from variable returns to scale DEA, and an average of 0.805 Scale efficiency. Accordingly, this study confirmed the existence of scale and technical efficiency difference between the firms of the same industry. Though the determinant and factors of efficiency difference among firms is not examined in this study, we recommend that inefficient firms need to enhance their scale size and perk up their managerial practices to enhance their overall efficiency.

Econometric Analysis Of The Determinants Of Sustainable Economic Development Of Republic Of Macedonia

Asst. Prof. Dr. Luljeta Sadiku
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,
International Balkan University
luljeta.sadiku@yahoo.com

Every country's aim is to reach prosperous, innovative, competitive and dynamic knowledge- based economy with sustainable economic growth capable for providing full employment and higher standards of living to its population. The rise of GDP in real terms entails enlargement of economic resources that not only meets the current economic needs but also affords a better future for next generations. In fact, a key determinant of economic development is investment, both in physical and human capital, having a direct influence on the improvement of competitiveness, employment and productivity, which in turn contributes to GDP growth. However, during the last decade Macedonia features with a remarkable upsurge of concern about sustainability of economic development. Thus, the main goal of this paper is to empirically analyze the main determinants that promote sustainable economic development for the country over the short and long run. For that purpose quarterly data are utilized for the time period 1999Q1-2017Q2. The research method consists to the time series econometric techniques, using Vector Error Correction Method (VECM) and Johansen co-integration test for investigating both short term and long term determinants.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the general validity of twin deficits hypothesis for Turkey during the period 1987:1 to 2005:4. In this study, the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model and the bounds test for cointegration were used to assess the short-run and long-run dynamics between the twin deficits in Turkey. The empirical analysis in this paper rejects the Ricardian Equivalence Hypothesis and supports the Keynesian view that there is a long-run relationship between budget deficit and current account imbalances. The empirical results also indicate that the direction of causality runs from the budget deficit to the current account deficit. The purpose of this paper is to examine the general validity of twin deficits hypothesis for Turkey during the period 1987:1 to 2005:4. In this study, the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model and the bounds test for cointegration were used to assess the short-run and long-run dynamics between the twin deficits in Turkey. The empirical analysis in this paper rejects the Ricardian Equivalence Hypothesis and supports the Keynesian view that there is a long-run relationship between budget deficit and current account imbalances. The empirical results also indicate that the direction of causality runs from the budget deficit to the current account deficit.

Keywords: Sustainable, determinants, economic development, VECM, co-integration.

Overview Of Blockchain System And Smart Contract

Resch. Asst. Seda KARAGÖZ ZEREN (PhD Candidate)
Business Department
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Trakya University, Edirne/Turkey
karagozseda@hotmail.com

Cryptographic currencies that use encryption science (cryptography), which is the subdivision of cryptology, consist of currencies that control the process of securing and printing money. The widespread use of crypto-currencies in the system of financial payments increases the importance of the concept of blockchain, which forms the basis of the resulting crypto-currencies, from day to day. Using the Blockchain system, it is possible to create smart contracts with legal obligations between two or more parties. This study will examine the characteristics of the blockchain system that constitutes the infrastructure of Bitcoin, the crypto currency created by the person or group known as Satoshi Nakomato in 2008. In addition, the concept of smart contract, which is used on the basis of another cryptographic currency Etherium, will be examined and suggestions will be made on the usage areas of smart contracts.

Keywords: Crypto Money, Blockchain, Smart Contract

The Stock Market And Confidence: Turkey Evidence

Asst. Prof. Dr. N. Serap VURUR
Bolvadin School of Applied Sciences
University of Afyon Kocatepe

Asst. Prof. Dr. Huriye Gonca DILER
Faculty of Economics and Administartive Sciences
University of Afyon Kocatepe

Does stock return effect confidence or confidence is being affected by stock market? These are the questions which will be answered in this study. The relationship between stock exchange market and confidence indices in Turkey were used as unit of analysis. We used data covering the period of May 2012 and January 2018. Moving from the stated purpose, the relationship between the whole return index, consumer confidence index, real sector confidence index and financial sector confidence index variables were analyzed. In order to investigate the relationship between the variables, the stationarity test was performed with the ADF unit root test. The stability of the variables at different levels requires a causality analysis before the cointegration test is performed.The most appropriate causality analysis for this situation is the Toda-Yamamoto causality analysis. As a result of the analysis, a one-way causality relation from the Bist whole return index and the consumer confidence index to the real sector confidence index were determined. No causality relationship was found between the other variables. Bist all returns and real sector confidence index in determining the consumer confidence index in Turkey is found to be effective.

KeyWords: Bist All Return Index, Real Sector Confidence Index, Financial Sector Confidence Index, Consumer Confidence Index, Toda-Yamamoto Causality Analysis

Youth Unemployment Within The European Union Through The Last Decade

Asst. Prof. Dr. Taner Ismailov - Aleksandrina Aleksandrova, PhD, Researcher
The D. A. Tsenov Academy of Economics Svishtov, Bulgaria
e-mails: t.ismailov@uni-svishtov.bg - a.alexandrova@uni-svishtov.bg

Youth unemployment is among the most significant problems faced by the European Union 's Member States governments. The youth unemployment phenomenon impacts negatively on the labor market not only in a short-term but also in a long-term. The European Union young population's inability to find a job and to achieve successful career development at an early age often creates prerequisites for a permanent labor market exclusion in a long-term, or in other words - making them "long-term unemployed".

Examining and analysing the unemployment rate's dynamics in the European Member States and comparing it with the European average youth unemployment rate is among the most important indicators that defines their economic condition. It is an important indicator of a social, cultural and economic dimension. Examining the youth unemployment rate's dynamics allows researchers timely to identificate the labor market trends on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to ensure taking adequate managerial decisions on the employment policy pursued by the country. High rates of youth unemployment within the European Union's Member States in the last 10 years, requires the government to take measures to reduce it and to limitate it's long-term negative effects.

Keywords: Youth unemployment, labor market, European Union, EU policies.

Similarities and Differences between Macedonian and Portuguese Entrepreneurs

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Snezana Bilic
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,
International Balkan University,
E-mail: sbilic@ibu.edu.mk

The paper explores how national culture relates to the multifaceted entrepreneurial activities and what are cross-cultural differences among entrepreneurs. Through the online survey composed of 17 different sections, the profile of the Macedonian entrepreneur is described, types of success and failure that Macedonian entrepreneurs experienced during their career and lessons learnt from success and failures. The results of the survey conducted for Macedonian entrepreneurs were compared with the results from the similar survey made by Banha, from Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

The results show similarities in the profile of the Macedonian and Portuguese entrepreneurs, related to their gender, age, and marital status in the time of the establishment of the first company. However significant differences are recorded related to the education and learning through doing business, previous working experience, yearly income in the time of the first company, numbers of established companies, bankruptcy, types of success and failure events.

All results are confirming that differences between entrepreneurs are result of the cross cultural tradition of entrepreneurial business.

Keywords: Entrepreneurs, Macedonian, Portuguese, Similarities, Differences

Empirical Approach Of The Nexus Between Income Inequality And Economic Growth: Case Of Republic Of Macedonia

Liza Alili Sulejmani
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
International Balkan University
liza.a.sulejmani@gmail.com

Afrim Alili
Faculty of Economics
State University of Tetovo
afrim.alili@unite.edu.mk

Donat Rexha
Faculty of Economics,
AAB College
donat.rexha@universitetiaab.com

Controversial evidence approach regarding the relationship among income inequality and economic growth, highlights the need for investigating such nexus in the case of Republic of Macedonia by utilizing quarterly time series data for time spin 2000-2016. In this regard, the main purpose of the paper indicates the testing of the effects of income inequality in economic growth, accomplished through the employment of Vector error-correction model and Granger causality test. In this regard, empirical findings reveal the existence of the relationship between income inequality and economic growth in Macedonia. Finally, empirical findings of short-run and long-run dynamics regarding the nexus between income inequality and economic growth in Republic of Macedonia concerns its current and future strategies and its contribution to the existing literature rather than solving the debate.

Keywords: Gini index, Granger causality, VECM.
JEL classification: C32, O15, E24

Public Revenues And Economic Growth Nexus: Further Evidence From The Republic Of Macedonia

MSc Kristina Velichkovska

kristina.velickovska@gmail.com

The study investigates the causal nexus between public revenues and economic growth in the Republic of Macedonia. The analysis was carried out over the time period of 2005Q1 – 2017Q4 using secondary data from the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia. A disaggregated public revenues trend is shown and compared to the years of highest and lowest GDP growth rate in the country, which helps establishing a more comprehensive picture of the correlation between these two macroeconomic indicators. The research is also confirmed by the results of a quantitative analysis using time series regression models which help to identify the influence of public revenues on GDP growth. Public revenues in Macedonia mostly consist of tax revenues and contributions and non-tax revenues, while the foreign donations, capital revenues and income from collected loans are lower. The findings indicate that there is a significant and positive relationship between tax revenues and contributions and economic growth in the Republic of Macedonia in the last twelve years.

Keywords: government revenues, tax revenues, economic growth, regression models

Industry 4.0 Impact on the Monitoring and Control Capability of Franchisors

Hüseyin H. Nuroglu,
Business Administration Department
Turkish-German University
e-mail: h.nuroglu@tau.edu.tr

Industry 4.0 or Internet of Things is one of the mostly discussed issues in industry nowadays. However, its impact will not be limited to industry, it will affect the whole business processes and our lives in general. According to the various estimations, in a few years the number of things with sensors will reach to hundred billions. That means we will be surrounded by sensors; they will monitor us and produce huge amount of data. Monitoring and control is one of the main issues in franchising governance. In order to prevent franchisees from shirking, they need to be monitored. However, monitoring is difficult and costly. Monitoring and control also has impact on the distribution of decision rights. So far, data is entered manually into the system by staff in franchising chains. Industry 4.0 enables us to collect data from various tools, machines and even from furniture. For example, chairs or coaches are able to tell us on average how much a customer stay in shop. Moreover, the correlation between his/her order and time spent in the shop can be calculated. Industry 4.0 will enable us to follow food transfer chain from producer to the last user. This enables not only the control of food quality, but also enables franchisor to control whether franchisee uses the prescribed procuration channels or not. The question we want to raise in this study is how Industry 4.0 will affect the franchising governance. Different views will be discussed and recent developments will be shared in this paper.

The Measurement Of Service Satısfactıon To Call Centers For The Implementatıon Of Service Marketıng In Munıcıpalıtıes: A Case Study Of Mugla Munıcıpalıty Call Center

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yıldıray Kızgın
Faculty of Economics and Administrative
Mugla Sıtkı Koçman University

Dr.Tahir Benli
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Kastamonu University

Along with the increase in the share of services expressed as non-physical products within the national economies, marketing activities has gain a big importance. The insufficiency of traditional marketing approach to solve the problems in the marketing of fast growing services has led to the development of service marketing applications. While it is not anticipated that a physical product will affect the product quality of the consumer transportation mode; customer and service personnel relationship can directly affect the quality of service during service delivery. This includes consulting, doctor and accommodation services from expert services; security, education and other services, from public services such as foundations, associations and municipalities to nonprofit-free services. The municipalities from the public service institutions are the local administrations that provide services to the people of the town where they serve, from services such as culture and arts to services such as drinking water, sewage and city cleaning. It is an important social expectation for the municipalities to provide these services without sacrificing profitability and to supervise the satisfaction of the society they provide services. Within the scope of this study, it was aimed to measure the customer satisfaction in the call services that Mugla Metropolitan Municipality has established for the determination of customer satisfaction and expectations in public services in the sense of service marketing applications. For this purpose, with the help of a questionnaire applied to 392 people who were easily identified by sampling method among service consumers looking for Call Center, the satisfaction of the service provided by the call center was tried to be revealed and it was determined that participants were generally satisfied with the service they received and some group comparisons were given.

Keywords: Service, Service Marketing, Call Center, Customer Satisfaction

BENEFITS OF A QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Lyubka Ilieva PhD

Quality management system (QMS) standards establish a framework for how a business manages its key processes. They can help whether business offers products or services and regardless of size or industry. They can also help new businesses start off on the right foot by ensuring processes meet recognized standards, clarifying business objectives and avoiding expensive mistakes.

The purpose of this paper is to outline the key business benefits of introducing QMS. To achieve the goal, will be clarified the certification capabilities of this standard, because the ISO 9000 series of standards is the main set of International Standards applying to the management of quality systems. It includes ISO 9001, the key internationally agreed standard for a QMS. Businesses can be certified against this standard when they meet its requirements.

Achieving ISO 9001 certification could lead to new business. Not only can it help distinguish from competitors, but many large businesses and public sector organizations require suppliers to be ISO 9001 certified. It's a globally recognized achievement, so may lead to a higher profile and increased business overseas.

Inspiration for Corporate Sustainability from Umar ibn Al-Khattab's Administration

Sümeyye KUSAKCI, PhD
Ibn Haldun University
sumeyye.kusakci@ihu.edu.tr

Throughout history, humankind had principally pursued basic principles in order to maintain agricultural, fiscal and social sustainability. To put it all in simple terms, these practices were centuries-long traditions, not sustainability efforts. By the time homo economicus appeared with an inevitable intention of profit-maximization, rules of the game have drastically changed. The world was riding to final destination at full speed and we launched the concept of sustainability as if it was totally brand-new approach.

More precisely, even though sustainability as a modern phenomenon has its roots in 1970s, there exist writings and implications from history directly or indirectly addressing managerial sustainability. Among them, administrative implications of Umar ibn Al-Khattab who is the second Rightly Guided Caliph after Prophet Muhammad deserve a particular interest.

He was accepted as the great-grandfather of Islamic administration, as he established the initial forms of divan, public treasury, court, land revenue department, police department, intelligence service, etc. in Islamic history. Originating from Al-Medina and Mecca in the Arabian Peninsula, in his reign Islam expanded to Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, North Africa and Armenia.

Literature review revealed that Umar has not been adequately investigated in terms of his managerial efforts. This work firstly attempts to discover the moral and administrative principles on which Umar constructed a sustainable state structure. Besides the inspirations for the corporate sustainability from his practices will be discussed.

Keywords: Sustainability, Ethics, Justice, Umar, Islam

COMPARISON OF CONTEMPORARY OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT MODELS AND SUGGESTIONS ON ACCIDENT CAUSATIONS

Zeynep Sagır
zeynepkartal@hotmail.com

Ertugrul Taçgın
ertugrul.tacgin@marmara.edu.tr

Occupational accidents cause sinificant social, humaniterian and economical problems, so considerable amount of study has been carried out to model accident causations. Although early models were more focused on the effects of human factors called unsafe acts and unsafe condition of work place as main reason of accidents, contemporary models propose that latent failures can be much more effective on accidents like deficiencies in safety management system and those in safety culture. In this study, three contemporary models, namely HFACS, Swiss Cheese and Fu(2018), were implemented on three well known accidents in literature, that are a coal and gas outburst accident, a ferry capsizing and an explosion accident at a power plant. A comparison of these models has also been provided and suggestions have been made for safety researchers and accident investigators to be used in varios aspects of occupational accident researches, one of which may be the use of artificial intelligence techniques in accident causations. This study has been performed as part of designing an intelligent knowledge base of a scenario free expert system on accident causation.

Keywords: Occupational accidents, Accident causation models, Intelligent knowledge base design

The Concept of Intrapreneurship as a Competitive Advantage

Natasha Kraleva, Ph.D.
Assoc. professor
International Balkan University
nkraleva@yahoo.com

The paper discusses the importance of companies nowadays, in the 21st century, to have certain degree of intrapreneurship. There is a certain type of companies that can greatly benefit from the concept of intrapreneurship. Moreover, the differences between a typical corporate culture and an intrapreneurial culture point out to the fact how intrapreneurship can greatly contribute to a company's competitive advantage. Moreover, the contribution of the "freedom factors" is also of significance for the intrapreneurs' success. Numerous examples of successful intrapreneurial endeavors confirm the stance that intrapreneurship can be a foundation for a company gaining and sustaining a competitive advantage.

A company's management should realize the benefits of intrapreneurship, and moreover how it can be established.

Keywords: Intrapreneurship, competitive advantage, intrapreneurial culture, benefits

LINGUISTICS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

Establishing and Maintaining Objective Feedback in the EFL Classroom

Asst. Prof. Dr. Biljana Naumoska-Sarakinska, PhD
Department of English Language and Literature
"Blaze Koneski" Faculty of Philology
Ss Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje
E-mail: biljananaumoska@yahoo.com

Learning a foreign language has to do with developing and improving competences in different segments of that language, such as speaking, writing, listening, reading, grammar, vocabulary, and so on. The fundamental function of language is to facilitate communication, and, as such, improving one's oral competence tends to be seen as the 'most important' when it comes to learning a foreign language. However, we cannot say speaking skills are more important than the other skills, as they are all inextricably intertwined, and it would be impossible to separate them from each other. Improvement in one area inevitably leads to improvement in the other areas, as well. Learning a foreign language, though, does not stand on its own - it goes together with receiving feedback, in most cases provided by a teacher. The type of feedback received may vary according to different factors, however, what should remain constant are the criteria as regards that very feedback, especially in areas that are 'trickier' to assess, such as writing and speaking. This, then, will be the focus of this presentation - to take a closer look at the stage of feedback, and see how it can be established and maintained as objective as possible.

Keywords: feedback, criteria, objectives, methods and techniques

The grammar of pre-A1 level with young learners of English

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ana Lazarova-Nikovska
Associate professor, FON University
e-mail: ana.lazarova-nikovska@fon.edu.mk

There has been a growing interest and need in teaching English to young learners on a global scale. With it, the ELT market has been enriched with coursebooks and learning resources aimed at young learners. The majority of these materials focus on the lexical input of the learner. The assumption is that there is little grammar in the early stages of child L2 development. Moreover, the recommendation is for the grammar to be holistically acquired by the young language learner. This may be possible in naturalistic settings of L2A, however, in classroom settings the process of grammar learning needs to be managed by the teacher. The purpose of the current paper is to thoroughly analyse several curricula for English as a foreign language, with the aim to identify the lexical features and grammatical structures which are believed to pose methodological dilemmas for teachers of Macedonian young learners of English. The inquiry will focus on the content of the pre-A1 level, as identified by the creators of the Cambridge Young Learners Exams. The results of the findings will be beneficial to teachers, as well as to coursebook writers and language policy makers.

Keywords: young learners, pre-A1 level, English, lexical and grammatical competence

Diminutive Nouns In A Lesson Of Foreign Language

Bisserka Veleva
Dept. „Western Languages", FKNF,
Sofia University

About the role and usefulness of diminutive nouns in acquisition of a given foreign language demonstrates an experiment, conducted with German students, who learned Bulgarian language. From the observations during the experiment and its results may be deducted the degree of language competence of surveyed groups regarding the use of diminutve nouns. This research has the aim to compare these conclusions with results of another experiment, where the students are Bulgarian learning German. The general conclusions of both experiments may enrich the methodics of teaching foreign languages in theoretical and practical aspects.

Functional Corelations Between Phrases And Sentence Elements

Prof.Dr. Dervish Alimi

Usually, the structural syntax studies the phrase-s as a group of words pronounced altogether and conveying a message or an information about: the doer of action that is preceeding the predicater (NP), the action itself (VP) and the object of action (NP), that is following the predicater as well as the information about the circumstances of the action (PP, Adv.P), etc. On the other hand, the functional syntax studies the sentence elements which are also conveying similar massages or information. Thus, the subject consists of the NP and is placed before the predicater, whereas the Object is also a NP, but placed after the predicater. The Predicater as a heart or nucleus of the sentence is in the same time a VP, decribing the action of the doer and his situation. The PP is usually an Adjunct, because it gives information about the circumstances of time, place and manner in which the action occurs. The adjective phrase as a special indipendent phrase is usually in the position of the Subject complement, because it gives the description of the subject as a doer of action. Conclusively there as a functional corelation between the phrases as groups of words containing information about the participants in the event and the sentence elements as constituents of the sentence. Those who are familiar with the analysis of the diagram of the phrase and its headword and modifiers, are strongly and very well qualified to identify the elements of the sentence, such as the information about the subject as a doer of action, the predicater as the main verb within the clause or the sentence, the direct and indirect object of the transmitted action, and the adjunct expressing the circumstances in which the main action occurs. All these elements are the constituents of the five basic sentence patterns.

Keywords: phrase, diagram, headword modifier, subject, object, predicater, circumstance, clause, sentence

Creating Online Learning Spaces For Pre-Service Teachers: A Macedonian-Usa Collaboration

Asst. Prof. Dr. Elena Oncevska Ager
Blaže Koneski Faculty of Philology (UKIM), Skopje
E-mail: elena.oncevska@flf.ukim.edu.mk

This talk reports on an exploratory study of a 5-week pre-service online teaching course between a Macedonian and a USA university. The main aim of the project was to explore teaching from new perspectives, enable networking between prospective teachers from the two cultures and promote teacher research among the students, while developing their global citizenship skills. The course employed two online environments and a video-conferencing platform to facilitate interaction. It was moderated by the students' instructors, one from each culture. This talk outlines the structure of the course and presents a selection of the materials which were specifically designed for the purposes of the course. It then goes on to review the students' learning experiences on the course. A thematic analysis of the Macedonian students' reflective entries revealed that they enjoyed juxtaposing their local teaching contexts to their counterparts', and learning about how they compared with regard to the teaching methodologies used and the kinds of learning spaces created. The students also benefited from learning about each other's cultures more generally, including adjusting to each other's time zones. This talk rounds off with suggestions about how international online collaborative endeavours like this one could be improved.

Keywords: online learning, pre-service teacher education, international collaboration

English Language Connection For All Ethnicities in Kosovo

Feride Lohaj

The results of this survey determine the stages of interculturalism of the high school students of four communities which live in Kosova, Albanian, Bosnjak, Serb and Turk. Also, they determine the attitude toward the intercultural education, and learning English language instead the languages of other ethnicities in Kosova. This work would proof hypotheses that students have low level of intercultural competence, they have similar interests in particular aspects of life and the level of English language proficiency is lower than expected according to current EL course books, but good enough for communication between different ethnicities, intercultural education can help to develop better relationship between all ethnic groups. The study was conducted using quantitative and qualitative research methodologies with the use of instruments such as a questionnaire which determined student's preferences toward various aspects of life as well as their intercultural competence, and a test which assessed current knowledge of English language. This study deals with students of the high schools in Kosova. The participants of this research were 855 students of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth year and first to the fourth year of 13 high schools with Albanian, Bosnjak, Serb and Turk students in Ferizaj, Gjilan, Shillovë, Shtërpë, Kamenicë, Firajë, Prizren, Pejë, Dragash and Mamushë.

Keywords: multiculturalism, interculturalism, English language teaching, cultural

ICSSH 2018
BALKAN UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Word formation trends among Macedonian speaking first-year students

Marija Stevkovska, MA
Internationl Balkan University

This article aims to investigate trends in word formation in Macedonian speaking first-year students. Changes in a language lexicon are inevitable but they imply willingness and creativity on the part of its speakers. In view of derivational processes in contemporary Macedonian there are four word-formation models: suffixation, prefixation, confixation and compounding. In order to study the ability of L1 speakers of Macedonian to employ already existing word-formation models a research was conducted with 50 students from the Faculty of Philology in Skopje. A list of common internationalisms and word-formational paraphrases were translated by students in Macedonian. Results have indicated that students fail to show creativity in word-formation. They either use internationalisms or are unable to provide an already existing Macedonian equivalent or coin a new lexical unit. Pedagogical implications refer to changing language policies, becoming more open to borrowing words from other languages, and increasing word-formation content classes in national curricula for Macedonian language.

Keywords: word formational paraphrase, translation equivalent, word-formation process, Macedonian language, internationalism.

The Rationale behind the Use of Language Corpora

Natasha Stojanovska-Ilievska
Department of English Language and Literature
Faculty of Philology
Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje
e-mail: n.stojanovska@flf.ukim.edu.mk

The aim of this paper is to underscore the value of electronic corpora as essential present-day tools for teaching, independent learning and research. The main motivation behind it was the fact that with their volume and accessibility computer-readable corpora offer a very practical solution for linguists who would otherwise have to amass huge language samples individually so that they could test their hypotheses about certain linguistic phenomena or conduct a research. Different types of corpora will be discussed (general corpora vs. specialized corpora, corpora of written language vs. corpora of spoken language, etc.), and the advantages and disadvantages of their use will be highlighted. The use of electronic corpora by teachers and researchers will be encouraged as corpus analysis ensures that the gathered data are processed efficiently and that the corpus-based research yields reliable results.

Keywords: corpus linguistics, general corpora, specialized corpora, corpora of written language, corpora of spoken language

A Multicultural Perspective of Teaching English as a Foreign Language

Natka Jankova, M.A. (PhD candidate)
FON University
e-mail: natka.jankova@fon.edu.mk

This paper will be concerned with multiculturalism in English language teaching as an important component in education. Multicultural education as an idea has a major goal to reform the educational institutions in order to find a way for all the students no matter their gender, race, ethnicity, language or cultural group to have an equal opportunity to learn and study at school.

Individuals are able to see and observe the conduct of others through their own perception and perception is very often shaped by culture. It actually influences how individuals interpret things. If an individual accepts and values different cultures without having certain prejudice about them it does not mean that they are happy with that. Nobody is obliged to share their habits and norms. What is needed is appreciation and showing respect to other people's languages and cultures.

The culture and conduct of the students from different ethnic communities in the state municipal schools in Strumica are going to be investigated and finally a suggestion will be proposed about how to deal with the students from different ethnic communities.

Key words: Multiculturalism, education, culture, language.

University Students' Perception on E-learning and In-class Learning: A Survey at International Balkan University

Shqipe Haliti
International Balkan University
shqipee.haliti@gmail.com

The main aim of the article is to comprehend and compare International Balkan University (IBU) students' perception on e-learning to face-to-face learning and how much the way courses are delivered might influence academic performance. Overridden by technology, the researcher wanted to get the full appreciation of students' views if they believe e-learning courses at IBU can be effective and helpful to them, or if they believe and stand with the traditional way of learning. The limitation of the research is that it focuses solely on IBU student. Survey was the method that the researcher employed during the research. A questionnaire was created containing 10 questions about general perception of IBU students on e-learning vs in-class learning. The findings revealed that IBU students would rather prefer traditional way of learning to online learning.

Keywords: e-learning, in-class learning, university students, academic performance, IBU

LITERATURE-PHILOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

Undertaking Vocabulary Research in the Translation of Tristram Shandy

Kalina Maleska
Blaže Koneski Faculty of Philology
Ss. Cyril and Methodius University – Skopje
e-mail: kalina.maleska@flf.ukim.edu.mk

This essay examines the methods of undertaking research of vocabulary during the process of translation of literary works. Laurence Sterne's novel Tristram Shandy is a very difficult novel for translation in regard to many aspects, but this essay will focus only on the challenges in the translation of the kind of vocabulary in the novel which is well known in the source language, but for which there is no direct linguistic counterpart in the target language, due to cultural differences. One example would be the type of architecture often referred to in the novel, which is not common in the target language – in this case Macedonian. Another example would be the ambiguous words that have more than one meaning in the source language but not in the target language, and whose meanings are used in the novel in order to produce humorous effects. This presentation will examine what kind of research methods could be used to aid the translation in such difficult linguistic situations.

The importance of revealing women's stories in Hidden Figures by Margot Lee Shetterly

Marijana Klemenchich, Ph.D. Candidate
International Balkan University
marijance.a@gmail.com

Margot Lee Shetterly (1969-) is an American nonfiction writer, author of the book Hidden Figures, which tells the story of Afro-American female mathematicians who worked at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) during the Space Race in the 1960s. The story focuses on the contributions made by black women who worked at the Langley Research Center in the early days of aeronautical research, revealing the inspirational untold story of female African-American mathematicians, amidst the Civil Rights Movement. It reveals little-known history about their crucial work in NASA and their struggle with segregation and discrimination. Shetterly believed that the contributions made by black women deserved to be recognized not as a story about black women or even just women, but as a story that is integral to American history. Based on Margot Lee Shetterly's nonfiction book, director Theodore Melfi made a film, which turned the entwined careers of Katherine Goble (later Johnson), Mary Jackson and Dorothy Vaughan - the three most important hidden figures, into a merit rewarded and acknowledged and their perseverance and efforts repaid.

Keywords: Women's stories, Feminism, Womanism, Civil Rights Movement.

James Wright's Poetry In The 1950S: Narrative, Concrete/Colloquial And Metonymic

Lidija Davidovska
Literary History American Literature
Faculty of Education

The paper discusses some of the characteristics of Wright's poetry written in the 1950s, which sustain my overarching thesis that the narrative, concrete/colloquial and metonymic strand within mainstream American poetry has been present and evolving even in the decade when the dominant literary tastes were different and inclined towards a polysemy of highly symbolic language, ambiguity, dramatic tension, tight organic unity, strict poetic forms and regular metrics. The paper draws the conclusions analyzing several poems from Wright's collections from the 1950s, The Green Wall (1957) and Saint Judas (1959). The analysis examines different voices, such as James Wright's, already being heard by the mid 1950s, in the period which was still the decade of New Critical poetry. The paper argues that this new "howling" that had begun to disturb the consensus of the "containment culture" during the mid 1950s, had become more audible, shifting the poetic language towards the metonymic pole. This poetry was loosening itself through lists, parataxis and parallelisms, thus replacing the tight organic unity and the formalism of the earlier poetry.

Keywords: metonymic, concrete, colloquial, narrative, James Wright

Narrative Voice and Narrative Structure in Jeffrey Eugenides' Middlesex

Sezen Ismail
International Balkan University, Skopje
e-mail: sezeni81@gmail.com

Middlesex (2002) is Jeffey Eugenides' second novel, featuring the life of the intersexed protagonist Calliope Stephanides (later Cal Stephanides), American person born and raised as a female, but genetically a male. Other than the themes dealing with gender identity, the novel also greatly deals with themes such as ethnic identities, due to the fact that the narrator is a Greek descendant born in 1960 in a suburb in Detroit. Calliope/Cal, being the central figure in the novel, is also the narrator of his/her own story, and the story of his/her grandparents who immigrated from a Greek village in Turkey in the 1920's. The primary focus in this paper is the shift between 1st person and 3rd person narrative voice that is a blend of mock epic, postmodernism and realism, creating a literary hybrid that reflects the sexual and gender hybridity of the protagonist. Cal speaks in the 1st person, when he traces the past of the generations before him/her. He/she is able to speak to the readers with the closeness that a 1st person narration provides, but he switches to 3rd person at the times when he narrates the story of his grandparents, able to give reliable information because he did exist, in a form of a gene inside his ancestors, thus objectively observing and narrating all the events.

Keywords: narration, narrative voice, narrative structure, hybrid

Marriage, Patriarchy and Female Discourse in Chaucer's Wife of Bath

Metin Bosnak

Sabahattin Zaim University, Istanbul, Turkey

In the Wife of Bath a woman named Allison tells her life story starting from her childhood. The story takes place in the Medieval Period. As is common in that period, Allison marries an old man at the age of twelve. She is inexperienced at first, but, as the story goes on, she marries five times and gains marital, financial, rhetorical and "political" experience to rule money, household and husbands to get the upper hand in her later married life. As the narrative goes, she gradually evolves from a replica of Eve to a Lilith figure.

Of course, the change does not happen overnight. As Allison sobers down with the help of her inborn intelligence and her accumulated experience, she starts to criticize the established norms created by aristocratic society or religious authorities. She neither believes in the Apostles' interpretations of the Bible nor what is said in the stories about women. In other words, she is rebellious to the patriarchal tradition built by both the religious, secular and literary works.

Semantic Approach to the Concepts of Identity, Border and Alterity in the Discourse of Contemporary Culture

Slavica Srbinovska
"Ss Cyril and Methodius" University
srbinovskas@gmail.com

The study focuses on the concepts of "Identity," "Border," "Alterity" and "Dialogue" by analyzing their aspects through the semantic approach to the narrative forms. It develops the meanings of the phenomena according to their dependence of the history and cultural backgrounds. It interprets the problems of using and abusing the discourses of knowledge and representation of self and the Other in Macedonian culture as so-called "culture on the border." Also, the study would pose the problem related to the phenomena of changing the modes of identification depending to the rules of ideology of the cultural and historical environment in the society.

Instead of representing the past and the present, the study points out to the processes of reconstruction of the past and construction of the future of the "in-between" cultures on the territory of the Balkans by using the discourse of trans-national and trans-cultural exchange of the values. Constant movement from one to the other, with thoughts that are in constant changing, the study would accept and understand the differences as riche that some Other could give to us through its otherness. By using the positive and critical discourse of passing the barriers created by the previous generations, the study would develop the dialectic approach to the Being understood as a phenomenon in constant movement.

Keywords: dialogue, identity, alteration.

Bilingualism In A Global World And Its' Effect On Language Acquisition

Asst. Prof. Dr. Igballe MIFTARI,
Faculty of Education, English language teaching
International Balkan University
igballe_bale@yahoo.com

In a global world where different languages compete in their persistence and in their wide-spread, the issue of bilingualism is very often considered. The fact that knowing different languages enhances greater independence and communication has had an impact on the individuals level of awareness, who apart from their own L1 possess knowledge and competencies in other languages as well. The term "connecting bridges of cultures" is made more present than ever now. What does bilingualism refer to? The term "bilingualism" (noun) is defined as "fluency in or use of two languages". The research poses the following questions: 1. "What are the pros and cons of being bilingual at an early age?" 2. "What is the role of different factors in learning a second language?" and 3. "What is the effect on the process of language acquisition?" It will also examine the different factors in bilingual language learning such as: L1 transfer and interference, sequential learning, learner necessity, experience, exposure, intelligence, culture etc. The study was conducted at IBU. Participants in the study were a total of 22 graduating students of the ELT department. Their assumptions and personal theories regarding the issue, their argumentative feedback together with former research in the field will provide insights and further recommendations in the field.

Keywords: global, bilingualism, competency, interference, exposure, communication etc.

PSYCHOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments: Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

Conflict Management Styles of Students with Teachers; A Study of Universities in Lahore Pakistan

Saba Javed, Lecturer
University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan
saba.javed@ucp.edu.pk

Asst. Prof. Dr. Nasreen Akhtar
Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan
nasreenakhtar51@gmail.com

In a university setting conflict is considered an inherent component of academic life. University students encounter multitude conflicts with teachers. The present research investigated the most preferred conflict management styles of students with teachers by employing quantitative approach. It also aimed to find out the effects of university sector, gender and educational level on conflict management styles. Survey method was employed to collect data from graduate and postgraduate students (350) of public and private sector universities by using an indigenous scale "Organizational Conflict Management Inventory" (Haque, 2004). Results indicated that students in both public and private sector universities use integrating as first preferred style of managing conflicts followed by obliging and avoiding. The main effect of university sector had significant effect on dominating style. It was found that the main effect of educational level was significant on integrating, dominating and avoiding styles. However, there were no gender differences in terms of using conflict management styles by university students of both sectors. The findings highlighted the importance of providing conflict management training programs to students which could be helpful in managing conflicts effectively.

Keywords: Conflict management styles, integrating, obliging, avoiding, dominating.

Competent Therapist

Sanja Bratina, MA, Branka Dostanic, MA
Psychological consulting New Scope
sanjabratina@gmail.com

This study was designed to examine how gestalt therapists understand psychotherapy competence and the ways they consider to be effective in reaching and developing this competence.

It is qualitative, phenomenological research. Fundamental questions were: "What is a competent therapist?" "What are effective ways of acquiring competencies?" "How do recognized approaches contribute to the process of acquiring and developing competence?"

The research was carried out in 4 groups of between 9 and 12 members. There were a total of 43 respondents with a mean age 38 years. The focus groups were led by an independent examiner.

Results show that the content of the concept of "competent therapist" mainly concentrate around four out of thirteen domains of competence defined by EAGT work group. More experienced therapists tend to understand this concept as more complex.

The initial results identified the top three modes of becoming a competent therapist as (1) individual and group psychotherapy; (2) supervision; (3) theoretical input and attendance at conferences.

Gaining personal experiences and widening awareness were perceived as the most valuable contributors in acquiring and developing competence.

Keywords: Therapist, competence, qualitative, psychotherapy

Gestalt Psycho-pedagogy - the place where Experiential learning, Gestalt Psychology and Gestalt Therapy meets

Emilija Stoimenova Canevska, PhD - Lidija Pecotic, PhD
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
International Balkan University

The Gestalt Psycho-pedagogy is the discipline that facilitate teaching and learning through all levels of education process. We assume that it integrates gestalt theory, gestalt therapy, and experiential learning. The experiential learning as the core potential for growth for the first time is probably mentioned by Confucius, 450 BC. In the last century, through the work of Dewey, Rogers and Kolb, the experiential learning became the main figure in the educational realm. Almost in the same time the gestalt therapy has its zenith. The Gestalt theory among the others was one of the pillars of the gestalt therapy. From then on it seems that they are going hand in hand sometimes having more light on one and then on the others. The aim of this paper is to examine the similarities and differences between Gestalt Theory, Gestalt Therapy and Experiential Learning. Comparing their basic concepts and principles, we will discuss the possibilities of further improvement as well as their application. Our main interest is going in the direction of spreading the gained knowledge in academia mainly in the field of humanities and social sciences. Through that our students will gain more professional knowledge and possibilities to learn and enjoy, that will result in higher academic improvement both sides.

Keywords: gestalt theory, gestalt therapy, experiential learning, gestalt psycho-pedagogy

Setting The Standards Of Psychotherapy Work - The Role Of Safeguarding And Supervision

Frosina Ristovska[1], Emilija Stoimenova Canevska

Specialized hospital for surgical diseases Zan Mitrev Clinic, Skopje

International Balkan University, Skopje

The evergrowing field of psychotherapy is requiring continuous changes in the standards set for practitioners. Effective supervision is essential to professional development since it enebles identifitication of the training and development needs of practitioners, and is ensuring that each practitioner has the skills to provide an effective service. Even more importantly, it provides opportunity to analyse and reflect on concerns emerging in the psychotherapy process. By providing this, supervision serves the function of safeguarding ensuring that the clients are always in the focus of the psychotherapy process and that the practioner is supported in the provision of the needed support. The question what can be done in a field that is not preconfigured in the way of enabling resource for effective supervision arises. The ruling bodies for psychotherapy are setting the standards and requirement for what should be done in order for practitioners to be fit-to-practice and additional effort is needed when it comes to interrelating different disciplines for the sake of clients wellbeing.

Keywords: supervision, safeguarding, standards, psychotherapy

ICSSH 2018
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Analyzing For Patterns In The Cattell's 16 Personality Factors Dataset Using Social Segmentation

Emine Yaman, Zaid Zerdo

International University of Sarajevo

Predicting behavior is the essence of personality psychology. By using a dataset of almost 49159 testers that answered to 162 questions according to the Cattell's personality theory, which contains 16 question group types, I try to predict correlations between questions and predict behavioral patterns of the subject. Based on a set of questions to which the subject answered in high agreeableness, another set is constructed that contains predicted questions to which the subject would also answer with high agreeableness. The whole procedure is done through a series of a few mathematical equations that divides the whole dataset into two social segments done using social segmentation. The two groups are then put against each other to see in which questions the two groups differ the most. The results show that different question groups play varied roles in how they correlate to other question groups.

Keywords: Cattell's test; Psychological data; Preprocessing; Social segmentation

The psychometric properties of the Albanian version of the Harvad Questionnarie for Trauma (HTQ)

Esheref Haxhiu, PhD candidate
Co-author: Dr. Malgorzata Dragan
The University of Warsaw, Poland

The Harvard Questionnarie for Trauma (HTQ) is a scale which is used to meassure Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The meassure combines two parts. The first part contains 17 items measuring the traumatic events, while the second part contains 30 items measuring the symptoms of PTSD. HTQ was translated into Albanian and back translated into English after the war in Kosovo, and since then it has been used in a varity of studies for this population. These studies indicate that the albanian version of HTQ shows good internal consistency, nevertheless, the sacle was never tested for its test-retest reliability. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to sheck the additional psychometric properties of the Albanian verison of HTQ. Methods: A sample of 360 high school students (n=360), age 18-19, fulfilled the questionnarie twice in a two-week period of time. Results: The results reviel that the Albanian version of HTQ has a good psychometric properties. The internal consitency of the first part of the scale, meassuring the traumatic events, in both study rounds showed to be satisfactory, respectively (α = .81) in the first study, and (α = .84) in the second study. Similarly, the internal consistency for the second part of the scale, measuring the PTSD symptoms, showed to be high, respectively (α = .91) in the first round of study, and (α = .93) in the secound round of the study. Also, the test-retest reliability is shown to be satisfactory. For the first part of HTQ, measuring the traumatic symptoms, the test-retest reliability is shown to be (α = .83), and for the second part of HTQ, measuring the PTSD symptoms, the test –retest realiability is (α = .86). Conclusions: The study confirmes that the Albanian version of HTQ has good internal consistency and test-retest reliability. Therefore, it can be considered as a reliable scale for measuring postraumatic stress symptoms.

Personality Traits And Coronary Disease – Agreeableness And Openness To Experience Fail To Predict Coronary Disease In Male Macedonian Hypertension Patients

Frosina Ristovska[1], Ilija Dojchinovski[1], Zan Mitrev[1]

[1]Specialized hospital for surgical diseases Zan Mitrev Clinic, Skopje

e-mail: frosina.ristovska@zmc.mk

Introduction: Research evaluating the complex relationship between personality traits and physical diseases has intensified since the 20th century and has led to the inception of biopsychosocial model, among others. We previously showed that "Neuroticism" is strongly associated with Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) prevalence in a cohort of Macedonian hypertensive men.

Aim: Determine the association of two other personality traits from the Big Five, "agreeableness and openness to experience", with the prevalence of CAD in male hypertensive patients.

Methods: The prevalence of CAD in relation to personality traits in 104 male hypertensive patients was evaluated via NEO-PI-R, medical reports, admission interviews and outpatient clinic follow up visits. Binary logistic regression models and independent t-tests were used to classify subjects and assess differences between groups.

Results: We observed no mean differences in openness to experience [1.1, 95%CI = -6.884 to 4.755] nor agreeableness [0.5, 95%CI = -4.663 to 5.746] between patients with or without CAD.

"Agreeableness" and "Openness to experience" scores were unsuccessful in predicting CAD risks, Exp(B) = 0.997 and 1.005, respectively.

Conclusion: "Agreeableness" and "openness to experience" fail to classify CAD onset in Macedonian males with hypertension. Future studies will include multivariate and comparative analyses of all big 5 personality traits including female patients.

Keywords: basic personality traits, openness to experience, agreeableness, coronary diseases

Level Of Stress, Anxiety And Tendency To Somatic Reactions In Women Who Practice Yoga

Jana Petreska,PhD

The aim of this research is to analyze the possibility that long-term practice of yoga techniques (positions - asana, breathing exercises - pranayas and meditation - darana and djana) reduces the level of stress, anxiety and tendency towards somatic reactions. The study was conducted on a sample of 100 female participants. Half of them (N=50) that created experimental group were woman who have achieved an advanced level in practicing yoga in yoga institutes in Bitola and Skopje; and the other half (N=50) that created the control group were participants' volunteers who do not actively practice any sport. The age range in both groups was between 20 and 75 years. Three instruments were used: STAI - an anxiety questionnaire; PSS - the most widespread psychological instrument for measuring stress perception; and KONG HI - this instrument evaluates the effectiveness of the organic functions of the regulatory and control system and provides information on hypochondria, gastro-intestinal, cardiovascular, sensory and motor changes. After statistical data analyses, the conclusions are as follows: Yoga practitioners show significantly lower levels of stress than women who do not practice any sport; Women who practice yoga have a significantly lower degree of anxiety than women who do not practice any sport; Yoga practitioners, statistically, do not have less tendency to somatic reactions than women who do not practice any sport, but this result is probably the result of a small number of respondents.

Therefore, we can conclude that yoga is not a cure for everything but it certainly offers a great blend of exercise that affects both, mental and physical health.

Keywords: yoga, stress, anxiety, somatic reaction.

Experimentation In Gestalt Psychotherapy – The New Angle Of Exploration

Lidija Pecotic, PhD - Emilija Stoimenova Canevska, PhD
Higher Educational Institution Gestalt Psychotherapy Training Institute Malta
International Balkan University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

The concepts of experiment and experimentation as a process, are widely known both in natural, as well as in social and humanistic sciences. Although, there are similarities and things in common, there are differences as well. The aim of this paper is to point on the experiment as well as experimentation in gestalt therapy.

In gestalt therapy, the process of experimentation refers to need, right, and responsibility of trying new concepts and / or ways through which we work to go through and reinvent new order, gain new experience, and finally grow. On the other hand, in psychology, the process of experimentation refers to the established way through which we are checking particular hypothesis, for further acceptance or rejection through the experience of the environment to which we belong..

We agree with definition of gestalt therapy as therapy of experiment. Still, we realize that in the liquid society we are living today, the meaning of and experiment and experimentation is in the constant process of change.

Keywords: gestalt therapy, experiment, intervention, liquid society

Study on Attempted suicides in Republic of Macedonia

Mira Polazarevska
University Clinic of Psychiatry Skopje

The aim of our study was to provide basic epidemiological data on suicide attempts that resulted in admission to the University Clinic of Toxicology and Emergency Medicine in Skopje during a 10-year-period (1999-2008). There is a lack of published information regarding suicide attempts in the Republic of Macedonia.

Methods: Participants were 1683 patients from the territory of Macedonia, who attempted suicides and who were hospitalized in the University Clinic of Toxicology and Emergency Medicine in Skopje during the period of ten years (1999-2008). The following variables were included in the analysis: age, gender, religion, method of suicide attempt and admission date. The results were analyzed with the Statistic for Windows program, release 7.0.

Results: A significantly higher number of suicide attempts were registered in females than in males from the territory of Skopje during the period of 1999-2008. Men who attempted suicide were older than women. Women of Christian religion affiliation attempted suicide more frequently than women of Muslim religion. The greatest number of attempts was during the summer season. The most common method of suicide attempt was intoxication with medications.

Conclusions: Our study has shown that attempted suicide rate has had a stable trend over the last decade. It has also shown female predominance of suicide attempts with a greater number of attempts during the summer months. There is a need for intervening strategies to be targeted at younger females.

Keywords: suicide attempt, epidemiology, prevention.

ICSSH 2018
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

TURKISH LANGUAGE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments: Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

Türkmen Efsanelerinde Önemli Bir Şair: Mahtumkulu

Şerife Seher Erol Çalışkan
Bartın Üniversitesi, Turkey
Gotse Delçev Üniversitesi, Mecedonia

Türkmenler arasında şairlerin ve bahşıların hayatını ve edebi şahsiyetini konu alan efsanelerin sayısı bir hayli çoktur. Bu efsanelerde verilen bilgilere göre, onların han-beylere, zenginlere, mollalara (hocalara) atfedilen keskin etkisine, devrinin sosyal şekline, şairlerin kendi aralarındaki ilişkilere, bazı sırlı mısraların ve şiirlerin tarihine şahit olmaktayız. Bahşılar hakkındaki efsanelerin pek çoğunda adaletsiz devrin facialı vakaları, temiz sevginin yıpratılması hakkındaki tarihi hadiseler anlatılmaktadır.

Efsanelerin farklılıkları zaman zaman onların işlevleriyle de bağlantılı olabilmektedir. Buna göre doğrudan şiir sanatı ile bağlantılı şairler-bahşılar ve tarihi şahısların bazılarının zekiliğini, dile hâkimliğini anlatan efsanelerin esas amacı şiirin, söz yaratıcılığının ve şarkının yaratılışını ispat etmeye yöneliktir. İşlevle edebi özelliğin uyumluluğu, efsanelerde kullanılan şiirlerin yaratılış tarihine, onun içeriğinin gerçekliğine olan inancı arttırmıştır. Mahtumkulu hakkındaki efsanelerin çoğunda da şiirlerin yaratılışı, inandırıcı vakalar ile ispat edilmiştir. Bunu, onlarda kullanılan şiirlerin içeriği de tasdik etmektedir. Efsane içeriğinin şiirin yaratılış tarihiyle aynı olması sadece şiirin değil, efsanelerin anlatılışının da etkili ve inandırıcı olmasını sağlamıştır. Şairlerin hayatını ve yaratıcılığını araştırmakta, ona objektif değer vermekte halkın arasında anlatılan efsanelerin büyük önemi vardır.

Mahtumkulu, İran Türkmenlerinin yaşadığı Türkmensehra'nın Hacı Govşan denilen köyünde dünyaya gelir. Babası Devletmemmet Azadî, annesi Arazbagt'dır. Şair, Göklenlerin Gerkez tayfasından olup Etrek Nehri'nin boylarında yetiştiğini çeşitli dizelerinde dile getirmiştir. Mahtumkulu'nun yaratıcılığının gücü ve şöhreti, zamanındaki eşitsizliği, adaletsizliği, halkın zor durumunu, gelenek ve göreneğini yansıtmasındandır. Şair 18. asırda İran'da, Turan'da, Yakın Doğu'da feodalizmin iktisadi, siyasi açıdan zayıflamaya başladığı devirde, ayrı ayrı feodaller arasında hâkimiyet uğrunda kanlı çatışmaların yükseldiği zamanda yaşayıp halkın hayatı ile sıkı sıkıya bağlı eserler yaratmıştır. Her zaman birlik-beraberliği aşılamaya çalışmış olan şair hakkında da halk arasında çeşitli efsaneler yaratılmıştır.

Biz de bu çalışmamızda Türkmenler arasında önemli bir yere sahip olan Mahtumkulu ve onun şiirleri hakkında yaratılmış efsanelerden bahsedip, bu efsanelerin motifleri ve işlevleri üzerinde durduk. Kimi şiirlerinin ve mısralarının ortaya çıkış efsaneleri ile bu şiirlerin ve mısraların hangi duygularla kaleme alındığını göstermeye çalıştık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Efsane, İşlev, Mahtumkulu, Motif, Türkmen

Yerli Masaldan Yerli Sinemaya: Keloğlan Neydi Ne Oldu?

Müzeyyen Sağlam Gümüş - Şerife Seher Erol Çalışkan
Bartın Üniversitesi, Turkey
Gotse Delçev Üniversitesi, Macedonia

Yedinci sanat dalı olarak bilinen sinema, ikincil sözlü kültürün bir ürünüdür. Sinema, birincil kültür ürünleriyle en çok alışverişte bulunan sanat dalıdır. Yerli ve yabancı sinema sektörü; destan, efsane, fabl, fıkra, masal, mit, şarkı, türkü gibi halk edebiyatı ürünlerini modern anlatılara dönüştürmekte ve kitle iletişim araçları vasıtasıyla bu anlatıları daha geniş topluluklara ulaştırmaktadır. Sözlü gelenek içerisinde değişerek ve gelişerek kuşaktan kuşağa aktarılan bu türlerden biri olan masallar, bilim ve teknolojideki ilerlemelere uyum sağlayarak toplum içerisinde kendine yer bulmaya devam etmektedir. Ancak bu yer bulma sürecinde masallar yaygın olarak bilinen formatlarından uzaklaşmış; ikincil sözlü kültür dönemi içerisinde yeniden üretilerek dolaşıma çıkmıştır.

Çağdaş şehir kültüründe masal anlatıcıları önemini yitirmiş; bunun yerine sadece masal anlatmakla kalmayıp hem "görsel" hem de "işitsel" olarak insanların masalın büyülü dünyasına daha çok girebilmesini sağlayan sinema önem kazanmıştır. Türk sinemasında masal uyarlamalarına pek yer verilmezken dünya sinemasında masallardan uyarlanan filmler büyük yer tutmaktadır. Yerli sinemada masallar filme uyarlanırken ya bütünüyle masala bağlı kalınmış ya da masalın veya masal kahramanının adı kullanılarak masal formatından tamamen uzaklaşılmıştır. Türk sinemasında yapılan masal uyarlamalarına bakıldığında dönüşen tek yerli masal *Keloğlan Masalları*'dır. 1948 yılından bugüne kadar *Keloğlan Masalları*'yla ilişkili toplam dokuz Türk filmi çekilmiştir. Bu filmler sırasıyla *Keloğlan* (1948, 1965, 1971), *Keloğlan Aramızda* (1971), *Keloğlan ve Yedi Cüceler* (1971), *Keloğlan ile Can Kız* (1972), *Keloğlan İz Peşinde* (1975), *Ben Bir Garip Keloğlanım* (1976) ve *Keloğlan Kara Prense Karşı* (2006)'dır.

Uygulamalı folklor çalışmaları; kültürel değerlerin muhafaza etmekten ziyade sinema, tiyatro ve çizgi film gibi görsel ve işitsel araçlar vasıtasıyla sürekliliğinin sağlanacağını savunmaktadır. Keloğlan karakteri ortak kültürel belleğin oluşturulmasında önce sözlü kültürden yazılı kültüre; sonrasında ise dijital ortama aktarılarak "masal kahramanı" rolünü"; "sinema kahramanı"na bırakmıştır. Bu çalışmada başlangıçta bir masal kahramanı olarak ortaya çıkan Keloğlan'ın zamanla kültür aktarıcısı rolü üstlenerek sinema kahramanına dönüşümü incelenecektir. 1948'den günümüze değin *Keloğlan Masalları*'nı ve karakterini konu edinen dokuz sinema filmi üzerinden ortak bir kültürel belleğin oluşturulup oluşturulamayacağı, kültürün sürekliliğinin sağlanıp sağlanamayacağı tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk sineması, yerli masal, Keloğlan Masalları, uyarlama.

The Place And Importance Of Intercultural Education in Macedonian Education System

Assoc.Prof. Osman Emin, PhD
International Balkan University
Faculty of Education - Turkish Language Teaching
osman_emin@hotmail.com

This study, starting from the concept of the culture aims to examine the education system, by defining the intercultural concept, to determine the basic characteristics of the concept, to design intercultural education and multicultural environment in the teaching-learning process, and to demonstrate the competencies that individuals should possess. Macedonia is an important area for an integrated education system in order to develop a tolerant society within its borders and it is seen to be going on a system that is needed. Integrated education and integration are the most important tasks for a community in Macedonia to exist and recent years by dealing with such educational problem integration and multiculturalism fields are being developed. Despite all, multiculturalism as a new disposition has begun to develop models in the field of integrated education and intercultural education. However, examining the different aspects of inter cultural education and multiculturalism, it is seen that opposing views are in the forefront. Scientists that support multiculturalism, argue that social structure is enriched and democratized by differences, while opponents argue that multiculturalism shredders social structure and integrity. Within the scope of this study, the Macedonian education system and intercultural education-learning system are often seen as collective reflection of multiculturalism and multilingualism.

Key words: Education system, intercultural education, integrated education, multiculturalism.

Use Of Repair In Turkish Language Teaching Context

Ömer Savaş, Research Assistant
Turkish Language Teaching Programme
Faculty of Education
Abant Izzet Baysal University

Conversation analysis is the method that examines the order of speaking in interaction and the social actions that occur in this order by focusing on components as "sequence organization, turn taking, preference and repair" which build oral communication. Repair is the elimination of physical factors that negatively affect the comprehension of oral expression and the solution of understanding problems. In this research, the use of repairs in a classroom environment where Turkish is being teached as a foreign language at A2 level was examined by using conversation analysis method. 21 students and a lecturer in an official institution in Turkey were determined as the study group. The transcription symbols specific to the conversation analysis was utilized in analyzing the data collected through observation and voice recording during the speaking activities. It has been found that student expressions are subject to much more repairs than teacher expressions, the majority of repairs are other-initiated and the vast majority of these repairs are completed by the recipient. The fact that most of the repairs are on students' expressions and some of them are based on grammar errors has been regarded as features compatible with the context of teaching Turkish as a foreign language.

Keywords: conversation analysis, repair, teaching Turkish as a foreign language.

Örf ve Âdetlerin Eğitime Katkısı

Burcu Ali

Örf ve âdetlerimiz, insanlar arasında tekrar tekrar yapılarak yerleşmiş olan davranışlara, kurallara, yaşayış tarzına, yemek yeme şekline v.b gibi insanla ilgili olan her şeyi kapsamaktadır.

Her milletin kendine has örf, âdet, gelenek-görenekleri vardır. Bir milleti millet yapan en önemli şey kültürel değerleridir. Bu kültürel değerlerimiz bizleri başkalaşmaktan ve başkalarından ayıran en önemli unsurlardandır. Bu değerlerimize sahip çıkmak, milletimize, devletimize, geleceğin teminatı olan çocuklarımıza ve yarınlarımıza sahip çıkmak demektir.

Çalışmamızda, Doğu Makedonya'nın Çalıklı köyündeki gelenek görenek, örf ve âdetlerin eğitimde ve insandaki önemini ele aldık. Özellikle de Hıdırellez geleneği üzerine durduk. Hıdırellez sabahı yapılan uygulamaların Yörük Türkleri'ndeki önemini vurgulamaya çalıştık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makedonya, Türk Kültürü, Hızır, Hıdırellez, Kutlama

Türk Mutfak-Yemek Kültürü Etrafında Oluşan İnançlar, Üsküp Örneği

Furkan KURT

Bütün milletlerin kültürlerinde mutfak ve yiyecek kültürü ve bu kültüre bağlı uygulamalar, çeşitli inançlar önem taşımaktadır. Göçebe hayatı terk eden Türkler Orta Asya'dan Anadolu'ya ve Balkanlar'a geliş serüveni içerisinde Orta Asya mutfak kültürünü yerleşik hayata geçerek zenginleştirdiler. Zamanla tarım ve hayvancılıkla uğraşan Türkler mutfak kültürlerinde değişim yaşadılar. Zenginliğin yaşandığı alanlardan bir tanesi de Türklerde mutfak kültürüne bağlı, sofra, yiyecek ve içecek üzerine inançlar oldu. Anadolu ve Balkan mutfak kültürünün ve bu kültüre bağlı uygulama ve inançların temellerini Selçuklu ve Osmanlı devletlerinin büyük katkısının olduğu açıktır. Türklerin Kavimler Göçüyle Balkanlara gelişi ve Osmanlı Devleti zamanında Anadolu'dan Balkanlara göçüyle Balkanlardaki Türk kültüründeki zenginlik özellikle mutfak ve yiyecek kültürü bakımından diğer millet ve kültürlerin mutfaklarını etkilemiştir. Yapılan çalışmada Üsküp Türk mutfak ve yemek kültürü ile ilgili derlemeler yapılmış söz konusu kültür çerçevesinde oluşan inançlar ve inanmalar belli başlıklar altında toplanmıştır. Ayrıca bu inançların Türk kültürü içerisinde yeri tayin edilmeye ve bu tayin esnasında inançların temellerine bilimsel anlamda inilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üsküp Türk yemek kültürü, mutfak kültürü, yemek kültürü, inançlar, uygulamalar.

Balkanlarda Türkçe Öğretimi Açısından Türkizmler Ve Ortak Kelime

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet GEDİZLİ

Sakarya Üniversitesi/Türkiye

mgedizli@gmail.com

Balkanlarda ana dilleri Arnavutça, Makedonca, Bulgarca, Sırpça, Boşnakça ve Hırvatça olanların Türkçe öğrenimi ve öğretimi açısından bu dillerdeki Türkizmler ve ortak kelimeler önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Temel işlevlerinden biri insanlar arasında anlaşmayı sağlamak olan dilin, ana birimlerinden birisi kelimedir. Öğrenilen dildeki kelimeleri tanımak hem öğrenim kolaylığı hem de öğretim stratejileri açısından üzerinde durulması gereken bir husustur. Gerek Balkan dillerindeki Türkçe kelimeler gerek Türkizmler ve gerekse de mevcut sözlüklerdeki Türkçeyle ortak kullanılan kelimeler, Türkçenin Balkanlarda öğretiminde ciddi katkı sağlayabilecek niceliktedir.

Bu bildiride Balkan dilleri, Balkan dillerindeki Türkizmler ve ortak kelimeler hakkında temel bilgiler verilecek ve Türkçe öğretimine katkısı bakımından kelimelerin yapı ve anlam özellikleri tartışılacaktır. Balkan dillerinin Türkçeyle ilişkisi tarihidir. Bunun yanında Balkan coğrafyasının Doğu ve Batı kültürlerinin kesişim noktasında olması ve dünyadaki son bir asırlık siyasi, sosyal, kültürel ve bilimsel gelişmelerle ilişkisi bakımından da bölge dillerindeki ortak kelimelerin Türkçe öğretimine sağlayabileceği katkı ilgili muhatapların dikkatlerine sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Balkan dilleri, Türkçe, Türkizm, Ortak kelimeler, Türkçe öğretimi.

Zoze Murgoski'nin "Makedonca Sözlük "Ündeki Türkizmlerin Morfolojik Ve Semantik Görünümü

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet GEDİZLİ
Sakarya Üniversitesi/TÜRKİYE
mgedizli@gmail.com

ZozeMurgoski tarafından hazırlanan Makedonca Sözlükteki Türkizmler oldukça fazla yer almaktadır ve yazar tarafından Türkçeden Makedoncaya geçtikleri madde başı kelimelerin hemen altında gösterilmiştir. Balkanların farklı dil ailelerine mensup dilleri olarak Türkçe ve Makedoncada kullanılan Türkizmlerde, Türkçenin morfolojik ve semantik özellikleri bu bildirinin konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Yazarın sözlükte belirttiği Türkizmlerden bir veri oluşturulmuş ve bu kelimelerin Makedoncadaki kullanımlarında Türkçenin morfolojik özelliklerinin bir kısmının korunduğu tespit edilmiştir. Aynı şekilde Makedoncaya girmiş olan kelimelerin semantik dağılım açısından ortaya koyduğu çeşitlilik ve zenginlik de açık şekilde fark edilmektedir.

Dil ilişkileri açısından önemli bir yere sahip olan kelimelerin geçişkenliği yaygın olarak karşılaşılan bir durumdur. Ancak, Türkçeye başka bir dilden geçmiş olan kelimelerin, Türkçenin morfolojik özelliklerini de alarak Makedoncaya geçmesi dilbilim, Türkçe ve Makedonca araştırmaları açısından önem arz etmektedir. Yine benzer şekilde semantik özelliklerin de korunması, bu kelimelerin üzerinde durmayı gerekli kılmaktadır.

Çalışmanın kapsamını ZozeMurgoski'nin hazırlamış olduğu Makedonca Sözlük'ten derlenen türkizmler oluşturmaktadır. Nitel araştırma yöntemiyle tasviri bir çalışma yapılmış ve ortaya çıkarılan bulgular Türkçenin morfolojik ve semantik özellikleri açısından irdelenerek dil ilişkileri, kültür etkileşimleri, dil öğretimi ve Türkçe Makedonca ilişkisine yansımaları konunun meraklılarının ilgisine sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkçe, Makedonca, Türkizm, Makedonca Sözlük, Dil ilişkileri.

Makedonya Türkçe Çocuk Edebiyatında Birlik Gazetesi Ve "Çocuklara" Sayfası

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mustafa Said KIYMAZ

Adıyaman Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Türkçe ve Sosyal Bilimler Eğitimi Bölümü

Uluslararası Balkan Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Türkçe Öğretmenliği Bölümü Misafir Öğretim Üyesi

mustafasaid_65@hotmail.com

Bu çalışmada, Makedonya'da yayımlanan Birlik Gazetesi'nin "Çocuklara" adlı sayfası hakkında bazı bilgiler verilmektedir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Söz konusu gazetenin sayılarına ulaşmak için Üsküp'te bulunan Köprü Derneğine ait Âşık Çelebi Kütüphanesinde çalışma yürütülmüştür. 23 Aralık 1944'ten 1995 yılına kadar yayımlanan Birlik Gazetesi, Yugoslavya Devleti'nde yaşayan Türklerin en önemli yayın organıdır. Çalışmada ilk olarak Türklerin Makedonya topraklarındaki tarihinden bahsedilmiştir. Daha sonra ise Balkanlarda gelişen Türk edebiyatı ve bu edebiyatın önde gelen sanatçılarına değinilmiştir. Özelikle Üsküp'te Türk kültürünün devam etmesi noktasında önemli çabalar gösteren ve bazı mensupları idam edilen Yücelciler topluluğu üzerinde durulduktan sonra Balkan çocuk edebiyatının gelişimi kısaca anlatılmış ve Sevinç, Tomurcuk, Kardelen, Bahçe gibi süreli çocuk yayınları hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir. Son bölümde ise çalışmanın esasını oluşturan Birlik Gazetesinin "Çocuklara" adlı sayfasında yer alan edebi türler ve bilgilendirici metinler sınıflandırılmıştır. Metinler aracılığı ile Makedonya Türk topluluğu içerisinde yetiştirilmek istenen çocuk modeli hakkında bazı saptamalarda bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makedonya, Birlik, Çocuklara sayfası.

İleri Seviye Türkçe Derslerinde Yapilan Konuşma Hatalari Üzerine Bir Araştırma: Uluslararası Balkan Üniversitesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mustafa Said KIYMAZ

Adıyaman Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Türkçe ve Sosyal Bilimler Eğitimi Bölümü

Uluslararası Balkan Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Türkçe Öğretmenliği Bölümü Misafir Öğretim Üyesi

mustafasaid_65@hotmail.com

Bu çalışmada, araştırmacı tarafından Makedonya'nın Üsküp şehrindeki Uluslararası Balkan Üniversitesinde verilen ileri seviye Türkçe derslerini alan Makedon, Arnavut, Boşnak ve Türk öğrencilerin yaptıkları konuşma hataları üzerinde durulmaktadır. Araştırma iki boyutlu olarak tasarlanmıştır. Bunlardan ilki, iki dönem halinde verilen Türkçe derslerinde araştırmacının derslerdeki gözlemleri; ikincisi ise öğrenciler tarafından cevaplanan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formlarıdır. Dört temel dil becerisi ve bunları destekleyen dil bilgisi öğretimi şeklinde ilerleyen Türkçe öğretiminde, konuşma eğitimi önemli bir konumdadır. Araştırmanın giriş bölümünde ana hatlarıyla konuşma hataları üzerinde durulmuştur. Daha sonra ise yabancılara Türkçe öğretiminde konuşma hataları konusuna değinilmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı ve yöntemi başlıklarından sonra bulgular ve son olarak sonuç ve tartışma bölümleri yer almaktadır. Çalışmada ön plana çıkan konuşma hataları şunlardır: Ana dilde olmayan bazı seslerin çıkarılamaması ile ilgili hatalar, Üsküp Türkçesi ile konuşmanın getirdiği alışkanlıkları kıramama, hızlı konuşmaya çalışmaktan dolayı sesleri yanlış telaffuz etme, yanlış vurgulama yapma, tonlama hataları. Çalışmada son olarak bu hataların sebepleri ve muhtemel çözüm önerileri üzerinde durulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konuşma hataları, yabancılara Türkçe öğretimi.

Makedonya Cumhuriyeti İştip Yöresinde Yaşayan Yörük Masallarında Motif Ve Tip Araştırması Adlı Tezdeki Formel Unsurlar

Rabie RUŞİD
Yüksek Lisans Tezi
Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü/ Halk Edebiyatı Çalışması
Danışman: Prof. Dr. Fadil HOCA

Bu çalışma, İştip şehrine bağlı olan Yörük köylerinde derlenen 50 masal içinden seçilen 40 masal üzerine kurulmuş ve bu 40 masal çeşitli açılardan incelenmiştir. Masalların Antti Aarne-Stith Thompson'un "The Types of the Folktale" adlı eserindeki tip numaraları verilmiş ve masallar motif sıralarına göre özetlenmiştir. Çalışmaya Thomson'un beşli tasnifi (hayvan masalları, asıl halk masalları, fıkralar, zincirlemeli masallar ve sınıflamaya girmeyen masallar) uygulanmıştır.

Masallar hakkında derleme çalışmam dışında Yörükler hakkında genel bilgiler, Yörüklerin tarihine genel bir bakış, yaşayış tarzları vs. gibi konular incelenip aynı zamanda masallar hakkında genel bilgiler, masalları derleme sırasında edilen gözlemler, Makedonya'da masallar hakkında daha önceden yapılmış olan çalışmalar değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültür, Folklor, Tip, Halk Edebiyatı, Yörük Masalları.

Makedonya Çalıklı Köyünde Ölümle ilgili Adet ve İnanışlar

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Selçuk Kürşad Koca
Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü
Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
Sakarya Üniversitesi
skursadkoca@sakarya.edu.tr

Okt. Sevim Çıfcıbaşı
Türk Dili Öğretim Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi

Makedonya çok kültürlü bir toplum yapısına sahip, Balkanların orta yerinde bulunan ve nüfusu yaklaşık 2 milyonluk bir ülkedir. Türk kültürünün bu coğrafyada görülmesi çok eski dönemlere gitmekle beraber kültürel hakimiyet Osmanlıların bölgeye gelmesi ile sağlanmıştır. O zamandan günümüze Türk kültürü canlılığını korumuştur.

Çalışma alanımız olan Çalıklı Köyü Osmanlı döneminde oluşturulmuş bir Türk yerleşimi olup, maddi ve manevi kültür alanında varlışğını günümüzde de devam ettirmektedir. Hayatın her dönemi gibi Çalıklıda ölüm etrafında da çok çeşitli adet ve inanışlara rastlanılmaktadır.

Çalışmamızda sahada yapılan birebir görüşme ve gözlem tekniği uygulanmış, elde edilen verilel halk bilimi araştırma yöntem ve tekniklerine göre ele alınmıştır. Çalıklı Türk kültürünün dünya üzerinde görüldüğü birçok yerdeki adet ve inanışlara sahiptir. Bu yönü ile Türk dünyası kapsamı içerisinde Türk kültürünün yaşatıldığı önemli bir bölgedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makedonya, Çalıklı köyü, Halk bilimi, ölüm, adet ve inanışlar.

Romanlarda Göçler Sonucu Ortaya Çıkan"Öteki" Unsuru

Seyhan Murtezan İbrahimi

Araştırma Görevlisi, Uluslararası Balkan Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi - Türkçe Öğretmenliği Bölümü,
smurtezanibrahimi@gmail.com

Yusuf Samet Çakir

Doktora öğr., Nişantaşı Üniversitesi, Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler, İstanbul / Türkiye   yusufsametcakir@gmail.com

İnsanlık tarihi boyunca, insanlar farklı sebeplerden dolayı yaşadıkları mekânlardan ayrılmak zorunda kalmıştır. Göç üzerine eğilen bu ayrılık, insan ve beraberinde de mekanlar üzerinde büyük bir etki bırakmıştır. Göçle birlikte toplumsal gelişmelerin ekseninde ve aynı zamanda bu gelişmelerin etkisi altında oluşan "öteki" imajı da edebiyat eserlerinde kimlik oluşumunu etkileyen önemli bir unsur olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. "Öteki" unsur olarak bir kimlik arayışı ile doğrudan ilişkilidir.

Ötekileştirmenin gerçekleşmesi için göç etmesinin mecburiyeti gözönüne alındığında, çalışmamızda, göç ve öteki nin kavramsal değerlendirmesi dışında bu iki kavramın hukuksal ve siyasi boyutuna da yer verilecektir.

Araştırmamızda, belirli romanlardaki metinlerde göçle birlikte, Herkül Milas'ın imaj konusunu incelediği üç eksenden oluşan yönteminin birinci ile incelenmiştir. "Biz" ve "öteki" konusunda kullanılan sözcükler, sıfatlar ve belirlemeler.

Çalışmamızın sonucunda tarihte yaşanılan farklı siyasi olaylardan sonra oluşan göçler nedeniyle ülkelerini terketmek zorunda kalanların, gittikleri, sığındıkları topraklarda nasıl algılandıkları ve bunun sonucu olarak "ötekileşmenin" kimlik oluşumuna ve insan hayatına verdiği hasarların edebi eserlere yansımasını ele aldık.

Anahtar kelimeler: Göç, öteki, kimlik, roman, hukuksal kavram.

1. Dünya Savaşı Sonrasında Erzincan Bölgesinde Ermenilerin Yaptığı Mezalim Hakkında Vehip Mehmet Paşa'nın Rus Mevkidaşına Yazdığı Rusça Telgrafların Çözümü

Yıldırım OKATAN
Gümüşhane Üniversitesi

Osmanlı Devleti ile Rusya Sovyet Federatif Sosyalist Cumhuriyeti arasında 15 Aralık 1917 tarihinde imzalanan ve Kafkas cephesindeki savaşı sona erdiren Erzincan Ateşkes antlaşması ile her iki tarafında ihlal etmeyeceği bir sınır hattı belirlendi ve akabinde Rus orduları silahlarını Ermeni Komitacılara bırakmak suretiyle yavaş yavaş Doğu Anadolu bölgesinden ayrılmaya başlamışlardır. Ruslar Ermenileri silahlandırmalarına gerekçe olarak; sözde masum Ermenilerin, Kürtlerin gerçekleştirebilmesi muhtemel saldırılara karşı kendilerini müdafa etmelerini göstermişlerdir. Ancak buradaki esas gaye ivedilikle Ermeni Komitacıları silahlandırmak suretiyle Ruslara bağlı bir Ermeni ordusu oluşturmaktı.

Rus ordu karargahının Erzincan ilinden Erzurum iline intikalinden sonra bölgede emniyet ve asayiş tamamen bozulmuş ve böylece oluşan otorite boşluğundan faydalanan Ermeniler bu bölgede bir Ermeni Devleti kurma hayaline kapılmışlardır. Bunu gerçekleştirmek amacıyla bölgede Ermeni nüfusun azınlık omadığını aksine asli unsur olduklarını temellendirmek amacıyla kadın, erkek, yaşlı, genç ve çocuk demeden bölgede yaşayan sivil Müslüman halka sistematik bir şekilde işkence ederek katletmişlerdir. Ayrıca Ermeniler yerleşim yerlerini yakıp yıkmışlar insanları camilere ve evlere doldurup diri diri ateşe vermişlerdir. Bu duruma son verilmesi amacıyla Türk Kafkas orduları komutanı Mehmet Vehib Paşa, Rus Kafkas Orduları komutanı General Odişelidze ve General Prjevalski'ye durumun vahametini bütün çıplaklıyla anlatan bir dizi telgraflar göndererek bu vahşetin bir an önce durdurulmasını talep etmiştir.

Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nin her kesiminde yerleşik müslüman halka karşı mezalim yapan Ermeni Komitacıları, sözde kendilerine yönelik saldırıları bertaraf etmek amacıyla bir kaç münferit silahlı eylem yapan masum kişiler algısı oluşturmaya çalışan Ermeni diasporasına karşı; söz konusu çalışma ile Tiflis'te bulunan Gürcistan Devlet Arşivleri›nde yer alan ve orijinal dili Rusça olan telgraf görüşmelerinin çözümlenmesine dayanarak, Ermeni Komitacılarının Erzincan bölgesinde gerçekleştirdikleri mezalimin en azından bir kısmına ışık tutmaya çalıştık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı, Ermeni, Erzincan, Mezalim, Telgraf görüşmeleri,

LEGAL STUDIES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion of Disabled People

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Biljana Chavkoska
Faculty of Law
International Balkan University
e-mail: bcavkoska@yahoo.com

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were adopted by world leaders at an historic UN Summit in 2015 but officially came into force in the year of 2016. The Sustainable Development goals are not legally binding for the States but every state builds its own sustainable development policies and reports for the implementation in practice. Social inclusion is important part of the sustainable development. The author of this article aims to analyze the social inclusion policies with special reference of the disabled people. This article gives analyze of the current situation of the recognition of the rights of the people with disabilities such as the future obligation under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities and the importance of social inclusion for sustainable development. The author will give analyze of the social inclusion of disabled people in Republic of Macedonia after ratification of the UN Convention and on the way of implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The ex Secretary General of the United Nation Kofi Annan perhaps said it best: "Access to information and communication technologies creates opportunities for all people, perhaps none more so than persons with disabilities. As the development of the Internet and these technologies takes their needs more fully into account, the barriers of prejudice, infrastructure and inaccessible formats need no longer stand in the way of participation". The conclusions of the paper are that further legal and practical action is need for social inclusion of disabled people particularly in area of education and employment to reach the goals of sustainable development in the area of social policy and employment.

Keywords: Social Development, Sustainable Development, Inclusion, Disabled People, Employment, Education

Cybercrimes – International Cooperation As Only Viable Choice For Efective Suppression

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nikola Mickovski, PhD
International Relations and Diplomacy
Faculty of Law
MIT University
e-mail: nmickovski@gmail.com

Today we live in a world of global digital connections. In a simple and inexpensive way, with help of modern digital technologies, we can make an ordinary conversation or multimillion monetary transactions with people who are on the other side of the world.

In parallel with these global transformations, the way criminals commit their crimes have changed too. The universal digital access opens new opportunities for the modern, computer savvy criminals, who can use this technology and knowledge to cause harm not only to business users but to ordinary users, as well. More worse is the fact that, the computers and networks may be even used for coordination and completion of terroristic attacks, which endanger us all.

Aldo, for the most of the countries as an imperative comes the need to make a legal base for sanctioning the computer crimes and then to facilitate adequate capacities that will effectuate the strategy for suppression of this type of crimes, this paper argues that the only viable option is suppression thru international cooperation. Therefore, we examine the results that come out of current international documents facilitating international cooperation in suppression of cybercrimes and we offer possible alternative amendments that we believe can increase effectiveness in combating cybercrimes.

Keywords: computer, cybercrimes, reforms, suppression, international cooperation

ICSSH 2018
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
BALKAN UNIVERSITY

Assisted Suicide - Legal Aspects And Ethical Dilemmas
Law And Justice Or Law And Equity

Asst. Prof. Nikola Dacev
International Balkan University
e-mail: dacevn@yahoo.com

Assisted suicide is when terminally ill patients (with a disease that cannot be cured and will cause death) with pure consciousness and common sense, want to die before the huge pains begin to occur and according to the law and after previous preparation and support, the medical council of doctors prescribe lethal doses of drugs, which the patients decide by themselves when and whether to use it. It's a very controversial topic which is not sufficiently elaborated yet and can be analyzed from many aspects. The research focus in the article is on the legal framework and moral-ethical dilemmas in the countries that allow the assisted suicide, by using theoretical, empirical, comparative and cross-discipline researching methods. A distinction will be made with euthanasia - when the doctor legally and directly ends the life of the patient in order to relieve pain and suffering. Medical, religious, psychological, philosophical aspects of the assisted suicide will be also covered briefly in this article. The main conclusions show the rightness of implementing the assisted suicide in the legislation of the countries, the legal issues and the potential dangers of abuse.

Keywords: assisted suicide, euthanasia, medical law, justice, ethics, human rights.

The Complete Independence Of The Judicial Council Of The Republic Of Macedonia As A Necessary Condition For Judical Independence

Asst. Betim Ameti
Faculty of Law
International Balkan University
ametibetim@gmail.com

The Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia is an independent body of the judiciary system, whose aim is to provide and guarantee the autonomy and independence of the judiciary. This body has been introduced into our constitutional system for the first time with the constitutional amendments XXVIII from 2005, by the recommendations of the European Commission and the Council of Europe. The judicial independence in the Republic of Macedonia is seriously questionable, especially after the political crisis and after the publication of the so-called "bombs" of the opposition. The judicial council in this period failed to prove itself as a provider and guarantor of the autonomy and independence of the judiciary. After 18 years of testing in practice and after a series of negative evaluations of the work of this body from international and domestic subjects, the question of its' reform is current again. The author of this paper suggests that the biggest problem of the Judicial Council is in the way in which members of this body are elected, respectively the state organs who choose them. Hence, we will try to reach a solution that would strengthen the independence of this body and, consequently, the independence of the judiciary.

Keywords: Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia, Independence, Constitutional Amendments, Elections, Judiciary etc.

ICSSH 2018
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Inclusive Creation Of Public Policies Through The Regulatory Mechanisms

Ass. Prof. Dr. Natalija Shikova
Faculty of Law
International Balkan University
natalijashikova@hotmail.com

The civic participation in the process of creation of the public policies should improve the quality of democracy and give it is epistemological value. The public policy can be inclusive if its creation involves, on the basis of equality, all citizens who have their interests in conflict and can be affected by it. This should guarantee greater control over the public authorities and can provide an opportunity to hear the voices of those who are underrepresented in political processes. The paper will examine the civic participation in the process of creation of the laws through Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) tool as standard mode for creation of "good regulation". Although the legal framework in Republic of Macedonia establishes the modes for obligatory civic participation, most of the laws are brought without substantial debate and without meaningful involvement of the affected groups. Although RIA is great tool that should ensure creation of inclusive, evidence-based policies, the way in which the process is implemented in the Republic of Macedonia does not bring sufficient benefits and even deters the citizens from their potential democratic involvement.

An Investigation of Morphological Productivity of Nominal and Verbal Compounds in Legal Discourse

Jeta Rushidi, PhD
South East European University, Tetovo, Macedonia

Compounding is one of the most productive word-formation processes in contemporary English. Hence, new patterns occur regularly. Productivity is one of the characteristic features of human language which implies the ability to create and understand new forms by the speaker of a language. This was the starting point and motivation of this paper. The first aim of the empirical investigation is to analyze the morphological productivity of compounding patterns in English as a foreign language in terms of the most productive and less productive patterns of noun and verb compounds in a written English corpus (consisted of 60073 words) by 75 students that were enrolled in undergraduate studies at the Law Faculty at South East European University. The measure used for the evaluation of the productivity of compounding patterns was the quantitative measure hapax legomenon $[P = n1 / N]$. The second part of the empirical approach of the paper deals with the acquisition of nominal and verb compounds (lexis) in teaching English and conducts a comparative analysis of the way EFL students interprete compounds (nominal and verbal) isolated and in context. The instrument used for collecting the data regarding this part was a test-run questionnaire aimed for students.corpus. Findings from the empirical approach show that the most productive compounds in the analyzed corpus (Legal English context) are verb compounds whereas less productive are the noun compounds.

Key words: compounds, morphological productivity, English language, methodological implications.

HISTORY

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

Construction of the 'Reality':
The Case of the Macedonian National Struggle Museum

Abdullah Muhsin Yıldız, Research Assistant, Ph.D. Candidate
Yalova University
abmuhsin@gmail.com

Main aim of this presentation, on the one hand by focusing narratives disseminated by Macedonian national history-writing, is to reveal 'created realities'; on the other, it will examine to demonstrate "history as it really was", which is a famous Rankean motto, benefiting from the critical studies in related literature. Macedonian Struggle Museum in Skopje is selected as a case in this study that aims to justify museums like schools are a part of disseminating formal history of a nation. It is expected to reveal that fixed and uniform guide narrative in the museum prepared under the duty of producing 'reality' has resemblance with Macedonian formal history writing. In this context, the narration on the period before the Ilinden revolt, which was a significant epoch of Macedonian national history, will be examined. The erasure of Sofia based Supreme Committee (VMK) from the history of Macedonia which had strategic cooperation with Internal Organization and its reflection over identity; the choice of ignoring the main reasons of Ilinden failure, instead considering Sarafov, the leader of activists in Sofia, as responsible; and skipping important events (failures) after 1904 with a selective manner, therefore, this historical narratives that distorted realities will be analyzed.

Keywords: national history, history-writing, ideology, identity, narrative,

The influence of Sufi tarikas in Ottoman conquest and rule in the Balkans

Armen Zharnoski,

Master of philosophical sciences, Doctoral student in Institute of National History, Skopje

The subject of the discussion in this paper is the action of the Sufi tarikas during the Ottoman rule in the Balkans. This paper examines the role of Sufi tarikas in the conquest of the Balkans by the Ottomans, as well as their social and spiritual engagement within the Ottoman government. It also points to the presence of Sufism in the Balkans before the arrival of the Ottomans. The activities of Sufi tarikas are examined from the perspective of their role in spreading Islam and representing the Ottoman authorities, as well as their role in the Ottoman military formations.

The basic thesis of this research is the decisiveness of the descent of the Sufi tarikas for the survival of the Ottoman authorities in the Balkans. This thesis is supported by the facts of the representation of the dervishes in the military forms of the Ottoman armies, as well as in the role of dervishes in Islamic mission in the area. Additionally, material evidence of the presence of Sufi tarikas in this period has been highlighted.

This text uses the analytical - synthetic method, the generalization and specialization method, and the method of hermeneutics. The additional instrumentation to be used on the theoretical and research path is composed of the following tools: professional literature, various articles, historical records and documents, encyclopedias, lexicons and dictionaries.

Keywords: sufism, tarikas, Ottoman empire, gazi dervishes, spahi. janissaries

Topic: The relations of "Free Albania" organisations with the communist regime.

Erjon Dervishi,Phd History
Albania
dervishierjon88@gmail.com

An important impact on Albanian emigration in the United States of America was also the organization of, "Free Albania". This organization stands out with a prominent activity from the middle of the Second World War to the midst of the Cold War.

The membership of the organization "Free Albania" was small in number, compared to the federation The Hearth". This was understandable since the Federation "The Hearth", had a history since 1912. The contradictions between these two organizations had started since World War II. During this time the quarrel between them had been the attitude towards Ahmet Zogu, and after the war the main cause for strife among them was the

attitude towards the regime of Enver Hodja.

The Role of Ottoman and Republic Modernization in the Emergence of Turkish Modern Nation State

Gürkan Pamukçu Ph.D.
International Relations
Gazi University

The continuation of modernization during the transition from the Empire to the Republic is a controversial issue in the Turkish literature of political thought. On one hand of the discussion, the idea that the modernization project of the Republic is a continuation of the Ottoman modernization; however, on the other side, the idea that the modernization of the Republic is a holistic and revolutionary design apart from the Ottoman modernization. In this study, firstly, the existence of a general continuity in the context of modern state fiction is revealed between these two periods. Furthermore, it is emphasized that modernization in the period of II. Abdulhamid and in the year of 1930s has been turned into a means to ensure the continuity of the regime. In addition to these similarities, it is claimed that there are considerable differences between the two processes in the prospects of pro-modernization and the desire to include the society in the modernization process. As a result, it was argued that the structural contributions of Ottoman modernization in the construction of modern state were undeniable. However, it is to say that the Republic has a large share in the nation-state nature by establishing a bond with society.

Keywords: Turkish modernization, modern state, nation-state, nationalization, bureaucracy.

Chaos And Security

Asst. Prof. Dr. Shener BILALLI
International Balkan University

Cold War will change the history of humanity. This is the phenomena who will infect and effect upon entire humanity, the cold war also can treat like a reason of changes in the real politics and in the history of mankind. With the Cold war the new economic and political concepts will start to be seen like single solution for the salvation of the humanity.

In this period USA and Soviet Union will start to play the super power game upon the nations and states, in the same period the smaller and weak states will start to redesign their future plans and strategies base on one of be polar blocks.

In this research, we will focus more on Interpretation of the Security and Chaos by the Super Power states, and how they are dealing with their security and chaotic problems.

Keywords: Interpretation, Chaos, Security, Balkans, Super Powers, Blocks.

COMMUNICATION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

The importance of effective communication strategies
for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Asst. Prof. Dr. Sanja Adaip-Velickovski
International Balkan University

The '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ' by UN, is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. This strategy for sustainable development involves a long-term process of change. Capacity to manage this process is required at the individual, institutional and systemic level. To be effective, a strategy needs to be participatory and interactive. All countries, and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, should implement this plan.

Effective communication is crucial for accomplishing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets set by the universal '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', which should stimulate actions in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet over the next years.

This paper will analyze and discuss the possible communication strategies needed for effective implementation of the '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', strategies that are essential for engaging all key stakeholders, on all the levels of the communication pyramid: communication, cooperation and collaboration.

Keywords: 2030 Agenda, sustainable development, communication strategy

ART & DESIGN

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Sustainable Developments:
Trends and Opportunities

4-6 May 2018
Skopje, Macedonia

DECENTRALIZATION AND THE NEW SETTLEMENTS
IN SUBURBAN AREAS OF SKOPJE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Andovski
International Balkan University, Macedonia
aleksandarando@gmail.com

By using intelligent methods of urban transformation and decentralization of the Macedonian capital, we will try to improve the life of its citizens as one of the major goals of this paper. This study will examine and analyze the northern part of the city, encircling the region of village of Bardovci. This village is consisting with old and new parts which are not communicating to each other. Therefore, our mission through this paper is to propose a new urban project, previously prepared by serious urban analyzes, defining historical and heritage values of the existing structures. In the other hand, the project will attempt to join the both (old and new) current settlements and it will try to eliminate all the negative issues of the existing situation. The new project will also introduce the radical increasing of the quality of overall structure not only by creating new public facilities, new parks and green zones, new houses with independent courtyards, but also by creating new public transport connections with the rest of Skopje. Finally, our mission of transformation and decentralization could be implemented only if we are ready to change our existing mental settings in order to improve our lives in general.

Keywords: decentralization, transformation, urban, settlements, public, citizens.

Impact Of Graphic Design In Improving Of Economic Effects In Transition Countries

Assoc. Prof. Dr Dzemil Bektovic
International Balkan University
dzemilb@yahoo.com

Dipl. Ecc. Samir Ljajic (Phd Candidate)
University in Novi Pazar
ljajics@gmail.com

Graphic Design is a central element in the cultural and experience economy, which is one of the major economic growth areas in the world. If continued growth and the affluence of the welfare society are to be sustained, we need to show strength within future growth areas. In the future, transition countries will increasingly need to compete on knowledge, development and innovation. This is where graphic design as a visual identity plays a central role. Good graphic design renders products and services a combination of functionality, user friendliness and visual choice of material.

Graphic Design is a very wide concept, which is why reservations should be stated as to the overall feasibility of quantifying the effect of graphic design. It should additionally be presupposed that the definition of graphic design will vary among communication specialists, including such factors as which employees can be considered graphic design professionals and which business partners can be considered professional graphic design firms.

The aim has been to clarify whether claims of the economic benefit of hiring graphic designers – often based on case stories – can be substantiated by hard facts. Graphic design is often regarded as a soft parameter – on par with human resources and marketing – which is difficult to quantify since its mechanism cannot be defined in isolated terms. Therefore, this article argues that we are in a transition from an economy of scale to an economy of choice. It presents the historical context of how graphic design relates to the economy of scale, and why underlying forces of that economy reduced the relevance of user experience and focused graphic design practice on appearance.

The main focus of the survey was to narrowly examine:

• The macroeconomic benefit of graphic design and his visual power.

• A possible method by which to measure the benefit of investments in graphic design and graphic design promotion.

Keywords: Graphic Design, Economy, Visual power, Identity, Strategy, Communication

ICSSH 2018
BALKAN UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Ornament or arabesque: Islamic Visual Arts or Practice?
- Interpretation and understanding

Assoc. Prof. Dr Dzemil Bektovic
International Balkan University
dzemilb@yahoo.com

Ornament or arabesque very often causes doubt whether it is the elements of artistic creation or artistic practice, or they are some kind of a style and form that overlap all the criteria of the poetics of a particular artistic profiling and expression literally in all domains and fields of artistic creation. In addition, such artistic practice carries with it special aesthetic references based on the avant-garde perception of art, dominated by universal postulates, rules, premises, and performances in the profiling of an artwork. Islamic art has its own authentic development and expression that has reflected aesthetic, sociological, religious, philosophical and cultural assumptions.

What seems to be the most important, and often missed, is how to define an Islamic art. Speaking with western vocabulary and using western methods, it doesn't contains mimetic content that is later defined as the art of beautiful, or fine art, but from the very beginning it dealt with the visualization of the Islamic concept and understanding of this world. Or it may be a practice that is established in some combinations that pass through eclectic filters to eventually crystallize the standard form of artistic expression acceptable to all: for orthodoxy, for aesthetics, for the poetics of the artwork, for the taste of the audience and the sponsor. In this context, it is necessary to thoroughly examine all the references and assumptions related to artistic expression in the domain of Islamic art, and the new reading and recognition of standard and pronounced terms that are paradigm for an Islamic artistic work, without distinction to the domain of expression in architecture, art or design.

In the above context, it is particularly important to keep in mind detailed explanation of these, according to Ferdinand de Saussure, signifying attributes that follow the very definition of the Islamic art. Namely, the terms Islamic ornaments or arabesque have already been standardized as recognizable terms and, accordingly, their accuracy and appropriateness in relation signifier should be reconsidered.

Keywords: Islamic art, ornament, arabesque, modernism, conceptualism, aesthetic

Sustainable Development Goals For Inclusive, Safe, Resilient And Sustainable Cities

Asst. Prof. Dr. V.Mangaroska
Architecture,
Faculty of Engineering
International Balkan University, R. Macedonia
e-mail: vmangaroska@yahoo.com

Cities are hubs for culture, science, ideas, commerce, social, human and economic development. Urban planning, transport systems, water, sanitation, waste management, disaster risk reduction, access to information, education and capacity-building are all relevant issues to sustainable urban development.

The main topic of this scientific paper is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The methodology approach in this scientific paper focuses on defining the measures for sustainable human settlements development analyzed in the following aspects: providing adequate shelter for all; improving human settlements management; promoting sustainable land-use planning and management; promoting the integrated provision of environmental infrastructure: water, sanitation, drainage and solid waste management; promoting sustainable energy and transport systems in human settlements; promoting human settlements planning and management in disaster-prone areas; promoting sustainable construction industry activities; and promoting human resource development and capacity-building for human settlements development.

Effective adaptation and mitigation planning demands clear metrics of success, a protocol to identify and construct policy levers, and tools for enhancing social and ecological capacities. Conceptualizing urban areas as sets of intersecting systems provides the basis to study the structure and organization of urban systems.

Keywords: sustainability, urban adaptation, climate change, sustainable development

Computer Simulation on of air currents in the space in which the sculpture "Red Polygon" is positioned

Slobodan Miloseski

Art academy, University "Goce Delchev", Stip

The main approach to studying the flow of fluids and their streaming around solid objects is based on combinations of computational and model investigations. However, when designing, it is often difficult to perform a number of model (experimental) investigations, due to the actual cost of designing the model and the specific test conditions. For these reasons, it is often approached to perform simulation optimization through specialized software, which aims at obtaining a more complete image of the stream, which involves calculation and analysis in the field of speeds and pressures.

The tasks of this particular research focus on the determination of the air current field, in a space in which a kinetic art object is placed. Its main aesthetic function is based on movement in the designated space, which of course depends on the influence of airflow.

For this purpose, a modern approach towards determining the airflow field is selected using the Flow simulation module, which is an integral part of the SolidWorks software package. These simulations in a virtual environment are performed on the developed 3D numerical model of the sculpture "Red Polygon" in scale 1:1. This particular artwork is owned by the Museum of Contemporary Art in Skopje and is the author's work by world famous sculptor Alexander Calder.

The main goal of these analyses is to clearly present how the airflow and the sculpture themselves interact in the space, whereby we would be able to explain and predict its dynamic behaviour. On the basis of the obtained data, we contribute specifically to the demystification of the spatial functioning of this type of artwork.

Keywords: kinetic sculptures, mechanics of fluids, aerodynamics.