

ATLAS

12. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ADVANCED
SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH

July 1-3, 2024 - Paris \ FRANCE



PROCEEDINGS BOOK

EDITORS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet KARDAŞLAR

Merve KIDIRYUZ

ISBN: 978-625-367-773-2

ATLAS-XII

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Issued: 20.07.2024

ISBN: 978-625-367-773-2

CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS TITLE

ATLAS 12th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND
INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

DATE AND PLACE

July 1-3, 2024 - Paris- FRANCE

ORGANIZATION

Economic Development and Social Research Institute (IKSAD)

ATLAS Journal International Refereed Journal on Social Sciences

PARTICIPANTS COUNTRY (20 countries)

Croatia, Albania, Indonesia, Portugal, Türkiye, Vietnam, Nigeria, Poland, Georgia, Morocco, Azerbaijan, Tunisia, France, Romania, Italy, Philippines, S. Korea, Uzbekistan, Kosovo, Spain.

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Total Rejected Papers: 21

Accepted Article (Türkiye): 44

Accepted Article (Other Countries): 82

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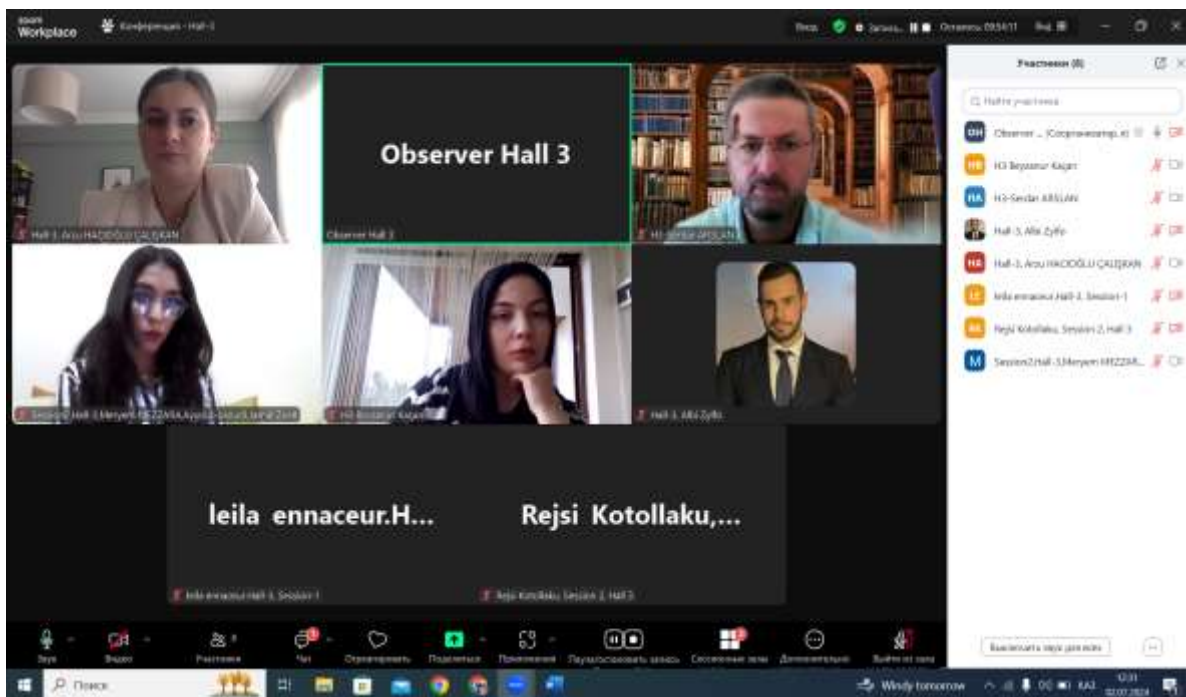
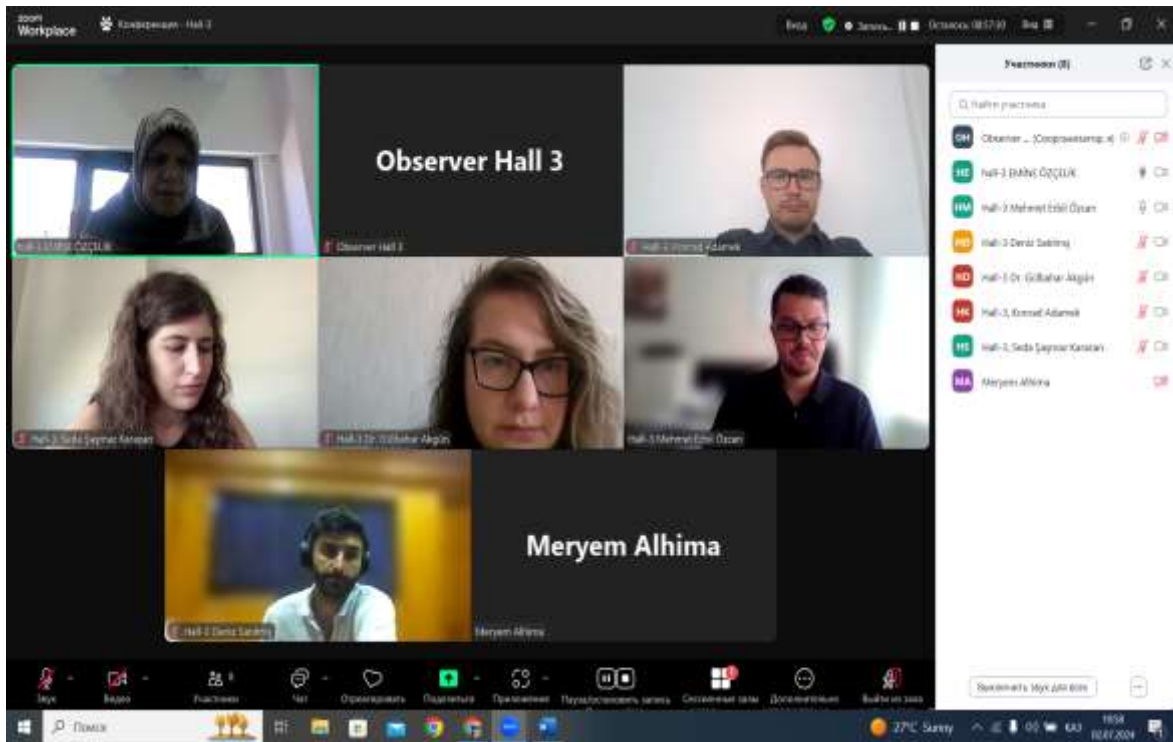
Dr. Banu KOZ

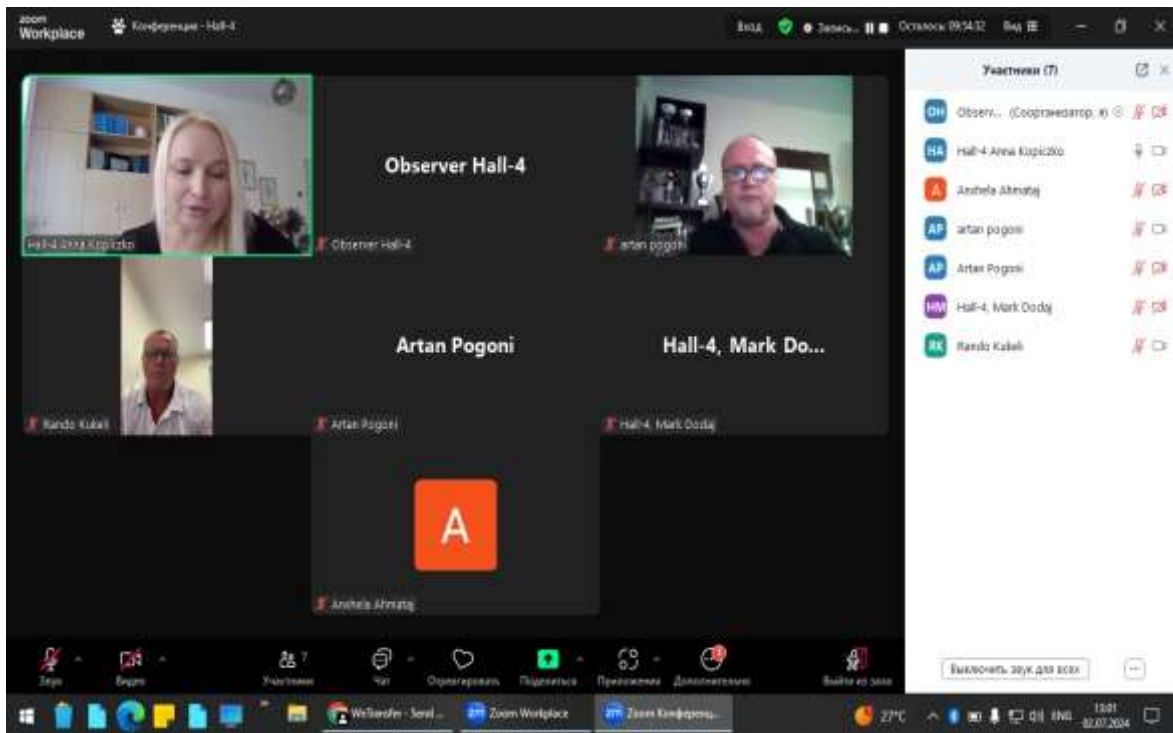
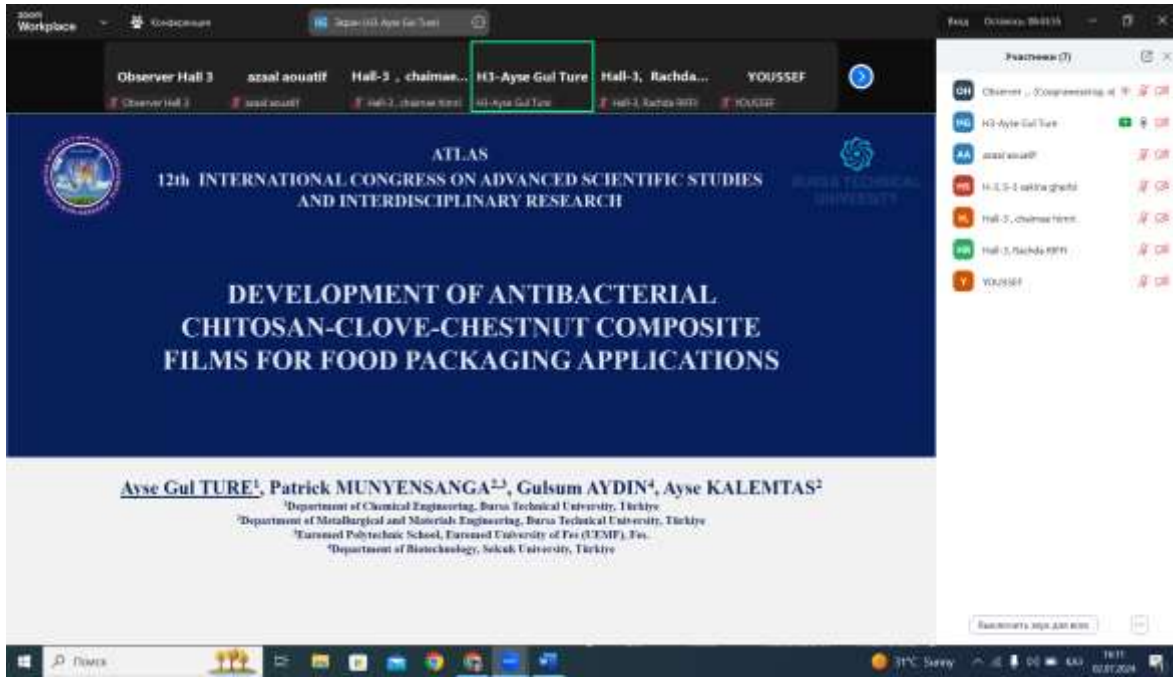
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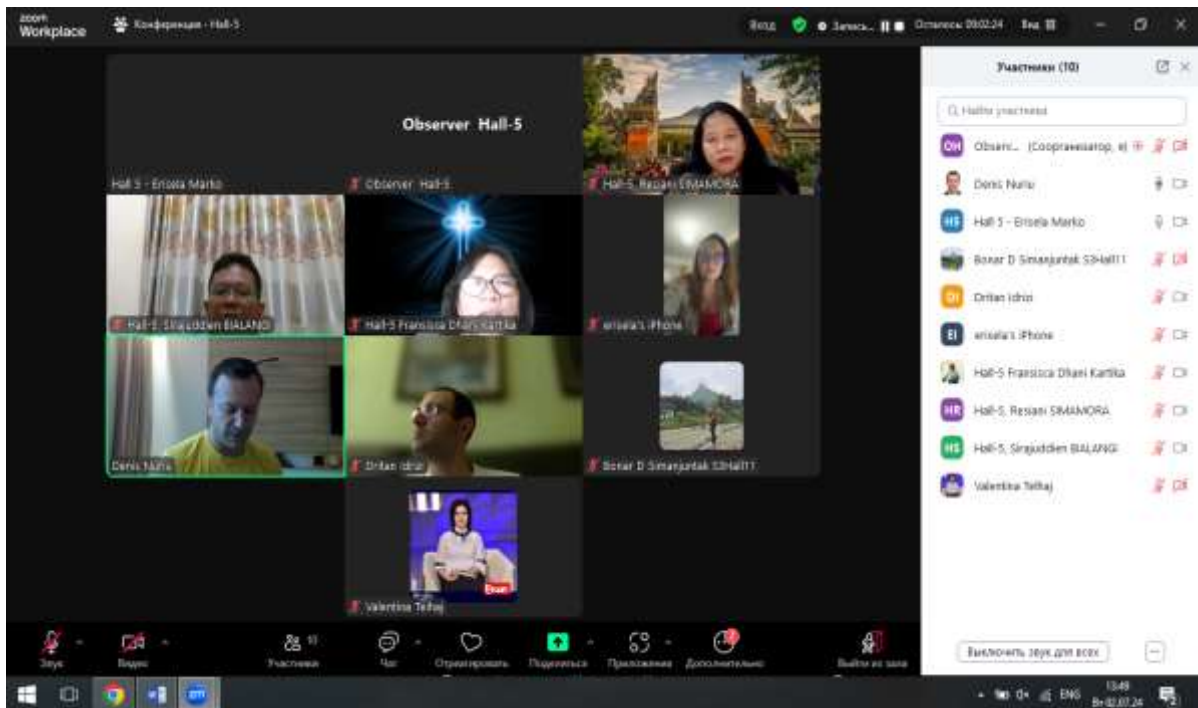
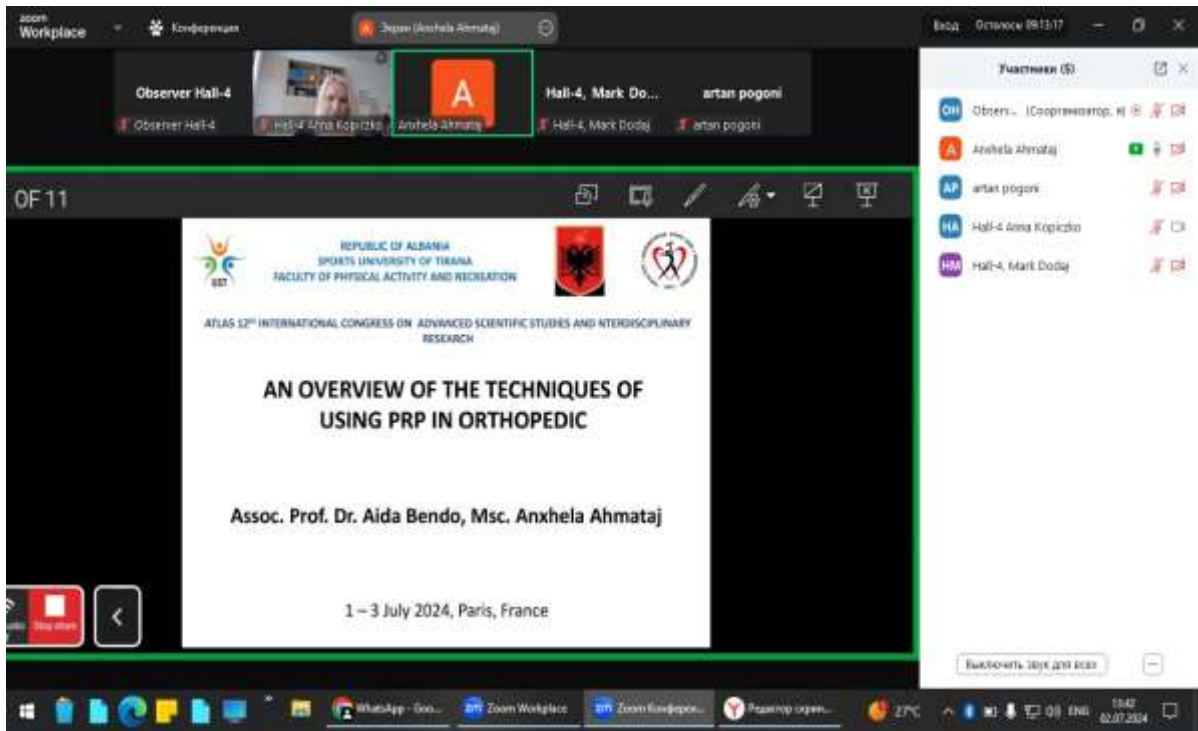


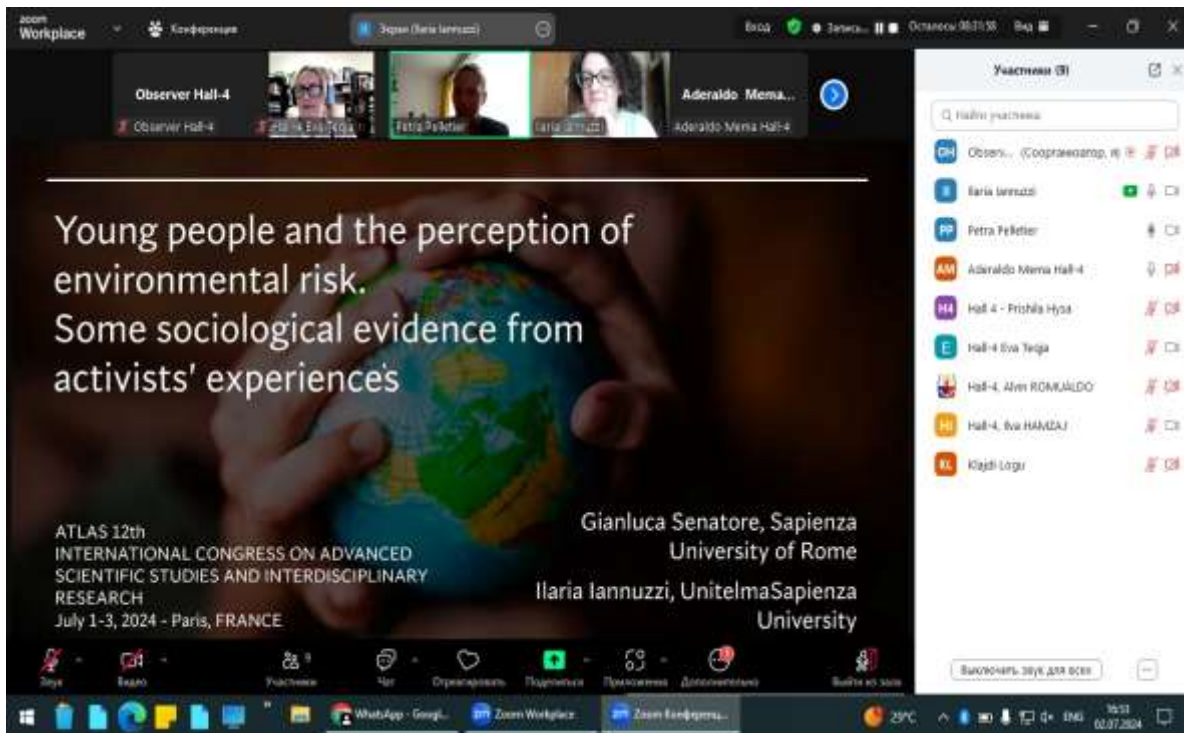
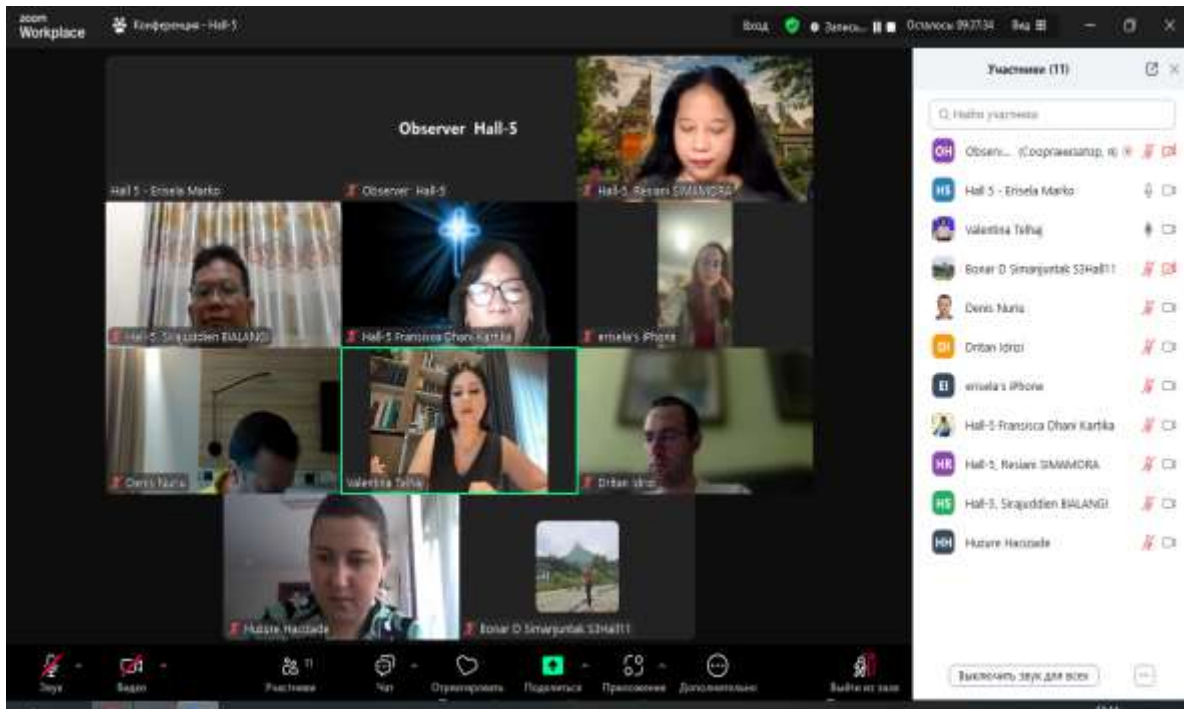


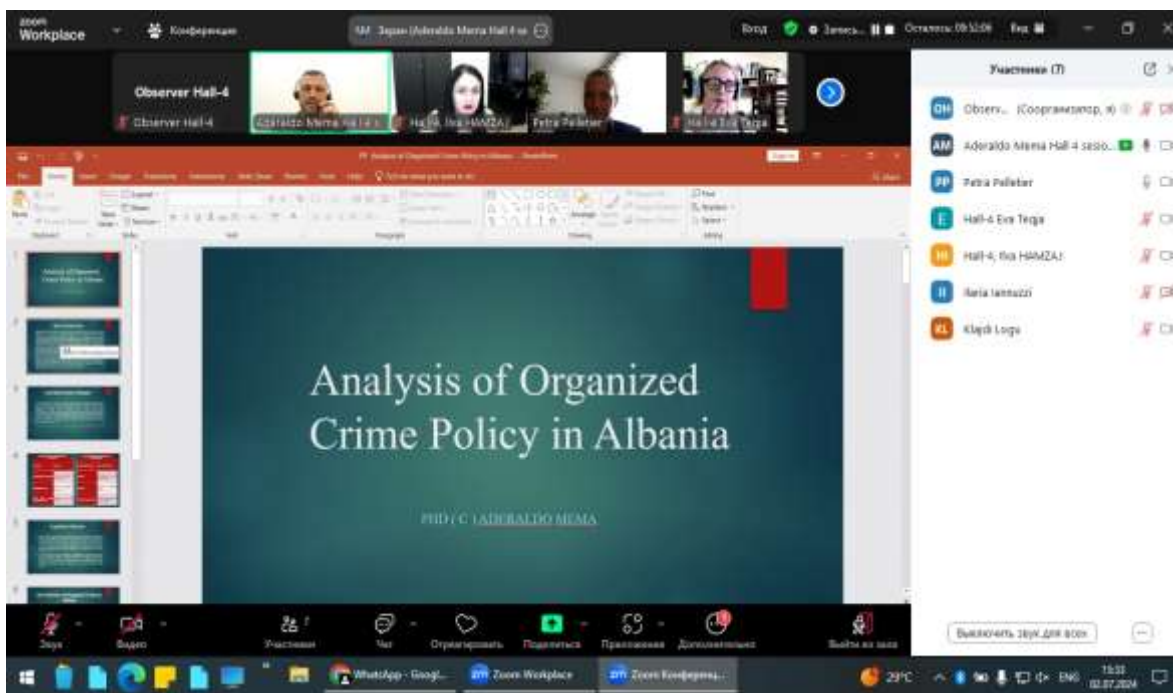
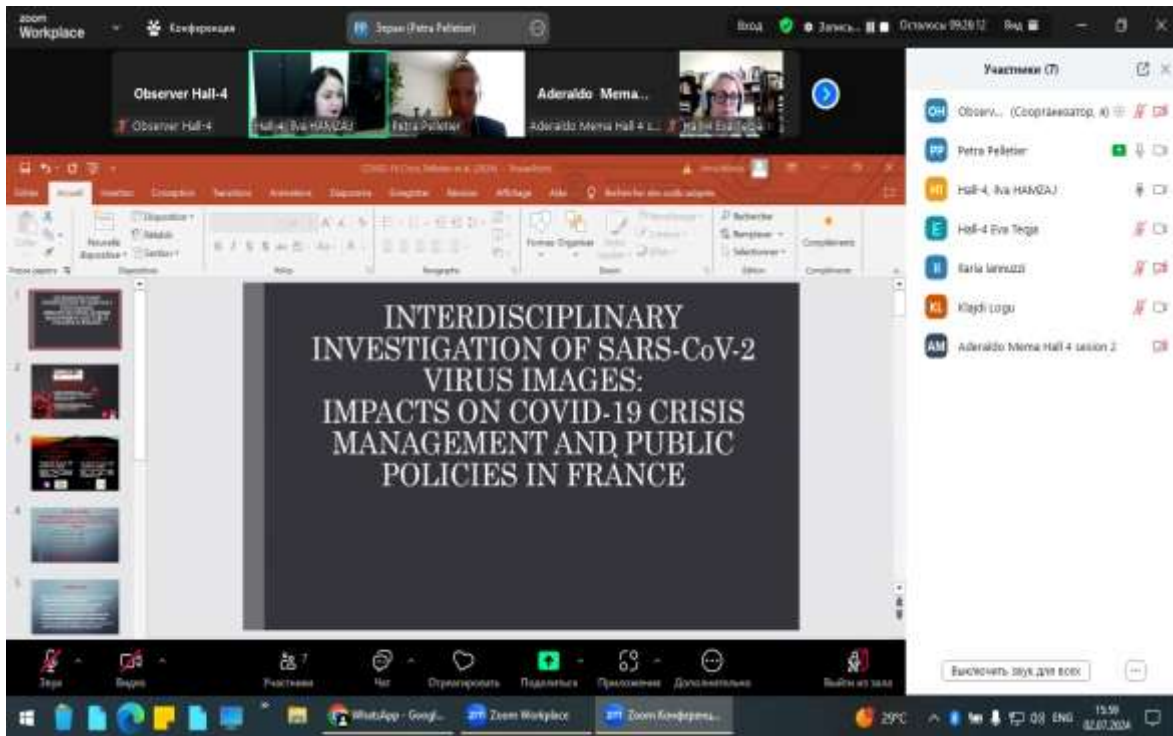


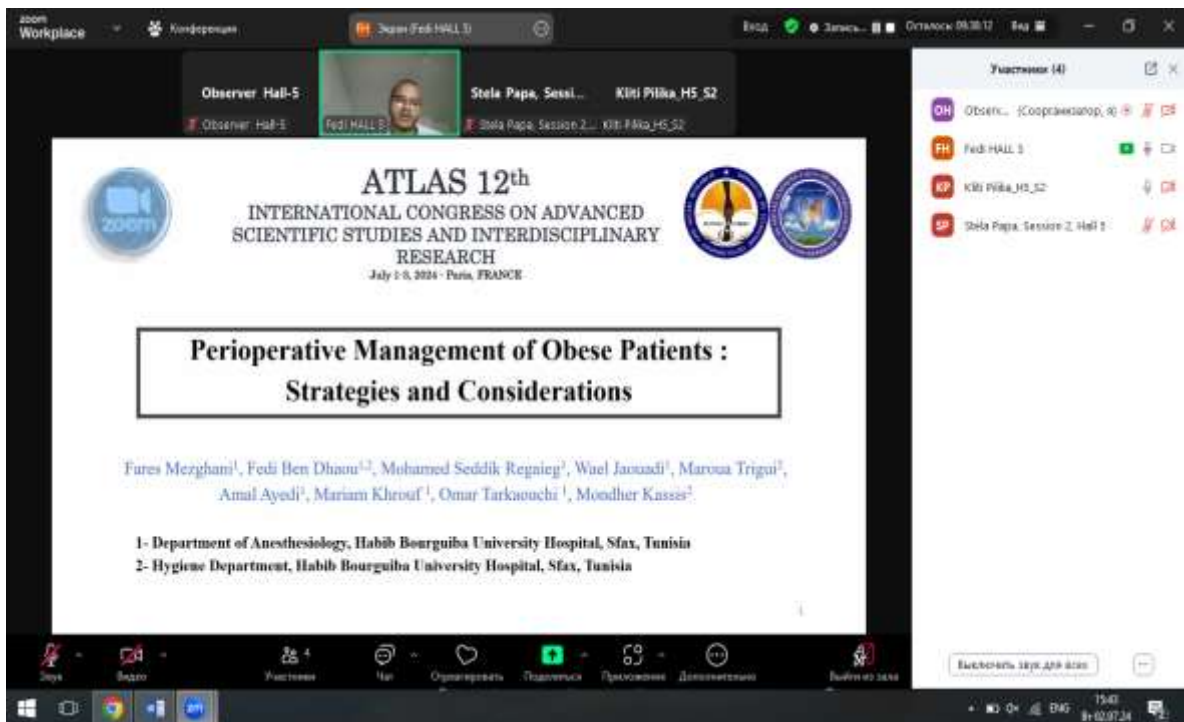
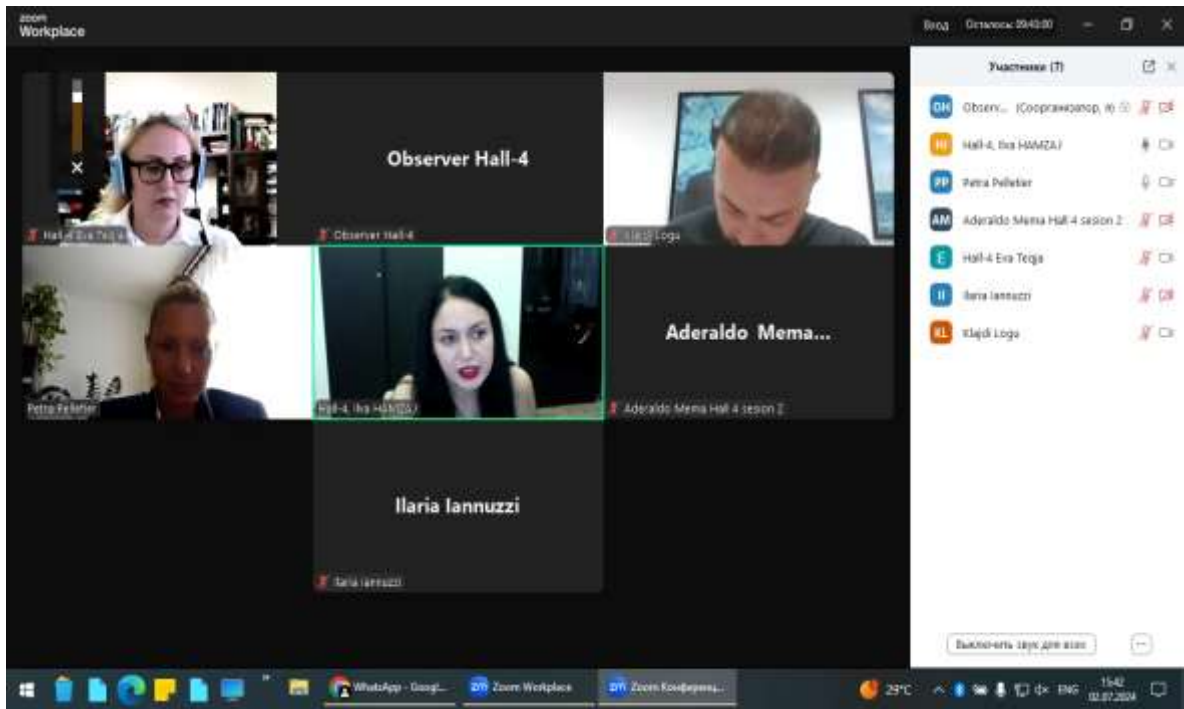


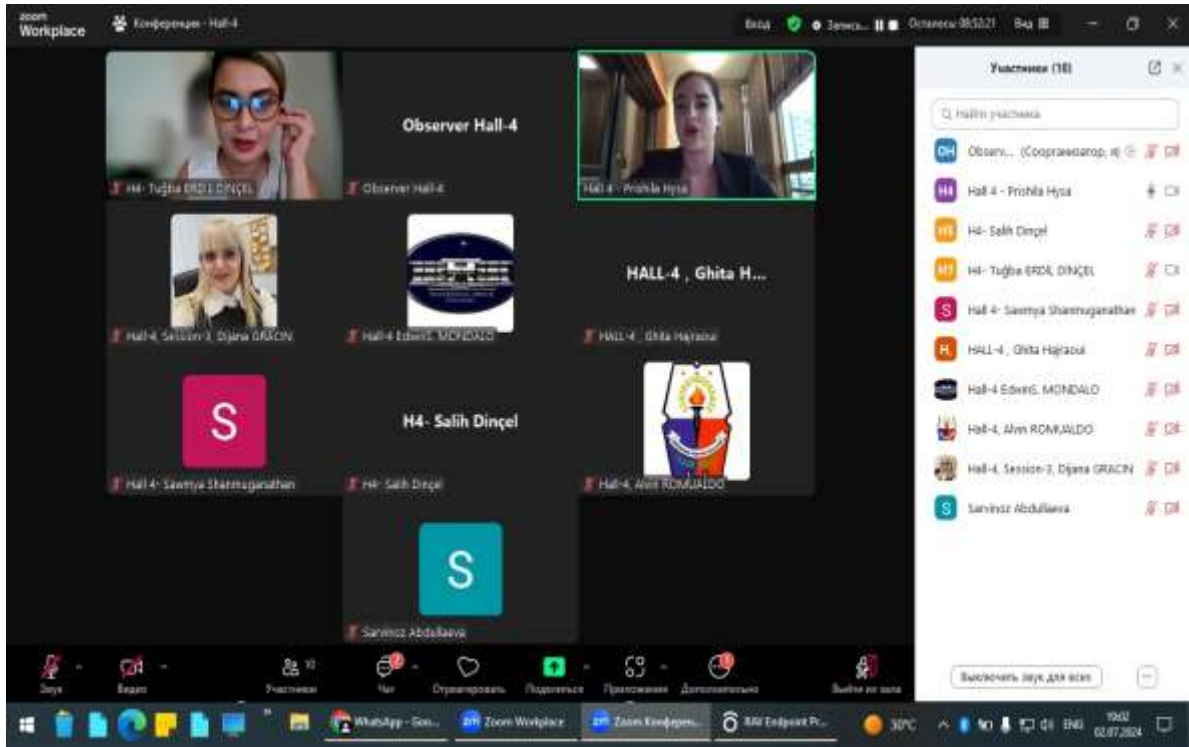


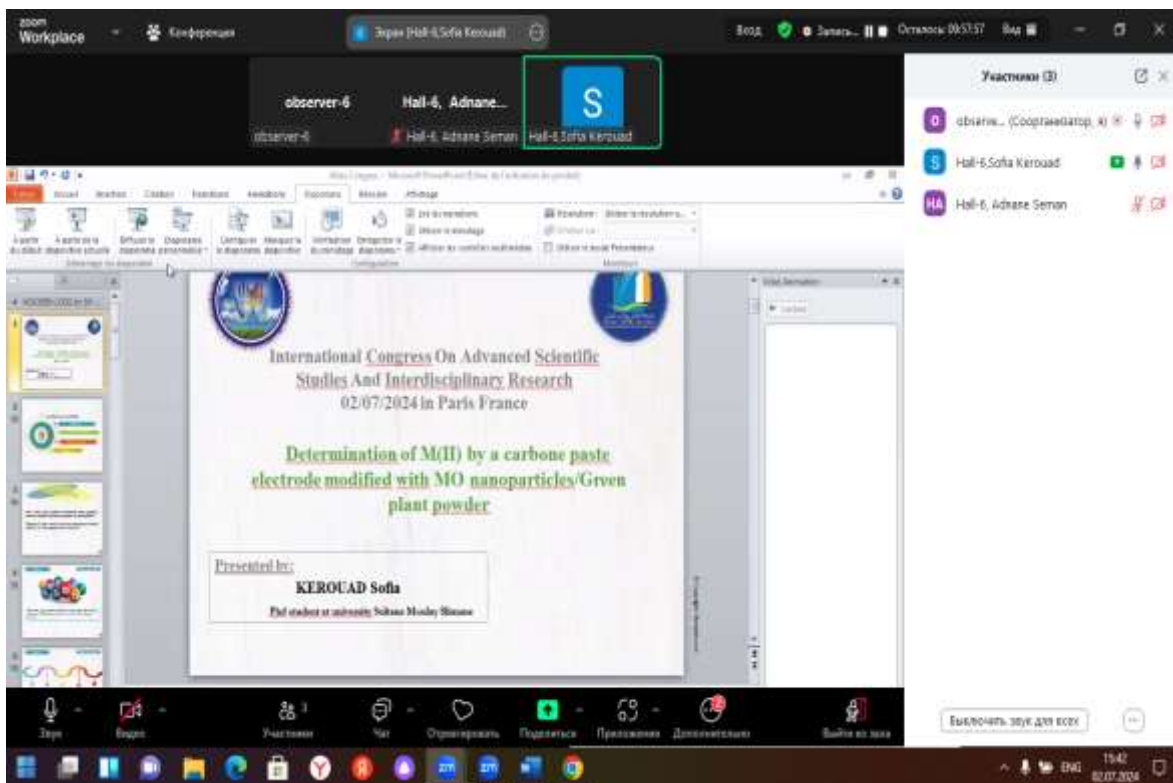
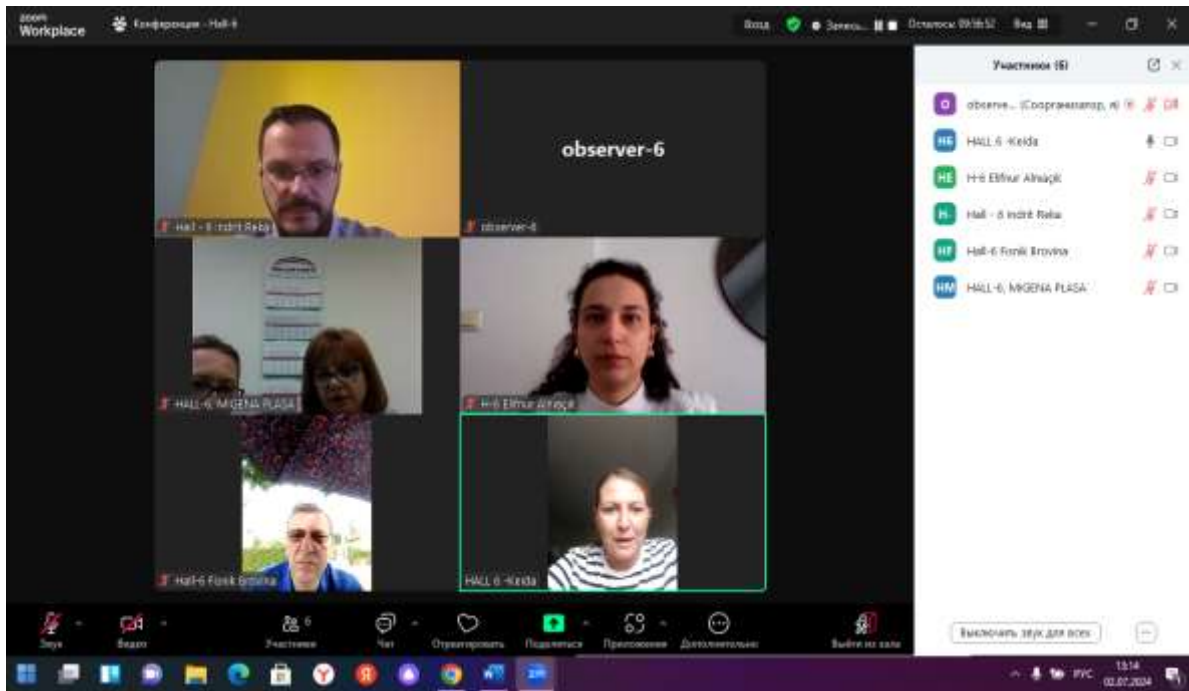


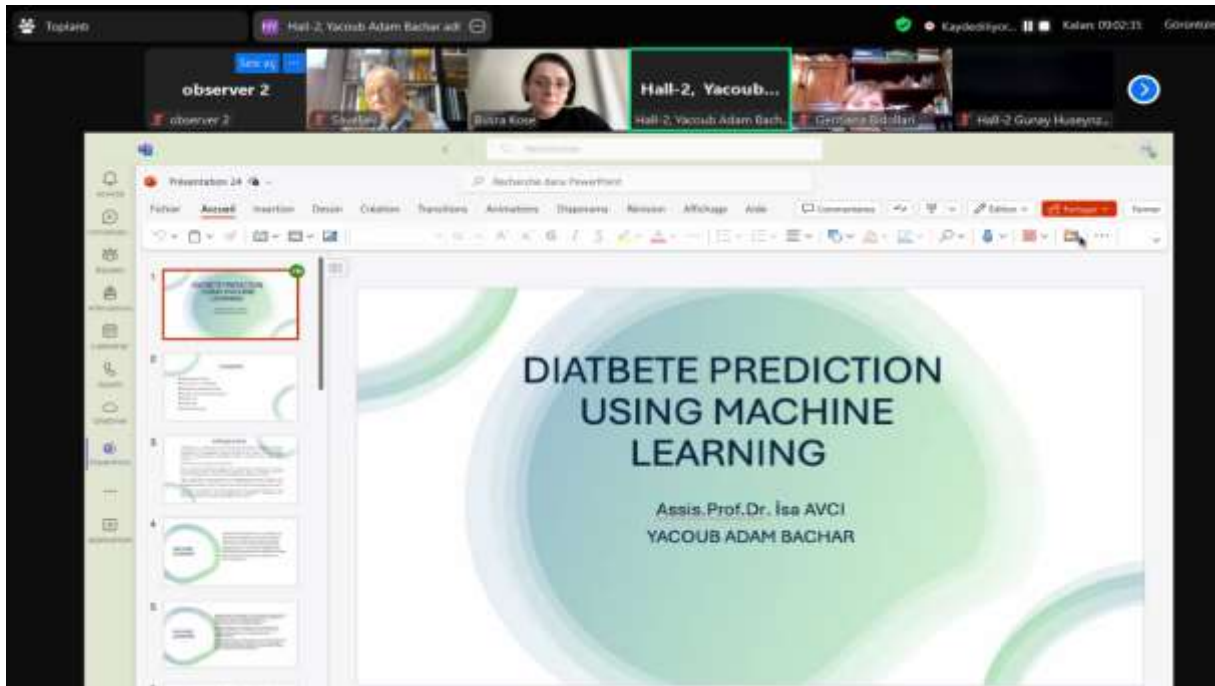


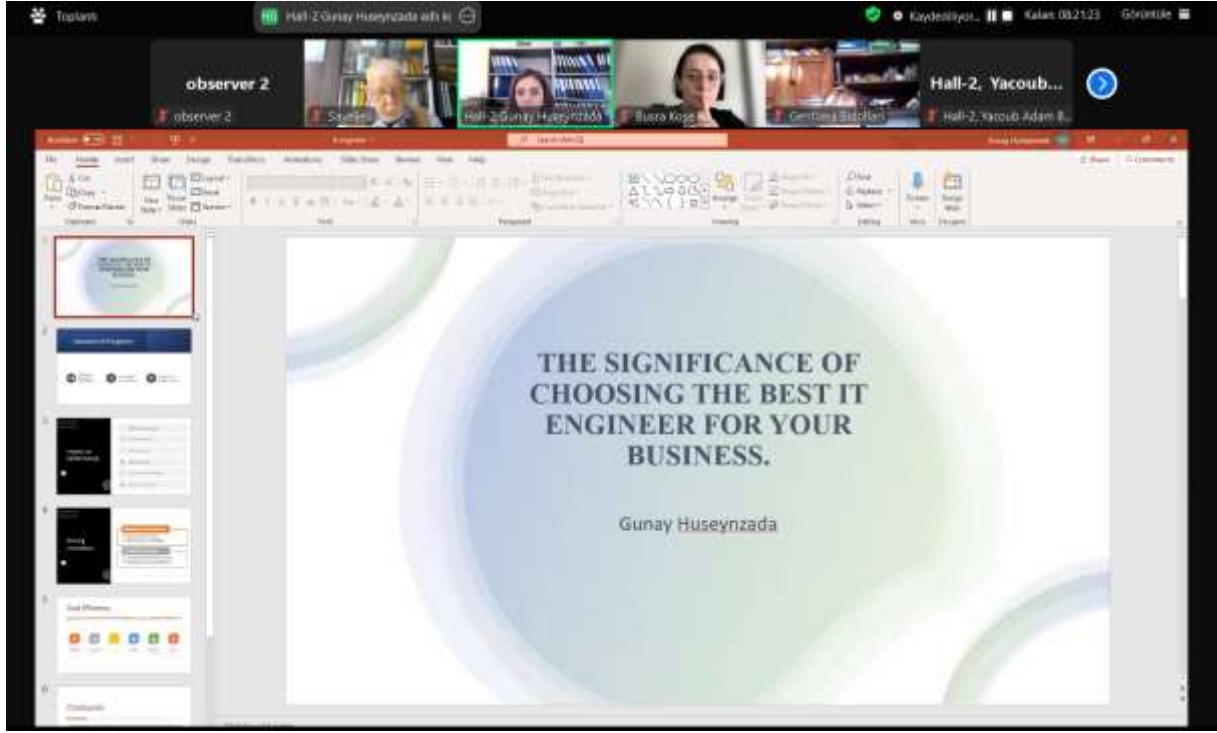












Toplam H2 Gökçen Özdemir adı kapalı Kaydediliyor... Kapan: 09:25:18 Gözetim

observer 2 H2 Gökçen Özdemir Hall-2, Tuana H... H2 Gökçen Özdemir H2 Özdemir Özdemir Geminia Bıldızlar

ATLAS 12. ULUSLARARASI İLERİ BİLİMSEL ÇALIŞMALAR VE DİSİPLİNLERARASI ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ

1-3 Temmuz 2024 / Paris

TEKNOFERANS: ANNE GÖRÜŞLERİ İLE BAKIŞ

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Serap Demiriz
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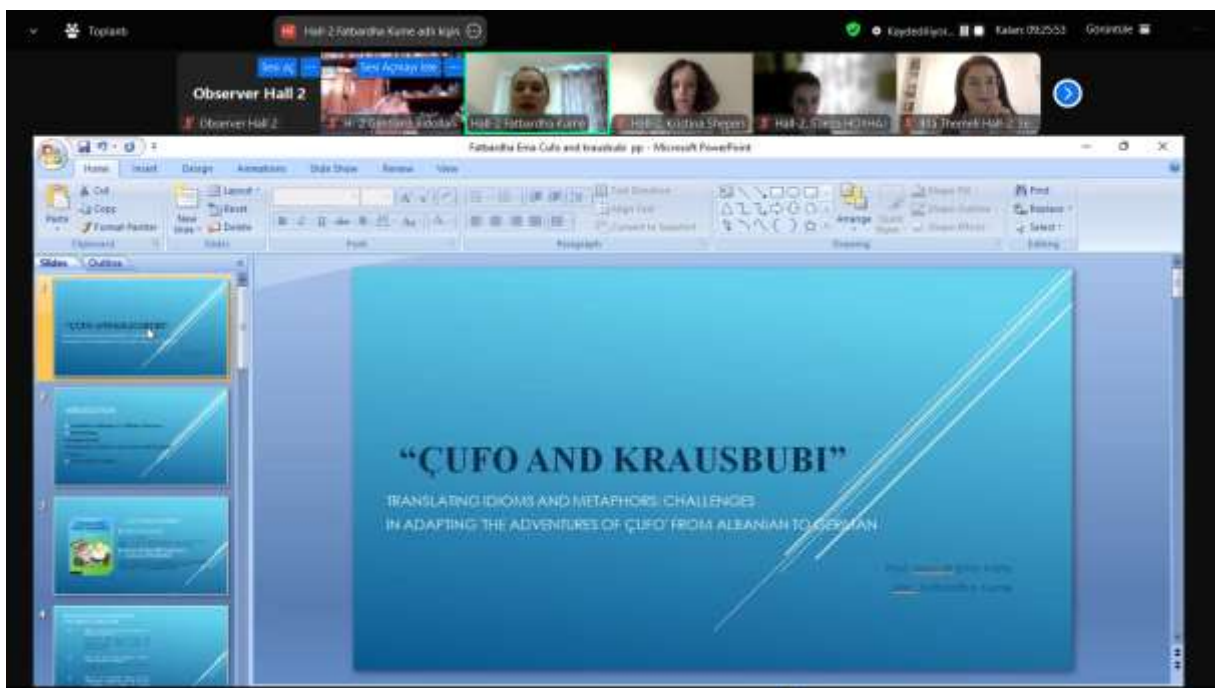
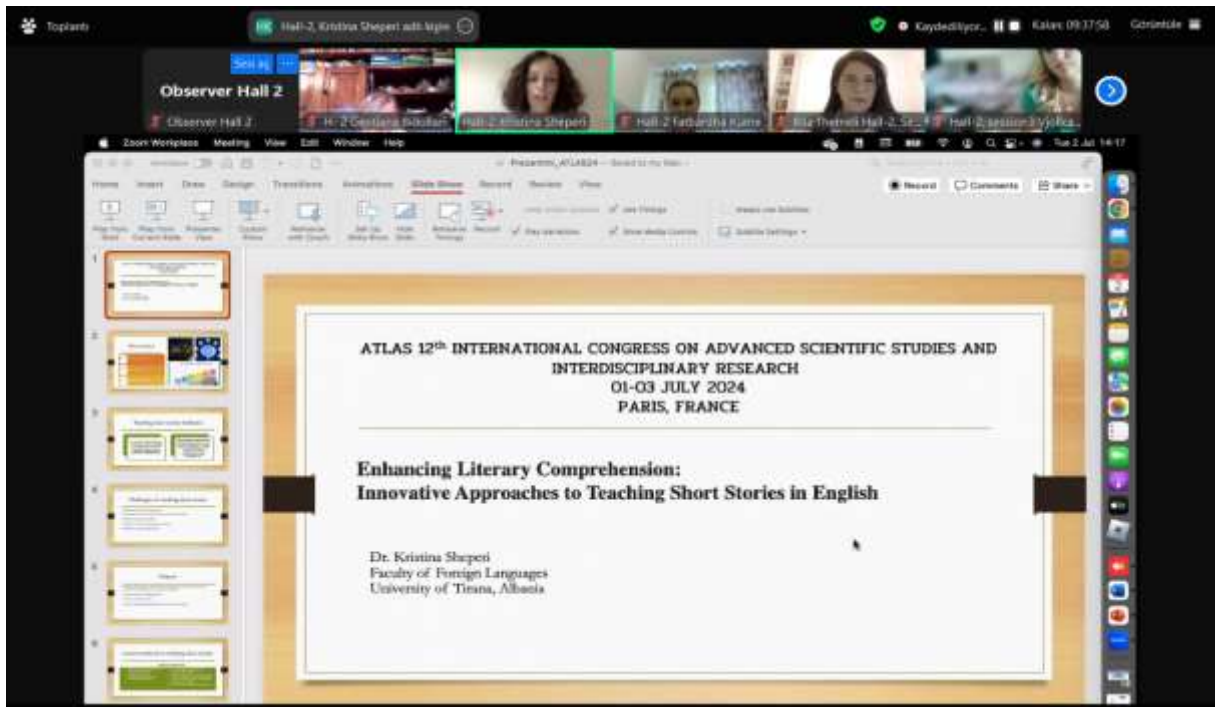
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Meeting ID: 860 5266 6988
Passcode: 123456

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Tunisia, France, Romania, Italy, Philippines, S. Korea, Uzbekistan, Kosovo, Spain.

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 02.07.2024 Hall-1, Session-1	 Paris Time 09 ⁰⁰ : 11 ⁰⁰	 Ankara Time 10 ⁰⁰ : 12 ⁰⁰	 ID: 860 5266 6988 Password: 123456
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HEAD OF SESSION: Ahmet Uğur BATUK

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT İbrahim ALAHMAD	<i>Sakarya University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR IN SHEAR-FRAMED REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES WITH DIFFERENT MEZZANINE HEIGHTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Abdulrahman SARHAN	<i>Sakarya University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECT OF MEZZANINE HEIGHT VARIATION ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR IN FRAMED REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKPLACE BUILDINGS
Rawa Ahmed MAHMOOD Eda DELİK Prof. Dr. Niyazi Ugur KOCKAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Burcu Emine TEFON-ÖZTÜRK	<i>Akdeniz University (Türkiye)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF SELF-HEALING POTENTIAL AND STRENGTH PROPERTIES OF BACTERIA-ASSISTED GEOPOLYMER MORTARS
Res. Assist. Furkan TURK Prof. Dr. Ülkü Sultan KESKİN	<i>Konya Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	EFFECT OF CLAY CALCINATION TEMPERATURE ON POZZOLANIC ACTIVITY
Ahmet Uğur BATUK Prof. Dr. Adnan DİKİCİOĞLU	<i>Samet Kalıp ve Madeni Eşya San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. Ar-Ge Merkezi (Türkiye)</i> <i>Istanbul Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	DETERMINATION OF OPTIMUM PARAMETERS BY INVESTIGATING THE SURFACE ROUGHNESS AND HARDNESS OF INCONEL 718 SUPERALLOY AFTER FACE MILLING
Ahmet Uğur BATUK Res. Assist. Süleyman ŞİŞMAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet İPEKOĞLU	<i>Samet Kalıp ve Madeni Eşya San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. Ar-Ge Merkezi (Türkiye)</i> <i>Turkish-German University (Türkiye)</i> <i>Turkish-German University (Türkiye)</i>	COMPUTER-AIDED PREDICTION OF CUTTING PARAMETERS FOR SURFACE MILLING OPERATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Koray ÖZŞEKER Neira Purwanty İSMAIL Coşkun ERÜZ	<i>Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	DETERMINING OF MACROPLASTIC POLLUTION IN SOUTHEAST BLACK SEA: A CASE STUDY OF MANAHOZ STREAM
Assiye Canan GÜNEŞ	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran University (Türkiye)</i>	MATRIX STRUCTURE IN PAWLAK APPROXIMATION SPACE WITH SIMILARITY APPLICATION

 02.07.2024 Hall-2, Session-1	 Paris Time 09 ⁰⁰ : 11 ⁰⁰	 Ankara Time 10 ⁰⁰ : 12 ⁰⁰	 ID: 860 5266 6988 Password: 123456
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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Busra OZDENIZCI KOSE

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Isa AVCI Yacoub Adam BACHAR	Karabük University (Türkiye)	DIABETE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING
Can TAŞCI Mehmet Ali ÖZCAN Togay ÇINLARSES Aytekin ULAŞ Ceren ULUS Prof. Dr. M. Fatih AKAY	Innovance (Türkiye) Innovance (Türkiye) Innovance (Türkiye) Innovance (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye)	BANKING MANAGEMENT MIDDLEWARE FOR THE EUROPEAN MARKET
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih TOPALOĞLU	Malatya Turgut Özal University (Türkiye)	ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK (ANN) BASED METEOROLOGICAL DROUGHT FORECAST: A CASE STUDY
Dr. Vladimir SAVELJEV	Konyang University (S. Korea)	THE MOIRE EFFECT IN COMBINED OBJECTS OFF-AXIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Busra OZDENIZCI KOSE	Gebze Technical University (Türkiye)	ENHANCING USER EXPERIENCE DESIGN WITH GENERATIVE AI CAPABILITIES AND SOLUTIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Busra OZDENIZCI KOSE	Gebze Technical University (Türkiye)	THE TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACTS OF GENERATIVE AI IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES
Gunay HUSEY NZADA	Azerbaijan State Oil Industry University (Azerbaijan)	EMPLOYEE SELECTION UNDER Z INFORMATION
Gunay HUSEY NZADA	Azerbaijan State Oil Industry University (Azerbaijan)	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CHOOSING THE BEST IT ENGINEER FOR YOUR BUSINESS

 02.07.2024 Hall-3, Session-1	 Paris Time 09 ⁰⁰ : 11 ⁰⁰	 Ankara Time 10 ⁰⁰ : 12 ⁰⁰	 ID: 860 5266 6988 Password: 123456
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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Erbil ÖZCAN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat ÇAKAN Deniz SATILMIŞ	<i>Istanbul Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	OFFSHORE WIND FARM SIMULATION ANALYSIS IN TURKISH AEGEAN SEAS, FOÇA REGION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan ERDEM Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Erbil ÖZCAN	<i>Fırat University (Türkiye)</i>	JOINING CYLINDRICAL ALUMINUM 6061 MATERIAL USING FRICTION WELDING METHOD AND EXAMINING THEIR MECHANICAL PROPERTIES
Ennaceur LEİLA Soufiene Ben OTHMAN Hedi SAKLI Mohamed YAHIA	<i>Gabes University (Tunisia)</i> <i>University of Sousse (Tunisia)</i> <i>EITA Consulting (France)</i>	DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF COVID-19 BY DEEP LEARNING FROM CHEST X-RAYS
Konrad ADAMEK PhD Janusz SKRZYPACZ PhD Przemysław JASZAK	<i>Wroclaw University of Science and Technology (Poland)</i>	AXIAL STIFFNESS OF SPIRAL WOUND GASKET WITH PTFE FILLER: KEY DESIGN PARAMETERS
ALHIMA Meryem EL GHAZI Haddou	<i>National School of Arts and Crafts of Casablanca (Morocco)</i>	QUANTUM CASCADE LASER SYSTEMS BASED ON NANOMATERIALS FOR BIOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS: SIMULATION AND MODELING
Lect. Dr. Seda ŞAŞMAZ KARACAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan TETİK	<i>Uşak University (Türkiye)</i>	MACHINE LEARNING BASED MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA DESIGN FOR LUNG CANCER DETECTION
Dr. Gülbahar AKGÜN	<i>Independent Researcher (Türkiye)</i>	TIME ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF HILL CIPHER AND AFFINE HILL CIPHER DECRYPTION USING MATLAB
Prof. Dr. Çiğdem A. BEKTAŞ Emine ÖZÇELİK	<i>University of Fırat (Türkiye)</i>	FRACTIONAL DIFFERENCE RIESZ SEQUENCE SPACES

 02.07.2024 Hall-4, Session-1	 Paris Time 09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰	 Ankara Time 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰	 ID: 860 5266 6988 Password: 123456
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HEAD OF SESSION: Anna KOPICZKO

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Artan POGONI MSc. Junida POGONI	Barleti University (Albania) Sports University of Tirana (Albania)	EVALUATION OF COUNTERMOVEMENT JUMP IN BOYS VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS
Ferdinand MARA Jorida ÇOBAJ Enkeleida LLESHI	Sports University of Tirana (Albania)	THE IMPACT OF A TRAINING PROGRAM ON GYMNASTICS IN ALBANIA
Rando KUKELI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aida BENDO	Sports University of Tirana (Albania)	EVIDENCE OF ANTHROPOMETRIC AND BIOMECHANICAL PARAMETERS OF ALBANIAN BODYBUILDERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aida BENDO Msc. Anxhela AHMATAJ	Sports University of Tirana (Albania)	AN OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNIQUES OF USING PRP IN ORTHOPEDIC
Mark DODAJ Agron KASA	Sports University of Tirana (Albania)	STRATEGIES FOR EVALUATING TRAINING WORKLOADS AND MEASURING NEUROMUSCULAR FUNCTION
Jakub BAŁDYKA Anna KOPICZKO Karol GRYKO Jakub ADAMCZYK Monika NYRĆ	Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw (Poland)	BONE MINERAL DENSITY AND BONE MINERAL CONTENT IN FEMALE ELITE MASTERS ATHLETES

 02.07.2024 Hall-5, Session-1	 Paris Time 09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰	 Ankara Time 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰	 ID: 860 5266 6988 Password: 123456
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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Lect. Erisela MARKO

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Resiani SIMAMORA Bonar Dominggos SIMANJUNTAK Fransisca Dhani KARTIKA	<i>Universitas Kristen Indonesia (Indonesia)</i>	LEARNING MEDIA FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
Valentina TELHAJ	<i>European University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	LACK OF ATTACHMENT MANIFESTS PROBLEMS WITH ANXIETY AND SELF- ESTEEM OF CHILDREN/ ADOLESCENTS
Assist. Lect. Erisela MARKO Assist. Lect. Dritan IDRIZI	<i>European University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	CULTURE AND INFORMATION SEEN THROUGH DISCOURSE AND REPRESENTATION
Yunisova Reyhan Shahveran	<i>Sumgayit State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	QUALITY STANDARD IN EDUCATION
Hajizade Huzura Tapdig	<i>Naxçivan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	CURRENT ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PROFESSIONAL HABITS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Sirajuddien BIALANGI Tri Yunis Miko WAHYONO Syahrizal SYARIF Hervita DIATRI	<i>Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia)</i>	OCCUPATION STATUS WAS ASSOCIATED TO REMISSION AMONG PEOPLE WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA; A CROSS-SECTIONAL PILOT STUDY IN GORONTALO, INDONESIA
Angela SULA	<i>University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHAME- PRONENESS, DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY, IN ALBANIAN STUDENTS
Denis NURIU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aida BENDO	<i>Sports University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GAIT, POSTURE, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

 02.07.2024 Hall-6, Session-1	 Paris Time 09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰	 Ankara Time 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰	 ID: 860 5266 6988 Password: 123456
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HEAD OF SESSION: Keida USHTELENCA

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Laureta DERHEMI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aida BENDO	<i>Sports University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	AN APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AEROBIC ENDURANCE TRAINING IN CHILDREN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fisnik BROVINA Msc. Indrit REKA	<i>Sports University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	THE COMPLIANCE OF COMPETITION LAW IN ALBANIAN TERRITORY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fisnik BROVINA Msc. Indrit REKA	<i>Sports University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	COMPETITION LAW AND ITS APPLICATION IN ALBANIAN SPORTS BROADCASTING
Ferdinand MARA Migena PLASA	<i>Sports University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	RECORDING OF THE LEVEL OF SPEED IN 16-18 YEAR OLD BASKETBALL PLAYERS
Keida USHTELENCA Danjela CAKULI	<i>Sports University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	EVALUATION OF ANTHROPOMETRIC CHANGES IN 9-10 YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN TIRANA
Keida USHTELENCA Danjela CAKULI	<i>Sports University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	EVALUATION OF SPORT ENGAGEMENT IN MIDDLE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TIRANA
Dyt. Elifnur ALNIAÇIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Halime UĞUR	<i>Istanbul Medeniyet University (Türkiye)</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF DIETARY MODIFICATIONS IN DYSPHAGIA MANAGEMENT IN THE ELDERLY
Dyt. Elifnur ALNIAÇIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Halime UĞUR	<i>Istanbul Medeniyet University (Türkiye)</i>	POTENTIAL ROLE OF PURPLE CORN ANTHOCYININS IN PREVENTING DIABETES

 02.07.2024 Hall-1, Session-2	 Paris Time 11 ³⁰ : 13 ³⁰	 Ankara Time 12 ³⁰ : 14 ³⁰	 ID: 860 5266 6988 Password: 123456
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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Zehra Gönül BALKIR

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Özge Nur KOYUNCU	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)	BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND COMPETITION LAW
Büşra BAYKAŞ	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)	EFFECTIVENESS OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS TO IMPRISONMENT
Prof. Dr. Zehra Gönül BALKIR	İstanbul Aydın University (Türkiye)	WEBER'S RATIONAL LEGAL ORDER IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY OF LAW
Prof. Dr. Zehra Gönül BALKIR	İstanbul Aydın University (Türkiye)	QUANTITATIVE VALUE AND MEASURABILITY OF LEGAL BEHAVIOR IN PURE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Engin SAYGIN	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)	OBJECTION AGAINST DECISIONS ON REQUESTS FOR THE STAY OF EXECUTION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Engin SAYGIN	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)	DISCIPLINARY RESPONSIBILITY OF EXPERT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasin POYRAZ	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)	DECLARING DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES AS PERSONA NON GRATA IN THE PRACTICE OF STATES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasin POYRAZ	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)	AN EXAMPLE OF SANCTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: RETORSION

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Şafak KAMAN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Engin ZABUN Tuana Hazal VURUR	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)</i>	EXAMINATION OF EPICS AND LEGENDS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES TEXTBOOKS IN TERMS OF THEIR INCLUSION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şafak KAMAN	<i>Kastamonu University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EFFECT OF INTERACTIVE DIGITAL STORIES ON READING FLUENCY, READING COMPREHENSION AND READING MOTIVATION
Gökçen OZDEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap DEMİRİZ	<i>Gazi University (Türkiye)</i>	TECHNOFERENCE: PERSPECTIVE FROM MOTHERS' OPINIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özden ÖZLÜ	<i>Maltepe University (Türkiye)</i>	ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN THE FASHION WORLD: SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES ON CLOTHING WEBSITES
Hasan Hüseyin OZTURK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ulaş Başar GEZGİN	<i>Istanbul Galata University (Türkiye)</i>	POSITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY
Pelin DOYGUN	<i>Universidad Autonoma de Madrid (Spain)</i>	FROM EUPHORIA TO COLD WAR: SMYRNIOT GREEKS AND THE YOUNG TURKS (1909-1912)

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. As. Dr. Mateo SPAHO

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Beyzanur KAÇAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burcu ORALHAN Res. Assist. Dr. Eyüp Emre ULUĞ	<i>Nuh Naci Yazgan University (Türkiye)</i>	DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING INNOVATION IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ardita TODRI Dr. Marsel SULANJAKU	<i>University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" (Albania)</i>	THE PROVISION OF GENDER-BASED FINANCING SERVICES: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS IN THE ALBANIAN MARKET
Serdar ARSLAN	<i>KTO Karatay University (Türkiye)</i>	ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE INTEGRATION OF ZAKAT WITH THE TAX SYSTEM
Albi ZYLFO	<i>University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	RISK GOVERNANCE IN BANKS OPERATING IN ALBANIA – PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO RISK CULTURE
Res. Assist. Dr. Arzu HACIOĞLU ÇALIŞKAN	<i>Istanbul Technical University (Türkiye)</i>	RETHINKING THE CONCEPT OF WORKING TIME: AN EVALUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF WORKING ON DUTY
PhD. Mimoza KOTOLLAKU Assist. Lect. Rejsi KOTOLLAKU	<i>University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" Elbasan (Albania)</i>	PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL RESIDENTS ON THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TOURISM
Prof. As. Dr. Mateo SPAHO	<i>"Barleti University" (Albania)</i>	CLIMATE FINANCE: THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE TO BEHAVIORAL FINANCE
Meryem MEZZARA Ayyoub SAOUDI Jamal ZAHI	<i>University Hassan 1st (Morocco)</i>	LA PERFORMANCE DE LA COMPTABILITE AU MAROC, A L'ÈRE DE L'INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIELLE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Petra PELLETIER

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Aderaldo MEMA	<i>European University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZED CRIME POLICY IN ALBANIA
MSc. Ilva HAMZAJ	<i>Albanian School of Magistrates (Albania)</i>	NON-CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY ACCORDING TO THE ALBANIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND THE EU ACQUIS: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH LEADING TO THE NEED FOR APPROXIMATION
Petra PELLETIER Erwan FERRANDON Magali BOESPFLUG Camelia POPESCU Yann LAUNAY Sophie ALAIN Cécile MCLAUGHLIN Claire LEFORT	<i>University of Paris Cité (France)</i> <i>University of Limoges (France)</i>	INTERDISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATION OF SARS-CoV-2 VIRUS IMAGES: IMPACTS ON COVID-19 CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH POLICIES IN FRANCE
Lect. Klajdi LOGU Prof. Dr. Kristaq XHARO	<i>European University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	BEYOND BORDERS: POPULISM AND THE OPEN BALKAN INITIATIVE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tatia DOLIDZE	<i>European University (Georgia)</i>	ENHANCING REGIONAL STABILITY: THE INTERSECTION OF EU AND TURKISH INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eva TEQJA	<i>"Aleksander Moisiu" University (Albania)</i>	WESTERN BALKANS, HOW FAR AND HOW CLOSE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIAL STATE MODEL
Gianluca SENATORE Ilaria IANNUZZI	<i>Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)</i> <i>University of Studies of Rome "UnitelmaSapienza" (Italy)</i>	YOUTH AND THE PERCEPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. SOME SOCIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM ACTIVISTS' EXPERIENCES
Dr. Daniel BORAKAJ Assoc. Prof. Eva TEQJA	<i>"Aleksander Moisiu" University (Albania)</i>	ROMA GROUPS ARE NOT PART OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES AND DECISION-MAKING IN THE WESTERN BALKANS REGION

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Teuta BARE



AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kliti PËLIKA Tedi MANA	<i>University Hospital Center "Mother Theresa" (Albania)</i>	INSULIN RESISTANCE and SIRS
Ikram Saliha BENYAHIA Wefa BOUGHRARA Amel ALIOUA BERREBBAH	<i>Laboratoire Toxicologie Environnement Et Santé (Morocco) Ecole Supérieur Des Sciences Biologiques d'Oran (Morocco)</i>	ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON THE EMERGENCE OF LUNG TUMORS
Dr. Teuta BARE Dr. Stela PAPA	<i>SUOGJ "Queen Geraldine" (Albania) University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	EFFECTS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS DURING PREGNANCY AND FETUS HEALTH IN TIRANA GYNECOLOGICAL HOSPITALS
Mohamed Seddik Regaieg Fedi Ben Dhaou Fares Mezghani Wael Jaouadi Maroua Trigui Amal Ayedi Mariam Khrouf Omar Tarkaouchi Mondher Kassis	<i>Habib Bourguiba University Hospital (Tunisia)</i>	ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS FOR OBESE PATIENTS IN PERIOPERATIVE SETTINGS
Mohamed Seddik Regaieg Fedi Ben Dhaou Fares Mezghani Wael Jaouadi Maroua Trigui Amal Ayedi Mariam Khrouf Omar Tarkaouchi Mondher Kassis	<i>Habib Bourguiba University Hospital (Tunisia)</i>	PREVENTING THROMBOEMBOLIC EVENTS IN OBESE PATIENTS: ANESTHESIA SPECIALIST PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Fares Mezghani Fedi Ben Dhaou Mohamed Seddik Regaieg Wael Jaouadi Maroua Trigui Amal Ayedi Mariam Khrouf Omar Tarkaouchi Mondher Kassis	<i>Habib Bourguiba University Hospital (Tunisia)</i>	MANAGEMENT OF DIRECT ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS IN THE PREOPERATIVE PERIOD: PRACTICES OF ANESTHESIA DOCTORS
Fares Mezghani Fedi Ben Dhaou Mohamed Seddik Regaieg Wael Jaouadi Maroua Trigui Amal Ayedi Mariam Khrouf Omar Tarkaouchi Mondher Kassis	<i>Habib Bourguiba University Hospital (Tunisia)</i>	ANTIVITAMIN K VERSUS UNFRACTIONATED HEPARIN: ANESTHESIOLOGY SPECIALISTS PRACTICE IN PERIOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT
Mohamed Seddik Regaieg Fedi Ben Dhaou Fares Mezghani Wael Jaouadi Maroua Trigui Amal Ayedi Mariam Khrouf Omar Tarkaouchi	<i>Habib Bourguiba University Hospital (Tunisia)</i>	PERIOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF OBESE PATIENTS: STRATEGIES AND CONSIDERATIONS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Youssef CHERRADI Adnane SEMAN Mustafa BENYOUCEF	<i>Moroccan School of Engineering Sciences (Morocco)</i> <i>Ibn Zohr University (Morocco)</i> <i>Cadi-Ayyad University (Morocco)</i>	DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS OF ARGAN NUT POWDER REINFORCED BIOCOMPOSITES: EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL STUDY
Skender DEMAKU Almë EJUPI Donika SYLEJMANI Arbnorë ALIU	<i>University of Pristina (Kosovo)</i>	MONITORING HEAVY METALS AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS USING POLLUTION INDICES AND CARTOGRAPHIC VISUALIZATION: A CASE STUDY IN KOSOVO
Skender DEMAKU Enis SHABANI Arbnorë ALIU Donika SYLEJMANI	<i>University of Pristina (Kosovo)</i>	INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL ASSESSMENT AND GEO-VISUALIZATION OF WATER AND SEDIMENT QUALITY IN AN ARTIFICIAL LAKE: INSIGHTS FROM SFERK, KLINA, KOSOVO
Sofia KEROUAD Issam FORSAL Abderrahmane TALFANA	<i>Sultane Moulay Slimane university (Morocco)</i>	DETERMINATION of M(II) BY A CARBONE PASTE ELECTRODE MODIFIED WITH MO NANOPARTICLES/GREEN PLANT POWDER
Adnane SEMAN Mohamed Anouar HARRAD Ait Addi EL HABIB	<i>Ibn Zohr University (Morocco)</i>	EFFICIENT REMOVAL OF BEMACID YELLOW E-TL0 (BY E-TL01) USING LAYERED DOUBLE HYDROXIDES STRUCTURAL AND KINETICS STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aziz KORKMAZ	<i>Mardin Artuklu University (Türkiye)</i>	SOME BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN BRINE DURING PRODUCTION OF TABLE OLIVES
Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN Vlad DIACONESCU Octavian BUIU	<i>National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies (Romania)</i> <i>University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" (Romania)</i>	CAFFEINE- FROM TASTY COFFE TO WHO'S LIST OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES
Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN Vlad DIACONESCU Octavian BUIU	<i>National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies (Romania)</i> <i>University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" (Romania)</i>	HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH NATURALLY OCCURING FOOD TOXINS
Amina LAKMECHE Fatma BELHOUCINE Amel ALIOUA BERREBBAH Amina KADDOUR	<i>Laboratoire Toxicologie Environnement Et Santé (Morocco)</i>	ÉTUDE DE LA CONTAMINATION MÉTALLIQUE DU ROUGET DE VASE, MULLUS BARBATUS (L., 1758) PÊCHÉ DANS LA BAIE D'ORAN

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KARADENİZ

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet TEKİN Mehmet ÇETİN	<i>Mardin Artuklu University (Türkiye)</i>	ANALYSING THE SURAH OF NŪH IN TERMS OF RHETORIC
Yelda YALÇIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KARADENİZ	<i>Batman University (Türkiye)</i>	THE PHENOMENON OF ALIENATION IN MEVSİM YENİCE'S STORYBOOK NAMED TEKME TOKATLI ŞEHİR REHBERİ
Assist. Prof. Dr. Alev YÜCEL	<i>Istanbul Bilgi University (Türkiye)</i>	ACCOMPANYING JOURNALISM IN TURKEY: THE CASE OF ROME TRIP
Naride GASİMLİ	<i>Baku Girls University (Azerbaijan) Nakhichevan State University (Azerbaijan)</i>	JAMIL TAGHIEV "THE KHAN'S DAUGHTER" "THE POETESS OF SUFFERINGS" (AN EXTRACT)
Saadat ALIYEVA Musa MURSAQULIYEV	<i>"Avey" State Historical and Cultural Reserve (Azerbaijan) "Keshikchidağ" State Historical and Cultural Reserve (Azerbaijan)</i>	AZERBAIJAN ALBANIAN TEMPLE AND ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
Serdar ÇALIŞ	<i>Adıyaman University (Türkiye)</i>	II. CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD TRIPOLI (LIBYA)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan İPEKOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hacı Ali ÇAKICI	<i>Ordu University (Türkiye)</i>	THE EXAMINATION OF ATHLETES' PROFESSIONALISM LEVELS
Pınar YILMAZ Çağla BAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burkay CEVAHİRCİOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hacı Ali ÇAKICI	<i>Ordu University (Türkiye)</i>	A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS LEVELS OF PARALYMPIC SPORTS AMONG STUDENTS STUDYING AT THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Kristina SHEPERI

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gentiana BIDOLLARI	<i>University of Foreign Languages in Tirana (Albania)</i>	SHIFTING LINGUISTICS: THE IMPACT OF ENGLISH MEDIA ON ALBANIAN LANGUAGE USE AMONG STUDENTS
Dr. Kristina SHEPERI	<i>University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	ENHANCING LITERARY COMPREHENSION: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING SHORT STORIES IN ENGLISH
Ema KRISTO Fatbardha KUME	<i>University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	TRANSLATING IDIOMS AND METAPHORS: CHALLENGES IN ADAPTING 'THE ADVENTURES OF ÇUFU' FROM ALBANIAN TO GERMAN
Ilda THEMELI	<i>University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	REFLECTIONS ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE TERM "INTERPRETER" AND THE PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF INTERPRETING IN ALBANIA
Sueda HOXHAI	<i>University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	ENHANCING CULTURAL COMPETENCE: THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL CONTEXT IN EFL TEACHING IN ALBANIAN HIGHER EDUCATION
Dr. Vjollca Hoxha TABAKU	<i>University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	ENHANCING LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH NEUROLANGUAGE COACHING
Moamel Saleem Merzah Amal Saleem Merzah	<i>University of Kufa (Iraq)</i> <i>General Secretariat for Council of Ministries, Baghdad (Iraq)</i>	MINARETS OF BAGHDAD AND CAIRO CITIES (A COMPARATIVE ARTISTIC STUDY OF SELECTED MODELS)
DĂNILĂ ȘTEFAN-COSMIN	<i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași (Romania)</i>	THE EVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL DERIVATES: HISTORICAL APPROACH

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayse Gul TURE

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Youssef El Hilali ALAOUI Said BOUDA Adil ESSARIOUI	<i>Sultan Moulay Slimane University (Morocco) National Institute of Agricultural Research (Morocco)</i>	NUTRIENT COMPETITION BETWEEN SOIL-BORNE FUSARIUM DRIVE ANTAGONISM AGAINST FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM F. SP. ALBEDINIS, THE CAUSAL AGENT OF BAYOUD DISEASE ON DATE PALM
Rachda RIFFI Wefa BOUGHRARA Wassila ILIAS	<i>Ecole Supérieure en Sciences Biologiques d'Oran (ESSBO), BP 1042, Saim Mohamed 31003 (Algeria)</i>	THE IMPACT OF THE c.3435C>T POLYMORPHISM OF THE ABCB1 GENE ON THE RESPONSE TO CARBAMAZEPINE TREATMENT
Sabina LACHOWICZ-WISNIEWSKA Anna BIENIEK	<i>Calisia University (Poland) University of Warmia and Mazury (Poland)</i>	MICROENCAPSULATION TECHNIQUE FOR ENRICHING WHOLE GRAIN BREAD - SYNBIOTIC AND HEALTH- PROMOTING EFFECTS
Chaimae HIMRI Chahrazad BELKHIRI Salah-eddine AZIZI Ilyesse RAHHOU Mounir LEGSSYER Bouchra LEGSSYER	<i>University of Mohammed First (Morocco) Higher Institute of Nursing Professions and Health Techniques (Morocco) Abdelmalek Essaadi University (Morocco)</i>	STUDY OF THE ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES AND THE PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN THE GROUNDS OF ARABICA AND ROBUSTA COFFEES
A. Azaal A. Ouasrhir H. Madani B. Elguerroujj Y. Smiri	<i>University Mohamed I (Morocco) University hospital Mohamed VI (Morocco)</i>	ECOTOXICOLOGICAL AND GENOTOXICOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF HOSPITAL WASTEWATER
Gherbi SAKINA Saidi-Ouahrani NADJIA Bouhadiba SULTANA Zemmour Asia	<i>University of Science and Technology Mohamed Boudiaf (Algérie) Higher School of Biological Sciences of Oran (Algérie)</i>	ANALYSE DE LA VARIABILITE MORPHOLOGIQUE ET DE L'ADAPTATION ÉCOLOGIQUE DU CHINCHARD (TRACHURUS TRACHURUS) POUR LA GESTION DES STOCKS ET LA CONSERVATION DES POPULATIONS DANS L'OUEST ALGÉRIEN
Kutliyeva G.J. Turaeva B.I. Kamalova H.F. Kuziyev B.U.	<i>Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i>	THE POSSIBILITY OF INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF CELLULOLYTIC ENZYMES ISOLATED FROM ANIMALS BY OPTIMIZING THE NUTRIENT MEDIUM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayse Gul TURE Patrick MUNYENSANGA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gulsum AYDIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayse KALEMTAS	<i>Bursa Technical University (Türkiye) Euromed University of Fes (UEMF) (Morocco)</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIBACTERIAL CHITOSAN-CLOVE-CHESTNUT COMPOSITE FILMS FOR FOOD PACKAGING APPLICATIONS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba ERDİL DİNÇEL

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Trong Nhan NGUYEN My Tien LY Tri Thong TRUONG	<i>Can Tho University (Vietnam)</i> <i>Can Tho University (Vietnam)</i> <i>Kien Giang College (Vietnam)</i>	PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS, ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE TOURISM IN CON SON, CAN THO CITY, VIETNAM
Lect. Aribisala Oluwadamilare Olufolarin Lect. Achugbu, Gloria Obiageri Lect. Opoola, Adenike Oluwabusayo	<i>Federal College of Education (Nigeria)</i>	EXPLORING THE EFFICACY OF CONTENT BASED INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES ON THE ENHANCEMENT OF BUSINESS EDUCATION PROGRAMMES IN F.C.E (TECHNICAL), AKOKA, LAGOS, NIGERIA
Francisca MACHADO Eduardo FERNANDES	<i>Minho University (Portugal)</i>	BEYOND STIGMA: A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF EDUCATION, FAMILY, WORK, AND HEALTH
Res. Assoc. Sawmya SHANMUGANATHAN Prof. Dr. L.R.K. Krishnan	<i>VIT University (India)</i>	EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT CHALLENGES IN A COMPLEX BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT: INDIAN AIRPORT PERSPECTIVES
Ghita HAJRAOUI Ayyoub SAOUDI Jamal ZAHY	<i>University Hassan 1st (Morocco)</i>	INTEGRATION DE LA VISION PAR ORDINATEUR DANS LA DÉTECTION DE FRAUDE: APPORTS ET DÉFIS -CAS DES COMPAGNIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba ERDİL DİNÇEL	<i>Medipol University (Türkiye)</i>	THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ADHOCISM: THE LEGACY OF CHARLES JENCKS AND NATHAN SILVER
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dijana GRACIN Assist. Prof. Dr. Zvonko TRUN	<i>University of Zagreb (Croatia)</i> <i>Defence and Security University (Croatia)</i>	THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE – ETHICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS FROM CROATIAN PERSPECTIVE
Prishila HYSYA	<i>European University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	PROTECTION OF PRIVACY RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL AGE: A CASE STUDY OF ALBANIA
Edwin S. MONDALO Alvin Q. ROMUALDO Rec E. EGUIA	<i>Philippine National Police (Philippines)</i> <i>National Police College Davao (Philippines)</i>	FORESIGHT OF CYBER-ENABLED DRUG CRIMES BY 2034 IN REGION 10: STRATEGIC PATHWAYS AND PRIORITIES

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**BETONARME ÇERÇEVELİ SİSTEMLİ İŞYERİ YAPILARINDA ASMA KAT
YÜKSEKLİĞİ DEĞİŞİMİNİN YAPISAL DAVRANIŞA ETKİSİ**
THE EFFECT OF MEZZANINE HEIGHT VARIATION ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR
IN FRAMED REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKPLACE BUILDINGS

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ÖZET

Türkiye birçok tektonik plakanın kesişmesi nedeniyle sismik aktivitenin yüksek olduğu bir bölgede yer almaktadır. Belli periyotlarla şiddetli depremlerle karşılaşılması sebebiyle, Türkiye ve benzeri coğrafi şartlarda bulunan bölgelerde inşa edilecek binaların depreme karşı dayanıklı olarak tasarlanması kaçınılmaz bir zorunluluktur. Bu çalışmada geometrisi ve taşıyıcı elemanları simetrik olarak tasarlanmış betonarme çerçevesel yapı incelenmiştir. Yapının taşıyıcı elemanları ve geometrisi simetrik olarak seçilerek burulma düzensizliği bulunmayan bir taşıyıcı sistem düzeni elde edilmiştir. Çalışmada yapısal analiz yöntemlerinden Eşdeğer Deprem Yüğü yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Eşdeğer deprem yüğü yöntemine, mod birleştirme yönteminin basitleştirilmiş bir versiyonu olarak adlandırılabilir. Diğer taraftan, uygulamada yaygın olarak rastlanan zemin katında asma kat bulunan betonarme yapıların deprem davranışlarının incelenmesi de önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, planda iki yönde oluşturulan asma katın, işyeri türü betonarme yapıların deprem karakteristikleri üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. Bu çalışmada taşıyıcı sistemi simetrik olarak tasarlanmış bir çerçevesel 3 katlı betonarme yapılar incelenmiştir. Bütün yapı tiplerinde normal kat yükseklikleri 3 metredir. Giriş katın yüksekliği bütün modellerde 4 metre olmak üzere sabittir. Bununla birlikte; asma kat yüksekliği zemin katı 7,0 m olan modellerde sırasıyla 3,0 metre, zemin katı 6,5 metre olan modellerde 2,5 m, zemin katı 6,0 metre olan modellerde ise 2,0 metre olarak değişmektedir. Aynı asma kat tipi için farklı zemin kat yükseklikleri ile asma kat yükseklikleri kullanılarak toplam altı farklı yapı modeli oluşturulmuştur. İncelenen bütün yapı tiplerine ait modellerin analizleri Sap2000 programı ortamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. İncelenen modellerin yapısal davranışlarını irdelemek amacıyla; bina periyotları, taban kesme kuvvetleri, tepe noktası maksimum yer değiştirmesi ve yumuşak kat düzensizliğin katsayıları karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eşdeğer Deprem Yüğü Yöntemi, Yumuşak Kat Düzensizliği, Betonarme Yapı, Yapısal Davranış

ABSTRACT

Turkey is located in a region with high seismic activity due to the intersection of many tectonic plates. Since severe earthquakes are encountered at certain periods, it is an inevitable necessity that the buildings to be constructed in Turkey and similar geographical regions should be designed to be earthquake resistant. In this study, a reinforced concrete frame structure with symmetrically designed geometry and structural elements is investigated. The structural elements and geometry of the structure are selected symmetrically and a structural system layout without torsional irregularities is obtained. Equivalent Earthquake Load method, one of the structural analysis methods, is used in the study. The equivalent earthquake load method can be called a simplified version of the mode coupling method. On the other hand, it is also important to investigate the earthquake behavior of reinforced concrete structures with mezzanine floors on the ground floor, which are commonly encountered in practice. The main objective of this study is to investigate the effect of a mezzanine floor in two directions on the earthquake characteristics of workplace type reinforced concrete structures. In this study, 3-storey reinforced concrete buildings with a symmetrically designed frame are investigated. Normal floor heights are 3 meters in all building types. The height of the ground floor is fixed to be 4 meters in all models. However, the mezzanine height varies as 3.0 meters for models with ground floor 7.0 meters, 2.5 meters for models with ground floor 6.5 meters, and 2.0 meters for models with ground floor 6.0 meters. A total of six different building models were created using different ground floor heights and mezzanine heights for the same mezzanine type. Analyses of the models of all building types were carried out in the Sap2000 program environment. In order to examine the structural behavior of the models, building periods, base shear forces, peak maximum displacement and soft story irregularity coefficients were compared.

Key Words: Equivalent Earthquake Load Method, Soft Story Irregularity, Reinforced Concrete Structure, Structural Behavior.

1. GİRİŞ

Doğal afetler, insan yapımı yapıların dayanıklılığını ciddi şekilde sınamaktadır. Türkiye'deki son depremler, beton yapıların ne kadar sağlam olduğunu gözler önüne sermiştir. Binaların güvenli ve dayanıklı olabilmesi için, tasarımdan inşaat sürecine kadar tüm yetkililerin ve sorumluların uyum içinde çalışması gerekmektedir. Bu iş birliği, deprem gibi doğal afetlerle başa çıkmada hayati öneme sahiptir. Türkiye, deprem riski yüksek bir bölgede yer aldığından, deprem dayanıklı bina tasarımı büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu, hem insanların güvenliğini sağlamak hem de maddi kayıpları en aza indirmek için kritiktir.

Günümüzde, depremlerin ne zaman meydana geleceğini önceden tahmin etmek mümkün değildir. Fakat, depreme karşı dayanıklı yapılar inşa etmek mümkündür. Çok katlı binaların betonarme olarak inşa edilmesi, deprem etkilerine minimum şekilde deforme olabilecek ve yeterli dayanıklılık ile esneklik gösterebilecek bir yapıya sahip olmalarını gerektirir.

Bu çalışmada, Model binaların zemin kat yüksekliği 6 metre normal kat yüksekliği 3 metre olarak belirlenmiştir. Giriş katın yüksekliği bütün modellerde 4 metre olmak üzere sabittir. Bununla birlikte; asma kat yüksekliği zemin katı 7,0 m olan modellerde sırasıyla 3,0 metre, zemin katı 6,5 metre olan modellerde 2,5 m, zemin katı 6,0 metre olan modellerde ise 2,0 metre olarak değişmektedir.

1.1 Çalışmanın Amacı

Bu çalışmalar, çerçeve sistemli 3 katlı betonarme konut yapılarında zemin kat yapıların deprem etkisi altındaki performansını anlamak ve gelecekte daha güvenli yapılar inşa etmek için yapılmaktadır ve bu çalışma bu amaçla yapılmıştır.

1.2 Çalışmanın Kapsamı

Bu çalışmada, yapılan analizlerde ve kesit hesaplarında, TBDY(2018) “Türkiye Bina Deprem Yönetmeliği” ve TS500 “Betonarme Yapıların Tasarım ve Yapım Kuralları” esas alınmıştır.

Çalışmada; 4 katlı (Giriş + Asma + 2 normal kat) kullanım amacına göre inşa edilen (konut + işyeri) taşıyıcı sistemi simetrik bir betonarme yapıdaki kolonların yönlerini değişmesi sonucu elde edilen yapısal davranışı incelenmiştir.

B Tipi modelinde planda dış ve iç akslarda y ve x doğrultulardaki 50 cm x 100 cm ve 100 cm x 50 cm boyutlarındaki kolonları ve yapının simetrisini bozmayacak şekilde modeli oluşturulmuştur.

Yapı kullanım amacına bağlı olarak giriş ve asma kat yüksekliği (4,0m * 2,0m – 4 m * 2,5m – 4 * 3m) göz önüne alınarak toplamda üç farklı model SAP2000 programında üç boyutlu olarak modellenmiş ve dinamik analizleri yapılmıştır.

Çalışma kapsamında, SAP2000 programında modellenen yapılar ve bu yapıların analiz sonuçlarından elde edilen veriler incelenmiştir. Her bir model için belirlenen periyotlar, taban kesme kuvvetleri, tepe noktasındaki maksimum yer değiştirme ve yumuşak kat düzensizliği katsayıları gibi değerler tablolar ve grafikler halinde sunularak detaylı bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır.

2. SAYISAL ÇALIŞMA

2.1 Yöntem

Bu çalışmada incelenen yapıların döşeme kalınlıkları TS 500'deki sınır şartlarına göre hesaplanmıştır. Tüm katlar eşit plan boyutlarına sahip olup, iki yönde uzanan kirişli katlardır. Bu arada her döşemenin kenar uzunluğu her iki yönde de aynıdır ($m = 1$).

En elverişsiz durumda olduğu için planda köşedeki döşemeye göre kalınlık hesabı yapılmıştır. (1) eşitliği kullanılarak yapılmış olup olan hesapla döşeme kalınlığı (hf) 120 mm olarak bulunmuştur.

$$hf \geq \left[\frac{lkn}{15 + \frac{20}{m}} \right] \times \left[\frac{1 - \alpha_s}{4} \right] \quad (1)$$

Burada; l_{kn} : döşemenin kısa doğrultudaki serbest açıklığı, m : döşemenin uzun kenarının kısa kenarına oranı, α_s : sürekli kenar uzunluğunun döşeme çevresine oranıdır.

Çalışmada, doğrusal bir analiz yöntemi olan Eşdeğer Deprem Yüğü Yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Düşey yükler; kirişlere etki eden duvar yükleri (6,474 kN/m), döşemelere etki eden yükler, kaplama yükleri (1,46 kN/m²) ve yapının kullanım amacına uygun olarak TS 498'e göre belirlenen hareketli yük (2,00 kN/m²) olacak şekilde belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada göz önüne alınan model yapıların konumu, Serdivan Belediyesi Mevkii, tasarım deprem yer hareketi düzeyi, DD-2 alınarak, ZE yerel zemin sınıfına göre gerekli ivme katsayıları, Türkiye Deprem Tehlike Haritaları Web Uygulamasından elde edilmiştir. Deprem yükleri hem X hem de Y doğrultusunda $\pm 0,05$ eksantrisite ile yapıya etki ettirilmiştir. Eşdeğer Deprem Yüğü Yöntemi ile yapılan analizlerde kullanılan veriler Tablo 1'de verilmiştir:

Tablo 1. Hesaplarda Kullanılan Veriler

Deprem düzeyi sınıfı	DD-2
Konum	Enlem: 40,772084° ; Boylam: 30,363229°
Kullanım amacı	Konut + İşyeri
Yerel zemin sınıfı	ZE
Süneklik düzeyi	Yüksek
S_s	1,598
S_1	0,438
F_s	0,799
F_1	2,324
$S_{DS} = S_s \times F_s$	1,598 x 0,799 = 1,278
$S_{D1} = S_1 \times F_1$	0,438 x 2,324 = 1,018
Taşıyıcı sistem davranış katsayısı, R	8
Dayanım fazlalığı katsayısı, D	2,5
Bina önem katsayısı, (I)	1
Konum	Serdivan Belediyesi

Bu yöntemde; örnek olarak X doğrultusunda binanın tümüne etkiyen toplam eşdeğer deprem yükü (taban kesme kuvveti) $V_{IE}^{(X)}$, azaltılmış tasarım spektral ivmesi ve yapının deprem hesabına esas ağırlığının çarpılması ile belirlenmektedir (Denklem 2):

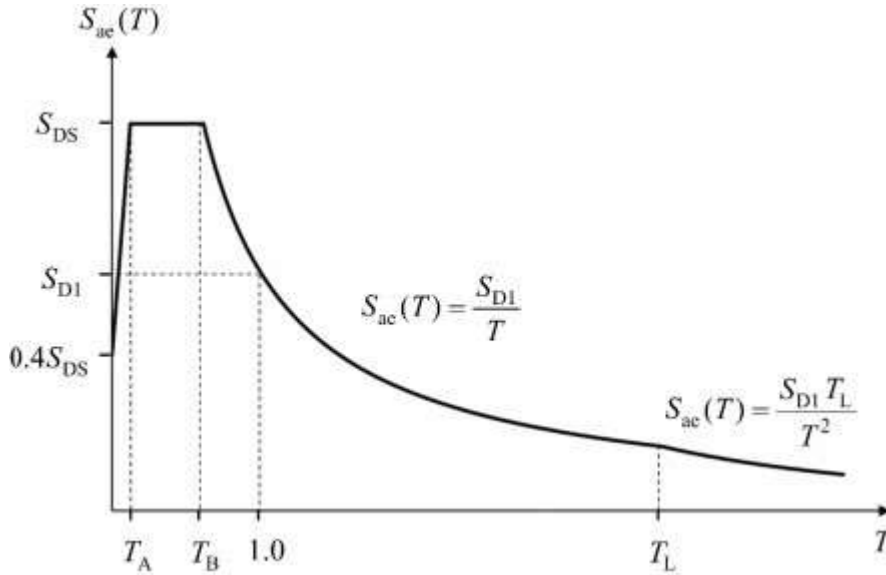
$$V_{tE}^{(X)} = m_t S_{aR} (T_p^{(X)}) \geq 0,04 m_t I S_{DS} g \quad (2)$$

Burada; m_t deprem hesabına esas yapı ağırlığını, S_{DS} tasarım spektral ivme katsayısını ve g yer çekimi ivmesini göstermektedir. Diğer taraftan; göz önüne alınan (X) deprem doğrultusunda binanın doğal titreşim periyodu $T_p^{(X)}$ kullanılarak hesaplanan $S_{aR} (T_p^{(X)})$, Azaltılmış Tasarım Spektral İvmesi olup, Denklem 3'te verilmiştir:

$$S_{aR}(T) = \frac{S_{ae}(T)}{R_a(T)} \quad (3)$$

$S_{ae}(T)$ ise Yatay Elastik Tasarım Spektral İvmesi (g) olup, (4) eşitliği ile hesaplanır (Şekil 1):

$$\begin{aligned} S_{ae}(T) &= \left[0.4 + 0.6 \frac{T}{T_A} \right] S_{DS} \quad (0 \leq T \leq T_A) & S_{ae}(T) &= S_{DS} \quad (T_A \leq T \leq T_B) \\ S_{ae}(T) &= \frac{S_{D1}}{T} \quad (T_B \leq T \leq T_L) & S_{ae}(T) &= \frac{S_{D1} T_L}{T^2} \quad (T_L \leq T) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$



Şekil 1. Yatay Elastik Tasarım Spektrumu Eğrisi

Deprem Yüğü Azaltma Katsayısı $R_a(T)$ ise (5) eşitliği ile şöyle hesaplanmaktadır:

$$\begin{aligned} R_a(T) &= \frac{R}{I} \quad (T > T_B) \\ R_a(T) &= D + \left(\frac{R}{I} - D \right) \frac{T}{T_B} \quad (T \leq T_B) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Buradaki T , göz önüne alınan deprem doğrultusunda (X) yapının doğal titreşim periyodunu ifade eden $T_p^{(X)}$, tir olup, (6) eşitliği ile elde edilir:

$$T_p^{(X)} = 2\pi \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i d_{fi}^{(X)2}}{\sum_{i=1}^N F_{fi}^{(X)} d_{fi}^{(X)}} \right)^{1/2} \quad (6)$$

Eşitlikte; $F_{fi}^{(X)}$ i'inci kata etki ettirilen fiktif yükü [kN], $d_{fi}^{(X)}$ i'inci kata etki ettirilen fiktif yükten oluşan yer değiştirmeyi [m], m_i ise i'inci kat döşemesinin toplam kütesini göstermektedir.

Birbirine dik iki deprem doğrultusunun herhangi biri için, bodrum katlar dışında, herhangi bir i'nci kattaki ortalama görelî kat ötelemesi oranının bir üst veya bir alt kattaki ortalama görelî kat ötelemesi oranına bölünmesi ile tanımlanan Rijitlik Düzensizliği Katsayısı (η_{ki}) (Komşu katlar arası rijitlik düzensizliği katsayısı) (7) eşitliğinde gösterilmiştir:

$$[\eta_{ki} = (\Delta_i^{(x)} / h_i)_{ort} / (\Delta_{i+1}^{(x)} / h_{i+1})_{ort} \text{ veya } \eta_{ki} = (\Delta_i^{(x)} / h_i)_{ort} / (\Delta_{i-1}^{(x)} / h_{i-1})_{ort}] \quad (7)$$

Burada: $\Delta_i^{(x)}$, X doğrultusunda herhangi bir kolon veya perde için, ardışık iki kat arasındaki yer değiştirme farkını ifade eden *azaltılmış görelî kat ötelemesini* ifade eder. h_i ise ilgili katın yüksekliğidir.

2.2 Model Tipleri ve Çalışmanın Kısıtları

Hesaplarda, sonlu elemanlar yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Beton ve donatı çeliği özellikleri SAP2000 programında tanımlanmıştır.

Kolon ve kirişler, çubuk elemanlar olarak tanımlanmış ve etkin kesit rijitlikleri, yönetmeliklere uygun bir şekilde belirlenmiştir. Daha sonra, döşemeler, üzerlerine binen ölü ve hareketli yükleri kirişlere aktarmak amacıyla membran olarak tanımlanmıştır. Etkin kesit rijitlik çarpanları da belirlenmiştir. Perdeler ise shell-thin olarak oluşturulup, etkin rijitlik çarpanı değerleriyle birlikte tanımlanmıştır.

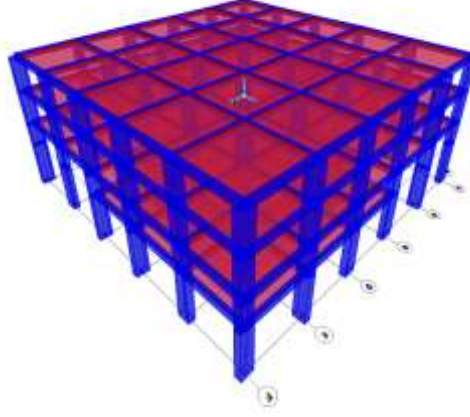
Malzemeler ve taşıyıcı sistem elemanları belirlendikten sonra, yapının üç boyutlu modeli oluşturulmuştur. Hassasiyeti artırmak için, perde elemanları yatay ve dikey ekseninde yaklaşık 70 cm aralıklarla sonlu elemanlara bölünmüştür. Zemin kattaki kolon ve perde elemanlarının alt uçları, ankastre mesnetlerle tanımlanarak temel bağlantısı sağlanmıştır. Ayrıca, yapının tüm katları için rijit diyafram kabul edilmiştir.

Tablo 2. Sayısal Çalışmada Kullanılan Veriler

Beton sınıfı	C25
Donatı sınıfı	B420C
Kiriş kesit boyutları (cm x cm)	30 cm x 50 cm
Kolon kesit boyutları (cm x cm)	50 cm x 100 cm
Perde boyutları (cm x cm)	30 cm x 540 cm
Kolon donatıları	Boyuna donatı: 16 Ø 20, Etriye:Ø8/20/10/10
Kiriş donatıları	2 Ø 12 üstte, 3 Ø 12 altta
Döşeme kalınlığı (mm)	120
Zemin kat yükseklikleri	6 m / 6,5 m / 7 m
Normal kat yüksekliği	3,0 m
Kat adedi	Giriş Kat + Asma Kat + 2 Normal Kat

X ve Y yönündeki açıklık adedi	6 / 6
Bütün aksların açıklıkları	5,10 m

Çalışma kapsamında oluşturulan altı tipteki modellerin, kat planları ve giriş kat yüksekliği 4 ve asma kat 2 metre olan üç boyutlu görünüşleri aşağıdaki şekillerde gösterilmiştir.

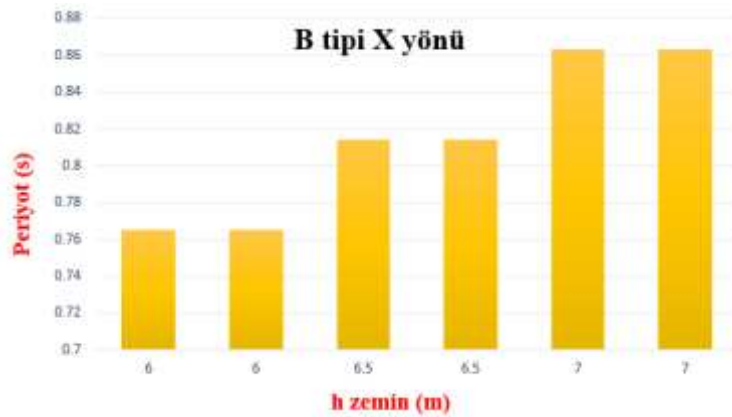


Şekil 2. Model Bina Plan ve 3 Boyutlu Görüntüsü

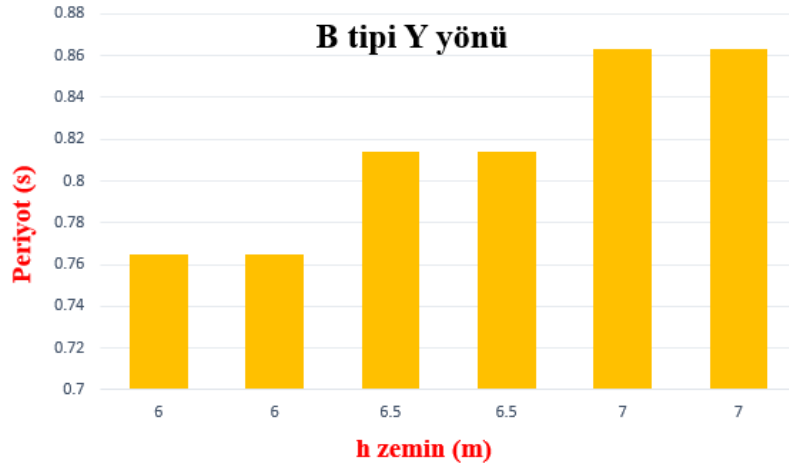
3. SAYISAL SONUÇLAR

Sap2000 programı ara yüzü yardımıyla üç boyutlu modellenen üç farklı yapı tipi için, Tablo 1 ve Tablo 2’de tanımlanan veriler kullanılarak yapılan analizlerin sonuçları aşağıda irdelenmiştir:

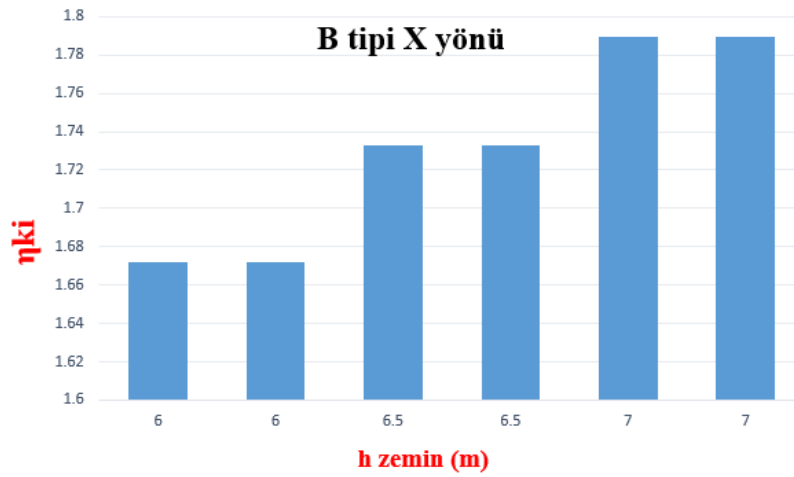
Tip 1, Tip 2 ve Tip 3 olarak adlandırılan modellerin asma kat yüksekliğinin değişimi ile birlikte analiz sonuçlarından elde edilen yapısal davranışlarını daha ayrıntılı bir biçimde gözlemlemek için; X ve Y yönleri periyot değişimine ait grafik, yumuşak kat düzensizliği katsayısının değişimine ait grafik ve son olarak kesme kuvveti taşıma kapasitesi değişimine ait grafikler gösterilmiştir.



Şekil 3. Modellerde Zemin Kat Yüksekliği (X yönü) -Periyot Değişimi



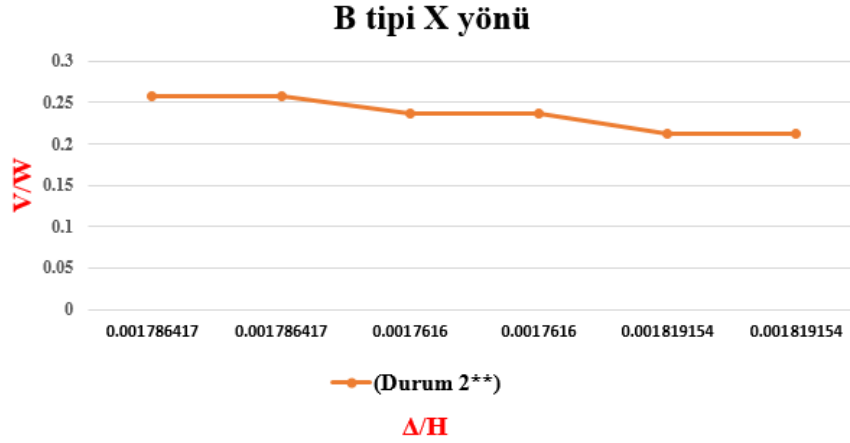
Şekil 4. Modellerde Zemin Kat Yüksekliği (Y yönü) -Periyot Değişimi



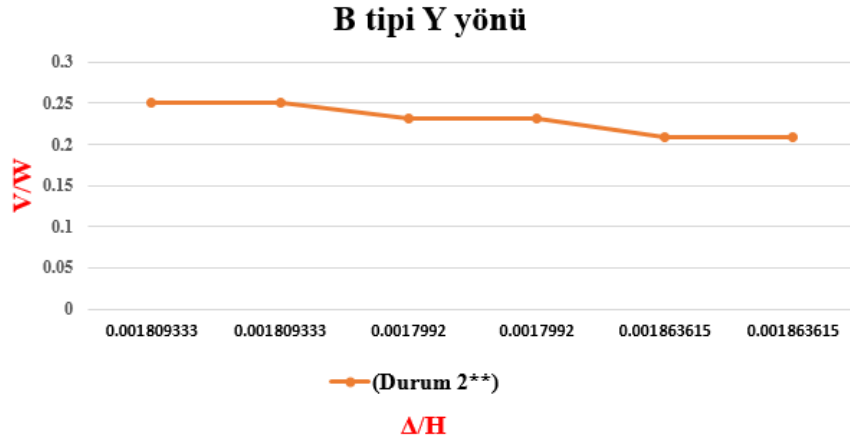
Şekil 5. Modellerde Zemin Kat Yüksekliği (X yönü)- ηki Değişimi



Şekil 6. Modellerde Zemin Kat Yüksekliği (Y yönü)- ηki Değişimi



Şekil 7. Modellerde Kesme Kuvveti Taşıma Kapasitesi Değişimi (X yönü)



Şekil 8. Modellerde Kesme Kuvveti Taşıma Kapasitesi Değişimi (Y yönü)

4. SONUÇLAR VE ÇIKARIMLAR

Yapılan analizler neticesinde elde edilen veriler ışığında; Yapıların hâkim periyotları, zemin kat ile asma kat arasındaki fark azaldıkça bütün tiplerin periyotlarının arttığı görülmektedir. Yumuşak kat düzensizliğinin tüm yapı tiplerinde neredeyse aynı katsayıya sahip olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca, zemin kat yüksekliği arttıkça, tüm yapı tiplerinde yumuşak kat düzensizliği katsayısının orantılı olarak arttığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tepe noktasındaki yer değiştirme açısından değerlendirildiğinde, en az yer değiştirme modelinde gözlemlenmiştir. Zemin kat ile asma kat yüksekliğinin azalması durumunda ise, tüm yapı tiplerinde tepe noktasındaki yer değiştirmelerin arttığı belirlenmiştir.

Tablo 3. X yönü Sayısal Analiz Sonuçları

X yönü						
Parametre	B tipi (Durum 2 ^{**})					
Hızemin	6	6	6.5	6.5	7	7
hG,hA	4	2	4	2.5	4	3
VtE	4266.771	4266.771	3966.265	3966.265	4021.783	4021.783
Δ (m)	0.021437	0.021437	0.02202	0.02202	0.023649	0.023649
Ht (m)	12	12	12.5	12.5	13	13
W(KN)	16539.635	16539.635	16764.568	16764.568	18939.676	18939.676
η_{ki}	1.67190227	1.67190227	1.73310839	1.73310839	1.78951365	1.78951365
T(S)	0.76491	0.76491	0.81415	0.81415	0.86338	0.86338
V/W	0.2579725	0.2579725	0.23658617	0.23658617	0.21234698	0.21234698
Δ/H	0.00178642	0.00178642	0.0017616	0.0017616	0.00181915	0.00181915
** : hG > hA						

Tablo 4. Y yönü Sayısal Analiz Sonuçları

Y yönü						
Parametre	B tipi (Durum 2 ^{**})					
Hızemin	6	6	6.5	6.5	7	7
hG,hA	4	2	4	2.5	4	3
VtE	4149.812	4149.812	3885.253	3885.253	3954.113	3954.113
Δ (m)	0.021712	0.021712	0.02249	0.02249	0.024227	0.024227
Ht (m)	12	12	12.5	12.5	13	13
W(KN)	16539.635	16539.635	16764.568	16764.568	18939.676	18939.676
η_{ki}	1.6440295	1.6440295	1.7054382	1.7054382	1.7496907	1.7496907
T(S)	0.76491	0.76491	0.81415	0.81415	0.86338	0.86338
V/W	0.2509011	0.2509011	0.2317538	0.2317538	0.2087741	0.2087741
Δ/H	0.0018093	0.0018093	0.0017992	0.0017992	0.0018636	0.0018636
** : hG > hA						

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**FARKLI ASMA KAT YÜKSEKLİĞİNE SAHİP PERDELİ-ÇERÇEVELİ
BETONARME YAPILARDA YAPISAL DAVRANIŞIN İNCELENMESİ**
INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR IN SHEAR-FRAMED REINFORCED
CONCRETE STRUCTURES WITH DIFFERENT MEZZANINE HEIGHTS

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ÖZET

Düşey taşıyıcıları sadece kolonlar ve kirişlerden oluşan çerçeve sistemler; düşey yükler için yeterli olmakla beraber, deprem yükü gibi yatay yüklerin düşey yüklere göre daha az oranında karşılandığı görülebilmektedir. Kolonların yatay yüklere karşı daha dayanıklı olabilmesi için kolon boyutlarının aşırı büyük tutulması gerekir. Bu çözüm, yapı maliyetini artırmaktadır. Bu durum araştırmacıları deprem, rüzgâr gibi yatay yükleri karşılayacak farklı yapısal sistemleri geliştirmeye yönlendirmiş olup, o sistemlerden biri de yapının taşıyıcıları arasına perde duvarlar koymaktır. Perdeli-çerçeve yapılarında planda doğru şekilde dağıtılan perde duvarlar, hem düşey yükleri karşılar, hem de yer altından gelen depremlerin enerjisinin büyük bir kısmını karşılayabilirler. Bu çalışmada taşıyıcı sistemi simetrik olarak tasarlanmış perdeli- çerçeve 3 katlı ve 5 katlı betonarme yapılar incelenmiştir. Yapının taşıyıcı elemanlarının ve geometrisinin simetrik olarak seçilmesinin amacı, burulma düzensizliği bulunmayan bir taşıyıcı sistem düzeni elde etmektir. Bütün yapı tiplerinde normal kat yükseklikleri 3 metredir. Giriş katın yüksekliği bütün modellerde 4 metre olmak üzere sabittir. Bununla birlikte; asma kat yüksekliği zemin katı 7,0 m olan modellerde sırasıyla 3,0 metre, zemin katı 6,5 metre olan modellerde 2,5 m, zemin katı 6,0 metre olan modellerde ise 2,0 metre olarak değişmektedir. Normal kat yükseklikleri ise bütün model tiplerinde 3 metredir. Aynı asma kat tipi için farklı zemin kat yükseklikleri ile asma kat yükseklikleri kullanılarak toplam altı farklı yapı modeli oluşturulmuştur. İncelenen bütün yapı tiplerine ait modellerin analizleri Sap2000 programı ortamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. İncelenen modellerin yapısal davranışlarını irdelemek amacıyla; bina periyotları, taban kesme kuvvetleri, tepe noktası maksimum yer değiştirmesi ve yumuşak kat düzensizliğinin katsayıları karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Perdeli-Çerçeve Sistem, Yapısal Davranış, Yumuşak Kat Düzensizliği, Betonarme Yapı

ABSTRACT

Frame systems with vertical carriers consisting only of columns and beams are sufficient for vertical loads, but it can be seen that horizontal loads such as earthquake loads are met to a lesser extent than vertical loads. In order for the columns to be more resistant to horizontal loads, the column dimensions should be kept extremely large. This solution increases the cost of the structure. This situation has led researchers to develop different structural systems to meet horizontal loads such as earthquake and wind, and one of those systems is to put shear walls between the carriers of the building. In shear-framed structures, shear walls, properly distributed in the plan, can both resist vertical loads and absorb a large part of the energy of earthquakes coming from underground. In this study, 3-storey and 5-storey reinforced concrete structures with symmetrically designed shear walls and frames are investigated. The purpose of selecting the structural elements and geometry of the structure symmetrically is to obtain a structural system layout without torsional irregularities. Normal floor heights are 3 meters in all building types. The height of the ground floor is fixed at 4 meters in all models. However, the height of the mezzanine floor varies as 3.0 meters in models with a ground floor of 7.0 meters, 2.5 meters in models with a ground floor of 6.5 meters, and 2.0 meters in models with a ground floor of 6.0 meters. Normal floor heights are 3 meters in all model types. A total of six different building models were created using different ground floor heights and mezzanine heights for the same mezzanine type. Analyses of the models of all building types were carried out in the Sap2000 program environment. In order to examine the structural behavior of the models, building periods, base shear forces, peak maximum displacement and soft story irregularity coefficients were compared.

Key Words: Sheared-Framed System, Structural Behavior, Soft Story Irregularity, Reinforced Concrete Structure

1. GİRİŞ

Türkiye'nin birçok bölgesi deprem riski altındadır. Diğer taraftan geçmişte yaşanan büyük depremlerde, büyük can ve mal kayıpları yaşandığı da bilinen bir gerçektir. Bu nedenle, Betonarme yapıların özellikle deprem güvenliği bakımından; yeterli dayanım, süneklik ve yatay ötelenme rijitliğine sahip olması büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Betonarme yapılar için yaygın olarak kullanılan dolgu duvarların, yapıların davranışını önemli ölçüde etkilediğini gösteren birçok deneysel ve teorik çalışma bulunmaktadır. Deprem benzeri yükler altında dolgu duvarların dinamik davranışını anlamak için, duvarın yapımında kullanılan malzemelerin ve üzerine uygulanan sıvanın etkilerini belirlemek önemlidir.

Türkiye'de birçok yapının temel yapısı çoğunlukla çerçeve sistemlerden oluşur. Bu yapılar, tasarım aşamasında genellikle taşıyıcı elemanlar olan kolonlar, kirişler ve döşemeler gibi rijit elemanlarla analiz edilir. Bu analizlerde mimari öneme sahip duvarlar gibi ara bölme elemanları da göz ardı edilir. Ancak bu bölme duvarları, özellikle deprem gibi büyük yatay kuvvetlerin

etkisi altındaki binalarda, taşıyıcı çerçeve sistemlerin davranışını etkileyebilir ve bu etki hem olumlu hem de olumsuz olabilir.

Deprem sonrası yapılan incelemelerde, bölme duvar elemanlarının büyük yer değiştirmelere neden olduğu ve bu nedenle sistemin hasar görmesinde etkili olduğu görülmüştür. Son yıllarda yapılan araştırmalar, bu duvarların taşıyıcı sistemlerin davranışını değiştirebileceğini göstermiş ve bu nedenle yapı tasarım aşamasında duvarların analize dahil edilmesi gerektiğine dair bir farkındalık oluşmuştur.

Çalışmada, Eşdeğer Deprem Yüğü yöntemi kullanılarak yapısal analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Aynı asma kat tipi için farklı zemin kat yükseklikleri ile asma kat yükseklikleri kullanılarak toplam altı farklı yapı modeli oluşturulmuştur. İncelenen bütün yapı tiplerine ait modellerin analizleri Sap2000 programında (eşdeğer deprem yükü yönetimi) kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Sonuç kısmında; incelenen modellerin yapısal davranışlarını karşılaştırmak amacıyla, bina periyotları, taban kesme kuvvetleri, tepe noktası maksimum yer değiştirmesi ve yumuşak kat düzensizliğin katsayıları karşılaştırılmıştır.

1.1 Çalışmanın Amacı

Betonarme yapıların, özellikle deprem güvenliği için yeterli dayanım, süneklik ve yatay ötelenme rijitliği olması çok önemlidir. Özellikle yüksek katlı binalarda, perde duvarların uzun yatay doğrultuda kullanılmasıyla deprem hasarları önemli ölçüde azaltılabilir ve yatay yükleri etkin bir şekilde taşıyabilirler. Yapılan araştırmalar, betonarme perde duvarların çerçevesel yapılara oranla depreme karşı daha dayanıklı olduğunu açıkça göstermektedir. Ancak bu dayanıklılık, perde duvarların doğru bir şekilde yerleştirilmesiyle sağlanır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, en çok tercih edilen betonarme çerçeve taşıyıcı sistemli yapıların yapısal davranışlarının araştırılmasının büyük önem taşıdığı ve vurgulanarak, bu nedenle bu çalışma yapılmıştır.

1.2 Çalışmanın Kapsamı

Çalışmada; 3 katlı (zemin+4 normal kat) kullanım amacına göre inşa edilen (konut + işyeri) taşıyıcı sistemi simetrik bir betonarme yapıdaki kolonların yönlerini değişmesi sonucu elde edilen yapısal davranışı incelenmiştir. A Tipi modelinde planda dış ve iç akslarda y ve x doğrultulardaki 710 mm x 710 mm boyutlarındaki kolonlar eşit ve yapının simetrisini bozmayacak şekilde modeli oluşturulmuştur.

Kolon, kiriş, döşeme ve perdeler TBDY (2018) yönetmeliğinin sınır şartlarına uygun olarak belirlenmiştir. Döşeme kalınlığı ise TS500'e göre minimum şartı sağlayacak şekilde belirlenmiştir.

Bu çalışmada taşıyıcı sistemi simetrik olarak tasarlanmış bir perdeli- çerçeve 3 katlı betonarme yapılar incelenmiştir. Modellerde; normal kat yükseklikleri 3 metredir. Giriş ve asma kat yükseklikleri ise zemin katı 7,0 m olan modellerde sırasıyla 4,0 ve 3,0 metre, zemin katı 6,5 metre olan modellerde 4,0 ve 2,5 m, zemin katı 6,0 metre olan modellerde ise 4,0 ve 2,0 metre seçilmiştir. Göz önüne alınarak ve zemin katta (YTONG) dolgu duvar farklı akslarda kaldırılmış, beş farklı durumları için toplamda altı farklı model SAP2000 programında üç boyutlu olarak modellenmiş ve dinamik analizleri yapılmıştır.

Her model için ayrı ayrı yapılan bu analizler Eşdeğer Deprem Yüğü Yöntemi kullanılarak yapılmıştır.

Çalışmada kesitlerin analiz ve hesaplamalarında TBDY (2018) “Türkiye Bina Deprem Yönetmeliği” ve TS500 “Betonarme Yapıların Tasarım ve Yapım Kuralları” esas yapılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında; SAP2000 programında modellenen yapılar ve bu yapıların analiz sonuçlarından elde edilen veriler her modele ait; periyot, taban kesme kuvveti, tepe noktası maksimum yer değiştirme ve yumuşak kat düzensizliği katsayıları değerleri tablolar ve grafik halinde sonuçlar kısmında sunulmuş ve değerlendirilmiştir.

2. SAYISAL ÇALIŞMA

2.1 Yöntem

Bu çalışmada incelenen yapıların döşeme kalınlıkları TS 500'deki sınır şartlarına göre hesaplanmıştır. Tüm katlar eşit plan boyutlarına sahip olup, iki yönde uzanan kirişli katlardır. Bu arada her döşemenin kenar uzunluğu her iki yönde de aynıdır ($m = 1$).

En elverişsiz durumda olduğu için planda köşedeki döşemeye göre kalınlık hesabı yapılmıştır. (1) eşitliği kullanılarak yapılmış olup olan hesapla döşeme kalınlığı (hf) 120 mm olarak bulunmuştur.

$$hf \geq \left[\frac{l_{kn}}{15 + \frac{20}{m}} \right] \times \left[\frac{1 - \alpha_s}{4} \right] \quad (1)$$

Burada; l_{kn} : döşemenin kısa doğrultudaki serbest açıklığı, m : döşemenin uzun kenarının kısa kenarına oranı, α_s : sürekli kenar uzunluğunun döşeme çevresine oranıdır.

Çalışmada, doğrusal bir analiz yöntemi olan Eşdeğer Deprem Yüğü Yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Düşey yükler; kirişlere etki eden duvar yükleri (6,474 kN/m), döşemelere etki eden yükler, kaplama yükleri (1,46 kN/m²) ve yapının kullanım amacına uygun olarak TS 498'e göre belirlenen hareketli yük (2,00 kN/m²) olacak şekilde belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada göz önüne alınan model yapıların konumu, Serdivan Belediyesi Mevkii, tasarım deprem yer hareketi düzeyi, DD-2 alınarak, ZE yerel zemin sınıfına göre gerekli ivme katsayıları, Türkiye Deprem Tehlike

Haritaları Web Uygulamasından elde edilmiştir. Deprem yükleri hem X hem de Y doğrultusunda $\pm 0,05$ eksantrisite ile yapıya etki ettirilmiştir. Eşdeğer Deprem Yükü Yöntemi ile yapılan analizlerde kullanılan veriler Tablo 1’de verilmiştir:

Tablo 1. Hesaplarda Kullanılan Veriler

Deprem düzeyi sınıfı	DD-2
Konum	Enlem: 40,772084° ; Boylam: 30,363229°
Kullanım amacı	Konut + İşyeri
Yerel zemin sınıfı	ZE
Süneklik düzeyi	Yüksek
S_s / S_1	1,598 / 0,438
F_s / F_1	0,799 / 2,324
$S_{DS} = S_s \times F_s$	1,598 x 0,799 = 1,278
$S_{D1} = S_1 \times F_1$	0,438 x 2,324 = 1,018
Taşıyıcı sistem davranış katsayısı, R	8
Dayanım fazlalığı katsayısı, D	2,5
Bina önem katsayısı, (I)	1
Konum	Serdivan Belediyesi

Bu yöntemde; örnek olarak X doğrultusunda binanın tümüne etkiyen toplam eşdeğer deprem yükü (taban kesme kuvveti) $V_{tE}^{(X)}$, azaltılmış tasarım spektral ivmesi ve yapının deprem hesabına esas ağırlığının çarpılması ile belirlenmektedir (Denklem 2):

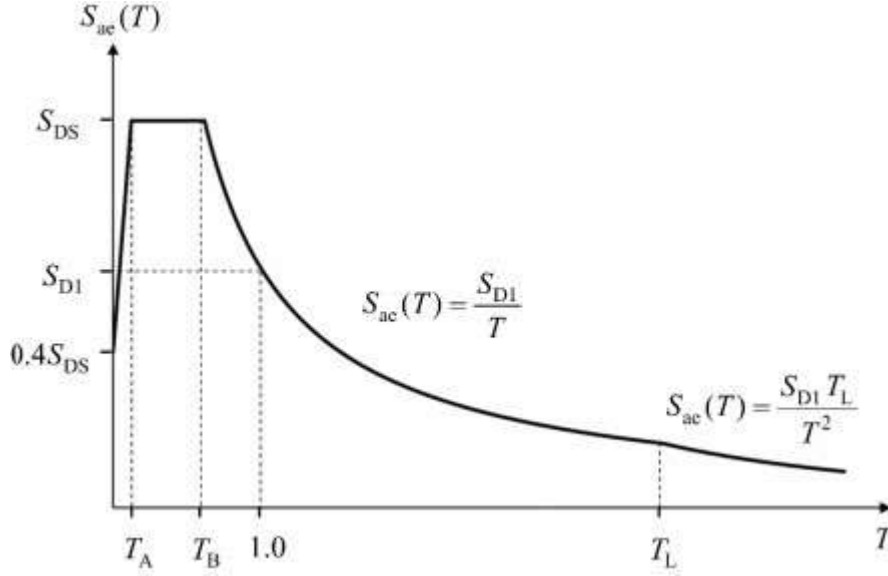
$$V_{tE}^{(X)} = m_t S_{aR} (T_p^{(X)}) \geq 0,04 m_t I S_{DS} g \quad (2)$$

Burada; m_t deprem hesabına esas yapı ağırlığını, S_{DS} tasarım spektral ivme katsayısını ve g yer çekimi ivmesini göstermektedir. Diğer taraftan; göz önüne alınan (X) deprem doğrultusunda binanın doğal titreşim periyodu $T_p^{(X)}$ kullanılarak hesaplanan $S_{aR} (T_p^{(X)})$, Azaltılmış Tasarım Spektral İvmesi olup, Denklem 3’te verilmiştir:

$$S_{aR}(T) = \frac{S_{ae}(T)}{R_a(T)} \quad (3)$$

$S_{ae}(T)$ ise Yatay Elastik Tasarım Spektral İvmesi (g) olup, (4) eşitliği ile hesaplanır (Şekil 1):

$$\begin{aligned} S_{ae}(T) &= \left[0.4 + 0.6 \frac{T}{T_A} \right] S_{DS} \quad (0 \leq T \leq T_A) & S_{ae}(T) &= S_{DS} \quad (T_A \leq T \leq T_B) \\ S_{ae}(T) &= \frac{S_{D1}}{T} \quad (T_B \leq T \leq T_L) & S_{ae}(T) &= \frac{S_{D1} T_L}{T^2} \quad (T_L \leq T) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$



Şekil 1. Yatay Elastik Tasarım Spektrumu Eğrisi

Deprem Yüğü Azaltma Katsayısı $R_a(T)$ ise (5) eşitliğı ile şöyle hesaplanmaktadır:

$$R_a(T) = \frac{R}{I} \quad (T > T_B)$$

$$R_a(T) = D + \left(\frac{R}{I} - D \right) \frac{T}{T_B} \quad (T \leq T_B) \quad (5)$$

Buradaki T , göz önüne alınan deprem doğrultusunda (X) yapının doğal titreşim periyodunu ifade eden $T_p^{(X)}$, tir olup, (6) eşitliğı ile elde edilir:

$$T_p^{(X)} = 2\pi \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i d_{fi}^{(X)2}}{\sum_{i=1}^N F_{fi}^{(X)} d_{fi}^{(X)}} \right)^{1/2} \quad (6)$$

Eşitlikte; $F_{fi}^{(X)}$ i 'inci kata etki ettirilen fiktif yükü [kN], $d_{fi}^{(X)}$ i 'inci kata etki ettirilen fiktif yükten oluşan yer değıştirmeyi [m], m_i ise i 'inci kat döşemesinin toplam kütesini göstermektedir.

Birbirine dik iki deprem doğrultusunun herhangi biri için, bodrum katlar dışında, herhangi bir i 'nci kattaki ortalama görelî kat ötelemesi oranının bir üst veya bir alt kattaki ortalama görelî kat ötelemesi oranına bölünmesi ile tanımlanan Rijitlik Düzensizliğı Katsayısı (η_{ki}) (Komşu katlar arası rijitlik düzensizliğı katsayısı) (7) eşitliğinde gösterilmiştir:

$$[\eta_{ki} = (\Delta_i^{(x)} / h_i)_{\text{ort}} / (\Delta_{i+1}^{(x)} / h_{i+1})_{\text{ort}} \text{ veya } \eta_{ki} = (\Delta_i^{(x)} / h_i)_{\text{ort}} / (\Delta_{i-1}^{(x)} / h_{i-1})_{\text{ort}}] \quad (7)$$

Burada: $\Delta_i^{(x)}$, X doğrultusunda herhangi bir kolon veya perde için, ardışık iki kat arasındaki yer değiştirme farkını ifade eden *azaltılmış görelî kat ötelemesini* ifade eder. h_i ise ilgili katın yüksekliğidir.

2.2 Model Tipleri ve Çalışmanın Kısıtları

Hesaplarda, sonlu elemanlar yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Beton ve donatı çeliği özellikleri SAP2000 programında tanımlanmıştır.

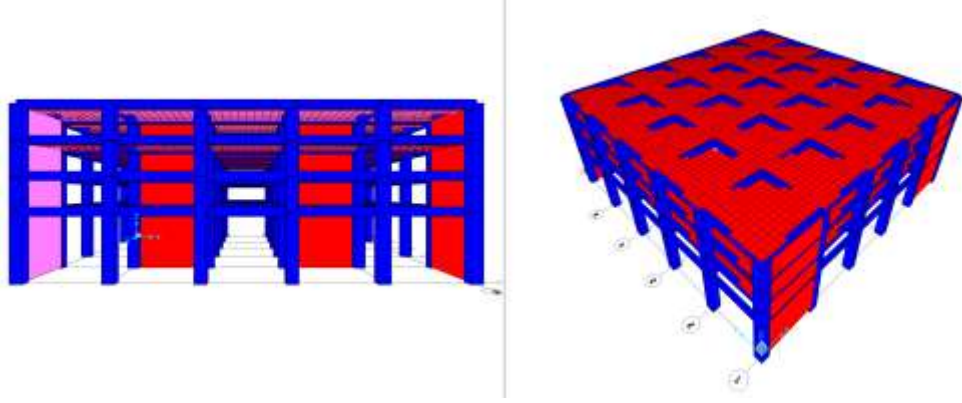
Yönetmelikler, kolon ve kirişleri çubuk parçaları olarak tutulur ve etkin kesit rijitliklerini belirler. Daha sonra, döşemeler, üzerlerine binen ölü ve hareketli yükleri kirişlere aktarmak amacıyla membran olarak tanımlanmıştır. Etkin kesit rijitlik çarpanları da belirlenmiştir. Perdeler ise shell-thin olarak oluşturulup, etkin rijitlik çarpanı değerleriyle birlikte tanımlanmıştır.

Malzemelerin ve taşıyıcı sistemlerin parçalarının sunumunun ardından üç boyutlu modeli oluşturulmuştur. Perde parçalarını daha hızlı hareket ettirmek için Aşırı ve dikey ekseninde yaklaşık 71 cm aralıklı sonlu ayrılma . Zemin kattaki perde elemanlarının ve kolonların alt uçları, ankastre mesnetler aracılığıyla temel bağlantılarını sağlanmıştır. Ayrıca, Yapının bütün rijit diyaframı kabul edilmiştir.

Tablo 2. Sayısal Çalışmada Kullanılan Veriler

Beton sınıfı	C25
Donatı sınıfı	B420C
Kiriş kesit boyutları (cm x cm)	71 cm x 71 cm
Kolon kesit boyutları (cm x cm)	50 cm x 100 cm
Perde boyutları (cm x cm)	30 cm x 540 cm
Kolon donatıları	Boyuna donatı: 16 Ø 20, Etriye:Ø8/20/10/10
Kiriş donatıları	2 Ø 12 üstte, 3 Ø 12 altta
Döşeme kalınlığı (mm)	120
Zemin kat Yükseklikleri	6 m - 6,5 m - 7 m
Asma Kat Yükseklikleri	4 m - 2 m - 4 m - 2,5 m - 4 m - 3 m
Normal kat yüksekliği	3,0 m
Kat adedi	3 Kat (Giriş Kat + Asma Kat + 2 Normal Kat)
X ve Y yönündeki açıklık adedi	6 / 6
Bütün aksların açıklıkları	5,10 m

Çalışma kapsamında oluşturulan zemin kat yüksekliği 6 metre olan üç tip modelin kat planları ve 3 boyutlu görselleri aşağıdaki şekillerde gösterilmektedir.

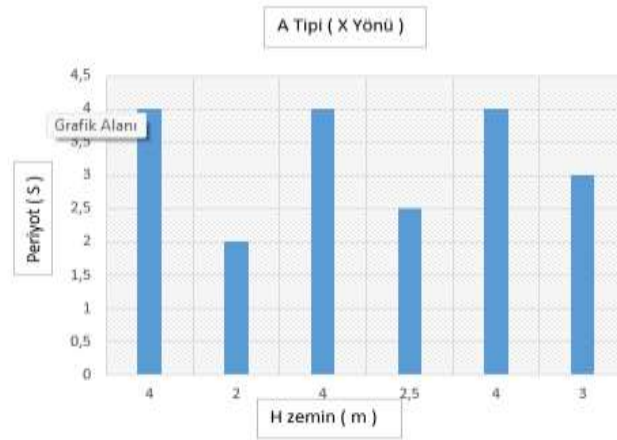


Şekil 2. Model Bina Plan ve 3 Boyutlu Görüntüsü

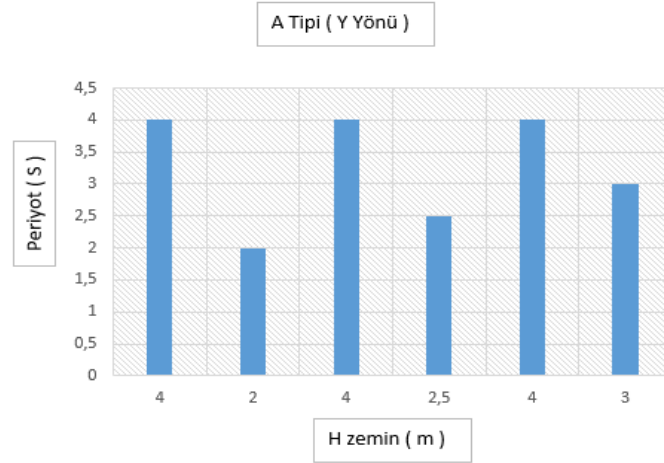
3. SAYISAL SONUÇLAR

Tablo 1 ve Tablo 2'de bulunan verilerden Sap2000 programı ara yüzü ile üç boyutlu modellenen üç farklı yapı tipi için yapılan analizlerin sonuçları aşağıdaki gibidir:

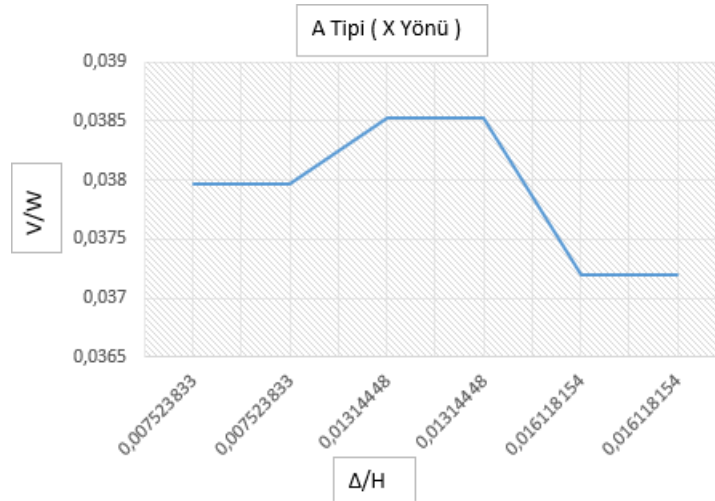
Tip 1, Tip 2, Tip 3 olarak adlandırılan modellerin zemin kat yüksekliğinin değişimi ile birlikte analiz sonuçlarından elde edilen yapısal davranışlarını daha ayrıntılı bir biçimde gözlemlemek için; aşağıdaki Grafikler: periyot değişimine ait grafik, yumuşak kat düzensizliği katsayısının değişimine ait grafik ve son olarak kesme kuvveti taşıma kapasitesi değişimine ait grafikler gösterilmiştir.



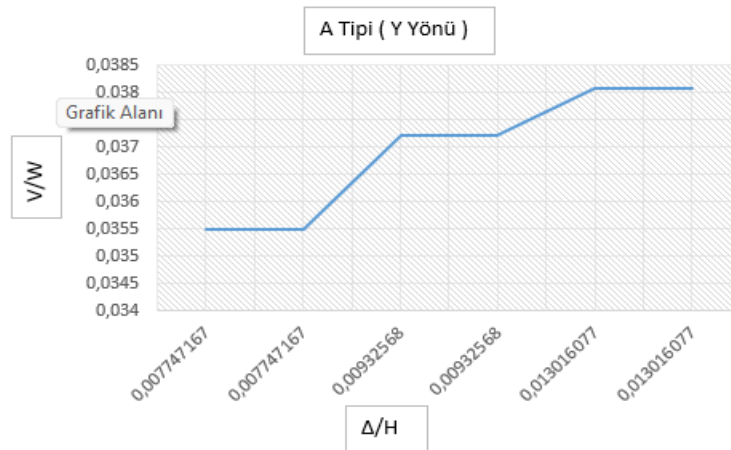
Şekil 3. Modellerde Zemin Kat Yüksekliği (X yönü) -Periyot Değişimi



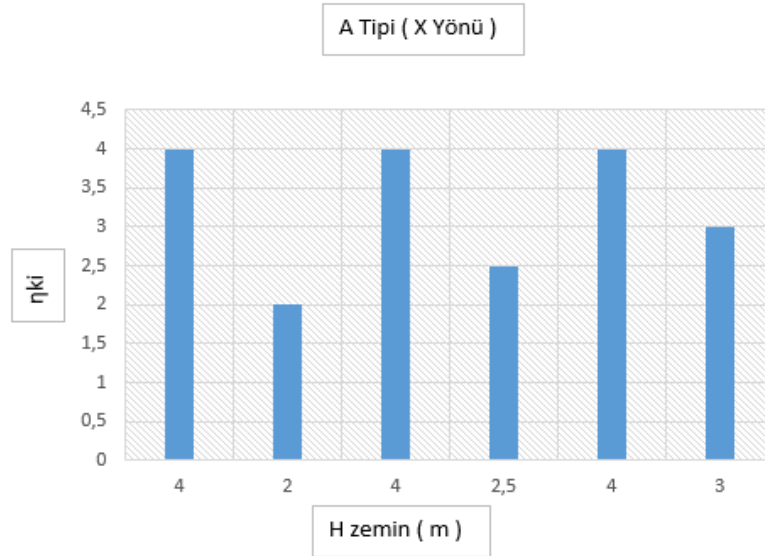
Şekil 4. Modellerde Zemin Kat Yüksekliği (Y yönü) -Periyot Değişimi



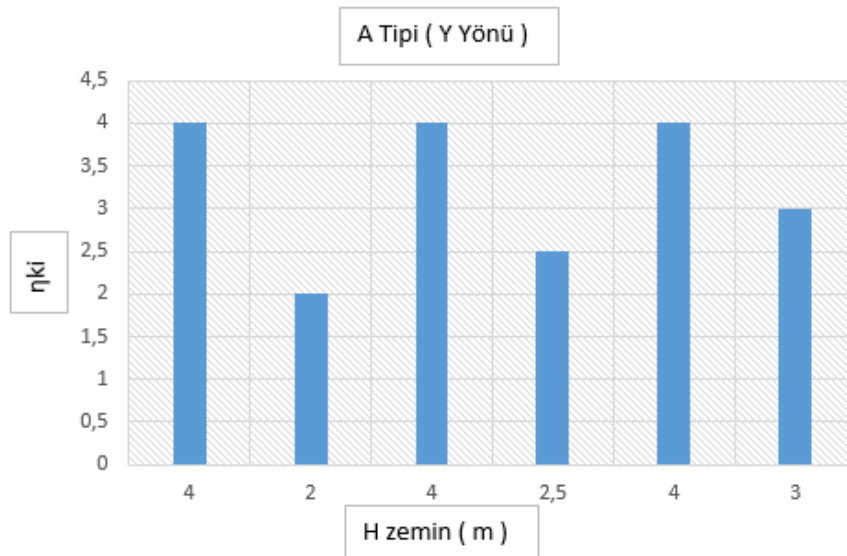
Şekil 5. Modellerde Zemin Kat Yüksekliği (X yönü)- η ki Değişimi



Şekil 6. Modellerde Zemin Kat Yüksekliği (Y yönü)- η ki Değişimi



Şekil 7. Modellerde Kesme Kuvveti Taşıma Kapasitesi Değişimi (X yönü)



Şekil 8. Modellerde Kesme Kuvveti Taşıma Kapasitesi Değişimi (Y yönü)

4. SONUÇLAR VE ÇIKARIMLAR

Yapılan analizler neticesinde elde edilen veriler ışığında; Yapıların hâkim periyotları, zemin kat ile asma kat arasındaki fark azaldıkça bütün tiplerin periyotlarının arttığı görülmektedir.

Yumuşak kat düzensizliğinin tüm yapı tiplerinde neredeyse aynı katsayıya sahip olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca, zemin kat yüksekliği arttıkça, tüm yapı tiplerinde yumuşak kat düzensizliği katsayısının orantılı olarak arttığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tepe noktasındaki yer değiştirme açısından değerlendirildiğinde, en az yer değiştirme modelinde gözlemlenmiştir. Zemin kat ile asma kat yüksekliğinin azalması durumunda ise, tüm yapı tiplerinde tepe noktasındaki yer değiştirmelerin arttığı belirlenmiştir.

Tablo 3. X yönü Sayısal Analiz Sonuçları

Parametre	Tipler					
	Tip A Durum 2 (X YÖNÜ)					
h_{zemin} (m)	6	6	6,5	6,5	7	7
hG, hA (m)	4	2	4	2,5	4	3
V (kN)	711,402	711,402	765,71	765,71	781,567	781,567
Δ (m)	0,09029	0,090286	0,164306	0,164306	0,209536	0,209536
H (m)	12	12	12,5	12,5	13	13
W (kN)	18735,9	18735,89	19875,084	19875,084	21014,283	21014,283
η_{ki}	2,81947	2,819468	2,91309376	2,91309376	2,980456714	2,980456714
T (s)	0,1457	0,1457	0,16081	0,16081	0,17844	0,17844
V/W	0,03797	0,03797	0,03852613	0,03852613	0,03719218	0,03719218
Δ/H	0,00752	0,007524	0,01314448	0,01314448	0,016118154	0,016118154

Tablo 4. Y yönü Sayısal Analiz Sonuçları

Parametre	Tipler					
	Tip A Durum 2 (Y YÖNÜ)					
h_{zemin} (m)	6	6	6,5	6,5	7	7
hG, hA (m)	4	2	4	2,5	4	3
V (kN)	665,161	665,161	739,74	739,74	800,289	800,289
Δ (m)	0,092966	0,092966	0,116571	0,116571	0,169209	0,169209
H (m)	12	12	12,5	12,5	13	13
W (kN)	18735,886	18735,886	19875,084	19875,084	21014,283	21014,283
η_{ki}	2,81946756	2,8194676	2,913093755	2,91309376	2,98045671	2,9804567
T (s)	0,1457	0,1457	0,16081	0,16081	0,17844	0,17844
V/W	0,03550198	0,035502	0,037219465	0,03721947	0,0380831	0,0380831
Δ/H	0,00774717	0,0077472	0,00932568	0,00932568	0,01301608	0,0130161

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EFFECT OF CLAY CALCINATION TEMPERATURE ON POZZOLANIC ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Cement production undergoes four main stages: raw material grinding, blending, rotary kiln firing, and final grinding. Throughout these processes, energy is utilized, and detrimental gases are discharged. Mitigating CO₂ emissions from cement manufacturing can be accomplished via techniques like enhancing production technologies and substituting cement in concrete blends with pozzolanic substances. Research endeavors are underway to formulate substitute binding agents for cement, aiming to diminish energy requirements and greenhouse gas discharges in cement fabrication. Emission reduction methods such as partial or high volume replacement of cement with natural and artificial pozzolans such as slag, fly ash, calcined clay are among the most frequently studied topics on a global scale. Even if the advantages of using mineral additives in cementitious systems have been proven in the literature, there are several reasons that limit their industrial use. Recently, studies on various clay minerals, which can have high pozzolanic activity by calcining at 600-900 °C, have been intensified. This study focuses on the effect of clay calcination temperature on pozzolanic activation. For this purpose, raw clay obtained from nature was calcined at 600, 700, 800 and 900 °C. In addition, natural pozzolan was also used to compare the calcined clay performance. Natural pozzolan and calcined clays were tested for pozzolanic activity according to TS-25. As a result, calcined clay performed better than natural pozzolan at all temperature values. Moreover, it was found that calcining at 800 °C was the most suitable condition for the maximum performance of the clay used.

Keywords: Calcine clay, Cement, Natural pozzolan

1. INTRODUCTION

Cement production accounts for a very high proportion of industrial energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions (Monteiro et al., 2017). Various methods for reducing harmful gas emissions during cement production are available in the literature. Emission reduction methods such as improving production technologies (Jokar and Mokhtar, 2018), clinker reduction studies (Scrivener et al., 2018), partial or large-scale replacement of cement with natural and artificial pozzolans such as slag, fly ash, calcined clay are among the most frequently studied topics worldwide. These materials with pozzolanic activity that can be replaced by cement in certain proportions are called cement replacement materials (CRM). Although many CRMs in the literature have proven their advantages in cementitious systems, there are several reasons that limit their industrial use. When selecting CRMs for industrial use, considerations such as availability, cost and chemical composition stability should be taken into account to ensure a sustainable raw material (Lloyd et al., 2010).

The use of secondary products from other industries such as fly ash and silica fume as replacement materials in cementitious systems is a widely used method. The advantages and disadvantages of using these products as pozzolanic materials are described in the literature. However, there remains a need to investigate alternative pozzolanic materials and define their effects on cementitious systems. For example, research on calcined clay has recently been intensified. The thermal treatment of clays (650–900 °C) creates a highly reactive pozzolanic material. This thermal treatment changes the structure of the clay by forming defects between the aluminum oxide and silica layers in the clay. As a result, a highly reactive and amorphous material with pozzolanic reactivity is obtained, suitable for use in cement applications (Kostuch et al., 1993). However, the type of mineral (kaolinite, illite, etc.) contained in the clay source used here is very important. The temperatures at which the hydroxyl ions in different clay minerals are removed and the crystal structure is destroyed are different. For example, kaolinite-based clays have a lower temperature and reactivity in breaking the crystal structure than illite- or smectite-based clays. Therefore, the optimal calcination temperature of the raw material to be used as a cement replacement material should be determined.

This research focuses on determining the optimum calcination temperature of locally sourced clay to be used as cement replacement material. For this purpose, locally sourced clay with unknown mineralogical structure was subjected to calcination at various temperatures. The clay subjected to heat treatment was calcined for equal time at all temperatures. The calcined clays were ground in a laboratory type ball mill in equal time. Finally, pozzolanic activity test was performed on the obtained pozzolanic material according to TS-25 standards.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

This study consists of two stages. The first stage consists of raw material procurement, calcination and grinding. In the second stage, the pozzolanic materials obtained were subjected to pozzolanic activity test according to TS-25.

2.1. Material

The clay used in the study was obtained from local sources. Raw clay is shown in Figure 1 and XRF analysis of raw clay is presented in Table 1. Natural pozzolan conforming to ASTM C 618 specification was obtained from local sources. Natural pozzolan is shown in Figure 1, XRF analysis of natural pozzolan are presented in Table 1.

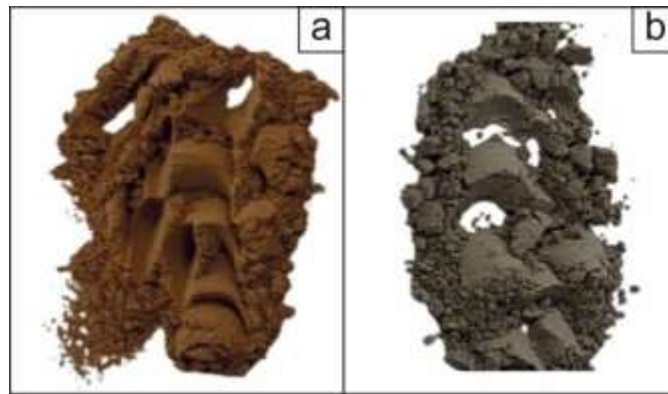


Figure 1. Raw clay (a), Natural pozzolan (b)

Table 1. Result of XRF analysis

Raw Clay		Natural pozzolan
Content	Quantity (%)	Quantity (%)
SiO ₂	31.50	58.20
Al ₂ O ₃	7.55	13.30
Fe ₂ O ₃	3.76	5.09
CaO	18.80	5.37
MgO	1.38	0.84
SO ₃	0.08	0.05
K ₂ O	1.69	3.8

Slaked lime conforming to TS-25 standard and CEN standard sand conforming to TS EN 196-1 were used in the study.

2.2. Method

The raw clay obtained within the scope of this study was first sieved through a sieve with a mesh opening of 2 mm. Then, it was subjected to heat treatment at 600-700-800 and 900 °C temperatures for 30 minutes in a laboratory type muffle furnace. After the heat treatment, it was left to cool under laboratory conditions. Calcined clays that reached ambient temperature were ground in a laboratory type ball mill for 30 minutes. Sieve analysis and XRF analysis were performed on the calcined and milled clays. The pozzolanic materials obtained after calcination and grinding are presented in Figure 2.







Raw Clay	600 °C	700 °C	800 °C	900 °C	Natural Pozzolan																																																																																																										
																																																																																																															
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Figure 2. Image, XRF analysis and sieve analysis results of pozzolanic materials

After calcination and grinding, calcined clay and natural pozzolan were subjected to pozzolanic activation test according to TS-25. According to this test, 150 g of slaked lime and 360 g of pozzolanic material were used as binder. Water/binder ratio was taken as 0.6. In addition, 1350 gr of standard sand was used in the mixtures. The prepared mixtures were taken into molds with dimensions of 40x40x160 mm. After 24 hours in the mold under laboratory conditions, the specimens were then placed in an oven at 55 °C for curing for 6 days. All specimens were subjected to compressive strength test on the 7th day.

3. RESULT

The pozzolanic activity test results according to TS-25 are presented in Figure 3.

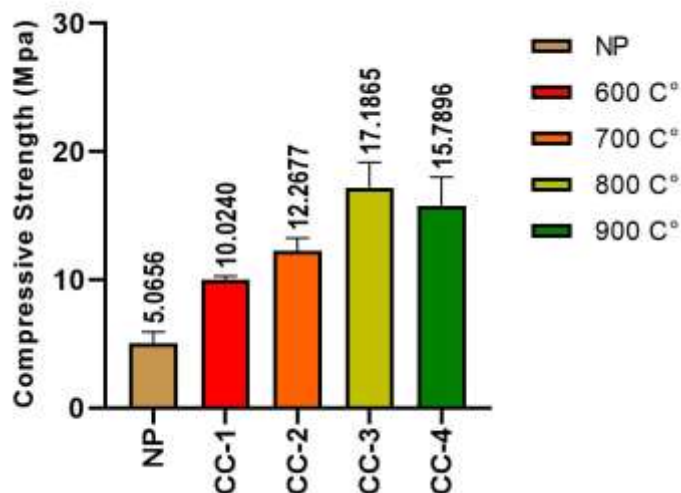


Figure 3. Pozzolanic activity test results

When the test results were analyzed, it was found that all samples were higher than 4 Mpa, which is the limit value given in TS-25. Natural pozzolan complying with ASTM C618 standard showed the lowest pozzolanic activity with a compressive strength of approximately 5 Mpa. When the samples containing clay were analyzed, even at the lowest calcination temperature of 600 °C, the results were about 2 times higher than the natural pozzolan. The pozzolanic activity increases with increasing calcination temperature up to 800 °C. Beyond 800 °C, a decrease in pozzolanic activity was observed. This indicates that recrystallization starts at approximately 900 °C. The clay calcined at 800 °C gave the highest strength result. It gave approximately 3.4 times higher strength than natural pozzolan.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were reached in this study on clays that gained pozzolanic activity as a result of heat treatment.

- All of the pozzolans used in the study showed strengths higher than 4 Mpa, which is the minimum value defined in the TS-25 standard.
- 30 minutes grinding time is sufficient for all pozzolans according to TS-25.
- At all temperatures, 30 minutes of calcination is sufficient for pozzolanic activity.
- The appropriate thermal activation temperature for the type of clay used is around 800 °C.
- Beyond the thermal degradation temperature, pozzolanic activity decreases.

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**YÜZEY FREZELEME İŞLEMİ İÇİN KESME PARAMETRELERİNİN BİLGİSAYAR
DESTEKLİ KESTİRİMİ****COMPUTER-AIDED PREDICTION OF CUTTING PARAMETERS FOR SURFACE
MILLING OPERATION****Ahmet Uğur BATUK**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, metallerin işlenmesinde yaygın olarak kullanılan yüzey frezeleme işlemlerinde kesme parametrelerini kestirimlemek için bilgisayar destekli bir yaklaşım ortaya konulmuştur. Amaç, deneysel verilerden hareketle parametreler arası karmaşık ilişkileri modellemenin frezeleme işleminin verimliliğini ve yüzey kalitesini iyileştirmek için kullanılabileceğini göstermektir. Çalışma kapsamında, frezeleme işlemi ve işlenen parçanın yüzey kalitesi üzerine etki eden kesme hızı, ilerleme hızı ve kesme açısı gibi faktörler parametrik olarak ele alınıp yüzey frezeleme işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. İşlenen parçaların yüzey pürüzlülüğü mikroskop yardımıyla belirlenmiş, yüzey sertliği ise mikrosertlik cihazı ile ölçülmüştür. Elde edilen deneysel verilerin bir kısmı bilgisayar destekli kestirimleme amacıyla oluşturulan bir modeli eğitmek için kullanılmış, deneysel verilerin diğer kısmı ile modelin doğruluğu test edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulguların değerlendirilmesi neticesinde; bilgisayar destekli bir kestirimleme modelinin freze işleminde kesme parametrelerini yüksek doğrulukla tahmin etmek için etkili bir araç olduğunu sonucuna ulaşılmış ve bu şekilde eğitilmiş modelin, yeni bir frezeleme işlemi için kesme parametrelerini kestirimlemede etkin biçimde kullanılabileceği görülmüştür. Bu yaklaşım, daha az deney yaparak uygun kesme parametrelerine ulaşılmasını sağlamakla birlikte üretimde zaman ve maliyet tasarrufuna da imkan verecek ve ayrıca daha verimli ve istikrarlı bir frezeleme operasyonunun yürütülmesini mümkün hale getirecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yüzey frezeleme, kesme parametreleri, bilgisayar destekli modelleme, kestirimleme.

ABSTRACT

In this study, a computer-aided approach has been proposed to predict cutting parameters in surface milling operations commonly used in metal processing. The aim is to demonstrate that modeling complex relationships between parameters based on experimental data can be used to improve the efficiency and surface quality of milling operations. Within the scope of the study, factors such as cutting speed, feed rate, and cutting angle, which affect the milling process and the surface quality of the workpiece, were parametrically evaluated, and surface milling operations were performed. The surface roughness of the processed parts was determined using a microscope, while surface hardness was measured using a microhardness tester. Some of the obtained experimental data were used to train a model created for computer-aided prediction, and the accuracy of the model was tested with the remaining experimental data. As a result of the evaluation of the findings, it was concluded that a computer-aided prediction model is an effective tool for accurately predicting cutting parameters in milling operations, and thus, the trained model can be effectively used to predict cutting parameters for a new milling operation. This approach, while allowing for reaching appropriate cutting parameters with fewer experiments, will also enable time and cost savings in production and facilitate more efficient and stable milling operations.

Keywords: Surface milling, cutting parameters, computer-aided modeling, prediction.

**İNCONEL 718 SÜPER ALAŞIMININ ALIN FREZELEME SONRASI YÜZEY
PÜRÜZLÜLÜĞÜ VE SERTLİĞİNİN İNCELENEREK OPTİMUM
PARAMETRELERİN BELİRLENMESİ**

DETERMINATION OF OPTIMUM PARAMETERS BY INVESTIGATING THE
SURFACE ROUGHNESS AND HARDNESS OF INCONEL 718 SUPERALLOY AFTER
FACE MILLING

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, kesme hızı ile ilerleme hızının inconel 718 nikel bazlı süper alaşımının yüzey pürüzlülüğü ve sertliği üzerindeki etkisi incelenmiştir. Frezeleme işlemleri, TiSiN kaplı karbür freze kullanılarak çeşitli kesme hızlarında (30-40-50-60-70 m/dak) ve ilerleme hızlarında (0,025-0,05-0,1 mm/dev) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yüzey pürüzlülüğü, tüm kesme hızlarında ilerleme hızı arttıkça önemli ölçüde artmıştır. Bununla birlikte, kesme hızının etkisi daha düşük hızlarda (<60 m/dak) daha az belirgin hale gelmiştir. Artan kesme hızı (>50 m/dak) ile birlikte sıcaklığın artması ve dolayısıyla malzeme yüzeyinde yumuşamanın meydana gelmesiyle malzeme işlenebilirliği artmıştır ve yüzey kalitesi buna paralel olarak iyileşmiş, pürüzlülük azalmıştır. Bunun yanında, ilerleme hızının artmasıyla ters orantılı olarak, sürtünme kaynaklı artan yüzey sıcaklığı nedeniyle, tüm kesme hızlarında ilerleme hızı arttıkça yüzey sertliği azalmıştır. En yüksek sertlik değerleri 30 m/dak kesme hızında elde edilmiştir. Daha yüksek hızlarda (>30 m/dak), termal etkiler nedeniyle sertliğin azalmasıyla birlikte yüzey sertliği için etkin faktör haline gelmiştir. Diğer bir deyişle, 30 m/dak'dan daha büyük kesme hızlarında, kesme hızının yüzey sertliği üzerindeki etkileri, ilerleme hızının yüzey sertliği üzerindeki etkilerine görece daha düşüktür. Sonuç olarak, düşük kesme hızlarında daha iyi yüzey kalitesi için daha yavaş ilerleme hızları önerilir. Daha yüksek kesme hızlarında (>50 m/dak), yüksek kesme hızı ve düşük ilerleme hızı kombinasyonu, düşük yüzey pürüzlülüğü değerleri için idealdir. Daha yüksek yüzey sertliği değerleri için tüm kesme hızlarında daha düşük ilerleme hızları uygulanabilir. En yüksek sertlik değerleri için, özellikle 40 m/dak'ın altındaki hızlarda düşük kesme hızı ve düşük ilerleme hızı kombinasyonu tercih edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Inconel 718, süper alaşımlar, CNC frezeleme, yüzey pürüzlülüğü, yüzey sertliği.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effect of cutting speed and feed rate on the surface roughness and hardness of Inconel 718 nickel-based superalloy was investigated. Milling operations were carried out at various cutting speeds (30-40-50-60-70 m/min) and feed rates (0,025-0,05-0,1 mm/rev) using a TiSiN coated carbide milling cutter. Surface roughness increased significantly with increasing feed rate at all cutting speeds. However, the effect of cutting speed became less pronounced at lower speeds (<60 m/min). With increasing cutting speed (>50 m/min), the machinability of the material increased due to the increase in temperature and thus softening of the material surface, and the surface quality improved in parallel with this and the roughness decreased. On the other hand, surface hardness decreased as the feed rate increased at all cutting speeds due to increased surface temperature caused by friction, inversely proportional to the increase in feed rate. The highest hardness values were obtained at a cutting speed of 30 m/min. At higher speeds (>30 m/min), the hardness decreased due to thermal effects and became the effective factor for surface hardness. In other words, at cutting speeds greater than 30 m/min, the effects of cutting speed on surface hardness are relatively lower than the effects of feed rate on surface hardness. Consequently, slower feed rates are recommended for better surface quality at low cutting speeds. At higher cutting speeds (>50 m/min), the combination of high cutting speed and low feed rate is ideal for low surface roughness values. For higher surface hardness values, lower feed rates can be applied at all cutting speeds. For the highest hardness values, a combination of low cutting speed and low feed rate is preferable, especially at cutting speeds below 40 m/min.

Keywords: Inconel 718, superalloys, CNC milling, surface roughness, surface hardness.

**GÜNEYDOĞU KARADENİZ MAKROPLASTİK KİRLİLİĞİN BELİRLENMESİ:
MANAHOZ DERESİ ÖRNEĞİ****DETERMINING OF MACROPLASTIC POLLUTION IN SOUTHEAST BLACK SEA: A
CASE STUDY OF MANAHOZ STREAM****Koray ÖZŞEKER**Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi
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Kimyasal parçalanma olasılığı göz önüne alındığında, makroplastiklerin su kütlelerindeki dağılımının izlenmesi çok önemlidir. Yeterli atık yönetim sistemleriyle desteklenmeyen antropojenik faaliyetler makroplastik bolluğunun ana kaynağıdır. Araştırmanın amacı, 2,5 cm veya daha büyük makroplastik atıkları toplamak ve yukarı akıntıdan halice taşınmasını önlemektir. Bu araştırma yaz 2022 gerçekleştirilmiştir. Toplanan çöpler OSPAR'ın çöp kategorizasyon sistemi kullanılarak kategorize edilmiş, bu da plastik çöplerin nitel ve nicel unsurlarının kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirilerek çalışma alanı içindeki dağılımının tespit edilmesine olanak sağlamıştır. Çoğunluğu strafor, plastik şişeler, yiyecek ve içecek kapları ve sigara izmaritleri gibi tek kullanımlık plastik maddelerden oluşan toplam 884 plastik atık toplanmıştır. Köprübaşı beldesindeki istasyonlar ve Manahoz deresi ağzına yakın olan, altı istasyon arasında en kirli olanlarıdır. Yerel atık yönetimi çabalarına rağmen, çalışmanın bulguları plastik kirliliğinin hala önemli bir sorun olduğu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Hem yerel halk hem de turistler arasında plastik atıkların çevre üzerindeki etkileri konusunda bilgi ve özen eksikliği bu sorunların sebebidir. Bölgedeki plastik kirliliğini azaltmak için atık yönetimi uygulamaları ve tek kullanımlık plastik ürünlerin kullanımının kontrol altına alınmasıyla ilgili olarak, bu bulgular yerel yetkililer için bir uyarı görevi görmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mikroplastik, Plastik, Katı atık, Kirlilik, Türkiye, Karadeniz

ABSTRACT

Given the possibility of its chemical particle disintegration, monitoring the distribution of macroplastics in water bodies is crucial. Anthropogenic activities that are not supported by sufficient waste management systems are the source of macroplastic abundance. The primary goal of the research is to gather waste that is 2.5 cm or larger in macroplastic and transport it from the upper stream to the estuary. This investigation was carried out in the summer of 2022. The litter that was gathered was categorized using OSPAR's litter categorization system, which allowed for a thorough assessment of the qualitative and quantitative elements of plastic garbage to ascertain its distribution within the study area. A total of 884 plastic waste items were gathered, the majority of which are single-use plastic items such as styrofoam, plastic bottles, food and drink containers, and cigarette butts. The stations in Koprubaşı town and those close to the stream mouth are the most contaminated out of the six. Despite local waste management

efforts, the study's findings showed that plastic pollution in the locations is still a substantial problem. The lack of knowledge and care about the effects of plastic waste on the environment among both locals and tourists is the cause of these problems. Regarding waste management practices and controlling the use of single-use plastic products to reduce plastic pollution in the area, these findings should serve as a warning to local authorities.

Keywords: Macroplastic, Plastic, Solid waste, Pollution, Türkiye, Black Sea

INTRODUCTION

Macroplastics, or plastic particles larger than five millimeters, are posing a rising threat to the environment (Liro et al., 2023). It was first developed in the early 20th century with the invention of synthetic polymers, and following World War II, it underwent significant industrialization (Barnes et al., 2009). Plastic polymers are strong, inexpensive, and versatile, which is why they are utilized extensively across a wide range of industries and daily products (Ritchie & Roser, 2018). Nevertheless, there is a substantial environmental cost associated with this extreme convenience (Geyer et al., 2017). Overuse of waste management techniques has led to a significant amount of macroplastics entering the marine environment, endangering marine life and perhaps influencing human health through seafood intake (Tuuri & Leterme, 2023).

The rate of plastic consumption and production has increased exponentially in recent decades, outpacing the pace of natural degradation processes (Geyer et al., 2017). Initially praised as a miraculous substance, plastic has now permeated every aspect of contemporary existence (North & Halden, 2013). Shopping bags, food packaging, single-use water bottles, and other commonplace objects are made of plastic (Hanifah et al., 2023). Their ease is indisputable, but the effects are extensive. Because of the increase in plastic manufacturing and consumption, there is an abundance of plastic in the environment, especially in coastal areas that are biologically sensitive because of currents, winds, and closeness to human populations (Law, 2017).

The main issue with plastic stems from its very composition. Compared to easily biodegradable materials like paper or biological waste, plastics decompose slowly and require hundreds of years to completely dissolve (Nielsen et al., 2020). Due to their slow breakdown, they have the potential to accumulate in the ecosystem and turn into marine litter, sometimes referred to as marine debris, which is a persistent and growing problem (Galloway et al., 2017). According to (Galgani et al., 2015), marine litter is defined as persistent, made, or processed solid material that is dumped, disposed of, or left behind in the maritime and coastal environment. The main cause of this contamination is human activity on land and at the coast

(Bergmann et al., 2015). Growing populations and the ongoing manufacture of plastics are the main causes of marine litter, which is a serious danger to marine ecosystems and may even be harmful to human health (Dahms et al., 2019).

This global issue is not exclusive to Turkey. A primary factor in the concentration of plastic pollution in this area is both human activity and the unique terrain of the Black Sea (Erüz et al., 2023; Özşeker et al., 2022). Due to its semi-enclosed basin and limited interaction with other waterways, the Black Sea acts as a giant sponge for marine debris (Erüz et al., 2022; Galgani, 2014). The major waterways in the country, rivers unintentionally carry plastic garbage into the ocean from agricultural and urban areas (Mai et al., 2020). According to (Ismail et al., 2023), the issue is made worse by land-based causes such improper waste management and coastal trash. According to (Erüz et al., 2023; Güneroğlu, 2010), even though it is illegal, the act of disposing of rubbish in rural areas is nonetheless common because of inadequate waste management and ignorance, which contributes to the continued build-up of plastic in the ocean.

This study aims to investigate the quantity macroplastic litter in the Turkish Black Sea region in order to shed light on the extent of this environmental problem and its potential impacts on ecological and human health.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This investigation was carried out on the Southeast Black Sea coast of Türkiye, in the Sürmene district of Trabzon Province (Figure 1). Sürmene district is one of the coastal towns on the Turkish Black Sea coast inhabited by a 25.950 population (TÜİK, 2022).

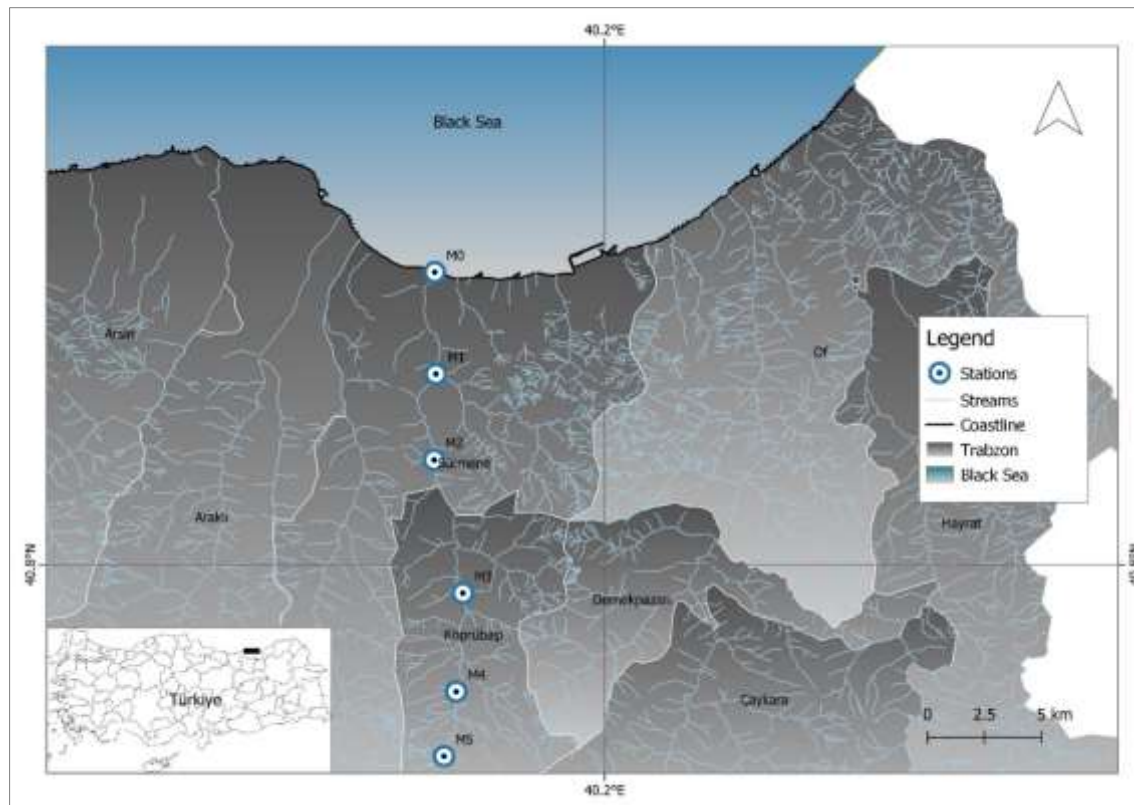


Figure 1. Study area encompass five coastal area in Sürmene district, Trabzon

Six sampling stations in the Sürmene district, which are known to have a substantial human effect from activities including urban living, tea and hazelnut farming, littering, etc., were used for this investigation. The stations were positioned in light of the amount of human activity along the stream and the proximity of stream mouths, which may serve as important pathways for the spread of plastic waste in summer of 2022.

Macroplastic collection

In the summer of 2022, we conducted a study on plastic pollution in a stream system. The focus was on macroplastics (plastic debris larger than 2.5cm) throughout the stream, from its source to its estuary. The study aimed to understand their distribution, origin, and how they expose the limitations of current waste management strategies by collecting and analyzing these plastics.

The litter was meticulously separated in compliance with solid waste classifications upon collection. The quantity of the gathered solid waste products was determined by sorting, counting, and weighing them in the field. The qualitative and quantitative composition of plastic litter could be thoroughly evaluated using OPSAR classification system (Wenneker et al., 2010), which also provided valuable insight into the various forms and trends of plastic pollution dispersion in the research area. It classified the collected trash into 54 subcategories

for plastic types using the OSPAR categorization method. This study concentrated on a thorough breakdown of the types and quantities of plastic garbage found, using the OSPAR litter categorization method.

Data analysis

The percentage of various categories of litter collected in relation to the total amount collected was used to determine the composition of microplastic litter. The density of litter items (D) was determined by taking into account the total number of litter items collected inside a specific transect (N), as well as the transects width (w) and length (l), both measured in meters. Next, using Equation (1), which gives the number of things per square meter (items/m²), the litter density was determined.

$$D = N/(w * l) \quad (1)$$

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Macroplastic litter collections from the study area yielded 884 objects in total, weighing about 5.2 kg. Approximately 71% percent of the entire collected litter was composed of materials coated or manufactured of plastic materials. In the plastic category, as Figure 2 shows, single-use items were predominant. Within the study area, plastic bottles, foams, beverage containers, bags, and plastic pieces were the most prevalent types of plastic litter. Plastic bottles, food and drink containers, bags, lids, and other single-use plastics are so prevalent that it is likely that they are a major source of plastic pollution. These findings reveal a significant presence of plastic pollution, with a focus on single-use items such as bottles, foams, and food packaging.

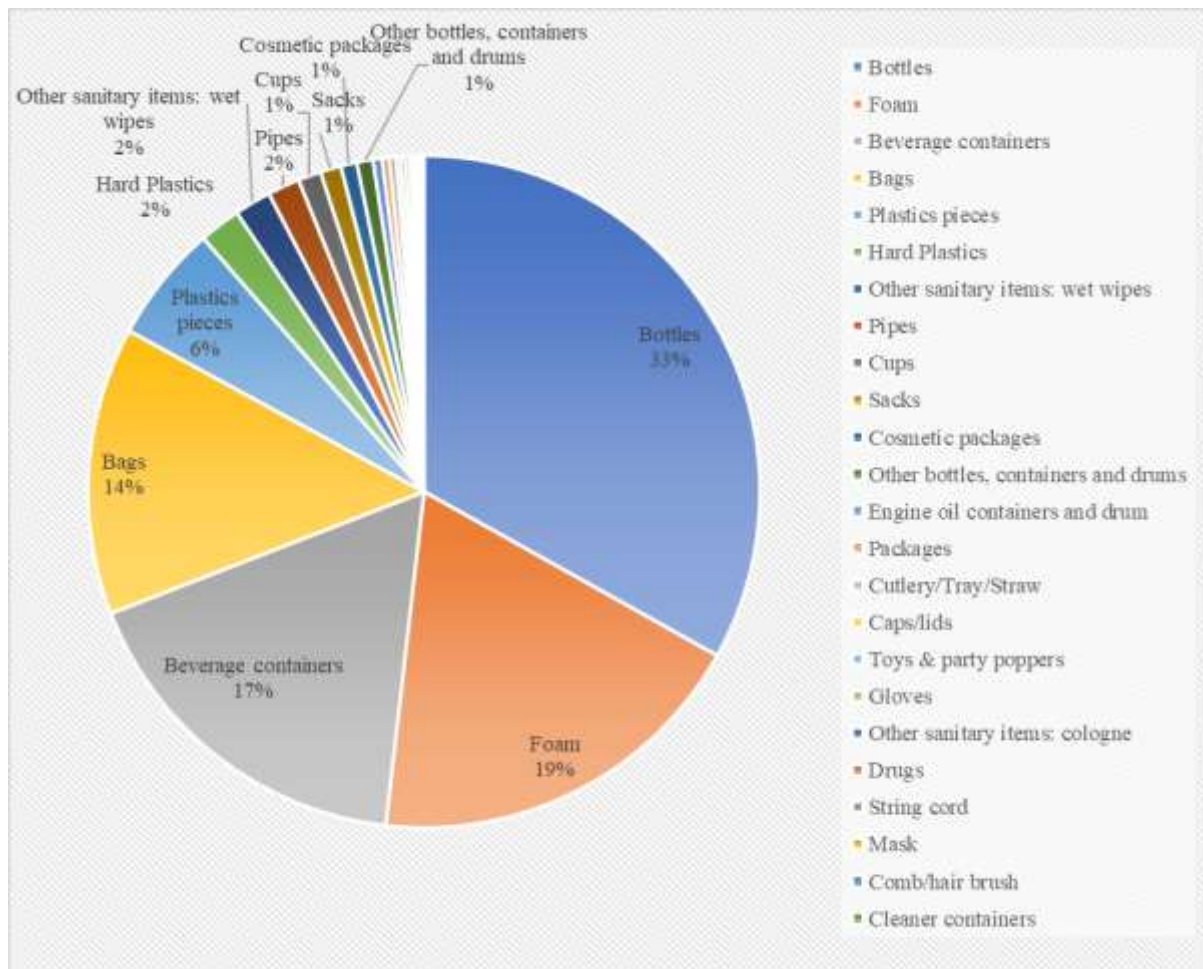


Figure 2. Macroplastic percentage distribution

These findings are consistent with research by Özşeker et al. (2022) that found plastic to be the predominant type of solid waste worldwide and along the inland waters of the Black Sea. The fact that common plastic litter is found there, including bags, packing, food and drink containers, plastic bottles, cigarettes, and cigarette butts, highlights how directly human activity affects the ecosystem (Ismail et al., 2023). The significant number of plastic debris discovered in the research area most likely comes from accumulated litter or may have been results of litter dumping or carried there by wind or stream current.

The spatial distribution of plastic waste in the study area shows a varied pattern (Figure 3). The upper reaches of the Manahoz River showed the least plastic waste compared to the lower reaches of the river. There is a significant amount of plastic waste at M2 station. This is suspected to be due to illegal dumping in the site (Figure 4). Notably, areas near the town of Koprubaşı and the river mouth showed the highest levels of contamination. These results highlight the ongoing challenge of plastic pollution despite local waste management efforts. It suggests a need for increased public awareness and education regarding the environmental

impacts of plastic waste, alongside potential policy changes to curb single-use plastics. This study serves as a crucial call to action for local authorities to implement effective waste management practices and explore solutions to minimize plastic pollution in the region.

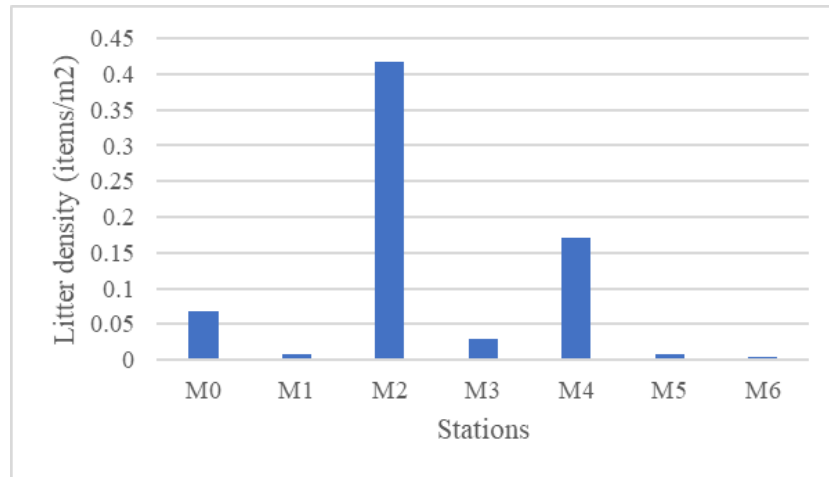


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of macro plastic compositions in the study area



Figure 4. Footage of litter in the study area station M2

The impact of plastic waste on the ecosystem extends beyond its immediate negative effects. According to (Thushari & Senevirathna, 2020), it has the power to upend the food chain, which might lead to population declines of fish species that are important to the economy and ultimately have an effect on the coastal communities that depend on fishing. Additionally, tourism is another industry that is essential to the region's economy and is at risk from plastic trash, according to (Garcés-Ordóñez et al., 2020). Clean beaches covered with plastic debris,

like the one seen in Figure 4, deter visitors and make for a worse experience when traveling. Gaining knowledge about the extent and kind of plastic pollution in the Southeast Black Sea is necessary to develop workable solutions.

Although the local waste management initiatives are commendable, plastic contamination is still a major concern along the Manahoz stream. According to Ismail et al. (2023), the primary cause of this problem is because people do not realize or care enough about the damage plastic causes to the environment. The local government should take note of this. Limiting the use of single-use plastics and enhancing waste management are necessary to significantly reduce plastic pollution. Natural pollutants are still a concern, even though human activity is currently the main cause of water pollution (Shams et al., 2021). Plastic garbage is the most prevalent kind of solid waste in the area under investigation, according to this and previous studies (Erüz et al., 2023; Özşeker et al., 2022). The massive amount of this large plastic pollution is a serious threat to the environment. There are multiple ways to address this. Upgrading waste collection systems to include even remote areas, coastal towns, and high-altitude locations is necessary. Educating the public and raising awareness are also key to getting people to be more responsible. In order to minimize plastic pollution, it is imperative to restrict the manufacturing and consumption of plastic products, particularly bags and bottles.

Promoting ethical trash management and environmental preservation requires public awareness campaigns and educational programs. In addition, it is imperative to incentivize and penalize individuals for engaging in certain behaviors, such as recycling, trash minimization, and local disposal. In order to address this issue, strict enforcement against polluters and more awareness—especially during peak tourist seasons when people visit the seaside—will be crucial.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the distribution of macroplastics in the examined river system highlights the seriousness of plastic contamination in spite of current waste management initiatives. A worrying image is painted by the preponderance of single-use plastics and the concentrated amounts close to Manahoz stream and the estuary. This problem demands a multifaceted solution to be solved. Campaigns for public education can increase knowledge of the negative consequences of plastic trash. In addition, local government bodies need to give priority to enhancing waste management procedures and possibly enact more stringent policies regarding single-use plastics.

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**PAWLAK YAKLAŞIM UZAYINDA MATRİS YAPISI VE BENZERLİK
UYGULAMALARI**

MATRIX STRUCTURE IN PAWLAK APPROXIMATION SPACE WITH SIMILARITY
APPLICATION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada bir Pawlak yaklaşım uzayının karakteristik matrisleri tanıtılmıştır ve birleşim, kesişim, tümleyen, fark ve simetrik fark gibi klasik işlemlerle desteklenmiştir. Yaklaşım matrisi, kabalık matrisi, üst ve alt yaklaşım matrisleri ve sınır matrisi karakteristik matrislerin özel türleri olarak tanımlanmış ve bu sayede kaba küme belirleme ve bilgisayar ortamında çok sayıda girdi içeren problemleri çözme gibi birçok kullanışlı sonuç elde edilmiştir. Bir problemin çözümünde direkt olarak etkili olan kümeleri veren etki kümeleri tanıtılmış ve bu sayede bir kümenin dış ve iç ölçüleri ile yaklaşım doğruluğu tanımlanmıştır. Yeni bir denk matris kavramı ve denk matrisleri kullanarak benzerlik ölçüleri ile kaba kümelerin yeni karakterizasyonları sunulmuştur. Ayrıca yeni benzerlik yöntemlerini kullanarak "bir şirketin başvurduğu ihale için işi tamamlamak üzere sunacağı zaman çizelgesinin tahmini değerinin nasıl hesaplanacağına" ilişkin bir uygulamaya yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaba kümeler, matrisler, Benzerlik ölçüsü.

ABSTRACT

In this study, we introduce characteristic matrices of a Pawlak approximation space and support by classical operations. We define special types of characteristic matrices: approximation, roughness, upper and lower approximation and boundary matrices and obtain many useful results such as rough set determination and solving problems involving many data entries in computer environment. We introduce effect sets that give the effective set in solving a problem and using this concept we define accuracy of the approximation. We present a new concept of equivalent matrices and give a novel characterizations of rough sets with similarity measures, using it. We give an application about "how a company will calculate the estimated value of the timeline it will submit to complete the work" using new similarity methods.

Keywords: Rough sets, Matrices, Similarity measure.

MAKİNE ÖĞRENİMİ KULLANARAK DİYABET TAHMİNİ**DIABETE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING****Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İsa AVCI**

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Makine öğrenmesi yoluyla diyabet tespiti, erken tanı ve tedaviyi iyileştirmek için umut verici bir yol sunmaktadır. Bu çalışma, tıbbi verilere dayanarak diyabet varlığını tahmin etmek için Karar Ağacı (DT), Gradient Boosting (GB), Lojistik Regresyon (LR), Naive Bayes (NB) ve Rastgele Orman (RF) gibi çeşitli makine öğrenme algoritmalarının uygulanmasını incelemektedir. Çalışmamızda, glikoz seviyeleri, BMI, yaş ve insülin seviyeleri gibi çeşitli klinik parametreleri içeren bir veri seti kullanıyoruz. Her algoritma, doğruluk, kesinlik, geri çağırma ve F1 skoru temelinde değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuçlarımız, Gradient Boosting ve Rastgele Orman gibi topluluk yöntemlerinin, Karar Ağacı, Lojistik Regresyon ve Naive Bayes gibi bireysel sınıflandırıcılara kıyasla üstün performans sergilediğini göstermektedir. Özellikle, Gradient Boosting ve Rastgele Orman her ikisi de %85.10 ile en yüksek doğruluğu elde ederek, %76.44 ile Naive Bayes ve Karar Ağacı ve %50.96 ile Lojistik Regresyonu önemli ölçüde geride bırakmıştır. Bu bulgular, makine öğrenmesinin diyabet tespitini artırma potansiyelini vurgulayarak, zamanında tıbbi müdahale ve iyileştirilmiş hasta sonuçlarını kolaylaştırmaktadır. Gelecekteki çalışmalar, bu modelleri optimize etmeye ve gerçek zamanlı diyabet risk değerlendirmesi için klinik iş akışlarına entegre etmeye odaklanacaktır. Makine öğrenmesi modellerinin sağlık hizmetlerine entegrasyonu, hastaların yaşam kalitesini artırma ve sağlık sistemlerinin etkinliğini yükseltme potansiyeline sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makine öğrenme, diyabet, Gradient Boosting.

ABSTRACT

The detection of diabetes through machine learning offers a promising avenue for improving early diagnosis and treatment. This study examines the application of various machine learning algorithms, including Decision Tree (DT), Gradient Boosting (GB), Logistic Regression (LR), Naive Bayes (NB), and Random Forest (RF), to predict the presence of diabetes based on medical data. We use a dataset containing various clinical parameters such as glucose levels, BMI, age, and insulin levels. Each algorithm is evaluated based on accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. Our results indicate that ensemble methods like Gradient Boosting and Random Forest exhibit superior performance compared to individual classifiers such as Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, and Naive Bayes. Specifically, Gradient Boosting and Random Forest both achieved the highest accuracy of 85.10%, significantly outperforming Naive Bayes and Decision Tree at 76.44%, and Logistic Regression at 50.96%. These findings underscore the potential of machine learning in enhancing diabetes detection, thereby facilitating timely medical intervention and improved patient outcomes. Future work will focus on optimizing these models and integrating them into clinical workflows for real-time diabetes risk assessment. The optimization process may involve fine-tuning hyperparameters, experimenting with different feature selection techniques, and employing more advanced ensemble methods. Additionally, integrating these models into clinical workflows will require developing user-friendly interfaces for healthcare professionals and ensuring the models comply with medical standards and regulations. By doing so, the models can assist in routine check-ups and continuous monitoring, ultimately leading to better management of diabetes and related health conditions. Overall, this study highlights the transformative impact of machine learning in the medical field, particularly in chronic disease management. As these technologies evolve, they hold the potential to revolutionize how diseases are detected and treated, offering more accurate, efficient, and personalized healthcare solutions. The integration of machine learning models into healthcare services has the potential to improve patients' quality of life and enhance the efficiency of healthcare systems.

Keywords: Machine learning, Diabete, Gradient Boosting.

BANKING MANAGEMENT MIDDLEWARE FOR THE EUROPEAN MARKET**Can TAŞCI**

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ABSTRACT

To realize the digital transformation of a bank, different modules and services such as core banking, digital channels, customer verification, payments, card management, credit application verification and document management need to be integrated. Harmonizing these elements to meet the end-to-end requirements of a bank is of great importance to provide a seamless service. These modules and services are offered by various vendors in the market with different functionalities and banks prefer vendors that suit their needs. However, different banks have to adapt to different providers to create the desired solution according to their requirements. This situation causes some problems and prolongs the process. This study aims to develop a middleware that enables easy integration of financial modules and services, regardless of the provider, in order to facilitate the development of digital banking solutions in Europe. This middleware has been designed to run on the cloud so that digital banks can quickly respond to market needs without dealing with physical hardware installation and maintenance requirements. The Adapter Design Pattern has been used to ensure compatibility and seamless interaction between microservices with different interfaces or protocols. The Proxy Design Pattern has been implemented to control access to the microservice, add functions or mediate requests between clients and services. The developed middleware provided an end-to-end customizable and ready-to-use ecosystem for financial services. With this ecosystem, banks

have been able to increase the speed of creating solutions according to their own needs by 95% and save 75% of costs.

Keywords: Banking Management Middleware, Adapter Design Pattern, European Market

1. INTRODUCTION

In the global world, banking activities are confronted with an increasing volume of transactions. In this context, the transaction volume of modules such as basic banking transactions, digital channels, customer verification, payments, card management, credit application verification and document management is increasing day by day. Therefore, banks need different software to ensure effective management of these modules.

The fact that each module is connected to a different software or company increases the external dependency of the bank and causes various problems. This situation leads to problems in many areas, from operational efficiency to security, which has a negative impact on banks' service quality and customer satisfaction. The lack of communication between different modules stands out as one of the main problems, causing processes to be carried out less efficiently and increasing costs and effort. Keeping data in different formats makes data transfer and integration difficult, resulting in data having to be entered or transferred manually, which in turn leads to errors. Employees lose time and the workload increases when they enter and check data in more than one software. Applying different security measures in different systems leads to inconsistencies and jeopardizes data security and privacy. In this context, tracking and managing security vulnerabilities becomes difficult. In addition, compliance with legal regulations and standards becomes complex, and audit and reporting processes become costly. Considering all these factors, harmonizing different modules and ensuring that they work together in an integrated manner to provide a seamless service stand out as important building blocks for meeting the end-to-end requirements of a bank.

Banks aim to provide better service to customers by focusing on digital transformation to address issues arising from inadequate integration between different modules. However, integrating these innovative solutions into existing systems takes time, requires significant effort and cost, and proves inefficient.

This study aims to develop a middlelayer that consolidates and integrates various banking modules necessary for advancing digital banking services. This approach aims to swiftly meet market demands in Europe, which lags behind other regions in digital banking and the digital transformation of traditional banks. The proposed solution is designed to seamlessly integrate core banking functions, digital channels, customer authentication processes, payment systems, card management, credit application evaluations, document management, and similar services, regardless of the provider.

This study is organized as follows: Section 2 includes relevant literature. Details of the middleware is presented in Section 3. Section 4 presents results of the study. Section 5 concludes the paper.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

(Deep Manishkumar Dave and Bharath Kumar Mittapally, 2024) examined existing strategies and presented topics such as middleware, Internet of Things (IoT) platforms, Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) and standard protocols with a comparative analysis. They discussed potential advances in standardization and regulation and explored how new technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and edge computing are reshaping IoT data integration. By identifying future challenges and opportunities in the field of IoT, they suggested further research on topics such as AI-powered predictive maintenance, secure networks with blockchain, standardization in communication protocols, ethical practices, and energy-efficient IoT devices. (Di Noia and Antonio Nunzio Pio, 2024), inspired by High Performance Computing technologies, proposed adopting a cloud-based banking infrastructure that integrates microservice architecture and a workflow orchestration system. They optimized data management and developed core microservices using Domain-Driven Design. The proposed solution was validated through case studies and tests on both local and Azure cloud platforms, demonstrating significant benefits in terms of scalability, efficient resource management, and simplification in software development. (Yassine Hilmi, 2024) explained the impact of cloud computing technology on management control in the banking sector. He briefly reviewed the existing literature on this subject. (Guido Chari et al., 2023) presented a scalable method to integrate web APIs into enterprise software. This approach, developed using a combination of Ontology-Based Data Access architectures, Domain-Specific Language, Natural Language Processing models, and Automatic Planning techniques, aimed to manage data access from customer APIs through ontology and facilitate integration processes. The applications demonstrated a reduction of up to 50% in integration effort and an improvement of up to 25% in automatic code generation processes. (Ford Lumban Gaol et al., 2023) proposed the Service-Oriented Modeling Architecture (SOMA) methodology to address the problems faced by the transaction banking unit. With the SOMA methodology, they aimed to transition from a system with general dependencies to a system that operates independently and on a smaller functional scale. They also discussed the Decision as a Service model, which facilitates business unit delivery along with Integrated or Discrete Business Modeling through Enterprise Service Bus, Business Process Management, and Business Rule Management solutions. (Purnendu Basu and Hita Nath Dhakal, 2022) presented a discussion of the concept of cloud banking and its applications in the banking sector. The study concluded that cloud banking services provide flexibility and agility in running banks' operations. (Maonan Xue et al., 2020) aimed to show that banking information with Business Intelligence (BI) in cloud computing is a better option for users, who cannot have a general picture of everything until the job is completed. Despite limitations such as costly, complex, and inflexible integrated BI infrastructures, the study explored how to unify banking and e-commerce application data. It also examined cloud computing infrastructure as a potential solution to data processing problems. A modern cloud computing infrastructure with artificial intelligence was found to shorten business intelligence delivery times, provide better flexibility to serve customers faster,

consolidate research, and improve performance without increasing the costs of business intelligence programs compared to traditional e-commerce applications. Additionally, improvements in accuracy and efficiency were observed. (Mirko Sajić et al., 2018) proposed a system called "digital bank vault," which offers two types of safes—offline and online—for the digitally safe and protected storage of customers' valuables in banks, using modern electronic information, communication, and mobile technologies. Detailed information about the application, advantages, and use of digital modular safe deposit boxes was presented, and their potential benefits for bank customers and management were discussed. The offline vault ensured safe storage of highly valuable and important customer items, while the online vault enabled digital archiving and protection of less important and valuable items. (C. K. Gomathy, 2014) proposed the implementing solutions in the banking sector using the Service-Oriented Architecture approach. The study also included how self-service and comprehensive enterprise design models and function combination techniques can be utilized. (Fides Aarts, 2009) aimed to create models of standard communication protocols using automata learning techniques. Given that communication protocols often have very large sets of messages and states, an abstraction mapping was defined to reduce these sets to manageable finite sets. Abstract models were created using the L* algorithm, then these models were reduced in size and converted into concrete protocol models. The abstraction technique was applied by connecting the LearnLib library and the protocol simulator ns-2, resulting in readable and understandable models of the Session Initiation Protocol.

3. DETAILS OF THE MIDDLEWARE

The high-level design of the project in the cloud environment is shown in Figure 1.

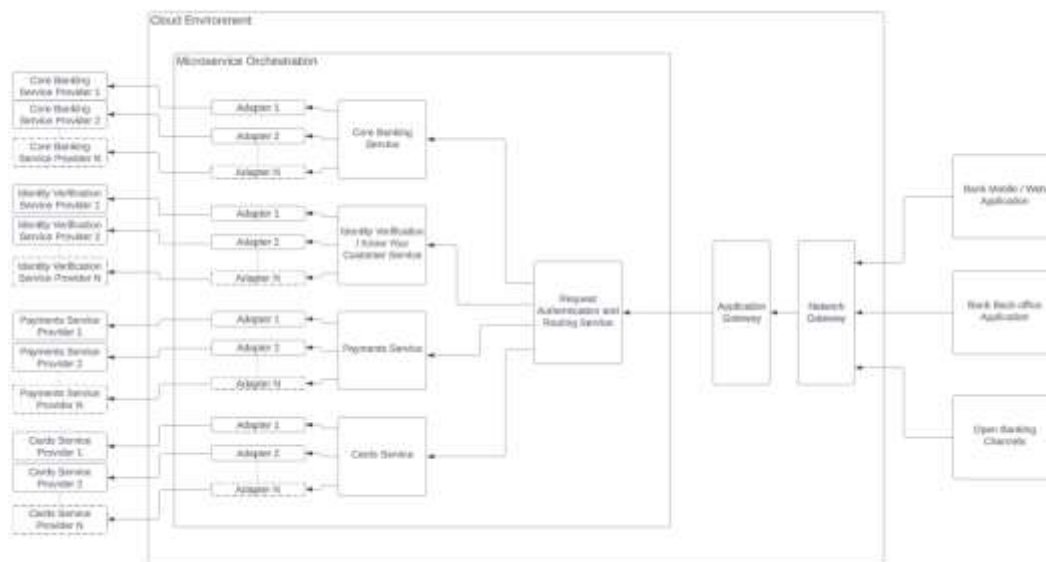


Figure 1. The high-level design of the project in the cloud environment

During the development of the system, the design patterns have been adapted taking into account service-oriented architecture.

3.1 Adapter Design Pattern

It has been used to ensure compatibility and seamless interaction between microservices with different interfaces or protocols. In a microservice ecosystem, different services may have different data formats, communication protocols or interface characteristics. The Adapter Design Pattern connects these services with incompatible interfaces, enabling them to work together. Adapters have been implemented as intermediate components that can understand both the client's interface and the communication requirements of the target service. When a request has been received from the client, the adapter converts it into a format that the target service can understand and transmits it. Similarly, it takes the response from the service, converts it into a format the client can understand, and sends the response back.

3.2 Aggregator Design Pattern

It has been used when a client needs to receive data from multiple microservices and combine it into a single response. In the microservice architecture, each service manages its own data and functions. However, in some cases, a client may need to retrieve data from multiple services to fulfill a request. The Aggregator Design Pattern acts as an intermediary service that collects data from different microservices and aggregates it into a single response before returning it to the client. The aggregator service orchestrates calls to individual microservices, collects the responses and presents them to the client in the form of a unified response.

3.3 Proxy Design Pattern

It has been used to control access to a microservice, add functions or mediate requests between clients and services. In a microservice architecture, each service is usually accessible via its own endpoint. The Proxy Design Pattern adds an intermediary component between the client and the actual service. This proxy performs various tasks such as load balancing, authentication, authorization, caching, logging, and translating requests and responses between clients and services. The proxy intercepts requests from clients, performs any necessary operations or validations, and then forwards the request to the target service. Similarly, it intercepts responses from the service, makes the necessary changes, and returns the modified response to the client.

An automatic testing infrastructure has been established to ensure the system operates error-free. This infrastructure can quickly detect and resolve problems that may arise after deployment. Additionally, data models from various suppliers have been compared and harmonized, creating a comprehensive and flexible core data model that can be easily adapted to different service providers. The client authentication process involves securely identifying and verifying the identity of the client. In this process, the client has been directed to the required microservice and authorized for the relevant microservice. These steps ensure that the system operates safely and efficiently. Additionally, banking services integrated with the core data model have been developed. Subsequently, adapters have been developed to facilitate the integration of banking services with various suppliers and service providers.. These adapters enable various systems to work in harmony with each other, improving user experience and increasing operational efficiency.

4. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

With the developed middleware,

- The financial services ecosystem that is completely ready and whose components can be changed has been presented to the market.
- Within this ecosystem, different alternatives have been offered based on customers' preferences and existing solutions.
- Information Technology costs have been reduced by 75%.
- 95% increase in flexibility and speed has been achieved.
- Faster communication has been achieved by bringing together various modules and services such as basic banking, digital channels, customer verification, payments, card management, credit application evaluation, document management, which have been required to establish any digital bank from scratch in Europe or to realize the digital transformation of a traditional bank.

5. CONCLUSION

For banks to offer innovative services, various modules and services need to be integrated and managed harmoniously. These modules and services are provided with various functions by different vendors in the market, and banks prefer vendors that suit their needs. However, banks must adapt to different providers to create the desired solutions according to their requirements. In this study, a middleware solution has been developed to enable the easy integration of financial modules and services, regardless of the provider, thereby facilitating the development of digital banking solutions in Europe. With the developed middleware, the financial services ecosystem that is completely ready and whose components can be changed has been presented to the market.

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ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK (ANN) BASED METEOROLOGICAL DROUGHT FORECAST: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Drought is actually a normal and recurring climate event. It occurs due to decreasing rainfall spread over one or more seasons. However, increasing temperatures and decreasing precipitation in many parts of the world as a result of global climate change increase the frequency and severity of drought events. Drought is different from other events because it is a natural event that starts very slowly, develops over months or even years, and affects very large areas. Therefore, there is a need to create drought prediction models in order to take the necessary precautions. In this study, artificial neural networks (ANN) method meteorological drought analysis and forecasting was performed. For this purpose, firstly, standard rainfall index (SRI) values of the 30-year monthly precipitation data for the years 1992-2022 obtained from the meteorological station of Elazığ province were found and drought analyzes covering drought duration, amplitude and severity (3, 6, 9 and 12 months) were made. Then, drought forecasts for the coming years were made with the ANN method, using the SRI values obtained from the precipitation data of previous years. 80% of the total data was used for training the ANN model and the remaining 20% for testing. R^2 , mean absolute error (MAE) and mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) metrics were used to evaluate prediction performance. By comparing the developed model with the known values of 2023, the results obtained were found to be $R^2 = 0.969$, $MAE = 2.06$ and $MAPE = 9.23$. It has been observed that the proposed model has high performance in drought prediction.

Keywords: Artificial neural networks, standard precipitation index, drought prediction.

THE MOIRÉ EFFECT IN COMBINED OBJECTS OFF-AXIS

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ABSTRACT

We investigated the moiré effect in combined objects (such as a planar surface combined with a cylinder) off-axis when the center of the cylinder is not on the axis of the camera which is displaced laterally. This is an example of the 3D moiré effect. The theory is based on projections of both surfaces onto the same screen. The formula for the period of the moiré patterns along the surface of the cylinder was obtained in a form similar to the on-axis case. Experiments confirmed the theory.

Compared to objects consisting of parts of similar curvature (for example, planar facets or halves of a cylinder), the moiré patterns in the combined objects differ significantly; in particular, their period can have more than one maximum across the surface of the cylinder. An overall picture of the period of the patterns was built in the parameter space. Five particular specimens of the behaviour are described. In the parameter space, the region most suitable for the measurements is found. This allows the moiré measurements to be taken on vibrating cylinders.

Keywords: moiré effect; multiple layers; 3D moiré effect; moiré effect in cylinder.

1. INTRODUCTION

The moiré effect is a phenomenon that occurs when repeating structures (grids, gratings) are viewed through the light. The moiré stripes are a pattern of “new” alternating dark and light areas, the frequencies of which are absent in the original structures (Amidror, 2009), (Saveljev, 2022), (Saveljev, 2024), see also Fig. 1.

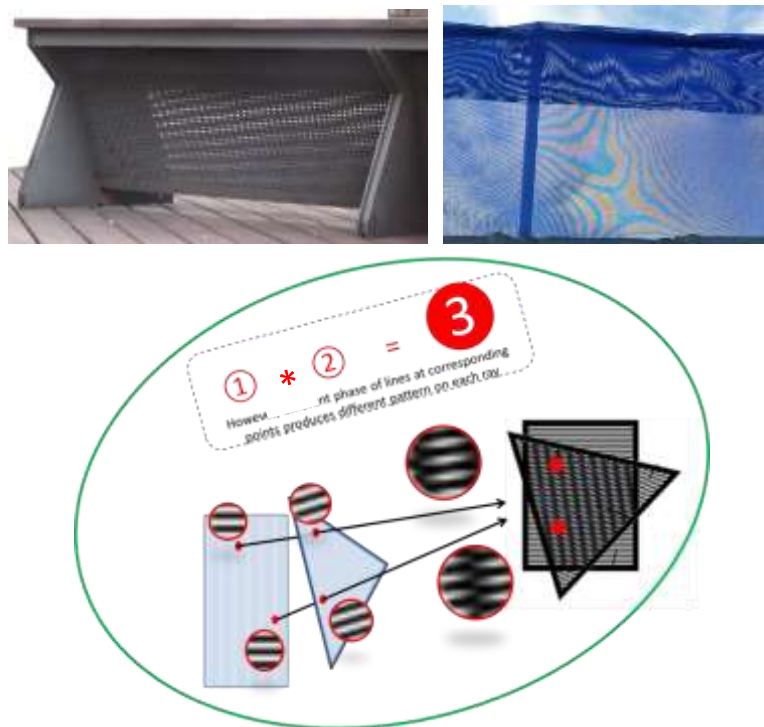


Figure 1. Examples of the moiré patterns.

Previously, we considered simple three-dimensional (3D) objects with facets of the same curvature: flat facets (parallel planes = parallelepiped (Saveljev, 2018), crossing planes = prism (Saveljev et al.,

2020a)), and curvilinear facets like a cylinder (Saveljev et al., 2020b), as shown in Fig 2. In these objects, the period of the moiré patterns is a) constant or monotonous, b) may have one maximum, and (c) may have one maximum or minimum or be constant.

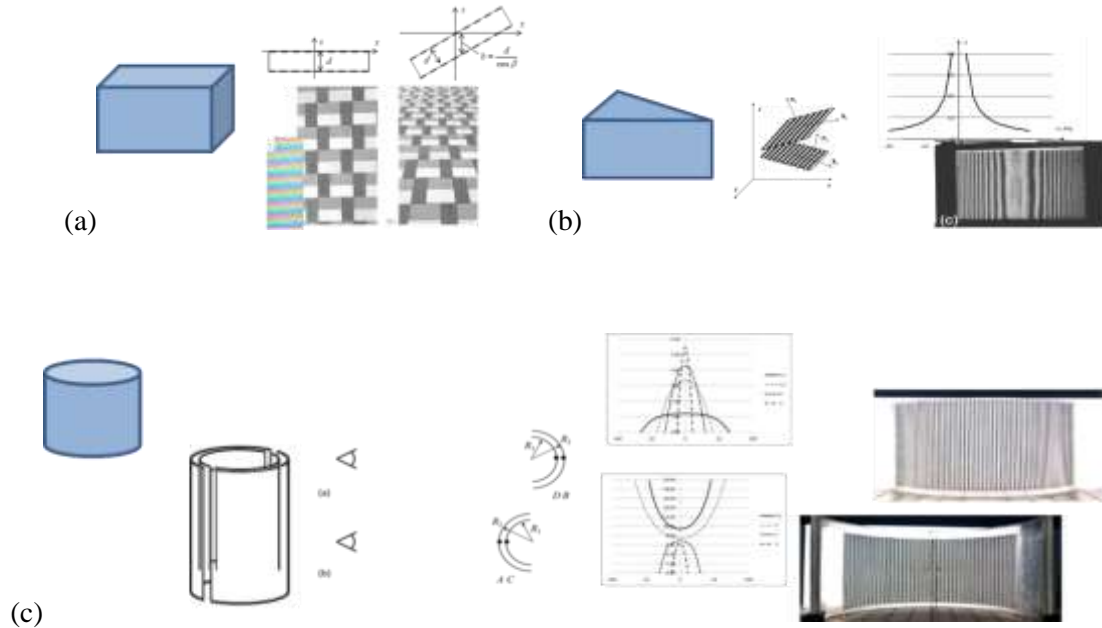


Figure 2. Moiré effect is simple 3D objects: (a) parallelepiped, (b) prism, (c) cylinder.

Currently, we consider combined objects, for example, a cylinder combined with a flat facet. In any object, we calculate the period of pattern as a function of the viewing angle and then the magnification coefficient. The calculations are based on a perspective projection. To investigate the pure effect, we consider the halves of the cylinder: the front convex half and the rear concave half. The combined objects have two layouts: a concave half-cylinder combined with a planar facet (CP layout) and a planar facet combined with a convex half-cylinder (PV layout), see Fig. 3.

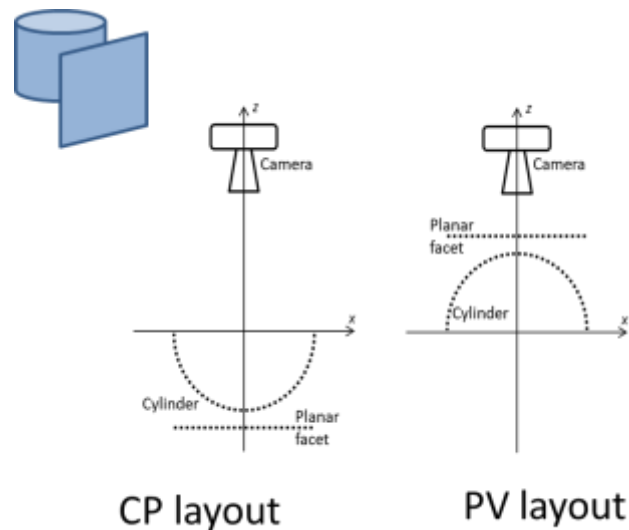


Figure 3. Layouts of combined objects.

2. RESEARCH AND FINDINGS

Previously, we considered objects on the axis (Saveljev & Heo, 2024); now it's time for the off-axis case, when the lateral displacement of the camera is allowed. The wavenumbers of the planar facet and the concave/convex half-cylinder are as follows:

$$k'_{cave/vex} = k \cos^2 \alpha \frac{\Lambda \pm 1}{\tilde{L}} \text{ with } y = ax + b \tag{1}$$

$$k'_{cave/vex} = k \cos^2 \alpha \frac{\Lambda \pm 1}{\tilde{L}} \tag{2}$$

where

$$\Lambda = \frac{\tilde{L}_c}{\sqrt{1-\tilde{L}_s^2}} = \frac{\tilde{L} \cos \alpha - \tilde{w} \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{1-(\tilde{L} \sin \alpha + \tilde{w} \cos \alpha)^2}} \tag{3}$$

Based on the above wavenumbers, we obtained the general formula for the moiré magnification in the combined objects:

$$\mu_{cave/vex} = \frac{\tilde{L}}{(\Lambda \pm 1) \cos^2 \alpha - \frac{\tilde{L} \pm (1 + \tilde{h})}{\rho_{c1}}}$$

In the above formulas, \tilde{L} is the distance, \tilde{h} is the gap, \tilde{w} is the lateral displacement, α is the angle of sight, and ρ is the ratio of periods.

The physical meaning of the auxiliary variables is as follows: \tilde{L}_c is the distance from the center of projection to the middle of the chord AB, \tilde{L}_s is the perpendicular bisector of the chord, and Λ is the ratio of the lengths of two segments: a) the distance from the center of the projection to the center of the chord and b) the half of the chord, as illustrated by the wide colored lines in Fig. 4.

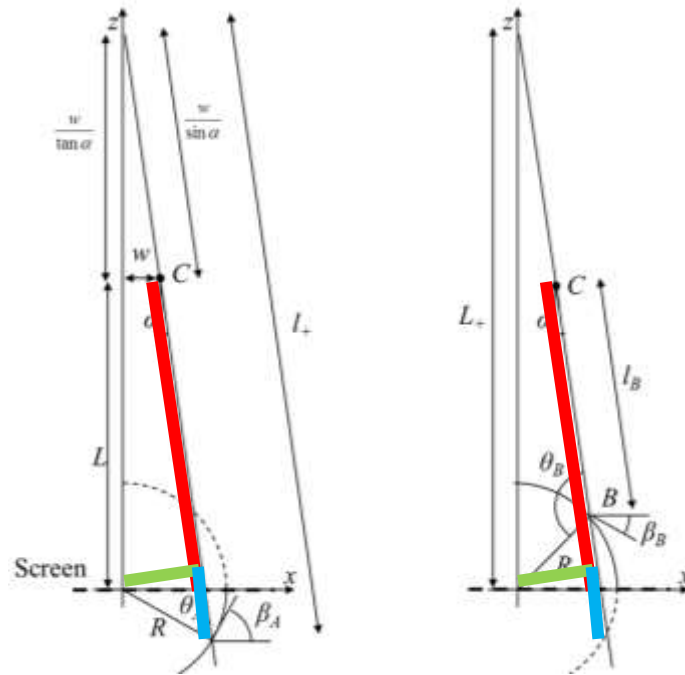


Figure 4. Auxiliary variables in two layouts.

For the moiré period as a function of the lateral displacement across the cylinder, we distinguish the following particular specimens:

- the flat curve (constant) “—“,
- the minimum “U”,
- the finite maximum (the bell-shaped stencil) “A”: “A[↑]” for the rising period and “A[↓]” for falling,
- the infinite maximum “1”,
- two infinite maxima “M”: “M[→]” for widening gap between them and “M[←]” for narrowing.

Furthermore, we consider transformations (progressions) of specimens with increasing distance. Some specimens remain the same and some change. The specimens are shown in Figs. 5-9 as functions of the moiré magnification coefficient versus the lateral coordinate as follows: the constant period (specimen “—“) in Fig. 5, the minimum (specimen “U”) in Fig. 6, the maximum, (specimen “A”) in Figs. 7, 8, and two maxima (specimen “M”) in Fig. 9. The theoretical graphs are shown on the left side of Figs. 5-9, the experimental on the right. The red arrows show the direction of change (if any).

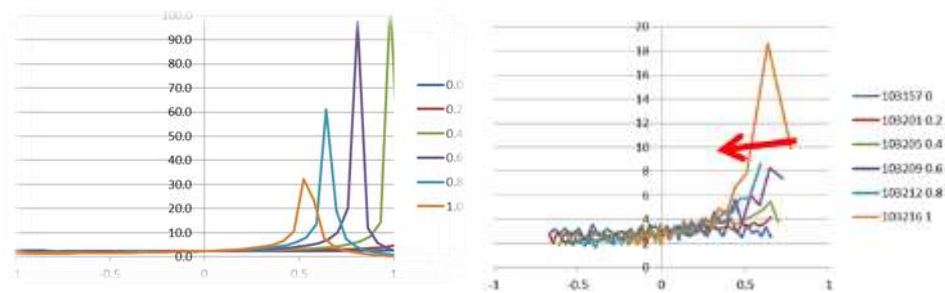


Figure 5. Flat curve transformed to max “—A[↑]1”; CP layout, $\rho = 0.8$, $\tilde{h} = 0.2$, $\tilde{L} = 2$.

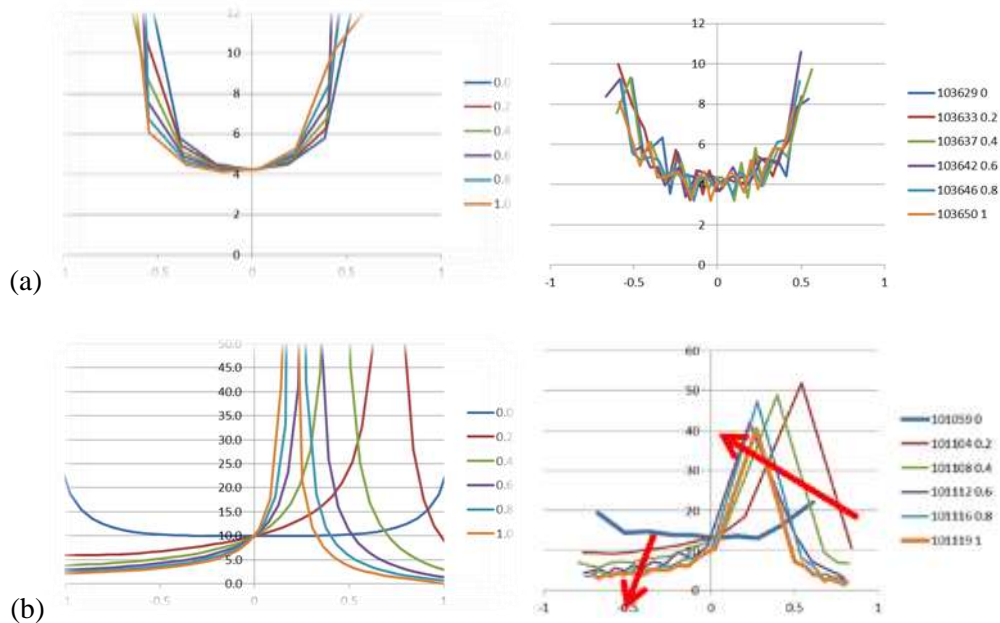


Figure 6. (a) The minimum with the constant position and amplitude “U”; CP layout, $\rho = 0.8$, $\tilde{h} = 0.1$, $\tilde{L} = 10$. (b) The shifted decreasing minimum transformed into the maximum “U[↓]A”; CP layout, $\rho = 1.0$, $\tilde{h} = 0.2$, $\tilde{L} = 2$.

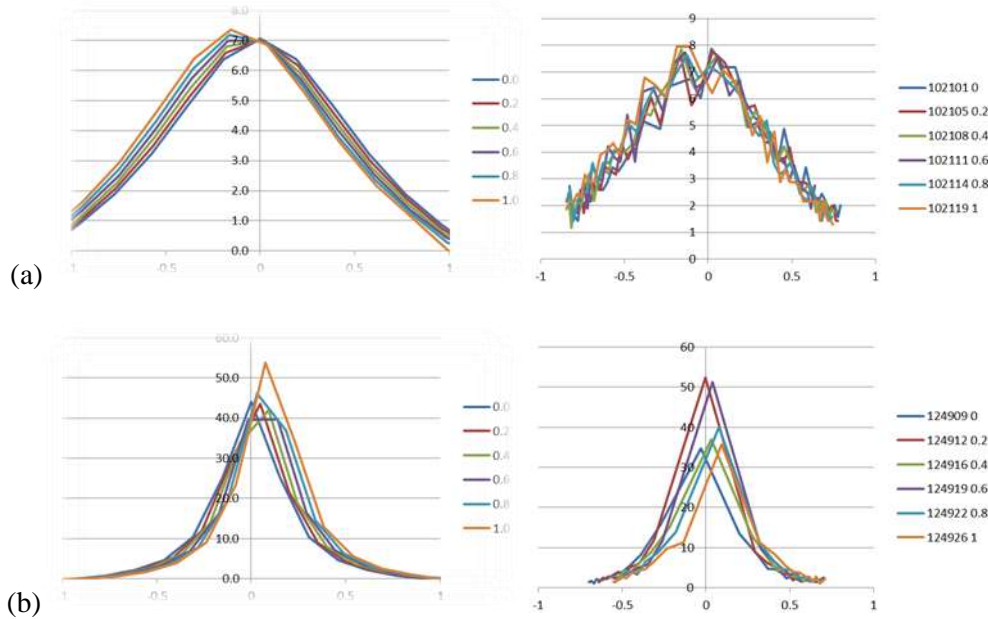


Figure 7. (a) One maximum with the constant position and amplitude “A”; CP layout, $\rho = 1.2$, $\tilde{h} = 0.5$, $\tilde{L} = 10$. (b) Drifted maximum “A”; PV layout, $\rho = 1.0$, $\tilde{h} = 0.2$, $\tilde{L} = 10$.

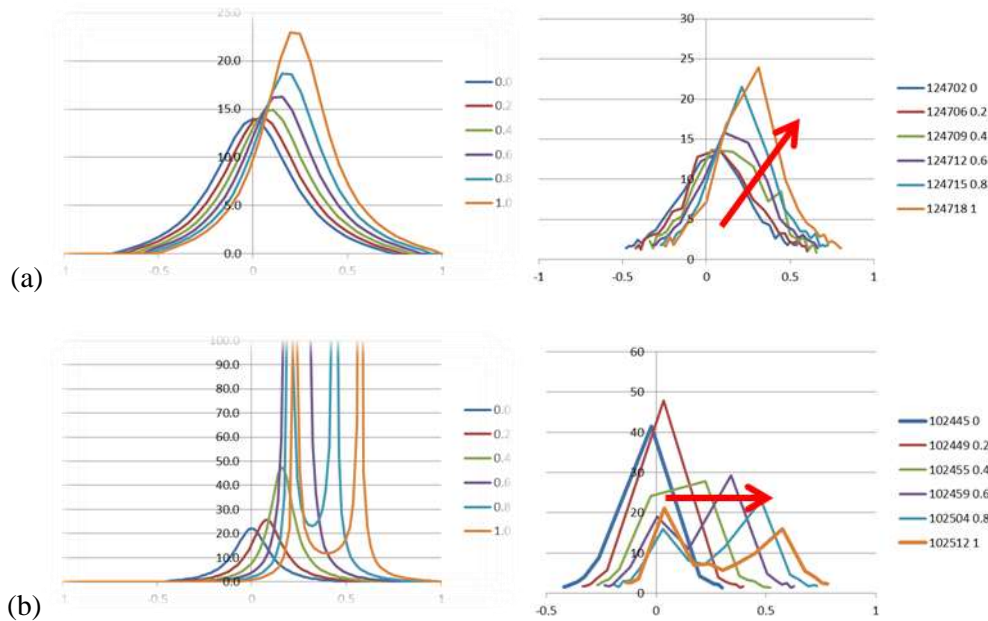


Figure 8. (a) Drifted maximum “A”; PV layout, $\rho = 1.0$, $\tilde{h} = 0.2$, $\tilde{L} = 10$. (b) Drifted finite max transformed into infinite “A[†]1”; PV layout, $\rho = 1.0$, $\tilde{h} = 0.2$, $\tilde{L} = 4$ (the same as (a) but the camera is closer).

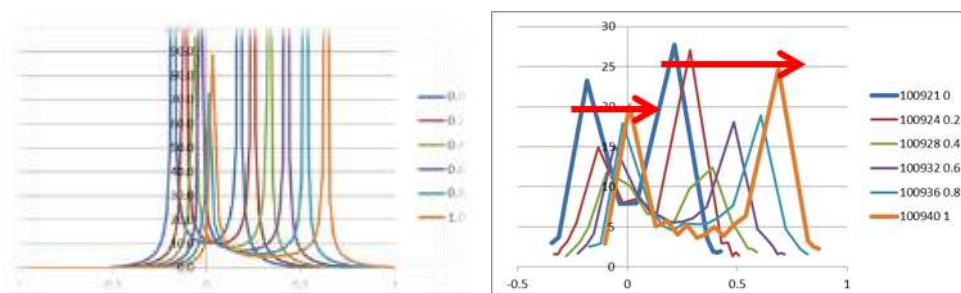


Figure 9. Two drifting maxima of the constant amplitude “M”; PV layout, $\rho = 1.2$, $\tilde{h} = 0.1$, $\tilde{L} = 2$.

An overall picture of behavior of the period can be drawn in parameter space (\tilde{L}, \tilde{h}) , as shown in Fig. 10. Characteristic areas are labeled as follows: regions where experiments are compared with theory are encircled; regions where we conducted only the theoretical studies are shown by dotted squares; regions with uniform behavior (the period does not reach the infinity) are indicated by dotted trapezoids; regions with uniform behavior (the period reaches the infinity) are indicated by trapezoids with a solid line; regions with magnitude too low to be measured experimentally are highlighted in grey; rows with almost constant period ($\tilde{L} = 2$) are shown with thick arrows; regions examined in the previous research on the axis (Saveljev & Heo, 2024) are labeled by thick arrows; and the most stable case with the least variance of the period is shown by the red rectangle.

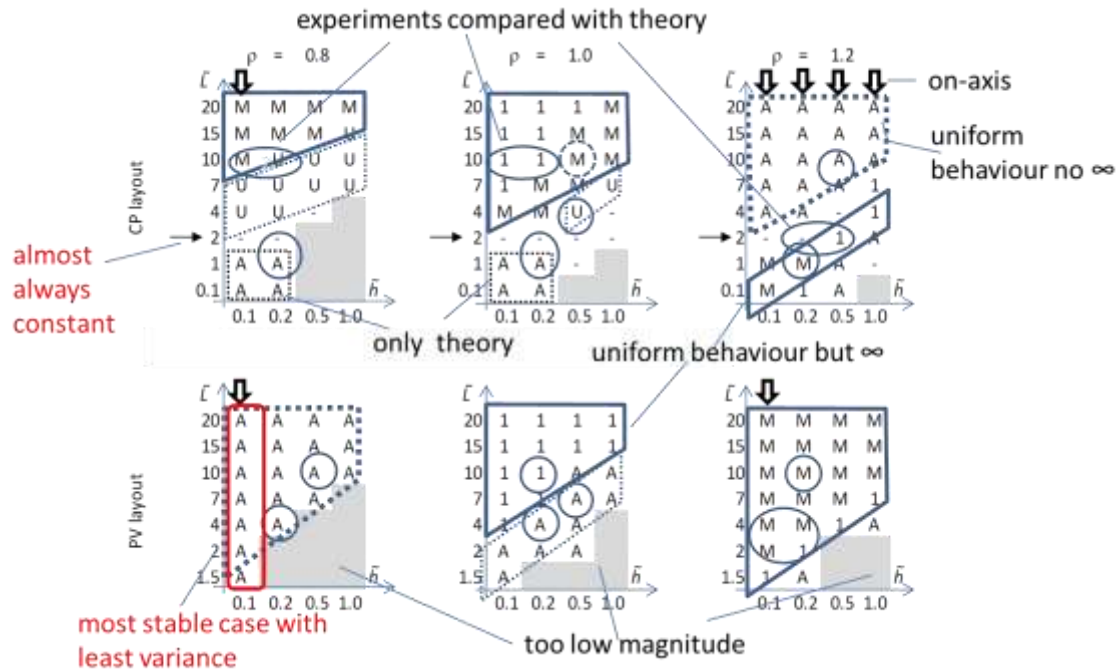


Figure 10. Overall behaviour of the period of the moiré patterns in combined objects.

The functions with the smallest variance belong to the PV layout with $\rho < 1$. The parameter $\rho < 1$ means that the period of the convex cylindrical grid is less than the period of the planar grid: one grid is wrapped around the cylinder, and the another (planar) is either installed in front of the cylinder or is computer-generated, as in (Saveljev et al., 2022). Illustrations are shown in Figs. 7(a), 11.

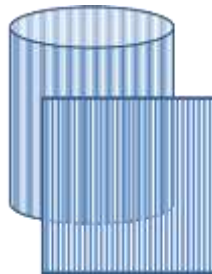


Figure 11. Layout of combined objects for practical measurements.

4. CONCLUSION

In combined objects the behaviour of moiré patterns is much more interesting and diverse than in objects with facets of the same curvature; in particular, the period can have up to two infinite maxima. The experiment confirms the theory. We systematized the behaviour of the period in the parameter space, discovered five characteristic specimens, and built the overall picture of the behaviour. The region of parameters with the most stable period has been found; it is suitable for practical measurements. The results can be applied to application areas such as the moiré minimization, measurements (displacement, vibration), 3D displays (curved surface), and nanoparticles (cylindrical nanotubes).

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THE TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACTS OF GENERATIVE AI IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

The rapid evolution of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) infrastructure is revolutionizing software development practices and is poised to fundamentally change the landscape of programming and project management. This paper explores the significant effects of GenAI within software engineering, particularly its ability to automate complex coding tasks, improve collaborative workflows and significantly boost innovation. Leveraging GenAI tools such as automated code generators and advanced testing systems enables software development teams to significantly speed up development cycles, enhance code quality and reduce human error. However, these technological advancements also introduce new challenges, including security concerns, ethical issues like AI-generated code, and the need for new skills among software engineers. Through in-depth analysis of real world examples, this research aims to provide an overview of GenAI's impact on software development practices, and highlights both its transformative potential and the challenges to its effective integration. This study also proposes frameworks to address its ethical implications and enhance its integration into established methodologies. The research is designed to equip practitioners and policymakers with insights to effectively shape the future of software development in an AI-driven era.

Keywords: Generative Artificial Intelligence, GenAI, Software Development, Innovation, Automation, Ethical AI Use

INTRODUCTION

Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) represents a significant breakthrough in the realm of artificial intelligence (AI), which is characterized by its ability to generate new content and solutions based on input data (Ooi et al., 2023; Mannuru et al., 2023; Kshetri et al., 2023; Jovanovic & Campbell, 2022). Unlike traditional AI, which primarily analyzes data to provide insights, GenAI creates new possibilities by generating code, images, text, and other outputs. This new capability is powered by advanced machine learning models, such as Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and transformer models. These models have quickly improved in recent years, moving beyond conventional data analysis methods and expanding what AI can do.

The development of GenAI technologies has been marked by continuous improvements in the accuracy and efficiency of these models. This progress has been driven by increased computational power and the availability of large amounts of training data, which allows for more sophisticated generative capabilities. As a result, GenAI is transforming industries by automating creative processes and opening new opportunities for innovation in various fields. The ongoing advancements in GenAI promise to further enhance its potential, and make it a valuable tool for solving complex problems and generating new solutions in many different applications.

Understanding the impact of GenAI on software development is crucial, as it has the potential to revolutionize the field by automating complex coding tasks, enhancing collaborative workflows, and significantly boosting innovation (Cabrero-Daniel et al., 2024; Hendricks, 2024; Naik et al., 2024). By automating these tasks, GenAI can greatly reduce the time and effort required for software development, which allows developers to focus on more strategic and creative aspects of their work. Additionally, GenAI can improve collaboration among development teams, and leads to more cohesive and efficient project management. Currently, significant advancements are happening in this field, with major tech companies releasing new GenAI tools that integrate seamlessly with existing software development environments. Researchers are also working on improving the accuracy and reliability of GenAI models to ensure they produce high-quality code (Tembhekar et al., 2023; Ulfsnes et al., 2024; Hnatushenko & Pavlenko, 2024). However, integrating GenAI also presents challenges, such as ensuring the security of AI-generated code and addressing ethical concerns related to its use.

This study aims to explore the transformative effects of GenAI on software development practices by highlighting both its potential benefits and the challenges it introduces and presenting frameworks for its ethical and effective integration. By examining real-world examples, this research aims to provide valuable insights for practitioners and policymakers, equipping them with the knowledge needed to navigate and shape the future of software development in an AI-driven era. This study will contribute to a deeper understanding of how GenAI can be utilized to optimize software development processes while maintaining ethical standards and addressing potential risks.

IMPACT OF GENERATIVE AI ON SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

Today, GenAI is revolutionizing the field of software development by automating complex coding tasks, enhancing collaborative workflows, and driving innovation (Tembhekar et al., 2023; Ulfsnes et al., 2024; Cabrero-Daniel et al., 2024). The following sections focus on the specific impacts of GenAI on software development through example tools and provide insights into its practical applications and benefits.

Automating Complex Coding Tasks

One of the most significant impacts of GenAI on software development is its ability to automate complex coding tasks. GenAI models, such as OpenAI's Codex [<https://openai.com>] and

DeepMind's AlphaCode [<https://alphacode.deepmind.com>], have been at the forefront of this revolution. OpenAI's Codex, which powers GitHub Copilot, can interpret natural language descriptions and translate them into working code across multiple programming languages. It assists developers by providing code suggestions, auto-completions, and even generating entire functions, thereby streamlining the coding process and enhancing productivity.

DeepMind's AlphaCode, on the other hand, is designed to solve competitive programming problems, demonstrating the potential to tackle complex algorithmic challenges. AlphaCode can analyze problem statements and generate code solutions that are optimized for performance. This capability significantly reduces the time and effort required for software development by automating intricate and repetitive tasks.

Another example is TabNine [<https://www.tabnine.com>], an AI-powered code completion tool that leverages deep learning models to predict and suggest code as developers type. It supports multiple programming languages and integrates seamlessly with popular IDEs, improving coding efficiency and accuracy. Additionally, Replit's Ghostwriter [<https://replit.com/ai>] offers AI-powered code generation and completion within the Replit IDE. Ghostwriter can understand natural language prompts and generate relevant code snippets, helping developers quickly prototype and iterate on their ideas.

As a result, such automation allows developers to focus more on strategic and creative aspects of software design and architecture, leading to faster development cycles and more innovative solutions.

Enhancing Collaborative Workflows

GenAI tools are enhancing collaborative workflows by facilitating better communication and coordination among development teams. For instance, AI-powered code review systems, such as CodeGuru [<https://www.codeguru.com>], can automatically detect bugs, suggest improvements, and highlight potential security vulnerabilities, streamlining the review process and ensuring higher code quality. These tools use machine learning to analyze vast amounts of code, identifying patterns and anomalies that might be missed by human reviewers.

Additionally, GenAI can assist in maintaining consistent coding standards across teams, making collaboration more seamless and efficient. Tools like Kite [<https://www.kite.com>] and TabNine offer intelligent code completions and suggestions based on best practices, helping developers adhere to coding standards and conventions. By providing real-time feedback and assistance, these tools foster a more cohesive development environment, reducing the likelihood of errors and improving overall productivity.

Moreover, tools like Microsoft's Visual Studio IntelliCode [<https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/services/intellicode>] provide AI-assisted code recommendations based on patterns found in thousands of open-source projects on GitHub. IntelliCode predicts the most likely code completions, suggests best practices, and customizes suggestions based on the developer's coding style. This not only improves productivity by

reducing the time developers spend writing repetitive code but also helps maintain high coding standards across projects.

Another example is the use of Atlassian's Jira [<https://www.atlassian.com>] with AI-powered automation features. Jira leverages AI to automate routine project management tasks, such as assigning issues, setting deadlines, and updating progress statuses based on project activity. This reduces the administrative burden on team members and ensures that project tracking is accurate and up-to-date, enhancing overall team coordination.

Furthermore, GenAI-powered documentation tools, such as GitHub Copilot and OpenAI's Codex, can generate and update documentation automatically based on code changes, and can ensure that documentation remains accurate and up-to-date. This capability enhances communication within teams and across different departments, as everyone can rely on comprehensive and current documentation.

By leveraging GenAI tools, development teams can work more collaboratively and efficiently, leading to better project outcomes and a more streamlined development process.

Driving Innovation

GenAI frees up developers to engage in more innovative and experimental work. This shift enables teams to explore new ideas, experiment with different approaches, and develop cutting-edge software solutions that might not have been possible under traditional development constraints. GenAI models, such as GPT-3 and DALL-E [<https://openai.com/index/dall-e>], showcase this capability by generating creative content that extends beyond code.

For example, in UI/UX design, tools like Figma's AI-powered plugins [<https://www.figma.com>] can suggest novel design elements and user interactions based on user preferences and behavior data. These tools can automatically create design prototypes, generate color schemes, and recommend layout adjustments, allowing designers to focus on more strategic aspects of user experience.

Moreover, GenAI's ability to generate and test multiple variations of code or design solutions rapidly accelerates the innovation cycle. Developers can quickly iterate on new ideas, receive feedback, and refine their solutions without being bogged down by manual coding tasks. This iterative process fosters a culture of experimentation and continuous improvement, driving the development of more sophisticated and user-friendly applications. For instance, Google's AutoML [<https://cloud.google.com/automl>] automates the process of developing machine learning models, enabling rapid iteration and innovation by generating and testing multiple model variations. Similarly, Adobe's Sensei in Creative Cloud helps designers quickly generate and test various design elements, accelerating the design process and enhancing creativity. These tools exemplify how GenAI fosters a dynamic environment for rapid experimentation and innovation in software development.

As another example, in the realm of game development, Unity's ML-Agents [<https://unity.com/>] toolkit allows developers to train intelligent agents using reinforcement

learning. Developers can create and test multiple variations of game scenarios and AI behaviors, refining their games based on the outcomes. This iterative process leads to more engaging and complex gameplay experiences.

IBM Watson [<https://www.ibm.com/watson>], another powerful GenAI tool, exemplifies how AI can drive innovation. Watson's capabilities in natural language processing, machine learning, and data analysis enable developers to build intelligent applications that can understand and respond to complex queries. Watson can also assist in generating insights from large datasets, uncovering hidden patterns, and making data-driven recommendations, which can be instrumental in developing innovative solutions across various industries.

By leveraging GenAI, development teams are empowered to push the boundaries of what is possible, creating innovative solutions that address complex challenges and meet evolving user needs. This increased capacity for innovation not only enhances the quality and functionality of software products but also provides a competitive edge in the fast-paced technology landscape.

CHALLENGES, ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS

While GenAI offers numerous benefits for software development, it also presents several challenges and ethical considerations that must be addressed to ensure its responsible and effective use.

Security Concerns: One of the primary challenges of integrating GenAI into software development is ensuring the security of AI-generated code. Automated code generation can potentially introduce vulnerabilities and bugs if the AI models are not properly trained or supervised. Developers need to implement robust security measures and thorough testing protocols to identify and mitigate any security risks associated with AI-generated code.

Quality Assurance: Ensuring the quality and reliability of AI-generated code is another significant challenge. While GenAI can produce code quickly, it may not always adhere to best practices or industry standards. Continuous monitoring and human oversight are essential to validate the accuracy and functionality of the code. Tools and frameworks that can evaluate and improve the quality of AI-generated code are necessary to maintain high standards.

Ethical Use and Bias: The ethical use of GenAI is a critical consideration. AI models can inadvertently perpetuate biases present in their training data, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes. Developers must ensure that the data used to train GenAI models is diverse and representative. Additionally, transparent algorithms and explainable AI practices should be adopted to allow users to understand and trust the decisions made by AI systems.

Job Displacement Concerns: The automation of coding tasks through GenAI raises concerns about job displacement within the software development industry. While GenAI can enhance productivity and innovation, it may also reduce the demand for certain programming roles. It is important to address these concerns by promoting reskilling and upskilling initiatives, enabling the workforce to adapt to new roles that leverage AI technologies.

Intellectual Property Issues: The use of GenAI in generating code and content can lead to intellectual property (IP) challenges. Determining the ownership of AI-generated code and ensuring proper attribution can be complex. Clear guidelines and legal frameworks are needed to address IP issues and protect the rights of developers and organizations.

Regulatory and Compliance Challenges: As GenAI becomes more integrated into software development, regulatory and compliance challenges will emerge. Ensuring that AI-generated code complies with industry regulations and standards is crucial. Organizations must stay informed about evolving regulations related to AI and software development and implement necessary compliance measures.

Data Privacy: GenAI systems often require large amounts of data to function effectively. Ensuring the privacy and security of this data is paramount, especially when dealing with sensitive or personal information. Organizations must implement strong data protection measures and comply with relevant data privacy laws to safeguard user data.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the transformative effects of GenAI on software development practices. It examined the potential benefits, such as automating complex coding tasks, enhancing collaborative workflows, and driving innovation within the industry. The research also highlighted the challenges and ethical considerations associated with the integration of GenAI, including security concerns, quality assurance, bias, job displacement, intellectual property issues, regulatory compliance, and data privacy. By providing a comprehensive overview of these aspects, the study aimed to equip practitioners and policymakers with the necessary insights to navigate and shape the future of software development in an AI-driven era.

Future research should focus on creating more robust frameworks for the ethical use of GenAI, addressing long-term job displacement concerns, and improving the security and quality of AI-generated code. Additionally, longitudinal studies could provide deeper insights into how GenAI adoption affects team dynamics and productivity. By addressing these areas, future research can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of how to effectively integrate GenAI into software development, ensuring that its benefits are maximized while its risks are minimized.

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ENHANCING USER EXPERIENCE DESIGN WITH GENERATIVE AI CAPABILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The integration of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) into User Experience (UX) design within software development is transforming the field, enhancing both the efficiency and creativity of design processes. This study examines how GenAI can automate routine tasks, personalize user experiences, and provide creative advancements in UX design through real world examples. By automating repetitive design tasks, GenAI tools empower designers to focus on strategic and creative activities, significantly boosting productivity and reducing the time to market. Personalized user experiences are enhanced as GenAI leverages behavioral data to tailor designs, thereby increasing user engagement and satisfaction. Additionally, innovative AI-driven tools expand the boundaries of creativity, and enables the creation of novel and user-centric design solutions. However, these advancements can also introduce ethical considerations, such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the transparency of AI-generated content. This study presents some frameworks for addressing these ethical challenges and optimizing the integration of GenAI into established design methodologies. The research aims to provide valuable insights for UX professionals and practitioners, and guides the future of UX design in an AI-driven era.

Keywords: Generative Artificial Intelligence, GenAI, User Experience Design, Software Development, Behavioral Data, Ethical AI Use

INTRODUCTION

Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) represents a significant advancement in the field of artificial intelligence (AI), distinguished by its capacity to produce new content and solutions based on input data (Ooi et al., 2023; van der Zant et al., 2023; Jovanovic & Campbell, 2022). Traditional AI mainly focuses on analyzing data to provide insights, whereas GenAI generates novel outputs such as code, images, text, and more. This capability is enabled by advanced machine learning models, including Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and transformer models, which have rapidly evolved and surpassed conventional data analysis methods, expanding the scope of AI's potential.

The development of GenAI technologies has seen continuous enhancements in model accuracy and efficiency, improved by increased computational power and the abundance of training data,

enabling more sophisticated generative abilities. Consequently, GenAI is revolutionizing industries by automating creative processes and creating new opportunities for innovation across various sectors. As GenAI continues to advance, it promises to further augment its capabilities, making it an invaluable tool for tackling complex problems and generating innovative solutions in diverse applications.

The integration of GenAI into User Experience (UX) design within software development projects is revolutionizing the field by significantly enhancing both efficiency and creativity. GenAI automates routine design tasks, such as layout adjustments and color scheme generation, allowing designers to focus on strategic and innovative aspects of their work, thereby speeding up the design process and reducing time to market (Cabrero-Daniel et al., 2024; Hendricks, 2024; Naik et al., 2024). A standout feature of GenAI is its ability to personalize user experiences by analyzing behavioral data. By understanding user interactions and preferences, GenAI tailors interfaces and functionalities to individual needs, resulting in higher user engagement and satisfaction. Moreover, AI-driven tools push the boundaries of traditional UX design by suggesting unique design elements and interactions that might not be immediately apparent to human designers. These advancements are setting new standards in UX design for software development projects, enabling the delivery of more engaging, personalized, and high-quality digital experiences (Tembhekar et al, 2023; Ulfesnes et al., 2024; Hnatushenko & Pavlenko, 2024).

This study aims to investigate the effects of GenAI on UX design within software development projects. The research will focus on how GenAI can automate routine design tasks, personalize user experiences through behavioral data, and drive creative innovation, supported by real-world examples. Additionally, the study will explore ethical considerations such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and transparency, and propose frameworks for responsibly integrating GenAI into design methodologies. By providing practical insights for UX professionals and practitioners, this research aims to shape the future of UX design in an AI-driven era, and empowers designers to harness GenAI's potential.

INTEGRATION OF GENERATIVE AI INTO UX DESIGN

The integration of GenAI into UX design is transforming how designers approach their work, enhancing both efficiency and creativity (Tembhekar et al, 2023; Ulfesnes et al., 2024). This section focuses on two key areas where GenAI is making a significant impact: real-time design optimization and enhancing user research and prototyping.

Enabling Real-Time Design Optimization

GenAI significantly enhances efficiency by enabling real-time design optimization. These tasks often include layout adjustments, color scheme generation, typography selection, and basic coding, which can be time-consuming and repetitive for designers. By leveraging GenAI tools, designers can optimize these processes in real-time, allowing them to focus on more strategic and creative aspects of their work.

For instance, Figma's AI-powered plugins [<https://www.figma.com>] can automatically suggest design improvements and adjustments based on user input and design best practices. This includes recommending optimal color contrasts, spacing, and alignment, ensuring that the design adheres to accessibility standards and aesthetic principles.

Another example is Canva's Magic Resize [<https://www.canva.com/pro/magic-switch>] tool, which uses AI to automatically adjust and resize designs for different platforms and formats. This optimization ensures that a single design can be quickly adapted to fit various screen sizes and device specifications, saving designers a significant amount of time.

Additionally, Autodesk's Dreamcatcher [<https://aidesign.tools/posts/project-dreamcatcher/>] can generate multiple design alternatives based on initial parameters set by the designer. This generative design tool allows designers to explore a wide range of possibilities quickly and choose the most suitable option, streamlining the ideation phase of the design process.

By enabling real-time design optimization and freeing designers from routine UX design tasks, GenAI allows designers to engage more deeply in innovative and strategic thinking, enhancing overall productivity and creativity within the design process. This shift allows for a more agile and responsive approach to UX design, where designers can quickly iterate on ideas and refine their work based on real-time feedback and data-driven insights.

Enhancing User Behavior Analysis, Prototyping, and Personalization

GenAI significantly enhances the user behavior research, prototyping, and personalization phases of UX design by providing powerful tools that analyze user behavior and generate high-fidelity prototypes quickly. These advancements enable designers to make more informed decisions, iterate faster, and create more user-centered and personalized designs.

Tools like Qualtrics XM [<https://www.qualtrics.com>] leverage AI to analyze user feedback and behavioral data. These tools can identify patterns and insights from large datasets, providing designers with a deeper understanding of user needs and preferences. By automating the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, GenAI enables more accurate and comprehensive user research, leading to better-informed design decisions.

GenAI-driven prototyping tools, such as Framer [<https://www.framer.com>], allow designers to create high-fidelity prototypes rapidly. These tools use AI to predict user interactions and suggest design elements, streamlining the prototyping process. For example, Sketch2Code by Microsoft [<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/shows/ai-show/sketch2code>] can convert hand-drawn sketches into working HTML prototypes, saving time and enhancing creativity. By quickly generating prototypes, designers can iterate faster and refine their ideas based on real user feedback.

One of the most impactful features of GenAI in UX design is its ability to personalize user experiences. By analyzing behavioral data, GenAI tailors interfaces and functionalities to meet individual user needs and preferences, leading to higher engagement and satisfaction. GenAI

tools can analyze vast amounts of user data, including interaction patterns, preferences, and feedback, to inform design decisions.

For example, IBM Watson [<https://www.ibm.com/watson>] processes and interprets user data to deliver personalized content and recommendations within applications. By understanding user behavior, Watson helps create interfaces that are more intuitive and aligned with user expectations.

Adobe Target [<https://developers.adobetarget.com>] uses AI to personalize user experiences by dynamically adjusting content and design elements based on user behavior. It enables A/B testing and multivariate testing, allowing designers to identify the most effective design variations for different user segments. This continuous optimization process ensures that the user experience evolves in response to changing user needs and preferences.

Dynamic Yield [<https://www.dynamicyield.com>] offers AI-driven personalization solutions that tailor website content, layouts, and product recommendations based on individual user profiles. By integrating with existing UX workflows, Dynamic Yield enhances the ability to deliver relevant and engaging experiences, increasing user retention and satisfaction.

By focusing on real-time design optimization and enhancing user research, prototyping, and personalization, GenAI transforms the UX design process into a more efficient, creative, and user-centered practice. These advancements not only improve the quality of the final product but also ensure that it meets the evolving needs and expectations of users.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND STRATEGIES

While GenAI offers substantial benefits in enhancing UX design, it also introduces several ethical considerations that must be addressed to ensure its responsible and effective use. This section explores key ethical issues and proposes frameworks for mitigating these challenges.

Data Privacy and Security: One of the primary ethical concerns in integrating GenAI into UX design is data privacy and security. GenAI systems often require large amounts of user data to function effectively, which can lead to privacy risks if not managed properly. Ensuring that user data is collected, stored, and processed securely is paramount. To mitigate data privacy concerns, techniques to anonymize user data should be implemented, ensuring that personal identifiers are removed before data analysis. Robust encryption methods must be used to protect data both at rest and in transit. Additionally, adhering to data protection regulations such as GDPR and CCPA ensures that data collection and processing practices comply with legal standards.

Algorithmic Bias and Fairness: Another critical issue is the potential for algorithmic bias in GenAI systems. Bias can arise from the training data used to develop AI models, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes. Ensuring fairness and inclusivity in AI-driven UX design is essential to avoid perpetuating existing biases. To mitigate algorithmic bias, it is crucial to use diverse and representative datasets to train AI models, ensuring that different user groups are fairly represented. Regularly conducting bias audits and impact assessments helps identify and

address potential biases in AI models. Maintaining transparency in AI decision-making processes, providing clear explanations for AI-driven recommendations and actions, is also vital. For example, IBM has actively worked on addressing algorithmic bias through its AI Fairness 360 toolkit, an open-source library that helps developers detect and mitigate bias in machine learning models. This toolkit promotes fairness and inclusivity by providing resources to evaluate and enhance the fairness of AI systems.

Transparency and Accountability: Transparency and accountability are crucial in maintaining user trust when integrating GenAI into UX design. Users should be informed about how AI systems are used and how their data influences design decisions. Enhancing transparency and accountability involves clearly communicating to users how their data is being used and how AI-driven personalization works. Implementing explainable AI techniques that provide insights into how AI models make decisions ensures that designers and users can understand and trust AI recommendations. Developing and following ethical guidelines and best practices for AI use in UX design ensures that AI integration aligns with organizational values and user expectations. As another example, Google has focused on making AI more explainable and transparent through initiatives like the “What-If Tool,” which allows developers to visualize and understand the behavior of machine learning models. This tool helps ensure that AI-driven decisions can be easily explained and justified to users and stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

This study has explored the transformative impact of GenAI on UX design within software development projects. By automating routine design tasks, enhancing user research and prototyping, and personalizing user experiences, GenAI significantly improves both the efficiency and creativity of the design process. The integration of AI-powered tools demonstrates how GenAI can streamline workflows, provide deeper insights into user behavior, and deliver highly personalized and engaging user experiences. These advancements accelerate the design process and also ensure that the final products are more aligned with user needs and preferences. Furthermore, we have highlighted ethical considerations and best practices to address issues such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and transparency, drawing on examples from organizations.

Further studies are needed to explore the evolving impact of GenAI on UX design. Future research should focus on developing more sophisticated AI models that can better understand and predict user behavior, enhancing the personalization and effectiveness of user experiences. Additionally, comprehensive studies on the long-term effects of AI-driven design on user satisfaction and engagement are crucial. Investigating the scalability of AI tools in large-scale projects and diverse industries will also be important. Moreover, further exploration into ethical frameworks and regulations can help ensure that the deployment of GenAI remains fair, transparent, and secure. Addressing these areas will contribute to a more nuanced understanding of how to integrate GenAI into UX design, maximizing its benefits while mitigating its risks.

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EMPLOYEE SELECTION UNDER Z INFORMATION**Gunay HUSEYNZADA ARZU**

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ABSTRACT

Employee selection is a fundamental aspect of human resource management that is required for corporate performance. Traditional selection procedures frequently rely on accurate data and well specified criteria, which are not always available or reliable. This study offers a unique strategy based on Z-information, a notion derived from Z-numbers that encompasses both uncertain and reliable information. Z-information provides a strong foundation for making decisions in ambiguous and uncertain contexts. The suggested method incorporates Z-information into the multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) process to improve the accuracy and reliability of candidate evaluations. The approach enables a thorough examination of both subjective and objective elements by combining expert opinions with quantitative measurements. Several studies were used to demonstrate the methodology's practical use and effectiveness in picking the best qualified individuals in the face of ambiguity. Lotfi A. Zadeh invented Z-numbers, which have various advantages over typical fuzzy and crisp numbers in terms of uncertainty and information reliability. Z-numbers consists of a pair (A, B), with A a fuzzy number reflecting the uncertain quantity and B a measure of A's dependability or certainty. This dual form enables a more detailed modeling of uncertainty. Include a second component that expresses the reliability or confidence in the first component. This makes Z-numbers especially valuable in real-world applications where both value and dependability are important. On the other hand, fuzzy numbers represent uncertain values without a direct measure of reliability or assurance. Widely utilized in industries that need dealing with imprecision, however their lack of reliability measurement can be a restriction in some cases. Furthermore, crisp numbers are inadequate for capturing the complexities of uncertainty and reliability in complex systems. Primarily employed in scenarios that require accurate and exact data, which may not be feasible in many real-world circumstances including ambiguity. Regarding to these reasons we can approximate that, Z-number based decision-making methods will be the most appropriate ways of evaluating and selecting the most appropriate candidates with different abilities and qualifications. At last, numerical example is used to illustrate the procedure of the presented method. All the calculations in paper implemented in Z-Lab software.

Keywords: Employee selection, Z-information, Z-numbers, human resource management, uncertainty, decision-making.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CHOOSING THE BEST IT ENGINEER FOR YOUR BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

In today's digital world, information technology (IT) engineers play an increasingly important role in enterprises. This article discusses the importance of selecting the best IT engineer for a company. Effective IT engineers have a unique combination of technical knowledge, problem-solving abilities, and adaptability to changing technology. The process of selecting the best IT engineer entails assessing their skills, experience, and compatibility with the company's objectives and culture. Decision making on the selection of the best IT engineer for a company is not just a matter of filling a technical position; it is a strategic decision that can profoundly affect organizational success. Throughout this article, we've highlighted the important role IT engineers play in driving business efficiency, innovation and cybersecurity. By prioritizing the hiring and retention of skilled IT professionals aligned with company goals and values, organizations can build sustainable IT infrastructures and remain competitive in the rapidly evolving digital landscape.

In addition, the process of selecting the right IT engineer involves a comprehensive assessment, including technical skills, problem-solving skills, and adaptability to new technologies. Companies must also consider cultural fit and potential for long-term growth and development. Investing in top IT talent not only improves operational efficiency, but also fosters a culture of innovation and continuous improvement. The essay also underlines the importance of an IT engineer in organizational efficiency, cybersecurity, innovation, and overall business success. It examines ways for attracting, evaluating, and retaining elite IT personnel, emphasizing the value of a rigorous selection process and continued professional development. Companies can gain a competitive advantage by investing in the top IT engineers. Looking to the future, as technology continues to advance, the role of IT engineers will grow. Therefore, organizations must commit to training and utilizing their IT teams effectively. By doing so, businesses can achieve sustainable growth, mitigate risks and take advantage of opportunities in an increasingly connected world.

Keywords: IT engineer, recruitment, decision making, skills assessment, organizational efficiency.

OFFSHORE WIND FARM SIMULATION ANALYSIS IN TURKISH AEGEAN SEAS, FOÇA REGION

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the feasibility of implementing offshore wind farms (OWFs) in Turkish seas to harness underutilized wind resources for renewable energy development. Despite the region's abundant wind potential, Turkey currently lacks OWFs. This research evaluates the technical, economic, and policy aspects of OWF implementation, offering a comprehensive assessment that could serve as a model for similar global initiatives.

The primary objectives are to assess the wind energy potential in Turkish seas, analyze global trends in offshore wind energy, identify challenges to OWF development in Turkey, and explore the economic and environmental benefits of such projects. The methodology includes a thorough review of existing literature, policy documents, and climate data, supplemented by secondary research to gather reliable information on the economic feasibility of OWFs.

The study focuses on Turkey's Foça region for the simulation of a hypothetical OWF. Energy yield calculations are based on the wind characteristics of this region, providing a realistic assessment of potential power generation and economic returns. The technical analysis, involving the simulation of Siemens Gamesa 5 MW offshore wind turbines at varying wind speeds, reveals favorable conditions for power efficiency. Power output calculations, especially at 10 m/s, support the potential of Turkey's coastline for wind energy exploitation.

Key findings highlight the significant wind energy potential in the Aegean Sea and the financial viability of OWFs in the region. The economic analysis, based on a 25-year operational period with various assumptions and considerations, shows a positive net present value (NPV) of \$465 million against an investment of \$319 million, and cumulative net profit of \$981 million, indicating substantial profitability. The study addresses technical considerations such as turbine efficiency and wind speed variability, proposing solutions to enhance project performance and sustainability.

This feasibility study suggests that Turkey's coastline could become a significant hub for large-scale power generation. The combination of favorable wind conditions, technical efficiency, and promising economic returns positions Turkey as a viable player in Europe's renewable energy landscape. Recommendations include advancing turbine technologies, supportive policy frameworks, strategic site selection, public engagement, and workforce development.

This research offers valuable insights for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and environmentalists, promoting a shift towards sustainable energy and advancing renewable energy infrastructure both domestically and globally.

Keywords: Offshore Wind, Offshore Wind Farm, Economic Feasibility, Turkish Seas.

JOINING CYLINDRICAL ALUMINUM 6061 MATERIAL USING FRICTION WELDING METHOD AND EXAMINING THEIR MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Friction welding is a joining process that, unlike traditional welding methods, can be used to join non-identical alloys. Rotary friction welding has become increasingly attractive for many sectors due to its advantages like cost, economy, weight minimization and unique features, as well as the sustainable advantages it offers. However, the formation and existence of brittle intermetallic compounds (IMCs) at the weld interface can create difficulty in the welding process of aluminum-aluminum and aluminum-steel alloys.

In this study, the welding properties as well as the temperature and tensile strengths of two 20 mm diameter aluminum 6061 series shafts produced by rotary friction welding were examined. The adhesion properties of shafts with different surface properties that may occur at the interface are discussed. In addition to examining the effect of heat input and different surface properties on heat generation, the adhesion properties of shafts with different surface roughness were examined by tensile tests in accordance with the ASTM D790 standard.

Keywords: friction welding, aluminum, joining, tensile test,

INTRODUCTION

Welding is one of the most widely used techniques in the field of production. In some cases, different metal connections may be required due to design constraints such as the total cost of the system considering the material cost, the total weight of the structure when material density is taken into account, and the need for parts with various mechanical properties. As a result, dissimilar metal joints are needed in various industrial applications where it is common to combine special properties of two weld components for better performance [1-6].

Cast aluminum alloys are indispensable materials in the automotive and aerospace industries because they provide excellent structural mechanical properties and corrosion resistance. These

materials are extremely light and are used to increase the fuel efficiency of automotive and aircraft. Although cast aluminum structures are widely applicable, they have reduced mechanical properties due to casting defects such as porosity, formation of harmful secondary phase particles, low toughness, ductility and fatigue properties [7].

In addition to the welding of aluminum itself, many difficulties may be encountered in the process of joining aluminum and steel through fusion. One of the most important factors to consider here is the high thermal conductivity of aluminum; this can lead to rapid heat dissipation during welding processes such as TIG. Therefore, more heat input is required and can potentially cause incomplete penetration and non-fusion defects [1, 8-11]. Another challenge is the low solid solubility of iron (Fe) in aluminum (Al); This may lead to the formation of porosity as well as solidification and liquefaction cracks during welding [12-15].

While rotary friction welding overcomes the limitations of fusion welding, different interfacial microstructures such as amorphous phases and crystalline IMCs are mostly formed due to the combined effects of thermal mechanical coupling during the friction welding process [16]. Various useful methods have been developed to control and reduce the amount of IMCs, including the use of interlayers and tuning process parameters. Additionally, the finite element method is a sophisticated field that is becoming important for optimization and design of welding processes. Gill et al. [17] examined the effects of different welding parameters with FEM for some RFWs of Al-St joints.

EXPERIMENTAL

Aluminum 6061 series 20 mm diameter shaft was cut as shown in Figure 1 and made ready for rotary friction welding and subsequent tensile tests. Then, the spindles, which were ready for coating, were mutually connected to the conventional lathe and the necessary adjustments were made. Considering the studies in the literature and the capacity of the existing lathe, the speed was chosen as 700 rpm. In accordance with the working principle of the lathe, one spindle was connected to the chuck and made a rotating movement during the process, while the other spindle was connected to the chuck on the floating tailstock and remained stationary during the process and was combined with the rotary friction welding process (Figure 1). Meanwhile, instant temperature measurements were made with the Optris CT laser thermometer device and data at a frequency of 200 sec⁻¹ were recorded. Another parameter used during the experiments is to select the contact point of the shafts as smooth or rough. In the first experiment, the face areas of both shafts were machined precisely on a lathe and made smooth. In the second experiment, the face parts of the shafts, which were machined precisely, were made rough by knurling. It is aimed to examine the adhesion properties of rotary friction welding with these two parameters.

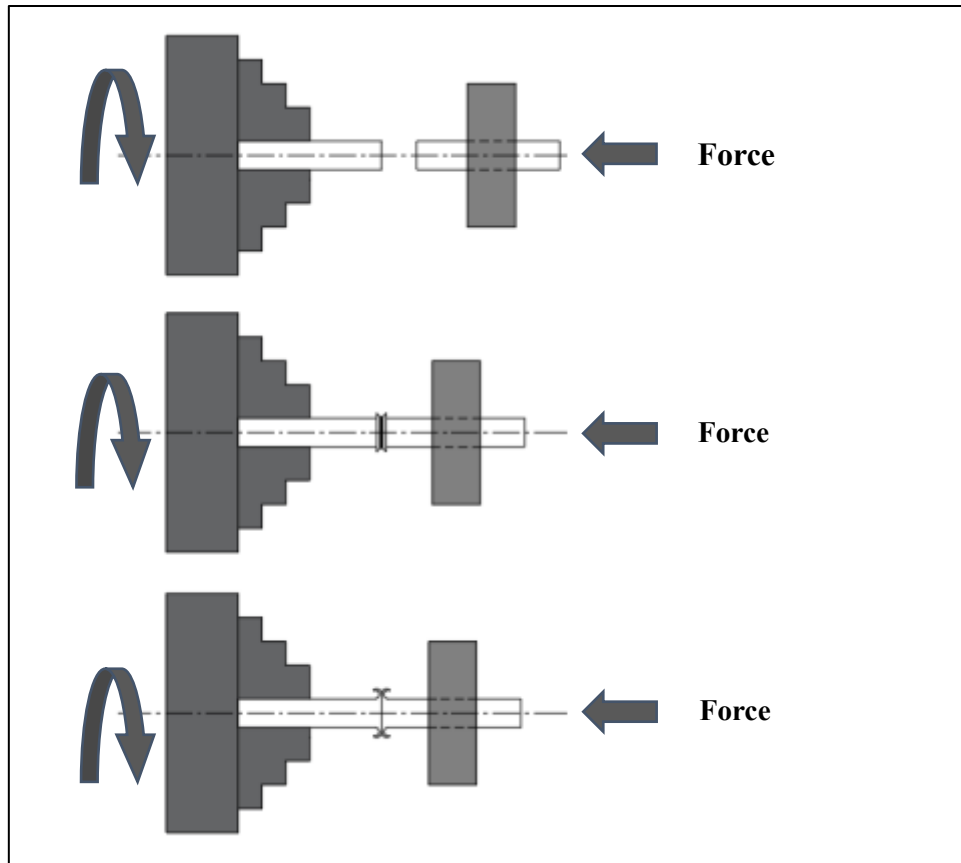


Figure 1. Schematic representation of rotary friction welding

RESULTS

The results obtained carried out with rotary friction welding are given below.

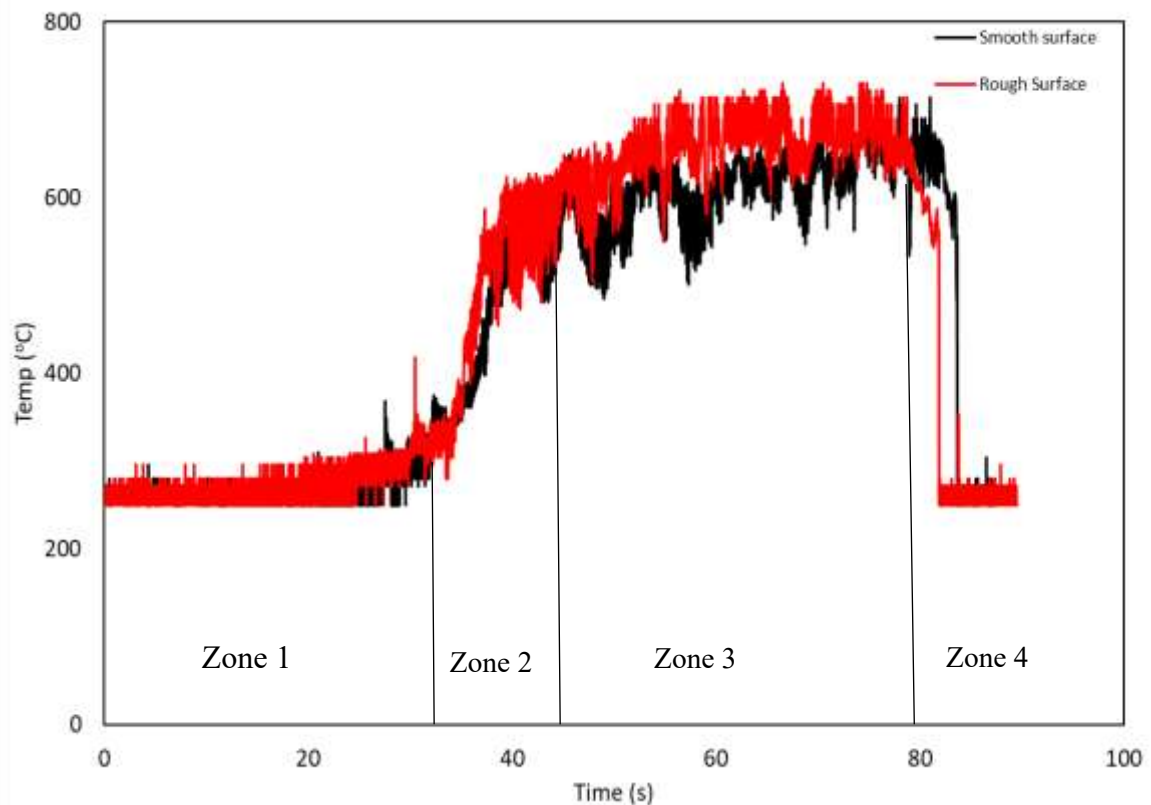
a) Analysis of data obtained as a result of temperature measurement

Figure 2. Temperature time graph of shafts with rough and smooth face

Temperature-time change graphs of shafts with rough and smooth faces are given in the graph in Figure 2. When you look at the graph in general, it can be seen that the rotary friction welding (RFW) process is examined in four parts. When the graphic is examined, it is seen that in the first region there are preliminary preparation stages for welding and the stages where the shafts come into contact with each other. In the second region, the contact process of the shafts has started and the heating of the welding area caused by friction has begun. The heating in this process varies depending on the material, but in aluminum it ends when it reaches the plastic deformation temperature from room temperature. The third region is the region where the friction welding process takes place and the two shafts stick together under the influence of pressure as a result of reaching the plastic deformation temperature. In the fourth and last region, the welding process was completed, the application of the F force perpendicular to the shaft ended, and the process was completed and the air was waited to return to room temperature.

When we look at the friction welding processes performed with rough and smooth surfaces, the temperatures in the first and second regions were parallel to each other, and in the third region,

where the shafts contact each other, the temperature that occurred during the coating of the rough surfaces was higher than the temperature during the welding of smooth surfaces. When the maximum values are examined, the temperature value during the welding of shafts with rough surfaces was 730°C, while the maximum temperature value during the welding of shafts with smooth surfaces was 714°C.

When the average values are examined, the value at the source of the shafts with rough surfaces was 457°C, while the value remained at 446°C in the shafts with smooth surfaces. When comparing both average and maximum values, higher temperatures are reached during the welding of shafts with rough surfaces, and due to the nature of the process, more peaks and valleys in the shaft, where rougher surfaces come into contact with each other, will cause more heat generation and reach higher temperatures. will cause [18]. The most important reason for the higher average and maximum temperatures is that the "accommodation process" required for the peaks of rough surfaces to slide over each other and reach the plastic deformation temperature is longer and more difficult than for smooth surfaces.

b) Analysis of data obtained as a result of tensile tests

After the friction welding of shafts with rough and smooth surfaces, made with the same parameters on a conventional lathe, the samples were subjected to tensile tests. The experiments carried out in accordance with the ASTM D790 standard were carried out on a bench with a maximum tensile force of 1000 kg. The results obtained after these experiments are given in Figure 3.

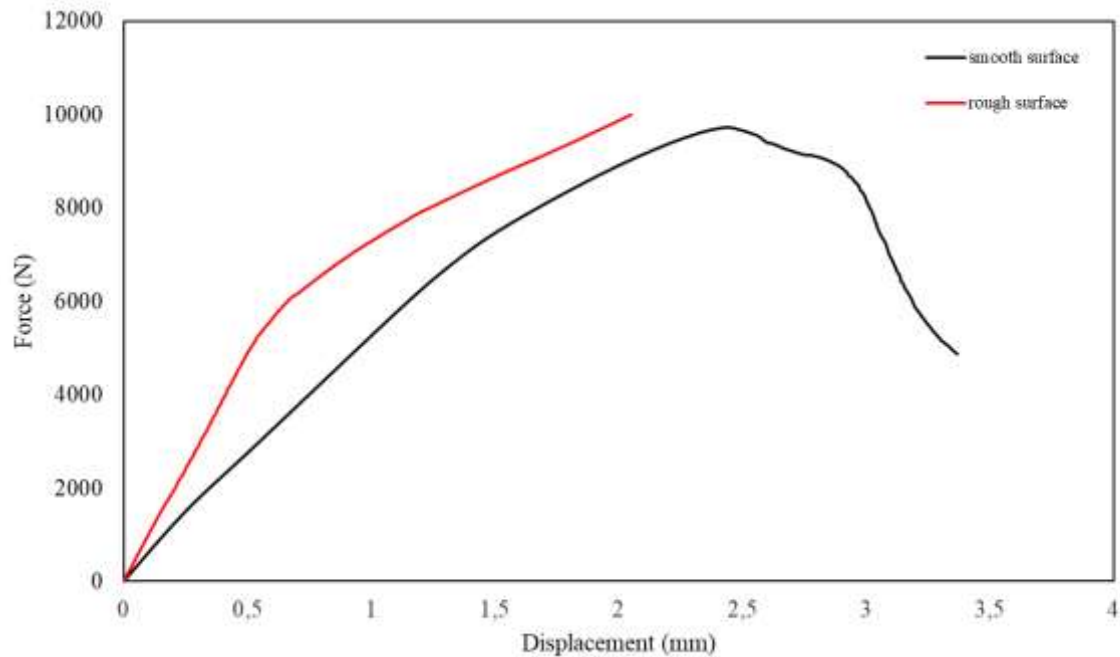


Figure 3. Force displacement graph of shafts with rough and smooth surfaces

When the graph is examined, the sample obtained as a result of the welding process with shafts with smooth surfaces broke when the force reached 9700 N during pulling and the force-displacement graph above was obtained. As seen in the graphic, the load reached 10000 N in the sample obtained as a result of the welding process with shafts with a rough surface, but no rupture or separation was observed. This has shown that the welding process with a rough surface can withstand more force than the welding process with a smooth surface.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, two shafts with a diameter of 20 mm were welded with rough and smooth contact surfaces using the rotary friction welding method on a conventional lathe, and the effects of the used parameters on temperature and tensile strength were examined. The results obtained at the end of the study are given below.

According to the results obtained from temperature measurements, higher temperatures were obtained in welding with shafts with rough face compared to welding with shafts with smooth face. While the average temperature value was 457°C in the experiments with rough shafts, it was 446°C in smooth shafts. Maximum temperatures were measured as 730 °C and 714°C, respectively.

When we look at the tensile tests, the sample obtained from the welding of shafts with rough surfaces did not break when the maximum force of the bench of 10000 N was applied, while the sample obtained from the welding of shafts with smooth surfaces broke when it reached the tensile force of 9700 N. This has shown that the welding process with a rough surface can withstand more force than the welding process with a smooth surface.

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DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF COVID-19 BY DEEP LEARNING FROM CHEST X-RAYS

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for rapid and accurate testing to control the spread of the virus. Chest radiography is an effective method for identifying COVID-19 infections through specific abnormalities observed in infected patients. This research work presents an innovative approach based on convolutional neural networks (CNN) and transfer learning for the detection and classification of COVID-19 from chest X-ray images. We used a dataset including samples classified into three categories: COVID-19, pneumonia and normal cases. By integrating advanced image processing techniques and leveraging the power of artificial intelligence, our model achieved a remarkable accuracy rate. The results obtained demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach to improve the screening and diagnosis of COVID-19, highlighting the potential of AI technologies in the medical field.

Key words: Artificial intelligence, CNN, transfer learning, Covid-19, Classification.

AXIAL STIFFNESS OF SPIRAL WOUND GASKET WITH PTFE FILLER: KEY DESIGN PARAMETERS

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ABSTRACT

Spiral wound gasket (SWG) is the one type of semi-metallic gaskets, that are widely used in the bolted flange connections of industrial installations to contain fluids and prevent fluid loss. The typical spiral wound gasket consists of a spiral, inner and outer ring. The spiral is constructed of alternating plies of preformed steel tape and a soft non-metallic filler. All of these plies deform, extruding the soft filler axially from between the metal windings as the gasket is compressed, creates the seal against flange faces.

The most commonly used materials for soft filler are expanded graphite or polytetrafluoroethylene, known as PTFE. The type of soft filler depends on the application of the gasket. For strong acids or oxidizing atmospheres, only PTFE can be used, but it requires higher assembly stress compared to a spiral wound gasket with expanded graphite filling.

Tightness of the spiral wound gasket in the bolted flange connections depends on contact stress between gasket and flange. If the contact stress on the surface spiral wound gasket with flange face is more even, the leakage rate is smaller. For this reason, it turned out to be reasonable to design a spiral wound gasket in which segments of steel tape would maintain a vertical position during compression.

The obtained results of this study show that the newly proposed asymmetric profile of the spiral wound gasket provides higher stiffness during axial deformation of the vertical segments and ensures more even contact stress between the gasket and flange.

Keywords: Spiral Wound Gasket; Plan of the experiment; Finite Element Method; PTFE

QUANTUM CASCADE LASER SYSTEMS BASED ON NANOMATERIALS FOR BIOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS: SIMULATION AND MODELING**ALHIMA Meryem**

Nanomaterials, LASER systems

Pr EL GHAZI Haddou

Structural Engineering, Intelligent Systems and Electrical Energy

ABSTRACT

Our research subject aims to study a laser system based on nanomaterials, for possible biological applications.

So far we have examined the performance of a quantum well structure, composed of a quantum well based on InGa_N, and two barriers based on Ga_N, it is a three-level system: a reservoir state (RS) receiving electrons from contact regions, an excited state (ES) and a ground state (GS).

As a first step we have calculated the densities of charge carriers in the 3 levels, and the densities of photons emitted during the RS-ES and ES-GS transitions by solving a system of differential equations. Then, we defined the energy bands and the wave functions of our structure, the confinement factor, the matrix element, and the gain as a function of x (fraction of In_N), l the width of the quantum well and L the width of each barrier.

Secondly we have examined the effect of external (injection current) and internal (quantum well width, barrier width and fraction) parameters on laser performance as confinement factor, photons and electrons' densities, modal gain and output power.

Key-words: Quantum cascade laser, III-nitride semiconductors, biomedical applications

**AKCİĞER KANSERİNİN TESPİTİ İÇİN MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ TABANLI
MİKROŞERİT YAMA ANTEN TASARIMI****MACHINE LEARNING BASED MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA DESIGN FOR LUNG
CANCER DETECTION****Öğr. Gör. Dr. Seda ŞAŞMAZ KARACAN**

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ÖZET

Yapılan araştırmalar kanserin son derece ciddi bir hastalık olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu hastalığın birçok farklı türü olup bu türler için farklı tedavi yöntemleri uygulanmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerden elde edilen veriler kanser tedavilerinin etkilerini birçok açıdan değerlendirilmektedir. Bu verilerden ortaya çıkan sonuçlar erken teşhisin oldukça önemli olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Erken teşhis kanser hastalığının önlenmesinde önemli bir adımdır ve erken teşhisin uygulanması için birçok yöntem üzerinde çalışılmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerden bir tanesi taşınabilir anten teknolojilerinin kullanımınıdır. Kablosuz iletişim teknolojilerinin gelişmesi ile kablosuz cihazların kullanımı da hızla yaygınlaşmaktadır. Kablosuz iletişim cihazları birçok farklı amaç için farklı alanlarda tercih edilmektedir. Kablosuz cihazlar günlük iletişim, askeri teknolojiler ve sağlık sektörü gibi alanlarda yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle sağlık sektöründe hastanın tıbbi bilgilerini takip etmek için önemli bir araç haline gelmektedir. Sağlık sektörü için yapılan çalışmalarda mikroşerit yama antenler sıklıkla tercih edilmektedir. Bu antenler küçük boyutlu olması, üretim maliyetinin düşük ve kolay olması ve etkili sonuçlar vermesinden dolayı tercih edilmektedir. Önerilen çalışmada, mikroşerit yama anteni kullanılarak akciğer kanserinin tespiti araştırılmaktadır. Bu amaçla ISM bandında çalışan bir anten tasarlanmış ve s-parametrelerine göre simülasyon çalışmaları ile optimize edilmiştir. Daha sonra deri, yağ, kas, kemik ve akciğer için parametrik değerler kullanılarak insan modelini temsil eden bir parça tasarlanmıştır. Önerilen anten ile bu model entegre edilmiştir. Sağlıklı ve sağlıksız akciğeri birbirinden ayırt edebilmek için sağlıklı akciğerin içerisine parametrik değerler kullanılarak bir tümör yerleştirilmiştir. Daha sonra, sağlıklı ve sağlıksız akciğer modelleri ayrı ayrı simüle edilmiştir. Tümörün farklı konumlardaki durumu için hesaplamalar yapılmıştır. Böylece sağlıklı ve sağlıksız akciğer için veriler elde edilmiştir. Son aşamada S11 parametreleri kullanılarak veri setleri oluşturulmuştur. Oluşturulan veri setleri makine öğrenmesi algoritmaları ile sağlıklı bir akciğeri kanserli bir akciğerden ayırt edebilmek için

sınıflandırılmıştır. Böylelikle, maliyeti düşük, taşınması ve kullanımı kolay olan bir anten ile kanser hastalığının erken teşhisinin sağlanması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akciğer Kanseri, Yama Anten, Makine Öğrenmesi

ABSTRACT

Research shows that cancer is an extremely serious disease. There are many different types of this disease and different treatment methods are applied to these types. The data obtained from these methods evaluate the effects of cancer treatments from many aspects. The results emerging from these data emphasize that early diagnosis is very important. Early diagnosis is a crucial step in preventing cancer, and many methods are being studied to implement early diagnosis. One of these methods is the use of portable antenna technologies. With the development of wireless communication technologies, the use of wireless devices is rapidly becoming widespread. Wireless communication devices are preferred in different areas for many different purposes. These devices are widely used in areas such as daily communications, military technologies, and the healthcare industry. They are becoming important tools to track patient medical information, especially in the healthcare industry. Microstrip patch antennas are frequently preferred in studies conducted for the healthcare sector. These antennas are preferred because they are small in dimensions, have low and easy production costs, and provide effective results. In the proposed study, the detection of lung cancer using a microstrip patch antenna is investigated. For this purpose, an antenna operating in the ISM band was designed and optimized through simulation studies according to s-parameters. Then, a part representing the human model was designed using parametric values for skin, fat, muscle, bone, and lung. This designed human model is integrated with the proposed antenna. In order to distinguish between healthy and unhealthy lungs, a tumor was placed inside the healthy lung using parametric values. Then, the healthy and unhealthy lung models were simulated separately. Calculations were made for the condition of the tumor in different locations. Thus, the data were obtained for healthy and unhealthy lungs. In the last stage, data sets were created using the S11 parameters of the antenna. The created data sets were classified using machine learning algorithms to distinguish a healthy lung from a cancerous lung. As a result, it is aimed to provide early diagnosis of cancer with an antenna that is low-cost, easy to carry, and easy to use.

Keywords: Lung Cancer, Patch Antenna, Machine Learning

INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer is the second most common cancer worldwide. Early detection is crucial for treatment management and survival. Every year, 2.2 million new cases are diagnosed globally (Li et al., 2023; “Lung Cancer Statistics | World Cancer Research Fund International,” 2022; *Lung Cancer: Types, Stages, Symptoms, Diagnosis & Treatment*, 2022). For the detection of

lung cancer, the main imaging methods used are X-ray, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and positron emission tomography (PET). After imaging, biopsy is utilized for tumor histology and cancer staging. Besides imaging methods, antennas are also used for the detection of lung lesions (Eshan, Hasan, Howlader, et al., 2023; Eshan, Hasan, Islam, et al., 2023; Gupta et al., 2022; Kumar et al., 2020). There are many types of Microstrip patch antennas (Tetik & Tetik, 2017) and these antennas are used in biomedical applications due to their advantages such as ease of use, robust design, ability to operate at various frequency ranges, surface compatibility, accessibility, and low cost (Biçer & Aydin, 2021; Deepthy & Nesasudha, 2023; El Batal et al., 2023; Elsheakh et al., 2024; Kumar et al., 2020; Markkandan et al., 2021; Panda et al., 2021; Seker & Guneser, 2022; Sengottaiyan et al., 2023; Weiler et al., 2018).

The following studies have utilized microstrip patch antennas for lung cancer detection: Gupta and colleagues used machine learning methods to detect cancer by using parameters obtained from a microstrip antenna model designed to detect lung cancer. Using the designed antenna, the tumor and its stages were classified in simulations performed using a lung phantom based on parameters such as electric field, magnetic field, surface current, power flow, current density, power loss density, electric energy density, magnetic energy density, return loss, antenna gain, and tumor diameter. They classified this dataset using the Random Forest algorithm. As a result, they were able to distinguish healthy lungs from cancerous lungs with an accuracy of 93.75% (Gupta et al., 2022). In their study, Eshan et al. investigated tumor detection using variations in the S11 parameter of a microstrip patch antenna model on three different lung phantoms. They utilized a material called, single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT), in the proposed antenna model. The antenna, designed in the 10.42 GHz X frequency band range, exhibited return loss measurements of -59.65 dB for tumor-bearing lungs, -36.75 dB for healthy lungs, and -36.42 dB for cancerous tumors (Eshan, Hasan, Howlader, et al., 2023). In another study, Eshan and colleagues investigated the detection of lung cancer using antenna designs operating in the 5-11 GHz range. They tested their proposed antenna on a three-dimensional tumor placed on a lung phantom. Simulation results showed that at a frequency of 8.258 GHz, the S11 parameter obtained from a healthy lung was -39.55 dB, whereas for a lung with a tumor, it was -39.61 dB (Eshan, Hasan, Islam, et al., 2023). Kumar and colleagues investigated the staging of lung cancer using an in-vivo antenna operating in the ISM band. Leveraging the property of cancerous tissue altering lung permeability, they designed an in-vivo antenna operating at 257.04 THz band to detect four different stages of cancer. They analyzed the stages of lung cancer using the radiation pattern of the proposed antenna (Kumar et al., 2020).

In this study, a microstrip patch antenna operating in the ISM band was designed for the detection of lung cancer. The antenna was tested on a model representing the human body using parametric values for skin, fat, muscle, bone, and lung tissues. Tumors were placed at different locations in this model, and parameters from various simulation results were collected. A low-cost, easy-to-access, practical, and non-invasive antenna design was proposed for lung cancer

detection. Furthermore, machine learning methods were employed to classify the presence or absence of lung cancer using a dataset generated from simulation results of the designed antenna model. The subsequent sections of the study present the parameters of the designed antenna and lung phantom. In the second section, parameters obtained from simulations using the proposed antenna were classified using machine learning methods for lung cancer detection. The third section provides simulation and classification results for the proposed model. Discussion of the results is presented in the fourth section, while the conclusion and future work are discussed in the fifth section.

1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Three parts compose the proposed microstrip patch antenna. These parts are plane, substrate, and resonator. The plane and resonator are made of conductive copper material. The substrate structure is designed from insulating dielectric FR-4 material. The design of the proposed antenna is shown in Figure 1 that includes the front, side and rear views of the antenna. The proposed microstrip patch antenna has $a = 33$ and $b = 46$ mm sizes. The ground plane and resonator layers have thickness of $I_1 = 0.035$ mm. The thickness of substrate layer is $I_2 = 1.6$ mm. The resonator layer has parametric values $t = 18$, $c = 20$, $h = 11$, $d = 17.5$, $g = 2$, $d = 13.5$ and $f = 21$ mm. The simulation studies are carried out using the finite integration technique and a time domain solver.

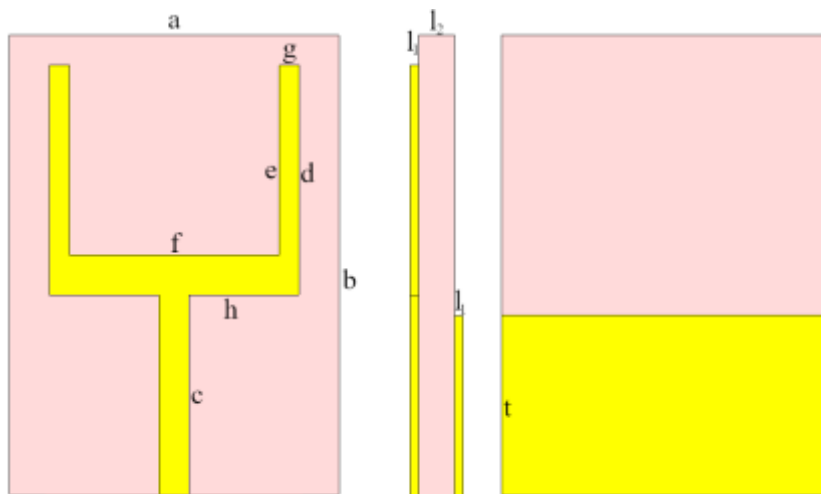


Figure 1. (a) The Front view, (b) left view, and (c) back view of the proposed antenna.

After creating the antenna design according to parametric values, calculations were performed for the S parameters. S parameters define the input-output relationship between connection points in an electromagnetic system for structures such as antennas. In this way, data regarding the performance of the designed antenna can be obtained. Figure 2 demonstrates the s parameter graph of the proposed antenna. The frequency range of 1-5 GHz was preferred for calculations. According to the results, it is seen that the proposed design peaks in the 2.4 GHz ISM band. The resonance peak value of the proposed antenna was obtained as $S_{11} = -58.010861$ dB.

This value shows that the antenna efficiency is quite effective. Therefore, the recommended antenna can be preferred in areas such as health.

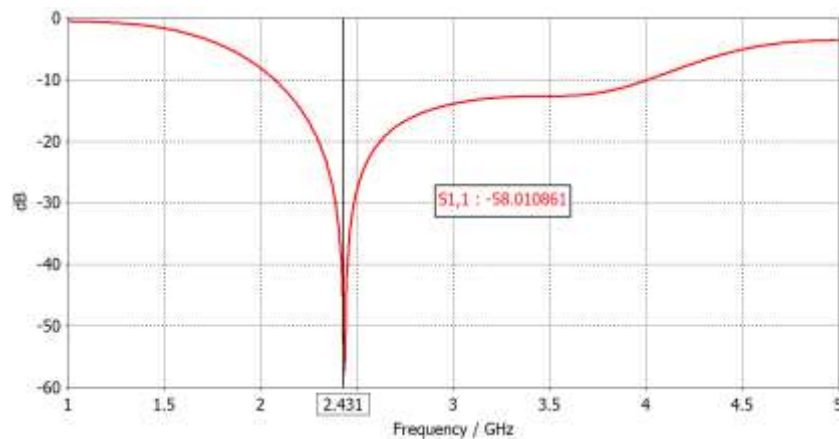


Figure 2. The S_{11} parameter of the proposed microstrip patch antenna.

After designing the microstrip patch antenna, a lung phantom was created using the parametric values provided in Table 1 to investigate the effect of the proposed antenna model on the lung phantom. A tumor was placed on this phantom using parametric values as well. Simulation data was obtained three times for tumors of sizes 10-, 15, and 20-mm. The graphs of the S_{11} parameters for the proposed antenna and simulations involving a healthy lung and lungs with 10-, 15-, and 20-mm tumors are provided in Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6, respectively.

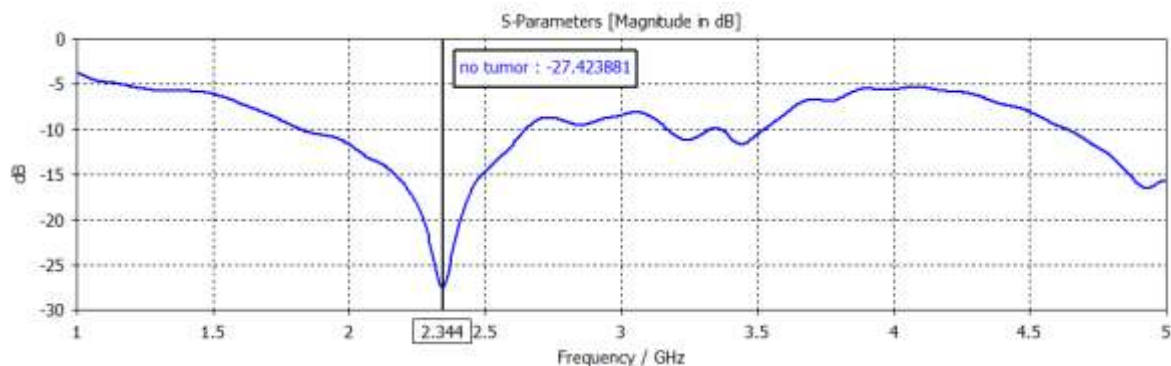


Figure 3. The S_{11} parameters of the proposed microstrip patch antenna in healthy lung modeling scenarios.

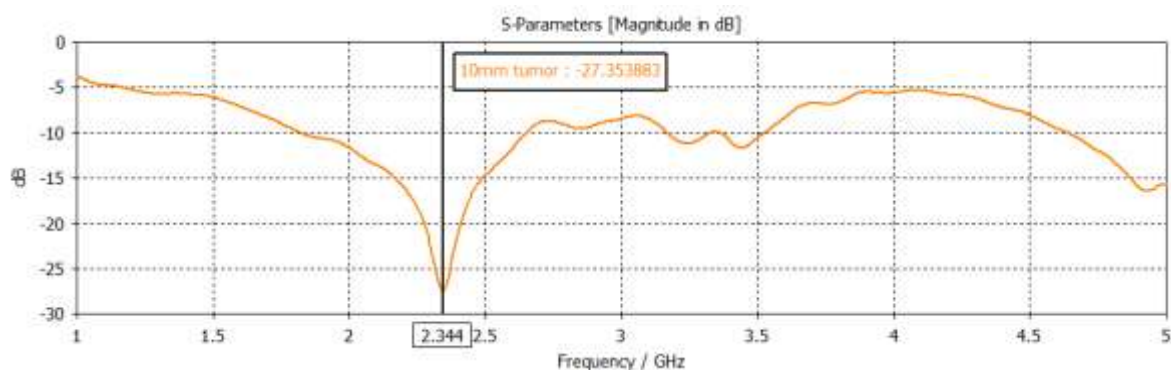


Figure 4. The S_{11} parameters of the proposed microstrip patch antenna in lung tumor modeling scenarios with a 10 mm tumor.

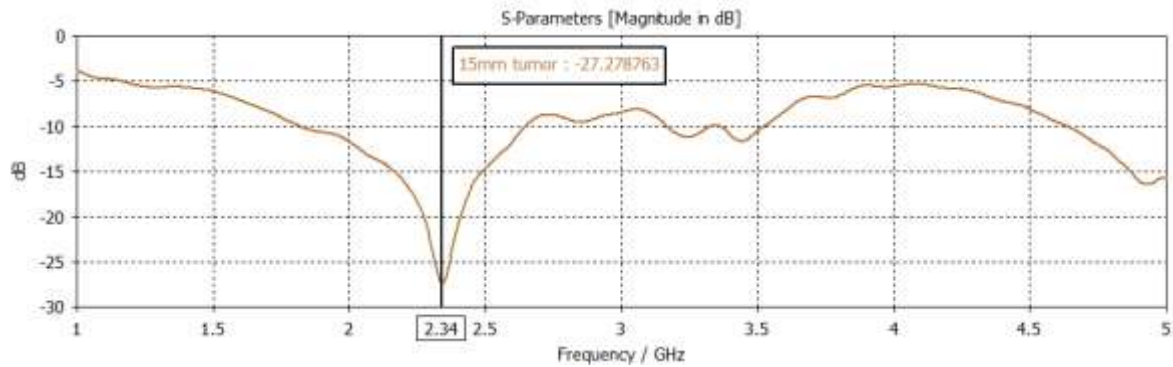


Figure 5. The S_{11} parameters of the proposed microstrip patch antenna in lung tumor modeling scenarios with a 15 mm tumor.

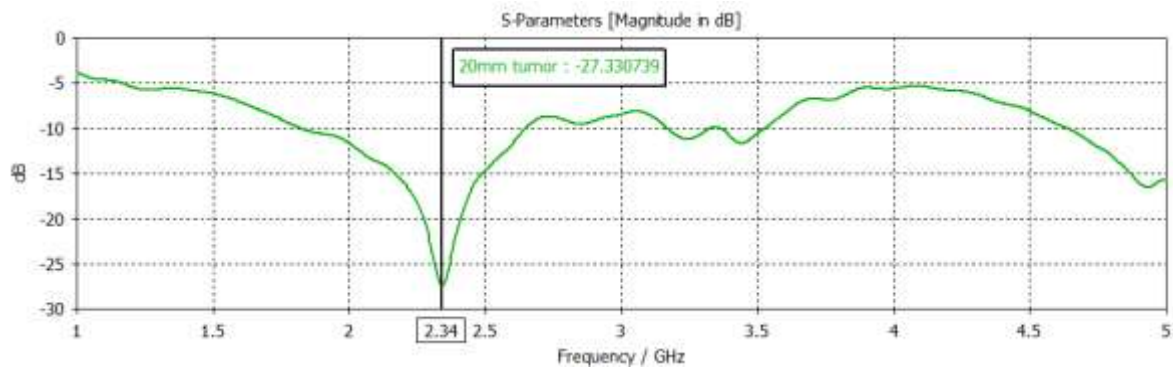


Figure 6. The S_{11} parameters of the proposed microstrip patch antenna in lung tumor modeling scenarios with a 20 mm tumor.

The simulation results of the designed antenna were obtained based on the placement of the tumor in different sizes. The obtained data was classified using machine learning algorithms for the detection of lung cancer.

Table 1. Dielectric Properties of the Human Body Tissues

Layer	Thickness (mm)	Conductivity (S/m)	Density (kg/m ³)	ϵ
Muscle	6	0.708	1080	65.97
Fat	8	0.036	900	6.07
Skin	2	0.507	1100	69.45
Bone	6	0.064	1850	15.28
Lung	60	0.434	800	49.38
Tumor	10-15-20	2.13	-	55.90

2. CLASSIFICATION

In this study, lung cancer detection was performed using classical machine learning methods based on simulation parameters obtained from the designed antenna. The classification was conducted using the Scikit-learn library in the Python programming language (Pedregosa et al., 2011). To classify the data from the antenna-model simulation using machine learning methods, it is necessary to increase the number of simulations. For this purpose, simulation parameters were obtained for various scenarios: the antenna-only scenario, integration of the antenna with a healthy lung model, a lung model with a 10 mm tumor, a lung model with a 15 mm tumor, and a lung model with a 20 mm tumor. The simulation results, represented by the S_{11} parameter graph showing the antenna return loss, were used to generate a feature set after undergoing signal preprocessing. The S_{11} dB value and frequency were normalized between 0 and 1. Consequently, a final feature set of dimensions 5005x2 (frequency, S_{11} value) was obtained. This final feature set was then divided into training and testing data using 5-fold cross-validation for the classification step. The machine learning methods employed are listed as follows:

2.1. k-Nearest Neighbor Classifier

The k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN) classifier is a supervised machine learning method that classifies a new sample into a known class based on the distances to its nearest neighbors. The class of the new sample involved in the classification is determined based on the number and distance of its nearest neighbors. In this study, the sample size was chosen as $n=5$.

2.2. Support Vector Machine Classifier

The Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier separates samples belonging to different classes in a plane using one or more vectors. It performs classification by drawing a line at maximum distance between points on the plane for different classes.

Eq.2 is used to determine the hyperplane for a binary classifier with a training dataset consisting of k samples $\{x_i, y_i \mid i = (1, 2, \dots, k)\}$.

$$w^T x + b = \pm 1 \tag{2}$$

" w " represents the weight vector, " b " represents the bias, " y " represents the class label, and " x " represents the N -dimensional feature space. In this study, the C parameter was chosen as 1.0, and the kernel type was selected as Radial Basis Function (RBF).

2.3. Linear Discriminant Analysis Classifier

Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) is a supervised machine learning method that classifies objects belonging to different classes using a hyperplane. When creating the hyperplane, maximum inter-class variance and minimum within-class variance are selected.

A class inter and intra distribution matrix is calculated for an x class of d dimensions containing n samples. The linear discriminant function $f(x) = wx + b$ is used to maximize the distance between classes and minimize the within-class variance. In this study, the solver was chosen as SVD.

2.4. Classification and Regression Trees Classifier

The Classification and Regression Trees (CART) classifier is an algorithm that transforms complex datasets into a decision tree structure. After determining a decision rule, splitting occurs at tree nodes.

At each branching point, $Gini_{Right}$ and $Gini_{Left}$ values are calculated for the right and left branches, respectively, are calculated as shown in Eq. 3. The final $Gini_j$ index is calculated for each j value of n -row. T_L and T_R represent the number of coefficients at the node, k is the number of classes, T indicates the number of samples at a node, and L and R represent the number of records in the left and right nodes, respectively. In this study, the minimum samples split was set to 2, and the minimum samples leaf was set to 1.

$$Gini_{Right} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{L_i}{T_R} \right)^2$$

$$Gini_{Left} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{R_i}{T_L} \right)^2$$

$$Gini_j = \frac{1}{n} - T_L * Gini_{Left} + T_R * Gini_{Right} \quad (3)$$

2.5. Multilayer Perceptron Classifier

Multilayer perceptron classifiers, which consist of at least three layers (input layer, hidden layer, and output layer), operate based on the principles of supervised learning. Learning occurs through a feedforward backpropagation algorithm. In this study, the number of hidden layers was set to 100, the activation function was set to ReLU, and the maximum number of iterations was set to 5000.

3. RESULTS

Table 2 presents the average results of 5-fold cross-validation for the classification performance of lungs with and without tumors. Formulas for the performance evaluation criteria — accuracy, precision, recall, and f1 score — are provided in Equations 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} \quad (4)$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \quad (5)$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \quad (6)$$

$$f1 \text{ score} = 2 \times \frac{Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall} \quad (7)$$

Table 2. Performance Evaluation Metrics for Different Classifiers

Classifier	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	f1 Score
kNN	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968
SVM	0.8819	0.8928	0.8819	0.8783
LDA	0.5962	0.3591	0.5962	0.4482
CART	0.9966	0.9966	0.9966	0.9966
MLP	0.8985	0.9007	0.8985	0.8971

As seen in Table 2, the highest classification performance was achieved with the kNN classifier, with an accuracy of 99.68%. This high performance was followed by the CART classifier with 99.66%, while the LDA classifier was the least successful in detecting lung cancer with the proposed antenna, achieving an accuracy of 59.62%.

4. DISCUSSION

The proposed microstrip patch antenna operating in the ISM band, when coupled with machine learning methods, demonstrated a tumor detection accuracy of 99.68% when placed within a lung model. The advantages of this antenna design include its low cost, accessibility compared to imaging methods, ease of production, and non-invasiveness. However, for the study to be generalized and widely adopted in clinical applications, it necessitates more extensive datasets, including both individuals with lung tumors and healthy volunteers in real-world settings. The machine learning classifiers utilized in the study have exhibited high performance in detecting tumor presence on the existing dataset. However, further research is required to assess their performance on larger datasets and in real-world scenarios. Increasing the dataset size will allow for evaluating the efficacy of deep learning methods on the antenna.

CONCLUSION

In this study, a microstrip patch antenna operating in the ISM band range was designed. The designed antenna was integrated into both a healthy lung model and a lung model with tumors of varying sizes, using parametric values, and simulations were conducted accordingly. Using obtained feature set, machine learning algorithms were employed to differentiate between a

healthy lung and a lung with a tumor. The classification results indicated that the proposed antenna could distinguish between a cancerous lung and a healthy lung based on the simulation results. The study suggests that the antennas have potential for non-invasive cancer detection. However, the study has limitations: experiments were conducted in a simulated environment, the dataset size was limited, and the machine learning model needs further generalization. Future studies could consider the use of real patient data, optimization of the antenna design, application to cancer types other than lung cancer, and testing with deep learning methods by increasing the dataset size beyond machine learning algorithms.

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TIME ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF HILL CIPHER AND AFFINE HILL CIPHER DECRYPTION USING MATLAB

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ABSTRACT

Hill cipher system, it can be decrypted using the system $C = P \cdot K^{-1}(\text{mod } n)$. Affine Hill cipher the decryption system expression is represented by $x = H^{-1}(y - V)(\text{mod } n)$. We used English alphabet so $n = 26$ because English alphabet consists of 26 letters. In this research, matrices of size 20x20, 100x100, 200x200 and 300x300. Although the decryption process of this cipher was simplified using Matlab, it still required a considerable amount of time, even for a program. The results obtained from Matlab showed that as the size of the matrices increased, decryption became progressively more difficult. Using Matlab for Hill cipher decryption is $t = \text{cputime}$, $a = 0 + 100 * \text{rand}(20,20)$, $b = \text{round}(a)$, $x = 0 + 25 * \text{rand}(20,1)$, $k = \text{round}(x)$, $g = b * k$, $c = \text{inv}(b)$, $y = 0 + 25 * \text{rand}(20,1)$, $j = c * y$, $l = \text{round}(j)$, $p = \text{mod}(l, 26)$, $\text{zaman} = \text{cputime} - t$. Using Matlab for Affine Hill cipher decryption is $t = \text{cputime}$, $y = 0 + 25 * \text{rand}(20,1)$, $k = \text{round}(y)$, $m = 0 + 25 * \text{rand}(20,1)$, $n = \text{round}(m)$, $p = k - n$, $a = 0 + 100 * \text{rand}(20,20)$, $b = \text{round}(a)$, $c = \text{inv}(b)$, $l = c * p$, $r = \text{mod}(l, 26)$, $\text{zaman} = \text{cputime} - t$. This is the result of operations performed using Matlab.

Keywords: Cryptography, Hill cipher, Affine Hill Cipher, Decryption, Matlab.

FRACTIONAL DIFFERENCE RIESZ SEQUENCE SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In this article we introduce Riesz difference sequence spaces of fractional order α , $s_0^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$, $s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ and $s_\infty^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ by employing fractional difference operator $\Delta^{(\alpha)}$, defined by $(\Delta^{(\alpha)}x)_k = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{i! \Gamma(\alpha-i+1)} x_{k-i}$. Also throughout the article we consider $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. Let w be the space of all real valued sequences. By ℓ_∞ , c_0 and c we mean the spaces all bounded, null and convergent sequences, respectively, normed by $\|x\|_\infty = \sup_k |x_k|$. Given any infinite matrix $A = (a_{nk})$ of complex numbers and any sequence $x = (x_k)$, we write $A_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} x_k$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) and $Ax = (A_n(x))_{n=1}^{\infty}$ provided the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} x_k$ are convergent for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $r, t \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r+t \neq 0$ then the Riesz matrix $S^{r,t} = (s_{nk}^{r,t})$ is defined by

$$s_{nk}^{r,t} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(t+r)^n} \binom{n}{k} t^{n-k} r^k, & 0 \leq k \leq n \\ 0, & k > n \end{cases}$$

we define the product matrix $S^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ and obtain their inverses and introduce Riesz difference sequence spaces of fractional order α , $s_0^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$, $s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ and $s_\infty^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$. Then we show that some topological properties of the spaces. After, we give $s_0^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$, $s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ and $s_\infty^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ defined by using a sequence of modulus functions. These spaces are defined as following;

$$s_0^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)}) = \left\{ x = (x_k) \in \omega : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{i=k}^n (-1)^{i-k} \frac{1}{(t+r)^n} \binom{n}{n-i} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{(i-k)! \Gamma(\alpha-i+k+1)} r^i t^{n-i} f_k(x_k) \right) = 0 \right\}$$

$$s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)}) = \left\{ x = (x_k) \in \omega : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{i=k}^n (-1)^{i-k} \frac{1}{(t+r)^n} \binom{n}{n-i} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{(i-k)! \Gamma(\alpha-i+k+1)} r^i t^{n-i} f_k(x_k) \right) \text{ exists} \right\}$$

$$s_\infty^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)}) = \left\{ x = (x_k) \in \omega : \sup_n \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{i=k}^n (-1)^{i-k} \frac{1}{(t+r)^n} \binom{n}{n-i} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{(i-k)! \Gamma(\alpha-i+k+1)} r^i t^{n-i} f_k(x_k) \right) < \infty \right\}$$

We proved that the sequence spaces $s_0^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$, $s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ and $s_\infty^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ are linearly isomorphic to c_0, c and ℓ_∞ respectively. Then we construct Schauder basis for the sequence spaces $s_0^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ and $s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$, show the uniqueness of the basis. We show that fractional order Riesz sequence spaces are linear spaces over the field of real numbers, normed Banach spaces and quasi paranormed spaces with the quasi paranormed. Then we show that these spaces are not symmetric for alpha greater than or equal to 1. We also state and prove necessary and sufficient lemmas for the inclusion relations between these spaces. We shall compute α -, β - and γ - duals of $s_0^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$ and $s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$. Note that then notation α used for α -dual has different meaning to that of the operator $\Delta^{(\alpha)}$. We characterize the matrix classes $(s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)}), \ell_p)$, $(s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)}), \ell_\infty)$ and $(s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)}), c)$. We establish certain estimates for the operator norms and characterize certain classes of compact operators on the space $s_c^{r,t}(F, \Delta^{(\alpha)})$. We recall some known definitions, results and notations that are essential for our investigation.

Keywords: Riesz difference sequence space; Modulus function; Difference operator $\Delta^{(\alpha)}$ Schauder basis; Compact operator.

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EVALUATION OF COUNTERMOVEMENT JUMP IN BOYS VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The Countermovement Jump with arm (CMJA) test as a specific specifically for the assessment of the offensive force of volleyball players. Vertical jump is combined with the assessment of the strength and strength of the muscles of the lower extremities that are fundamental components of the volleyball game's play. Methods: Boys (B) average volleyball players were tested in CMJA at the GFRP; Force (F max), Power (P max) and gravity shift relationship Jump Height (JH). Anthropometric measurements of volleyball players were also developed; Body Height (BH cm), Body Mass (BMI% kg/m²), Body Weight (BW kg). Results: The differences between the two groups found in the study resulted in significant differences in BH cm (F-172, M-187.3), BW kg (F- 62.2), BMI kg / m² (F-21.1), Jump place in JP cm (F-266), Jump Attack in JA cm (F-274). But even the data captured by the Leonardo platform in the CMJA test gives us a noticeable difference between the players. Conclusion: These indicators are valid for any trainer or volleyball player to implement a detailed and specific training program for the further development of the physical qualities of volleyball players, especially vertical tipping in gaining the lower extremity muscular power. The results obtained suggest changes to the performance of volleyball players in "vertical jump" in the parameters of force, speed, and power.

Keywords: countermovement, volleyball, jump, arm

INTRODUCTION

The studies that I've done have consistently been the basis for the volleyball sport in the new age of 16-17years old. Achieving high levels of modernity requires a great deal of study, a research work to develop and perfect physical performance in professional sports. The important tendency in world volleyball, in addition to improving the body height of players, is the increase in the vertical jump level. In collective sports as volleyball, football, basketball besides other technical elements that these kind of sports contain it is seen even the functioning of the element "vertical jump". The best perfection of a vertical jump is achieved with a purposeful training to increase the jump height, the high degree of muscular activity achieved with a specific training program. Plyometric exercises use the stretch-shorten cycle to train the muscles to perform and perform greater work in the shortest possible time (Holcomb et al., 1996). Plyometric is a form of resistance exercise that refers to the stretch-shortening cycle (SSC) such as jumps or doing vertical or horizontal jumps (Fleck & Kraemer, 2004). With vertical jump, we understand the athlete's ability to elevate his body's gravity centre with the help of dynamic muscular work of lower extremities. Physiological studies on this discipline have shown how a volleyball player should possess and increase, through training, the ability to develop explosive strength and to reuse elastic energy. Any physical exercises, they may be defined by means of the volume expressed by work performed during jumps (Walsh et al., 2004) or by the number of jumps (De Villarreal et al., 2009) as well as by intensity, which is usually defined by such parameters as ground reaction forces (GRFP) and the rate of force development (Jensen & Ebben 2007; Lin J et al., 2000). The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the changes and the effects that training in volleyball player's female & male using the tests countermovement jump with arm (CMJA).

METHODOLOGY

The subjects of this study were 65 boys' volleyball players participating in the championship of volleyball in Albania. The main objective is to see to these volleyball players aged 15-16 years old differences in changes in the measurements of some functional parameters. It will be possible to see the state of the level of volleyball player's in our country through measurement and data analysis.

Table.1. Anthropometric measurements volleyball players

Groups nr.65	FEMALE(F)
Mean Age	15-16
Body Height	171 cm
Body Wight	62.2 kg
Body Mass	21.1 % kg/m ²
Jump Place	276 cm
Jump Attack	283cm

Protocols of the Test Performed

Tests protocol that we used in this experiment was designed to assess the capacity of all parameters of vertical jump height. These tests called Bosco tests describe the method used to

measure the power, the strength of the lower extremities. Tests are performed on laboratory equipment platform Leonardo® system Ground Reaction Force Plate (GRFP). Countermovement jump test with the help of Arm-CMJA; Jump against action (move) without the aid of the arms CMJ, but the athlete begins testing position at attention and takes off refractive limbs bottom up to 90° with the help of the arm to pick up momentum to jump in platform GRFP. This test assesses the strength of the energy reuse explosive elastic (Gilles & Dominique Cometti, 2009). The use of wings in the vertical jump indicates the duration of an impulse.

RESULTS

The following table 2 presents the average data of the groups from field measurements. There are visible differences between players.

Tab, 2. Measurements volleyball players in ground

Nr	Group	Jump Height m	V max m/s	F max kn	diff. F max Left-Right%	P max kw	diff. P max Left-Right %
65	BOYS	0.45	2.59	1.42	6.4	3.08	5.2
	<i>Max</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>2.49</i>	<i>4.78</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.43</i>
	<i>Min</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.55</i>

Max force (F max) and max power (P max) are relatively poor values (low) compared with the results that a volleyball player should have during a vertical jump. The table shows the data of Boys' volleyball players in the tests done in "Leonardo" platform and the average data of the group from field measurements. Volleyball players according to a study (V. Rizvanolli, 1997) reports that the vertical jump height is within the range of 75-90cm which reflects the fact that the excessive increase of the maximum strength of the lower extremities results in a reduction in the speed of the movement, namely the reduction the level of volleyball jump from the ground. Specifically from what is presented above in Table 2 of the descriptive analysis values obtained from GFRP in Jump height Female 0.45, V max was detected Female 2.59, F max was detected for Female 1.42. The left and right footing differences on the left forms were for Female 6.4%>. The power ratings obtained on the platform are boys' 3.08 and the differences between left and right foot Female 5.2%. From the control of difference averages results that women do not have a good development of vertical dance performance through the CMJA test. The t-test result shows that the differences between the players were statistically significant (sig = 0.035).

DISCUSSION

Many researchers and practitioners are encouraged to consider this methodology and these variables as valuable and reliable measures to determine athletes' ability to perform in vertical jump. The main purpose of the CMJA test at volleyball players of these new age groups was to determine the reliability measurement of the main performance measures commonly used to determine the CMJ strength capacity qualities from GRFP data.. The long-term CMJ test is supposed to provide a measure of muscle elasticity, whereas today it is found that this test provides the mass of rapid jump force (Bosco ,1981)where the differences between the CMJ and SJ tests proposed the "elasticity "Of athletes in the team using the concept" elasticity index "coming from the difference of these two tests. The good capacity used by elastic energy corresponds to 8-10cm. The difference between these two tests is called the fast power index. The elasticity coefficient of formula $(CMJ-SJ) \times 100 / CMJ$ expressed in% is an index of accumulated energy capacity as a result of elastic muscle extension preceding muscular contraction and meanwhile from the data presented to the team Volleyball in Albania has reported a low percentage of elastic energy as a result of a poorly recommended exercise to develop this quality. The vertical jump performed by the two study groups in the CMJA test that provides the mass of the rapid jump force has been shown that volleyball players with these values are at the levels of the capacity of the low-speed force. A comparison of body height during CMJ and body weight also allows the assessment of the start of the test threshold coordination and the end of the jump stage according to GRFP ($P < 0.01$, force $p \leq 0.05$), CMJ ($p < 0.01$, force $p < 0.01$), for 8 weeks (Chelly et al., 2014).

CONCLUSION

Interpretation of the data suggests that young volleyball players are indispensable to apply the exercises that improve the dance performance as an important element in this sport. The results of this study illustrate the importance of recognizing the impact of rapid force, emphasizing the need to understand that specific assessment techniques that will identify in individual components the strength and strength qualities that affect the performance of the jump. The boys' volleyball players the study had significant differences between them in the technical element of jumping and its processing. The data from this study will be available for coaches who want to improve their vertical jump performance to players. The ability to jump is an important factor of success in this sport, but it is associated with the general and specified training for the development of its performance regardless of gender players.

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THE IMPACT OF A TRAINING PROGRAM ON GYMNASTICS IN ALBANIA**Ferdinand MARA^{1*}, Jorida ÇOBAJ², Enkeleida LLESHI³**

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ABSTRACT

There are numerous factors that affect balance, and the most important are genetic determinism, age, area of support, the amount of body balance, their fitness, strength, coordination, flexibility etc. This study aims to determine the effect of 12-week on improving balance in boys gymnasts aged 8-10 years to a sports association city Tirana in Albania. Using a homogeneous group of participants within this age group helps to minimize confounding factors and ensures results specific to this age group. Methodology: The study lasts for 12 weeks and includes 5 gymnasts of 8-10 years old. Training sessions take place six times a week, with duration of 2 hours for each session. The measurement of balance parameters is done at before and after of the experiment using the GRFP "Leonardo Mechanography". Balance tests include the Romberg stand with eyes open and eyes closed, semi-tangent stand with eyes open and eyes closed, tangent stand with eyes open and eyes closed, one-legged stand with eyes open and with eyes closed. Results: The results are obtained for each test from GRFP; Std. Ellipse Area (cm²); Std. Ellipse Angle (degree); Num. Eccentricity; dominant Freq (Hz); rel. Path length (mms); abs. Path length (mm); EQ(AP); Total Duration (s). Conclusion: The findings suggest that engaging in regular "Core Training" sessions can contribute to the development and improvement of balance skills in gymnasts of this age. Specific exercises aimed at core training have a direct impact on postural control and stability, which are essential for maintaining balance during various physical activities.

Keywords: gymnastics, training, balance, boys

1. Introduction

The sport of gymnastics is quite attractive and physically demanding that includes a wide range of activities that contain components of strength, flexibility, dexterity and coordination. It combines art and athleticism, requiring athletes to perform various acrobatic and gymnastic movements with precision and control. In competitive sports, almost all sports exert force on external objects through the ends of human limbs to make the equipment move. The most significant aspects impacting an athlete's competitive abilities are his or her physical fitness. Skills appear to be particularly critical in light of the highly demanding and specialized proficiencies necessary for high performance in various sports (Wilson et al., 2017). Gymnastic training stimulates the development of balance and allows almost perfect stability, even under extreme conditions (Atilgan et al., 2012). There are numerous factors that affect balance, and the most important are genetic determinism, the state of the vestibular apparatus, age, area of support, the amount of body balance, the number of motor habits, their fitness, strength, coordination, flexibility, emotional state, muscle fatigue (Cetin et al., 2008; Popovic & Velickovic, 2021). The sports field's skill could be an event due to goals undertaken by a coordinated motor ability within a sport-specific scenario (Breivik, 2016). Understanding the

benefits of participation in gymnastics training would provide pertinent information for this area. Терещенко et al. (2015) shows that Coordination training of sportsmen, specializing in sport gymnastic shall take one of priority places in system of physical education and sport training means. Trainees of sport gymnastic, calisthenics, sport acrobatic, jumping on trampoline, jumping on acrobatic track(i.e. sport kinds of gymnastic) fulfill exercises in complex conditions of static-dynamic and static-kinetic (vestibular)balance (in complex conditions of sensor-motor coordination). Thus, physical, technical and psychological skills, and motor control and harmony of movement are key factors in the performance of gymnasts (Frutoso AS et al. 2016). In gymnastic disciplines, to perform a maximum number of strength elements in a competition routine, a high level of specific strength endurance is required (Schärer et al., 2019). Relative strength is considered to be a more important determinant of gymnastics performance than absolute strength (Sands, W. et al. 1991), which is why many training systems use the gymnasts' own body weight to prepare them (Sands, W. et al. 2000). As practical experience and scientific-methodic researches show sensor-motor coordination is not sufficiently effective in sportsmen's demonstration of gymnastic, acrobatic exercises in training and competitions' conditions. As a basic sport, artistic gymnastics affects the development of motor skills: strength, coordination, flexibility, and balance (Albuquerque & Farinatti, 2007; Carrick et al., 2007). Balance, along with other motor skills, plays an important role in the successful execution of sports skills, as well as in the prediction of sport injury (Sabin et al., 2010). Balance training is also used as a part of a rehabilitation program after injury of the ankle and knee joint (Hrysomallis, 2011).Balance is an important factor for success in many sports, particularly in gymnastics, because even minimal distortion affects the final score. Training programs should be composed to give enough time to practice and to develop motor skills (Marinsek & Velickovic, 2010).

This study aims to investigate the effect of 'core training' for 12 weeks on improving balance in 8-10-year-old boys, i.e. engaged in artistic gymnastics. By exploring the relationship between core training and balance, valuable insights can be gained regarding the potential benefits of incorporating specific exercises targeting the core muscles into the physical preparation of young gymnasts. The results of this research may contribute to the advancement of gymnastics training practices, potentially leading to improved performance and success in national and international competitions.

2. Material & methods

2.1.Participants

The study will focus on female gymnasts in the boy's age group of 8-10 years. This age range was chosen to target a specific developmental stage where children are typically engaged in gymnastics training and are able to understand and follow instructions effectively. Selecting a homogeneous group of participants within a narrow age range helps minimize confounding factors and ensures that the results are specific to this age group.

2.2.Procedure

The study will last a period of 12 weeks. This duration was chosen to allow a sufficient training period to observe potential improvements in balance parameters. Twelve weeks is a reasonable time frame for evaluating the effectiveness of a training program, as it provides sufficient time for adaptation and skill development.

2.3.Training sessions

Participants will engage in training sessions six times a week, with each session lasting 2 hours. The frequency and duration of the training program are designed to provide adequate

training stimulus to the participants. By conducting training sessions six times a week, a consistent and regular practice schedule is ensured, which is essential for mastering and improving skills.

2.4. Test protocol/Instruments

Balance parameters will be measured at the beginning and end of the 12-week experiment using the GRFP "Leonardo Mechanography" force platform. This device is a reliable and valid tool for assessing various aspects of balance and provides objective measurement of its parameters. It provides accurate data on participants' postural control and stability during various balance tests.

The balance tests included in the study are:



Photo 1.

- Romberg posture, eyes open (EO): Participants hold a static posture with eyes open, which assesses their ability to maintain balance under visual feedback.
- Romberg posture, eyes closed (EC): Participants maintain a static posture with their eyes closed, which challenges their reliance on proprioceptive and vestibular inputs for balance.
- Semi-tangent stance (EO): Participants stand in a semi-tangent position with their eyes open, assessing their ability to maintain balance during a slightly challenging stance.
- Semi-tangent stance (EC): Participants stand in a semi-tangent stance with their eyes closed, assessing their balance control under reduced visual input.
- Tangent stance (EO): Participants stand in a tangent position with their eyes open, testing their ability to maintain balance in a more challenging position.

2.4.Data analysis

Balance parameters collected during the Pre-test and Post-test will be analyzed using appropriate statistical methods. Descriptive statistics, such as mean and standard deviation, will be calculated for each balance parameter to summarize the data. Paired t-tests or other appropriate statistical tests will be performed to determine whether there are significant improvements in balance parameters after the 12-week baseline training program. Statistical analysis will allow a comparison of participants' balance performance before and after the intervention. By analyzing the data, they can identify any significant changes in balance parameters, providing valuable insight into the effectiveness of the 12-week core training program.

3. Results

In this part of the study, the data extracted from the tests for 5 gymnasts aged 8-10 years were analyzed. The analysis is based on balance tests: Romberg's stance, eyes open (EO), Romberg's stance and eyes closed (EC), Semi-tangent stance and eyes open (EO), Semi-tangent stance, eyes closed (EC), Tangent stance, eyes open (EO), Tangent stance, eyes closed (EC), One leg

stance, eyes open (EO), One leg stance, eyes closed (EC). For each test, the following data were obtained: Std. Ellipse Area (cm²); Std. Ellipse Angle (degree); Num. Eccentricity; dominant Freq (Hz); rel. Path length (mms); abs. Path length (mm); EQ (AP); Total Duration (s).

Table.1. Test "Romberg position, week 1"

Age	Body Weight	Std.Ell Area RomE	Std. Ellipse Angle RomEO	num. Excent RomE	dominFr eq. RomEO	rel. Pathlen RomEO	abs. PathleR omEO	EQ)R omE O	total Duratio RomEO
8	24.1	2.26	-32.01	0.8	0.6	49.62	248.1	97	5
8	36.5	3.39	0.5	0.73	1.6	54.72	273.6	85.5	5
8	27.7	0.97	-9.99	0.78	1.4	23.58	117.9	91	5
7	23.8	2.94	-17.12	0.88	0.4	26.49	132.5	62.1	5
10	26.5	1.96	18.08	0.87	0.4	33.23	166.1	86	5

Table.2. Test "Romberg's stance, week 12"

Std. Ellipse Area (1L_EC)	Std. Ellipse Angle (1L_EC)	num. Excentricity (1L_EC)	dominat Freq. (1L_EC)	rel. Pathlength (1L_EC)	abs. Pathleng (1L_EC)	EQ (AP) (1L_EC)	total Duration (1L_EC)
24.57	-71.31	0.85	0.4	184.88	924.4	70.6	5
22.68	-10.1	0.8	1.4	147.22	736.1	60.2	5
12.22	-2.92	0.82	0.4	124.16	620.8	66.1	5
7.54	-0.64	0.78	1.2	139.73	698.7	77.3	5
8.2	-75.94	0.8	0.4	109.61	548.1	82.5	5

To analyze the overall average for the test, the descriptive data were analyzed. Based on the data presented in the descriptive data table, we can draw some important conclusions. These findings help us understand the characteristics and performance of the five children tested in gymnastics during the first week. Some of the summarized findings are:

1. For Rom EO tests (Romberg position with eyes open):

- The mean standard area of the ellipse is 2.304 cm², with a standard deviation of 0.933 cm².
- The mean standard angle of the ellipse is -8.108 degrees, with a standard deviation of 18.815 degrees.
- The average eccentricity is 0.812, with a standard deviation of 0.063.
- The dominant frequency ranges from 0.400 Hz to 1.600 Hz.
- The relative length of the road varies from 23,580 mm to 54,720 mm.
- Mean absolute road length is 187,640 mm, with a standard deviation of 69,665 mm.
- EQ (AP) (Rom EO) ranges from 62,100 to 97,000.
- The total duration of Rom EO tests is fixed at 5,000 seconds.

4. Discussion

To understand the differences between the 12 weeks of training, an analysis of the differences between the first week and the twelfth week was done for the first test, which shows different overall results for each measurement. The independent t-test table shows the t-value and degrees

of freedom (df) for each measurement, as well as the p-value for the difference between week one and week twelve. In p-values, a value less than 0.05 indicate statistically significant differences. For differences in normality, the results of the normality test (Shapiro-Ėilk) show the Ė-value and the p-value for each measurement. If the p-value is less than 0.05, there is reason to say that the values do not conform to a normal distribution.

T-test for independent samples: For all tested variables (Std. Ellipse Area, Std. Ellipse Angle, Num. Eccentricity, Dominant Freq., Rel. Path length, Abs. Path leng, EQ (AP)), p-values (p-values) are above the level of significance 0.05. This means that there are no statistically significant differences between week 1 and week 12 for these balance variables. Check prerequisites: For all the tested variables, the results of the Normality Test (Shapiro-Ėilk) show that unlike the precondition aspect of the t-test, the data do not follow a normal distribution. This result indicates that the precondition of normality is not met for these data. In conclusion, the analysis shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the first week and the 12th week for all balance variables tested in gymnasts aged 8-10 years. However, it is important to note that the data does not follow a normal distribution, so the results may have an impact on the evaluation of the differences between these two weeks, even though the differences are small and not statistically significant. Based on specific exercises targeting applied balance and a focus on core muscle strengthening, the study expects to observe improvements in balance parameters in participants. Through the 12-week core training program, participants are expected to experience improved postural control, stability and neuromuscular coordination, leading to improved balance performance. The main exercises included in the training program aim to rebalance the kinetic chains, promoting optimal muscle activation and coordination, which is expected to have a positive impact on the participants' balance abilities. Furthermore, the improved neuromuscular control resulting from the training program is expected to minimize the risk of injury during gymnastic performance, as participants will develop better motor control and proprioception. Overall, the study aims to demonstrate the effectiveness of the 12-week basic training program in improving balance parameters in 9-10-year-old female high school gymnasts. The detailed methodology, including participant selection, training sessions, balance measurement tools, and data analysis, provides a rigorous approach to investigate the impact of core training on improving balance in this specific population. In summary, the results suggest that for most measures there are no statistically significant differences between week one and week twelve. However, the measure "dominate Freq. (SemTan EO)" shows statistically significant differences between the two weeks. So, in summary, the data manage to show us statistically significant differences for the part of the measurements above. So in particular, there are statistically significant differences in the variables of frequency of dominants, relative and absolute length of the path and area of the standard ellipse, number of eccentricities and EQ (AP), in specific tests. These differences show discernible variation between the two weeks. For the other data, we have non-statistically significant differences, that is, small differences in the improvement of balance after 12 weeks of training. These data also prove the hypothesis of the study that there is an improvement in balance among high school students aged 9-19, through core training.

5. Conclusion

Based on the study conducted with 8-10 year old boy's gymnasts, it can be concluded that a 12-week Core training program has a positive effect on improving balance. The results showed significant improvements in some of the balance tests, while smaller but still noticeable improvements were noted in other tests. This shows that core training is useful for increasing balance in this age group. The findings suggest that engaging in regular Core training sessions may contribute to the development and refinement of balance skills in gymnasts of this age.

Specific exercises aimed at core training have a direct impact on postural control and stability, which are essential for maintaining balance during various physical activities.

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNIQUES OF USING PRP IN ORTHOPEDIC

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ABSTRACT

Background: Platelet rich plasma is an autologous mixture of highly concentrated platelets and associated growth factors produced by centrifugal separation of whole blood. Acute injury and chronic pathology often require surgical intervention, but surgical outcomes are unpredictable and often associated with persistent pain and discomfort. The poor self-repair capability of these tissues and limitations of current surgical and injection-based interventions have led to increased interest in platelet rich plasma PRP.

Purpose: To perform an overview and a meta-analysis assessing the efficacy of PRP in orthopaedic department.

Study design: Systematic review and meta-analysis

Methods: The Cochrane Controlled Register of Trials, PubMed, Medline were used and assessed according to the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) criteria with the following search terms: ('PRP' or 'plasma' or 'platelet-rich' or 'platelet-rich plasma') AND ('orthopedic' or 'orthopedic surgery') AND ('Achilles tendon rupture/tear' or 'calcaneal tendon rupture/tear') AND (rotator cuff) AND ('RACL' or 'Reconstructive Anterior Cruciate Ligament') AND (Tendinopathy) AND ('epicondylitis'). Data pertaining to biomechanical outcomes, patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) and incidence of re-ruptures were extracted. Meta-analysis was performed for evaluation of PRP in orthopaedic department in at least 20 studies.

Conclusion: This review shows that PRP may reduce pain associated with lateral epicondylitis, rotator cuff pathology, status post RACL, or status post Achilles Tendon Rupture. This review shows also that PRP treatment led to significantly improved VAS scores compared to alternative treatments in patients with lateral epicondylitis.

Keywords: platelet-rich plasma, Achilles Tendon Rupture, orthopedic

INTRODUCTION

There is a global interest in optimizing post-surgical tissue repair strategies, leading to better patient outcomes and fewer complications, most ideally with reduced overall cost. In this regard, in recent years, the interest in autologous biological treatments in orthopedic surgery and sports medicine has increased greatly, and the addition of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) to the surgical armamentarium is of particular note. Unfortunately, the number of PRP preparation devices has also grown immensely over the recent decades, raising meaningful concern for the

considerable variation in the qualities of currently available PRP preparations (Everts et al., 2020).

Platelet-rich plasma is an autologous mixture of highly concentrated platelets and associated growth factors produced by centrifugal separation of whole blood. The majority of these studies have focused exclusively on rotator cuff healing or include low powered studies, which limits their clinical utility. Within studies that analyzed data from multiple outcome measures, PRP has been: shown to be efficacious by some outcome scales and not others. For instance, a meta-analysis on PRP for rotator cuff healing, found that as a whole, PRP significantly improved Constant and VAS scores over control, but there was no significant difference in UCLA shoulder scores or retear rates (Fang et al., 2020).

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is an autologous platelet concentrate prepared from the whole blood that is activated to release growth factors (GFs) and cytokines and has been shown to have the potential capacity to reduce inflammation and improve tissue anabolism for regeneration. The use of PRP provides a potential for repair due to its abundant GFs and cytokines, which are key initiating and modulating regenerative microenvironments for soft and hard tissues (Fang et al., 2020). As use of autologous platelet-rich plasma (PRP) and platelet-poor plasma (PPP) increases for intraoperative care of a variety of patients, it is important for perioperative team to recognize their benefits. Autologous PRP may decrease postoperative drainage, reduce narcotic requirements, and facilitate an early return to mobility. (Floryan & Berghoff, 2004). Studies on PRP for knee osteoarthritis showed that clinically significant improvements with PRP occurred between 6 to 12 months in the absence of initial benefit. (Paget et al., 2023). The treatment of acute trauma and chronic nonhealing after acute trauma, such as bone injury, wounds, skeletal muscle, ligament, tendon, articular cartilage lesions, OA, and nerve injury, PRP therapy plays a prominent role and leads to good outcomes. Trauma commonly causes open cutaneous wounds and acute ligament, tendon, and/or muscle injuries. Because platelets play indispensable roles in the inflammatory phase, coagulation process, and regeneration, PRP can influence the quality and rate of wound repair. PRP is effective for not only single tissue defect repair but also composite tissue defects. Wang et al. reported a patient who suffered chronic calcaneal osteomyelitis combined with soft-tissue defects and was successfully treated with PRP (Fang et al., 2020). The goal of this study is to provide clinicians with an overview of the currently available data on PRP for tendon and ligament injuries. The clinical outcome being evaluated emphasizes PRP's efficacy in reducing pain.

METHODOLOGY

Search Methods for Identification of Studies:

The Cochrane Controlled Register of Trials, Pubmed, Medline were used and assessed according to the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) criteria with the following search terms: ('PRP' or 'plasma' or 'platelet-rich' or 'platelet-rich plasma') AND ('orthopedic' or 'orthopedic surgery') AND ('Achilles tendon rupture/tear' or 'calcaneal tendon rupture/tear') AND (rotator cuff) AND ('RACL' or 'Reconstructive Anterior Cruciate Ligament') AND (Tendinopathy) AND ('epicondylitis'). Data pertaining to biomechanical outcomes, patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) and incidence of re-ruptures were extracted. Meta-analysis was performed for evaluation of PRP in orthopedic department in at least 20 studies.

DISCUSSION & RESULTS

Our review of the literature suggests that PRP for tendon and ligament pathology is safe; of the 1937 unique patients treated with PRP, no significant adverse events were reported. These results are in agreement with the existing literature, which concludes that PRP is a safe treatment option for injured musculoskeletal tissues. We choose to review the efficacy of PRP for both tendons and ligaments because the tissues are morphologically similar. This approach allowed us to include a large number of Level I studies in this review, but also has several limitations. While both tendons and ligaments are classified as dense regular connective tissue and the two tissue types share a number of similarities, there are inherent biological differences between tendons and ligaments that should be considered.

One of the main differences between the tendons and ligaments is that ligaments are more metabolically active than tendons. Ligaments also have higher DNA content, more cellular nuclei, greater amounts of reducible cross-links, and are composed of more type II collagen by percentage. Even among different types of tendons there are clinically and biologically important differences^{36,52,66}. For example, successful repair of short tendons (e.g. rotator cuff tendons) generally depends on tendon-to-bone integration, whereas effective repair of longer tendons (e.g. flexor tendons) usually depends more on prevention of repair-site gapping and maintenance of tendon gliding. Common weaknesses of the studies included in this review were potential bias caused by small-study effects, reporting bias, and lack of blinding. Several studies experienced some patient loss to follow-up. However, the percentage lost to follow-up was small (<5% for most studies), so this factor is unlikely to have skewed the overall results. This study supports feasibility of using PRP as an adjunct to CTS surgery to promote earlier return to hand grip strength. (Bolton, 2021). PRP as an adjunct to arthroscopic microfracture surgery for the treatment of osteochondral lesions of the talus resulted in improved functional; score status in the medium-term. Further studies to determine the long-term efficacy of this approach were warranted. (Guney, A., et al., 2015). Platelet-rich plasma can promote tendon-bone healing in grafts and can improve early postoperative knee joint function. (Chen et al., 2022). PRP may serve as an augment to microfracture surgery in osteochondral lesions of the talus and has promise for increasing bony union following surgical operations. (Davey et al., 2020). Without biochemical analysis, there is no way to determine how PRP composition affects clinical outcomes and makes comparing different studies less reliable. Finally, in addition to the controllable variability between studies, the inherent variability of PRP itself cannot be overlooked. Because we did not focus on a specific pathology or anatomic region of the body, there is extensive heterogeneity in the studies. However, this review shows that even among studies investigating PRP for the same pathology, there is a great deal of variability in the literature itself. (Gupta et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

This is an exciting era for regenerative musculoskeletal medicine with PRP as the forerunner, as our understanding and utilization of PRP continue to advance. PRP is a promising conservative treatment modality for a variety of conditions with healing and regenerative capabilities and clear evidence of safety. The heterogeneity of PRP preparations, outcome measures and study designs has made interpreting current literature difficult and limits our ability to make treatment recommendations. This systematic review and meta-analysis has found evidence that suggests PRP may provide both short-term and long-term pain relief for tendon and ligament injuries and pathologies compared to alternative treatments. In particular, there was evidence that PRP is associated with pain in rotator cuff injuries and lateral

epicondylitis, but there was insufficient evidence to draw conclusions for all other pathologies. While these findings are encouraging, the heterogeneous nature of the studies conducted to date and the failure to characterize the exact composition of the PRP 'drug' limits definitive conclusions.

According to our review, PRP is safe and may be efficacious. However, we cannot issue recommendations for or against its usage until more homogenous, high-quality evidence on the optimal preparation, dosage, and efficacy is made available. The greatest limiting factor for PRP is the lack of standardization. More research needs to be conducted to understand how leukocyte inclusion, activation, and platelet concentration effect therapeutic efficacy.

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EVIDENCE OF ANTHROPOMETRIC AND BIOMECHANICAL PARAMETERS OF ALBANIAN BODYBUILDERS

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ABSTRACT

Bodybuilding is a competitive sport with high demands for developing muscular shape and symmetry. Anthropometric and body composition have been widely described in literature, however there is a lack of information regarding to the biomechanical variables and dietary modifications used from bodybuilders for competitions. The purpose of the study is to identify some of the anthropometric and biomechanical parameters during the stages of competitive training. To assess these variables, usual tape measurements and force plate jump Romberg tests were used. The anthropometric measures included: shoulder, chest, waist, biceps and quadriceps femur circumference, whilst the biomechanical variables included: Fmax, Pmax/kg, Esslinger Fitness Index (E.F.I.) and efficiency for Single two leg (s2Leg) Romberg test, as the best values of the last decade. As a conclusion, it can be worthy to emphasize a progressive increase of muscle mass in the entire measured muscle circumference. The reasons of this trend is mainly due to the continuous and consistent training according to the contemporary specific program and resistance training, as well as the post-pandemic situation as a result of a non-strict regime, based mainly on the training of the form and muscle mass.

Keywords: anthropometric and biomechanical variables, shape training, symmetry, resistance training.

INTRODUCTION

Physical activity is an essential element in maintaining human body, its posture and well-being. Bodybuilding and especially fitness is gaining in our society an increasingly important purpose not only through the competitive system, but especially Bodybuilding and especially fitness is gaining in our society an increasingly important purpose not only through the competitive system, but especially through what it offers to the average person: pleasant leisure, improving health, forming a body esthetic positive physical and mental relaxation, self-confidence, personal dignity, or gaining respect from others (Mihăiță, 2023). Bodybuilding emerged from the vaudeville-style strongman performances of the late 1800's physical culture movement sometimes included physique displays (Kind & Helms., 2023). It has generated debate and controversy for its position in the sporting world, with research having largely focused on pathologizing the sport (Karavaglidis & Cogan., 2018). Competitive bodybuilding has been a subject of considerable debate, controversy and analysis in recent decades (Aranyosi, 2017). Bodybuilding is a sport that involves performing a series of poses on stage where judges rank

each competitor on aesthetic appearance based on muscular mass, symmetry, and definition (Hackett et al., 2013). Based on these characteristics, the training practices of bodybuilders prioritize strategies intended to maximize skeletal muscle hypertrophy (Alves et al., 2020). During a season, bodybuilders go through three different phases: muscle-gaining phase (off-season), dieting for competition (contest preparation) and competition itself (Iraki et al., 2019). In preparation for competition, bodybuilders gain body weight and body fat in order to lift heavier weights and increase training volume for gaining muscle mass, using stringent exercise and diet programs designed to reduce body fat in order to attain maximum leanness and muscle definition for the contest (Heyward et al., 1989). Lean mass brings often is associated with negative effects of decreasing metabolic rate, it is therefore important to devise strategies that spare lean mass during prolonged caloric restriction interventions (Roth et al., 2022). Energy intake was modestly restricted and the subjects consumed a moderate-protein, low-fat, high-carbohydrate diet just prior to competition (Walberg et al., 1993). Several training methods have been used to improve body composition for bodybuilders in many studies. Choosing the adequate exercise type might be crucial point for a bodybuilder's success or failure. Classic resistance training periodization is not always strictly observed, and specific biomechanical strategies are employed, albeit empirically, to obtain hypertrophic responses from specific muscle groups (Alves et al., 2020). Resistance training provides the initiating tension stimulus that drives hypertrophy resulting from cumulative increases in muscle protein synthesis after chronic resistance exercise (Phillips S. M. (2014). Resistance training, besides producing fiber hypertrophy, causes changes in mechanisms responsible for the transport and utilization of oxygen, increasing the oxidative capacity of the muscle cell (Frontera et al., 1990). Depending on the specific design of the program, resistance training can increase local strength, power and muscular endurance (Mihăiță, 2023). Optimization of power outputs at specific times of the training year is often a primary goal when using periodization strategies (Taber et al., 2016). In this regard, resistance training is considered the gold standard for increasing muscle mass, which is based on three key variables such as mechanical stress, metabolic stress, and muscle damage (Ahtiainen et al., 2003). Traditionally, resistance training focused on hypertrophy is characterized by moderate load, high total volume load and short rest periods (Bernárdez et al., 2022).

Circuit-based resistance training, where loads are lifted with minimal rest, may be a very effective strategy for increasing oxygen consumption, pulmonary ventilation, strength, and functional capacity while improving body composition, and it is a time-efficient exercise modality that can elicit demonstrable improvements in health and physical fitness. Circuit weight training (CWT) is an exercise modality, thought to simulate systems that promote both cardiovascular and strength benefits. To optimize CWT prescription it seems reasonable to identify the most effective combination of intensity, volume, loads, work to rest ratio training (Romero et al., 2013). Bodybuilders attempt to increase muscle mass during the off-session, which is advantageous for them to be in positive energy balance, so that extra energy is available to provide amino acids for protein synthesis, increasing protein intake and providing a relatively large thermic effect that may aid in reducing body fat (Lambert et al., 2004). The principle of specificity is important for improving motor performance as the greatest improvements are observed when resistance training (RT) programs are prescribed that are specific to the task or

the activity. Vertical Jump Force production during isokinetic and dynamic resistance exercise measures correlates to vertical jump height (Peterson et al., 2006), and RT may improve vertical jump (Adams et al., 1992). Sprint Speed Force production is related to sprint performance (4/4, 4/11) and is a good indicator of speed when testing is performed at isokinetic velocities greater than 180°/sek. (ACSM, 2009). However, increasing maximal strength does not appear to be highly related to reducing sprint time (Baker & Nance, 1999). Muscular strength is an important factor in an individual's ability to stop and change direction rapidly (Hoffman et al., 1991). It has been previously suggested that power outputs are perhaps the most important characteristic impacting sport success (Stone et al., 2002). Therefore, enhancing these sport skills through the augmentation of peak power at particular times of the competitive season may increase an athlete's preparedness, thus giving them a greater probability of winning an event. The purpose of the study is to identify some of the anthropometric and biomechanical parameters during the stages of competitive training.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Participants

The subjects of this study included 32 competitive male senior bodybuilders (mean 26.72 (SD= 2.73) years, height 178 (SD = 0.02) cm; body mass 82.31 (SD = 3.14) kg and body mass index BMI 25.9 (SD = 0.96), with a range of 7 years and respective variances, as shown in table 1. Body builders have from 2-7 years competitive experience. All participants were amateur bodybuilders competing according to the standards of the International Federation of Bodybuilding and Fitness (IFBB) and they were among the best of their categories in the competition analyzed. From the senior category, there were 3 elite male bodybuilders and among them, there are one European champion in classic bodybuilding, one Balkan champion and one national champion. Participants were fully informed of the study aims and read and signed an informed consent form authorizing the use of their data. The study was approved by an Institutional Ethics Committee and conformed to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki. All the participants were measured during the championship for bodybuilding category during the last year.

Experimental procedures:

This is an observational study, so the researchers were not responsible for the interventions. All data were provided by the participants and their coaches 3 months before competition and the day of the competition, after the competition. Bodybuilders and their coaches were requested to describe in detail all their practices (training, diet, nutritional supplements and pharmacological agents). This procedure was facilitated by the fact that one from the authors of the present study was involved with bodybuilding, either as coaches or athletes.

Instruments and protocol

The study was performed in Biomechanics Laboratory of Sports University of Tirana and all data were recorded in its licensed equipment's. Two main apparatuses utilized for studying performance were: a physician beam scale and force platform. All the participants were measured during the championship for bodybuilding category during the last year. Body weight

was determined with an electronic scale to the nearest 0.1 kg with subjects barefoot and wearing swim suits. The used method for assessment of anthropometric data through usual tape measurement. These measurements included girth and circumference for shoulder, chest and waist respectively. Height body was measured using “Health o Meter” Professional, Model 500KL-BT; ISO 13485:2016; Pelstar, LLC, USA and force plate Leonardo Mechanography (GRF), version 2011. The standard jumping testing protocol was used to collect the data: S2LJ (single two leg jump) test – which is a performance power test for maximum height (countermovement jump), performed using both legs with arm swing.

Statistical analysis: The descriptive statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS Statistics 28.0. Sample characteristics were analyzed applying descriptive statistics to the data. Analyzing the data descriptive statistical methods, descriptive statistical indicators and paired samples t-test analyses were used. The statistical-significance approach was used at a 5% significance level. Standard statistical methods were used for calculations of means and standard deviations (SD). The data analysis techniques include: the normality Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, to determine whether the data has a normal distribution, and the Levenie’s test for the homogeneity of variation. Paired samples t-test was conducted to determine whether there was a variable difference between 3 months before competition and the day of competition’s data for the same bodybuilders [25]. The distribution of data (variance) was found homogenous, based on the Levenie’s test result, which showed a significance vale of $p > 0.05$. Effect size calculations (Cohen’s d) were used to determine the meaningful of the observed differences, with a significance level of 5% ($p < 0.05$).

RESULTS

Participants were evaluated for body composition before and after the bulking and cutting phases. For each volunteer, the first date refers to the beginning of 3 months before competition, and the last date represents the day of competition.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of bodybuilders’ anthropometric data.

Variable	Mean \pm SD	Range	Min value	Max value	Variance
Age (years)	26.72 \pm 2.73	7.00	24.00	31.00	0.38
Body mass (kg)	82.31 \pm 3.14	6.42	78.61	85.03	91.84
Height (m)	1.78 \pm 0.02	0.12	1.74	1.86	0.01
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.9 \pm 0.96	2.46	23.86	26.32	5.63

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of anthropometric data for junior bodybuilding, 3 months before competition and the day of competition.

Variable	Mean \pm SD 3 months before competition	Mean \pm SD competition's day	Absolute change	Percentage of change	Sig. p-value
Shoulder (cm)	118.6 \pm 2.7	125.2 \pm 1.9	6.6	5.3	0.002*
Chest (cm)	112.4 \pm 3.5	118.6 \pm 2.1	6.2	5.2	0.000*
Body Mass (kg)	82.31 \pm 3.14	91.93 \pm 1.37	9.62	10.46	0.000*
Biceps-Left (cm)	46.67 \pm 0.62	49.05 \pm 0.74	2.38	4.8	0.011*
Biceps-Right (cm)	47.82 \pm 0.65	50.04 \pm 0.51	2.22	4.4	0.000*
Waist (cm)	73.98 \pm 2.16	79.83 \pm 1.42	5.85	7.3	0.000*
Quadriceps-Right (cm)	52.97 \pm 1.94	54.57 \pm 0.9	1.6	2.9	0.052
Quadriceps-Left (cm)	53.18 \pm 1.83	54.60 \pm 0.6	1.42	2.6	0.251

* $p < 0.05$ statistically significant

Table 2 gives the statistics and difference of anthropometric variables: shoulder, chest, waist, measurements of upper limbs biceps and for lower limbs quadriceps for both side's right and left. Table 3 gives the samples t-test results for the 3 months before competition and after competition changes of anthropometric data for Senior Albanian competitive male bodybuilders.

Table 3. Results of samples t-test for the biomechanical variables.

Biomechanical variable	Levene's test sig.	Mean before competition	Mean after competition	Percentage of change %	t-value	Sig. p-value
V _{max} (m/s)	0.317	2.23	2.65	15.84	0.219	0.012*
F _{max/rel} (kN)	0.114	2.86	3.42	16.47	-5.431	0.016*
P _{max/kg} (W/kg)	0.535	50.11	54.16	7.47	-4.254	0.000*
E.F.I. (%)	0.032	83.1	94.3	11.87	0.160	0.000*
Efficiency (%)	0.116	78.25	89.66	12.7	3.245	0.000*

* $p < 0.05$ statistically significant

DISCUSSION

Based on the results for the anthropometric variables for body, upper limb – biceps and lower limbs -quadriceps for both sides right and left, 3 months before competition and the day of competition, and from the comparisons of results of table 3 for biomechanical variables, it can be concluded that for: The results of 3 months before competition and the day of competition

are taken for every anthropometric variable: shoulder, chest, biceps-right; biceps-left, waist, quadriceps-right; quadriceps-left; circumference measured in cm, absolute change and respective percentage of change, as well as the average of percentage changes are taken in total. The results also have been obtained from the generation of measurements performed on the licensed force plate Leonardo Mechanography, GRF version 11, Biomechanics lab of the Sports University of Tirana.

The results reported in table 2 are related to the 3 months before competition and the day of competition measurements within the same group of study. The mean score of the shoulder circumference the competition's is 125.2.4 cm (SD = 1.9) and that for before was 118.6 cm (SD = 2.7). This difference was statistically significant: $p=0.002 < 0.05$. Shoulder circumference after has changed considerably with the respective values: 5.3%. Regarding to the chest circumference variable, is reported as follow: mean value 118.6.0 cm (SD = 2.1) for the competition's day and 112.4 cm (SD = 3.5) for 3 months before competition. In this way, the difference was statistically significant, because $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, the circumference after has changed considerably with the respective values: 5.2%; which is statistically significant.

The reported results for waist circumference: mean value the day of competition is 79.83 (SD=1.42) and 3 months before it was 73.98 (SD=2.16). The percentage of change for waist circumference is 7.3%, and this is confirmed by the p-value of $p < 0.05$, statistically significant. Another variable which stands out for the drastic change in the appearance of bodybuilders is body mass. Three months before competition the mean value of this variable is 82.31 (SD=3.14), whereas the day of the competition it was 91.93 (SD= 1.37), which corresponds with a percentage of change 10.46%, and $p < 0.05$ shows the statistical significance of this change.

By comparing the results of other variables it is reported that the values have changes almost in the same levels between: biceps –right 4.8% and biceps –left 4.4%; which are statistically significant $p < 0.05$. Regarding to the quadriceps- right 2.9 % and quadriceps –left 2.6% average percentage change in total, but these small changes results statistically non-significant, $p > 0.05$. As it is seen from the results of table 2, there is not a significant change between both sides of the body, right and left. For the biceps muscle, there is a very small difference of 0.4 %, statistically non-significant, and the same thing it can be mentioned for the quadriceps muscle, this difference is 0.3%, which is also statistically non-significant. From the comparison of the anthropometric data of circumference, it is noticed that for three parameters assessed bodybuilders had the highest circumference for shoulder, chest and waist, statistically significant changes ($p < 0.05$).

Regarding to the results taken from the paired t-test analysis in table 3, it is noticed whether the Levene's test is significant. Since the significance values: maximal velocity (V_{max}) during jump test $p = 0.317 > 0.05$, for $F_{max/rel}$ $p = 0.114 > 0.05$ and $P_{max/kg}$ $p = 0.535 > 0.05$; for E.F.I. $p = 0.032 < 0.05$ and for Efficiency, $p = 0.116 < 0.05$ this means that the equal variances is not significant, this implies that equal variances assumed. The mean score of the V_{max} in the competition's day is 2.65 m/s (SD = 0.21) and that for 3 months before was 2.23 m/s (SD = 0.28). This difference was statistically significant: $t(31) = 0.219$; $p=0.012 < 0.05$. Regarding to

the $F_{\max}/\text{rel.}$ variable, the Levene's test result $p = 0.114 > 0.05$, non-significant, equal variances assumed. This variable is reported as follow: mean value 2.86 kN (SD = 1.7) for after 3 months 3.42 kN (SD = 1.5), with a value of 16.47 % change. In this way, the difference was statistically significant, because $t(31) = -5.431$, $p = 0.016 < 0.05$, statistically significant. The reported value for the P_{\max}/kg variable are as following: 3 months before, the mean was 50.11 W/kg (SD = 1.54) and the day of the competition this value is increased in 54.16W/kg (SD = 0.86), with a value of change 7.47%, and $p < 0.05$ is related to the statistical significance of this change. The last variables of interest are Esslinger Fitness Index (E.F.I.) and Efficiency. The mean values are respectively: for EFI, 3 months before 83.1 % (SD = 4.3) and the competition's day 94.3% (SD = 2.4), with a change 11.87 % , $t(31) = 0.160$, $p < 0.05$ ' and for efficiency, 3 months before competition the mean value is 78.25% (SD = 3.1) and the day of competition the mean value was increased in 89.66% (SD = 2.6), with a change 12.7%; $t(31) = 3.245$ and $p < 0.05$ confirms the statistical significance.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to identify and analyze the practices adopted senior bodybuilders in the light of scientific evidence. It is important to highlight the anthropometric and biomechanical results obtained in the present study. Bodybuilders seem to risk their health in order to increase fat-free mass and then risk their health again to lose fat, but end up losing most of the fat-free mass previously acquired. As a conclusion, it can be worthy to emphasize a progressive increase of muscle mass in the entire measured muscle circumference. The reasons of this trend is mainly due to the continuous and consistent training according to the contemporary specific program and resistance training, as well as the post-pandemic situation as a result of a non-strict regime, based mainly on the training of the form and muscle mass. The results of this study show that there is no significant changes within senior bodybuilders for height and body mass index (BMI). A maximizing force during the competition session is necessary leading elite bodybuilder toward the success.

Limitations

The present study has some important limitations. The small number of subjects does not allow generalization, so we cannot confirm if the procedures described here are adopted by the majority of bodybuilders. The results were obtained from this sample size; of course, with a larger sample size, a smaller bias could be expected. The findings shed light on the varying motivations based on sport type and age, emphasizing the importance of informed supplement use for health preservation, while being cautious about the potential risks associated with excessive intake. Consumers who consume only for health purposes are significantly different: they typically do not consume any other food supplements, only vitamins and minerals. Further research with larger and more diverse samples could deepen our understanding of supplement consumption in these contexts.

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STRATEGIES FOR EVALUATING TRAINING WORKLOADS AND MEASURING NEUROMUSCULAR FUNCTION

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ABSTRACT

Football is arguably the most popular sport in the world, and as such, all teams aim to achieve the highest possible results, creating great difficulties for the coach and his staff in planning training loads so that all players are ready on the day of the match. **Methodology:** The methodology used in this literature review includes periodization and monitoring training loads, including the GPS or RPE system. A systematic and comprehensive search of academic databases, such as PubMed, Research Gate, and Google Scholar, will be conducted to identify relevant studies published in various journals. The search strategy will include a combination of keywords related to soccer performance, training load monitoring, and neuromuscular assessment. Namely: 'Training Load,' 'Load Monitoring,' 'GPS,' 'RPE,' 'Muscular Strength,' 'Studies selected from the last ten years have been published in English and Spanish. **Results:** In the first searches undertaken in this literature review, 102 studies were suitable for our purposes. After initial reviews of abstracts and various full-length articles, 69 were selected for full-text review based on our established predefined criteria. In the end, we got a clear picture of how the loads were distributed and how they were distributed, and we also understood the particular importance of neuromuscular assessment in the context of football. **Conclusion:** In this literature review, we examined some essential factors that influence the optimization of soccer performance. Various studies made us understand the importance of monitoring training loads and evaluating neuromuscular skills. Assessing physical performance through multiple tests and monitoring players' skills and performance can provide valuable insights for talent identification, performance improvement, and overall health and fitness monitoring. Comparing these findings would provide a rich perspective on the factors that influence the performance of elite soccer players.

Keywords: 'Training load,' 'Load monitoring,' 'GPS,' 'RPE,' 'Muscular strength,'

INTRODUCTION

Soccer is a sport that requires not only skill and strategy but also optimal physical performance for the players. As this game evolves and competitions become even more competitive, the need to optimize performance is a focus of sports coaches and researchers. Achieving peak performance involves a multifaceted approach that includes various aspects of training, recovery, and injury prevention. At the heart of this effort is the comprehensive monitoring of

training load and neuromuscular performance assessment, essential indicators of a soccer player's abilities. In recent years, the soccer landscape has expanded significantly, with increased physical demands and an accelerated pace of play that requires players to perform at the limits of their physical capacities. Furthermore, the growing importance of data-driven decision-making in sports has highlighted the need for objective measurements and reliable assessments to guide training programming strategies and performance evaluations for achieving results. This review seeks valuable insights into enhancing and maintaining player skills by systematically investigating the available evidence.

The rationale for conducting this literature review stems from the complex interplay between training load, neuromuscular performance, and overall performance outcomes in soccer. While individual studies have contributed valuable findings, the diverse nature of these findings calls for a comprehensive synthesis of the existing evidence. Detailed knowledge of performance determinants and athlete profiles is a fundamental prerequisite to optimising training load (Reilly et al., 2009). The quantification of training loads has always been seen as one of the keys to planning training programs accurately and ensuring the best conditions for the player in his execution during the competition. Furthermore, the knowledge of the athlete's mechanical and physiological responses to the given effort becomes essential for the improvement and understanding of the underlying mechanisms of the adaptation process. (Gonzalez – Badillo et al., 2015). Adaptation, also known as performance response, results from the balance between positive and negative effects of stimuli (Jeffries et al., 2021).

The numerous and significant technological advances developed in recent years, together with the desire of athletes to overcome their records and set new ones, have led to increased competition in most sports disciplines. Elite athletes often face extended training phases with a high competition frequency and busy calendars. To increase the chances of success, coaches apply training loads that challenge their athletes' limits (Piggott et al., 2009).

To take care of all this, the staff of a team faces the challenge of ensuring a proper balance between the training stimulus and the recovery processes (Campos–(Vazquez et al., 2015), monitoring all the loads imposed on every moment, to determine individual adaptation to the program, to assess fatigue and to minimise the risk of overload, injury, and various diseases (Bourdon et al., 2017).

In the words of (Buchheit & Simpson, 2017), the primary objectives of the monitoring process are:

- Gives us data on external loads after matches or training
- Optimizes loads
- Makes individual decisions to improve performance and prevent injuries

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this literature review includes periodization and monitoring training loads, including the GPS or RPE system, and strength and power assessments as critical indicators of neuromuscular performance, which is essential for soccer. It also investigates

different methodological interventions for improving the performance of athletes. All studies considered are elite soccer teams.

Study resources and selection conditions:

A systematic and comprehensive search of academic databases such as PubMed, ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science will be conducted to identify relevant studies published in various journals. The studies with which he worked were published in the last ten years published in English and Spanish. The scientific studies we focused on involved elite soccer teams, which addressed aspects of training loads, physiological responses, and sports performance over a season. After selecting the scientific articles, we identified the most critical information, including the methodology, training loads, tests, and main results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the main aspects of monitoring is the microcycle. The literature tells us how the load is distributed during the week. As a starting point for the division of days in the microcycle, the deduction of training days until the day of the match was used (Martin-Garcia et al., 2018). The days are named with a minus; respectively, they are -4, -3, -2, -1, and the day of the match. Based on this division, we make it possible to distribute loads monitored by GPS for external loads and RPE for internal loads, both quite efficient methods based on the analysed studies.

In this literature review, we examined some essential factors that influence the optimization of soccer performance. Various studies made us understand the importance of monitoring training loads and evaluating neuromuscular skills. He also highlighted the need for studies in the Albanian football championship regarding load monitoring or intervention and neuromuscular assessment throughout a season. Assessing physical performance through various tests and monitoring players' skills and performance can provide valuable insights for talent identification, performance improvement, and overall health and fitness monitoring. Comparing these findings would provide a rich perspective on the factors that influence the performance of elite soccer players. Our selected studies focused on Monitoring internal and external loads via RPE and GPS. The variables and indicators that should be considered to increase the load or intensity of the exercises and to complete the training should include, if possible, a wide variety of dimensions. Managing these variables and indicators makes it better to understand players' demands at different load levels (Halsen, 2014). A player's position led to noticeable changes in RPE, total distance, and average speed.

Meanwhile, their study did not result in significant changes in variables related to actions performed at high speed. (Owen et al., 2017). However, the differences studied were based on the training session with different variables, where the closer we got to the match, the more the values were reduced. The reduced values placed on the athlete, or "tapering," aim to promote recovery. Referring to the studies, coaches and physical trainers should consider that high loads increase the possibility of injury (Gabbett, 2016). Still, on the other hand, it is also true that attention should be paid to load changes from microcycle to microcycle (Cross et al., 2016). It is also necessary to normalise the load in absolute terms and measure the percentage of change; when there is enough information about what load the team receives from week to week, a basis can be established to estimate the rate of change in team training. As for neuromuscular training,

it is necessary to distinguish between neuromuscular control and neuromuscular coordination since the proposed training methodology will advance from one term to another. The goal is to orient the player to perform the exercises during the strength training, have excellent neuromuscular control, and execute these exercises in the maximum coordination capacity. Neuromuscular control can activate the musculature set in motion during the action and activate its coordinated and effective development. It is also essential to consider the various velocity demands on muscle contraction during athletic performance, including passing, throwing, and sprinting movements at the high-velocity end of the force-velocity curve. Lighter or body weights can be lifted at high speed to improve strength at high speed. In terms of strength training and its evaluation, there is a relationship between the weight of the RM and the purpose of the training. If the goal is to increase strength, the RM is usually six or less using 85% of 1RM or more; if the goal is to increase muscle size, use 6-12RM loads at 67% to 85% of 1RM; and when training for local muscular endurance, the RM is 12 or more using 67% or less of 1RM. As for strength assessment, CMJ is widely accepted by soccer professionals as an assessment of lower extremity strength (Datson et al., 2014), (Slimani & Nikolaidis, 2018). CMJ height remains the most widely used measure of lower extremity strength. Interestingly, the average CMJ height across all teams in the same league has been associated with end-of-season rankings. Finally, we can say that the 505 test is considered reliable to evaluate the ability to change direction as far as soccer players are concerned and not only. (Thomas et al., 2015). In conclusion, based on these researched studies, we will monitor the external and internal loads of elite soccer players as well as the intervention of a training program that includes neuromuscular exercises based on the needs of the soccer players after the measurements that will be performed. Our goal is to create a working model for elite football teams to help all coaches and athletes in our country.

Sessions within a micro cycle; Different authors over the last few years have discussed the load players get depending on the day of the week, using other variables. On the one hand, some studies have described, using absolute values, the load given to a player during various training sessions, considering the player's position on the field of play. For example, (Owen et al., 2017) found how a player's position led to noticeable changes in variables such as RPE, total distance, and average speed. Meanwhile, their study did not result in significant changes in variables related to actions performed at high speed. However, the differences studied were based on the training session with different variables, where the closer we got to the match, the more the values were reduced. The reduced values placed on the athlete, or "tapering," aim to promote recovery.

Neuromuscular training; Neuromuscular training is a strength training method that combines basic and sport-specific movements, including muscular resistance, balance, trunk strengthening, dynamic stability, agility-speed exercises, and plyometrics to improve skills (Myer et al., 2011). Strength training positively affects multiple aspects of health and performance for soccer athletes. Weight training and other forms of resistance increase strength, power, and hypertrophy and improve other motor skills such as mobility, acceleration, speed, and agility.

CONCLUSION

In this literature review, we examined some essential factors that influence the optimization of soccer performance. Various studies made us understand the importance of monitoring training loads and evaluating neuromuscular skills. Assessing physical performance through multiple tests and monitoring players' skills and performance can provide valuable insights for talent identification, performance improvement, and overall health and fitness monitoring. Comparing these findings would provide a rich perspective on the factors that influence the performance of elite soccer players.

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BONE MINERAL DENSITY AND BONE MINERAL CONTENT IN FEMALE ELITE MASTERS ATHLETES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Low bone mineral density is a major risk factor for osteoporosis. The most important factors related to bone mineralization and bone mass acquisition are endocrine and mechanical factors, such as habitual physical active life. The present study aims to evaluate forearm bone mineral density (BMD, g/cm²) in female elite masters athletes and also evaluate the effect of long-term exercise with different osteogenic index, dietary patterns, body composition, and biological factors on BMD.

Materials and Methods: The study included 199 females aged 57.6 ± 11.2 years, athletes in the masters category, and participants at the European and the World Masters Athletics Championship. All women studied were of the same ethnic origin (Caucasian). BMD and T-score in two ROIs: the distal (dis) and proximal (prox) parts of the forearm were measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (Swissray-USA, Norland Medical Systems, Madison, WI). Biological factors such as the age of menarche status of menopause and past fractures were rated based on face-to-face interviews. Usual dietary intake and dietary patterns was assessed at the face-to-face interview with the use of a semiquantitative NHANES Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ).

Results: The results were analyzed in 3 categories of sports competition: endurance athletes (EA), speed-power athletes (SPA), and throwing athletes (TA). The desired value (T-score – 1.0 or above) of proximal forearm BMD occurred significantly more often in TA compared to EA (by 22.3%) and SPA (by 30.4%). The results of the covariance analyses between BMD and

selected parameters indicated that in the case of elite masters athletes women, the main parameters affecting BMD dis were: age at menopause (small effect: $\eta^2 = 0.03$), number of fractures in all life (small effect: $\eta^2 = 0.05$), number of dairy product per day (small effect: $\eta^2 = 0.05$), type of dietary pattern (small effect: $\eta^2 = 0.04$) and sport competition (small effect: $\eta^2 = 0.03$). BMD prox was affected by: age at menarche (medium effect: $\eta^2 = 0.096$), age at menopause (large effect: $\eta^2 = 0.12$), past fractures (small effect: $\eta^2 = 0.02$), dairy product (large effect: $\eta^2 = 0.13$), type of dietary pattern (small effect: $\eta^2 = 0.04$) and sports competition (medium effect: $\eta^2 = 0.06$). In EA and SPA dietary patterns with high intake of fruit, vegetables, dairy products, whole grains, poultry, fish, nuts, and legumes determined higher mean BMD. In contrast, in the TA group dietary patterns with lactose-free, and gluten-free diets determined higher mean BMD.

Discussion and Conclusion: The results of the study confirm the important role of physical activity for bone health in the athletes masters category. Throwing training where high osteogenic index exercises predominate influenced the highest BMD values. Diet especially the consumption of dairy products is an important factor in positively influencing bone mineralization.

Key Words: Bone Mineralization; Lifestyle; Masters Athletes

LEARNING MEDIA FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**Resiani SIMAMORA**Universitas Kristen Indonesia
(correspondence author)**Bonar Dominggos SIMANJUNTAK**Universitas Kristen Indonesia
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Universitas Kristen Indonesia**ABSTRACT**

Learning media is important for normal children so that lesson objectives can be achieved. This is also the case with children with special needs. Children with special needs are children who need special teaching because of the specificity in their development, both physical, mental and behavior that is different from normal children. Therefore, children with special needs, need assessment services that suit the needs of each child. Thus the learning media used to help them also needs to be specially designed and prepared as needed. Learning media for children with special needs are different from one another, because the characteristics, types of children with special needs are different. Teaching children with special needs is difficult, so a special strategy is needed. Based on the background of the above problems, this study aims to examine learning media for children with special needs and their implementation in Christian Religious Education. The method used in this research is qualitative method with literature study technique. Researchers will collect data from various sources such as books, articles, and other sources, then analyze the data. The results of this study are a description of the characteristics, problems, nature and purpose and utilization, various kinds of learning media for children with special needs and their implementation in Christian Religious Education. The conclusion is that learning media is very important to be used and pursued by teachers in teaching Christian Religious Education for children with special needs so that learning objectives can be achieved.

Keywords: learning media, children with special needs, Christian Religious Education.

LACK OF ATTACHMENT MANIFESTS PROBLEMS WITH ANXIETY AND SELF-ESTEEM OF CHILDREN/ ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

Attachment theory, developed by John Bowlby in the 1960s, provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the emotional bonds between children and their primary caregivers, typically the mother. This theory posits that children who experience consistent responsiveness and availability from their caregivers develop a secure attachment, forming a foundational sense of safety that enables them to explore the world confidently. This paper examines the implications of secure and insecure attachment styles on the psychological and emotional development of children, drawing on seminal studies by Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth. Ainsworth's research on attachment patterns—secure, ambivalent, avoidant, and disorganized highlights the long-term impact of these early relationships on children's behavior and emotional regulation. Secure attachment is associated with positive developmental outcomes, such as higher self-esteem and better social relationships, while insecure attachment can lead to issues like anxiety, behavioral problems, and difficulties in future relationships. The study emphasizes the critical role of maternal sensitivity, the quality of care, and consistent emotional support in fostering healthy attachments. Furthermore, it discusses the potential adverse effects of maternal deprivation, socio-economic challenges, and inadequate caregiving. By integrating empirical research and theoretical insights, this analysis underscores the essential need for nurturing stable and supportive caregiver-child relationships to promote optimal psychological development.

Keywords: (Attachment Theory, Mother-Child Relationship, Psychological Development, Secure Attachment, Behavioral Problems, Caregiving Quality, Emotional Regulation)

INTRODUCTION

The theory of attachment was formulated in the 1960s by John Bowlby. Bowlby studied the mother-child relationship and children's reactions when separated from their parents. The central theme of attachment theory is that parents or primary caregivers being available and responsive to an infant's needs allows the child to develop a sense of security. The infant knows that the caregiver is reliable, which creates a secure base for the child to explore the world safely. This attachment theory provides powerful frameworks for understanding what happens to the psychological development of children who do not experience satisfactory relationships and who suffer from weak connections between the child and the caregiver. Bowlby, the first attachment theorist, described attachment as an “enduring psychological connection between human beings.” The belief that a child's bond with the parent plays a role in the child's later development, both socially and emotionally, can easily be traced to Freud's emphasis on the infant-mother relationship for almost all aspects of subsequent personality development. Much emphasis has been placed on the fact that parental characteristics such as lack of warmth, poor supervision, and inadequate child-rearing methods are factors that have demonstrated in recent studies the anxious attachment to parents (Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters & Wall, 1978). It is emphasized that, in truth, the early bond between the child and the parent and socialization are practically inseparable within Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

DEVELOPMENT

Many researchers who studied this theory, especially Bowlby, recognized and described the grief and pain children experience when separated from their parents. The mixture of tears, protest, and anger observed by researchers was impressive, and they thought that all these feelings exhibited by children experiencing separation anxiety needed an explanation. These states exhibited by children who experience separation from their parents, but more pronounced when the separation was more traumatic, had a significant impact on the child's emotional state. Bowlby observed that many children who had experienced severe separations exhibited some of the long-term effects of "maternal deprivation," showing neurotic and delinquent behavior as these children grew. The early mother-child attachment relationship impacts the child's later development. This type of attachment can be defined as a deep and enduring emotional bond between two people in which each seeks closeness and feels more secure in the presence of the attachment figure. In this type of relationship, the older person's (parent's) behavior toward the child involves responding sensitively and appropriately to the child's needs. This theory emphasizes the importance of this relationship at its beginnings and its impact on the child's later development. Attachment is formed and established with those caregivers who accurately respond to the child's signals, not necessarily the person who spends the most time with the child. Schaffer and Emerson called this responsive caregiving. This type of attachment is characterized by specific behaviors in the child, such as seeking closeness to the attachment figure when upset, anxious, or threatened (Bowlby, 1969).

Bowlby (1958) proposed that attachment could be understood within an evolutionary context in which the caregiver provides safety for the infant. Attachment is adaptive as it increases the infant's chances of survival by offering and creating this type of spiritual bond between the mother and the child. Many other theories, including behaviorism, proposed that the child's behavior is learned, emphasizing that attachment was simply the result of the feeding relationship the child has with the mother and that the provision of food by the mother ensures this attachment. But Bowlby explained the opposite, stating that feeding did not reduce the anxiety experienced by the child when separated from their caregivers. Instead, he discovered that attachment was characterized by clear patterns of behavior and motivation: when children are scared, they seek proximity to their primary caregiver to receive comfort, care, and protection. Infants attached to their mothers showed that mothers responded quickly to their needs and interacted with their child, while poorly attached infants had mothers who did not interact with their children, causing anxiety and insecurity. The most important fact in forming an attachment, according to the study, is not who feeds and cares for the child but who plays and communicates with them. The psychoanalytic theory of attachment, the central importance of the child-parent bond in Freud's personality theory, where the characteristics of the early mother-child relationship are established as the first and strongest love object and as the prototype for all later love relationships (Freud 1940/1949; p. 188). According to Freud, this prototype not only forms the matrix within which the later personality development is built but also provides the motivational essence, conflicts, and defenses rooted in early attachment relationships, continuing to assert themselves throughout life in various forms of prosocial and antisocial behaviors. Socialization in relation to attachment, according to Freud, was described as the process through which a child's natural erotic and aggressive instincts are gradually brought under the control of the superego. Later, socially unacceptable expressions of these instincts are prevented or punished. Freud believed that the characteristic patterns of the superego's influence on behavior are formed very early in life and remain deeply unchanged throughout life. The superego, in Freudian terms, represents "the perception of parental influence" (Freud, 1940/1945, p. 16).

This type of bond formed in the early stages of a child's life is an emotional connection that a child creates with the mother or another caregiver and, as a theory, shows how important and impactful this connection is in the child's growth and development, both emotionally, as this theory emphasizes, and in the continuation of the child's development in forming later social relationships. Attachment is the bond that ensures the child the opportunity and chance to survive; here we speak of the early stages of the child's life. From two studies, Bowlby's and the behaviorist theory, which studied this type of attachment between mother and child, where behaviorists emphasized the fact that this bond was created because of the child's need for food, and Bowlby emphasized that it is more than that because the child creates an emotional bond. Another study was conducted by Mary Ainsworth (1970), who focused more on Bowlby's work in her research. In her study of different situations, she discovered the profound effects of attachment on behavior. In this study, children aged 12-18 months were observed as they responded to a situation in which they were left alone for a short time and then reunited with their mothers. From her study, Ainsworth described three main attachment styles:

- Secure attachment
- Ambivalent attachment
- Insecure attachment

Most subsequent studies have supported Ainsworth's attachment styles and have shown that attachment styles also influence the child's later behaviors.

Factors affecting attachment:

While this process may seem straightforward, several factors can influence how and when this bond develops, including:

1. Opportunity for attachment and
2. Quality care

1. Opportunity for attachment, this relates to children who do not have a primary caregiver, such as children raised in orphanages, where there is a high possibility of not developing the necessary sense of trust to form an attachment, which causes anxiety and insecurity.

2. Quality care, when parents or (caregivers) respond quickly, children learn that they can depend on those responsible for their care, which is the main foundation for attachment, crucial for the child's development without anxiety and insecurity.

There are four attachment models that affect a child's development:

Ambivalent attachment: in this type of attachment, children are very concerned when their parent leaves. When this attachment is weak, these children do not rely on their caregiver and exhibit anxiety.

Avoidant attachment: in this type of attachment, children tend to avoid their caregiver, showing no preference between a caregiver and a stranger. This type of attachment is the result of abusive

or neglectful parents. Children raised in this type of attachment learn to avoid seeking help in the future, exhibit anxiety, and are more isolated.

Disorganized attachment: in this type of attachment, children show a mix of behaviors where they appear disoriented and confused, avoiding or resisting their parents. In this type of attachment, parents serve as both comfort and a source of fear, leading to disorganized behaviors.

Secure attachment: here, we have a healthy attachment formed that the child needs, where the child depends on their parent, shows distress when separated, and happiness when reunited. In secure attachment, the child feels that if they are insecure, they will find support from their parent or caregiver who provides this type of bond.

CONCLUSIONS

The results and studies on attachment show how important this bond is in the early stages of infancy and its impact on the child's later development. Both researchers who emphasized and studied this bond were Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth, who examined the importance of this bond and how children reacted when this attachment was not formed properly or when it was missing. It is very important that this bond develops correctly, and it is not only developed by providing the child with food but also through the time the parent or caregiver spends playing and communicating with the child, so that the bond between the parent and child is formed properly. Depending on this bond formed at the beginning, we will have the results of how the child's continuation will be, as explained by the models of attachment that parents have with their children. Attachment is a complex two-way process through which the child forms an emotional bond with any member who gives them time, attention, cares for them, and spends quality time with the child by playing. However, attachment is not necessarily only the bond formed with the mother but with anyone who takes on the role of the primary caregiver. When this bond is formed properly, it gives the child security that someone is there for them and takes care of their needs. This spiritual bond provides security but also offers protection to the child. Another very important function is related to mood self-regulation. The various mood swings of children and contact through the attachment bond that is formed make the child able to regulate their own anxieties. Through this bond, the child is encouraged to express their feelings and learn to communicate confidently without showing anxiety. Attachment is a two-way interaction between the child and the caregiver, but the behaviors of the parent, the time, attention, play, etc., that the caregiver should.

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CULTURE AND INFORMATION SEEN THROUGH DISCOURSE AND REPRESENTATION

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ABSTRACT

Gustave Courbet's painting "The Grain Sifters" offers a compelling portrayal of nineteenth-century rural life, focusing on the labor of working-class women in agricultural settings. Through meticulous attention to detail and masterful composition, Courbet captures the essence of the central figures with remarkable vitality and strength, challenging traditional gender roles and societal expectations.

The painting serves as a rich tapestry of symbolism and thematic depth, inviting viewers to delve into its layers of meaning and interpretation. At the heart of "The Grain Sifters" lies a nuanced exploration of labor dynamics, gender relations, and social class structures prevalent in nineteenth-century society. Courbet's realistic depiction aligns with the broader Realism movement, emphasizing honest and unidealized portrayals of everyday life.

Courbet's depiction of the central figures engaged in agricultural work underscores the resilience and agency of working-class women. The painting's composition, emphasizing the central figure's energetic posture and assertive presence, serves as a powerful commentary on the strength and vitality of women in the face of adversity. The use of light, texture, and color enhances the scene's emotional and physical intensity, drawing the viewer into the lived experience of the subjects.

"The Grain Sifters" transcends its historical context to offer profound insights into the human condition, resonating with audiences across generations. Whether viewed through a feminist lens, as a commentary on social inequality, or as a celebration of human resilience, the painting prompts diverse interpretations and discussions. This variability in interpretation highlights the importance of discourse and representation in understanding culture and information.

The painting's enduring relevance lies in its ability to provoke thought, evoke emotion, and stimulate dialogue about the complexities of gender, labor, and class in nineteenth-century society and beyond. As we delve into Courbet's work, we uncover layers of meaning that speak to universal truths of human experience, reaffirming its place as a cornerstone of art history.

Keywords: discourse, representation, realism, art, communication

QUALITY STANDARD IN EDUCATION**TƏHSİLDƏ KEYFİYYƏT STANDARTI****Yunisova Reyhan Shahveran**

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the article is to learn the concept of quality in the education system and its improvement. In the conducted research, as well as other goals, it is to determine the main factors of quality in education, which are the most pressing problems in modern times, and to ensure their effective use. In the article, the 2019 decision of Mr. President Ilham Aliyev on the establishment of the Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and the decree approving the Charter of the Agency are also highlighted.

Improving quality, which is one of the main goals of education, is defined as a complex characteristic of the educational process that ensures the development of life skills in students and the effective organization of competence. According to John Dewey, education is not preparation for life, but life itself. As science develops and experience increases, the concept of education takes on a wider meaning, and tasks are optimized as a result of the new demands that life puts before it.

In the "State Strategy for the Development of Education in the Republic of Azerbaijan", the quality of education was declared the main strategic priority, improving the quality indicators of students and graduates of general educational institutions was put forward as an urgent issue. Currently, one of the main goals in education is to improve its quality. Improving the quality of education is defined as a complex characteristic of the educational process that ensures the productivity of the factors affecting it. The importance of the teacher's knowledge and pedagogical skills acquisition, as well as effective teaching methods that have a positive effect on the academic activity of students, is very important in achieving quality. At the same time, other factors should be widely used to achieve success and improve the state and effectiveness of the educational process.

The concept of a positive learning environment as the main component of teaching quality is based on the methods of motivation and encouragement of the teacher, and the personal qualities of the teacher are taken into account here. The comprehensive organization of the ideas mentioned in quality assurance is considered as the highest indicator of successful teaching and student satisfaction.

Thus, quality has always been the leading factor in education.

Keywords: Education, Quality, State Strategy for the development of education

ÖZET

Makalenin genel amacı təhsil sisteminde kalite anlayışı, onun yüksəldilməsini öyrənməkdir. Aparılan tədqiqat işində eləcə də digər məqsədləri müasir dövrdə ən aktual problemlərdən olan təhsildə keyfiyyətin əsas amillərini müəyyənləşdirmək və onlardan səmərəli şəkildə istifadəni təmin etməkdir. Məqalədə 2019-cu il Cənab Prezident İlham Əliyevin Təhsildə

Keyfiyyət Təminatı Agentliyinin yaradılması haqqında verdiyi qərar, Agentliyin Nizamnaməsini təsdiq edən fərmanı da işıqlandırılmışdır.

Təhsilin başlıca məqsədlərindən biri olan keyfiyyətin yüksəldilməsi şagirdlərdə həyatı bacarıqların inkişaf etdirilməsini, şəriştəliliyin səmərəli təşkilini təmin edən tədris prosesinin kompleks xarakteristikası kimi müəyyənləşdirilir. Con Dyuinin təbirincə desək, təhsil həyata hazırlıq deyil, həyatın özüdür. Elm inkişaf etdikcə, təcrübə artdıqca təhsil anlayışı geniş mənə kəsb edir, həyatın onun qarşısında qoyduğu yeni tələblər nəticəsində vəzifələr optimallaşır.

“Azərbaycan Respublikasında təhsilin inkişafı üzrə Dövlət Strategiyası”nda təhsilin keyfiyyəti başlıca strateji prioritet elan olunub, ümumi təhsil müəssisələrinin şagird və məzunlarının keyfiyyət göstəricilərinin yaxşılaşdırılması aktual məsələ kimi irəli sürülüb. Hazırda təhsildə əsas məqsədlərdən biri onun keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsidir. Təhsilin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsi ona təsir edən amillərin məhsuldarlığını təmin edən tədris prosesinin kompleks xarakteristikası kimi müəyyənləşdirilir. Keyfiyyətə nail olunmasında müəllimin biliyinin və pedaqoji bacarıqlara yiyələnməsinin, habelə təhsilalanlarının akademik fəaliyyətinə müsbət təsir göstərən effektiv tədris metodlarının əhəmiyyəti böyükdür. Bununla yanaşı, müvəffəqiyyət əldə etmək, təhsil prosesinin vəziyyətini və effektivliyini artırmaq üçün digər amillərdən də geniş istifadə olunmalıdır.

Tədris keyfiyyətinin əsas komponenti kimi müsbət təlim mühiti anlayışı müəllimin motivasiya və həvəsləndirmə metodları əsasında qurulur və burada müəllimin şəxsi keyfiyyətləri nəzərə alınır. Keyfiyyətin təmin olunmasında qeyd olunan fikirlərin kompleks şəkildə təşkili tədrisin uğurlu nəticələnməsi və tələbə məmnunluğunun ən yüksək göstəricisi kimi dəyərləndirilir.

Beləliklə, təhsildə keyfiyyət hər zaman aparıcı amil olmuşdur, hazırda da aparıcı amildir.

Anahtar kelimələr: Təhsil, Keyfiyyət, Təhsilin inkişafı üzrə Dövlət Strategiyası

GİRİŞ

Təhsilin başlıca məqsədlərindən biri olan keyfiyyətin yüksəldilməsi şagirdlərdə həyatı bacarıqların inkişaf etdirilməsini, şəriştəliliyin səmərəli təşkilini təmin edən tədris prosesinin kompleks xarakteristikası kimi müəyyənləşdirilir. Con Dyuinin təbirincə desək, təhsil həyata hazırlıq deyil, həyatın özüdür. Elm inkişaf etdikcə, təcrübə artdıqca təhsil anlayışı geniş mənə kəsb edir, həyatın onun qarşısında qoyduğu yeni tələblər nəticəsində vəzifələr optimallaşır.

“Azərbaycan Respublikasında təhsilin inkişafı üzrə Dövlət Strategiyası”nda təhsilin keyfiyyəti başlıca strateji prioritet elan olunub, ümumi təhsil müəssisələrinin şagird və məzunlarının keyfiyyət göstəricilərinin yaxşılaşdırılması aktual məsələ kimi irəli sürülüb. Aparılan tədqiqat işinin məqsədi müasir dövrdə ən aktual problemlərdən olan təhsildə keyfiyyətin əsas amillərini müəyyənləşdirmək və onlardan səmərəli şəkildə istifadəni təmin etməkdir. Hazırda təhsildə əsas məqsədlərdən biri onun keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsidir. Təhsilin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsi ona təsir edən amillərin məhsuldarlığını təmin edən tədris prosesinin kompleks xarakteristikası kimi müəyyənləşdirilir. Keyfiyyətə nail olunmasında müəllimin biliyinin və pedaqoji bacarıqlara yiyələnməsinin, habelə təhsilalanlarının akademik fəaliyyətinə müsbət təsir göstərən effektiv tədris metodlarının əhəmiyyəti böyükdür. Təhsildə keyfiyyət hər zaman aparıcı amil olmuşdur. Bununla yanaşı, müvəffəqiyyət əldə etmək, təhsil prosesinin vəziyyətini və effektivliyini artırmaq üçün digər amillərdən də geniş istifadə olunmalıdır.

ƏSAS HİSSƏ

Təhsildə keyfiyyətin artırılmasında digər amillərlə yanaşı motivasiyanın tətbiq edilməsi və düzgün planlaşdırmanın aparılması dazəruridir. Çünki qarşıya qoyulmuş məqsədə nail olmaq üçün perspektiv planlaşdırma və motivasiyadan istifadə edilməsi uğurlu və məhsuldar tədris prosesinə öz töhfəsini verə bilər. Dərsin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsində və şagirdlərdə təfəkkürün inkişaf etdirilməsində motivasiyanın rolu inkaredilməzdir. Planlaşdırma amilinin bu funksiyada mühüm əhəmiyyətə malik olması qeyd edilməlidir. Hər bir məqsədin əldə edilməsi onun həyata keçirilməsi üsullarının seçilməsindən, əldə etmək istəyinin müəyyənləşdirilməsindən, bu məqsədlə prosesin ardıcıl- lığının təmin edilməsi üsullarının düşünülmüş şəkildə həyata keçirilməsi tədbirlərinin təyin edilməsindən asılıdır. Plan layihədir, onu müzakirə etmək, mütəxəssislər tərəfindən qiymətləndirməyə vermək, düzəlişlər aparmaq və praktiki fəaliyyətdə səhvlərə yol verməmək üçün optimal səviyyəyə qaldırmaq lazımdır. Unutmaq olmaz ki, planlaşdırma zamanı buraxılmış səhvləri sonradan düzəltmək çox çətindir. Planlaşdırma, sözün əsl mənasında, proqnozlaşdırma, proqramlaşdırma və işçi planının hazırlanmasından ibarətdir. Plan imkan yaradır ki, qarşıya qoyulmuş məqsəd uğrunda standartlar, göstəricilər müəyyənləşdirilsin. Planın göstəriciləri nəzarətin həyata keçirilməsinə imkan yaradır. Planlaşdırma düzgün həyata keçirilərsə, idarəetmə fəaliyyəti düzgün istiqamətlənir, yaxşı nəticələr əldə edilir və vaxta qənaət olunur. Son təcrübələr göstərir ki, təhsil müəssisələrinin bəzilərində təlim- tərbiyə işlərinin planlaşdırılması məktəbin fəaliyyəti, inkişafı proqramının hazırlanması və həyata keçirilməsi ilə əvəz olunur. Yüksək motivasiya olunmuş öyrənənlərlə keyfiyyətli nəticə əldə etmək asan olduğu halda, zəif motivasiyalı öyrənənlərlə təlimin məqsədlərinə nail olmaq çətinləşir. Fəal təlim prosesində motivasiya açar rolunu oynayır və o ən güclü təhrikəci, təsiredici faktordur. Bütün öyrənənlər motivasiyalı ola bilər, lakin onların motivasiya mənbələrinin fərqli olması gözləniləndir. Bu fərqləri bilən müəllim öyrənənlərin öyrənmə həvəsini tənzimləmə bacarığına malik olur. Ona görə də təhsilalanlarla motivasiyanı yaradan səbəbləri bilmək pedaqoji prosesin təşkilatçıları üçün vacibdir.

[Sadiqova S. (2021)].

Pedaqoji tədrisin keyfiyyətli idarə olunması iki kateqoriya əsasında anlaşılır:

- ümumi pedaqoji biliklər (idarəetmə prinsipləri və strategiyaları)
- pedaqoji məzmunla bağlı biliklər (müəyyən bir mövzunun məzmunu ilə bağlı biliklərlə bu mövzunun tədrisi üçün zəruri olan pedaqoji biliklərin məcmusu) [Huseynova N. (2021)].

Ölkə Prezidenti cənab İlham Əliyev “Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyinin fəaliyyətinin təkmilləşdirilməsi və “Azərbaycan Respublikasında bir sıra dövlət orqanlarının strukturunun optimallaşdırılması və idarə edilməsinin təkmilləşdirilməsi ilə bağlı əlavə tədbirlər haqqında” Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin 2019-cu il 17 yanvar tarixli 479 nömrəli Fərmanında dəyişiklik edilməsi barədə” Fərman imzalamışdır.

Fərmana əsasən, Təhsil Nazirliyinin tabeliyində olan Akkreditasiya və Nostrifikasiya İdarəsi Təhsil Nazirliyinin tabeliyində publik hüquqi şəxs statusu olan “Təhsildə Keyfiyyət Təminatı Agentliyi”nə çevrilmə yolu ilə yenidən təşkil edilmişdir. Fərmanla həmçinin “Təhsildə Keyfiyyət Təminatı Agentliyinin Nizamnaməsi”də təsdiqlənmişdir (edu.gov.az).

Qeyd edək ki, “Azərbaycan Respublikasında təhsilin inkişafı üzrə Dövlət Strategiyası”nda təhsilin keyfiyyəti başlıca strateji prioritet elan olunub. Sənəddə ölkəmizdə keyfiyyət nəticələri və əhatəliliyinə görə dünya ölkələri sırasında aparıcı mövqə tutan təhsil sisteminin formalaşdırılması məqsədi ilə təhsilin keyfiyyətini ölçən göstəricilər sisteminin

təkmilləşdirilməsi və təhsilin maliyyələşdirilməsinin onun keyfiyyətinə yönəldilməsi kimi hədəflər öz əksini tapıb.

NƏTİCƏ

Beləliklə, deyilənlərə belə ümumiləşmə vermək olar ki, göstərilən hədəflərə nail olunması və mövcud tələblərə cavab verən effektiv keyfiyyət təminatı sisteminin formalaşdırılması üçün ölkəmizin beynəlxalq səviyyədə üzərinə götürdüyü öhdəliklərə uyğun təşkil olunmuş təhsildə keyfiyyət təminatı sisteminin yaradılması zəruridir. Sadalanan tədbirlərin həyata keçirilməsi Azərbaycanın təhsil müəssisələrinin beynəlxalq reytinglərdə irəliləməsinə və dövlət büdcəsindən kədr hazırlığı üçün ayrılan vəsaitin səmərəli və məqsədyönlü şəkildə istifadə olunmasına xidmət edəcək.

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CURRENT ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PROFESSIONAL HABITS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The issue of improving the quality of training of highly educated specialists at the university has always been relevant. It is considered that a university graduate is able to ensure not only the activity of modern production, but also the creation and application of more advanced technology, which is able to ensure its development based on the effective use of the achievements of modern science and technology. The article deals with the issue of improving the quality of professional training of higher school students. The quality of education for university students is primarily determined by the high level of professionalism of the teachers who teach them. In conditions of relatively slow renewal of the material and technical base of production, a university graduate can work successfully for a relatively long time, relying on the knowledge he received at the institute. Therefore, it was believed that the better a student learns science under the guidance of highly qualified teachers with appropriate scientific degrees, the higher the quality of the education he receives. The significant acceleration of the rate of updating of equipment and technologies used in various types of production requires the university graduate not only the ability to successfully use the knowledge and skills acquired at the university, but also the ability to constantly improve the content and methods of his professional activity based on the latest discoveries of science and technology. The continuous education system becomes a necessary experience for adapting a university graduate to the requirements of modern production. Therefore, the quality of students' training is determined not only by the degree to which they master the content of university education, but also by the degree of mastering self-development methods in professional activity. Currently, higher education is experiencing a rapid modernization process in almost all its structural elements. For example, electronic lesson journals, application of electronic examination system, etc. can be shown. However, modern society, in turn, has high expectations from university graduates. Nowadays, just a high school diploma doesn't mean everything. Graduates must have a high level of knowledge in their specialty and must achieve professional skills. Also, a young specialist should have a comprehensive outlook. Apart from all this, there is a new demand in our society - to have knowledge of a foreign language. Formation of all these qualities in students is one of the urgent issues. Regarding these issues, a written and oral survey was conducted among teachers, students and graduates of Nakhchivan State University.

Keywords: University, student, youth, specialist, knowledge, profession.

In the modern socio-cultural context, where globalization and modernization of many aspects of human life are taking place, issues related to the education and upbringing of individuals take a leading position. It is crucial to form an individual who is ready to adequately respond to the challenges of the era and solve complex problems actively and creatively. If all social institutions (family, school, university, and other educational institutions) aim to shape a competitive individual who meets the demands of this era, it is possible to prepare such an individual. When we talk about the activities of educational institutions, the goal is not only to prepare a person with the necessary level of knowledge and skills but also to train a professional specialist. This result can be achieved if the quality of the teaching process and the quality and level of the acquired knowledge remain relevant for each educational institution. In psychological-pedagogical and scientific-methodical literature, the quality of education and the problem of the knowledge acquired by students have always been the focus of researchers. One of the issues within the context of the identified problem is the need and desire of students to acquire knowledge in their future profession. However, a certain contradiction arises here: students' opinions and expectations do not align with the real content, requirements, and functions of the professional activities performed by a specialist in the chosen field. In other words, students entering higher education institutions often do not have a realistic understanding of the specialty they are studying and its prospects in the labor market. In this case, their main task is to complete the development process in a comfortable intellectual environment and thereby gain the opportunity to professionalize in various fields, often unrelated to their main specialty. The primary cause of this contradiction lies in the fact that some applicants lack specific abilities, talents, or interests in a particular field; for them, the choice of profession holds no significance—they simply aim to gain university admission. On the other hand, there are still several issues in creating conditions that ensure a decent level of education quality in higher education. Professional diagnostics should be conducted before university education, i.e., in secondary school. If this is done, the issue of the quality of the educational process will be partially resolved by its direct participants. However, a significant burden still falls on the universities themselves. In today's world, the expectations from universities in different societies, including ours, are nearly identical. Everyone expects a higher education specialist to think creatively, independently propose fundamentally new ideas, be mobile and dynamic, and adapt to constantly changing work conditions. With time, new requirements are added to these expectations. For example, solving effective management issues, creating teams, organizing partnership relationships, considering the moral and material interests of subordinates, distributing functional responsibilities, stimulating inventive and efficient activities, and more. Today, it is necessary to train specialists who are highly demanded in production activities. This emphasizes the importance of the competence-based approach declared in the higher education system. Within the framework of this competence-based approach, a young student is not only expected to acquire academic knowledge but also to develop a system of socially significant values and to actively participate in various spheres of life. In other words, higher education institutions should aim to train not only future

specialists but also competitive individuals. The period of university education coincides with the formation of a person's ideological system. The interests, desires, and tendencies formed in students result from the activities of the entire faculty, university administration, and the students' willingness to accept all demands and actively participate in student life. Naturally, the process of developing moral, emotional, and intellectual competencies in academic knowledge, interpersonal interactions, self-awareness, and self-realization requires time and effort. It seems that the primary focus should be on the quality of training pedagogical staff. Each higher education institution should prioritize the selection of faculty and create conditions for their continuous development, qualification improvement, and retraining, determined not only by social development trends but also by the demands of the professional teaching community. Secondly, it is essential to update issues related to the formation and development of students' learning skills, i.e., to teach students how to learn step by step, persistently, and consistently throughout their time at the university. The most important component of improving the quality of student education is the implementation of reforms in the education system. The main goal of the transformations taking place in the higher education system is to develop the ability to train and cultivate a new generation of specialists ready to carry out all innovative transformations in the economy and social sphere. The purpose of such an educational system is to form the ability in students to effectively apply new competitive knowledge and skills in practice. In this transformation flow, we must not forget the risk factors. For example, current students often expect to be provided with ready-made knowledge and are not directed toward independent search and self-study. This approach to the educational process is explained by a lack of time, motivation, and ability to work independently. Currently, self-education is understood by most people as self-study. As a result, self-education is one of the most accessible and cost-effective ways to success. Unfortunately, young people do not always understand and accept this way of developing competencies and consolidating acquired knowledge at the university. The need for quality education has become more apparent today. Modern youth have more opportunities compared to previous generations: distance learning, financial aid (employment opportunities, parental support), as well as grants from society and the state, awards for scientific discoveries, etc. Nevertheless, many universities and individual researchers note a decrease in the state's role in supporting talented students due to economic crises, insufficient practical demand for the presented works, and other factors. Despite this, modern universities set tasks to guide all subjects of the educational environment to achieve the results provided by modern educational standards: forming the necessary personal and professional competencies that ensure the ability to master professional functions effectively. Here, it is crucial for future specialists to be ready to accept the established requirements. In the context of modern information technologies, universities have great opportunities to independently assimilate and consolidate what they present: books, CDs, video and audio courses, internet resources, numerous training programs, etc. However, many of these resources are not utilized because many students lack experience in preparing their educational programs; they are not sufficiently informed about the sources of this or that information and how to

purposefully use the available resources. These problems can be effectively addressed with the establishment and active operation of psychological and pedagogical services in universities. Therefore, today, there is a search for ways to intensify, modernize, and improve the quality of the educational process, the quality of the received information, and academic knowledge using information technologies in all areas of education. According to experts, one of the ways to improve the quality of student education is the use of student-centered learning, which significantly activates the educational and upbringing functions of pedagogical control (Ershova, 2000). Existing research shows that within this approach, it is more appropriate to use active teaching methods, considering students' individual typological characteristics, needs, etc. Student-centered learning involves completing tasks using non-traditional methods, being active in the educational process, participating in business games, learning and further improving foreign languages, and more. The use of modular technology in the implementation of educational programs and the implementation of pedagogical control have created a necessary motivational stimulus and strengthened students' educational and cognitive activities. Today, great importance is attached to organizing students' industrial practice. Theoretical analysis of scientific literature and our observations have shown that during practice, students gain work experience and solve current professional problems, allowing for personal and professional improvement. At the same time, there is a risk factor when organizing student practice: often, this process is limited to solving narrow production issues, and the development of the future specialist's personality is not carried out during this form of preparation for future professional activity. Strengthening the connection between practice and theory and enhancing the research aspects is necessary. The role of students' scientific research activities in organizing the educational process and personal development is well-known. Involving future specialists in this type of activity helps raise the level of academic knowledge and ensures the effective development of personality traits such as activity, independence, responsibility, and creativity. However, ensuring the connection of higher education with life and the future practical activity of the specialist is the main condition of specialist training. The main way to ensure this connection is the manufacturing practice. Production practice is a crucial stage of specialist training. Such experience provides students with knowledge, skills, and skills relevant to their specialty, and at the same time allows them to test and reinforce theoretical knowledge. It should be noted that in connection with the expansion of the interest of higher school students, the rapid development of science and technology, as well as the creation of new production areas and the creation of prestigious specialties, production experiences should be organized in a new content, form and direction and constantly improved. When the students participate in the production experience, the right conditions should be created for the student to be involved in the productive activities of the production enterprise, project-constructive works, different researches, and at the same time, the student is formed as a creative and entrepreneurial specialist. At the same time, in such a process, the student should become not only an observer but also an active participant of the production process. At the same time, during the implementation of production experience, not only training tasks, but also educational functions

should be implemented. Vocational training of students studying pedagogy in a higher school is mainly carried out during pedagogical internships. Students who graduated from the university with a pedagogical profession always note that the most memorable event for them during their higher education was the period of pedagogical internship. However, it should be noted that there are still some problems in the implementation of pedagogical internship at a high level. Thus, there are indifferent approaches in the selection of educational institutions where the internship will be organized, in the distribution of lessons among students, and at the same time in introducing students to school documents. In many cases, interns act as substitutes for student teachers and teach in subjects completely different from their specialty. In addition, students often do not do the work they have mentioned in the documents related to the experience, and those works remain just written. Situations like this should be eliminated and the student in the pedagogical internship should feel himself in the real conditions of the future teaching activity. Exploitation of the intern student by the school teachers should not be allowed at all. Thus, in order to improve the professional habits of students in the higher school, first of all, it is necessary to correctly convey to the student the purpose, importance, social prestige and requirements of the specialty studied by the student. At the same time, it is necessary to convince the student that it is possible to master this specialty perfectly, to show the future perspectives, emotional and creative aspects of the specialty. In order to develop relevant abilities in students, it is appropriate to involve them in various activities of the university. It is also necessary to introduce the future labor activity, to teach the student the method of self-education and self-education related to his future profession, to direct systematic and consistent work on himself and to control this process. Note that not every student is a scientist, but every specialist should have research ability. Therefore, to familiarize students with the history and work traditions of the university, to organize meetings with graduates, to hold meetings with scientists and writers, poets and labor pioneers working at the university, to provide information about prestigious production areas, etc. can give positive results in students' attitudes towards the profession.

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OCCUPATION STATUS WAS ASSOCIATED TO REMISSION AMONG PEOPLE WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA; A CROSS-SECTIONAL PILOT STUDY IN GORONTALO, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: In 2022, WHO reported that there were 1 out of 300 people suffer from schizophrenia globally. In 2018, according to Basic Health Research result incidence of schizophrenia/psychosis in Indonesia was 6.7 / 1000 households. The proportion of people with Schizophrenia was higher compared to those with other mental disorders in Gorontalo Province (81.62%), however the information regarding the factors associated to schizophrenia is still limited.

Objective: To estimate the relationship between age, sex, occupational status, marital status, education status and income with the state of schizophrenia remission in people with schizophrenia

Method: We conducted a community-based survey in 5 primary health facilities in Gorontalo City with a Cross Sectional design. We were using a structured questionnaire interview to record their demographic information such as sex, age, education status, marital status, and the occupation status before diagnosed schizophrenia, and those who kept their job during treatment . Chi Square was performed to measure the difference across groups. P-value <0.05 was considered as significant.

Results: There were 59 patients confirmed as schizophrenic participated in this study. Thirty-six (61.02%) subjects were given remission as they were recovered from any Schizophrenia indication. Males and older group (≥ 40 years old) were dominating people with schizophrenia (55.93%). Most of the subjects was in basic education level, and only few of them (20.34%) was in marriage. Before they were diagnosed with schizophrenia, there were 47.46% had job, however after they were given remission, only 22.03% had job. Bivariat analysis showed that there was no significant different between remission status with all of the variables except the occupation status before they were confirmed having schizophrenia and still keeping their job during treatment with p-value 0.036 and 0.001 respectively. Those who were working before diagnosed with Schizophrenia had higher probability in getting remission than those who never worked (OR 3.2 (1.06 to 9.69), p-value 0.036).

Conclusions: It is beneficial for people with Schizophrenia under therapy to maintain their job in order to increase remission level

Key words: Occupational status People with Schizophrenia, remission

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHAME-PRONENESS, DEPRESSION, AND ANXIETY, IN ALBANIAN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Self-conscious emotions such as shame are recognized for their distinct roles in psychopathology. Shame consists of a multifaceted blend of emotions, often marked by negative, self-defeating thoughts, a propensity for emotional avoidance, and significant denial, affecting self-evaluation, thereby impacting mental well-being and interpersonal dynamics. Individuals prone to shame often experience pervasive feelings of worthlessness and inadequacy, leading to difficulties in daily functioning, including impaired cognition, communication, and social interaction. As a self-conscious emotion, shame prompts a desire to hide and is often described as distressing and detrimental. Many mood and personality disorders include shame as part of the underlying foundation that drives and maintains emotional dysfunction. The present study investigates the relationship between shame and psychological symptoms such as depression and anxiety. Data were collected from 349 Albanian students between 18 and 28. An online questionnaire was administered incorporating the Test of Self-Conscious Affect (TOSCA-3), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and demographic questions regarding gender and age. Findings revealed a positive correlation between shame, depression, and anxiety, where the shame and depression correlation was significantly stronger than anxiety. Gender differences were also noted, with females reporting higher levels of shame. These outcomes aligned with the present literature by confirming a link between psychological maladjustment, shame, and guilt emotions. Furthermore, the current findings suggest that both researchers and practitioners should prioritize shame and guilt within the context of mental health challenges.

Keywords: shame-proneness, self-conscious emotions, depression, anxiety, students.

INTRODUCTION

Shame proneness involves not only self-criticism but also a heightened sensitivity to being judged by others. It is often defined as an external sanction or "public shame," experienced due to judgments from one's social group. Individuals prone to shame typically struggle with self-criticism due to low self-esteem (Tangney & Dearing, 2002b; Rüsçh et al., 2007), leading them to project their self-criticism onto others, feeling as though they are being criticized by their surroundings. This framework highlights the significant link between shame and functioning, offering insight into the profound impact of shame on mental well-being and interpersonal relationships. The emotion of shame is closely related to self-esteem, as it revolves around self-evaluation and concerns about others' perceptions (Gilbert, 2001). Ayers (2003) suggests that individuals commonly experience shame when they feel embarrassed about themselves or their interactions with others. Shame, as a self-conscious emotion, fundamentally involves self-evaluation (M. Lewis, 1992) and it can be debilitating, characterized by feelings of smallness, inferiority, and a sense of shrinking. Individuals experiencing shame proneness often devalue themselves, perceiving themselves as inadequate, incompetent, and worthless. In addition, shame as a self-conscious emotion can evoke feelings of exposure, condemnation, and ridicule (Tangney, Stuewig, & Mashek, 2007; Vikan et al., 2010).

Gilbert (2002) describes shame as a multifaceted experience comprising several components: social or external cognitive, internal self-evaluative, emotional, behavioral, and physiological. The social or external cognitive component pertains to the occurrence of shame in social contexts, leading to thoughts like "others see me as worthless and inferior" (Sedighimornani, 2015). The internal self-evaluative component involves negative self-assessments such as "I am a failure, inadequate, ugly, and worthless." The emotional component relates to feelings of self-disgust, anger, and anxiety. The behavioral component includes defensive actions such as hiding, avoiding eye contact, engaging in submissive behavior, expressing anger, or seeking revenge. The physiological component indicates that shame is linked to stress responses or increased parasympathetic activity (Sedighimornani, 2018). Basic emotions like sadness, happiness, fear, anger, and disgust are considered biologically primitive and essential for survival and reproduction, making them universal across cultures (Ortony & Turner, 1990; Tracy & Robins, 2004). These emotions do not necessarily require advanced cognitive processes and are experienced by both humans and animals (Ortony & Turner, 1990; Tracy & Robins, 2004). In contrast, shame lacks distinct universal facial expressions and varies across cultures (Edelstein & Shaver, 2007). Emotions such as shame, pride, guilt, embarrassment, envy, empathy, and jealousy are linked to self-awareness, classifying them as self-conscious emotions (Gilbert, 2011; M. Lewis, 1992; Tracy & Robins, 2004). Experiencing shame requires the ability to form self-representations, internalize external values, and engage in self-evaluation, which are not present in species with lower cognitive abilities (M. Lewis, 1992; Tracy & Robins, 2004).

Cognitive-attributional theories have been pivotal in explaining the elicitation of shame, involving both cognitive and affective elements (M. Lewis, 2003; Dearing & Tangney, 2002; Tracy & Robins, 2007b). M. Lewis (1992) posited that shame arises from individuals' interpretations of negative events rather than specific situations, meaning the same event might cause shame in one person and guilt in another (M. Lewis, 1992; Tangney & Dearing, 2002, Kim, Thibodeau, & Jorgensen, 2011). Thus, shame is distinguished from other self-conscious emotions based on attribution patterns. Weiner's attribution theory (1985) outlines three dimensions when explaining actions: locus (internal vs. external), stability (stable vs. unstable), and controllability (controllable vs. uncontrollable). Shame is associated with internal, stable, and uncontrollable attributions (M. Lewis, 1992, 2003; Mills, 2005). For instance, attributing exam failure to uncontrollable factors like low ability is likely to induce shame (Brown & Weiner, 1984; Weiner, 1985).

Research indicates a strong relationship between intense levels of shame and increased internalizing symptoms. For instance, high levels of shame are linked to more depressive symptoms during adolescence, both concurrently and over time (De Rubeis & Hollenstein, 2009; Stuewig & McCloskey, 2005; Tilghman-Osborne et al., 2008, Johnson & O'Brien, 2013). Shame is also robustly associated with anxiety in childhood and adolescence (Cunha et al., 2012; Muris et al., 2015). Furthermore, evidence suggests that shame mediates the link between psychopathological symptoms and suicidality, highlighting its importance in preventing suicidality among adolescents and young adults (Cunningham et al., 2019; Weingarden et al., 2016; World Health Organization, 2014).

Shame may have specific associations with both depression and anxiety. Past studies have found that shame is uniquely related to depression after accounting for anxiety symptoms (Weingarden et al., 2016) and is uniquely related to anxiety disorder symptoms after accounting for depression symptoms (Fergus et al., 2010). Theoretically, shame may exacerbate depression and anxiety symptoms due to its global and stable negative self-attributions (Lewis, 1992).

These negative self-attributions may contribute to feelings of helplessness and hopelessness, core aspects of depression (Bennett et al., 2010). Additionally, negative self-attributions may lead to feelings of inferiority, avoidance behaviors, and the threat of losing social status, characteristics of anxiety symptomatology (Gilbert & Miles, 2000; Muris et al., 2015). Negative self-views involved in shame may also increase biases in social information processing, such as interpreting ambiguous social cues negatively and attributing negative events to internal qualities (Bennett et al., 2010; Shahar et al., 2015). According to socio-cognitive models, these biases pose a risk of developing anxiety and depression during youth (Hadwin et al., 2006; Lau & Waters, 2017; Nikolić, 2020; Platt et al., 2017).

METHODS

This quantitative research was carried out in three public Albanian Universities, where 349 Albanian students ranging in age from 18 to 28 years old were selected with a probabilistic method of sample selection based on the number of students in the auditorium. Three questionnaires were distributed anonymously only to the selected students. Information and monitoring was provided, until the final submission of the questionnaires.

The current study is a descriptive, correlational research as it undertakes to study the incidence, distribution, and relationships between variables.

MEASURES

The Test of Self-Conscious Affect (TOSCA-3; Song, 2008), originally developed by Tangney et al. (1989), was used to measure shame. Using a scenario-based approach, the TOSCA-3 consists of 16 questions to which participants respond with what they would do in a series of everyday situations, followed by responses including shame, guilt, detachment/unconcern, externalization, and alpha and beta pride. Responses to each scenario were rated using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = not likely; 5 = very likely). In this study, the internal consistency of the TOSCA-3 was 0.85, and 0.79 for shame. The scenarios related to each shame showed convergent validity and construct validity.

The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI; Beck et al., 1996) is a 21-item self-report measure of depressive symptoms based on DSM-IV criteria. Each item is rated on a 0–3 scale and total scores range from 0 to 63. Beck, Ward, Mendelson, Mock, and Arbaugh developed the inventory first in 1961 (Beck et al., 1979). The BDI has demonstrated excellent reliability and validity in samples of adolescent inpatients (Osman et al., 2004). Internal consistency was excellent for the current study ($\alpha = 0.84$). The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI; Beck & Steer, 1993, Beck et al., 1996) advantages include that it is administered quickly, demonstrates high reliability, and validity, and provides a comprehensive view of depression levels.

Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) is a short list describing 21 anxiety symptoms. Respondents are asked to rate how much each of these symptoms bothered them in the past week, on a scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 3 (severely, I). The total score has a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 63. The BAI has a high internal consistency ($\alpha = .91$) and a test-retest reliability over one week of .74.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All analyses were conducted in SPSS version 21. The average age of the participants was 20.7 years $SD=1.9$, indicating that the variability in age is relatively small, with an age range from 19 to 23 years. In total, the sample consists of 212 females, accounting for 60.7%, and

137 males, representing 39.3%, showing that the majority of the sample were female students (60.7%).

Table 1. Demographic data of the study sample.

		Gender	Age
N	Valid	349	349
	Missing	0	0
	Mean	.39	20.7450
	Median	.00	20.0000
	Mode	0	20.00
	Std. Deviation	.489	1.90153
	Skewness	.442	.718
	Std. Error of Skewness	.131	.131
	Kurtosis	-1.815	.384
	Std. Error of Kurtosis	.260	.260
	Minimum	0	18.00
	Maximum	1	28.00
	Sum	137	7240.00

In the current study, shame is reported to be experienced by respondents to the extent of 57%. In addition, another element worth investigating is the homogeneity of respondents' answers (Table 2.) We observe that the Standard Deviation (SD) is relatively consistent across all variables, implying agreement among respondents. This makes the database highly homogeneous and compact, allowing for a better generalization of the results.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics for the study variables.

		Mean_shame	Mean_depr ession	Mean_anxi ety
N	Valid	349	349	349
	Missing	0	0	0
	Mean	57.2264	54.0229	75.6132
	Median	56.0000	53.0000	76.0000
	Std. Deviation	12.01593	13.08788	11.30059
	Skewness	.214	.432	-.643
	Std. Error of Skewness	.131	.131	.131
	Kurtosis	-.294	.020	.870
	Std. Error of Kurtosis	.260	.260	.260

The experience of shame has a statistically significant positive correlation with depression and anxiety. Based on the current findings and the reviewed literature shame proneness may exacerbate the symptoms of depression and anxiety because it involves global and stable negative self-attributions. These negative self-attributions (e.g. I am a bad person and I am unlovable) may increase the risk of developing depressive symptoms because these may contribute to the feelings of helplessness and hopelessness, which are the core of depression (Bennett, Sullivan, & Lewis, 2010, Johnson & O'Brien, 2013)). In addition, negative self-

attributions may give rise to feelings of inferiority, avoidance behaviors and experiencing the threat of losing social status, all of which are characteristics of anxiety symptomatology (Gilbert & Miles, 2000; Muris et al., 2015). Importantly, the view of the whole self as being negative that is involved in shame (e.g. experiencing oneself as inferior, inadequate) may exacerbate symptoms of both depression and anxiety because it may increase various biases in social information processing (e.g. Bennett et al., 2010; Shahar, Doron, & Szepeswol, 2015). For example, negative self-views may give rise to interpretation and attribution bias, negatively interpreting ambiguous social cues and attributing negative events to internal causes (e.g. not being invited to a birthday party of a peer may be interpreted negatively and attributed to internal qualities: 'I appear boring as I always say stupid things in front of him so he did not want to invite me to the party'). According to the socio-cognitive models of depression and anxiety in youth (e.g. Hadwin, Garner, & Perez-Olivas, 2006; Lau & Waters, 2017; Nikolić, 2020; Platt, Waters, Schulte-Koerne, Engelmann, & Salemink, 2017), these biases in social information processing across childhood and adolescence pose risk for the development of anxiety and depression.

Table 3. Correlations for the study variables.

		Mean_depression	Mean_shame	Mean_anxiety
Mean_depression	Pearson Correlation	1	.536**	.168**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.150
	N	349	349	349
Mean_shame	Pearson Correlation	.536**	1	.215**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	349	349	349
Mean_anxiety	Pearson Correlation	.168**	.215**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.150	.000	
	N	349	349	349

The regression data for shame and gender, shows that the significance is less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant difference between females and males in the experience of shame.

Table 4. Regression Analysis: The Influence of Gender on the Experience of Shame

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.734	.189		3.893	.000
Mean_Shame	-.006	.002	-.144	-2.625	.009

CONCLUSION

Shame may have specific associations with both depression and anxiety. The existing literature supports the potential role of shame in psychopathology development, mainly in depression and anxiety symptoms. The current study was intended to explore the differential nature of shame proneness about psychological distress mainly depression and gender in emerging adulthood.

The differential nature of shame proneness, depression, anxiety, and gender in Albanian students was supported in the present study. Shame showed a stronger correlation with depression experience than anxiety experience in Albanian students. In terms of gender differences, it appeared that female students were more prone to experience shame than male students.

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EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GAIT, POSTURE, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship between gait, posture, and physical activity in school-age children. The research aims to understand how these factors interact and impact each other, providing insights for improving physical development and overall health in this age group. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, collecting data from 100 school-age children using gait analysis, posture assessments, and physical activity monitoring. The results show significant correlations between gait patterns and posture, as well as between posture and physical activity levels. The findings suggest that improving gait and posture can have a positive impact on physical activity levels in school-age children. This study contributes to the existing literature by highlighting the importance of considering the interplay between gait, posture, and physical activity in children's physical development.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and significance

Gait, posture, and physical activity are critical components of physical development in children. Gait refers to the manner in which an individual walks, while posture refers to the alignment of the body in relation to gravity. Physical activity is essential for maintaining overall health and well-being. However, many children today engage in insufficient physical activity, leading to a range of negative health outcomes, including obesity, decreased bone density, and an increased risk of chronic diseases. Understanding the relationship between gait, posture, and physical activity in school-age children is crucial for developing effective interventions to promote healthy physical development.

B. Research Objectives

The study's primary objectives are as follows:

1. To investigate the relationship between gait patterns and posture in school-age children.
2. The study aims to investigate the correlation between posture and physical activity levels in school-age children.
3. The aim is to investigate the relationship between gait patterns and physical activity levels in school-age children.

C. Thesis Statement

This study aims to demonstrate that gait, posture, and physical activity are interconnected factors that influence each other and impact physical development in school-aged children. II. Literature review

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Gait, Posture, and Physical Activity.

Gait refers to the manner in which an individual walks, characterized by the movement of the legs, arms, and body. Posture is the alignment of the body in relation to gravity, which includes positioning the head, neck, spine, and limbs. Physical activity is any bodily movement that requires energy expenditure, including exercise, sports, and daily activities.

B. How Important Are Gait and Posture in Children?

Gait and posture are critical components of physical development in children. Factors such as muscle strength, flexibility, and coordination influence both gait patterns and posture. Posture is also essential for maintaining proper alignment and reducing the risk of musculoskeletal injuries and chronic pain.

C. Previous studies have examined the relationship between gait, posture, and physical activity in children.

Previous studies have investigated the relationship between gait and posture in children, with findings suggesting that gait patterns can influence posture and vice versa. Other studies have examined the relationship between posture and physical activity in children, with results indicating that good posture is associated with increased physical activity levels. However, there is a lack of research exploring the interplay between gait, posture, and physical activity in school-age children.

D. Gaps in Existing Research

Existing research has primarily focused on individual components of gait, posture, and physical activity rather than examining their interplay. Additionally, most studies have used self-reported measures of physical activity, which may not accurately reflect actual physical activity levels. This study aims to address these gaps by using objective measures of gait and posture and examining the correlation between these factors and physical activity levels.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect and analyze data.

B. Sample Selection

The sample consisted of 100 school-age children (50 boys and 50 girls) aged 8-12 years, recruited from local schools.

C. Data Collection Methods

1. **Gait Analysis:** A motion capture system recorded the participants' gait patterns as they walked along a 10-meter walkway.
2. **Posture Assessments:** A posture analysis system assessed participants' posture while they stood in a neutral position.
3. **Physical Activity Monitoring:** To track their physical activity levels, participants wore accelerometers for seven days.

D. Data Analysis Techniques:

1. **Gait Analysis:** We used gait analysis software to analyze gait patterns and calculate variables like stride length, stride width, and cadence.
2. **Posture Assessments:** We analyzed posture using posture analysis software, calculating variables such as forward head posture, rounded shoulders, and swayback.
3. **Physical Activity Monitoring:** Physical activity levels were analyzed using a physical activity monitoring software to calculate variables such as total physical activity, sedentary time, and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity.

IV. RESULTS

A. Overview of Study Participants:

The sample consisted of 100 school-age children (50 boys and 50 girls) aged 8-12 years.

B. Analysis of Gait Patterns:

The results show significant correlations between gait patterns and posture, with participants who exhibit better posture having more efficient gait patterns.

C. Posture and Physical Activity: A Relationship.

The results indicate a significant positive correlation between posture and physical activity levels, with participants exhibiting better posture and engaging in higher levels of physical activity

D. Correlation Analysis

The results show significant correlations between gait patterns and physical activity levels, with participants exhibiting more efficient gait patterns and engaging in higher levels of physical activity.

V. DISCUSSION

A. Interpretation of Findings

The findings suggest that gait, posture, and physical activity are interconnected factors that influence each other and impact physical development in school-age children. Improving gait and posture can have a positive impact on physical activity levels in school-age children.

B. The study's Implications.

The study highlights the importance of considering the interplay between gait, posture, and physical activity in children's physical development. The findings have implications for developing interventions aimed at improving physical development and overall health in school-age children.

C. Comparison with previous research

The study's findings are consistent with previous research, which has shown that gait patterns can influence posture and vice versa, as well as that good posture is associated with increased physical activity levels.

D. The Study's Limitations

The study has several limitations, including the use of a small sample size and the reliance on self-reported measures of physical activity. Future studies should aim to address these limitations by using larger sample sizes and objective measures of physical activity.

VI. CONCLUSION

A. Summary of Key Findings

The study found significant correlations between gait patterns and posture, as well as between posture and physical activity levels. The findings suggest that improving gait and posture can have a positive impact on physical activity levels in school-age children.

B. Recommendations for Future Research

Future studies should aim to replicate the findings of this study using larger sample sizes and objective measures of physical activity. Additionally, studies should investigate the long-term effects of improving gait and posture on physical activity levels and overall health in school-age children.

C. Practical Applications for School-Age Children

The study's findings have practical implications for the development of interventions aimed at improving physical development and overall health in school-age children. For example, physical education programs could incorporate exercises designed to improve gait and posture, which could in turn increase physical activity levels.

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AN APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AEROBIC ENDURANCE TRAINING IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Anaerobic and aerobic endurance training can take the form of activities such as various games, athletics, swimming, cycling and other endurance sports. Endurance training at young ages should be a function of their general development. For this reason, training is mainly organized for general aerobic endurance. The main goal of pre-puberty ages in this study, is to gradually increase the duration of physical activity before fatigue is felt. For the development of endurance at these ages, the application of the interval method is not recommended, due to the great functional tensions that create waste during the exchange of substances with a high content of lactic acid, which are not easily avoided by the body, leading to exhausting fatigue, reflected in the work of the heart and lungs for several days in a row. Training method for the development of VO_2 max aerobic endurance for young subjects, can be applied in a small volume with a load, activating lactic acid anaerobic processes, without exceeding the permitted level of lactic acid. The presented models for aerobic training focus on the development of two components of the aerobic system: increasing aerobic power through heart rate development, as well as the effectiveness of the general exchange gases. Children can improve VO_2 max during puberty, with the greatest gains occurring during growth spurts. Different activities with aerobic loads, which include combinations of sports and attractive games, appropriate to the ability level of the subjects, which ensure an improvement of body mass index (BMI), also bring improvement in aerobic endurance. High intensity interval training (HIIT) recommended to be trained two or three times per week, is an effective method to improve cardiorespiratory fitness in adolescents, regardless of body composition, and also improve their health.

Keywords: pre-puberty training, aerobic endurance, fatigue, general development

COMPETITION LAW AND ITS APPLICATION IN ALBANIAN SPORTS BROADCASTING

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ABSTRACT

Broadcasting agreements for sports events play a pivotal role in the contemporary sports landscape, shaping the accessibility and commercialization of sports content. The convergence of sports and media has created a lucrative industry, with broadcasting agreements serving as the backbone of revenue generation for sports organizations. This intricate nexus has triggered a myriad of legal and regulatory challenges, necessitating a comprehensive examination to ensure adherence to competition law. The research problem at hand centers on scrutinizing the compliance of broadcasting agreements for sports events with competition law, emphasizing the need for legal frameworks that foster fair competition. Compliance with competition law remains a central concern, given the potential for anticompetitive practices within the sports broadcasting sector. The landscape of sports events has undergone a transformative shift, with broadcasting agreements playing a pivotal role in shaping the industry's dynamics. The significance of these agreements extends beyond mere television broadcasts, encompassing a complex web of economic, cultural, and legal aspects. As sports events gain unprecedented global viewership, the impact of broadcasting agreements on various stakeholders becomes increasingly profound. This study explores the multifaceted importance of broadcasting agreements, delving into economic considerations, cultural influence, legal frameworks, and the evolving nature of sports consumption. The effective implementation of competition law faces challenges, particularly in defining and assessing market power in the dynamic environments and unique context of sports broadcasting. The tension between promoting fair competition and accommodating the distinctive nature of the sports industry remains a delicate balancing act. Examining the legal frameworks governing sports broadcasting agreements in Albania and Europe reveals the diverse approaches taken to ensure compliance with competition law.

Keywords: competition law, sports broadcasting, broadcasting agreements

INTRODUCTION

The landscape of sports events has undergone a transformative shift, with broadcasting agreements playing a pivotal role in shaping the industry's dynamics. The significance of these agreements extends beyond mere television broadcasts, encompassing a complex web of economic, cultural, and legal aspects. The competitive landscape, shaped by both local and international broadcasters, introduces challenges and opportunities. Regulatory frameworks and compliance with competition law are critical for ensuring fair competition. Broadcasting

agreements for sports events play a pivotal role in the contemporary sports landscape, shaping the accessibility and commercialization of sports content. The convergence of sports and media has created a lucrative industry, with broadcasting agreements serving as the backbone of revenue generation for sports organizations. This intricate nexus has triggered a myriad of legal and regulatory challenges, necessitating a comprehensive examination to ensure adherence to competition law. The research problem at hand centers on scrutinizing the compliance of broadcasting agreements for sports events with competition law, emphasizing the need for legal frameworks that foster fair competition. Compliance with competition law remains a central concern, given the potential for anticompetitive practices within the sports broadcasting sector. As sports events gain unprecedented global viewership, the impact of broadcasting agreements on various stakeholders becomes increasingly profound. This study explores the multifaceted importance of broadcasting agreements, delving into economic considerations, cultural influence, legal frameworks, and the evolving nature of sports consumption. The effective implementation of competition law faces challenges, particularly in defining and assessing market power in the dynamic environments and unique context of sports broadcasting. The tension between promoting fair competition and accommodating the distinctive nature of the sports industry remains a delicate balancing act. Examining the legal frameworks governing sports broadcasting agreements in Albania and Europe reveals the diverse approaches taken to ensure compliance with competition law.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Technological Advancements: Redefining the Viewer Experience: The integration of cutting-edge technologies like HD, UHD, VR, and AR has revolutionized the viewer experience, creating immersive and interactive environments that redefine fan engagement (European Broadcasting Union, 2024). These technologies not only enhance the visual spectacle of sports events but also offer new ways for fans to connect with their favorite teams and athletes, thereby deepening their emotional investment in the sport. The use of VR and AR, in particular, has the potential to create a sense of presence and immersion that traditional broadcasting cannot replicate (McGowan, 2021). The adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies is also transforming sports broadcasting, enabling personalized content recommendations, real-time data analysis, and enhanced fan engagement (Deloitte, 2023). For example, AI-powered cameras can automatically track players and provide real-time statistics, while ML algorithms can analyze viewer behavior to offer personalized content recommendations (Zhang et al., 2022).

Increased Competition: A Catalyst for Innovation: The entry of international broadcasters and streaming giants has intensified competition, leading to a proliferation of high-quality content and innovative pricing models. This competitive landscape has ultimately benefited consumers by providing more choices and greater value. It has also spurred broadcasters to innovate and differentiate themselves, leading to the development of new formats, interactive features, and enhanced user experiences. The rise of over-the-top (OTT) platforms and direct-to-consumer (DTC) models has further disrupted the market, forcing traditional broadcasters to adapt and evolve (KPMG, 2023). This heightened competition has also led to increased investment in

sports broadcasting infrastructure and technology, improving the overall quality and accessibility of sports content in Albania.

Regulatory Changes: Promoting a Fair and Dynamic Market: Recent regulatory reforms have played a pivotal role in shaping the market's trajectory. By promoting fair competition, ensuring equitable access to sports rights, and safeguarding consumer interests, these reforms have laid the foundation for a more sustainable and dynamic sports broadcasting ecosystem. These measures have encouraged new entrants into the market, fostered innovation, and ensured a level playing field for all players. The Albanian regulatory framework is evolving to align with European Union directives, aiming to harmonize broadcasting standards and promote cross-border collaboration (Albanian Media Authority, 2024). The implementation of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD) has been a key step in this direction, providing a framework for regulating on-demand audiovisual media services and promoting media pluralism (European Commission, 2018). Additionally, the Albanian government has taken steps to address issues such as media concentration and ownership transparency, further promoting a fair and competitive market (Freedom House, 2023).

RESULTS

The landscape of sports events has undergone a transformative shift, with broadcasting agreements playing a pivotal role in shaping the industry's dynamics. The significance of these agreements extends beyond mere television broadcasts, encompassing a complex web of economic, cultural, and legal aspects. As sports events gain unprecedented global viewership, the impact of broadcasting agreements on various stakeholders becomes increasingly profound.

Comparative Analysis with European Market: Learning from Best Practices. While the Albanian sports broadcasting market mirrors certain trends observed in the broader European landscape, it also exhibits unique characteristics shaped by its specific technological and regulatory context. This necessitates the development of tailored strategies that address the specific challenges and opportunities faced by the Albanian market. A comparative analysis with European markets can provide valuable insights into best practices, regulatory frameworks, and successful business models that can be adapted to the Albanian context (European Audiovisual Observatory, 2023). For example, the UK's Premier League has successfully implemented a centralized rights model, ensuring fair distribution of revenues and maintaining a competitive balance among clubs, a model that could potentially be adapted to the Albanian football league (Deloitte, 2023). Similarly, the German Bundesliga's "50+1 rule," which requires clubs to retain majority ownership, has been credited with fostering fan engagement and financial stability (Buraimo, Simmons, & Szymanski, 2010).

DISCUSSION

These models offer valuable lessons for the Albanian market in terms of ensuring fair competition, promoting financial sustainability, and enhancing fan engagement. Moreover, a comparative analysis of regulatory frameworks in different European countries can shed light on effective approaches to addressing challenges such as piracy and media concentration. For instance, the French government's "Creation and Internet" law, which mandates graduated response measures for copyright infringement, has been successful in reducing piracy rates

(HADOPI, 2022). The Albanian government could consider adopting similar measures to protect the intellectual property of broadcasters and rights holders. Embracing Innovation: Foster a culture of innovation within the sports broadcasting industry by encouraging the adoption of new technologies, formats, and business models. Support research and development initiatives to explore emerging trends and opportunities in the field. Broadcasters should experiment with new formats like virtual reality broadcasts, augmented reality overlays, and interactive content to enhance the viewing experience and attract younger audiences (McGowan, 2021). Enhancing Audience Engagement: Leverage data-driven insights, personalized content recommendations, and interactive features to enhance audience engagement and loyalty. Develop targeted marketing campaigns and community-building initiatives to connect with fans on a deeper level. Social media platforms can be utilized to create online communities, host live Q&A sessions with athletes, and offer exclusive content to subscribers (Sports Pro, 2021). Broadcasters can also explore gamification and fantasy sports platforms to further engage fans and increase their investment in the sport (Deloitte, 2023).

CONCLUSION

The continued growth and success of the Albanian sports broadcasting market will depend on the ability of stakeholders to adapt to the rapidly changing technological and consumer landscape. By embracing innovation, investing in infrastructure, and fostering a fair and transparent regulatory environment, Albania can establish itself as a thriving hub for sports broadcasting in the region. The tension between promoting fair competition and accommodating the distinctive nature of the sports industry remains a delicate balancing act. Examining the legal frameworks governing sports broadcasting agreements in Albania and Europe reveals the diverse approaches taken to ensure compliance with competition law. The effective implementation of competition law faces challenges, particularly in defining and assessing market power in the dynamic environments and unique context of sports broadcasting.

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THE COMPLIANCE OF COMPETITION LAW IN ALBANIAN TERRITORY**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fisnik BROVINA**¹Department of Education and Health, Faculty of Movement Sciences, Sports University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania**Msc. Indrit REKA**^{2*} Department of Sports Management and Tourism, Faculty of Physical Activity and Recreation, Sports University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania**ABSTRACT**

Compliance with competition law remains a central concern, regarding to the sports broadcasting sector in Albanian territory. The European Union's regulatory emphasizes the role of competition law in maintaining a level playing field and fostering innovation within the market. Scholarly discussions extend to regional contexts, with a focus on Albania's sports broadcasting market. Recent studies provide insights into the specific challenges faced by Albanian broadcasters and regulators. The emergence of new players in the market and the implications for market competition, together, these sources underscore the need for a nuanced understanding of local market dynamics. The temporal criterion of 70% post-2014 sourcing is guided by the recognition that the sports broadcasting landscape has witnessed significant shifts in recent years. Legal frameworks established before this period may not adequately address current challenges. By prioritizing recent scholarship, this review aims to capture the most relevant and contemporary insights into the complex interplay between sports broadcasting agreements and competition law. Moreover, the exploration of market dynamics in both Albania and Europe is of paramount importance, offering insights into the unique challenges and opportunities within these regions. The alignment of national legislation with EU regulations serves as a stepping stone for harmonization but also reveals the need for a balanced approach that acknowledges the economic realities of the Albanian broadcasting market. The exclusive nature of the agreement prompts questions about potential anti-competitive practices and their impact on market diversity, emphasizing the need for tailored regulatory interventions.

Keywords: broadcasting market, broadcasting agreements, competition law

RECORDING OF THE LEVEL OF SPEED IN 16-18 YEAR OLD BASKETBALL PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify the level of speed of basketball girls in some sports associations of Tirana in Albania. During adolescence, several variables connected to growth and weight status could influence physical performance and technical skills. Speed is a main component in the sport of basketball as well as in sports games. Methodology: Total No. 80 female basketball players aged 16-18 from 4 sports associations of Tirana in Albania were included in the study. Those were evaluated in; age, Body Height (BH), Body Weight (BW) and BMI- kg/m². Physical performance was evaluated in T-Test and the Shuttle Run 10x5m test. Results: The obtained data were processed in Excel and comparisons were made between associations of study as well as between basketball peers. Statistically significant and positive correlations were found between and speed values between girls. Student's t-test was used to compare the data collected in the two surveys and multiple regression analyses were performed to assess the effects of growth, weight status, and basketball experience on performance. Conclusion: Basketball experience was a significant predictor of all two speed tests. The results of the study showed the high practical importance of testing speed component of basketball player girls and the results indicate a lack of more specific training on speed. Body composition changes, years of experience, and weight status influenced physical performance especially speed.

Key words: basketball, speed, training, girls

1. INTRODUCTION

Basketball in Albania is one of the most practiced sports by different age groups for boys and girls. A successful performance depends on the tests used with the technology and their measurement results. Sports performance depends on a combination of physical, functional, and behavioral characteristics and sport-specific skills (Massidda et al, 2013; Campa et al, 2019). Basketball is one of the most popular team sports in the world (Levinson and Christensen, 1999) and elite players need high levels of strength, dexterity and speed (Guimaraes et al, 2019; Gualdi-Russo, 2019), all of which require specific physical and anthropometric characteristics. The physical performance markers can be important indicators of competitive success in young players (Guimaraes et al, 2019) and anthropometric traits are fundamental for identifying and selecting talent. With technology developments, sports scientists have created much different training equipment to push the highest level that athletes can reach and increase the athlete's physical performance (Nalbant et al, 2018). It is known that the basic motor feature, which is a requirement of a practiced sport, is the most important factor

that brings success in that sport (Filiz, 2003). Basic motor skills are mentioned under five headings such as strength, endurance, speed, mobility (flexibility) and coordination. Although these basic motor skills are genetic, both are known and can be developed. Bompa (2001) defines speed as the ability of a person to move him from one place to another maximum speed or the ability to apply movement as quickly as possible. Speed in sports, on the other hand, means that a person applies basic motor movements in the shortest time and most intensively. Verstegen and Marcello (2001) stated that agility is perceived as a locomotor ability that makes the athlete change direction. Furthermore, according to Katis and Kellis (2009) agility is a combination of several basic motor traits and depends on speed, muscle strength and balance ability. It is noted that the agility feature includes the speed, flexibility and coordination of the whole body or only the lower limbs to change direction and position (Zanini et al. 2020). It is well known that adolescent growth and biological maturation strongly influence physical performance (Guimaraes et al, 2019; Philippaerts et al, 2006; Carvalho et al, 2011).

Guimarães et al. (2019) reported that years of experience provide the primary contribution to the variance in the technical skills tests. However, other studies in addition to that of (Olvera et al. 2009) are needed to investigate the relationship between years of experience and performance, especially in young basketball players. This study aims; therefore, to investigate how physical performance assessed through speed tests is acted by sports experience of 16-18 year-old basketball players. This research was designed to reveal the relationship between the most preferred speed tests and to give an idea to researchers or trainers about test choices.

2. MATERIAL & METHODS

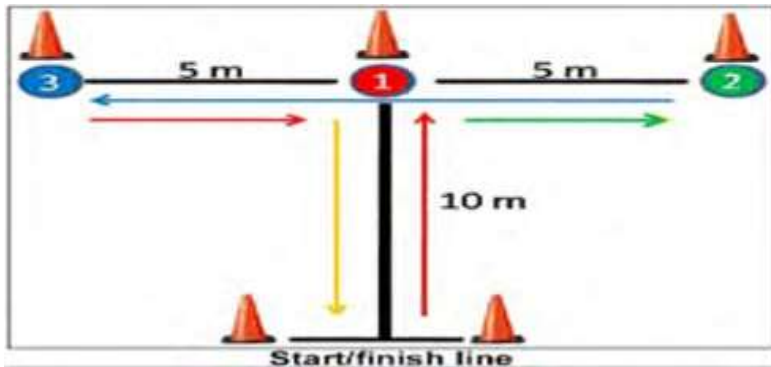
Total No. 80 female basketball players aged 16-18 from 4 sports associations of Tirana in Albania were included in the study.

2.1 Research model

The players were evaluated in; age, Body Height (BH), Body Weight (BW) and BMI- kg/m². Physical performance was evaluated in T-Test and the Shuttle Run 10x5m test. The basketball player's girl conducted a general warm-up of 10 minutes before the beginning of the tests. Each participant had two tests, with intervals of 5 minutes, and in the end the best time achieved was taken.

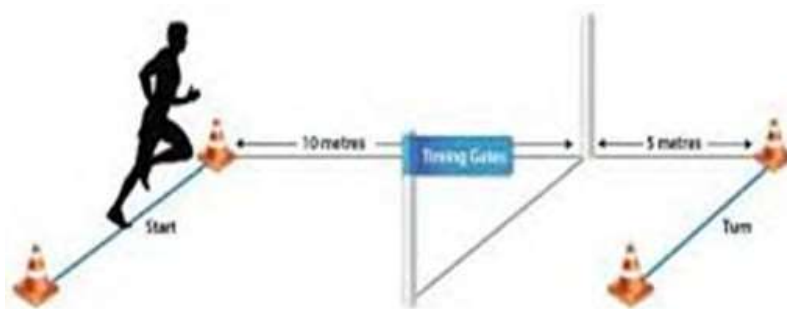
2.2. Test protocol

T-Test: The t-test was reliable in measuring leg strength, speed, and leg agility (Figure 1). The general purpose of the T-test is to ensure balance, maintain continuity in speed, and test the ability to make rapid, sudden and sustained changes in a given running direction. The athlete moves from the starting point with the voice command and goes straight to the first funnel. After touching the first funnel with his right hand, he goes to the second funnel with a sliding step and touches it again with his right hand. Then, with a sliding step to the left, he again touches the first funnel, and goes to the third funnel with a sliding step and touching it with his left hand. Finally, he returns to the first funnel with a sliding step and is directed back to the areas where he started and finishes the test.



(Figure 1) T-Test

Shuttle Run 10 x 5 m: This test is performed by covering a distance of 5 meters round trip after a run with an acceleration of 10 meters (Figure 2). After determining the distances that will be run, the two starting and stopping time gates that define the system are placed on the 5 m line. After the participants are informed about the test, they are allowed to do some exercises at a slow pace. To avoid any injury at the beginning of the test, participants are given 10 min of warm-up and flexibility exercises before the test. The test was repeated twice with an interval of 5 minutes of rest, and the best rate is recorded in seconds.



(Figure 2) Shuttle Run 10 x 5m.

2.3. Statistical analysis

The obtained data were processed in Excel and comparisons were made between associations of study as well as between basketball peers. Statistically significant and positive correlations were found between and speed values between girls. Student's t-test was used to compare the data collected in the two surveys and multiple regression analyses were performed to assess the effects of growth, weight status, and basketball experience on performance. The significance level was determined as 0.05 in the interpretation of statistical procedures

3. RESULTS

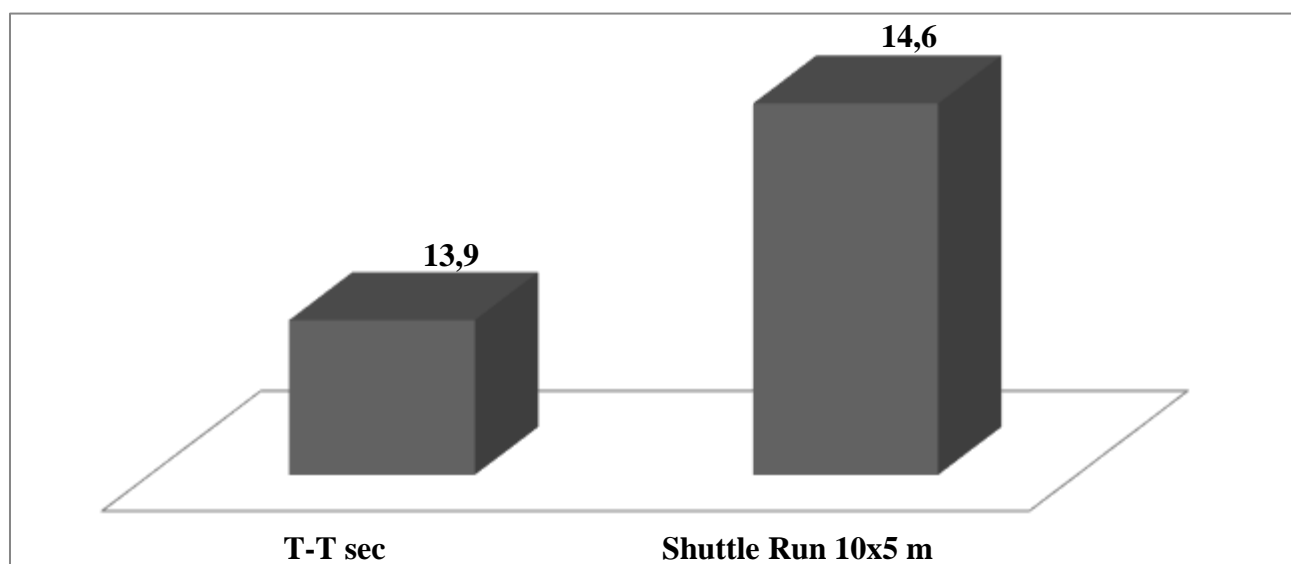
Table 1 shows that average age (year) of basketball players $16-18 \pm 1.9$, body height (cm) is 173.6 ± 3.2 , body weight (kg) is 69.3 ± 2.1 and body mass index (kg / m^2) is $23.16 \pm 0.9 \%$.

Table 1, Average anthropometric data and tests speed basketball players

Subjects	N.80
Age	$16-18 \pm 1.9$
BH cm	173.6 ± 3.2
BW kg	69.3 ± 2.1
BMI- kg/m^2	23.16 ± 0.9
T-T sec	13.9 ± 1.2
10x5 m	14.6 ± 1.5

Table 1 show that average of the 10x5m shuttle run test and T-Test of the basketball players girls'.

Graph 1, Results of the Shuttle Run 10x5m and T-Test



Graph 1 show that average of the 10x5m shuttle run test and T-Test of the basketball players girls'.

4. DISCUSSION

As a result of this study, this was conducted to identify basketball player's girls to determine the speed levels according to this age group in Tirana, Albania. In the literature, Molenaar (2009) found a significant difference according to T-test results in his strength study on female volleyball players. In their research article, Sonoda et al, (2018) concluded that there is a statistically positive relationship between agility and the T-test results they performed for agility. In their study, Schedler et al. (2020) concluded that muscle strength has a positive effect on agility. Some studies stated that the T-test is a good measure of strength, speed and agility. In his master's thesis completed in Mukesh et al. (2021) concluded that there is no significant

relationship between agility and strength. As a result of the present research, positive relationships were found between two agility tests of participants. The literature has works which compared speed values and agility tests. Çakmak concluded in his master's thesis in 2019 that there was a statistically significant relationship between the Illinois agility test values of speed values. Contrary to the above-mentioned results, Tatlısu et al. (2019) concluded that there is no significant relationship between the Agility T-test and speed values, in their study conducted.

5. CONCLUSION

Basketball experience was a significant predictor of all two speed tests. The results of the study showed the high practical importance of testing speed component of basketball player girls and the results indicate a lack of more specific training on speed. Body composition changes, years of experience, and weight status influenced physical performance especially speed.

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EVALUATION OF SPORTS AND PA ENGAGEMENT IN MIDDLE-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TIRANA

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ABSTRACT

Young people's free time has been significantly impacted by the rapid use of technology, including computers, cell phones, and televisions, that have been noticed in them in recent years. Sport and physical activity are considered to be the most effective forms of socialization and interaction improving communication skills, empathy, teamwork, and lifetime friendships in children. The aim of this study was to investigate the current situation of sport participation in Tirana city with regard to children's involvement in physical activity and sports, also to identify gender participation differences. A total of 1100 children (510 boys and 590 girls), 10 - 14 years old, participated in this study. PAQ-C (Physical Activity Questionnaire- Children) was used in randomly selected middle schools of Tirana City. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 22 program. Children preferred more to play football, volleyball, basketball, and martial arts more than other sports. Boys participate more in daily activities and certain sports than girls do. Participation of young people in sports is essential to a nation's society, and because sport is one of the main factors of developing children this is a field that has a lot of room for future studies. Creating conditions and opportunities for young people to be part of a sports club or a community that promotes participation in sports is an important factor for keeping them involved in sports. Children motivation to participate in sports and physical activity needs improvement.

Key words: Sport, physical activity, children, youngs, PAQ-C.

INTRODUCTION

The last two decades have been characterized by a rapid advancement of technology that dramatically has directly nurture youth activity and leisure. Children and adolescents in contemporary society have unlimited access to computer games, televisions, mobile phones and the internet. A large number of benefits are associated with participation in sport. Sport gives young people the opportunity to socialize (Weiss et al., 2004). Through interactions in sport, young people have the opportunity to learn communication skills, teamwork, display empathy, and create eternal associations (Fraser- Thomas et al., 2005). Perhaps most importantly for our society, participation in sports is a strong factor contributing to the decrease in the number of young people who are overweight or obese (Brustad et al., 2008). While youth physical activity trends have been relatively well documented, youth participation values in sport have had less attention (Brettschneider & Naul, 2004). Physical activity is associated with reduction of all

causes of mortality, cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, bowel cancer and osteoporosis (Kesaniemi et al., 2001). Recent studies also show that physical activity has positive effects on youth psychological well-being, self-esteem, overweight, obesity and risk factors of chronic disease (Cavill et al., 2001). The role of physical activity in reducing obesity is becoming increasingly important, as obesity has emerged as the most prevalent chronic pediatric disease in Western countries (LeMura & Maziakas, 2002). Obesity in children significantly raises the risk of respiratory, orthopedic, and psychological diseases (Troiano, 1995). Studies have shown that juvenile obesity has a lasting effect on adult obesity, hence public health experts frequently refer to childhood obesity as an "epidemic" and "alarming trend." (Flegal, 1999).

OBJECTIVES

First objective of this study is to evaluate of sports and PA engagement in middle-school children in Tirana. Second objective of the study was to compare sports and PA engagement between boys and girls.

METHODOLOGY

A total of 1100 children (510 boys and 590 girls), 10 - 14 years old, participated in this study. PAQ-C (Physical Activity Questionnaire- Children) was used in randomly selected middle schools of Tirana City. (Kowalski et al., 2004). PAQ-C (Physical Activity Questionnaire- Children) is a physical activity questionnaire for children for the past 7 days. It is designed to assess the overall level of physical activity in the age group 10-14 years old.

Activities that are evaluated in this questionnaire

Daily activities include walking or biking, running and various games. Structured activities include swimming, dancin, aerobic movements, skating and skiing. Specific sports include activation in football, basketball, volleyball and martial arts.

RESULTS

Table 1 gives data on participation in daily activities, structured activities and specific sports, where we can see that the highest participation values with 76% participation going to daily activities, 24% to structured and 39% to specific sports.

Table 1. Averages for daily/ structured activities and specific sports in Tirana.

	Activities		Sports
	Daily	Structures	Specific
Tirana	76	26	39

Table 2 presents statistical data on participation in daily activities, structured activities and specific sports based on their gender where there are also differences between boys and girls. Daily activities consist of 76% of participation, with 77% being boys participating and 75% being girls. In structured activities the overall turnout is 22%, where boys' is 22% and girls' is 25%.

Specific sports account for 35% of participation, with boys' participation 42% while girls' participation is 30%.

Table 2. Average of boys and girls participating in daily/structured activities and specific sports

		General activities			
		Daily	Structured	Specific	/
Tirana	Boys	77%	21%	43%	
	Girls	75%	25%	30%	

Table 3 gives data on the participation of boys and girls in daily activities, including walking, cycling, running and games. Walking is 86% of boys' activity and 87% of activity in girls. In cycling, the participation of boys is 59% while girls' participation is 48%. Running consists of 75% of daily activity of boys and 73% of girls' daily activity. In various games participate 89.5% of boys and 89.2% of girls participate.

Table 3. Data on boys and girls' participation in daily activities

		General activities			
		Walking	Cycling	Running	Mix activities/games
Albania	Boys	86%	59%	75%	89%
	Girls	87%	48%	73%	89 [^]

Table 4 features data on participation in daily activities: walking, cycling, running and games of different age group specific age groups from 10-14 years. The various games have the highest participation rate of almost any age group, being followed by walking. The race is 3rd on the list in terms of the choices of this age group. We see the lowest participation rates in cycling.

Table 4. Data on the average participation of different age groups in daily activities

Age group	Walking	Cycling	Running	Mix activities/games
10.1- 10.5	85%	58%	73%	90%
10.6- 11	84%	57%	74%	90%
11.1- 11.5	85%	57%	73%	91%
11.6- 12	91%	55%	79%	92%
12.1- 12.5	86%	58%	76%	88%
12.6- 13	89%	56%	75%	91%

13.1- 13.5	89%	58%	75%	87%
13.6- 14	88%	55%	79%	89%

In table 5 are presented structured activities: swimming, dancing, aerobics, skating and skiing and participation percentage from age group 10-14 years. Dancing has the highest participation rate of all age groups, followed by aerobics. Swimming and skates don't have much difference in number, but swimming has higher participation. The least practiced in this group of activities is skiing.

Table 5. Data on average participation of different age groups in structured activities

Structured activities					
Group age	Swimming	Dancing	Aerobics	Skateboard	Skiing
10.1- 10.5	28%	43%	29%	20%	14%
10.6- 11	30%	44%	31%	22%	14%
11.1- 11.5	28%	44%	31%	22%	14%
11.6- 12	31%	46%	33%	25%	14%
12.1- 12.5	30%	47%	31%	23%	12%
12.6- 13	30%	50%	34%	22%	13%
13.1- 13.5	29%	46%	31%	20%	13%
13.6- 14	24%	47%	32%	19%	10%

Table 6 describes participation of the age group 10-14 years in specific sports football, volleyball, basketball and martial arts. Football is the sport with the largest participation of all age groups with a difference from other sports. Volleyball and basketball exhibit values with minimal differences and martial arts are the sport with the lowest participation among this age group.

Table 6. Data on average participation of different age groups in specific sports

Specific Sports				
Group age	Football	Volleyball	Basketball	Martial arts
10.1- 10.5	59%	39%	33%	16%
10.6- 11	64%	43%	41%	16%
11.1- 11.5	62%	47%	43%	22%
11.6- 12	63%	49%	48%	18%
12.1- 12.5	64%	52%	52%	18%
12.6- 13	61%	56%	50%	17%
13.1- 13.5	67%	55%	55%	17%
13.6- 14	61%	55%	53%	13%

DISCUSSION

Based on our findings, we discovered an extremely fascinating fact: children completed almost equal percentages of daily tasks in both boys' and girls' groups at nearly identical speeds for every daily activity. In terms of walking (86%/87%) and running (75%/73%), the percentages are the same. The high degree of participation in daily activities is attributed to the fact that these activities don't require special equipment or time; individuals are essentially forced to walk, ride, or run in order to perform their daily routine.

Conversely, they have only demonstrated 20% of the values in structured sports such as swimming, dancing, and aerobics. This is related to the fact that children have demonstrated a lack of access to facilities and equipment in their neighbors. There was no significant difference between the genders (21% for boys and 25% for girls). Based on moderate physical activity, highly active students had more exercise equipment at home than those classified as less active (Pate et al., 1997). These data are consistent with a study conducted with children aged 10–12 (Stucky-Ropp and DiLorenzo, 1993), which found that the number of exercise equipment at home added 2% of the variance in girls' physical activity.

Related to structured activities, it is obvious that mostly of them of all age groups like dance and followed with aerobic because this is also a fun activity and also peers in other country in different studies have showed the same. Swimming has a higher participation rate than skiing, which is correlated with the fact that Albania enjoys more than 300 days of sunshine, has sea from north to south, and does not have a mountain skiing culture.

Also from our study we might say that football is the sport in which participants of all ages participate the most, but it's not the same as other sports. Basketball and volleyball are the sports with the lowest participation rates and the fewest values.

Also, children in urban schools attended more private after-school classes that did not involve physical activity and spent more time playing video games than children in rural schools, both in the summer and in the winter, which confirmed that time spent playing outside, access to safe environments and attendance at sports clubs, are variables that can improve the effectiveness of intervention studies to increase physical activity levels in children.

Most importantly, it provided evidence that physical activity intervention studies should not only account for seasonal variations in physical activity, but also consider how the activity level of children from different geographic locations is affected throughout the year. These interventions are more likely to be more effective than intervention programs that target the same variable across population subgroups.

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EVALUATION OF ANTHROPOMETRIC CHANGES IN 9-10 YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN TIRANA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Childhood is a fundamental phase shaping in human development. The aim of this study is to evaluate anthropometrics growth in children aged 9-10 years old in height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) in 5 schools city Tirana of Albania and to compare them with World Health Organization references from 2007 for children's BMI. In this study we have involved 5 primary schools in Tirana, with the representative sample of 456 students (aged 9-10 years), where 196 were boys and 260 girls. Assessments of Body Height (BH cm), Body Wight (BW kg) and Body Mass Index kg/m^2 (BMI) of participants were performed.

Results: We have found out growth in height, weight, and body mass index for all the children 9-10 years that we have measure, which are part of the schools around the city center of Tirana, the capital of Albania. The results of this study show that the comparison between boys and girls presents significant changes ($p \leq 0.05$ *) for these age groups.

In Conclusion we can say that growth charts are a benchmark for following trends in cities and are also an optimal clinical tool for health care. We recommend that this type of study is important to be extended in all the schools in Tirana city and to be implemented in every school year at the beginning and in the and of the academic year in order that the researcher to have more data`s related to children growth.

Keywords: children, boys, girls, comparison, Body Height, Body Wight, Body Mass Index.

INTRODUCTION

The health and well-being of children, reflect both its state of socioeconomic development and the quality of the healthcare system [1]. Childhood is a fundamental phase shaping human development. Somatic growth of children can be used as an indicator of their health, nutritional status, and living standards [2]. Growth is a multifaceted process, where development in body size leads to morphological and functional changes. This process is determined by biological factors that indicate a high degree of sensitivity to environmental stimulation, which present also the expression of genetic potential (Ulijaszek, 2006; Thomis & Towne, 2006). The governments of many countries regularly collect and analyze anthropometric data regarding the physical development of their population [3–6]. As a result, there is a significant difference between populations in growth patterns (Eveleth & Tanner, 1990). There is a general consensus that raising and wellbeing of children is a significant sign of health and quality of life (Molinari et al., 2004; Tanner, 1987) and therefore monitoring growth is an important public health task.

There is a great need specially in Albania to carry out and have reference tools related to children growth and anthropometry. Growth charts are used in assessing the growth of healthy children and in detecting children with growth concerns and various diseases that have affected it. According to Kulaga et al., (2010) and Gelandar (2006) the well-being of a child is an indicator of the health and well-being of a society as well as an overview of the general socio-economic standard (Tanner. 1987). Also, these studies (databases) create opportunities for epidemiological comparisons over time (Werner & Bodin 2006). The aim of this scientific paper is to collect some data and evidence on the current status on body height and body mass in the some school in the city of Tirana in Albanian children (9-10 years old) and to compare the current status of body height by gender.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in 5 elementary public schools in the city of Tirana, the capital of Albania. All the participants were aged 9-10 years and randomly selected. In this study we have gathered data`s from 456. All children from the selected schools were invited to participate in the study, 196 were boys and 260 were girls, parental approvals were received for participation of their children in the study. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects. Inclusion criteria were as follows: obtaining informed consent from each participant and their parents or guardians, being enrolled in the selected schools, a functional state that allow for self-maintenance of a standing position, not taking medication affecting body weight, and an age between 9 and 10 years.

Anthropometrics Measurements. For each participant, body height and body weight were measured. These measurements were made in compliance with WHO recommendations, with the children in their underwear and without shoes [14]. All measurements were taken three times and the mean measurement was recorded in cases of differences.

Body Mass, Body Height, and BMI. The body weight of study participants was evaluated using the electronic scales. The test was performed without footwear, in underwear. Body height was assessed using a measuring instrument attached to the scales, in a standing upright position without footwear. BMI was calculated as body mass in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters (kg/m²).

Statistical Analyzing

The statistical analysis of gathered data aimed to compare the results between both gender in this age group. T-test, Independed T-test and the one-way ANOVA were used in the statistical processing data. The results of this study show that the comparison between boys and girls presents significant changes ($p \leq 0.05$ *) for these age groups.

RESULTS

Graph 1. below gives the average participation in the study of boys and girls for the age group 9-10 years in 5 primary schools in the city of Tirana in Albania. It is noticed that the number of boys is smaller than the number of girls.

Graph 1. Descriptive statistics for children participating by schools

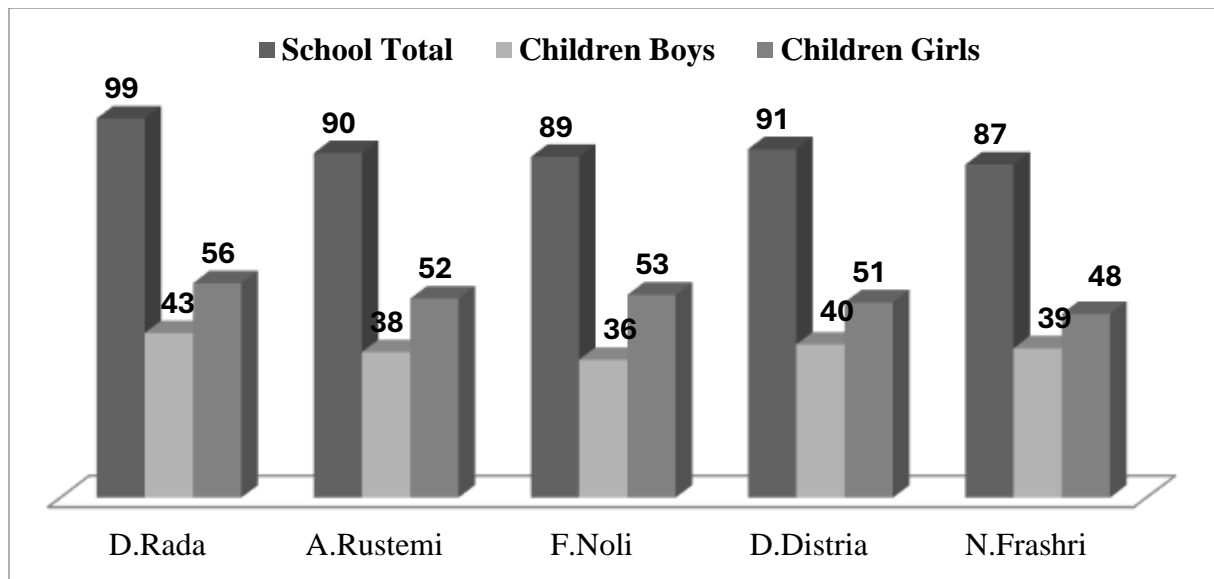


Table 1. Descriptive statistics for children of anthropometric measurements

CHILDREN						
School	Boys			Girls		
	BH cm	BW kg	BMI %	BH cm	BW kg	BMI %
D.Rada	129.3	30.9	18.5	126.3	28.2	17.7
A.Rustemi	131.1	31.6	18.4	122.9	33.6	22.2
F.Noli	130.9	32.8	19.1	127.6	30.8	18.9
D.Distria	132.6	36.4	20.2	132.5	29.8	17.1
N.Frashri	134.8	33.5	18.4	130.2	31.7	18.7
Average	131.7	33.04	19.2	127.9	30.82	18.8

Boys for the age of 9-10 years have an average body height of 131.7 cm (1.9 DS) and the girls have an average body height of 127.9 cm (2.2 DS).

DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that the comparison between boys and girls presents significant changes ($p \leq 0.05$ *) for these age group. Comparison data by gender showed that boys have the highest value of the difference in the average increase in body height compared to girls. Boys have higher body heights compared to girls and it is found that body height increases progressively with age in European children (Wijnhoven et al., 2014; Brug et al., 2012) as well as in Polish children (Kułaga et al., 2011). The age at which girls have an increasing difference in body height average higher than boys is 11.5 years with a value of 2.6 cm ($p \leq 0.05$). The average increase in body height for Croatian boys 6.5-18.5 years (Jureša et al., 2012) is between 2.7 cm to 6.5 cm and for girls is 2.5 to 5.0 cm. In Cypriot children, measurements of body height show a gradual increase in boys and girls aged 6-17 (Savva et al., 2001). There is a slowdown in this trend for 15-year-old boys and 13-year-old girls but in girls (Tambalis et al., 2015), body

height peak measurements appear to reach the peak at 17 years of age, although around this age there is a decrease in body height. The onset of the fastest rate of increase in body height in boys begins at the age of 10 years and 3 months and for girls at the age of 8 years and 3 months (Nyankovskyy et al., 2018). There is an increase in body height in Ukrainian children aged 7 to 18 years (Nyankovskyy et al., 2018). The highest body growth in boys is at the age of 12 years and 7 months to 13 years and 8 months with 7.22 cm while for girls the greatest increase in body height is with 6.44 cm at the age of 11 years and 7 months to 12 years.

CONCLUSION

Because we are a country in transition, and we lack extended data in researches related to child growth, and anthropometry we recommend that this type of study to be extended to the entire city of Tirana and beyond and to be implemented at the beginning and the end of every school year. So, lack of information about of this topic led us to initiate the gathering of data's related to child growth and anthropometry in order to serve as reference for future studies as research in this field of study in Albania.

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MOR MISIR ANTOSİYANİNLERİNİN DİYABETİ ÖNLEMEDEKİ POTANSİYEL ROLÜ

POTENTIAL ROLE OF PURPLE CORN ANTHOCYANINS IN PREVENTING DIABETES

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ÖZET

Modern toplumun artan talepleri neticesinde bireylerin besin seçimleri değişkenlik ve çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Özellikle yüksek biyoaktif bileşiklere sahip besinler en çok tercih edilen besinler arasında yerini almaktadır. Mor mısır (*Zea mays L.*), yüksek miktarda antosiyaninler ve diğer fitokimyasal bileşenler açısından zengin içerikli özel bir mısır çeşididir. Endüstriyel ve tarımsal açıdan Peru, Bolivya ve Ekvador gibi Güney Amerika ülkelerinde yaygın olarak yetiştirilmekte ve kullanımı pratik bir besin olduğu için bireyler tarafından tercih edilen besinler arasında üst sıralarda yerini almaktadır. Diyabet hastalığının görülme sıklığı tüm dünyada giderek artış göstermiş ve hem tedavi edilmesi hem de önlenmesi gereken önemli bir sağlık sorunu haline gelmiştir. Dünyada 2015 yılında 415 milyon yetişkin diyabetli sayısının 2040 yılında 642 milyona çıkacağı tahmin edilmektedir. TÜİK verilerine göre Türkiye'de yaklaşık olarak 7,2 milyon yetişkinin diyabet hastası olduğu ve bu sayının nüfusun %13,7'sini oluşturduğu belirtilmiştir. Bu durum ülkemizde ve dünyada sağlık harcamaları açısından büyük bir yük oluşturmaktadır. Diyabetli hastalarda temel sorun hiperglisemidir. Uzun süreli hiperglisemi zaman geçtikçe kronik komplikasyonlara neden olmaktadır. Bu hastalığın tedavisinde çeşitli ilaçlar kullanılmakta ve beslenme tedavisi ön planda yer almaktadır. Son zamanlarda, antosiyaninlerin antioksidan, anti-inflamatuar, antimutajenik ve antikanser gibi çeşitli biyolojik aktivitelerinin yanı sıra antidiyabetik etkileri olduğu yapılan çalışmalarda gösterilmiştir. Olgun mor mısırdaki bulunan antosiyaninlerin, enzim inaktivasyonu (a-glukosidaz), kan glukoz düzeylerinde azalma ve HbA1C seviyelerinde azalma gibi etki mekanizmaları ile insülin direncini iyileştirdiği ve diyabetle ilişkili mezangial fibrozis ve inflamasyonu azalttığı, bu nedenlere bağlı olarak da diyabet ve diyabet komplikasyonlarının önlenmesi için faydaları olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Tüm bu nedenlerden yola çıkarak bu derlemede mor mısırın diyabeti önleme potansiyeline yönelik bazı etki mekanizmalarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mor Mısır, Antosiyaninler, Diyabet, Etki Mekanizması, Sağlık

ABSTRACT

Food choices vary and vary throughout the increasing lifespan of modern society. It is especially among the foods with high bioactive products and the most preferred foods. Purple corn (*Zea mays L.*) is a special type of corn rich in high amounts of anthocyanins and other phytochemicals. It is widely grown industrially and integratedly in South American countries

such as Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, and is among the foods preferred by individuals because it is a practical food to use. The incidence of diabetes has increased all over the world and has become an important health problem that needs to be both treated and prevented. It is estimated that the number of people with diabetes in the world will increase from 415 million in 2015 to 642 million in 2040. According to TUIK systems, it is stated that approximately 7.2 million adults in Turkey have diabetes and this number constitutes 13.7% of their diet. This situation creates a great burden in terms of health expenditures around the world. The main problem of diabetics is hyperglycemia. Long-term hyperglycemia causes chronicity over time. This comprehensive care is at the forefront of various uses and treatment. Recently, detailed characteristics of anthocyanins' various biological functions such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimutagenic and anticancer, as well as their antidiabetic effects have been performed. Anthocyanins found in ripe purple corn improve insulin resistance and may be resistant to diabetes by the amount of effects such as enzyme inactivation (α -glucosidase), decrease in blood glucose levels and decrease in HbA1C levels. Examining some of the impact section on the potential of more corn to prevent diabetes in this combination suitable for all this malleable way.

Key Words: Purple Corn, Anthocyanins, Diabetes, Mechanism of Action, Health

GİRİŞ

Diyabet, vücudun insülin üretmediği veya insüline yanıt vermediği durumlarda ortaya çıkan ve hastaların kan şekeri seviyelerinin yüksek olduğu bir metabolik bozukluk türüdür (Khan vd., 2019: 546). Bu hastalıkta retinada (retinopati), renal hücrelerde (nefropati) ve periferel sinirlerde (nöropati) mikro düzeyde hasarlar ile karakterize komplikasyonlar görülmektedir. Ayrıca kronik hiperglisemi, karbonhidrat ve lipid metabolizmasında bozukluklar oluşmaktadır (Papatheodorou vd., 2015). Uluslararası Diyabet Federasyonu'nun (IDF) Diyabet Atlası'na göre, 2021 yılı itibarıyla dünya genelindeki diyabet verilerine göre dünya genelinde her 10 yetişkinden 1'i diyabet hastası olarak kayıtlara geçmiştir (Diabetesatlas, 2021). Ülkemizdeki diyabet verilerine bakıldığında yaklaşık olarak 7,2 milyon yetişkinin diyabet hastası olduğu ve bu durumun nüfusun %13,7'sine tekabül ettiği belirtilmiştir (TÜİK, 2022). Bu veriler göz önüne alındığında hastalığın ülkelerin ekonomik yüküne olan katkısının oldukça yüksek olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

Diyabette birçok tedavi yaklaşımı bulunmaktadır. Beslenme, düzenli egzersiz ve vücut ağırlığı yönetimi gibi yaşam tarzı değişiklikleri; oral antidiyabetik ilaçlar ve insülin enjeksiyonu gibi farmakolojik yöntemler; kan şekerinin düzenli takibi, sürekli glikoz monitörleri, bariyatrik cerrahi ve alternatif yeni ilaçlar diyabetteki tedavi yaklaşımları arasında yerini almaktadır (LeRoith vd. 2019, Ojo 2021).

Diyabet için kullanılan bu medikal tedavi yöntemlerinin yanı sıra birçok bitkisel kaynaklı geleneksel tedavi yöntemleri de tercih edilmektedir. Günümüzde 200'den fazla saf fitokimyasalın hipoglisemik özelliklere sahip olduğu bilinmektedir. Ancak, bunların çoğunun deneysel çalışmalarda hiperglisemiyi azaltma üzerine ya çok az düzeyde etkisi olduğu ya da herhangi bir etki göstermediği bulunmuştur (Pang vd., 2019).

Önemli bir besin kaynağı olan mısırın bir türü olan mor mısır yüksek düzeyde biyoaktif içeriğe sahiptir. Özellikle yüksek oranda fenolik bileşik ve antosiyanin içermektedir. Olgun mor mısırdaki (*Zea mays* L.) bulunan antosiyaninlerin (siyanidin-3-dimalonilglukozit, siyanidin-3-glukozit, pelargonidin-3-glukozit ve peonidin-3-glukozit) sahip olduğu antioksidan kapasitesinden ötürü hücreleri koruma, kanserden korunma, kardiyovasküler hastalıklardan

korunma ve görme yeteneğini artırma gibi etkilere sahip olduğu bilinmektedir (Cai, Ge-Zhang ve Song, 2023). *In vitro* ve *in vivo* çalışmalar da dahil olmak üzere, siyanidin-3-glukozit'in diyabetik parametreler üzerinde olumlu etkiler gösterdiğine dair çok sayıda kanıt vardır. Enflamasyonun hafifletilmesinde, kan şekerinin azaltılmasında, yemek sonrası hipergliseminin kontrol edilmesinde ve Tip 2 Diyabet gelişimiyle ilgili gen ekspresyonunda rol oynadığı bilinmektedir (Bartel vd. 2023).

Tüm bu etkilerinin yanı sıra mor mısırdaki yer alan antosiyaninlerin kan şekerini düşürme, serbest radikallerin oluşumu ve etkisinin sınırlandırılması HbA1C seviyelerinde azalma ve obeziteyi önleyici etkileri olduğu düşünülmektedir. Son dönemde mor mısır antosiyaninleri, diyabet mekanizması üzerindeki fizyolojik etkileri nedeniyle araştırmalara konu olmaktadır (Deepa vd., 2023).

Mor Mısır Antosiyaninlerinin Diyabet Üzerine Olası Etki Mekanizmaları

Karbonhidratların sindirimi, glukoz Emilimi, kan şekeri düzeylerinin düzenlenmesi, enerji metabolizması ve bağırsak mikrobiyotası ile etkileşimde kritik rol oynayan enzimlerden α -glukozidaz ve α -amilaz, sağlıklı metabolik süreçlerin yürütülmesini sağlamaktadır (Padhi, Nayak, Behera, 2020).

α -glukosidazın işlevi, α -glukozit bağını kırmak ve oligosakkaritlerin indirgeyici olmayan ucundan α -glukozu serbest bırakmaktır. Gıdalardaki karbonhidratlar, tükürük bezleri ve pankreas tarafından salgılanan α -amilaz tarafından oligosakkaritlere hidrolize edilir. Daha sonra ince bağırsakta emilen oligosakkaritler α -glukosidaz tarafından glikoza parçalanmaktadır. Glikoz, ince bağırsağın üst kısmındaki epitel hücreleri tarafından kan dolaşımına emilir ve bu da postprandiyal glikoz seviyelerinin yükselmesine neden olur (Hossain vd., 2020). α -glukosidaz inhibitörleri, ince bağırsakta α -glukosidaz aktivitesini rekabetçi bir şekilde inhibe eder ve ince bağırsakta glikoz Emilimini geciktirebilir veya inhibe edebilir, böylece kan şekeri konsantrasyonlarını etkili bir şekilde azaltmaktadır (Lu vd., 2023).

Mor mısır çekirdek ve koçanlarından elde edilen ekstraktların, α -glukosidaz enzimini güçlü bir şekilde inhibe ettiği bulunmuştur (Ranilla vd., 2021). Bu şekilde diyabetin bir komplikasyonu olan hipergliseminin kontrol altına alınması ile insülin direncini iyileştirdiği ve diyabetle ilişkili mezangial fibrozis ve inflamasyonu azalttığı, bu nedenlere bağlı olarak da diyabet ve diyabet komplikasyonlarının önlenmesi için faydaları olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Mor Mısır Antosiyaninlerinin Diyabet Üzerine Etkilerini Gösteren Çalışmalar

Yapılan bir çalışmada mor mısır koçanı antosiyaninlerinin (PCCA) protein ve polisakkaritler ile kombinasyonunun antioksidan etkisinin stabilizasyonu üzerine etkileri araştırılmıştır. Buna göre PCCA'nın; peynir altı suyu proteini (WPI), doğal bir anyonik polisakkarit olan pektin (PC) ve bir heteropolisakkarit olan kitosan (CS) ile tekli ve çoklu olmak üzere dört farklı kombinasyonları (PC-PCCA, WPI- PCCA, WPI-PC-PCCA ve CS-PC-PCCA) yapılmıştır. Bunların Simüle *In Vitro* Sindirimde (tükürük, mide, ince bağırsak) fiziksel özellikleri, α -glukozidaz inhibitör aktivitesi ve *in vitro* sindirim stabilitesi karşılaştırılmıştır. Buna göre CS-PC-PCCA çözeltisinin kararlılığının en iyi olduğu, PC-PCCA'nın ise en kötü olduğu bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak CS ve PC içeren bir komplekse PCCA yüklemek, PCCA'yı stabilize etmekte ve böylece hipoglisemik yeteneğin artırılacağı gösterilmektedir (Dai, Ruan, Feng ve Li, 2022).

Fareler üzerinde yapılan bir başka çalışmada C57BL/KsJ db/db farelerinde; diyabetik kontrol (DC), mor mısır ekstraktı (PCE) 10 mg/kg (PCE 10), PCE 50 mg/kg (PCE 50), pinitol 10 mg/kg (Pinitol 10) olacak şekilde randomize dört grup oluşturulmuştur. Her gün oral yolla ilaç tedavisi yapılan deneklerin 8 hafta süren deney süresi boyunca her hafta vücut ağırlıkları ve kan glukoz seviyeleri bir kez ölçülmüştür. Çalışmanın sonunda plazma glukoz seviyeleri, PCE 10'da %52, PCE 50'de %68 ve Pinitol 10'da %52 oranında anlamlı şekilde azalmıştır. PCE 10 ve Pinitol 10 ile tedavi edilen db/db farelerinde serum insulin seviyesi, kontrol gruplarına göre sırasıyla %1,8 ve %1,5 oranında anlamlı şekilde artmıştır. PCE 50 farelerinde HbA1c seviyeleri, kontrol grubuna kıyasla %20 azalmıştır. PCE 10, 50 ve pinitol 10 gruplarında, trigliserid (TG) seviyeleri sırasıyla %48, %53 ve %41 oranlarında anlamlı şekilde azalmıştır. Toplam kolesterol (TC) seviyesi, PCE ile tedavi edilen gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılıklar göstermemiş, ancak HDL-kolesterol seviyesi PCE 50 grubunda DC grubuna göre %28 daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Bu araştırmaya göre mor mısır ekstraktı (PCE), db/db farelerinde kontrollü hiperglisemi ve hiperlipidemi sağladığından, tip 2 diyabetin tedavisi için başarılı bir aday olabileceği düşünülmektedir (Huang vd., 2015).

SONUÇ

Diyabetin halk sağlığı açısından ülkemizde ve dünyada giderek artan bir sorun haline gelmesi ve tedavisinin ekonomik yükünün oldukça fazla olması alternatif tedavi yöntemlerine yönelmeyi teşvik etmektedir. Son yıllarda biyoaktif etkinliği yüksek, tedarik edilebilirliği kolay, üretim aşaması nispeten diğer yöntemlere göre daha az maliyetli ve tüketimi kullanıcılar tarafından benimsenebilen ürünlere olan ilgi artmıştır.

Mor mısır (*Zea mays* L.), yüksek miktarda antosiyaninler ve diğer fitokimyasal bileşenler açısından zengin içeriğe sahip besleyici değeri bulunan özel bir mısır türüdür. Olgun mor mısırdaki (*Zea mays* L.) bulunan antosiyaninlerin (siyanidin-3-dimalonilglukozit, siyanidin-3-glukozit, pelargonidin-3-glukozit ve peonidin-3-glukozit) fonksiyonel olarak sağlığı iyileştirici ve geliştirici birtakım faydaları bulunmaktadır. Bu faydalarına ek olarak çalışmalarda antosiyaninlerin α -glukozidazın aktif bölgesine bağlanabileceği ve hidrojen bağları aracılığıyla katalitik aktivitesini inhibe ederek hipoglisemik etkiye yol açtığı gösterilmiştir. Mor mısır antosiyaninlerinin postprandiyal kan glukozunu düşürme, serbest radikal oluşumunu azaltma, insülin seviyelerinde artma, HbA1c seviyelerinde azalma ve HDL kolesterol seviyelerinde anlamlı artış sağlama gibi etkilerinden dolayı diyabet tedavisinde alternatif ve daha uygun maliyetli bir yöntem olarak tercih edilebilir.

Sahip olduğu toplam antioksidan kapasitesini kararlı bir halde tutmak için pektin ve kitosan içeren polisakkarit karışımlar ile kombine edilip stabilize edilebilir. Bu şekilde vücutta sindirim kanalı boyunca en yüksek düzeyde biyoyararlanım sağlanabilir.

Mor mısırdaki dünyadaki ana üreticisi ve ihracatçısı olan Peru gibi ülkemizde de bu tarım ürününün üretimi ile diyabet üzerindeki potansiyel etkisine uygun çıktılar elde edilebilir. Örneğin günümüzde *chicha morada* olarak adlandırılan mor mısırdan üretilen bir içecek zenginleştirilerek fonksiyonel bir ürün olarak tüketime sunulabilir. Ayrıca yalnızca mor mısırdan üretilen tanelerinden değil koçan kısımlarının da bu sürece dahil edileceği düşünülecek olursa bu durumda sürdürülebilir bir üretim ve tüketim ağının da oluşması ile ekolojik dengeye katkı sağlanabilir. Bu doğrultuda Mor Mısır'da bulunan antosiyaninlerin diyabet üzerindeki etkileri daha kapsamlı ve daha uzun vadedeki sonuçları irdeleyen araştırmalar ile desteklenip ülkemizde tarımsal olarak desteklenmesi sağlanabilir.

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YAŞLILARDA DİSFAJİ YÖNETİMİNDE DİYET MODİFİKASYONLARININ ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIETARY MODIFICATIONS IN DYSPHAGIA MANAGEMENT IN THE ELDERLY

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ÖZET

Yaş ilerledikçe yutma fizyolojisi değişim göstermektedir. Kas kütlesi ve bağ dokusu elastikiyetindeki azalma, güç kaybına ve hareket kabiliyetinin azalmasına neden olur. Bu durum beraberinde yutma süreçlerinde yavaşlamanın meydana gelmesine sebep olabilir. Yutma güçlüğünü ifade eden bu durum disfaji olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Kendi başına yaşayan bağımsız yaşlı bireylerin %13-35'inin disfaji belirtileri yaşadığı tahmin edilmektedir. Türkiye'de disfaji açısından tarama yapılan 65 yaş üstü bireylerin %30,6'sında yutma bozukluğu tespit edilmiştir. Disfaji; inme, multiple skleroz, Parkinson hastalığı gibi nörolojik bozukluklar, özefageal striktür gibi anatomik anomaliler, kas hastalıkları, gastroözofageal reflü hastalığı ve kanser gibi nedenlere bağlı olarak gelişim göstermektedir. Yutma esnasında ağrı hissi, tükürüğün artması, regürjitasyon, sürekli öksürme ve boğulma hissi, dehidratasyon, malnütrisyon, aspirasyon pnömonisi ve mortalite gibi klinik bulgular ile karakterize disfaji yaşam kalitesini etkileyen önemli bir sağlık sorunu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Yaşlılarda disfaji tedavisi, altta yatan nedenlere bağlı olarak değişmekle birlikte duruşsal ayarlamalar, yutma manevraları, diyet modifikasyonları, ilaç tedavisi ve cerrahi müdahaleler gibi temel başlıklar altında toplanmaktadır. Disfaji durumundaki beslenme için besinlerin yumuşak, nemli, pürüzsüz, elastik ve yutması kolay içerikler olması önerilmektedir. İçecekler için ise doğru viskozite ve kıvamı sahip olması beklenmektedir. Bu özelliklere sahip besinleri ve içecekleri oluşturmak için dokusu modifiye edilmiş ürünleri ortaya koyabilecek yöntemlerin kullanılmasına ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Besin ve içeceklerdeki doğru kıvamın sağlanabilmesi için Uluslararası Disfaji Diyet Standardizasyon Girişimi'nin (IDDSI) oluşturduğu ve kabul gören tanımlayıcı derece ve ölçekler kullanılmaktadır. Bu ölçeklendirmede gıdalar ve içecekler farklı düzeyde kıvam ölçüleri ile derecelendirilmiştir. Disfajiye yönelik gıda ve içeceklerin kıvamının ayarlanması için kıvam artırıcı maddeler bulunmaktadır. Disfaji durumundaki beslenmede kullanılan kıvam artırıcılar nişasta bazlı kıvamlaştırıcılar ve gam bazlı kıvamlaştırıcılar veya hidrokolloidler olarak iki başlık altında toplanmaktadır. Tüm bu yöntemler ve ekipmanlar kullanılarak besinlerin ve sıvıların organoleptik özelliklerini kaybetmeden, disfajiye sahip bireylerde herhangi bir sağlık sorununa yol açmayıp optimum verimlilik düzeyinde sağlıklı beslenmeleri hedeflenmektedir. Tüm bu gerekçelerden yola çıkarak bu derlemede yaşlılarda disfaji tedavisindeki güncel diyet modifikasyonu yöntemleri ve önemine dikkat çekilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlılık, Disfaji, Diyet Modifikasyonu, Kıvam, Viskozite

ABSTRACT

Swallowing physiology changes with age. The decrease in muscle mass and connective tissue elasticity causes loss of strength and reduced mobility. This may cause a slowdown in swallowing processes. This condition, which expresses difficulty in swallowing, is defined as dysphagia. It is estimated that 13%-35 of independent older individuals living on their own report symptoms of dysphagia. Swallowing disorders were detected in 30.6% of individuals over the age of 65 who were screened for dysphagia in Turkey. Dysphagia; It develops due to reasons such as neurological disorders such as stroke, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, anatomical anomalies such as esophageal stricture, muscle diseases, gastroesophageal reflux disease and cancer. Dysphagia, characterized by clinical findings such as pain during swallowing, increased salivation, regurgitation, continuous coughing and choking sensation, dehydration, malnutrition, aspiration pneumonia and mortality, is considered an important health problem that affects the quality of life. Dysphagia treatment in the elderly varies depending on the underlying causes, but is grouped under basic headings such as postural adjustments, swallowing maneuvers, diet modifications, drug therapy and surgical interventions. For nutrition in case of dysphagia, it is recommended that foods be soft, moist, smooth, elastic and easy to swallow. For beverages, it is expected to have the correct viscosity and consistency. In order to create foods and beverages with these properties, there was a need to use methods that could produce texture-modified products. In order to ensure the correct consistency in foods and beverages, accepted descriptive degrees and scales created by the International Dysphagia Diet Standardization Initiative (IDDSI) are used. In this scaling, foods and beverages are rated with different consistency measurements. There are thickening agents to adjust the consistency of foods and beverages for dysphagia. Thickeners used in nutrition in cases of dysphagia are grouped under two headings: starch-based thickeners and gum-based thickeners or hydrocolloids. By using all these methods and equipment, it is aimed to provide healthy nutrition at optimum efficiency level without causing any health problems in individuals with dysphagia, without losing the organoleptic properties of foods and liquids. Based on all these reasons, this review aims to draw attention to current diet modification methods and their importance in the treatment of dysphagia in the elderly.

Key Words: Elderly, Dysphagia, Diet Modification, Consistency, Viscosity

GİRİŞ

Yaşlanma süreci, yutma fonksiyonunda değişikliklere neden olmaktadır. Yutma kaslarında meydana gelen fizyolojik değişikliklere bağlı kütleli azalmalar ve güç kayıpları yutma gücünü oluşturmaktadır (Sura vd., 2012, de Sire vd., 2022). Yutma gücünü veya bozukluğunu ifade eden bu durum disfaji olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Kendi başına yaşayan bağımsız yaşlı bireylerin %13-35'inin disfaji belirtileri bildirdiği tahmin edilmektedir (Zhao vd., 2018). Türkiye'de disfaji açısından tarama yapılan 65 yaş üstü bireylerin %30,6'sında yutma bozukluğu tespit edilmiştir (Eyigör, 2019).

Disfaji, nörolojik bozukluklar (örneğin inme, multiple skleroz, Parkinson hastalığı), obstrüktif nedenler (özefageal striktür, yabancı cisim tıkanması gibi), kas hastalıkları, gastroözofageal reflü hastalığı ve kanser gibi çeşitli nedenlerle ortaya çıkabilir. (Aslam, & Vaezi, 2013). Disfaji, yaşlı bireylerde sıkça görülen bir durumdur ve ciddi komplikasyonlara yol açabilir. Bu durum, yutma sırasında ağrı, artan tükürük üretimi, regürjitasyon, sürekli öksürük ve boğulma hissi gibi belirtilerle kendini göstermektedir. Ayrıca disfaji, dehidratasyon, malnütrisyon, aspirasyon pnömonisi ve ölüm gibi ciddi sağlık sorunlarına yol açabilir, bu da yaşam kalitesini önemli ölçüde düşürebilir. Bu nedenle, disfajinin etkin bir şekilde yönetilmesi, yaşlı bireylerin yaşam

kalitesini artırmak ve sađlıklarını korumak aısından nemlidir (Christmas, & Rogus-Pulia, 2019).

Yařlılarda Disfaji Tedavi Yntemleri

Yařlılarda disfaji tedavisi, yutma kasları koordinasyon bozukluđuna neden olan durumun tespit edilmesi ile bařlayan mdahale yntemleridir. Bu durumda yutma egzersizleri ve duruř ayarlamaları gibi yutma terapileri, farmakolojik tedaviler ve cerrahi mdahaleler uygulanmaktadır. Bunların yanı sıra porsiyon miktarlarını azaltma, gn sıklıđını artırma ve diyet modifikasyonları gibi beslenme ve diyet mdahaleleri tedavi yntemleri arasında yer almaktadır (Muhle vd., 2019, Umemoto, & Furuya, 2020).

1. Duruřsal Ayarlamalar

Vcut ve/veya bař duruřunda yapılan deđiřiklikler, bir gıda veya sıvının hızını ve akıř ynn deđiřtirebilir ve genellikle gvenli bir yutmanın sađlanması amacıyla hava yolunu korumayı hedeflemektedir. ene ařađı, bař rotasyonu, uzanma pozisyonu ve yan yatma postr yaygın olarak kullanılan postral modifikasyonlar arasında yer almaktadır (Nakao-Kato, & Rathore, 2023).

2. Yutma Manevraları

Yutma manevraları, normal yutmanın 'anormal' varyantları olup yutma fonksiyonunu gvenlik veya verimliliđi artırmak amacıyla iyileřtirmeyi amalamaktadır. Farklı fizyolojik yutma bozukluklarını ele almak iin eřitli yutma manevraları nerilmiřtir. rneđin, supraglottik ve sper supraglottik yutma tekniklerinin her ikisinde de yutma sırasında hava yolunu korumak iin istemli bir nefes tutma eylemi ile larinksin ilgili kısmının kapanması sađlanmaktadır. Mendelsohn manevrasında ise st yemek borusu sfinkterinin aılmasını sađlayarak daha uygun bir řekilde gevřeme durumunun uzatılması amalanmaktadır (Calandra-Buonaura vd., 2021).

3. İla Tedavisi ve Cerrahi Mdahaleler

Disfaji tedavisinde uygulanan ila tedavileri ve cerrahi mdahaleler; disfajinin nedenine, řiddetine ve hastanın genel sađlık durumuna bađlı olarak deđiřmektedir. Proton pompa inhibitrleri, antispazmodikler, kortikosteroidler, prokinetik ilalar ve Botulinum toksin enjeksiyonları gibi ila tedavilerinin yanı sıra (Chen vd., 2021); krinkofaringeal miyotomi, endoskopik dilatasyon, perktan endoskopik gastrotomi, laringeal ve hyoid sspansiyon ve zefageal stent yerleřtirilmesi gibi cerrahi yntemler de tercih edilmektedir (Rivelsrud vd., 2023).

4. Diyet Modifikasyonları

Disfaji ynetiminde diyet modifikasyonları, yutma glđ yařayan bireylerin gvenli ve yeterli beslenmesini sađlamak amacıyla uygulanmaktadır. Disfaji durumundaki beslenme iin besinlerin yumuřak, nemli, przsz, elastik ve yutması kolay ierikler olması nerilmektedir (Cichero vd., 2017).

Disfajili bireyler iin kk paralar halinde ve sık tketilen gnler, besin alımını artırarak yetersiz beslenmeyi nleyebilir. Ayrıca, kk porsiyonların yutma zorluklarını azalttıđı bilinmektedir. Bu bireylerde yeterli ve dengeli beslenmenin sađlanması yařam kalitesinin srdrlebilir olması bakımından nemlidir. Besin seiminde yeterli protein, yađ ve karbonhidrat dengesi sađlanmalı; posa, vitamin ve mineral aısından zengin gıdalar tercih edilmelidir. Bylece genel sađlık durumu ve iyileřme sreci pozitif ynde desteklenmektedir. Yemek yeme ortamının sessiz ve dikkat dađıtıcı unsurlardan arındırılmıř olması da yutma srecine odaklanmayı kolaylařtırmaktadır. Ayrıca, yemek yeme sresince bireylerin yanlarında

birinin bulunması güvenlik açısından risk faktörlerini en aza indirmektedir (Wakabayashi vd., 2015).

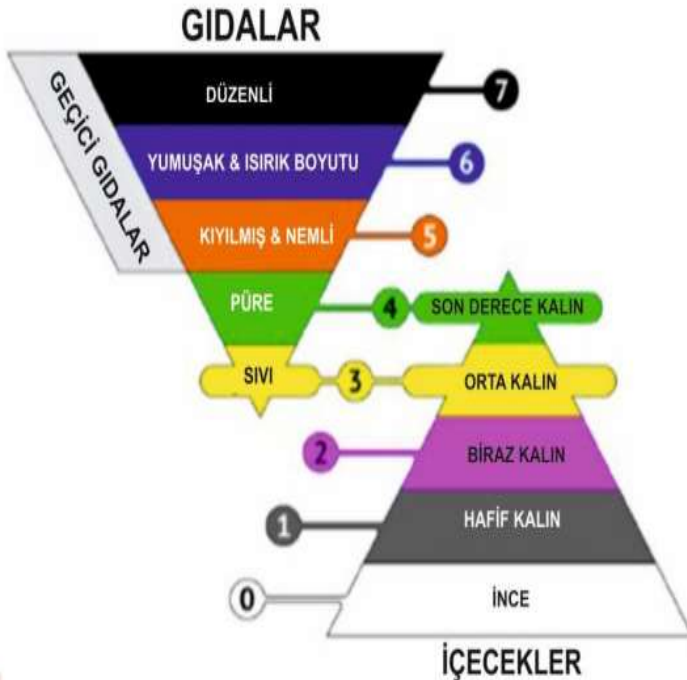
a. Tüketilecek Gıda ve İçeceklerin Özellikleri

Disfajisi olan bireyler için hazırlanmış yiyeceklerin, gıdaların nemli, yumuşak, elastik, pürüzsüz ve kolay yutulabilir olması önemlidir. Bu tür gıdalar, yutma sürecini kolaylaştırır ve boğulma riskini azaltır. Yapışkan dokuya sahip gıdalar ve ince yapıdaki sıvılar önerilmemektedir. Çünkü bu dokular orofarinkste yemek artıklarının birikmesine neden olup yuttuktan sonra aspirasyon riski oluşturmaktadır (Cichero vd., 2017, Aguilera, Park, 2016).

b. Dokusu Değiştirilmiş Gıda ve İçeceklerin Standardizasyonu

Yutma bozukluğuna sahip yaşlı bireylerde güvenli yemeyi sağlamak amacıyla dokusu değiştirilmiş gıda ve sıvılar tercih edilmektedir. Bu dokusu değiştirilmiş gıdalar ve sıvılardaki dokusal özelliği tanımlamayı hedefleyen belirli ölçekler oluşturulmuştur. Bu ölçekler tüm sağlık uygulayıcıları, yutma bozukluğu konusunda bilgi sahibi olması gereken yaşlı bireyler ve onların bakım verenleri için bir standardizasyon oluşturmayı hedeflemektedir. Farklı kültürlerde farklı ölçekler ve tanımların kullanılması ortaya küresel çapta ortak bir paydada buluşma ihtiyacı doğurmuştur. Bu küresel ölçeği oluşturmak üzere Uluslararası Disfaji Diyet Standardizasyon Girişimi (IDDSI) kurulmuştur (Matsuo, & Fujishima, 2020, Cichero vd., 2013).

IDDSI, gıda dokusu ve içecek kıvamlılığı seviyelerini tanımlamak için ortak bir terminoloji sağlamaktadır. Farklı ihtiyaçları karşılamak için sekiz farklı modifikasyon seviyesi oluşturulmuştur. 0 ile 4 arasındaki derecelendirme içecekler için, 3 ile 7 arasındaki derecelendirme gıdalar için kullanılmaktadır (Şekil 1) (IDDSI, 2024).



(Şekil 1, IDDSI, 2024)

Bu sınıflandırmaya ait yiyecek ve içecek grupları Tablo 1’de örneklendirilerek gösterilmiştir.

Tablo 1: Gıdalar ve İçecekler İçin Tanımlayıcı Örnekler (IDDSI, 2024)

	GIDALAR		İÇECEKLER
Seviye 7	Sert, gevrek ve doğal olarak yumuşak olan gıdalar	Seviye 4	Eğildiğinde kaşıktan düşer ancak tabakta şeklini korur. Yapışkan olmayan topaksız yapıdadır.
Seviye 6	Gıdalar kaşık veya çatal ile ezilebilir durumdadır. Yumuşak ve nemlidir. (Pişmiş et, haşlanmış sebze)	Seviye 3	Pipetten içmek için orta düzeyde çaba gerektiren pürüzsüz bir dokuya sahiptir.
Seviye 5	İnce sıvı içermeyen yumuşak ve nemli gıdalardır. Minimum çiğneme gerektirir. (Kıyılmış et veya balık, meyve püresi, yumuşatılmış mısır gevreği veya pirinç)	Seviye 2	Kaşıktan akan, yutulabilir yapıdadır. Pipetten içmek için hafif düzeyde çaba gerektirir.
Seviye 4	Çiğneme gerektirmez. Şeklini bir kaşıktaki tutacak kadar yapışkandır. (Patates, havuç ve avokado püresi)	Seviye 1	Sudan daha kıvamlı yapıdadır. Bebek mamalarının kıvamına benzer.

c. Gıdaların Dokusu ve Sıvıların Kıvamının Ayarlanması

İnce sıvılar, boğulmaya en kolay neden olan ürün türüdür ve bolus kontrolünü iyileştirmek ve aspirasyonu önlemeye yardımcı olmak için kıvamlılaştırılmalıdır. Katı gıda püre haline getirildiğinde, yemek hazırlama ve/veya partikül boyutunun küçültülmesiyle elde edilemiyorsa, dokusal özellikleri ayarlamak için kıvamlılaştırıcı maddelerin kullanımını da gerektirebilir (Badia-Olmos vd., 2022).

Gıda kıvamlılaştırıcılar, sebzeler, deniz bitkileri, mikroorganizmalar ve hayvan bağ dokuları gibi farklı doğal hammadde kaynaklarından elde edilmektedir. Bunlar bitkisel, mikrobiyal, protein ve gam bazlı olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır (Himashree vd., 2022).

Yapılan bir çalışmada iki farklı kıvam artırıcı türü (modifiye nişasta ve ksantan gam bazlı) ile kıvamlılaştırılan içeriklerin bazı yapısal ve duyu özellikleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu kıvam artırıcılar su ve enteral ürün içerisine eklenerek hazırlanmıştır. Hazırlanan bu ürünler gün aşırı düzenlenen iki farklı oturumda, rastgele 6 paneliste sunulmuş ve bir ölçek ile değerlendirilmiştir. Gam bazlı kıvam artırıcıların, içeceklerin yapısal özelliklerini olumsuz etkilemediği, kaygan ve daha pütürlü yapıya ile modifiye nişasta ile hazırlanan içeceklerden daha avantajlı olabileceği çıkarımı yapılmıştır (Aksoy vd., 2015).

SONUÇ

Yutma fizyolojisi yaşla ve yaşa bağlı hastalıklar ile değişim göstermektedir. Buna bağlı yutma fonksiyonu bozuklukları ile disfaji gelişmektedir. Disfaji, yutma esnasında ağrı hissi, tükürüğün artması, regürjitasyon, sürekli öksürme ve boğulma hissi, dehidratasyon, malnütrisyon, aspirasyon pnömonisi ve mortalite gibi hayati klinik bulgulara neden olabilmektedir. Disfaji tedavisi yaklaşımları arasında diyet modifikasyonları önem arz etmektedir. Disfajili bireyler için küçük parçalar halinde ve sık tüketilen öğünlerin, besin alımını artırarak yetersiz beslenmeyi önleyebileceği bilinmektedir. Ayrıca hazırlanan yiyeceklerin yutma sürecini kolaylaştırıcı ve boğulma riskini azaltacak özelliklerde (püre halinde, kıyılmış, yumuşak vs.) olması gerekmektedir. Bu noktada gıda ve içeceklerin dokusu ve kıvamının değiştirilmesi yaşlı bireylerin beslenme sürecinde konforlu ve güvenli bir şekilde yemek yemelerine olanak sağlamaktadır. Gıdalar ve sıvılarda farklı ihtiyaçları karşılamak için farklı düzeylerde kıvamlar oluşturulmuştur. Bu kıvamları küresel düzeyde ortak bir sınıflandırmaya dahil edebilmek için

Uluslararası Disfaji Diyet Standardizasyon Girişimi (IDDSI) kurulmuştur. Bu şekilde sekiz farklı modifikasyon seviyesi tanımlanmıştır.

Gıda ve içeceklerin dokusal özelliklerini ayarlamak için kıvam artırıcılar kullanılmaktadır. Kıvam artırıcılar yapısal modifikasyon ve bolus akış davranış özelliklerini değiştirmede kullanılan diyet modifikasyon araçlarıdır. Kıvam artırıcılar dört ana grupta sınıflandırılmaktadır: bitkisel, mikrobiyal, protein bazlı ve gam bazlı. Gam bazlı kıvam artırıcılar ile modifiye nişasta bazlı kıvam artırıcıları karşılaştıran bir araştırmada, gam bazlı kıvam artırıcıların içeceklerin yapısal özelliklerini olumsuz etkilemediği ve kaygan, daha az pütürlü yapıları sayesinde modifiye nişasta bazlı kıvam artırıcılardan daha üstün olabileceği bulunmuştur. Bu sonuçlar, disfaji yönetiminde içeceklerin kıvamını ayarlama gam bazlı kıvam artırıcıların daha avantajlı olduğunu göstermektedir. Disfajiye sahip yaşlı bireylerde beslenme kalitesini artırmak ve disfajiye bağlı oluşabilecek olumsuz klinik sonuçların önüne geçebilmek için farklı diyet modifikasyon yöntemleri geliştirilmeli ve uzun vadede bireylerin üzerindeki uygulanabilirlikleri araştırılmalıdır.

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BLOKZİNCİR TEKNOLOJİSİ VE REKABET HUKUKU
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ÖZET

Rekabet hukuku ile ekonomi birbiri ile oldukça etkileşim halindedir. Ancak geleneksel ekonomi kavramı, teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte yerini “yeni ekonomi” kavramına bırakmıştır. Bu kavramla birlikte, büyük veri pazarında fiyatlandırma güvenilir bir gösterge olmaktan çıkmıştır. Ürün kalitesi gibi fiyat dışı unsurlar üzerinden rekabet edilmektedir. Bu rekabetin de regülasyonlara uygunluğunun denetlenebilmesi gün geçtikçe zorlaşmakta, bu nedenle hukukçuların teknolojik gelişmeleri yakından takip etme ve analiz edebilme becerilerine sahip olması gerekmektedir. Son günlerde meydana gelen Yemeksepeti uygulamasının yaklaşık 21 milyon verisinin, Facebook’un Türkiye için yaklaşık 20 milyon kullanıcı verisinin hacklenmesi ve bu verilerin büyük veri pazarında satışa sunulmasının, veriye sahip olacak teşebbüslerin elde edeceği rekabet avantajlarını görmezden gelmek mümkün değildir. Tüm ülkeler geneli incelendiğinde, kişisel veriler ile rekabet hukukunun kesişim noktası üzerinden çalışmalar yapılmakta olup, ülkemizde de Kişisel Verilerin Korunması Kanunu’nun GDPR’a uyumluluğu yönünden Rekabet Kurumu sorumlu kurum olarak gösterilmesi de çalışma konumuzun yerindeliğini göstermektedir.

Kartel oluşturan teşebbüsler arasında güven ilişkisi bulunmamaktadır. Güvensizlik nedeniyle bir ya da birkaç teşebbüsün kartelden çıkma ya da etkin pişmanlıktan yararlanıp otoritelere ihbarda bulunması mümkündür. Blokzincir (blockchain), verilerin her katılımcının elinde olması nedeniyle mezkur güvensizliği ortadan kaldırıp, kartel anlaşmaların daha uzun ömürlü olmasına neden olabilecektir.

Rakip teşebbüslerin bulunduğu bir blokzincirde tek taraflı bilgi paylaşımının rekabet ihlaline neden olup olmayacağı üzerinde tartışılması gerekmele birlikte Litvanya’nın E-Turas dosyasında verilen karar yol gösterici olabilecektir. Litvanya Rekabet Otoritesi, otuz tuc acentesinin bulunduğu bir platformda fiyat indirim oranının ortaklaşa belirlendiğine dair, platform yöneticisi tarafından gönderilen maili delil kabul ederek, otuz firmaya yaptırım uygulamıştır. Karar, idare mahkemesine taşınmış ve idare mahkemesi Avrupa Adalet Divanı’na mail gönderilmesi halinde otuz firmanın da mail içeriğinden haberdar olduğunun kabulü per se olarak mümkün mü? Mümkün değil ise rekabet ihlali olup olmadığının tespiti nasıl yapılmalıdır? Konularında görüş sormuştur. AAD, acentelerin doğrudan mail içeriğinden haberdar olduğunun kabul edilmesinin doğru olmayacağını, indirim oranına uygun davranan yani içerikten haberdar olduğunun somut şekilde ortaya konulması gerektiği görüşünü iletmiştir. Bunun üzerine, Litvanya İdare Mahkemesi, mail içeriğinden haberdar olduğunu ortaya konulamayan acenteler yönünden iptal kararı vermiştir. Blokzincir temelindeki tek

tarafli bir bilgi paylasimini da E-Turas davasina benzer sekilde yaklasabilmek bir acidan mumkun olabilecegi kanaatinde olmakla birlikte, buradaki ispat yukunun yer degistirecek, zincirdeki veriyi kullanmadigini aleyhine sorusturma yurutulen tesebbuse yuklenmelidir. Tek tarafli bilgi paylasiminin price signalling olarak deglendirilmesi de mumkundur. Bu halde rekabet ihlalinin tespiti oldukca zordur, zinciri rekabet ihlallerine mahal vermeyecek sekilde tasarlamak gerekmektedir, Rekabet Kurumu'ndaki uzmanlari da bu sistemlerden anlayabilecek sekilde hazirlamak gerekmektedir. Calismamiz, bu hususlara ısk tutmayı ve uygulamacıları yeni teknolojilere hazırlamayı, en azından farkındalık oluşturmayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Blokzincir, büyük veri, hukuk, rekaber hukuku

ABSTRACT

Competition law and economics are highly interrelated. However, with technological advancements, the traditional concept of economics has given way to the "new economy" concept. Along with this concept, pricing in the big data market has ceased to be a reliable indicator. Competition is now based on non-price factors such as product quality. Monitoring compliance with regulations in this type of competition is becoming increasingly difficult. Therefore, legal professionals need to closely follow and analyze technological developments.

Recent events, such as the hacking of approximately 21 million records from the Yemeksepeti application and around 20 million user records from Facebook in Turkey, and the subsequent sale of these data in the big data market, make it impossible to ignore the competitive advantages these companies would gain. When examined globally, studies are being conducted on the intersection of personal data and competition law. In our country, the designation of the Competition Authority as the responsible body for the alignment of the Personal Data Protection Law with the GDPR further emphasizes the relevance of our study.

There is no trust relationship among cartel-forming entities. Due to this lack of trust, it is possible for one or more entities to leave the cartel or to inform authorities under leniency programs. Blockchain technology, by having data available to each participant, can eliminate this mistrust, potentially resulting in more durable cartel agreements.

It is necessary to discuss whether unilateral information sharing within a blockchain involving competing entities constitutes a violation of competition law. The decision in Lithuania's E-Turas case can serve as a guide. The Lithuanian Competition Authority imposed sanctions on thirty firms based on an email sent by the platform manager, which indicated a collective determination of the discount rate on a platform involving thirty travel agencies. The decision was appealed to the administrative court, which referred the matter to the European Court of Justice (ECJ) with questions about whether receiving such an email implies per se awareness of its content by the thirty firms and, if not, how to determine if there has been a competition violation. The ECJ ruled that assuming direct awareness of the email content by the agencies was incorrect and that concrete evidence of such awareness must be shown. Subsequently, the

Lithuanian Administrative Court annulled the sanctions for those agencies for which awareness of the email content could not be proven.

Approaching unilateral information sharing on a blockchain similarly to the E-Turas case is possible to some extent. However, the burden of proof should shift to the entity under investigation to demonstrate that it did not use the data in the blockchain. Unilateral information sharing could also be considered price signaling. In this case, detecting a competition violation becomes very difficult. It is crucial to design the blockchain to prevent competition violations and to prepare experts at the Competition Authority to understand these systems. This study aims to shed light on these issues, prepare practitioners for new technologies, and at least raise awareness.

Key Words: Blockchain, big data, law, competition law

HAPİS CEZASINA ALTERNATİF YÖNTEMLERİN ETKİNLİĞİ EFFECTIVENESS OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS TO IMPRISONMENT

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ÖZET

Ceza hukukundaki hürriyeti bağlayıcı cezaların ve özellikle uzun süreli hapis cezalarının olumsuz etkilerini azaltmak amacıyla geliştirilen alternatif yöntemler; öncelikle orta ve hafif ağırlıktaki suçlardan mahkûm olanların infaz kurumu koşulları içerisinde daha da yoldan çıkmasını engelleme ve sosyalleşme imkanından mahrumiyeti ortadan kaldırarak mahkûmun kişiliği üzerinde yapıcı adımlar atma amacını taşımaktadır. Bu tür alternatif yöntemler, mahkûmun suç üniversitesi olarak tanımlanabilecek ceza infaz kurumlarına alınması yerine; mahkûma mesleki destek, eğitim desteği, sosyal ve psikolojik destek verilmesi, mahkûmu suça iten sebeplerin değerlendirilmesi, minimize edilmesi ve bu yolla mahkûmun ıslah edilmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu süreçlerde yaşanacak en ufak bir aksilik suçlunun suçunu tekrar etmesi anlamına gelmekte olup toplum nezdinde infial yaratarak toplumun adalete inancına balta vuracaktır.

Hapis cezasına sunulan alternatif yöntemler arasında yer alan denetimli serbestlik, koşullu salıverilme veya hapis cezasının ertelenmesi gibi kurumların uygulanması sürecinde birçok aktörün birlikte çalışması gerekmektedir. Bu yöntemlerin kavramlaştırılması, iyileştirilmesi ve uygulanmasında başta ceza hukuku aktörleri olmak üzere; psikologlar, sosyologlar ile sosyal hizmet çalışanları, kriminologlar ve penologlar gibi farklı disiplinlerdeki meslek alanlarına çok iş düşmektedir. Bu süreçte, her bir disiplinin konuyu kendi bilimsel çerçevesinde ele alması da yeterli olmayıp; disiplinlerarası çalışmalar ile bu uygulamalardan en yüksek faydanın nasıl sağlanabileceğine ilişkin kapsamlı araştırmalar yapılması gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışmada; hapis cezasına alternatif yöntemler kapsamında yer alan uygulamaların etkinliğine ilişkin olarak sosyoloji, psikoloji, kriminoloji, penoloji ve sosyal hizmet alanlarında yapılmış olan nicel, nitel ve istatistiki çalışmalar incelenecek olup elde edilecek sonuç verilerinin değerlendirilmesi ve hukuki alana yansımalarının tespiti ile bu uygulamaların iyileştirilmelerine ilişkin çözüm önerilerinin sunulması yoluyla hukuk doktrinine katkı sağlamak amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hürriyeti Bağlayıcı Ceza, Güvenlik Tedbiri, Seçenek Yaptırım

ABSTRACT

Alternative methods to criminal law are developed for reducing the negative effects of imprisonment, especially in long-term prison sentences. These practices aim to prevent those convicted of petty crimes from going further astray within the prison conditions and to take constructive steps on the prisoner's personality by eliminating the deprivation of the opportunity to socialize. Such alternative sanctions are implemented for providing professional, educational, social and psychological support to the prisoner, evaluating and minimizing the reasons of crime and thus rehabilitating the prisoner instead of taking the prisoner to penal institutions, which can be described as a crime university. The slightest setback in these practices means that the criminal will repeat his/her crime. This will create outrage in the society and undermine the society's trust in justice.

Alternative methods offered to prison sentence are probation, conditional release or suspension of prison sentence. The implementation of these practices requires many actors to work together. In the conceptualization, improvement and implementation of these procedures especially criminal law actors and professionals from different disciplines such as psychologists, sociologists, social workers, criminologists and penologists have a lot of work to do. In this process, it is not enough for each discipline to address the issue within its own scientific framework. Interdisciplinary studies and comprehensive research on how to get the most benefit from these practices is required.

In this study quantitative, qualitative and statistical studies that are conducted in the fields of sociology, psychology, criminology, penology and social work regarding practices of alternative methods to imprisonment will be analyzed. After evaluating all the interdisciplinary studies, problems in the practice will be identified, possible solutions will be suggested and by improving the exclusive enforcement law practices it is intended to contribute to criminal law doctrine.

Keywords: Penalty of Deprivation of Liberty, Security Measures, Alternative Sanctions

WEBER'İN ÇAĞDAŞ HUKUK SOSYOLOJİSİNDE RASYONEL HUKUK DÜZENİ WEBER'S RATIONAL LEGAL ORDER IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

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ÖZET

Weber'in hukuk sosyolojisinde, sosyolojik incelemenin nesnesi, toplumsal eylemdir. Toplumsal eylem, kişinin toplumla beraber gerçekleştirdiği eylem olmayıp, doğrudan topluma yönelik olarak gerçekleşen eylemlerdir. Weber, toplumsal eylemi yorumsal olarak anlamakta, sosyolojiyi, toplumsal eylem süreç ve sonuçlarını, nedensel açıklamalarla ilgilenen bir bilim olarak tanımlamaktadır.

Weber sosyolojisi, toplumsal eylem tiplerini, amaç- rasyonel eylemler, değer-rasyonel eylemler, duygusal eylemler ve geleneksel eylemler olmak üzere dört bölüme ayırmaktadır. İdeal eylem tipini, amaç rasyonel eylem olarak kabul etmektedir. Amaç-rasyonel eylemde, davranışın motifini ve davranışı doğuran, ona yön veren güdüyü, dışdünyadaki nesnelere ya da diğer insanların eylemlerine ilişkin beklentiler oluşturur. Bu beklentiler, eyleyenin rasyonel olarak takip ettiği ve hesapladığı amaçlara ulaşılmasını hedefler. Bu nedenle tüm eylemlerin, kendisine göre tasvir edilip sınıflandırabileceği ölçü tip, modern batı toplumlarında amaç rasyonel eylemlerdir.

Weber'in hukuku, geçerliliği kendisine uyulması garanti altına alınan, uyulmadığında fiziksel ve psikolojik baskıyla zorla uydurulan, rasyonel bir kurum olarak tanımlar. Modern batı toplumsal düzeninin en büyük özelliği, rasyonel hukuk yapısıdır. Çağdaş hukuk sosyolojisinde rasyonel hukuk, hesaplanabilir ve öngörülebilir. Bu biçimiyle rasyonel hukuka, yasalara ve hukuka bağlı bir siyasal örgütlenmeyle devlete, ancak modern batı toplumlarında raslanmaktadır.

Weber'e göre, çağdaş hukuk düşüncesi, hukuk yapma ve hukuk bilme şeklinde iki ana kategoriye ayrılmaktadır. Hukuk yapmayla, rasyonel hukuk kuralları olarak varsayılan genel normların ortaya çıkarılması anlaşılırken, hukuk bulma da, yapılan hukuk normlarının somut olaylara uygulanması söz konusudur.

Weber, hukukun rasyonelliği ile ilgili görüşlerinde rasyonel ya da irrasyonel oluşun şekli veya maddi bakımdan iki farklı şekilde ele alınabileceğini söyler. Gerek hukuk yapımında, gerekse hukuk bulma da rasyonel araçlar yerine, örneğin; kehanetlere ya da vahye başvurulursa şeklen irrasyonelite gündeme gelecektir. Öte yandan gerek usul hukukunda, gerekse maddi hukukta karar, genel ve ortak bir norma göre tespit ediliyorsa şeklen rasyoneldir.

Maddi bakımdan rasyonellik-irrasyonellik ayrımında ise, hukuksal hükmün, ahlaki, duygusal ya da siyasi temellere dayandırılması halinde, irrasyonelliğin ortaya çıkması, aksi halde rasyonellikten söz dileyebilecektir. Herhangi bir hukuksal uyumsuzluk halinde, bu uyumsuzluğa hukuku uygulayacak kimseler, uyumsuzluğun ya da aykırılığın yarattığı duygusal tepkilerle bir karara varıyorlarsa orada maddi anlamda irrasyonellik söz konusu olacaktır. Weber'in hukuk sosyolojisinde rasyonel hukuk düzeninde, şekli bakımdan rasyonellik, hukuk yapma ve bulmada, maddi bakımdan rasyonellik ise, uyumsuzluğu çözecek kararı verme de dikkate alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Toplumsal Eylem, Amaç-Rasyonel Eylemler, Rasyonel Hukuk, İrrasyonel Hukuk.

ABSTRACT

In Weber's sociology of law, the object of sociological study is social action. Social action is not the action that a person performs together with the society, but the actions that take place directly towards the society. Weber understands social action interpretatively and defines sociology as a science that deals with the processes and consequences of social action and causal explanations.

Weber sociology divides types of social action into four parts: purpose-rational actions, value-rational actions, emotional actions, and traditional actions. He accepts the ideal type of action as rational action. Purpose- in rational action, the motive of the behavior and the motive that gives rise to the behavior and directs it, creates expectations about objects in the external world or other people's actions. These expectations aim to achieve the goals that the actor rationally follows and calculates. For this reason, the measure type that all actions can be depicted and classified according to itself, and the purpose in modern western societies is rational actions.

Weber's law defines it as a rational institution, the validity of which is guaranteed to be complied with, and which is forced to be made up by physical and psychological pressure when not complied with. The greatest feature of the modern western social order is the rational legal structure. In contemporary sociology of law, rational law is computable and predictable. In this form, the state is found only in modern western societies with a political organization based on rational law, laws and law.

According to Weber, contemporary legal thinking is divided into two main categories as making law and knowing law. While making law is understood to reveal the general norms assumed as rational legal rules, finding law is also about the application of legal norms to concrete events.

In his views on the rationality of law, Weber says that rationality or irrationality can be handled in two different ways in terms of form or material. For example, if prophecies or revelation are used instead of rational means in both law making and law finding, irrationality will come to the fore. On the other hand, in both procedural law and substantive law, the decision is formally rational if it is determined according to a general and common norm.

In the distinction between rationality and irrationality in material terms, if the legal provision is based on moral, emotional or political grounds, the emergence of irrationality will be able to speak of rationality otherwise. In the event of any legal dispute, if those who will apply the law to this dispute reach a decision with the emotional reactions created by the dispute or contradiction, there will be irrationality in the material sense. In Weber's sociology of law, rationality in terms of form, making and finding law, and material rationality are also taken into account in making the decision that will resolve the conflict.

Key Concepts: Social Action, Purpose-Rational Actions, Rational Law, Irrational Law.

GİRİŞ

Modern toplumlarda, hukukun, toplumsal yapı içindeki yeri nedir ve bu yapı nasıl analiz edilebilir? Toplumsal eylemler nasıl ve hangi amaçlarla gerçekleştirilir? Weber, bu sorulara cevap ararken, hukuk sosyolojisinde, rasyonel hukuk düzeninin peşine düşmüş bir sosyologtur.

Max Weber olarak anılan, Karl Emil Maximilian Weber,1864-1920 yılları arasında yaşamış, özellikle modern toplumlardaki hukukun analizini gerçekleştirmeye çalışırken, hukuka dair sosyolojik açıklamalarıyla hukuk sosyolojisinde önemli bir yer edinmiştir (Kadıoğlu ve Altay, 2023:32).

Çalışmamızda, öncelikle weber'in hukuk ve hukuk sosyolojisine bakışı üzerinde durulacak, daha sonra toplumsal eylem biçimleri incelenerek, son bölümde Weber'in hukuk yapma ve hukuk bulmayla ilgili analizlerine yer verilecektir.

1.Weber'de Hukuk Sosyolojisi

1.1.Weber'de toplumsal eylemi yorumlamak

Weber'in hukuk sosyolojisinde, sosyolojik incelemenin nesnesi, toplumsal eylemdir. Toplumsal eylem, kişinin toplumla beraber gerçekleştirdiği eylem olmayıp, doğrudan topluma yönelik olarak gerçekleşen eylemlerdir. Weber, toplumsal eylemi yorumsal olarak anlamakta, sosyolojiyi, toplumsal eylem süreç ve sonuçlarını, nedensel açıklamalarla ilgilenen bir bilim olarak tanımlamaktadır (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:84).

Weber, toplumsal olgunun mahiyetini, toplum ve iradeyi anlamaya çalışan bir görüşün temsilcisidir (Öktem ve Türkbağ, 1999:325). Weber sosyolojisinin çerçevesini Toplumsal eylem kapsamında çizerken, sosyolojisinin yönteminin de yorumlamak ve anlamlandırmak olduğunu göstermekte ve eylem ve anlam arasında özel bir bağ kurmaktadır. Bir eylem bilici olarak sosyoloji, ancak anlam yüklenebilen eylemlerle İlgilenebilir ve bireylere göre sosyal eylemler, başkalarından birileriyle ilgili eylemlerdir.

Sosyal eylem anlamını kültürel nitelikler yüklemektedir. Örneğin, selamlama sosyal bir olgudur. Sosyal ya da toplumsal bir eylem olarak selamlama, gelenek örüntüsü içinde hazır bulduğumuz bir davranış kalıbıdır (Işıқтаç, 2001:57). Weber'e göre kültür bilimleri, toplumların kendi ilgi, değer ve inanç sistemleri çerçevesinde ortaya çıkan görünümünün anlamlarını bulmaya çalışırlar. Tüm kültür bilimlerinin amaçları, olguların kültürel anlamlarını saptamaktır (Işıқтаç, 2001:58).

Kendisinden önceki sosyolojik yöntemlerin tek boyutluluğuna karşın, weber de bireyi anlamaya dair özgün bir yaklaşım bulunmaktadır (Öktem,1999:370). Weber'in, bireylerin sosyal yaşam koşullarına uyum göstermeleri ve sosyal sapmaları tespit etmeye çalışmıştır (Işıқтаç, 1997:3)

1.2.Weber'in Anlayış Sosyolojisi

Weber sosyolojisi, toplumsal davranışları yorumlayarak anlayabilir ve sebeplerini açıklayabilir. Weber'in sosyolojisi anlamak, yorumlamak ve açıklamak kavramları üzerinde yükselir.

Anlayış sosyolojisinin önceliği anlamadır. Weber'in Anlayış sosyolojisine göre insan davranışları tahmin edilebilir ve hesaplanabilir (Topuzkanamış, 2012: 254).

Anlayış sosyolojisinin somut olarak ilişkilerin gözlemlenmesine dayansa da, ahlak, kültür, din, ideoloji gibi olgu ve inançların verileriyle sonuçlara ulaşmaktadır (Öktem, 1994:375).

1.3.Weber'de Toplumsal Eylem Tipleri

Weber sosyolojisi, toplumsal eylem tiplerini, amaç- rasyonel eylemler, değer-rasyonel eylemler, duygusal eylemler ve geleneksel eylemler olmak üzere dört bölüme ayırmaktadır. İdeal eylem tipini, amaç rasyonel eylem olarak kabul etmektedir. Amaç-rasyonel eylemde, davranışın motifini ve davranışı doğuran, ona yön veren güdüyü, dışdünyadaki nesnelere ya da diğer insanların eylemlerine ilişkin beklentiler oluşturur. Bu beklentiler, eyleyenin rasyonel olarak takip ettiği ve hesapladığı amaçlara ulaşılmasını hedefler. Bu nedenle tüm eylemlerin, kendisine göre tasvir edilip sınıflandırabileceği ölçü tip, modern batı toplumlarında amaç rasyonel eylemlerdir. Weber'e göre ideal eylem tipi, amaçla ilgili akıllı davranış, modern batı toplumlarında görülen amaç-rasyonel eylemlerdir. Amaç- rasyonel eylemler, diğer tüm eylemlere göre kıyasen ölçü tip olarak kabul edilebilirler (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:83).

2.Weber'in Çağdaş Hukuk Yaklaşımı

2.1. Çağdaş Hukuk Tanımları

Çağdaş hukuk düzenlerinde, insanların davranışlarını düzenleyen hukuk kuralları, zamana ve ülkeye göre değişmektedir. Hukuk tanımlarının çokluğu, gerçekte hukukun konu, amaç ve kaynaklarıyla ilgili çeşitlilik, hukuk tanımının yapılmasını güçleştirmektedir (Işıқтаç, 2001: 2). Yine de, çeşitli tanımlamalarda, hukuk kuralları, toplumdaki davranış kuralları arasında yer alır (Gözübüyük, 2000: 5).

Toplumsal davranışları düzenleyen kurallar bütünüdür hukuk. Hukuk, adalete yönelmiş bulunan bir toplumsal yaşam düzeni olarak tanımlanabilir(Aral, 1979: 13). Bir başka tanımda hukuk, toplumsal yaşamda, kişiler ve kişilerle devlet arasındaki ilişkileri düzenleyen ve kendisine zorla uyulmasını sağlayan, düzenleyici, yasaklayıcı ve izin verici davranış kurallarının bütünüdür (Özsunay, 1979: 5).

Aynı şekilde, hukuk, toplumsal yapı içinde kültürel bir ürün olmakla birlikte çıkarlarla bölünmüş bir toplumda, çıkar çatışmalarının toplumsal birleşmeyi zaafa uğratmaması için geliştirilmiş çözümlerin birikimi olarak da tanımlanabilir (Özcan, 2007:199). Bu tanım bizi, doğrudan hukuk sosyolojisi alanına götürür.

Hukuksal tanımlamalarda hukukun temelinin, toplumsal gerçekler olduğu ilkesi ortaya çıkmaktadır (Görgün, 1996: 58-59). Aynı şekilde, hukuk, toplumsal yararı, toplumsal iyiliği sağlamak için kabul edilmiş ve devlet yaptırımlarıyla donatılmış sosyal kurallar bütünüdür(Bilge, 2000: 13). Hukuk tanımlarından, hukukun, etik, sosyal olgu ve normatiflikten oluşan üç temel fonksiyonu olduğu ortaya çıkmaktadır (Işıқтаç, 2001:2). Hukukun, egemenin çıkardığı emirleri taşır. Kimi zaman da hukuksal düzenlemelerin yargılama süreçlerindeki uyumsuzlukların çözümü ile ilgili uygulamaları düzenlediği görülmektedir (Güriz, 1986:31).

Hukuk kavramının, yerine getirdiği bütün fonksiyonlarını kavrayabilecek genişlikte ve aynı zamanda diğer normatif alanlardaki uygulamalardan ayırt edilebilmesini sağlayacak darlıkta olması gerekmektedir (Işıқтаç, 2001: 3). Bu tanımla, hukukun, etik, sosyal olgu ve normatiflikten oluşan üç temel fonksiyonu olduğunu ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Hukuk tanımlarındaki, bu üç fonksiyondan, sadece birisinin öne çıkartıldığı tanımları, tek boyutlu hukuk tanımları olarak adlandırılır (Işıқтаç, 2001: 3).

2.2. Weber'in Hukuk Tanımı

Weber'in hukuk sosyolojisi, hukuksal yapıyı ortaya koymak için, bir takım kavramları öne çıkarır. Hukuk ve hukuk düzeni gibi tanımlamalarıyla, hukuksal kavramlara dayanarak, sosyolojik yaklaşımını da belirlemiş olur. Weber'in aradığı şey, normun anlamıdır (Topuzkanamış, 2012: 254).

Hukukun zorlayıcı aygıt kavramı, devlet hukuku- devlet dışı hukuk ayırımıyla Weber'de hukuki düşüncenin dört temel ideal tipinin, ayrıntılı olarak incelenmesine neden olmuştur (Topçuoplu, 1964: 210).

Weber'in hukuksal yaklaşımı, eleştirel hukuk teorisi ve postmodern hukuk düşüncesiyle sağlam temellere dayanan bir incelemeyi gerektirmektedir (Kavas, 2008:208). Aynı şekilde Weber'in hukuk kaynakları konusundaki saptamalarıyla, yeni hukuk kurallarının ortaya çıkışı hakkındaki incelemeleri, hukuk sosyolojisine yeni bir soluk getirmiştir (Topçuoplu, 1964: 211).

Weber'in hukuku, geçerliliği kendisine uyulmasıyla garanti altına alınan, uyulmadığında fiziksel ve psikolojik baskıyla zorla uydurulan, rasyonel bir kurum olarak tanımlar (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:85).

Weber sosyolojisi, hukuku, geçerliliği kendisine uyulmasıyla garanti altına alınan, uyulmadığında fiziksel ve psikolojik baskıyla kendisine zorla uydurulan, rasyonel bir kurum olarak tanımlamaktadır. Modern batı toplumsal düzenlerinin en büyük özelliği, rasyonel yapıdaki hukuk düzenleridir (Topuzkanamış, 2012: 271).

Weber'e göre, çağdaş hukuk düşüncesi, hukuk yapma ve hukuk bilme şeklinde iki ana kategoriye ayrılmaktadır. Hukuk yapmayla, rasyonel hukuk kuralları olarak varsayılan genel normların ortaya çıkarılması anlaşılırken, hukuk bulma da, yapılan hukuk normlarının somut olaylara uygulanması söz konusudur (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:86).

3. Rasyonel Hukuk Düzeni

3.1 Hukukun Rasyonelliği

Weber'in Hukuk sosyolojisinde, rasyonelleştirme ya da ussallaştırma kavramı, ussal bir toplumdaki bireysel özgürlük sorunu olarak, ana yaklaşımlardan biridir. Modern batı toplumsal düzeninin en büyük özelliği, rasyonel hukuk yapısıdır.

Çağdaş hukuk sosyolojisinde rasyonel hukuk, hesaplanabilir ve öngörülebilir. Bu biçimiyle rasyonel hukuka, yasalara ve hukuka bağlı bir siyasal örgütlenmeyle devlet, ancak modern batı toplumlarında görülmektedir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:85).

3.2 Maddi Bakımdan Rasyonellik-Irrasyonellik Ayırımı

Weber, hukukun ussallaştırılmasıyla ilgili görüşlerinde rasyonel ya da irrasyonel oluşun iki farklı şekilde ele alınabileceğini söyler. Gerek hukuk yapımında, gerekse hukuk bulma da rasyonel araçlar yerine, akılcı olmayan yöntemlere başvurulması irrasyonel bir hukuk ortaya çıkarır. Öte yandan hukuksal kararlar, genel olarak ve kabul görmüş standart değer ve normlara göre veriliyorsa, kullanılan hukuk, şeklen rasyoneldir.

Hem yasa yapma, hem de yasa bulma rasyonel yada irrasyonel olabilir. Yasa yapma ve yasa bulma da akılla control edilemeyen araçlar uygulandığında, örneğin kehanetler ya da bunun yerine geçen şeylere başvurulduğunda hukuk biçimsel olarak rasyoneldir (Weber, 2019:33). Öte yandan yasa yapımı ya da yasa bulma kararını genel normlar yerine akılcı olmayan temellere göre değerlendiriliyorsa, kararı etkileyen olayların somutluğuna göre etkilenme derecesinde özsel olarak irrasyoneldir (Weber, 2019:33).

Rasyonel yasa yapımı veya yasa bulma biçimsel ya da özsel olarak rasyonel olabilir. Hukuk hem içeriksel hem de usulle ilgili olarak olaylarla ilgili gerçeklerin açık genel karakterleri dikkate alındığı ölçüde rasyoneldir. Bu şekilcilik, iki farklı türle meydana gelebilir (Weber, 2019:34).

Hukuksal olarak geçerli karakterlerin somut özelliklerinin, duyu verileri gibi algılanması mümkün olabilir, belli imzaların atılmasına veya anlamlı sembolik eylemlerin yapılmasına, gösterilen bağlılık, hukuki şekilciliğin en katı biçimini temsil eder (Weber, 2019:34). Öte yandan hukuksal olarak geçerlilik kabul edilen birçok kuralı, tamamen mantıksal yollarla içsel olarak tutarlı soyut hukuksal önermeler kompleksi içerisinde toplanmasına ve rasyonelleştirilmesinin uygulanmasına izin verir (Weber, 2019:35).

SONUÇ

Weber'in hukuk sosyolojisinde, sosyolojik incelemenin nesnesi, toplumsal eylemdir. Toplumsal eylem, kişinin toplumla beraber gerçekleştirdiği eylem olmayıp, doğrudan topluma yönelik olarak gerçekleşen eylemlerdir. Weber, toplumsal eylemi yorumsal olarak anlamakta, sosyolojiyi, toplumsal eylem süreç ve sonuçlarını, nedensel açıklamalarla ilgilenen bir bilim olarak tanımlamaktadır.

Weber sosyolojisi, toplumsal eylem tiplerini, dört bölüme ayırmakta ve ideal eylem tipini, amaç rasyonel eylem olarak kabul etmektedir. Amaç-rasyonel eylemde, davranışın motifini ve davranışı doğuran, ona yön veren güdüyü, dışdünyadaki nesnelere ya da diğer insanların eylemlerine ilişkin beklentiler oluşturur. Bu beklentiler, eyleyenin rasyonel olarak takip ettiği ve hesapladığı amaçlara ulaşılmasını hedefler. Bu nedenle tüm eylemlerin, kendisine göre tasvir edilip sınıflandırabileceği ölçü tip, modern batı toplumlarında amaç rasyonel eylemlerdir.

Weber'in hukuku, geçerliliği kendisine uyulması garanti altına alınan, uyulmadığında fiziksel ve psikolojik baskıyla zorla uydurulan, rasyonel bir kurum olarak tanımlar. Modern batı toplumsal düzeninin en büyük özelliği, rasyonel hukuk yapısıdır. Çağdaş hukuk sosyolojisinde rasyonel hukuk, hesaplanabilir ve öngörülebilir.

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SAF HUKUK SOSYOLOJİSİNDE HUKUKSAL DAVRANIŞLARIN NİCELİKSEL DEĞERİ VE ÖLÇÜLEBİLİRLİĞİ
QUANTITATIVE VALUE AND MEASURABILITY OF LEGAL BEHAVIOR IN PURE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

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ÖZET

Sosyolojik bir yaklaşım olarak, saf sosyolojik teoriden evrilmiş olan, saf hukuk sosyolojisi, hukuk davranışlarını ortaya koyan bireyler ve onların subjektif varlıkları yerine, doğrudan hukuk davranışının bizzat kendisiyle ilgilenir. Saf hukuk sosyoloji yaklaşımının, hukuk sosyolojisine en büyük katkısı, hukuk davranışının tüm evrelerini öngörmek ve açıklamak olmuştur.

Saf hukuk sosyolojisine göre, bilimsel hukuk araştırmalarında hukuk, sosyal yaşam ve hukuksal düzen dışındaki tüm diğer faktörlerden, özellikle psikolojik unsurlardan ve öznellik düzleminden kurtarılmalı, toplumsal bir yaşam örneği olarak ele alınmalıdır. Hukuk sosyolojisi, bireyler yerine hukuk davranışları ile ilgilenmeli, hukuk bireysel, psikolojik ya da hukuk dışı boyutlarından tamamen arındırılarak, toplumsal bir olgu olarak incelenmelidir. Saf hukuk sosyolojisi, hukuksal davranışı açıklarken, hukuka dair gerçekleri ve öngörülerini ortaya koyarak, hukuk davranışının, toplumsal yaşamın boyutları ile girdiği ilişkilere göre değişip, belirlendiğini göstermeyi amaçlar.

Black, hukuk davranışının, toplumsal yönlerle ilişkisini; tabakalaşma, morfoloji, kültür, toplumsal organizasyon ve toplumsal kontrollerle ilişkisi içinde olmak üzere beş bölüme ayırarak, incelemektedir. Hukuk davranışının toplumsal değişkenleri, istatistikçilerin kullandığı davranış tipleri olarak, bilimsel bir şekilde ölçülebilmektedir. Toplumsal değişkenlerle açıklanabilen hukuk davranışının niceliksel değişiklikleri, ancak toplumsal yaşam gerçekliğini oluşturan yönlerin, hukukla ilişkiye girmesi durumunda, göstereceği niceliksel değerleri ve biçimsel değişikliklerle ortaya konabilir.

Hukuk davranışının niceliksel değerinin ölçülmesi, hukuk biçimlerinin de dikkate alınmasını da gerektirir. Hukuk biçimleri de niceliksel, toplumsal yaşamda gözlemlenebilir, hukuk davranışının miktarları gibi, hukuk biçimleri de belirlenebilir, ölçülebilir. Evrendeki her şeyde olduğu gibi, hukuk davranışı da, toplumsal çevreye göre değişkenlik gösterdiğinden, hukuksal alan da ortaya çıkan değişkenliklerin niceliksel değeri, hesaplanabilir ve ölçülebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Saf Hukuk Sosyolojisi, Hukuk Davranışı, Toplumsal Değişkenler, Niceliksel Değer, Hukuk Biçimleri.

ABSTRACT

As a sociological approach, the sociology of pure law, which has evolved from pure sociological theory, deals directly with the behavior of the law itself, rather than with the individuals and their subjective beings who reveal their legal behavior. The greatest contribution of the pure legal sociology approach to the sociology of law has been to predict and explain all phases of legal behavior.

According to pure sociology of law, in scientific legal research, law should be liberated from all other factors except social life and legal order, especially psychological elements and the plane of subjectivity, and should be considered as an example of social life. Sociology of law should deal with legal behaviors instead of individuals, and should be examined as a social phenomenon by completely purging the individual, psychological or extra-legal dimensions of law. While explaining legal behavior, pure sociology of law aims to show that legal behavior changes and is determined according to the relationships it has with the dimensions of social life by revealing the facts and predictions about the law.

Black examines the relationship of legal behavior with social aspects by dividing it into five parts: stratification, morphology, culture, social organization and social controls. The social variables of legal behavior can be measured scientifically as the types of behavior used by statisticians. Quantitative changes in legal behavior that can be explained by social variables can only be revealed by the quantitative values and formal changes that the aspects that constitute the reality of social life will show if they come into contact with the law.

Measuring the quantitative value of legal behavior also requires taking into account the forms of law. The forms of law are also quantitative, observable in social life, as well as the amounts of legal behavior, the forms of law can be determined and measured. As with everything in the universe, the quantitative value of the variations that arise in the legal field can be calculated and measured, as the behavior of law varies according to the social environment.

Keywords: Pure Sociology of Law, Legal Behavior, Social Variables, Quantitative Value, Legal Forms.

GİRİŞ

Sosyoloji, kendisinin dışındaki herşeyden soyutlanabilir mi? Saf hukuk sosyolojisi mümkün müdür? Hukuk ve hukuksal davranışlar ölçülebilir mi? Hukuksal davranışların niceliksel değeri nasıl hesaplanabilir? Nasıl ölçülebilir? Yaptığımız çalışma da hukuksal davranışların niceliksel değerine odaklanmak istedik.

Hukuk sosyolojisinde ve saf hukuk sosyolojisinde bu soruları özel olarak inceleyen ve yeni bir hukuk sosyolojisi anlayışını ortaya koya açıklayan hukuk sosyologu, Donald Black olmuştur. Hukuku nasıl bilimin nesnesi haline getirebiliriz? Donald Black, Hukukun Davranışı Teorisiyle, hukuku sosyolojinin bilimsel araştırma nesnesi haline getirilmek üzere, kendisinden önceki toplum bilimsel çalışma ve kabulleri elinin tersiyle iterek, yeni bir başlangıç yapmıştır. Donald Black'in saf hukuk sosyolojisiyle ilgili yaklaşımları, Ülkemizde ve dünya da, hukuk sosyolojilerinde, hem sosyoloji alanında hem de spesifik olarak ihmal edilmiştir. Radikal bir sosyolog olan Black, 30 Yılı aşkın bir süredir, ülkemizde ve dünyada tartışılmaktadır (Türkbağ, 2009:3).

1.Black'in Saf Hukuk Sosyolojisi

Saf Sosyoloji'nin kurucusu olan Donald Black, hukuk sosyolojisinde önemli bir yerde duran Black'in hukuk, sosyoloji, antropoloji ve psikoloji disiplinlerinin kesiştiği yerde kurmaya çalıştığı hukuk kuramını yansıması bakımından yaptığı çalışmalar, son derece önemlidir (Çetin, 2021: 2).

1.1.Black'in Saf Sosyolojisi

1941 doğumlu Donald Black, kendi sosyoloji yaklaşımını saf sosyoloji olarak değerlendirir koloş 137 Saf sosyolojinin bireysel, öznel, psikolojik unsurlarını dışlar. Black hukuku, kendi sosyoloji anlayışının açıklanmasında bir araç olarak kullanmaktadır. Black sosyoloji, toplumsal yaşamın bilim olarak tanımlar. Toplumsal yaşam, kendi ontolojisine yani ayırık varlığına ve varlık yapısına sahiptir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:135).

Klasik sosyoloji de toplumsal yaşamı, toplumsal gerçekliği inceleme ve açıklama iddiasında olmasına rağmen, toplumsal gerçekliği, sosyolojik olarak incelemek yerine psikolojik olarak, öznellik boyutundan ele almışlar, insanların subjektif deneyimlerine dair değerlendirmelere, psikolojik unsurlara yer vermişlerdir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:136).

Black kendi sosyolojisini psikolojiyi tamamen dışlaması ve teleolojik olmaması üzerine inşa etmiştir. Teorisini diğer teorilerden ve sosyoloji dışındaki unsurlardan ayırarak kurmuş ve kendi saf sosyolojisini oluşturmuştur.

Sosyolojinin, özellikle makro sosyolojinin metodolojisinde, çok sayıda vaka ve özelliklerin istatistiksel olarak ölçülebilir korelasyonları ile standart anketler kullanılmaktadır. Sosyal yapıların köklerini inceleyerek, somut bireylerin davranışlarına ve somut eylemlerine odaklanarak yapılan bu bakış açısında, sosyal yapıların gerçekleşen etkileşimleri ve sosyal etkileşimler gözlemlenebilir. Aile ilişkileri ve küçük sosyal grupların yapısının yanı sıra, yeterince büyük olan sosyal eşitsizlik ve sosyal statü, etkileşimlerin bir ürünü olarak değerlendirilir (Akbiyık, 2023: 107).

1.2.Black'in Saf Hukuk Sosyolojisi

Black, hukuk sosyolojisi yaklaşımında, hukukun sosyal alandaki görünümüyle ilgili çok sayıda önerme de bulunarak, hukukun değişimini tespit etmek, bilimsel bir hukuk teorisine katkıda bulunmak ve teorinin pratik kullanımlarını sağlamayı amaçlamış ve bunu başarmıştır (Çetin, 2021: 2).

Black, kendisine ait bir sosyolojik yaklaşımla, saf sosyoloji teorisini kurduktan ve sosyoloji dışındaki unsurları çıkardıktan sonra, saf sosyoloji anlayışını, saf hukuk sosyolojisi anlayışına evriltir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:139).

Sosyolojik bir yaklaşım olarak, saf sosyolojik teoriden evrilmiş olan, saf hukuk sosyolojisi, hukuk davranışlarını ortaya koyan bireyler ve onların subjektif varlıkları yerine, doğrudan hukuk davranışının bizzat kendisiyle ilgilenir. Saf hukuk sosyolojisi yaklaşımının, hukuk sosyolojisine en büyük katkısı, hukuk davranışının tüm evrelerini öngörmek ve açıklamak olmuştur.

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Black'e göre canlı cansız herşey bir davranış sergiler. Toplumsal yaşamda ailelerin örgütlerin, hükümetlerin davranışlarından bahsetmek mümkündür. Aynı şekilde hukuk da canlı bir organizmadır. Hukuk'da hareket eder ve kendine özgü davranışlarda bulunur. Saf hukuk sosyolojisi bireylerin değil, hukukun kendisinin nasıl davrandığıyla ilgilendir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:139).

2.HUKUKUN NİCELİKSELLİĞİ VE ÖLÇÜLEBİLİRLİĞİ

Hukuk davranışının toplumsal değişkenleri, istatistikçilerin kullandığı davranış tipleri olarak, bilimsel bir şekilde ölçülebilmektedir. Toplumsal değişkenlerle açıklanabilen hukuk davranışının niceliksel değişiklikleri, ancak toplumsal yaşam gerçekliğini oluşturan yönlerin ortaya konması ve hukukla ilişkiye girmesi durumunda, göstereceği niceliksel değerleri ve biçimsel değişikliklerle ortaya konabilir ve ölçülebilir.

2.1. Hukukun Niceliği

Hukukun Hareket Tarzı, isimli çalışmasında Donald Black, hukukun nasıl işlediğini, hareket ettiğini, salındığını göstermeye çalışarak, hukukun niceliğinin nasıl değiştiği sorusunun peşine düşmüştür (Çetin, 2021: 2).

Toplumsal yaşamdaki gözlemlenebilir, ölçülebilir ve böylelikle öngörülüp, açıklanabilir bütün unsurlara özgülenen "davranış" kavramı, hukuku bağımlı bir değişken haline getirir Hukukun bağımlı değişken kimliği, hukuk miktarı üzerinden niceliksel bir veri olarak incelenmesini sağlar. Black, hukuki gerçekliğin değişken yönü olarak tanımladığı davranışın anlaşılmasında hukuki aksiyonların tümünün, saf sosyolojik yöntem vasıtasıyla incelenmesinin gereğini ve olanağını ortaya koyar. Hukukun yalnızca toplumsal fenomenlerle etkileşime girdiğinde hukuk sosyolojisi için görünür olabildiğinin kabulü, hukuku bilimsel olarak incelemenin bu etkileşimin anlaşılması ile mümkün olabileceği vurgusunu beraberinde getirir.

Black'e göre, hukuk davranışlarının temel özelliği, hukukun niceliğindeki ve biçimlerindeki değişkenleri açıklamak ve öngörmektir. Hukuksal süreç, her aşamasında test edilebilir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:140).

Black'te toplumsal gerçekliğin yönleri olan beş kesit, aynı zamanda kendileriyle ilişkiye girdiğinde, hukukun niceliğini değiştiren değişkenlerdir. Hukukun niceliksel değişikliğe uğramasından, hukukun ölçülebilir oluşu ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Black'e göre bazen artan, bazen de düşen hukukun niceliğini ölçmek için, pek çok yol vardır. Devlet müdahalesi, hukuksal süreçlerin ve yaptırımların artması, hukuk miktarlarındaki artış olarak kabul edilebilir. Bu biçimdeki tanımlamalarla sadece resmi kayıtlara bakmakla bile, hukukun niceliğinin hesaplanması yani ölçülmesi mümkün olabilir. Aynı şekilde, polis çağırma, idareye başvurma ya da dava açmada olduğu gibi hukuksal mercilere gidildiğinde, bu yollara hiçbir başvuru olmadığı zamanlara göre daha fazla hukuk vardır (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:141). Tutuklamaların varlığı, tutuklamanın gerçekleşmediği zamanlara göre, daha fazla hukuk demektir.

Hukukun niceliği, yasaklamaların, yargılamaların, hüküm verme kararlarının yoğunluğuna göre ölçülebilir. Aynı şekilde bu hesaplama, kişilerin tabii olduğu değer standartlarının taşıyıcılığına ve kapsamına göre de ölçülebilir. Böylece hukukun niceliği, bir kişi ya da grup üzerinde uygulanan yönetsel otorite miktarı olarak da anlaşılabilir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:141).

Hukukun niceliksel değeri yani ölçülebilir miktarı, zamana ve mekana göre de değişiklikler gösterebilir. Yüzyıllar, onyıllar, aylar, günler ve hatta saatler içinde dahi, hukuk miktarı değişebilir. Uzamsal olarak da toplumlar, bölgeler, topluluklar, aileler ve her türlü ilişki, hukuk miktarını değiştirebilir. İnsan sayısı, toplumsal yaşama entegre olabilme, insanların yakınlık dereceleri de, hukuksal niceliği değiştirir. Küçük toplumsal gruplarda, örneğin klanlarda hukuk miktarı azdır. Göçebe toplumlarda, hayvancılıkla uğraşan topluluklarda, düşük emek dağılımı ile birlikte daha az hukuk vardır.

2.2. Hukukun Niceliğinin Ölçülebilirliği

Black'in Hukuk sosyolojisi yaklaşımı, bir yanıyla hukukla ilgili ortak bir kavrama ulaşmaya çalışırken, diğer yandan olan hukukun bir kriteri olup olmadığını ve varsa, bu kriterle hukuksal olguların ölçülüp ölçülemeyeceğini aydınlatmaya çalışmaktadır.

Black'in hukuk teorisi, hukuk davranışlarını ve bunların niceliğindeki değişiklikleri ortaya koymayı, hukukun niceliğini ve toplumsal yaşamın diğer yönleriyle ilişkisini göstermeyi amaçlamaktadır. Toplumsal yaşamın gerçekliğini oluşturan yönler, hukukun kendileriyle ilişkiye girmesi durumunda, göstereceği niceliksel ve biçimsel değişiklikleri ve yeni hukuk davranışlarını açıklayarak, hukuka dair gerçekleri ve öngörülerini ortaya koyar. Zira hukukun davranışı, toplumsal yaşamın her yönüyle girdiği ilişkilere göre değişir ve belirginleşir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:141).

3.Black'de Ölçülebilir Hukuksal ve Toplumsal Yönler

Black, toplumsal gerçekliği, farklı yönleriyle açıklamaya çalışırken Black, hukuk davranışının, toplumsal yönlerle ilişkisini kurar ve bu ilişkiyi, tabakalaşma, morfoloji, kültür, toplumsal organizasyon ve toplumsal kontrollerle ilişkisi olmak üzere beş bölüme ayırarak, inceler. koloş138 Black'e göre hukukun davranışı, toplumsal yaşamın beş yönüyle girdiği ilişkilere göre değişir ve belirginleşir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:141).

3.1. Hukuksal Tabakalaşma

Tabakalaşma, toplumsal yaşamın dikeyliğini anlatır. Toplumsal yaşamın dikeyliği, zenginliklerin eşitsiz dağılımından kaynaklanmaktadır. Black, toplumsal tabakalaşmanın hukukun tabakalaşmasına ilişkin formülasyonunda, tabakalaşmayla ilişkisi içinde hukuk davranışının ölçülmesi mümkün hale gelir. Zira tabakalaşmanın niceliği, toplumsal düzendeki insanlar arasındaki dikey mesafeyi ifade eder. Bu mesafe kişiler ve gruplar arasındaki zenginliklerin farklılaşmasına göre ölçülür.

Tabakalaşma ile hukuk miktarı arasında doğru orantılı bir ilişki vardır. Bir toplumda tabakalaşma ne kadar fazla ise, o kadar çok hukuk vardır. Tabakalaşmanın dikeyliği, hiyerarşik bir dizilimi de akla getirirken, toplumda zenginliklerin eşitsiz dağılımı, o kadar fazla

tabakalaşma ve bu tabakalaşmalar arasında uyumsuzluklar olması nedeniyle, o kadar fazla hukuk demektir (Türkbağ, 2009:88). Hiyerarşik dizilimde toplumsal konumlanma dereceleri üste çıktıkça hukukta artmaktadır. Bu aynı zamanda daha az varlıklı olanların daha az hukuka başvurmaları demektir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:142).

3.2. Hukuksal Morfoloji

Morfoloji yatay eksendir. Emek başta olmak üzere entegrasyon ve yakınlık ilişkilerini anlatır. Hukukun, morfoloji le ilişkisi içinde hukuk davranışlarının ölçülmesi mümkündür. İnsanların yatay ilişkiler içinde olması ya da birbirlerinden farklılaşmaları hukuk miktarını etkiler. Toplumsal entegrasyon ve emek dağılımının derecesi de morfoloji içinde ele alınarak ölçülebilir. Morfolojideki önemli kavramlardan biri olan ilişki mesafesi de hukuk miktarını etkiler. İlişki mesafesi insanların toplumsal yaşamda birbirleriyle ilişkilerindeki yakınlık derecesini anlatır. İnsanların yatay eksendeki ilişkileriyle, morfolojik özellikleriyle hukukun niceliği arasındaki ilişki eğriseldir. İlişki mesafe az ise hukuk miktarı düşüktür. Örneğin yakın arkaalarvarasında hukukun niceliği azdır. İlişki mesafesi arttığında hukuk miktarı da artar (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:143).

3.3. Hukuksal Kültür

Kültür, toplumun simgesel görünümüne ait bir boyuttur. Dinsel, görünüşsel ve folkloric alanlara ait toplumsal yönleri gösterir. Black'e göre kültür, toplumsal yaşamın simgesel boyutuyla neyin iyi güzel doğ olduğunu dair etik ve estetik ifadeleri kapsar. Değerler, ahlak ve hukuk, kültürün parçaları arasında yer alırken, black'e göre kültürel çeşitlilik ve kültürel konum hukuku etkiler. Hukuk ile kültür arasındaki ilişki doğru orantılıdır. Kültür cılızsa kültür azdır, kültür zenginleştiğe hukuk d zenginleşir ve artar (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:143).

3.4. Toplumsal Organizasyon ve Hukuk

Toplumsal organizasyon, toplumun kolektif eylem kapasitesini gösterir. Toplumsal yaşamın kolektif boyutunu, kolektif eylem yapabilme kapasitesini anlatan toplumsal organizasyondaki niceliksel bir değişim, toplumsal organizasyon ilr hukuk arasında doğru orantılı bir ilişki yaratır. Black'e göre savaş durumları, ve sonrası, yasama ile hukuksal düzenlemeler gerektirdiğinden, hukuk da artış meydana getirir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:143).

3.5. Hukuksal Düzenin Toplumsal Kontrolü

Toplumsal kontrol, toplumsal yaşamın normative yönleriyle ilgili olup, sapkın davranışın tanımlanması ve bu davranışa yasaklama, suçlama, cezalandırma ve tazmin gibi karşılıklar verilerek denetim altına alınmasını çalışmasıdır. Toplumsal kontrol bir yandan toplumsal düzene katkı sunarken, diğer yandan insanların toplumsal yaşama uyumunu sağlamaya çalışır. Toplumsal kontrolde niceliksel bir değişkendir.

Sapkın davranışları tanımlayan hukuksal tanımlara ve hukukun bu tanımlara verdiği karşılıklara karşılık verişine göre değişkenlik gösteren toplumsal kontrol türleri ve biçimleri ölçülebilir. Black'e göre hukuk da bir toplumsal kontrol türüdür. Hukukun yanısıra ahlakla beraber örf ve adet hukuku da toplumsal kontrol türü olarak kabul edilebilir. Hukuk, üstelik tüm vatandaşlar için geçerli olan bir toplumsal kontrol türüdür (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:144).

Hukuk davranışının niceliksel değerinin ölçülmesi, hukuk biçimlerinin de dikkate alınmasını da gerektirir. Hukuk davranışları gibi hukuk biçimleri de niceliksel, toplumsal yaşamda gözlemlenebilir, hukuk davranışının miktarları gibi, hukuk biçimleri de belirlenebilir, ölçülebilir. Evrendeki her şeyde olduğu gibi, hukuk davranışı da, toplumsal çevreye göre değişkenlik gösterdiğinden, hukuksal alan da ortaya çıkan değişkenliklerin niceliksel değeri, hesaplanabilir ve ölçülebilir (Işıқтаç ve Koloş, 2022:144).

SONUÇ

Sosyolojik bir yaklaşım olarak, saf sosyolojik teoriden evrilmiş olan, saf hukuk sosyolojisi, hukuk davranışlarını ortaya koyan bireyler ve onların subjektif varlıkları yerine, doğrudan hukuk davranışının bizzat kendisiyle ilgilenir. Saf hukuk sosyoloji yaklaşımının, hukuk sosyolojisine en büyük katkısı, hukuk davranışının tüm evrelerini öngörmek ve açıklamak olmuştur.

Saf hukuk sosyolojisine göre, bilimsel hukuk araştırmalarında hukuk, sosyal yaşam ve hukuksal düzen dışındaki tüm diğer faktörlerden, özellikle psikolojik unsurlardan ve öznel düzleminden kurtarılmalı, toplumsal bir yaşam örneği olarak ele alınmalıdır. Hukuk sosyolojisi, bireyler yerine hukuk davranışları ile ilgilenmeli, hukuk bireysel, psikolojik ya da hukuk dışı boyutlarından tamamen arındırılarak, toplumsal bir olgu olarak incelenmelidir. Saf hukuk sosyolojisi, hukuksal davranışı açıklarken, hukuka dair gerçekleri ve öngörülerini ortaya koyarak, hukuk davranışının, toplumsal yaşamın boyutları ile girdiği ilişkilere göre değişip, belirlendiğini göstermeyi amaçlar.

Black, hukuk davranışının, toplumsal yönlerle ilişkisini; tabakalaşma, morfoloji, kültür, toplumsal organizasyon ve toplumsal kontrollerle ilişkisi içinde olmak üzere beş bölüme ayırarak, incelemektedir. Hukuk davranışının toplumsal değişkenleri, istatistikçilerin kullandığı davranış tipleri olarak, bilimsel bir şekilde ölçülebilmektedir. Toplumsal değişkenlerle açıklanabilen hukuk davranışının niceliksel değişiklikleri, ancak toplumsal yaşam gerçekliğini oluşturan yönlerin, hukukla ilişkiye girmesi durumunda, göstereceği niceliksel değerleri ve biçimsel değişikliklerle ortaya konabilir.

Hukuk davranışının niceliksel değerinin ölçülmesi, hukuk biçimlerinin de dikkate alınmasını da gerektirir. Hukuk biçimleri de niceliksel, toplumsal yaşamda gözlemlenebilir, hukuk davranışının miktarları gibi, hukuk biçimleri de belirlenebilir, ölçülebilir. Evrendeki her şeyde olduğu gibi, hukuk davranışı da, toplumsal çevreye göre değişkenlik gösterdiğinden, hukuksal alan da ortaya çıkan değişkenliklerin niceliksel değeri, hesaplanabilir ve ölçülebilir.

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**YÜRÜTMENİN DURDURULMASI TALEPLERİ ÜZERİNE VERİLEN
KARARLARA İTİRAZ**

APPEALS AGAINST DECISIONS ON REQUESTS FOR THE STAY OF EXECUTION

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ÖZET

İdari işlemlerin en önemli özelliklerinden birisi hukuka uygunluk karinesinden faydalanmalarıdır. Bir başka ifadeyle, idari işlemler kural olarak hukuka uygun kabul edilir ve aksini düşünenler açısından söz konusu işlemlerin idare mahkemeleri tarafından iptali için dava açmaktan başka etkili bir yol bulunmamaktadır. Dava konusu olan idari işlemler, hukuka uygunluk karinesinden faydalanmaya devam etmektedir, dava ile işlemlerin yürütülmesi durmamaktadır. Bu durumda dava konusu işlemlerin açıkça hukuka aykırı olduğunu düşünen ve dava konusu işlemlerin uygulanması ile telafisi güç ve imkansız zarara uğrayacağını iddia edenler için 2577 sayılı İdari Yargılama Usul Kanunu'nun 27. maddesinde yürütmenin durdurulması müessesesi hak arama hürriyetinin gerçekleşmesine önemli katkı sağlamaktadır. Hukuk devleti ilkesinin gerçekleşmesine önemli katkılar sunan bu müessesenin amaçladığı korumayı sağlamayabilmesi, yürütmenin durdurulması talepleri üzerine verilen kararlara karşı itiraz yolunun açık olmasına bağlıdır. Mecelle'nin önemli ilkelerinden biri olan "usul esastan mukaddemdir" ilkesi gereği, yürütmenin durdurulması istemleri hakkında verilen kararlara karşı itiraz yolunun şartları ile önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmamızda itirazın şartları ile birlikte itiraz aşamasında yargı yerlerinin izlediği usuller ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İdari Yargılama Usul Kanunu, Yürütmenin Durdurulması, İtiraz,

ABSTRACT

One of the most important features of administrative acts is that they benefit from the presumption of lawfulness. In other words, it is accepted that administrative acts are made in accordance with the law and for those who believe otherwise, there is no effective remedy other than filing an annulment action for the acts in question. Administrative acts that are the subject of a case still benefit from the presumption of lawfulness so the execution of the acts does not stop with the case. In this situation, for those who consider that the action subject to the case results in damage that are hard to recover or impossible to recover from and the administrative act is expressly in contradiction to the law, the institution of stay of execution regulated by Article 27 of the Procedure of Administrative Justice Act No. 2577 provides an important contribution to the realization of the freedom to claim rights. The fact that this institution, which contributes significantly to the realization of the rule of law, does not provide the protection it aims to provide, depends on whether the appeal against the decisions made upon the requests for stay of execution is available. In accordance with the principle of "procedure is prior to substance", which is one of the important principles of Mecelle, the conditions of the appeal against the decisions rendered on the requests for stay of execution are vital. In this study, the conditions of the appeal and the procedures followed by the courts during the appeal phase will be discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Procedure of Administrative Justice Act, Stay of Execution, Appeal

GİRİŞ

Kamu hukukunun önemli dallarından biri olan idare hukuku alanında, özel hukukun aksine taraflar arasında eşitlik ilkesi geçerli olmayıp kamu idareleri, birey karşısında üstün konumda bulunmaktadır. İdareye birey karşısında bu üstünlüğü veren araçlardan bir tanesi idari işlemler tesis edebilmesidir. Bilindiği gibi idari işlemler, idarenin kamu gücü ve ayrıcalığı kullanmak suretiyle açıklamış olduğu iradeye hukuk sonuç bağlanmasıdır. Bu tür irade açıklamalarının en önemli özelliklerinden birisi de bu işlemlerin hukuka uygunluk karinesinden yararlanmasıdır. Bu karineye göre, kamu idareleri tarafından tesis edilen idari işlemler kural olarak hukuka uygun kabul edilmektedir ve bu işlemlerin hukuka aykırı olduğunu düşünen muhatapları bu işlemi tesis etmiş kamu idaresine müracaat edip hukuka aykırı olduğunu düşündükleri idari işlemin geri alınmasını talep edebilirler. İdari işlemi tesis etmiş makamın söz konusu bu tür bir müracaat üzerine o işlemin hukuka aykırı olduğunu kabul edip geri alma ihtimali çok yüksek değildir. Bu nedenle, bir idari işlemin hukuka aykırı olduğunu düşünen muhatabının başvurabileceği en etkili yol, eğer o işleme karşı yargı yolu açık ise, iptal davası açmaktır. İptal davası açılması durumunda dahi kamu idarelerinin birey karşısında üstünlüğünün devam ettiği söylenebilir. Şöyle ki, idare mahkemelerinde bir işleme karşı dava açılmış olması o işlemin yürütülmesini durdurmaktadır. Diğer bir ifadeyle, dava konusu olan idari işlemler halen hukuka uygunluk karinesinden yararlanmaya devam etmektedir. Dava konusu olan idari işlemin uygulanmaya devam etmesi halinde ise bazen idare mahkemeleri tarafından bir işlemin hukuka aykırı olduğunun tespiti ile iptal edilmesi dava açmış bireye gerçek anlamda bir hukuki koruma sağlamayabilir. Örneğin, zeytin ağaçlarının kesilmesi, bir binanın yıkılması veya hayati öneme sahip bir ilaç bedelinin ödenmemesi ile ilgili davalarda; zeytin ağaçları kesildikten, bina yıkıldıktan ya da tedavi olmadığı için hayatını kaybetmiş kişiler açısından mülkiyet ve yaşam hakkının gerçek manada yargısal denetim yoluyla korunduğu söylenemez. İşte bu tür sakıncaları ortadan kaldırmak amacıyla yasa koyucu 2577 sayılı İdari Yargılama Usulü Kanunu'nda (kısaca 2577 sayılı Kanun) bir müessese getirmiştir. Bu müessesenin adı yürütmenin durdurulmasıdır. Bu müessese, bir idari işlemin açıkça hukuka aykırı olduğu ve uygulanması halinde telafisi güç ve imkansız zararlar doğması halinde davacının talebi ile dava konusu işlemin yürütmesinin durdurulmasına karar verilebilmesini mümkün kılmaktadır. Çalışmamızda öncelikle yürütmenin durdurulması kararı verilmesi için aranan şartlara yer verilecektir. Daha sonra yürütmenin durdurulması talebi üzerine verilebilecek karar anlatılmaktadır. Yürütmenin durdurulması talebi üzerine verilen kararlara karşı başvuru usulü incelendikten sonra uygulamada yaşanan sorunlar dikkate alınmak suretiyle bu müessesenin ülke çağında daha yeknesak ve öngörülebilir biçimde uygulanabilmesi için önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

I. YÜRÜTMENİN DURDURULMASI KARARININ ŞARTLARI

Hukuk devleti ilkesinin olmazsa olmaz ilkelerinden birisi idarenin her türlü eylem ve işlemlerinin yargı denetimine tabi olmasıdır. 1982 Anayasası 2 nci maddede Cumhuriyetin temel nitelikleri arasında hukuk devleti olma niteliğine de yer vermekte ve 125 inci maddede yargı yolu başlığı altında idari işlemlerin yargısal denetimi ile ilgili anayasal kuralları düzenlemektedir. Bu anayasal kurallara göre, bir idari işlemin uygulanması halinde telafisi güç, veya imkansız zararların doğması ve idari işlemin açıkça hukuka aykırı olması şartlarının birlikte gerçekleşmesi durumunda gerekçe gösterilerek yürütmenin durdurulmasına karar verilebilmektedir.

2577 sayılı Kanun'un yürütmenin durdurulması ile ilgili madde de Danıştay'da veya idari mahkemelerde dava açılması ile dava edilen idari işlemin yürütülmesinin durdurmayacağını ifade ettikten sonra Danıştay veya idari mahkemeleri tarafından, idari işlemin uygulanması

halinde telafisi güç veya imkansız zararların doğması ve idari işlemin açıkça hukuka aykırı olması şartlarının birlikte gerçekleşmesi durumunda, davalı idarenin savunması alındıktan veya savunma süresi geçtikten sonra gerekçe göstererek yürütmenin durdurulmasına karar verebileceğini düzenlemektedir. Zaten yargı yerlerince uygulanmakta olan kuralların yasal zemine kavuşturulması ya da belirli dönemlerde yargı organlarınca sıkça kullanılan bu kararlara bir sınırlama getirilerek sıklıkla verilmesinin önüne geçilmek istenmesi gibi nedenlerle söz konusu madde 1990, 1994, 2012 ve 2014 yıllarında dört kez değişikliğe uğramıştır (Eroğlu Durkal, 2016: 310).

Hem 1982 Anayasası'nın hem de 2577 sayılı Kanun'un sözü edilen düzenlemesi karşısında yürütmenin durdurulmasına ilişkin usule ve esasa ilişkin şartların arandığı anlatılmaktadır. Öğretide de bu şartları ayrıntıların ayrıntılı biçimde anlatıldığı görülmektedir (Çağlayan, 2023: 614; Akyılmaz, Sezginer, Kaya, 2023:460; Atay, 2023: 304-307; Arslan, 2023:307-312; Sancakdar, Önüt, 2023: 284).

Usule İlişkin Şartlar	Esasa İlişkin Şartlar
1- Dava Şartı 2- Talep Şartı 3- Teminat Şartı 4- Savunma Alınması Şartı 5- Gerekçeli Karar Verilme Şartı 6- Öncelikle Karar Verilme Şartı 7- Özel Tebliğat Yöntemi 8- Bir Kez Başvurabilme Şartı	1- Açık Hukuka Aykırılık 2- Telafisi Güç ya da İmkansız Zarar - Koşulların Biraradalığı

A. Usule İlişkin Şartlar:

Usule ilişkin şartlar, yürütmenin durdurulması istemli davalarda, yürütmenin durdurulması kararı için aranan şartların dışında davanın açılmasıyla birlikte yargılama usulüne dair şartları ifade etmektedir. Bu nedenledir ki, bu başlık altında dava, talep, teminat, savunma alınması, gerekçeli karar, öncelikle karar verilme, özel tebliğat yöntemi ve bir kez başvurabilme şartı sayılmaktadır.

1. Dava Şartı: Yürütmenin durdurulması kararı verilebilmesi için öncelikle derdest bir iptal davasının olması gerekir. Nitekim bu müessese, dava konusu bir idari işlemin yürütmesinin askıya alınması imkanı verdiğine göre ortada bir iptal davası olmadan bu yönde bir talep de bulunmak da mümkün değildir.

Bu şart ile ilgili güncel bir örnek 24/11/2019 tarihinde gerçekleştirilen arabuluculuk sınavında başarısız olan bir adayın açmış olduğu davada karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Şöyle ki, sözü edilen sınavda başarısız olan aday sınav sonucuna itiraz etmiş ancak bu itirazı kabul edilmemiştir. Aday, yapmış olduğu itiraz başvurusunun reddi işleminin iptali ile birlikte sınavın ve tesis edilen işlemlerin dayanağı olan Hukuk Uyuşmazlıklarında Arabuluculuk Kanunu Yönetmeliği'nin 39 uncu maddesinin birinci fıkrasında yer alan “*Sınav Bakanlık tarafından belirlenen arabulucu ihtiyaç sayısına göre yapılır.*” hükmü ile anılan Yönetmeliğin 45 inci maddesinde yer alan “*en yüksek puan alan adaydan başlamak üzere sınav ilanında belirtilen arabulucu ihtiyaç sayısı kadar aday*” ibaresinin ve aynı maddenin devamında yer alan “*Başarılı sayılan en düşük puanlı adayla aynı puanı alan adaylar da başarılı sayılır.*” hükmünün iptali

ile arabuluculuk sınav sonuçlarının tamamının yürütmesinin durdurulması talepli dava açmıştır. Danıştay 10. Dairesi “sınav sonuçları” ibaresi ile tam olarak neyin kastedildiğinin belli olmadığı, bu ibare ile davacının sınav sonucunun mu yoksa başkalarına ait sınav sonuçlarının tamamının mı dava konusu edildiğinin belirsiz olduğu, sadece yürütmeyi durdurma talebiyle değil dava konusu işlemin iptali istemine de yer verilmek suretiyle dava dilekçesinin düzenlenmesi gerektiği sonucuna varmıştır (10. D., E. 2020/964 K. 2020/1259 T. 7.4.2020).

Bu noktada ilk derece mahkemelerinin sadece yürütmenin durdurulması talepli dava açıldığında, hak kaybına sebebiyet vermemek için dava dilekçesi 2577 sayılı Kanun’un 3 üncü maddesine uygun düzenlenmediği gerekçesiyle yeniden dava açılmak üzere Kanun’un 15/1- d maddesi uyarınca dava dilekçesinin reddine karar verdiği not edilmelidir (Koçak, 2017: 45).

2. Talep Şartı: Yürütmenin durdurulması kararı verilebilmesi için davacının bu yönde bir talebinin bulunması gerekmektedir. Diğer bir ifade ile mahkeme bu yönde bir talep olmaksızın kendiliğinden yürütmenin durdurulmasına karar verilemez.

3. Teminat Şartı: 2577 sayılı Kanun’da kural olarak yürütmenin durdurulması kararları teminat karşılığında verileceği ve istisnai olarak mahkemenin durumun gereklerine göre teminat aramaksızın da karar verebileceği düzenlenmiştir.

İdari yargı uygulamasına bakıldığında, hak arama hürriyetinin etkin bir şekilde kullanılmasını sağlayacak şekilde kuralın istisna, istisnanın ise kural olarak işletildiği görülmektedir.

4. Savunma Alınması Şartı: 2577 sayılı Kanun’da kural olarak yürütmenin durdurulması kararı verilebilmesi için davalı idarenin savunmasının alınması veya savunma süresinin geçmiş olması gerekmektedir. Ancak bu kuralın da bir istisnası bulunmaktadır. Bu istisnaya göre “uygulamakla etkisi tükenen olan idari işlemlerin yürütülmesi, savunma alındıktan sonra yeniden karar verilmek üzere, idarenin savunması alınmaksızın da durdurulabilir.”

2577 sayılı Kanun’da Çağlayan tarafından istisnanın istisnası olarak adlandırılan durum da düzenlenmiştir (Çağlayan, 2023: 617): “Ancak, kamu görevlileri hakkında tesis edilen atama, naklen atama, görev ve unvan değişikliği, geçici veya sürekli görevlendirmelere ilişkin idari işlemler, uygulanmakla etkisi tükenen olan idari işlemlerden sayılmaz. Yürütmenin durdurulması kararlarında idari işlemin hangi gerekçelerle hukuka açıkça aykırı olduğu ve işlemin uygulanması halinde doğacak telafisi güç veya imkânsız zararların neler olduğunun belirtilmesi zorunludur.”

Bu hususta son olarak dava dilekçesi ve eklerinden yürütmenin durdurulması isteminin yerinde olmadığı anlaşılırsa, davalı idarenin savunması alınmaksızın istem reddedileceği de ifade edilmelidir.

5. Gerekçeli Karar Verilme Şartı: 2577 sayılı Kanun’da yürütmenin durdurulması kararı verilmesi durumunda mahkemenin gerekçe gösterme zorunluğu bulunmaktadır. Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesinin 6 ncı maddesi ve 1982 Anayasası’nın 36 ncı maddesinde yer alan adil yargılanma hakkının somutlaşmış hali olan “gerekçeli karar hakkı” yürütmenin durdurulması talebi üzerine verilen kararlarda da önem arz etmektedir. Ancak burada gerekçeden kastedilen husus, aşağıda esasa ilişkin şartların dava konusu uyuşmazlıkta somutlaştırılması ve gösterilmesidir.

6.Öncelikle Karar Verilme Şartı: 2577 sayılı Kanun’da yürütmenin durdurulması kararı verilen dava dosyaları öncelikle incelenir ve karara bağlanır.

7. Özel Tebligat Yöntemi: Yürütmenin durdurulması istemli davalarda 16 ncı maddede yazılı tebligat ve cevap verme ile ilgili süreler kısaltılabileceği gibi, tebliğin memur eliyle yapılmasına da karar verilebilir. Atıf yapılan maddede süreler şu şekilde düzenlenmiştir: Dava dilekçesine

ve davalı idarenin ilk savunmasına karşı yapılacak tebliğlere karşı, tebliğ tarihinden itibaren otuz gün içinde cevap verebilirler.

8. Bir Kez Başvurulma Şartı: Şart olup olmadığı hususu tartışılabilmeyle birlikte 2577 sayılı Kanun'da aynı sebeplere dayanılarak ikinci kez yürütmenin durdurulması isteminde bulunulamaz.

B. Esasa İlişkin Şartlar:

Esasa ilişkin şartlar ise davanın açılması ile meydana gelen usul münasebetinden ziyade mahkemenin yürütmenin durdurulması istemli başvurularda karar verebilmesi için aranan şartları ifade etmektedir.

1. Açık Hukuka Aykırılık: Hem 1982 Anayasası'nda hem de 2577 sayılı Kanun'da yürütmenin durdurulması kararı verilebilmesi için dava konusu işlemin açıkça hukuka aykırı olması gerektiğinden ifade edilmektedir. Peki buradaki "açık hukuka aykırılık" ne demektir? Buradaki açıklık sıradan bir insanın değil; yargıcın mesleki bilgi ve deneyimlerine dayanarak, özel bir araştırma yapmaksızın, ilk bakışta anlayabileceği türden bir hukuka aykırılığı ifade etmektedir (Candan, 1994: 38).

2. Telifisi Güç ve İmkansız Zarar: Çalışmanın giriş kısmında da ortaya koymaya çalıştığımız üzere idari işlemlere karşı açılan iptal davalarında mahkeme tarafından verilen iptal kararının davacı açısından bir sonucunun olabilmesi için dava sürecince ortaya telifisi güç ve imkansız zararların çıkmış olmamasına bağlıdır.

- Koşulların Biraradalığı: Hem 1982 Anayasası'nda hem de 2577 sayılı Kanun'da sadece iki şarta yer verilmemiş "şartlarının birlikte gerçekleşmesi durumunda" denilmek suretiyle yürütmenin durdurulması kararı verilebilmesi için her iki koşulun aynı anda bulunması da aranmıştır.

II. YÜRÜTMENİN DURDURULMASI HAKKINDA VERİLEN KARARLAR

Davacı dava dilekçesi veya dava açıldıktan sonra mahkemece tarafından dava konusu uyuşmazlık hakkında nihai karar verilinceye kadar davaya konu idari işlemin yürütmesinin durdurulmasını mahkemeden talep edebilir. Böyle bir talep karşısında, mahkeme önce usule ilişkin şartlara ilişkin bir değerlendirme yaptıktan sonra esasa ilişkin şartların birarada gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediğini değerlendirecektir.

Bu değerlendirme neticesine mahkeme tarafından ya 2577 sayılı Kanun'da aranan şartların gerçekleşmediğine sonucuna varılacaktır ve talep reddedilecektir ya da 2577 sayılı Kanun'da aranan şartların gerçekleştiğine sonucuna varılacaktır ve talep kabul edilecektir.

Yürütmenin durdurulması talebinin reddi durumunda idari işlemin hukuka uygunluk karinesinden faydalanmaya devam ettiği görülmektedir. Böylece idare tarafından tek taraflı açıklanmakla muhatabı üzerinde doğan hukuki sonuç varlığını korumaya devam etmektedir.

Yürütmenin durdurulması talebinin kabulü durumunda ise idari işlemin hukuka uygunluk karinesinden faydalanmaya devam etmediği görülmektedir. Böylece idare tarafından tek taraflı açıklanmakla muhatabı üzerinde doğan hukuki sonuç da ortadan kalmaktadır.

Yürütmenin durdurulması talebinin reddi durumunda da yürütmenin durdurulması talebinin kabulü durumunda da verilen karar onbeş gün içinde yazılır ve imzalanır.

III. YÜRÜTMENİN DURDURULMASI KARARINA İTİRAZ

Yukarıda aynı sebebe dayanılarak ikinci kez yürütmenin durdurulması isteminde bulunulamayacağı, bir başka ifade ile yeni bir sebep ortaya çıkmadığı sürece yürütmenin durdurulması talebinin sadece bir kez yapılabileceği ifade edilmişti. Her ne kadar aynı sebeplerle bir kez talep imkanı tanınmış ise de 2577 sayılı Kanun'da mahkemeler tarafından verilen yürütmenin durdurulması talebinin reddi ve kabulü kararlarına karşı itiraz yolu öngörülmüştür (Arslan, 2017: 100; Torun, 2021: 291).

2577 sayılı Kanun'un 27 inci maddesinin yedinci fıkrasında itiraz mercilerine yer verilmiştir:

- Danıştay dava dairelerince verilen yürütmenin durdurulması kararlarına karşı itiraz merci: İdari dava dairesi tarafından verilmişse İdari Dava Daireleri Kurulu, vergi dava dairesi tarafından verilmişse Vergi Dava Daireleri Kurulu itiraz mercidir.
- Bölge idare mahkemesince verilen yürütmenin durdurulması kararlarına karşı itiraz merci: En yakın bölge idare mahkemesi itiraz mercidir.
- İdare ve vergi mahkemelerince ile tek hakim tarafından verilen yürütmenin durdurulması kararlarına karşı itiraz merci: Bölge idare mahkemesi itiraz merciidir.

Yukarıda anlatılanlardan da anlaşılacağı üzere, yürütmenin durdurulması talebine ilişkin uyuşmazlıkların niteliği gereği kararların kısa süreler içerisinde verilmesi gerekmektedir. İtiraz aşamasında da bu yol benimsenmiştir ve 2577 sayılı Kanun'a göre itiraz edilen merciler, dosyanın kendisine gelişinden itibaren yedi gün içinde karar vermek zorundadır. İtiraz üzerine verilen kararlar kesindir.

Bu noktada 2577 sayılı Kanun'un 20/A-1, e ve 20/B-1,f maddelerindeki düzenlemelere göre ivedi yargılamaya tabi konulara ilişkin açılan davalarda, yürütmenin durdurulması talepleri hakkında verilen kararlara karşı, itiraz yolu kapalıdır.

SONUÇ ve ÖNERİLER

2577 sayılı Kanun'un 27 inci maddesinde 10 fıkra halinde düzenlenen yürütmenin durdurulması müessesesi, hukuk devleti ilkesinin gerçek manada uygulanabilmesi için önemli müesseselerden bir tanesidir. Bununla birlikte bu ilkenin tüm ülkede yeknesak bir biçimde uygulanması ve davacılar açısından öngörülebilir olması gerekmektedir. Yeknesaklık ve öngörülebilirliği sağlamanın birkaç yönteminin bulunduğu değerlendirilmektedir.

İlk olarak, idari işlemlerin hukuka uygunluk karinesini iptal davasının açıldığı ana kadar kabul etmek ve iptal davasının açılması ile birlikte işlemin icrasının kendiliğinden durması kabul edilebilir. Aslında ülkemizde vergi uyuşmazlıklarından doğan dava da bu usul kabul edilmektedir.

İkinci olarak, mahkemelerin yürütmenin durdurulması talepleri üzerine verdiği kararlarda, esasa ilişkin şartların uyuşmazlık bakımından gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediğini somut gerekçelere dayandırması gerekmektedir.

Üçüncü olarak, öğretilerde her iki şartın bir arada gerçekleşme zorunluğunun aranması gerektiğine dair görüşler öne sürülmektedir. Böylece mahkemeler özellikle yürütmenin durdurulması taleplerine karşı vermiş olduğu karar anı itibarıyla açıkça hukuka aykırılık konusunda bir değerlendirme yapmak durumunda kalmayacaklardır.

Son olarak ise ilk derece mahkemelerinin kararlarında da görüldüğü üzere sadece yürütmenin durdurulması talepli dava açıldığında, hak kaybına sebebiyet vermemek için dava dilekçesi 2577 sayılı Kanun'un 3 üncü maddesine uygun düzenlenmediği gerekisiyle yeniden dava

açılmak üzere Kanun'un 15/1- d maddesi uyarınca dava dilekçesinin reddine karar verilmesinin daha uygun olacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

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BİLİRKİŞİLERİN DİSİPLİN SORUMLULUĞU DISCIPLINARY RESPONSIBILITY OF EXPERTS

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ÖZET

Tüm dünyada da olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de bilirkişiler adaletin tecellisi için hakime yardımcı olan kişilerdir. Ülkemizde geniş anlamda (ceza hukuku bağlamında) kamu görevlisi olarak edilen bilirkişiler, dar anlamda (idare hukuku anlamında) kamu görevlisi kabul edilmemektedir. Dolayısıyla kamu görevlileri için disiplin hukukuna ilişkin getirilen koruma kapsamında olmadığı kabul edilebilir. Bununla birlikte, bilirkişiler kamusal bir görev ifa ettiği için bilirkişilerin mevzuata aykırı davranışlarının da yaptırma tabi tutulması gerekir. 6754 sayılı Bilirkişilik Kanunu’nun 14 üncü maddesinde bilirkişilerin, hem görevleriyle ilgili tutum ve davranışlarından dolayı hem de hazırladıkları raporların hukuka uygunluğu açısından denetime tabi olduğu düzenlenmiştir. Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği’nde ise esas olarak sicilden ve listeden çıkarma kararı verilmesini gerektiren hollere yer verilmişken ihlalin niteliğine göre sicilden ve listeden çıkarma yaptırımı yerine uyarma veya bir yıla kadar geçici süreyle listeden çıkarma yaptırımı uygulanabileceği düzenlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada öncelikli olarak bilirkişilerin sicilden ve listeden çıkarma yaptırımı gerektiren holleri açıklanacaktır. Daha sonra bu durumun disiplin suç ve cezalarında kanunilik ilkesi gibi ilkelerle uyumlu olup olmadığı değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilirkişilik, Disiplin Sorumluluğu, Sicilden ve Listedenden Çıkarma, Kanunilik İlkesi

ABSTRACT

Experts are persons who assist the judge for the administration of justice in Türkiye as in the rest of the world. Experts are accepted as public officials in our country in the broadest sense (in the context of criminal law) while they are not public officials in the narrow sense (in the context of administrative law). However, since the experts perform a public duty, the behaviours of the experts contrary to the legislation should also be subject to sanctions. Article 14 of the Expertise Law No. 6754 stipulates that experts are subject to supervision both in terms of their attitudes and behaviours related to their duties and the legality of the reports they prepare. The Regulation on Experts, on the other hand, mainly includes the procedures that require the decision to be taken to remove from the registry and list, and it is regulated that the sanction of warning or temporary removal from the list for up to one year can be applied instead of the sanction of removal from the registry and list, depending on the nature of the violation. In this study, firstly, the circumstances that require the sanction of removal from the registry and list of experts will be explained. Then, it will then be assessed whether this situation is compatible with principles such as the principle of legality in disciplinary offenses and penalties.

Keywords: Expert, Disciplinary Liability, Removal from the Registry and List, Principle of Legality

GİRİŞ

Roma hukukundan itibaren “hakim hukuku kendiliğinden uygular. (Jura Novit Curia)” kuralı geçerlidir. Dolayısıyla günümüzde de önündeki uyuşmazlığın çözümü için gerekli hukuki bilgi hakimde bulunmak zorundadır. Bununla birlikte hayatın her alanında yaşanan hızlı değişim ve gelişim sonucu, ortaya çıkan bir uyuşmazlığın salt hukuki bilgi ile çözülmesi bir yana anlaşılabilirliği dahi mümkün olmayabilir. İşte bu tür durumlarda, bir diğer ifadeyle, çözümü belli bir bilgi ve uzmanlık gerektiren uyuşmazlıklarda hakim, bu bilgiye ve uzmanlığa sahip kişilerden yardım alabilir. Bu müessese hem adli yargıda hem de idari yargıda bilirkişilik olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Bilirkişilik müessesine ilişkin düzenlemeler 6100 sayılı Hukuk Muhakemeleri Kanunu, 5271 sayılı Ceza Muhakemesi Kanunu ve 2577 sayılı İdari Yargılama Usulü Kanunu ayrı ayrı düzenlenmiş olsa da müessesenin niteliği gereği bu kanunlar birbiri ile benzer düzenlemeler ihtiva etmektedir. Bununla birlikte 6100 sayılı Hukuk Muhakemeleri Kanunu bilirkişilik müessesinin ayrıntılı olarak düzenlemekte iken 2577 sayılı İdari Yargılama Usulü Kanunu idari yargıda 6100 sayılı Hukuk Usulü Muhakemeleri Kanunu’nun bilirkişilik ile hükümlerinin uygulanacağını düzenlemektedir (Çağlayan, 2023: 409; Akyılmaz, Sezginer, Kaya, 2023: 756; Atay, 2023: 74; Arslan, 2023: 386; Sancakdar, Önüt, 2023: 284).

Adaletin tecellisi açısından da önemli bir görev eden ifade bilirkişilerin disiplin sorumluluğu önemli bir konudur. Nitekim bilirkişilerin disiplin sorumluluğunu düzenleyen hükümler bilirkişileri güvence altına alacağı gibi, bu alanın disiplin hükümleri ile düzenlenmesi adaletin tecellisi açısından da önem arz etmektedir.

Çalışmamızda bilirkişinin davadaki konumu ve bilirkişinin tanımına yer verilecektir. Daha sonra bilirkişinin disiplin sorumluluğu bağlamında bilirkişilerin disiplin suçları ve cezaları, soruşturma usulü ve disiplin cezalarına karşı başvuru yolu ve süresi ele alınacaktır. Son olarak bilirkişilerin disiplin sorumluluğunun kanunilik ilkesine uygun olabilmesi için bazı önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

I. BİLİRKİŞİNİN DAVADAKİ KONUMU ve BİLİRKİŞİNİN TANIMI

Tüm dünyada da olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de bilirkişiler adaletin tecellisi için hakime yardımcı olan kişilerdir. Somut uyuşmazlık hakkında karar verilebilmesi için ihtiyaç duyulan özel veya teknik bilgiyi mahkemeye sunan, ilgili konu hakkındaki özel yahut teknik bilgisini kullanmak suretiyle varmış olduğu sonuçlara işaret eden ya da özel yahut teknik bilgiden hareketle vakıaları tespit eden bilirkişi, açıklamaları ve sunmuş olduğu rapor aracılığıyla mahkeme kararının ortaya çıkmasına doğrudan etki eder.

Bilirkişilik müessesini düzenleyen temel kanun 6754 sayılı Bilirkişilik Kanunu’dur. Bu Kanun’un ana amacının bilirkişiliğin kurumsallaştırılması, gerekliliği, bilirkişiliğin bir meslek olup olmadığı sorunsalının çözümlenmesi ve hukuki konularda bilirkişiye başvurulmasının önüne geçilmek istenmesi olduğu ifade edilmiştir (Atalı, 2016: 3275).

6754 sayılı Bilirkişilik Kanunu bilirkişiyi, “Çözümü uzmanlığı, özel veya teknik bilgiyi gerektiren hallerde oy ve görüşünü sözlü veya yazılı olarak vermesi için başvurulmuş gerçek veya özel hukuk tüzel kişisi” şeklinde tanımlamıştır. Öğretide de benzer pek çok tanımın yapıldığı görülmektedir (Kuru, 2020: 777; Arslan vd, 2021: 478; Tanrıver, 2021: 972-973; Atalı vd., 2022: 526; Budak ve Karaaslan, 2021: 302; Pekcanitez, Atalay, Özkes, 2019: 219; Üstündağ, 2000: 740; Toraman, 2017: 69; Zora, 2022:21).

II. BİLİRKİŞİNİN DİSİPLİN SORUMLULUĞU

Bilirkişilik Kanunu'nda "disiplin sorumluluğu" veya "disiplin suç ve cezaları" gibi bir madde başlığı bulunmasa da Kanun'un "bilirkişilik sicilinden ve listesinden çıkarılma" başlıklı 13 üncü maddesinde, bilirkişinin disiplin suç ve cezaları düzenlenmektedir. Disiplin soruşturmasına ilişkin usul kuralları ise büyük çoğunlukla Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği'nde yer almaktadır (Çakır, 2019: 34; Alkan, 2023: 105). Bu noktada bir meslek odasına bağlı olarak veya kamuda memur olarak çalışan bilirkişiler hakkında, bağlı buldukları oda veya kamu kuruluşu tarafından kendi mevzuatları çerçevesinde disiplin soruşturması yürütülmesi ve mesleki disiplin yaptırımlarının uygulanması da mümkün (Çayan, 2013: 133) olduğuna da belirtmek gerekmektedir. Ayrıca bilirkişilik sicil ve listelerine kayıtlı olmayanlar açısından tek bir yaptırım türü öngörülmüştür ki o da "bilirkişilik yapmaktan yasaklanma"dır.

III. DİSİPLİN SUÇLARI VE CEZALARI

Bilirkişilik Kanunu'nda suçları ve cezaları diğer kamu görevlileri ile ilgili disiplin suç ve cezalarından farklı bir şekilde düzenlenmiştir.

Disiplin Suçları	Disiplin Cezaları
<p>a) Kanuni bir sebep olmaksızın bilirkişilik yapmaktan kaçınılması veya raporun belirlenen süre içinde mazeretsiz olarak verilmemesi.</p> <p>b) Bilirkişilik görevi ve bu görevin gerektirdiği etik ilkelerle bağdaşmayan, güven duygusunu sarsıcı tutum ve davranışlarda bulunulması.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bağımsızlık, - Tarafsızlık, - Dürüst davranma ve doğruyu söyleme, - Görevini bizzat yerine getirme, - Sır saklama, - Eşitlik ilkesine uygun davranma, - Mesleki davranış ilkelerine ve meslek etiğine uygun davranma, - Ehliyet ve liyakatle hareket etme, - Temel yargılama ilkelerine uygun davranma <p>c) 3 üncü maddede belirtilen temel ilkelere aykırı olarak bilirkişilik faaliyetinde bulunulması.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dürüstlük, - Bağımsızlık, - Tarafsızlık ve objektiflik, - Hukuki nitelendirme ve değerlendirmelerde bulunmama, - Görevini bizzat yerine getirme yükümlülüğü 	<p>ÖNCELİKLE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listeden Çıkarma Yaptırımı <p>İHLALİN NİTELİĞİNE GÖRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uyarma - Bir yıla kadar geçici süreyle listeden çıkarma yaptırımı

- Sır saklama yükümlülüğü	
d) Bölge kurulu tarafından yapılacak performans değerlendirmeleri sonucunda yeterli bulunulmaması.	

Tabloda da gösterildiği üzere bilirkişiler, maddede öngörülen disiplin suçlarından herhangi birisini islediğinde, peşinen sicilden ve listeden çıkarılmaktadır. Ancak maddenin birinci fıkrasının (b), (c), (ç) ve (d) bentlerinde belirtilen hallerde, ihlalin niteliğine göre sicilden ve listeden çıkarma yaptırımı yerine uyarma veya bir yıla kadar geçici süreyle listeden çıkarma yaptırımı uygulanabileceğini düzenlenmek suretiyle daha hafif bir cezanın verilebilmesine imkan tanınmıştır.

IV. SORUŞTURMA USULÜ

Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği'nin "İncelemenin Usul ve Esasları" başlıklı 61 inci maddesinde, bölge kurulu başkanının, bilirkişilik temel ilkeleri ile etik ilkeleri ihlal ettiği iddia edilen bilirkişiler hakkında başvuru üzerine veya resen gerekli inceleme ve araştırmayı bizzat yapabileceği gibi bölge kurulu üyelerinden biri vasıtasıyla da yapabileceği düzenlenmiştir.

Her ne kadar disiplin hukukunda soruşturmanın gizliliği ilkesi sağlıklı bir soruşturmanın yürütülebilmesi ve delillere ulaşılabilmesi noktasında soruşturmacılar açısından önemli olduğu kadar hakkında soruşturma yürütülen bilirkişi açısından da önem arz etmekte ise de Yönetmelikte soruşturma aşamasının gizli olduğuna dair bir düzenleme yer almamaktadır.

Yönetmelikte bölge kurulu başkanı veya görevlendirilen üyenin, bizzat veya istinabe suretiyle delilleri toplayacağı, gerekli gördüğü kimselerin beyanlarını alacağı ve yapacağı inceleme sonucunda hazırladığı raporu bölge kuruluna sunacağı da düzenlenmiştir.

Kısmen düzenlenmiş olduğunu düşündüğümüz konu ise zamanaşımıdır. Yönetmelikte soruşturma zamanaşımı düzenlenmektedir. Şöyle ki, bilirkişi hakkındaki inceleme, ivedilikle ve her halde başvuru veya resen incelemeye başlama tarihinden itibaren en geç altı ay içinde sonuçlandırılır. Bununla birlikte 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanun'undaki gibi soruşturma zamanaşımının ve ceza zamanaşımının ayrı ayrı düzenlenmediği görülmektedir. Bir diğer ifadeyle, ne zamana kadar incelemeye başlanması ve fiil tarihinden itibaren azami ne kadar süre içerisinde ceza verilmesi gerektiği tam olarak ortaya konulmamıştır.

Bölge kurulu başkanı veya görevlendirilen üye, inceleme sırasında yargı mercilerinden, kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarından, meslek odalarından, özel hukuk tüzel kişilerinden ve gerçek kişilerden inceleme konusuyla ilgili bilgi ve belge talep edebilir. İlgililerce bu talebin yerine getirilmesi zorunludur.

Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği'nin "Listeden Çıkarılma Usulü" başlıklı 63 üncü maddesinde, bölge kurulunun, resen veya başvuru üzerine yapacağı denetim ve inceleme sırasında bilirkişi hakkındaki iddiaları ciddi bulması halinde bilirkişiye tebligat yaparak bir hafta içinde yazılı savunma yapmasını isteyeceği düzenlenmiştir.

Görüldüğü üzere kamu görevlileri disiplin hukukunun en temel ilkelerinden birisi olan savunma alınmadan ceza verilmemesi ilkesi, bilirkişilerin disiplin sorumluluklarına gidilmesi durumunda da ihlal edilmemesi gereken temel bir ilke olarak Yönetmelikte düzenleme altına alınmıştır.

Yönetmelikte ayrıca yapılacak inceleme sonucunda sicilden çıkarılma ve yasaklama sebeplerinin gerçekleştiğinin anlaşılması halinde uyarma veya bir yıla kadar geçici süreyle listeden çıkarılmasına ya da bilirkişinin kalıcı olarak sicilden ve listeden çıkarılmasına karar verilebileceği düzenlenmiştir. Bilirkişilik Kanunu'nda ve Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği'nde uyarma yaptırımı tanımlanmamıştır. 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu'nun 125 inci maddesinde yer alan “*Memura, görevinde ve davranışlarında daha dikkatli olması gerektiğinin yazı ile bildirilmesidir.*” şeklindeki tanımın bu Kanun için de geçerli bir uyarı cezası tanımını yaptığı ifade edilebilir. Buna göre, Bilirkişilik Kanunu'nda ve Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliğinde uyarma cezasının görevinde ve davranışlarında daha dikkatli olması gerektiğinin yazı ile bildirilmesi şeklinde anlaşılması gerekmektedir.

Bilirkişi denetimi sonucunda verilen kararların tebliğine ilişkin olarak Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği'nin 63 üncü maddesinin ikinci fıkrasında “*Karar bilirkişiye tebliğ edilir.*” hükmüne, Yönetmeliğin 27 nci maddesinin ikinci fıkrasında da “*Bölge kurulu kararları en geç on beş gün içinde yazılır ve yazıldığı tarihten itibaren bir hafta içinde ilgisine tebliğce çıkarılır.*” hükmüne yer verilmiştir. Buna göre, bölge kurulunun yaptırım kararları disiplin cezası verilen bilirkişiye ve ilgili olarak da şikayet başvurusunda bulunan kişilere tebliğ edilir (Okur, 2024: 402).

Bilirkişinin geçici veya sürekli olarak sicilden ve listeden çıkarılması ile bilirkişilik yapmaktan yasaklama kararına karşı yapılan itirazın bölge kurulunca reddedilmesi halinde, bu karar aleyhine idari yargı yoluna başvurulması durumunda ayrıca yürütmeyi durdurma kararı verilmedikçe ilgili, bilirkişilik yapmaktan el çektirilerek UYAP sistemindeki kaydı pasif hale getirilir.

V. DİSİPLİN CEZALARINA KARŞI BAŞVURU YOLU VE SÜRESİ

Denetim ve inceleme sonucunda verilebilecek kararlar Bilirkişilik Kanunu'nun 13 ve 14 ncü maddeleri ile Yönetmeliğin 62 nci maddesinde başvurunun incelenmeksizin reddi, bilirkişilik sicilinden ve listesinden çıkarılma, bir yıla kadar geçici süreyle listeden çıkarma, uyarma ve bilirkişilik yapmaktan yasaklama şeklindedir.

Karar	Karar Gereçesi	İlgili Düzenleme
Başvurunun İncelenmeksizin Reddi	Bilirkişi raporları bilirkişinin bağımsızlığının bir gereği olarak içeriksel açıdan, yalnız raporda hukuki değerlendirmede bulunup bulunmadığı ve belirtilen sınırların asılıp aşılmadığı noktasında denetlenebileceğinden Bilirkişi raporlarının özel veya teknik bilgi yönünden içeriğine ilişkin bölge kurullarına yapılan başvurular incelenmeksizin reddedilir.	Bilirkişilik Kanunu m.14/4, m. 14/3 ve Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği m. 59/3, m. 60/2
Bilirkişilik Yapmaktan Yasaklama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bilirkişiliğe kabul şartlarının kaybedilmesi veya sicile kabul tarihinde gerekli şartların bulunmadığının sonradan tespit edilmesi, ii. Kanuni bir sebep olmaksızın bilirkişilik yapmaktan kaçınılması veya raporun belirlenen süre içinde mazeretsiz olarak verilmemesi, iii. Bilirkişilik görevi ve bu görevin gerektirdiği etik ilkelerle bağdaşmayan, güven duygusunu sarsıcı tutum ve davranışlarda bulunulması, 	Bilirkişilik Kanunu m.14/4, m. 14/3 ve Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği m. 59/3, m. 60/2

	iv. Temel ilkelere aykırı olarak bilirkişilik faaliyetinde bulunulması, v. Bölge kurulu tarafından yapılacak performans değerlendirmeleri sonucunda yeterli bulunulmaması durumlarından herhangi birisinin gerçekleşmesi halinde sicilden ve listeden çıkarma kararı verilir.	
Uyarma veya Bir yıla kadar geçici süreyle listeden çıkarma yaptırımı	ii, iii, iv ve v yer verilen durumlardan herhangi birisinin gerçekleşmesi hâlinde sicilden ve listeden çıkarma yaptırımı yerine uyarma veya bir yıla kadar geçici süreyle listeden çıkarma yaptırımı uygulanabilir.	Bilirkişilik Kanunu m.14/4, m.14/3 ve Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği m. 59/3, m. 60/2
Bilirkişilik yapmaktan yasaklama	Bilirkişilik sicili ve listesinde kayıtlı olmayanlar ancak 50 nci maddenin dördüncü fıkrası uyarınca görevlendirilenler ile listeye kaydolmaktan muaf tutulanlar, temel ilkeler ile etik ilkelere aykırı olarak bilirkişilik faaliyetinde bulduklarının tespit edilmesi halinde, görevlendirmeyi yapan merciin yetki çevresinde bulunan bölge kurulu tarafından resen veya başvuru üzerine denetim ve incelemeye tabi tutularak, bölge kurulu kararı ile bilirkişilik yapmaktan yasaklanır.	

6754 sayılı Bilirkişilik Kanunu'nun 15 inci maddesinde ve Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği'nin 28 inci maddesinde; bilirkişilik bölge kurulunun almış olduğu kararlara karşı başvuru yolları gösterilmiştir. Buna göre, bölge kurulu kararlarına karşı, kararın tebliğ veya ilan tarihinden itibaren otuz gün içinde kararı veren bölge kuruluna itiraz edilir. Bölge kurulunun itiraz üzerine verdiği kararlara karşı yetkili idare mahkemesine dava açılabilir.

İdari davalarda yetkili mahkemenin belirlenmesi 2577 sayılı Kanun'un 32 vd. maddelerinde düzenlenmiştir. Buna göre; *“Göreve ilişkin hükümler saklı kalmak şartıyla bu Kanunda veya özel kanunlarda yetkili idare mahkemesinin gösterilmemiş olması halinde, yetkili idare mahkemesi, dava konusu olan idari işlemi veya idari sözleşmeyi yapan idari merciin bulunduğu yerdeki idare mahkemesidir.”* 6754 sayılı Bilirkişilik Kanunu'nda yetkili idare mahkemesi için özel bir yetki düzenlemesi yer almadığından 2577 sayılı Kanun'daki genel düzenlemenin esas alınması gerektiği ifade edilebilir.

SONUÇ ve ÖNERİLER

Bilirkişilik müessesinin hem adli hem de idari yargıda önemi bir işleve sahip olduğu yadsınmaz bir gerçektir. Bu nedendir ki hukuk, ceza ve idari yargılama usulünü düzenleyen temel kanunlar bilirkişilik müessesesine ilişkin düzenlemeler içermektedir.

Dar anlamda kamu görevlisi olarak kabul edilmese de bilirkişilerin kamusal bir görev ifa ettiği açıktır. Kamusal görev ifa eden bilirkişilerin uyması gereken kuralların kanunlar tarafından düzenlenmesi ve bu kurallara uymayanlara yaptırım uygulanması gerekmektedir.

Bilirkişilerin disiplin sorumluluğu ile ilgili düzenlemelere Bilirkişilik Kanunu ile Bilirkişilik Yönetmeliği'nde yer verildiği görülmektedir. Bilirkişilik sicilinden ve listesinden çıkarılma

sebeplerine, 6754 sayılı Birliklik Kanunu'nun 13 üncü maddesinde ve Birliklik Yönetmeliği'nin 48 inci maddesinde yedi bent halinde sayma yoluyla yer verilmektedir.

Söz konusu düzenlemeler incelendiğinde, Birliklik Kanunu'nda "disiplin sorumluluğu" veya "disiplin suç ve cezaları" gibi bir maddenin bulunmadığı, Kanun'un "birliklik sicilinden ve listesinden çıkarılma" başlıklı 13 üncü maddesinde birlikliğin disiplin suç ve cezaları düzenlendiği görülmektedir.

Kanaatimizce, her ne kadar dar anlamda kamu görevlisi olmasalar da disiplin hukukundan en önemli ilkelerinden biri olan suç ve cezada kanunilik ilkesine uygun bir şekilde disiplin suçlarının münhasır bir maddede düzenlenmesinin daha uygun olacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

Aynı şekilde Birliklik Kanunu ile Birliklik Yönetmeliği'nde kabul edilen düzenlemenin aksine, her bir disiplin cezası için işbu cezayı gerektiren fiil ve davranışın kanunda belirtilmesinin daha uygun olacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

Son olarak ise, uyarma disiplin cezasının ne anlama geldiğine dair Birliklik Kanunu'nda da tanımın yer alması ve disiplin cezası verme zamanışımına dair bir düzenlemenin Birliklik Kanunu madde metnine eklenmesi önerilmektedir.

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ULUSLARARASI HUKUKTA BİR YAPTIRIM ÖRNEĞİ: MİSİLLEME

AN EXAMPLE OF SANCTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: RETORSION

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Uluslararası hukukta yaptırım uygulaması, ulusal hukuklarda olduğu gibi sistemli bir düzene kavuşturulabilmiş değildir. Uluslararası toplumun başlıca kişisi bulunan devletlerin, haklarını ihlal eden veya çıkarlarını zedeleyen diğer devletlere karşı bazı zorlayıcı önlemlere başvurdukları görülmektedir. Bu zorlayıcı önlemlerin uluslararası hukuka özgü yaptırımlar olarak görülmesi ve genel çerçevede diplomatik, hukukî, ekonomik ve askerî yaptırımlar şeklinde bir sınıflandırmaya tabi tutulması mümkündür. Tüm bu yaptırımların temel amacı, her şeyden önce uluslararası hukuka uygun davranılmasını sağlamak; hak ve çıkarlara zarar veren devletlerin eylemlerinin olumsuz etkilerini ortadan kaldırmaktır.

Uluslararası hukukta misilleme (*retorsion*), devletler uygulamasında bir yaptırım türü olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Dar anlamda misilleme; bir devletin, diğer bir devletin hukuka aykırı olmamakla birlikte çıkarlarına aykırı eylemlerine yönelik uluslararası hukukça yasaklanmayan yollarla karşılık vermesini ifade eder. Bu tanıma göre gerek ilk devletin gerekse karşılık veren devletin eylemleri hukuka uygun olacaktır. Eylemin hukuka uygunluğu ölçütü, misillemeyi diğer bir zorlama yolu olan zararlar karşılıktan (*reprisal, retaliation*) ayırmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, uluslararası hukuka aykırı eylemlere karşı misilleme yapılmasına da bir engel bulunmamaktadır. Karşı önlem olarak misillemenin her durumda uluslararası hukuka uygun bir davranış olması gerekir. Dolayısıyla misilleme, muhatap devletin uluslararası hukukça korunan bir hakkına değil yalnızca çıkarlarına yönelik bir etki doğurmalıdır. Günümüzde pozitif uluslararası hukuk bakımından kuvvet kullanımı ve tehdidinin yasaklandığı göz önünde tutulduğunda misillemenin bu eylemleri içermemesi gerekir.

Misillemenin hukuka uygun bir davranış olması sebebiyle, karşılık verilen eylemle orantılı bulunması aranmaz. Misillemede ilk eylem ile karşılık verilen eylemin denk olması ya da aynı yöntem ve araçların kullanılması zorunlu değildir. Devletler uygulamasında sık kullanılan misilleme örnekleri şu şekilde belirtilebilir: İlgili devlet vatandaşlarının ülkeye girişinin yasaklanması ya da sıkı şartlara tabi tutulması, ticari ilişkilerin kesilmesi, belirli malların ithaline izin verilmemesi, diplomasi temsilcilerinin istenmeyen kişi ilan edilmesi. Bu çalışmanın amacı, uluslararası toplumun kendine özgü yapısı çerçevesinde devletlerin uygulamalarında sıklıkla kullanılan misillemelerin etki düzeyini örnek olaylar yoluyla ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstenmeyen kişi, karşı önlem, misilleme, yaptırım.

ABSTRACT

The application of sanctions in international law is not systematically regulated as in national law. It is observed that states, as primary actors in the international community, resort to coercive measures against other states that violate their rights or harm their interests. These coercive measures can be viewed as sanctions specific to international law and generally classified as diplomatic, legal, economic and military sanctions. The primary aim of these sanctions is, above all, to ensure compliance with international law and to mitigate the negative impacts of actions that harm rights and interests.

In international law, retorsion emerges as a type of sanction in state practice. In the narrow sense, retorsion refers to a state's response to actions by another state that, while not unlawful, are contrary to its interests, using means that are not prohibited by international law. According to this definition, the actions of both the initial state and the responding state will be lawful. The criterion of legality distinguishes retorsion from another coercive measure, reprisal (retaliation). However, there is no obstacle to using retorsion against actions that are contrary to international law. As a countermeasure, retorsion must always be in accordance with international law. Therefore, retorsion should only affect the interests of the targeted state, not rights protected by international law. Considering that the use and threat of force are prohibited under contemporary positive international law, retorsion should not include these actions.

Since retorsion is a lawful act, it is not required to be proportionate to the initial action. In retorsion, it is not necessary for the initial action and the retaliatory action to be equivalent or for the same methods and tools to be used. Examples of retorsion frequently used in state practice include banning the citizens of the targeted state from entering the country or subjecting them to strict conditions, cutting off commercial relations, prohibiting the import of certain goods, and declaring diplomatic representative *persona non grata*. This study aims to reveal the impact of retorsions, frequently used in state practice, within the unique structure of the international community through case studies.

Keywords: Countermeasure, *persona non grata*, retorsion, sanction.

GİRİŞ

Günümüzde uluslararası ilişkilerin yürütülmesi bakımından, uluslararası toplum üyeleri arasındaki ilişkileri düzenleyen bir kurallar bütünü'nün varlığını aslında gözleme dayalı olarak belirlemek mümkündür. Devletler uygulamasında anlaşmaların yapılması, yürürlüğe konulması ve sona erdirilmesi; diplomasi temsilcisinin kabul edilmesi, dokunulmazlık ve ayrıcalıklara sahip kılınması veya istenmeyen kişi ilan edilmesi; sınırları belirlenmiş deniz alanlarında egemen yetkiler kullanılması; uluslararası yatırım uyuşmazlıklarının çözümünde yargısal yollara başvurulması gibi birkaç örnek dahi uluslararası toplumun anarşik bir yapı oluşturmadığını bize açıkça gösterir. Tarih boyunca özellikle devletler arasındaki ilişkilerin yaygınlaşmasına bağlı olarak uyulması zorunlu kuralların da geliştiği ve genişlediği bilinen bir

gerçektir. Uyulması zorunlu kurallar yanında o hukuk düzenine tabi kişilerin bu kurallara aykırı hareket etmesi durumunda yaptırım uygulamasının bulunması, bir hukuk düzeninin varlığına işaret eder. Bununla birlikte egemen birimlerden oluşan bir toplumda hukuk düzeninin, ulusal toplumlara kıyasla gelişimini tamamlamamış olduğunu da belirtmek gerekir. Bu karşılaştırma bakımından uluslararası toplumda devletlerin üzerinde üstün bir otorite, genel yasakoyucu ve zorunlu yargı organı bulunmaz. Yine uluslararası toplumda sistemli bir yaptırım düzeni de mevcut değildir. Tüm bu tespitler gerçekte, uluslararası hukukun varlığını inkara değil kendine özgü bir yapıya sahip olduğuna delil teşkil etmelidir. Bu çerçevede devletler uygulamasına bakıldığında, çok farklı nitelikte ve geniş bir yelpazede yaptırım uygulamasının gerçekleştirildiğini göz ardı etmemek gerekir. Misilleme (*retorsion*) amacıyla yapılan eylemler de, uluslararası hukukta bir yaptırım türü olarak karşımıza çıkmakta ve devletler sıklıkla bu yola başvurmaktadır.

Uluslararası hukukta misilleme, bir devletin, diğer bir devletin hukuka aykırı olmamakla birlikte çıkarlarına aykırı eylemlerine yönelik uluslararası hukukça yasaklanmayan yollarla karşılık vermesini ifade eder. Bir karşı önlem olarak başvuru misillemenin uluslararası hukuka aykırı bir fiil oluşturulmaması gerekir. Devletler uygulamasında misillemenin genellikle yabancı devlet vatandaşlarına ve diplomasi temsilcilerine yapılacak muamelenin belirlenmesi veya ticari ilişkilerin yürütülmesi bakımından etki doğuracak nitelik taşıdığı görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, uluslararası hukuk düzeni bakımından misillemenin tüm şartlarını ve benzer diğer yaptırımlardan ayırt edici özelliklerini ortaya koyarak, devletler uygulamasında karşılaşılan misilleme türlerini ve etkisini belirlemektir.

1. Uluslararası Hukukta Yaptırım

Herhangi bir hukuk düzeni bakımından hukuk normları, bir şeyin yapılmasını veya yapılmamasını emreder. Toplum üyelerinin, bu normların emrettiği davranışları yapmak veya yasakladığı davranışlardan kaçınmak eğilimine genel olarak sahip oldukları görülür. Kendiliğinden kurala uyma davranışı, üstün bir otoritenin bulunmadığı uluslararası toplum için daha belirleyici bir unsur olarak ortaya çıkar. Bununla birlikte, hukuk normlarının herkes için bağlayıcı olduğu dikkate alındığında kendisine uyup uymama konusunda da bir tercih sunmaz. İşte hukuk normlarının bağlayıcılığını sağlayan kuvvet yaptırımdır ve hukuk normlarını ihlal eden toplum üyesi bir yaptırımla karşı karşıya gelir. Yaptırımın hukuk normunun ihlaline bağlı olması, ihlal edene yönelik olması ve hukuk düzenince öngörülen bir zorlama içermesi gerekir (Gözler, 2012: 365). Aslında yaptırım, bir kuralın ihlal edilmesi durumunda toplumun gösterdiği tepkiden ibarettir (Gündüz, 1998: 11). Bu tespitler çerçevesinde yaptırımı, “hukuk normlarını ihlal eden kişiye yönelik hukuk düzeni tarafından gösterilen ve zorlama içeren tepki” şeklinde tanımlamak mümkündür.

Uluslararası toplumun da bir hukuk düzenine sahip olduğunu; bu düzenin uyulması zorunlu kurallar içerdiğini ve kurallara aykırı davranışlara karşı yaptırımların bulunduğunu, teorik tartışmalara girmeden, bir olgu olarak kabul etmek gerekir. Uluslararası hukukta yaptırımların

farklı şekilde sınıflandırmaya (Pazarıcı, 2015: 214-256; Özman, 1974: 64) tabi tutulduğu görülmektedir.

Kullanılan araçlar ve doğurduğu sonuçlar bakımından, pratik bir yaklaşımla, uluslararası hukuk yaptırımlarını dört başlık altında toplamak mümkündür: a) Diplomatik yaptırımlar, b) Hukukî yaptırımlar, c) Ekonomik yaptırımlar ve d) Askerî yaptırımlar. Bu ayırımın çok net ve kesin çizgilerle belirlenmesinin zorluk içerdiğini de dikkate alarak misillemenin, yaptırım türlerinden askerî olanlar dışındakilere birer örnek oluşturması mümkündür.

Uluslararası Hukuk Komisyonunun uzun çalışmalar sonucunda 2001 yılında tamamladığı ve 53. Oturumunda kabul ettiği “Uluslararası Hukuka Aykırı Fiillerinden Devletin Sorumluluğuna İlişkin Taslak Maddeler” (UN, 2005: A/Res/56/83) karşı önlemlere ilişkin düzenlemeler de içermektedir. Taslak Maddeler Üçüncü Bölüm İkinci Kısım (m. 49-m. 54), karşı önlemlere ilişkin düzenlemelere ayrılmıştır. Geniş anlamda karşı önlemler, ön tedbirler ile misilleme ve zararlar karşılık oluşturan tüm eylemleri kapsar (Ruzié, 1997: 38).

Terminoloji karmaşasına rağmen karşı önlemler ifadesinin, klasik uluslararası hukukta kullanılan misilleme (*retorsion*) ve zararlar karşılık (*reprisals*) terimlerinin yerini aldığı düşünülebilir. Oysa bu iki terim, aşağıda ayrıntılı şekilde inceleme konusu yapıldığı üzere, eş anlamlı değildir (Combacau ve Sur, 1995: 214). Son yaklaşımlar, karşı önlemler ifadesini zararlar karşılık durumuna özgülemek eğilimini taşımakta; dolayısıyla hukuka uygun eylemlere yönelik hukuka uygun tepkileri, bu ifadenin kapsamı dışında bırakmaktadır. Bu dar anlamın oluşumuna, Uluslararası Hukuk Komisyonunun çalışmaları ile bunu izleyen öğretilerdeki analizler katkı sağlamıştır (Combacau ve Sur, 1995: 215). Karşı önlemlere ilişkin düzenlemeler dikkate alındığında; bu düzenlemelerin misilleme değil zararlar karşılık eylemlerine yönelik olduğu sonucuna ulaşmak gerekir. Aslında hukuka uygun bir fiil oluşturan misillemenin, uluslararası sorumluluğu düzenleyen kurallar arasında yer bulması da beklenemez. Bu tespiti doğrulayan olgu, aşağıda yer alan karşı önlemlerin özellikleri ile ileride ele alınacak zararlar karşılık eylemlerinin özellikleri arasındaki benzerliktir.

Taslak Maddelerin düzenlemeleri dikkate alındığında karşı önlemlerin bazı özellikleri taşıması gerekir. Her şeyden önce karşı önlemler, uluslararası hukuka aykırı eyleminden dolayı uluslararası hukuktan doğan yükümlülüğünü yerine getirmesini sağlamak üzere zarar gören devletçe alınmalıdır. Dolayısıyla karşı önlemlerin hedefi hukuka aykırı eylemde bulunan devlettir; üçüncü devletler bakımından zararlı etkiler doğurmamalıdır. Karşı önlemlerin amacı zarar veren devletin hukuka uygun davranmasını sağlamak olduğu için, uluslararası hukuktan doğan yükümlülüklerini yerine getirmesinden itibaren önlemlere son verilir. Bu önlemler, kuvvet kullanımı veya tehdidi yasağını düzenleyen BM Andlaşmasına (m. 2/4), *jus cogens* normlara, temel insan haklarının korunması ve insancıl hukuka ilişkin kurallara aykırı olamazlar (Uzun, 2007: 52).

Bir devletin dostça olmayan bir davranışıyla karşı karşıya kalan veya bu davranışın hukuka uygun olmadığını düşünen ve dolayısıyla kendisini mağdur gören devletin, bu eylemi yapan ve sorumlu gördüğü devlete karşı bazı önlemlerle doğrudan tepki vermesi bir seçenektir. Aslında

bu seçeneği tercih eden devletlerin, kendi davalarında hem yargıç hem de uygulayıcı otorite oldukları söylenebilir (Combacau ve Sur, 1995: 213-214). Karşı önlemler, hukuka aykırı hareket eden devletin hukuka uygun davranmasını sağlamak yanında cezalandırma amacı da taşımaktadır. Çağdaş hukuk düzenlerinde, hukuka aykırılığın ortadan kaldırılması bakımından devletin gücü aracılık eder; hakkın, hak sahibi tarafından bizzat elde edilmesi (ihkak-ı hak) yasaklanmıştır. Bununla birlikte, uluslararası toplum bakımından zorlama gücüne sahip üstün bir otoritenin yokluğu, hala devletlerin bu tür karşı önlemler uygulayabilmesine meşruiyet kazandırmaktadır (Uzun, 2007: 51).

2. Misilleme ve Şartları

Türkçede misilleme ve zararlar karşılık kavramları bakımından günlük dilde kullanılan karmaşa yanında uluslararası hukuk öğretisi bakımından birbiri yerine kullanıldığı örnekler de vardır. Ancak İngilizce *retorsion* için *misilleme* ve *reprisals* için *zararla karşılık* kavramlarının büyük çoğunlukla tercih edildiğini söylemek gerekir. Kavram tercihine ilişkin 1945 yılında yazılan bir eserde (Le Fur, 1945: 333-334) karşılık olarak daha önceden kullanılan Türkçe kavramların geniş bir listesi verilmiş ve yukarıda belirtilen kavramlar kullanılmıştır. Bu kullanımın günümüzdeki etkisini belirlemek zor olsa da; uluslararası hukuk öğretilerinde yerleşik kullanımı oluşturduğunu net bir biçimde söylemek mümkündür. Resmî açıklamalarda yapılan kullanımın da terminoloji karmaşasına katkı sağladığını söylemek mümkündür. Örneğin birçok acıkmasında tekrarlandığı gibi Millî Savunma Bakanlığı, ülke dışındaki eylemler bakımından “misliyle karşılık vermek” terimini tercih etmektedir (Resmî X Hesabı, 22 Ocak 2024). Uluslararası hukuk bakımından bu eylemlerin zararlar karşılık oluşturduğunu söylemek gerekir (Erdal, 2014: 21).

Uluslararası hukukta misilleme (*retorsion*), geleneksel tanıma göre, bir devletin hukuka aykırı olmayan ancak diğer bir devletin çıkarlarına aykırı düşen davranışına karşı, çıkarı zedelenen devletin uluslararası hukukça yasaklanmamış bir fiille karşılık vermesidir (Pazarcı, 2015: 228; Pazarcı, 2011: 437; Combacau ve Sur, 1995: 214; Martin, 1995: 254; Bozkurt vd., 2023: 270). Başka bir tanıma göre misilleme, bir devletin dostça olmayan ancak uluslararası hukuka uygun bulunan eylemlerinin yöneldiği diğer devlet tarafından aynı nitelikteki eylemlerle karşılık verilmesidir (Erdal, 2014: 12). Devletler misillemeye, geçmişten günümüze, öz-korunma (*self-help*) önlemi olarak başvurmaktadır (Shaw, 2018: 822). Bu önlemler, Anglo-Sakson hukukunda “tek taraflı çözümler” olarak adlandırılan bir kategori içinde ele alınmaktadır (Martin, 1995: 254).

Geleneksel tanıma göre gerek çıkarlara aykırı ve dostça kabul edilmeyen eylemi yapan devletin gerekse bu eyleme karşılık olarak misilleme yapan devletin davranışlarının hukuka uygun olması aranmaktadır (Touscoz, 1993: 378). Bununla birlikte, uluslararası hukuka aykırı bir eylemle bir hakkı ihlal edilen devletin de diğer karşı önlemler yanında misilleme yaptırımı uygulamasına da engel bulunmamaktadır (Shaw, 2018: 823). Dolayısıyla misilleme yaptırımı bakımından hukuka uygunluk ölçütünü, ilk devletin değil karşılık veren devletin eylemi bakımından aramak gerekecektir. Bu yaklaşıma göre misillemeyi şu şekilde tanımlayabiliriz:

“Bir devletin eylemi sebebiyle hakları ihlal edilen veya çıkarları zedelenen diğer devletin, hak ve çıkarlarına uygun hareket edilmesini sağlamak amacıyla, bir önlem olarak uluslararası hukuka uygun eylemlerle karşılık vermesidir”.

Misillemede bulunan devletin eylemi bakımından hukuka uygunluk ölçütünü belirlenirken yürürlükteki uluslararası hukukun esas alınması gerekir. Pozitif uluslararası hukuk bakımından kuvvet kullanımı ve tehdidi hukuka aykırı kabul edilmektedir. Kuvvet kullanımı ve tehdidinin yasaklanması, Birleşmiş Milletler Andlaşması (m. 2/4) ile evrensel bir kural haline gelmiştir. Dolayısıyla misilleme, bu yasağın ihlalini oluşturacak bir eylem içeremez (Pazarcı, 2015: 229; Bozkurt vd., 2023: 270). Misilleme oluşturan eylemlerin uluslararası hukukça yasaklanmadığı ve kuvvet kullanımı içermediği düşünüldüğünde Birleşmiş Milletler Andlaşmasına da aykırı olmayacaktır (Meray, 1975: 413; Doğan, 2016: 178).

Hukuka uygunluk ölçütünün belirlenmesinde hak-çıkâr ayırımı önemli bir hareket noktası teşkil eder. En basit ifadeyle hak, hukukça korunan çıkardır; hukuk düzeni, tüm çıkarları koruma altına almaz. Misillemenin belirgin özelliği, uluslararası hukukun yasaklamadığı (Ruzié, 1997: 181) ancak hoşnutsuzluğu gösteren dostça sayılmayacak eylemlerden (Shaw, 2018: 823) oluşmasıdır. Hukuka uygun misillemede bulunan devletin eylemi haksız değildir; misillemenin yöneldiği devlet bakımından bir hakkının ihlali değil; çıkarlarına aykırı bir durumun varlığı söz konusudur.

Misillemenin hukuka uygun bir eylem olduğu düşünüldüğünde; karşılık verilen devletin eylemiyle orantılı veya ölçülü olması hukuki bir zorunluluk değildir (Doğan, 2016: 178). Eylemler arasında özdeşlik, çıkarlar arasında denklik ve kullanılan araçlar bakımından benzerlik bulunması gerekmez. Öte yandan misilleme yapılması ilgili devletin politik bir tercihinin bağlıdır. Misilleme yapılacak devlet ile ilişkilerin seyri ve zedelenen çıkarların niteliği bu yönde bir tercihin ortaya çıkmasına etki edebilir. Buna karşılık, böyle bir önleme başvurmanın politik ve ticari sonuçlarını göz önünde tutan devletler misilleme yapmaktan kaçınabilirler.

3. Misilleme ile Zararla Karşılık Arasındaki Farklar

Zararla karşılık (*repsisal, retaliation*), bir devletin uluslararası hukuka aykırı bir eylemi nedeniyle zarar gören diğer bir devletin yine hukuka aykırı bir eylemle karşılık vermesidir (Shaw, 2018: 823; Pazarcı, 2015: 231; Martin, 1995: 254, Bozkurt vd., 2023: 271; Sur, 2022: 294; Taşdemir, 2006: 119). Karşılık veren devletin fiili, misillemeden farklı olarak, hukuka aykırıdır. Ancak bu hukuka aykırılık salt fiil açısından bir nitelendirmeyi içermektedir. Başka bir ifadeyle, somut uygulamadan bağımsız olarak fiil hukuka aykırı olmakla birlikte; zararlar karşılık oluşturduğu ölçüde hukuka uygun olacaktır (Meray, 1975: 214; Bozkurt vd., 2023: 271; Doğan, 2016: 178; Erdal, 2014: 15). Örneğin, bir sebebe bağlı olmaksızın yabancı devlet ülkesinde yapılacak bombardıman faaliyeti hukuka aykırı olmakla birlikte; bu eylemin zararlar karşılık olarak, ülkesini bombardıman altında bırakan devlete karşı yapılması, diğer şartların varlığı halinde, hukuka uygun olacaktır.

Misilleme gibi zararlar karşılık da bir karşı önlem niteliği taşımakta ve muhatapın hukuka uygun davranmasına yönelik zorlayıcı bir baskı aracı olarak kullanıldığı kabul edilmektedir (Keskin, 1998: 94; Yılmaz, 2011: 57). Zararla karşılık eylemlerinin, misillemeden farklı olarak kuvvet kullanımı içermesi mümkündür (Touscoz, 1993: 378). Tarihi bir örnek olarak 1928 yılında Alman-Portekiz Hakemlik Mahkemesinin kararına konu oluşturan Naulilaa uyuşmazlığı, uluslararası hukuka uygun bir zararlar karşılık önleminin unsurlarının belirlenmesine katkı sağlamıştır. Olay, 1914 Ekim ayında, Almanya'nın sömürgesi Güney-Batı Afrika (günümüzde Namibya) ile Portekiz'in sömürgesi altında bulunan Angola sınırında üç Alman görevlinin öldürülmesi üzerine Alman askeri birliklerinin mülkiyet haklarına yönelik zararlı sonuçlar meydana getiren eylemlerine ilişkindir ve Portekiz, savaş sonrasında tazminat talebinde bulunmuştur. Uyuşmazlık konusu olay bakımından Hakem Mahkemesi, Portekiz'in hukuka aykırı eylemde bulunmadığına ve Almanya'nın doğan zararları tazmin etmesine karar vermiştir (Shaw, 2018: 823; Pazarcı, 2011: 440).

Eylemin uluslararası hukuka uygun ya da aykırı bulunması, misilleme ile zararlar karşılık arasında temel ayırt edici özellik oluşturmakla birlikte; yukarıda sözü edilen hakem kararı çerçevesinde diğer bazı farklılıklara da işaret etmek gerekir. Her şeyden önce, karşı önleme başvuracak devletin, hukuka aykırı eylemiyle zarar veren devletten mevcut durumun düzeltilmesini talep etmesi gerekir. Misillemede ise, başvurulacak önlemin bildirilmesi yükümlülüğü yoktur. Acil durumların veya telafisi imkânsız zararların doğma ihtimalinin bulunması halinde önleme başvurulmadan önce bir bildirim yapılması aranmayacaktır. Böyle bir önlem, ancak hukuka aykırı eylemden zarar gören devlet tarafından uygulanmalıdır. Ayrıca önlemin hedefinde sadece hukuka aykırı davranan devlet bulunmalı ve üçüncü devletler bundan etkilenmemelidir. Yine misillemeden farklı olarak zararlar karşılık eylemleri, zarar veren devletin eylemleriyle orantılı olmalıdır. Son olarak, zararlar karşılık eyleminin temel amacı, muhatap devletin hukuka uygun davranmasını sağlamak olduğu için, bu amacın gerçekleşmesi üzerine önlemin sona erdirilmesi gerekecektir (Sur, 2022: 294-295; Poyraz ve İpek, 2013: 206).

4. Devletler Uygulamasında Misilleme Örnekleri

Diplomatik ilişkilerin kesilmesi veya sınırlandırılması, yabancıların sınır dışı edilmesi veya ülkeye girişlerinin yasaklanması, ekonomik ve ticari kısıtlamalar getirilmesi ve ekonomik yardımların kesilmesi devletlerin başvurdukları misilleme örnekleridir. ABD Başkanına dış yardımları askıya alma yetkisinin, Amerikan Dış Yardım Yasası Hickenlooper Değişiklikleri ile tanınmasından sonra bir kez uygulanması tarihi bir misilleme örneği olarak gösterilmektedir. Bu yola 1963 yılında, Amerikalıların mülklerini uygun bir tazminat ödemediği kamulaştıran herhangi bir devlete yapılan dış yardımı askıya alma yetkisi çerçevesinde bugün Sri Lanka olarak adlandırılan Seylan'a karşı başvurulmuştur (Shaw, 2018: 823).

Kendine özgü niteliği sebebiyle misilleme önlemlerinin çok çeşitlilik göstermesi olağan bir durumdur. Misilleme oluşturan eylemlere başlıca şu örnekler verilebilir: Limanların ilgili devlet uyruklu gemilere kapatılması, ilgili devletle ticari ilişkilerin kesilmesi, uluslararası anlaşmalara aykırı olmayacak şekilde ekonomik ve mali yardımın askıya alınması veya

sonlandırılması, diplomasi temsilcilerinin istenmeyen kişi (*persona non grata*) ilan edilmesi, diplomasi veya konsolosluk görevlilerinin ülke içindeki hareketlerinin kısıtlanması, ilgili devletten mal ithaline izin verilmemesi, ilgili devlet vatandaşlarının ülkeye girişlerinin vizeye tabi tutulması, zor şartlara bağlanması veya yasaklanması (Pazarıcı, 2015: 230).

Yakın tarihli bir örnek yine ABD uygulamasına ilişkindir. ABD Başkanı Donald Trump, nüfusunun çoğunluğu Müslümanlardan oluşan bazı devletlerin vatandaşlarına ve mültecilere yönelik seyahat kısıtlamasını içeren kararnamelemleri 2017 yılında yürürlüğe koymuştur. 27 Ocak tarihini taşıyan “Ulusu Yabancı Teröristlerin Ülkeye Girişinden Koruma” başlıklı ilk kararnamede Irak, İran, Libya, Somali, Sudan, Suriye ve Yemen vatandaşlarına 90 gün, mültecilere ise 120 gün ABD’ye giriş yasağı getirilmiştir. Başkan Trump yargısal süreç bakımından ortaya çıkan yeni gelişmeler üzerine 6 Mart tarihinde ikinci bir kararname imzalamış ve Irak vatandaşları ile Yeşil Kart sahiplerini yasak kapsamı dışına çıkarmıştır. Federal Temyiz Mahkemeleri kararnamelemleri “ayrımcı” olduğu gerekçesiyle reddetmiş; Yüksek Mahkeme ise, seyahat yasağının kısmen yürürlüğe girmesine izin vermiştir (BBC News Türkçe, 30 Haziran 2017).

Bu gelişmeler altı devlet vatandaşı ve mültecilerin vize başvurularında uygulanacak yeni kriterler belirlenmesi sonucunu doğurmuştur. 27 Haziran tarihli yeni düzenlemelere göre altı devlet vatandaşı ile mültecilerin vize alabilmesi, ABD’de “yakın akrabası” veya “ticari ilişkisi” bulunması şartına bağlanmıştır. Buna göre kapsama dahil bulunan altı devlet vatandaşının ABD’de yakın akrabası bulunmaması halinde ülkeye girişlerine izin verilmeyecektir. Yakın akrabalık ise ebeveyn, eş, çocuk, damat, gelin ve kardeşlerle sınırlı tutulmuş; büyükanne, büyükbaba, hala, teyze, amca, dayı, kuzen, yeğen ve kayın hısımları dışarıda bırakılmıştır (BBC News Türkçe, 29 Haziran 2017). Yargı kararları ve yeni düzenlemeler yapılması şeklinde ortaya çıkan bu süreçte Çad, Kuzey Kore ve Venezuela vatandaşları da etkilenmiştir. ABD’de 20 Ocak 2021 tarihinde yemin ederek göreve başlayan yeni Başkan Joe Biden’ın, henüz görevinin ilk haftası dolmadan aldığı çok sayıda karar arasında sözü edilen seyahat yasaklarının kaldırılmasına ilişkin karar da bulunmaktadır (Anadolu Ajansı, 28 Ocak 2021).

Türk ulusal hukuku bakımından da misilleme yaptırımına dayanak oluşturacak düzenlemeler mevcut olmuştur. 15/7/1950 tarih ve 5682 sayılı Pasaport Kanunumuzun, 4/4/2013 tarih ve 6458 sayılı Yabancılar ve Uluslararası Koruma Kanunu (YUKK) ile mülga olan 9. maddesi uyarınca “hakimiyetleri veya iradeleri altında bulunan memleketlerde Türk vatandaşlarının girmelerini kayıt ve şartlara tabi kılan veya meneden Devletler tebaaları hakkında münasip görülecek kayıt ve şartlar koymaya” Bakanlar Kurulu yetkili kılınmış idi. Bu maddeyi yürürlükten kaldıran YUKK, benzer bir yetkiyi Cumhurbaşkanına vermektedir. “Cumhurbaşkanının vize ve pasaport işlemlerinde yetkisi” başlığını taşıyan madde uyarınca Cumhurbaşkanı, savaş halinde veya diğer olağanüstü hallerde ülkenin bir bölgesini veya tamamını kapsamak üzere, yabancılar için pasaporta dair kayıt ve şartlar koymaya; yabancıların Türkiye’ye girişlerini belli şartlara bağlayıcı veya kısıtlayıcı her tür önlemi almaya yetkili kılınmıştır (m. 9/2-3).

SONUÇ

Uluslararası hukukta, uluslararası toplumun niteliğine bağlı olarak uygulamadan doğan bazı sorunlar bulunmakla birlikte; bir hukuki durumu ya da statüyü tanımamaktan BM Güvenlik Konseyi kararıyla kuvvet kullanılmasına kadar varan geniş bir yelpazede yaptırımların uygulandığına yönelik bir tespit yapmak mümkündür. Bu tespit bakımından örneğin bir devletin uluslararası hukuk kişiliğinin tanınmaması, bir devlette yasal olmayan yollarla iktidarı ele geçiren hükümetin tanınmaması ya da BM Güvenlik Konseyi kararlarına uygun olarak, uluslararası toplumun oluşturduğu BM adına hareket eden koalisyon güçlerinin, Irak'ın Kuveyt'teki haksız işgalini sona erdirmesinin, birer yaptırım olduğuna şüphe yoktur.

Uluslararası hukukta misilleme, niteliği gereği, kuvvet kullanımı içermeyen ve her durumda hukuka uygun bir karşı önlem biçimidir. Bu nitelik misillemeyi, diğer karşı önlemlerden ve zorlama yollarından ayırır. Bu belirleyici unsur, "hukuka uygunluk ölçütü" çerçevesinde ortaya konmalı ve yürürlükteki tüm uluslararası hukuk kuralları bakımından bir sonuca ulaşılmalıdır. Misilleme eylemi yürürlükteki uluslararası anlaşmalara, uluslararası teamül kurallarına ve genel hukuk ilkelerine uygun olmalıdır.

Misilleme olarak uygulanan eylemler, uluslararası hukukun gelişimine bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan genel kural ve ilkelerden de bağımsız değildir. Bu çerçevede misilleme olarak başvuru olan önlemlerin *jus cogens* normlara, insan haklarına, insancıl hukuk ilkelerine ve anayasa gibi iç hukukun temel normlarına da aykırı olmaması gerekir.

Devletler uygulamasında, geçmişten bugüne bireysel bir baskı aracı olarak kullanılması bakımından sıklıkla başvuru olan misilleme yaptırımı, günümüzde, uluslararası ilişkilerin yürütülmesinde; hak ve çıkarların korunmasında değerinden bir şey kaybetmiş değildir. Devletlerin, çıkarlarını korumak ya da en azından muhatabına yapmış olduğu eylemlerinden hoşnut bulunmadığını açıkça ortaya koymak bakımından; önlemler aldığı devlet ile arasındaki diplomatik temsil ilişkisinin düzeyine, ticari ilişkilerin sürdürülmesine veya vatandaşlarına uygulayacağı muameleye yönelik olumsuz etkiler doğuracak uygulama örneklerine her gün rastlamak mümkündür. Bu yaygın uygulamaya rağmen misilleme kurumu için normatif bir düzenleme bulunmamaktadır. Hukuka uygun bir önlem niteliği taşıyan misillemenin ayrıntılı bir düzenlemeye konu olamayacağı söylenebilir. Bununla birlikte, yüzyıllar boyunca hayat bulan geleneksel uygulamaları da göz önünde tutarak, temel ilkeler çerçevesinde yazılı kuralların oluşturulması; hukuka uygunluk ölçütü bakımından misilleme eylemlerinin kesin, bilinebilir ve belirlenebilir olması sonucunu doğuracaktır. Bu durum, tereddütleri ortadan kaldıracığı için devletler uygulamasına yeknesaklık kazandırma yanında belki hukuk dışına taşacak uygulamaların önüne geçme işlevi de görecektir.

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DEVLETLER UYGULAMASINDA DİPLOMASİ TEMSİLCİLERİNİN İSTENMEYEN KİŞİ İLAN EDİLMESİ

DECLARING DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES AS PERSONA NON GRATA IN THE
PRACTICE OF STATES

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ÖZET

Uluslararası ilişkilerin sürdürülmesi ve geliştirilmesi, devletleri temsil etmekle görevli kişiler aracılığıyla mümkün olmaktadır. Uluslararası hukuk bakımından diplomasi temsilcisini gönderen devlet, kendi temsilcisini, egemen yetkilerinin bir gereği olarak serbestçe belirleyebilme hakkına sahiptir. Öte yandan kabul eden devletin de ülkesinde görev yapacak yabancı diplomasi temsilcisini onaylamak veya reddetmek yetkisini haiz olduğu kabul edilir. İki devlet arasında diplomatik temsil ilişkisinin kurulması karşılıklı rızaya dayanır ve bu rızanın varlığı, ilişkinin sürdürülmesi bakımından da gereklidir. Başka bir ifadeyle, diplomatik temsil ilişkisine taraf herhangi bir devlet, uygun gördüğü bir zamanda, diğer taraf devletle var olan temsil ilişkisini tamamen kesebileceği gibi; gönderilen bir diplomasi temsilcisi bakımından temsil görevinin sona ermesine de karar verebilir.

Diplomasi temsilcisinin istenmeyen kişi (*persona non grata*) ilan edilmesi, görevi sona erdiren sebeplerden birisidir. 1961 Diplomatik İlişkiler Hakkında Viyana Sözleşmesine göre kabul eden devlet, herhangi bir zaman ve kararının gerekçesini açıklamak zorunda olmaksızın gönderen devletin misyon şefini veya diplomatik kadrosunun herhangi bir üyesini istenmeyen kişi ilan edebilir (m. 9). Devletler uygulamasında istenmeyen kişi ilanına bir karşı önlem olarak başvurulmaktadır. Bazı durumlarda misilleme aracı olarak da kullanılan istenmeyen kişi ilanında diplomasi temsilcisinin kabul eden devlet ülkesini, örneğin yirmi dört saat gibi kısa bir süre içerisinde terk etmesi de istenmektedir.

Bir diplomasi temsilcisinin istenmeyen kişi ilan edilmesi, bir suç işlemesi veya kabul eden devletin iç işlerine karışması gibi belirli bazı sebeplere bağlı olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca iki devlet arasındaki ilişkilerin genel seyri bakımından ortaya çıkan gerginlik, diplomasi temsilcisinin kişisel durumundan bağımsız olarak, istenmeyen kişi ilan edilmesine sebep olabilmektedir. İngiltere ile Rusya arasında 2018’de meydana gelen eski casus Sergey Skripal’in zehirlenmesi olayına bağlı olarak karşılıklı çok sayıda temsilci için istenmeyen kişi ilanı bu duruma örnek verilebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, bir yaptırım türü olarak istenmeyen kişi ilanının farklı görünümünü analiz ederek devletler arası ilişkiler bakımından sonuçlarını ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diplomasi, diplomatik temsil, istenmeyen kişi, misilleme.

ABSTRACT

Maintaining and developing international relations is possible through individuals tasked with representing states. Under international law, the state sending the diplomatic representative has the sovereign right to freely determine its own representative. Conversely, it is accepted that the receiving state has the authority to approve or reject the foreign diplomatic representative who will serve in its country. Establishing a diplomatic representation relationship between two states is based on mutual consent, and the continuation of this relationship also requires such consent. In other words, any state party to the diplomatic representation relationship may terminate its existing representation relationship with the other state at any time it deems appropriate; it may also decide to terminate the representation duty of a sent diplomatic representative.

Declaring a diplomatic representative as *persona non grata* is one of the reasons that terminates the duty. According to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the receiving state may declare the sending state's head of mission or any member of its diplomatic staff *persona non grata* at any time, without having to explain the reasons for its decision (Article 9). In state practice, the declaration of *persona non grata* is used as a countermeasure. In some cases, the diplomatic representative is requested to leave the receiving state's territory within a short period, such as twenty-four hours, as a form of retorsion.

Declaring a diplomatic representative *persona non grata* can occur due to certain reasons, such as committing a crime or interfering in the internal affairs of the receiving state. Additionally, tensions arising from the general course of relations between two states may lead to the declaration of *persona non grata*, regardless of the personal situation of the diplomatic representative. An example of this is the mutual declarations of *persona non grata* for numerous representatives between the United Kingdom and Russia following the poisoning of former spy Sergey Skripal in 2018. The aim of this study is to reveal its consequences in terms of interstate relations by analyzing the various aspects of declaring *persona non grata* as a type of sanction.

Keywords: Diplomacy, diplomatic representation, *persona non grata*, retorsion.

GİRİŞ

Devletler arasındaki diplomatik ilişkilerin tarihini, ilk siyasal örgütlenmelerin ortaya çıktığı döneme kadar geriye götürmek mümkündür. Tarihi bulgular, Mezopotamya devletleri arasında diplomasi ilişkilerinin varlığına işaret eden belgeleri ortaya koymaktadır. Aslında bir toplum bakımından kuralların oluşumu, o toplum üyelerinin birbiriyle ilişkiye girmesine bağlı bulunduğundan; diğer kuralların ortaya çıkmasından önce, temsile ilişkin kuralların oluştuğunu söylemek yanlış olmaz. İlkçağlarda uygulanan diplomasi yöntemleri, gümünüze kıyasla basit kalmakta ve kurumsal süreklilik göstermemektedir. Buna karşın Sümer, Hitit, Mısır, Çin, Hint, Asur, Yunan ve Roma uygarlıklarında, diplomasi yöntemlerinin zengin örneklerine rastlamak mümkündür. Şüphesiz devletlerin gelişimi, aralarındaki temsil ilişkisinin gelişmesini de olumlu etkilemiştir.

Devletler, kendi aralarındaki ilişkileri temsil yetkisine sahip görevliler aracılığıyla yürütür. İlk dönemlerde devletler, sadece belirli ihtiyaçlar bakımından temsilci kullanmışlardır. Ortaçağın sonuna kadar bir devlet diğerine, bir uyumsuzluğun giderilmesi, bir törene katılma, savaş ilanı veya barış andlaşması yapma gibi sebeplerle temsilci göndermiştir (Meray, 1975: 12). Diplomatik temsilin süreklilik kazanmasının ilk örneklerine 15. yüzyıl İtalyan şehir devletlerinde rastlanır. Sürekli diplomasi temsilcilerinin kurumsal olarak gelişmesi, uluslararası ilişkilerin artmasına, yaygınlaşmasına ve daha fazla mesaiye ihtiyaç duyulmasına bağlanabilir. Sürekli elçilik kurumunu doğuran bu gelişim, yeni bir sınıf devlet memurunun ortaya çıkmasını sağlamıştır. Bu durum devletler arasındaki ilişkiler bakımından yeni sorunlar da getirmiştir. Önde gelme ve dokunulmazlıkların kapsamı bu sorunlar arasında sayılabilir. Aynı zamanda ağır suç işleyen veya bulunduğu devletin içişlerine karışan bir temsilciye nasıl muamele edileceğini de bu listeye eklemek mümkündür.

Devletler uygulamasında tüm sorunlara çözümler üretildiğini ve yüzyıllar boyunca temsil ilişkisini düzenleyen kuralların başlangıçta uluslararası teamül kuralları şeklinde ortaya çıktığını görüyoruz. Birleşmiş Milletler Örgütünün kodifikasyon çalışmalarının bir sonucu olarak bu alana ilişkin bir uluslararası andlaşma imzalanmış ve diplomasi hukukunun temel düzenlemesini oluşturan 1961 Diplomatik İlişkiler Hakkında Viyana Sözleşmesi ortaya çıkmıştır. Sözleşmeye göre temsil ilişkisi karşılıklı rızaya dayanır ve temsilcilerin göreve başlamaları da bu rızanın bir parçasını teşkil eder. Temsilcisinin istenmeyen kişi (*persona non grata*) ilan edilmesi, görevi sona erdiren sebeplerden birisidir. Kabul eden devlet, herhangi bir zaman ve kararının gerekçesini açıklamak zorunda olmaksızın gönderen devletin misyon şefini veya diplomatik kadrosunun herhangi bir üyesini istenmeyen kişi ilan edebilir (m. 9).

Bir diplomasi temsilcisinin istenmeyen kişi ilan edilmesi, o temsilcinin bir suç işlemesi veya kabul eden devletin iç işlerine karışması gibi belirli bazı sebeplere bağlı olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Buna karşın devletler uygulamasında bir devlet bazen istenmeyen kişi ilanına, diğer devletin bir davranışını kabul etmediğini bildirmek, bu durumdan memnun olmadığını göstermek ve bu davranışını sona erdirmesi için baskı yapmak amacıyla bir önlem olarak başvurmaktadır. Yine, sadece bir misilleme aracı olarak, diplomasi temsilcileri istenmeyen kişi ilan edilebilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, verilen bu örneklerde olduğu gibi, istenmeyen kişi ilanının farklı görünümünü analiz ederek devletler arası ilişkiler bakımından sonuçlarını ortaya koymaktır.

1. Devletler Arasında Diplomatik Temsil İlişkisinin Kurulması ve Sona Ermesi

İki devlet arasında diplomatik temsil ilişkisinin kurulması için karşılıklı rıza olmazsa olmaz (*sine qua non*) bir şarttır. 1961 Diplomatik İlişkiler Hakkında Viyana Sözleşmesi (1961 Viyana Sözleşmesi) (Bozkurt, 2018: 447-459) bu rızanın varlığını kesin bir biçimde ifade etmektedir: “Devletler arasında diplomatik ilişkiler ve daimî diplomatik misyonlar kurulması karşılıklı rıza ile olur” (m. 2). İki devlet arasında diplomatik temsil ilişkisinin kurulması sırasında aranan rızanın varlığı, aslında ilişkinin sürdürülmesi bakımından da gereklidir. Bu tespitin doğal sonucu olarak diplomatik temsil ilişkisine taraf herhangi bir devlet, uygun gördüğü bir

zamanda, diğ er taraf devletle var olan temsil ilişkisini tamamen kesebileceğ i gibi; gönderilen bir diplomasi temsilcisi bakımından temsil görevinin sona ermesine de karar verebilir.

Bir devlet, diğ er devlet ülkesinde görev yapacak diplomasi temsilcilerinin kişisel yetkinliğini ve taşıyacağı niteliklerini kendi ulusal düzenlemeleriyle belirler. Aslında bu devletler için egemen yetkilere sahip olmanın doğal bir sonucudur. Ancak tayin edilen temsilcinin diğ er bir devlet ülkesinde görev yapacağı ve kendi devleti ile kabul eden devlet arasındaki ilişkilerin yürütülmesinde temsilci sıfatını taşıyacağı göz önünde tutulduğ unda bu atamanın uluslararası düzeyde sonuçlar doğ uracağı dikkate alınmalıdır. Nitekim devletler uygulamasında, tayin edilecek temsilci bakımından kabul eden devletin düşüncesini almak, yerleşmiş bir uluslararası hukuk kuralına dönüşmüştür. Özellikle bir misyon ş efi resmi olarak atanmadan önce, kabul eden devletin muvafakatının (*agrément*) alınması gerekir (Akipek, 1970: 105).

Kabul eden devlet, ülkesinde görev yapacak diplomasi temsilcisini kabul veya reddetmek hakkına sahiptir. Ülkesine gönderilecek olan diplomasi temsilcisini devletler, şahsî, siyasî, dinî veya kültürel sebeplerle istemeyebilir. Devletler arasında buna bağı lı krizlerin ortaya çıkmasını engellemek bakımından misyon ş eflerinin muvafakat alması yolu geliştirilmiştir (Bozkurt vd., 2023: 214). Diplomasi temsilcileri arasında özellikle misyon ş eflerinin, kendi devletini temsil yetkisine sahip olması ve prensip olarak, hükümetinin politikalarına uygun hareket etmesi beklenir. Bu beklenti, misyon ş eflerinin görevini yürütmek bakımından önemli bir unsur teşkil eder (İskit, 2015: 192). Dolayısıyla temsil ilişkisinin tarafları görev için bu unsuru dikkate alacaktır.

1961 Viyana Sözleşmesine göre, diplomasi temsilcisinin görevi temelde iki sebebe bağı lı olarak sona erer: a) Gönderen devletin kabul eden devlete, diplomasi temsilcisinin görevinin sona erdiğ ini bildirmesi, b) Kabul eden devletin gönderen devlete, diplomasi temsilcisini diplomatik misyonun bir üyesi olarak tanımayı reddettiğ ini bildirmesi (m. 43). Bu madde düzenlemesi sınırlı sayım (*numerus clausus*) ilkesine bağı lı değildir ve “diğ er haller dışında” ibaresini içermektedir. Dolayısıyla madde düzenlemesi dışında hukuki, idari ve doğal bazı sebeplere bağı lı olarak da görevin sona ermesi mümkündür: a) Geçici görevin tamamlanması, b) İstifa, terfi, emeklilik ve ölüm, c) Geri çağırma, d) Diplomatik ilişkilerin kesilmesi, e) Savaş, f) Gönderen ve kabul eden devlet başkanlarının değı şmesi, g) Devletin hukuki kişiliğ inin sona ermesi (Bozkurt vd., 2023: 215-216).

Devletler uygulamasında en sık rastlanan sona erme sebeplerinden birisi, diplomasi temsilcisinin kabul eden devlet tarafından istenmeyen kişi ilan edilmesidir. Bu yola başvuran devlet, genellikle misilleme eylemine muhatap olmaktadır. Bu karşılıklı önlemler, bazen iki devlet arasındaki ilişkilerin kötüleşmesine ve hatta diplomatik ilişkilerin tamamen kesilmesine sebep olabilmektedir.

Bugün uluslararası örgütler de uluslararası hukukun kişisi kabul edilmekte ve diplomatik temsil ilişkisinin her iki tarafında da yer almaktadır. Devletlerin uluslararası örgüt nezdinde görevlendirdiğ i temsilcileri bulunur. İki devlet arasındaki temsil ilişkisinden farklı olarak burada üçlü bir ilişki mevcuttur: Örgüte ev sahipliğ i yapan devlet, gönderen devlet ve kabul

eden uluslararası örgüt. Acaba uluslararası örgüt nezdinde görevlendirilen diplomasi temsilcisini, örgüte ev sahipliği yapan devlet istenmeyen kişi ilan edebilir mi? Bu soruya cevap oluşturan düzenleme, 1975 Evrensel Milletlerarası Örgütlerle İlişkilerde Devletlerin Temsiline İlişkin Viyana Sözleşmesinde bulunmakta ve bir çözüm getirmektedir. Buna göre ev sahibi devletin ceza yasalarına göre açık ve ağır suç işleyen ya da işlerine açık ve ağır bir biçimde karışan görevlisini, gönderen devlet geri çağıracaktır (m. 72).

2. Uluslararası Hukukta Yaptırımlar ve Misilleme

Bir hukuk düzeninin asgari iki unsur içerdiği kabul edilmektedir. Buna göre uyulması zorunlu kurallar bütünü olacak ve bu kurallara aykırı davranışlar bulunduğu yaptırım uygulanacak. Uluslararası toplumun da bir hukuk düzenine sahip olduğunu; bu düzenin uyulması zorunlu kurallar içerdiğini ve kurallara aykırı davranışlara karşı yaptırımların bulunduğunu bir olgu olarak kabul etmek mümkündür. Bu kabul tarzı, uluslararası hukuka yönelik eleştirel bakış açısını yansıtan teorik tartışmaları dışarıda bırakmaktadır.

Uluslararası hukukta yaptırımların farklı şekilde sınıflandırmaya (Pazarcı, 2015: 214-256) tabi tutulduğu görülmekle birlikte; kullanılan araçlar ve doğurduğu sonuçlar bakımından, pratik bir yaklaşımla, uluslararası hukuk yaptırımlarını dört başlık altında toplamak mümkündür: a) Diplomatik yaptırımlar, b) Hukukî yaptırımlar, c) Ekonomik yaptırımlar ve d) Askerî yaptırımlar. Yaptırımların karmaşık yapısı bu ayırımın çok net ve kesin olmadığını göstermektedir. İstenmeyen kişi ilanı bir diplomatik yaptırım olarak kabul edilebilir ve çoğu zaman misilleme önleminin bir örneğini teşkil eder.

Uluslararası hukukta misilleme (*retorsion*), geleneksel tanıma göre, bir devletin hukuka aykırı olmayan ancak diğer bir devletin çıkarlarına aykırı düşen davranışına karşı, çıkarı zedelenen devletin uluslararası hukukça yasaklanmamış bir fiille karşılık vermesidir (Pazarcı, 2015: 228; Combacau ve Sur, 1995: 214; Martin, 1995: 254; Bozkurt vd., 2023: 270). Başka bir tanıma göre misilleme, bir devletin dostça olmayan ancak uluslararası hukuka uygun bulunan eylemlerinin yöneldiği diğer devlet tarafından aynı nitelikteki eylemlerle karşılık verilmesidir (Erdal, 2014: 12). Devletler misillemeye, geçmişten günümüze, öz-korunma (*self-help*) önlemi olarak başvurmaktadır (Shaw, 2018: 822). Bu önlemler, Anglo-Sakson hukukunda “tek taraflı çözümler” olarak adlandırılan bir kategori içinde ele alınmaktadır (Martin, 1995: 254).

3. İstenmeyen Kişi İlanı

İstenmeyen kişi ilanını düzenleyen 1961 Viyana Sözleşmesinin 9. maddesi, inceleme konusuyla doğrudan ilişkisi sebebiyle aynen aşağıya alınmıştır:

“1. Kabul eden devlet, herhangi bir zaman kararının gerekçesini açıklamak zorunluluğunda olmaksızın, gönderen devlete misyon şefinin veya misyon diplomatik kadrosunun herhangi bir üyesinin istenmeyen şahıs (persona non grata) olduğunu veya misyon kadrosunun herhangi bir başka üyesinin kabule şayan olmadığını bildirebilir. Bu takdirde, gönderen devlet, duruma göre, ilgili şahsı geri çağırır veya misyondaki görevine

son verir. Bir şahıs kabul eden devletin ülkesine gelmeden önce de istenmeyen veya kabule şayan olmayan şahıs olarak ilan edilebilir.

2. Gönderen devlet bu maddenin 1. fıkrasında kayıtlı yükümlülüklerini yerine getirmeyi reddeder veya makul bir süre içinde yerine getirmezse, kabul eden devlet ilgili şahsı misyonun bir üyesi olarak tanımayı reddedebilir.”

Madde düzenlemesinde açıkça görüldüğü gibi kabul eden devlet, her zaman istenmeyen kişi ilanında bulunabileceği gibi bu yola başvurmasının gerekçesini de açıklamak zorunda değildir. Gönderen devlet, ilgili temsilciyi makul bir süre içinde geri çağırılmaz ya da geri çağırımdan kaçınırsa; kabul eden devlet, söz konusu temsilciyi misyonun bir üyesi olarak tanımayı reddedebilir (m. 9). Kabul eden devletin, istenmeyen kişi ilanında bulunması bakımından bir tercihinin söz konusu olması yanında bu son durum bakımından da bir serbestiye sahip olduğu kabul edilmelidir. İki devlet arasındaki ilişkilerin seyri, farklı karar alınmasına sebep olabilir. Devletler uygulamasına bakıldığında kabul eden devletin, istenmeyen kişi ilan ettiği diplomasi temsilcisine, ülkesini terk etmesi için 24 ilâ 48 saat arasında bir süre tanınmaktadır (Pazarcı, 2015: 96; Sur, 2022: 262; Reçber, 2011: 49).

Bir diplomasi temsilcisinin istenmeyen kişi ilan edilmesi çoğu zaman bir sebebe bağlı olarak ortaya çıkar. Bu sebeplerin başında kabul eden devletin içişlerine karışması, kabul eden devletin yasalarına uymaması, kabul eden devletin ceza yasalarına göre ağır bir suç işlemesi ve yasadışı yollarla bilgi toplaması yer alır. Bununla birlikte 1961 Viyana Sözleşmesine göre, kabul eden devletin bir gerekçe ileri sürmesine ihtiyaç bulunmamaktadır (m. 9).

Bazen iki devlet arasındaki ilişkilerin genel durumunun iyi olmaması veya somut bir olaya dayanan gerginlik de istenmeyen kişi ilanına yol açabilir. Böyle bir uygulama, temsilcinin sübjektif durumundan, kişisel tutum ve davranışlarından bağımsız olarak ortaya çıkar.

Belirli bir konuda politik bloklaşmanın sonucu olarak da, istenmeyen kişi ilanının çok genişlediği örnekler vardır. Rusya ile İngiltere arasındaki, 4 Mart 2018 tarihinde meydana gelen, eski casus Sergey Skripal ve kızı Yulia'nın zehirlenmesi olayı buna örnek teşkil eder. İngiltere bu olaydan sonra Rusya'yı sorumlu tutmuş; tatmin edici bir cevap verilmediğinde bir dizi yaptırım uygulama uyarısında bulunmuştur. Rusya, saldırıyla hiçbir ilişkisi bulunmadığını beyan etmiş ve olaya ilişkin bir açıklama yapmayı reddetmiştir. Bu olaylar üzerine İngiltere başlangıçta 23 Rus diplomatı sınır dışı etme kararı almış; Rusya ise aynı sayıda İngiliz diplomatı sınır dışı ederek misillemede bulunmuştur. Olayın üzerinden bir ay geçtikten sonra ABD ve 19 AB üyesinin içinde bulunduğu toplam 26 devletin sınır dışı ettiği Rus diplomat sayılı 150'yi geçmiş ve NATO, 7 Rus diplomatın akreditasyonunu iptal etmiştir (Bozkurt vd., 2023: 217).

SONUÇ

İstenmeyen kişi ilanına, uluslararası hukuka uygun ama dostça kabul edilmeyecek bir önlem olarak devletler uygulamasında sıklıkla başvurulmaktadır. Kabul eden devletin bir diplomasi temsilcisini istenmeyen kişi ilan etmesi, uluslararası hukuk bakımından aynı zamanda bir yaptırım olarak karşımıza çıkar. Bir karşı önlem olarak uygulanan bu yaptırım, uluslararası

toplumun kendine özgü yapısının bir sonucu olarak, devletlerin tek taraflı iradesine bağlıdır. Böyle bir yaptırıma başvuran devletin amacı, kendi hak ve çıkarlarına zarar veren devletin dikkatini çekmek ya da zararlı sonuçları ortadan kaldırılmasına ilişkin baskı uygulamaktır.

Uluslararası hukukta hak arama sürecinin karmaşık yapısı ve belirsizliği, devletlerin istenmeyen kişi ilanları gibi bazı önlemlere başvurmalarının temel sebebinin oluşturmaktadır. Dolayısıyla, devletlerin tek başına uyguladıkları bu önlemlerin, uluslararası hukukun bir eksikliğini tamamlayıcı işlev gördüğünü ve hukuka saygının sürdürülmesine olumlu katkı sağladığını düşünmek mümkündür.

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4 5 VE 6. SINIF SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERS KİTAPLARININ DESTAN VE EFSANELERİN KULLANIM DURUMU AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**EXAMINATION OF EPICS AND LEGENDS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES TEXTBOOKS IN TERMS OF THEIR INCLUSION****Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Engin ZABUN**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, 5. 6. ve 7. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitaplarını destan ve efsanelerin kullanım durumu açısından incelemektir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada doküman olarak Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından hazırlanıp 2023-2024 yıllarında okutulan Sosyal bilgiler ders kitapları (5-7. sınıflar) incelenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde ise betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler doküman incelemesi aşamalarına göre analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarının içeriğinin destan ve efsanelerin kullanımını açısından yetersiz kaldığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Destan, Efsane, Sosyal Bilgiler, Ders kitabı.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze the social studies textbooks of 5th, 6th and 7th grade to examine the use of legends and epics in terms of usage status. Qualitative research in the research Document analysis, one of the methods, was used. Social studies textbooks (grades 5-7) prepared by the Ministry of National Education and taught in 2023-2024 were examined as documents in the study. Descriptive analysis method was used to analyze the data. The data obtained from the research were analyzed according to the stages of document analysis. As a result of the research, it was determined that the content of social studies textbooks was insufficient in terms of the use of epics and legends.

Keywords: Legend, Epic, Social Studies, Textbook.

GİRİŞ

Geçmişten bu yana insanoğlu çeşitli yöntemlerle birbirleriyle iletişimi sürdürmeye çalışmışlardır. Yazının icat edilmediği eski çağlarda ise insanların kendilerini sözlü olarak ifade etme ihtiyacı doğmuştur. Şüphesiz ki hem sözlü anlatıyı hem de yazılı anlatıyı kendisine konu olarak seçen disiplinlerin en önemlisi edebiyattır. Edebiyat; duygu, düşünce ve olayların dil vasıtasıyla estetik bir biçimde ifade etme sanatıdır (TDK, 2024). Edebiyat aracılığıyla insanların duygu, düşünce ve hareketlerinin etkili bir şekilde sanatsal bir şekilde tasvir edilmesi hedeflenir. Bu anlamda edebi eserlerin pek çoğu toplumu eğitmek ve onlara çeşitli değer ve tutumları aktarmak amacıyla kullanılırlar (Kaymakçı, 2013). Bu açıdan destan ve efsane gibi edebiyat ürünleri, topluma kültür aktarımı konusunda son derece önemli bir görevi üstlenmiştir (Dündar ve Baysan, 2017).

Anlatım tekniğine dayanan ve pek çok karmaşık durumu birbirleri ile ilişkilendirerek sunan destan ve efsane gibi sözlü edebiyat ürünlerinin dinleyicileri kültürlenme ve onlara farklı mesajlar iletme yönünden son derece önemli görevleri bulunmaktadır. Sistemli bir eğitim ağının henüz oluşturulmadığı ve yazının yaygın olmadığı dönemlerde insanları eğitime ve kültür aktarımı gibi işlevlerin çoğunlukla bu tür sözlü edebiyat ürünleriyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu sebepten ötürü her halk dinletisi, kültür aktarımı boyutu üzerinden incelendiğinde kendi bağlamında bir “örtük program” kompozisyonu olduğu söylenebilir. Bu kompozisyonların kendi içlerinde ele alınması ve aktarılacak istenen değerlerin tespit edilmesi, içinde bulunulan toplumu bugünlere getiren değerlere ulaşma bakımından büyük önem arz etmektedir (Cemiloğlu, 2006).

Edebiyat ürünlerinin kullanım alanı yalnızca edebiyat dersiyle sınırlı değildir. İlköğretimde etkin vatandaş yetiştirebilmek amacıyla toplum yaşamını ilgilendiren çeşitli bilgi, beceri, tutum ve değerlerin kazandırıldığı bir disiplin olarak tanımlanan (Erden, 1996) sosyal bilgiler dersi de içerisinde insan ve insana ilişkin temel bilgileri bulundurması sebebiyle kazanımlarında edebiyat ürünlerine yer verme konusunda oldukça önem vermiştir (Kaymakçı, 2013). Sosyal bilgiler ve edebiyat dersleri, birbiriyle benzer problemleri tek bir ortak paydada bir araya getirmektedir. Sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarının içerisinde çeşitli edebi ürünlere yer verilmesi; dersi dikkat çekici, monoton olmayan ve daha eğlenceli bir hale sokması açısından önem taşımaktadır. Ünite kapsamında aktarılması amaçlanan gizli mesaj edebi ürünün içine entegre edilerek öğrencinin düşünme becerisini geliştirmek ve düşüncelerini yorumlayarak çıkarımlarda bulunabilmesi hedeflenmektedir. (Açık, 2014).

Destanlar, en basit şekilde “Tarih öncesi tanrı, tanrıça, yarı tanrı ve olağanüstü kahramanlarla ilgili bir takım olayları kendine konu edinen şiir” (TDK, 2024) olarak tanımlanabilir. Milletlerin oluşumu esnasında meydana gelmiş olan ve içinde buldukları toplumların bir nevi tozlanmış edebi ürünleri olarak bilinen destanlarda olağanüstü olaylar ve olağanüstü güçlere sahip kahramanların başlarından geçen serüvenler tasvir edilir (Oğuzkan, 2010).

Yalçın (2011) destanlar için “Destanların içerisinde olduğu milletin tarihi ve kültürel özelliklerini açıkça bizlere sunması ve kişide milli kimliğin oluşumuna katkı sağlaması sebebiyle çocuklara okutulması gerekmektedir.” düşüncelerini savunur. Destanlar her ne kadar

çeşitli olağanüstü insanları ve olağanüstü durumları anlatsalar da bir yandan destanın oluştuğu toplumun yapısını ve bu toplumun içinde bulunduğu yaşam şartlarını anlatırlar (Açık, 2014).

Destanlar milletlerin ortak problemleri etrafında oluştuğu için genellikle benzer duygu ve düşünceleri yansıtır. Eski yaşantıları bizlere sunarken geçmişle gelecek arasında bir bağ oluşturulmasına öncülük eder. Çocukların tarihe ve tarihi olaylara ilgi duymaya başladıkları zaman içerisinde destanlarla karşılaşması, kendi milletinin tarihini, yaşayış ve düşünüş biçimini, gelenek ve göreneklerini öğrenmeleri açısından son derece yararlı olabilmektedir. (Tanju, 2013).

Efsaneler ise antik dönemlerden beri süregelen, olağanüstü olayları ya da varlıkları konu alan hayali hikayelerdir. Bunlar geleneksel bir şekilde ortaya çıkan ve toplumların düş gücünün etkisiyle biçim alan, tanrı, tanrıça, evrenin doğuşu gibi konularla ilgili hayali bir anlatıma sahip olan sözlü edebi anlatılardır (TDK, 2024). Başta efsanelerin konusu, daha çok olağanüstü hal ve hareketleriyle ünlenmiş kahramanların başlarına gelenler, dünyanın oluşum süreci ve işleyişi, tanrının varoluşu gibi konulardır. Tanrılar ve çeşitli doğa olayları arasındaki ilişkileri ele alan efsaneler de sonradan birçok sanat eserinin oluşmasında ilham kaynağı olmuştur. Düğün, doğum ve ölüm gibi konular da efsaneler içerisinde yer alan başlıca konular arasındadır (Oğuzkan, 2010).

Efsaneler, öğrencilerin hayal dünyasını geliştirme konusunda oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bunun nedeni efsanelerin tarihsel olayları ve kahramanlıkları monoton bir şekilde değil, ilginç bir anlatımla sunuyor olmasındandır. Öğrencilerin ilgi odağı haline gelen efsaneler, toplumun kültürel yapısını gelecek nesillere aktarma görevini yerine getirebilecek bir araçtır. Efsanelerle birlikte oluşturulacak etkinliklerde zengin materyal sunulabilir, ayrıca yine efsaneler sosyal bilgiler dersinin becerilerinden biri olan somut ve somut olmayı ayırt edebilme becerisini kazandırabilmek amacıyla da kullanılabilir (Öztürk ve Oltuoğlu, 2012).

Efsaneler, milli kimlik oluşturma konusunda da önemli bir işleve sahiptir. Olağanüstü unsurlarla eğlenceli bir hale getirilerek anlatılan efsaneler, birtakım şahsiyetlerin ve tarihi olayların da sürekli canlı tutulmasına, milli hafızada yer edinmesine sebep olurlar. Özellikle ilk ve orta öğretim dönemlerinde milli kimlik kazanma mücadelesi içerisinde olan öğrencilerin bu tür sözlü edebi anlatılara ilgili oldukları, kendileri için birer model arayışında oldukları ve geçmişe ilgi duydukları göz önünde bulundurulursa efsanelerin bu dönemlerde eğitim için önemli bir araç olabileceği söylenebilir (Yılar, 2005).

Efsane ile destan arasındaki ilişkiye bakıldığında ise ikisi arasında benzerlikler kadar farklılıkların da olduğu görülmektedir. Her ikisinin de milli kültürlerin oluşturduğu ürünler olmasıyla birlikte bugün destanların bazılarının parçalanarak birer efsane haline geldiği görülebilir. Destanlar tarihte meydana gelmiş olaylar çerçevesinde inşa edilirken efsanelerin tümü için bunu söylemek mümkün değildir. Efsanelerin tersi şekilde tamamen milli ürünler olan destanların kişi kadrosu çoğunlukla olağanüstü kahramanlardan oluşmaktadır.

Efsane ve destanların oluşum aşamalarında da bazı benzerlik ve farklılıklar mevcuttur. İnsanları derinden etkileyen pek çok olay hem destan hem de efsanenin ortaya çıkış sürecine fayda sağlayabilir. Ancak bir efsanenin destan haline gelebilmesi için aradan fazlaca bir vakit geçmesi; çekirdek, teşekkül ve tespit aşamalarını tamamlaması gerekmektedir (Gönen, 2004). Bu

bilgiler ışığında destan ve efsanelerin birbirleriyle olan sıkı ilişkisi göz önünde bulundurulduğunda çalışmanın araştırma konusu olarak hem efsaneler hem de destanların seçilmesi gerekli görülmüştür.

Ders kitapları, öğretim programlarında içerisinde bulunan konularla ilgili kazanımları sistematik bir biçimde inceleyip açıklayan, güvenilir bilgi sağlama rolünü üstlenerek öğrenciyi dersin hedeflerine uygun bir şekilde yönlendiren ve eğiten tamamlayıcı araçlar şeklinde tanımlanabilir (Ünsal ve Güneş, 2002). Öğretim süreci boyunca ders kitaplarının kullanılmasındaki en önemli özellik, ders kitaplarının öğretim programında geçen bilgi, beceri ve kavramların öğrencilere kazandırmada rol oynamasıdır.

Ders kitapları öğrencilerin topluma entegre olma ve topluma uyum süreçlerini kolaylaştıran bilgi, beceri, değer ve tutumları kazandırdığından toplumun beklentilerini hayata aktarma aracı olarak görülür. Ayrıca ders kitapları devlet aracılığıyla tamamen ücretsiz bir şekilde dağıtıldığından öğrenciler ders kitaplarına kolay erişirler. Ders kitaplarında öğrenciler öğrenecekleri konuyu her yönüyle görme imkanına sahip olur ve böylece öğrenciler bütüncül bakış açısı kazanır (Aslan, Okumuş ve Koçoğlu, 2015).

Ders kitaplarının kolay ulaşılabilir olması ve ders kitapları sayesinde öğrencilerin derste öğrendiklerini istediği zaman tekrar edebilme olanağının olması öğrencilerin daha iyi öğrenmesini sağlaması açısından önemlidir. Çünkü aktarılması gereken değer, beceri ve bilgiler bütüncül bir öğrenmeye olanak tanır. Çeşitli edebi ürünlerin ders kitaplarında yer alması dersin daha etkili öğrenilmesini sağlayacağı açıktır.

Piaget'in bilişsel gelişim kuramına göre, 7-11 yaş somut işlemler dönemi ve 11 yaştan sonrası soyut işlemler dönemini oluşturmaktadır (Aral ve diğerleri, 2000; Charles, 2000). Bu anlamda ortaokul döneminde okutulan sosyal bilgiler dersi, somut işlemde soyut işleme geçiş dönemini kapsamaktadır. Soyut bir ders olan sosyal bilgiler dersi hem ders kitaplarının etkisinden ötürü hem de ders kitaplarında destan ve efsane gibi edebi metinlere yer verilmesinden dolayı soyut öğelerin soyutlaştırılmasına yardımcı olarak daha etkili ve kalıcı öğrenmenin gerçekleşmesini sağlayabilir.

Araştırmanın Amacı ve Önemi

Literatür taraması kapsamında konuyla ilgili çalışmalar incelendiğinde, mevcut çalışmaların çoğunun tüm edebi ürünlere yönelik olduğu görülmektedir. Kaymakçı (2013) ve Görmez (2018) çalışmalarında sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarını tüm edebi eserler yönünden incelemişlerdir.

Literatür taramasında Özalp ve Güngör (2022)'ün çalışması haricinde sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarını yalnızca destan ve efsaneler kapsamında inceleyen herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Eğitim öğretimde ana materyallerden birisi olan ders kitaplarının incelenmesi, bu anlamda önem arz etmektedir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, 5. 6. ve 7. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitaplarını destan ve efsanelerin kullanımı bağlamında incelemek ve bu ders kitaplarının destan ve efsaneleri bulundurma

açısından yeterliliğini ortaya koymaktır. Bu kapsamda aşağıdaki sorulara cevap aranmaya çalışılmıştır:

- 1) 5. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitabında destan ve efsaneler ne düzeyde yer almaktadır?
- 2) 6. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitabında destan ve efsaneler ne düzeyde yer almaktadır?
- 3) 7. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitabında destan ve efsaneler ne düzeyde yer almaktadır?

YÖNTEM

Araştırmanın Modeli

Bu çalışmada, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden birisi olan doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Belgesel tarama olarak da adlandırılan doküman analizi yönteminde konu ile ilgili mevcut belgeler incelenerek araştırma konusuna uygun veriler elde edilmektedir. Doküman analizi, belli bir hedefe yönelik olarak kaynakları bulma, okuma, not alma ve değerlendirme aşamalarını kapsamaktadır (Karasar, 2005). Bir başka ifadeyle doküman analizi, basılı ve elektronik (bilgisayar tabanlı ve internet erişimli) materyallerin incelenmesi ve değerlendirilmesi sürecinde gerçekleşen birtakım işlemler bütünüdür. (Bowen, 2009).

Çalışma Grubu

Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılında okutulan MEB tarafından hazırlanan;

- 1) Evirgen, Özkan ve Öztürk (2023)'ün yazmış olduğu 5. sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitabı,
- 2) Yıldırım, Kaplan, Kuru ve Yılmaz (2023)'in yazmış olduğu 6. sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitabı,
- 3) Açıl, Güvenç, Hayta ve Kılıç (2023)'ün yazmış olduğu 7. sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitabı oluşturmaktadır.

Verilerin Toplanması ve Analizi

Verilerin toplanması sürecinde öncelikle araştırma malzemesi olarak kullanılan 5 6 ve 7. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitapları Sivas Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü'nden temin edilmiştir. Ek olarak araştırma malzemesi olan ders kitaplarına Eğitim Bilişim Ağı üzerinden de ulaşılmış, kitaplar EBA üzerinden de incelenmiş ve bu inceleme sonucunda ders kitapları içerisinde yer verilen destan ve efsaneler tespit edilmiştir.

Verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Betimsel analiz tekniğinde, araştırmada toplanan veriler önceden belirlenmiş olan temalara göre biçimlendirilir, kategorize edilerek özetlenir ve yorumlanır. Toplanan veriler, önce sistematik ve açık bir biçimde belirtilir. Ardından ortaya çıkan bu tanımlamalar açıklanır ve yorumlanır, neden-sonuç ilişkileri kurularak sonuca ulaşılır (Yıldırım ve Şimşek, 2013).

Literatür Taraması

Literatür taraması kapsamında konu ile ilgili çalışmalar incelendiğinde, destan ve efsane kavramlarının çoğunlukla bütün edebi metinlerin ders kitaplarında kullanım durumu kapsamında incelendiği görülmüştür. Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitaplarını destan ve efsane kavramlarının kullanım durumu yönünden inceleyen çalışma sayısının oldukça az olduğu belirlenmiştir. Literatür taraması kapsamında sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarını destan ve efsane kavramları yönünden inceleyen çalışmalar, aşağıda verilmiştir:

Kaymakcı (2013)'nin yaptığı araştırmada, sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarında sözlü ve yazılı edebi türlerin kullanım durumunu karşılaştırmalı bir biçimde analiz etmek amaçlanmıştır. 2005 ve 2010 yıllarında okutulan sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarında uygulanan doküman incelemesinin sonucunda;

- a) 5. sınıf ders kitaplarında 1 efsaneye yer verilirken hiç destan metnine yer verilmediği tespit edilmiş,
- b) 6. sınıf ders kitaplarında hiç efsaneye ver verilmezken 2 adet destan metnine yer verildiği tespit edilmiş,
- c) 7. sınıf ders kitaplarında ise hiç efsaneye ver verilmezken 1 adet destan metnine yer verildiği tespit edilmiştir.

Açık (2014)'ün yaptığı araştırmada ise sözlü ve yazılı çocuk edebiyatı ürünlerinin sosyal bilgiler ders kitapları içerisinde yer alma düzeyinin karşılaştırmalı olarak ortaya konması amaçlanmıştır. 2012 yılında okutulan 6 ve 7. sınıf MEB yayınları sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarının incelendiği çalışmada;

- a) 6. sınıf MEB yayınları sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında 3 destan metnine yer verilirken hiç efsaneye ver verilmediği tespit edilmiş,
- b) 7. sınıf MEB yayınları sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında ise hiç destan metnine yer verilmezken 1 efsaneye yer verildiği tespit edilmiştir.

Faiz (2019)'in yaptığı çalışmada ise sosyal bilgiler dersi kitaplarındaki edebi türlerin kullanım durumunu ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. 2019 yılında okutulan MEB yayınları sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarının incelendiği çalışmada:

- a) 5. sınıf MEB yayınları sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında 1 destan metnine yer verilirken hiç efsaneye yer verilmediği tespit edilmiş,
- b) 6. sınıf MEB yayınları sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında 3 destan metnine yer verilirken hiç efsaneye yer verilmediği tespit edilmiş,
- c) 7. sınıf MEB yayınları sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında ise hiç destan ya da efsane metnine yer verilmediği tespit edilmiştir.

BULGULAR

1) 5. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler Ders Kitabında Destan ve Efsanelerin Kullanım Durumu

2023-2024 yıllarında okutulan 5. sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitabı incelendiğinde, kitabın hiçbir bölümünde destanlara yer verilmediği görülmektedir. İncelenen ders kitabı efsanelerin kullanımını kapsamında ele alındığında ise 1 adet efsaneye kitap içerisinde yer verildiği belirlenmiştir. ‘Ülkem, Kültürüm ve Tarihim’ adlı ünitenin ‘Tarihe Yolculuk’ adlı konusunun 42. sayfasında, ‘Dokunduğu Her Şeyi Altına Çeviren Midas’ adlı bir efsane kitap içerisinde yer almaktadır,

Resim 1

5. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler Ders Kitabı, Efsane örneği, sayfa 42.



İçerisinde yukarıda belirtilen efsane metnini bulunduran konu, sosyal bilgiler ders programının ‘SB.5.2.1. Somut kalıntılardan yola çıkarak Anadolu ve Mezopotamya uygarlıklarının insanlık tarihine önemli katkılarını fark eder.’ kazanımı ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Konu içeriği kapsamında kitapta yer verilmiş olan efsane değerlendirildiğinde ise kitabın bu bölümünde efsaneye yer verilmesinin amacının dersi canlı tutmak, öğrencinin derse olan ilgisini artırmak ve konunun kalıcılığını artırmak olduğu söylenebilir.

Efsane metninin yer aldığı konu ve konunun ilişkili olduğu kazanım, araştırma becerisi ile kültürel mirasa duyarlılık değeri ile ilişkilendirilebilir (Tonga ve Erdoğan, 2022). Bu anlamda konu içeriğinde yukarıda belirtilen efsane metnine yer verilmesi, doğrudan bu değer ve becerinin gelişmesine de katkı sağlayacaktır.

2) 6. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler Ders Kitabında Destan ve Efsanelerin Kullanım Durumu

2023-2024 yıllarında okutulan 6. sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitabı incelendiğinde, kitabın hiçbir bölümünde efsanelere yer verilmediği görülmektedir. İncelenen ders kitabı destanların kullanımını kapsamında ele alındığında ise 3 adet destana kitap içerisinde yer verildiği belirlenmiştir.

Resim 2

6. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler Ders Kitabı, Destan örneği, sayfa 51.



Okuyalım Öğrenelim

Oğuz Kağan Destanı

...Yurda dönmüş olan Oğuz, altı oğlu ile bir gün ava gitti. Oğulları altın bir yay ile üç altın ok buldular. Bunları paylaşmaları için babalarına getirdiler. Babaları Oğuz Han yayı üçe parçalayıp büyük üç oğluna, üç altın oku da küçük üç oğluna verdi. Şöyle karar verdi: Kendilerine yay verdiği üç oğlunun soyundan geleceklere BOZOK densin (Bozok: parçalamak, bozmak). Kendilerine ok verdiği diğer üç oğlunun soyundan geleceklere ÜÇOK densin (Üçok: Üç tane ok). Buyurdu ki, bundan sonra oğullarından kim gelirse beraberce kulsunlar: "Biz hepimiz bir soydanız" deyip orduda kendi yerini ve rütbesini bilsinler. Orduda yay verdiklerim sağ kolu, ok verdiklerim sol kolu teşkil etsin. Zira yay hakan gibi hükmeder ok ise ona tabi olur. Onların yurdunu da buna benzer şekilde ayırıp tayin etti. Bu toy da herkesin önünde sözünü bu şekilde tamamlayıp buyurdu ki: "Ben öldükten sonra yerim, tahtım ve yurt, oğlum Kün Han'ındır."

Zeki Velidi TOGAN, "Oğuz Destanı", s.48 (Düzenlenmiştir.)



2.6: Oğuz Kağan Destanı Temsili Resim

Resim 2'de belirtilen destan, "Tarihe Yolculuk" adlı ünitenin "Türklerin Anayurdu Orta Asya" adlı konusunun 51. sayfasında Hun Türklerine ait olan Oğuz Kağan destanıdır. Destan metninin içerisinde bulunduğu konu, sosyal bilgiler ders programının "SB.6.2.1. Orta Asya'da kurulan ilk Türk devletlerinin coğrafi, siyasal, ekonomik ve kültürel özelliklerine ilişkin çıkarımlarda bulunur." kazanımı ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Bu kazanımın içerisinde ek olarak "Destan, yazıt ve diğer kaynaklardan yararlanır." şeklinde bir ifadeye de yer verilmiştir. Kazanım içerisinde belirtilen bu ifadeden yola çıkarak ilgili kazanım içerisinde 3 adet destan metni yerleştirildiği görülmektedir.

Resim 3

6. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler Ders Kitabı, Destan örneği, sayfa 55.

Kök Türklere Ait Ergenekon Destanı

...Dağların arasındaki düzlüğü yurt tutup burada çoğalmaya başlayan Türkler; artık bu dağ ve ormanlıklar içine sığmaz ve yaşayamaz hâle geldiler. Dağlar arasındaki tek geçitten geçmek de yine çok zordu. Hepsi bir araya gelip bu dar geçitten nasıl geçeceklerini düşündüler ve kurtuluş için bir yol aradılar. Hemen bu geçitte bir demir madeni vardı. Bu madeni işletir ve eriterek demir hâline getirirlerdi. Başka bir yol bulamayınca bu demir kapıyı eritip oradan çıkmaya karar verdiler. Hepsi bir araya gelip ormandan odunlar topladılar ve eşeklerle, yük yük kömürler getirdiler. Ayrıca da körükler yaptılar. Bu körükleri yapmak için de yetmiş baş at ve öküz kestiler. Bunların derilerini soyup kullanılacak hâle getirdiler.

Topladıkları dağ gibi odun ve kömürleri geçidin önüne yığıdılar. Körükleri, öyle dizdiler ki ateş yanıp da körükler üflenmeye başlayınca dağ hemen eriyip delinecekti. En sonunda ateşler yandı, körükler işledi ve geçit de eriyip parçalandı. Nihayet, Türkler Ergenekon'dan çıkıp bütün dünyaya yayıldılar.

Bahaddin ÖGEL, "Türk Mitolojisi", s.62-63 (Düzenlenmiştir.)



2.12: Ergenekon Destanı-Orhan-Erhan DÜNDAR

Resim 4

6. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler Ders Kitabı, Destan örneği, sayfa 62.

Uygurlara Ait Türeyiş Destanı

Bir gün iki ağacın arasına, gökten bir ışık inmişti. Bunun üzerine iki yandaki dağlar yavaş yavaş büyümeye başladı. Bu durumu gören Uygurlar ise içlerinde büyük bir saygı duyarak oraya doğru yaklaştılar. Bütün boylar, reisleriyle beraber bu garip şeyi görmek için yerlerini bırakıp koşmuşlardı. Yaklaştıklarında gördüler ki ışıklar içinde çocuklar yatıyor. Saygı ile diz çöküp selam verdiler. Çocukları alarak dışarı çıktılar. Beslenip büyütülmeleri için sütannelerine ve babalarına verdiler. Her fırsatta onlara saygı gösteriyorlar ve ikramda bulunuyorlardı. Çocuklar artık büyüyip konuşmaya başlayınca Uygurlardan anne ve babalarını sordular. Onlar da o iki ağacı gösterdiler. Çocuklar ağaçları görünce onlara tıpkı evladın babasına gösterdiği saygıyı gösterdiler. Ağaçların karşısında diz çöktüler ve yeri öptüler. Bunun üzerine ağaçlar da dile gelip şöyle dediler:

"Güzel huy ve iyi özelliklerle bezenmiş çocuklar böyle olurlar ve anne ile babalarına saygı gösterirler. Ömrünüz uzun, adınız ünlü ve şöhretiniz de devamlı olsun!" O bölgelerde yaşayan bütün kavimler, bu çocuklara hükümdar oğullarıymış gibi saygı gösterdiler. Her birine birer ad koydular. Bu çocuklardan Böğü-Tegin, gerek güzelliği gerekse boyu posu, sabrı, iradesi, ileriye görüşü bakımından diğerlerinden daha farklıydı. Ayrıca bütün milletlerin dillerini ve yazılarını da biliyordu. Uygurlar, onun Han olarak seçilmesi üzerinde birleşti ve büyük şenlikler yaparak onu Hanlık tahtına oturtular. O, memleketi adaletle döşedi ve zulüm sahifelerini kapadı. Onun etrafındaki adamlar, askerleri, atları ve halkı gittikçe çoğalmaya başladı.

Bahattin ÖGEL, "Türk Mitolojisi", s.74-75 (Düzenlenmiştir.)

Resim 3 ve resim 4'te bulunan destan metinleri, yine "Tarihe Yolculuk" adlı ünitenin "Türklerin Anayurdu Orta Asya" adlı konusunun 55 ve 62. Sayfalarında yer almaktadır. İlgili destanların yer aldığı konu da resim 2'de olduğu gibi sosyal bilgiler ders programının "SB.6.2.1. Orta Asya'da kurulan ilk Türk devletlerinin coğrafi, siyasal, ekonomik ve kültürel özelliklerine ilişkin çıkarımlarda bulunur." kazanımı ile doğrudan ilişkilidir.

Ders kitabı incelendiğinde ise kazanımın ilişkilendirildiği konu içerisinde 3 adet destan metnine yer verildiği görülmektedir. Ders kitabı içerisinde sırasıyla tüm Orta Asya Türk devletleri ile ilgili destanlara yer verilmiş olması, konunun anlaşılabilirliğini ve kalıcılığını artıracak gibi dersin sıkıcı ve monoton geçmesini önleyerek öğrencinin konuya olan ilgisi de artıracaktır. Bununla birlikte öğrenci, bu destanları okuyarak Orta Asya'daki atalarının tarihi, kültürü ve yaşamları hakkında da bilgi sahibi olacaktır. Öğrenci bu bilgileri kendi kültürü ile kıyaslama fırsatı bulacak, geçmiş ile gelecek arasında bağ kurarak milli kimliğini de güçlendirme fırsatını yakalayacaktır.

Destan metinlerinin yer aldığı konu ve konunun ilişkili olduğu kazanım, zaman ve kronolojiyi algılama becerisi ile kültürel mirasa duyarlılık değeri ile doğrudan ilişkilendirilebilir (Tonga ve Erdoğan, 2022). Bu anlamda konu içeriğinde yukarıda belirtilen destan metnine yer verilmesi, doğrudan bu değer ve becerinin kazandırılmasına katkı sağlayacaktır.

3) 7. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler Ders Kitabında Destan ve Efsanelerin Kullanım Durumu

2023-2024 yıllarında okutulan 7. sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler ders kitabı incelendiğinde, kitabın hiçbir bölümünde efsanelere ya da destanlara yer verilmediği görülmektedir. Öte yandan "Ülkeler Arası Köprüler" adlı üniteye yer alan "Türkiye ve Dünya" isimli konuda, Dede Korkut destanına ait bir habere yer verilmiştir. Tespit edilen haberde UNESCO Dünya Somut Olmayan Kültür Mirası Temsili Listesi'ne kabul edilen Dede Korkut destanından bahsedilmekte ve bu destanın toplumumuz açısından önemine vurgu yapılmaktadır.

Resim 5

7. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler Ders Kitabı, Destan örneği, sayfa 205.



Söz konusu haberin yer aldığı konu, sosyal bilgiler ders programının “SB.7.7.1. Türkiye’nin üyesi olduğu uluslararası kuruluşlara örnekler verir.” kazanımı ile ilişkilidir. Yukarıda görülen haberin kitapta yer edinmesinin temel amacı Türkiye’nin yer aldığı kuruluşları pekiştirmek olmasına karşın haber içeriği incelendiğinde Dede Korkut destanının ülkemiz ve toplumumuz için sahip olduğu öneme dikkat çekilmiştir. Bu anlamda kitapta yer alan haberi okuyan bir öğrenci sadece UNESCO isimli kuruluşu daha iyi öğrenip pekiştirmekle kalmayacak, aynı zamanda Dede Korkut destanını da öğrenecek ve bu destanın kültürel bağları güçlendiren bir unsur olduğunu kavrayacaktır. Konunun içerisinde bu habere yer verilmesi aynı zamanda öğrencinin merak duygusunu uyandıracak, derse olan ilgi ve isteğini de artıracaktır.

SONUÇ, TARTIŞMA VE ÖNERİLER

Bu çalışmada 5, 6 ve 7. sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitapları destan ve efsanelerin kullanımı bakımından incelenmiştir. İncelenen ders kitaplarından elde edilen bulgulardan hareketle aşağıda verilen sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır:

5. sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitabı destan ve efsanelerin kullanımı bakımından incelendiğinde, kitap içerisinde 1 efsane metnine yer verildiği görülürken kitapta herhangi bir destana yer verilmediği tespit edilmiştir. 6. sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitabı destan ve efsanelerin kullanımı bakımından incelendiğinde kitap içerisinde hiç efsane kullanılmadığı görülürken 3 adet destana yer verildiği belirlenmiştir. 7. sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitabı destan ve efsanelerin kullanımı bakımından incelendiğinde kitap içerisinde herhangi bir destan ya da efsaneye yer verilmediği tespit edilmiştir. Ancak ders kitabının içerisinde “Dede Korkut Destanı” ile ilgili bir habere yer verildiği görülmektedir.

İncelenen ders kitaplarının tümü ele alındığında ise araştırma konusu olan metinlerin en çok 6. sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında kullanıldığı, en az ise 7. Sınıf sosyal bilgiler ders kitabında kullanıldığı belirlenmiştir. Bu anlamda sosyal bilgiler ders kitaplarında destan ve efsanelerin kullanım düzeyinin yetersiz olduğu sonucuna ulaşılabılır. Sosyal bilgiler ders kitabının içeriğinde destan ve efsanelerin kullanılabilceği pek çok konu mevcuttur. Özellikle “Birey ve Toplum”, “Kültür ve Miras” ve “İnsanlar Yerler ve Çevreler” öğrenme alanları, içerisinde destan ve efsanelerin kullanımı için birçok çeşitli kazanım bulundurmaktadır. Kolaç ve Özer’in (2018) sosyal bilgiler öğretmen adaylarının edebi ürün kullanımına yönelik görüşleriyle ilgili yapmış oldukları çalışmada, öğretmen adaylarının ders planı hazırlarken bu üç öğrenme alanı içerisinde destan ve efsanelerden faydalandıkları belirlenmiştir. Bu anlamda sosyal bilgiler ders kitapları içerisinde destan ve efsanelere daha çok yer verilmesi, ilgili olduğu konu ve kazanım kapsamında verilmek istenen değer ve becerilerin daha etkili bir şekilde aktarılmasını sağlayacaktır.

Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre verilebilecek öneriler şunlardır:

- 1) Çeşitli destan ve efsanelere tüm sınıf düzeylerinde daha yoğun bir şekilde yer verilebilir.
- 2) Ders kitaplarının içeriğine destan ve efsanenin ne olduğunu, bu metinlerin bizim için ne ifade ettiğinin anlatıldığı bir konu eklenebilir. Konu içerisine çeşitli destan ve efsaneler eklenerek öğrencilerin bu kavramlara karşı olan yabancılığı giderilebilir.

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**ETKİLEŞİMLİ DİJİTAL HİKAYELERİN AKICI OKUMA, OKUDUĞUNU ANLAMA
VE OKUMA MOTİVASYONUNA ETKİSİ****THE EFFECT OF INTERACTIVE DIGITAL STORIES ON READING FLUENCY,
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ÖZET

İlkokul düzeyinde bulunan öğrencilerin okuma becerilerini kazanmaları gerekmektedir. Bu dönemde okuma becerilerini tam kazanmamış olan öğrencilerin üst sınıflarda akademik ilerlemeleri yavaş olmaktadır. Dahası sosyal beceri geliştirmede de birtakım sorunlar yaşayabilmektedirler. Bu çalışmanın amacı da 4. sınıf düzeyinde bulunan endişe düzeyindeki öğrencilerin okuma becerilerini geliştirmektir. Çalışmanın amacına uygun okul ve sınıf belirlendikten sonra dördüncü sınıfa giden on sekiz öğrencinin okuma düzeyleri “yanlış analizi envanteri” belirlenmiştir. On sekiz öğrencinin on beşi öğrenim düzeyinde iken üç öğrencinin endişe düzeyinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu üç öğrenciden bir tanesinin; fazla devamsızlık yapması ve çalışmaya katılmada isteksiz olmasından dolayı çalışmaya uygun olmadığına sınıf öğretmeni ile görüşmeler neticesinde karar verilmiş ve iki öğrenci ile çalışma başlamıştır. Etkileşimli dijital hikayelerin akıcı okuma, okuduğunu anlama ve okuma motivasyonuna etkisinin incelendiği bu çalışmada iki öğrenciye haftada üç oturum ve oturum süreleri 15-45 dk aralığında olacak şekilde toplam 10 hafta boyunca 30 oturum gerçekleştirilmiştir. Her oturumda her bir öğrenci iki tane etkileşimli dijital hikâye okumuştur. Deneklerin etik kurallar çerçevesinde gerçek adları gizlenmiş ve takma adlar kullanılmıştır. Ali ve Ahmet takma adlı deneklerin endişe düzeyinde olduğu belirlendikten sonra bu deneklerin akıcı okuma, okuduğunu anlama ve okuma motivasyonlarını belirlemek için uygulama öncesi ve uygulama sonrası bazı ölçümler yapılmıştır. Etkileşimli dijital hikâye okuma çalışmalarının Ali ve Ahmet’in akıcı okuma, okuduğunu anlama ve okuma motivasyonuna olumlu yönde katkılar sağladığını ortaya koymuştur. Dahası Ali yanlış analizi envanteri puanlarını yükselterek endişe düzeyinden öğrenim düzeyine geçerken, yanlış analizi envanteri puanlarını yükseltmesine rağmen Ahmet endişe düzeyinde kalmıştır. Ayrıca Ali ve Ahmet ile yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda etkileşimli dijital metinleri okumayı çok sevdiklerini belirtmiş ve ara ara okuma yapmak istediklerini de ifade etmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etkileşimli hikayeler, akıcı okuma, anlama, motivasyon, okuma becerileri

ABSTRACT

Students at the primary school level need to acquire reading skills. Students who have not fully acquired reading skills in this period have slow academic progress in upper grades. Moreover, they may have some problems in developing social skills. The aim of this study is to improve the reading skills of students with anxiety level in the 4th grade. After determining the appropriate school and class for the purpose of the study, the reading levels of eighteen fourth grade students were determined by "error analysis inventory". Fifteen of the eighteen students were at the learning level, while three students were at the anxiety level. It was decided that one of these three students was not suitable for the study due to excessive absenteeism and reluctance to participate in the study as a result of interviews with the class teacher and the study started with two students. In this study, in which the effects of interactive digital stories on reading fluency, reading comprehension and reading motivation were examined, 30 sessions were carried out for a total of 10 weeks for two students, with three sessions per week and sessions lasting 15-45 minutes. In each session, each student read two interactive digital stories. Within the framework of ethical rules, the real names of the subjects were concealed and pseudonyms were used. After it was determined that the subjects with the pseudonyms Ali and Ahmet were at the anxiety level, some measurements were made before and after the intervention to determine their reading fluency, reading comprehension and reading motivation. It was revealed that the interactive digital story reading activities contributed positively to Ali and Ahmet's reading fluency, reading comprehension and reading motivation. Moreover, while Ali increased his error analysis inventory scores and moved from the anxiety level to the learning level, Ahmet remained at the anxiety level despite increasing his error analysis inventory scores. In addition, as a result of the interviews with Ali and Ahmet, they stated that they liked reading interactive digital texts very much and that they would like to read from time to time.

Keywords: Interactive stories, fluent reading, comprehension, motivation, reading skills

TEKNOFERANS: ANNE GÖRÜŞLERİ İLE BAKIŞ

TECHNOFERENCE: PERSPECTIVE FROM MOTHERS' OPINIONS

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ÖZET

Dijitalleşen dünya olgusu ile birlikte alanyazında yeni kavramlar öne sürülmeye başlanmıştır. Bu kavramlardan biri ise “teknoferans” kavramıdır. Kişilerarası ilişkilerde akıllı cihaz kullanımı nedeniyle kesintileri ifade eden teknoferansın aile sosyolojisi boyutunda incelenmesi önem taşımaktadır. Bu bağlamda aile dinamiklerinde ebeveyn teknoferansının etkileri olduğu bilinmektedir. Çocukların erken dönemlerden itibaren gelişimlerinde ebeveyn-çocuk ilişkilerinin etkisi düşünüldüğünde aile ilişkilerini etkileyen farklı boyutları incelemek gerekmektedir. Ulusal alanyazında ebeveyn teknoferansı ile ilgili bilimsel bir eksiklik olduğu bilinmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, 4-6 yaş arası çocuğu olan annelerin teknoferansa ilişkin bakış açılarının ve çocuklarıyla birlikte zaman geçirirken akıllı cihaz kullanımlarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada kartopu örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak çalışma grubu kriterlerine uygun yirmi anne ile yüz yüze görüşme yapılmıştır. Görüşme tekniği kullanılarak veriler elde edilmiştir. Verilerin analizi şu anda devam ettiği için bulgular ve sonuçlar ile ilgili bilgiler daha sonra verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoferans, Ebeveyn Teknoferansı, Akıllı Cihaz Kullanımı.

ABSTRACT

With the phenomenon of a digitalizing world, new concepts have begun to be put forward in the literature. One of these concepts is the concept of "technoference". It is important to examine technoference, which refers to interruptions in interpersonal relationships due to the use of smart devices, in the dimension of family sociology. In this context, it is known that parental technoference has effects on family dynamics. Considering the impact of parent-child relationships on the development of children from early ages, it is necessary to examine different dimensions affecting family relationships. It is known that there is a scientific deficiency in the national literature regarding parental technoference.

This study aimed to examine the perspectives of mothers with children aged 4-6 years on technoference and their use of smart devices while spending time with their children. In the research, face-to-face interviews were conducted with twenty mothers who met the study group criteria using the snowball sampling method. Data were obtained using the interview technique. Since the analysis of the data is currently ongoing, information about the findings and results will be provided later.

Keywords: Technoference, Parental Technoference, Smart Device Use.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN THE FASHION WORLD: SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES ON CLOTHING WEBSITES**Assist. Prof. Dr. Özden ÖZLÜ**

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ABSTRACT

Sustainability is the effort to leave future generations a world with economic, ecological, and social conditions that can be sustained. Sustainability is an issue that concerns every individual and company, imposing great responsibilities. Individuals have the responsibility to adopt sustainable lifestyles, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the entire society. The business models adopted by companies not only bring long-term success but also help protect resources. As consumers' environmental awareness increases, their shopping habits and preferences change significantly. Expanding sustainability practices provides both environmental benefits and economic value to brands. In this study, the sustainability practices of clothing companies are analyzed through their web pages, and how these practices are presented to consumers is examined. In this research, the web pages of four leading clothing brands—H&M, Levi's, Marks & Spencer, and The North Face—have been examined in detail using the descriptive and comparative analysis method. Their strategies and applications have been analyzed in the context of their sustainable product categories, detailed product information, and educational content. The analysis covers their efforts in economic, ecological, and social sustainability. The findings reveal that H&M educates consumers on how to repair and reuse their clothes through its recycling and repair programs, while Levi's enhances the sustainability of its denim products with its Water<Less® technology and circular design practices. Marks & Spencer's collaboration with the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) promotes the use of sustainable cotton. The North Face emphasizes its sustainability features with durable and environmentally friendly products made from recyclable materials, adhering to circular design principles. According to the findings of this study, brands effectively present their sustainability efforts to consumers. The four clothing brands mentioned, along with other brands that incorporate sustainability into their company policies, will not only help consumers make environmentally friendly shopping decisions but also increase brand loyalty. As a result, brands that effectively communicate their sustainability practices can gain a competitive advantage and reach a broader consumer base.

Key Words: Sustainable clothing; recycling; green strategy; eco-friendly production; organic materials

INTRODUCTION

Considering the substantial impact of the fashion industry on both the environment and society, it is crucial to investigate sustainable practices within this sector. The increasing recognition of environmental harm and social disparities has led to a notable shift towards sustainability in fashion. Therefore, comprehending the diverse sustainability strategies employed by leading brands provides valuable insights into how the industry can progress towards a more responsible future.

Global textile production reached about 116 million tons in 2022, and if current trends continue, it is anticipated to grow, possibly reaching 147 million tons by 2030 (Textile Exchange, 2023). Around 92 million tonnes of the 100 billion garments produced annually wind up in landfills (kids.earth.org, 2023). To maintain low production costs, apparel companies often produce goods in developing countries, taking advantage of lower wages, lower environmental awareness, and looser environmental regulations. As a result, well-known fashion brands like Benetton, C&A, and Adidas are accused of developing their supply chains unsustainably (Nagurney & Yu, 2012; Seuring & Müller, 2008). These brands have faced criticism in the past for unsustainable practices, but over time, they have made significant strides towards sustainability. Today, Benetton, C&A, and Adidas prominently feature their sustainability efforts on their websites, showcasing initiatives such as the use of eco-friendly materials, ethical labor practices, and comprehensive recycling programs.

The fashion industry is a significant part of the global economy and a sector that must be carefully examined due to its social and environmental impacts (McNeill & Moore, 2015). In recent years, the concept of sustainability has gained increasing importance in the fashion world. Sustainability encompasses goals such as the conservation of natural resources, reduction of environmental footprints, and fulfilment of social responsibilities (Kozłowski et al., 2012). In this context, sustainability in the fashion industry covers various areas, including the more efficient use of resources, the adoption of environmentally friendly practices in production processes, and the protection of workers' rights (Henninger et al., 2016).

Efforts towards sustainability in the fashion industry not only reduce environmental impacts but also contribute to the fulfilment of social responsibilities. Key elements of environmental sustainability include reducing the use of chemicals and water in production processes, adopting energy-efficient technologies, and utilizing recyclable materials. Simultaneously, fair trade practices and the protection of workers' rights are of great importance for social sustainability (Jung & Jin, 2016).

In recent years, several Turkish fashion brands have become leaders in sustainability, integrating environmental and social responsibility into their business models. Koton, Kaft, Allsome, and LC Waikiki are just a few examples. Koton¹ incorporates eco-friendly materials and ethical manufacturing practices into its operations, while Kaft² is known for its high-quality fabrics and unique designs created in collaboration with top Turkish illustrators and digital artists. On the other hand, Allsome³ focuses on versatile, timeless designs for busy women, using eco-friendly materials and ethical production standards to ensure sustainability.

¹ <https://gazeteoksijen.com/surdurulebilir-yasam/moda-markalari-da-donusuyor-198977>

² <https://www.kaft.com/company/our-story>

³ <https://www.oggusto.com/moda/turk-moda-tasarimcilari-allsome>

Meanwhile, LC Waikiki⁴ highlights its sustainability strategies by using recycled materials and implementing energy-efficient projects, aiming to foster a more sustainable fashion industry.

Sustainable fashion requires changes not only in production processes but also in consumer habits. Conscious shopping, where consumers opt for durable and high-quality products, plays a crucial role in breaking the fast fashion cycle. This mindful consumption can alter the overall structure of the fashion industry, contributing to a more sustainable future. Sustainability in the fashion industry is critically important for reducing environmental and social impacts. The widespread adoption of sustainable practices contributes to the preservation of our planet and the well-being of societies. Therefore, the implementation and development of sustainable fashion strategies are essential for creating a more liveable world in the future (Gwozdz, Nielsen, & Müller, 2017).

Many fashion brands worldwide are making significant strides in sustainability. These efforts range from recycling programs and the use of sustainable materials to water-saving technologies and fair trade practices. Research shows that hundreds of fashion and textile brands globally are integrating these strategies into their operations, yielding positive impacts on both the environment and society. For instance, Patagonia's⁵ recycling and repair programs, Stella McCartney's⁶ use of vegan and sustainable materials, Adidas'⁷ shoes made from ocean plastics, and Gucci's⁸ carbon-neutral production processes, Nike's⁹ shoes made from recycled materials are notable examples in this field.

Sustainability in the fashion world is not just a trend but a significant responsibility for long-term success and the future of our planet. The sustainable approaches of fashion brands include a series of strategies and practices aimed at achieving environmental, social, and economic goals. In terms of environmental sustainability, many brands prioritize the use of sustainable materials. For example, the use of eco-friendly fabrics such as organic cotton, bamboo lyocell, hemp, Tencel (Lyocell), and organic linen helps reduce water and chemical consumption in production processes. Simultaneously, the use of recycled polyester and other recycled textile materials aims to minimize waste (Goncalves & Silva, 2021; Adıgüzel et al., 2020). Sustainability is not just a fashion trend but a significant responsibility for the future of our planet and long-term success.

Sustainable fashion brands have developed various strategies to fulfil their environmental and social responsibilities. These common activities include the use of sustainable materials, ethical production practices, transparent supply chains, social responsibility projects, and innovative production methods. Brands such as Patagonia and Eileen Fisher¹⁰ aim to reduce their environmental impact by using organic cotton and recycled materials (Rasmal, 2024; Boone, 2009). Ethical production is a fundamental principle for sustainable fashion brands. These brands strive to pay fair wages, ensure safe working conditions, and protect workers' rights.

⁴ <https://corporate.lcwaikiki.com/cevre-dostu>

⁵ <https://www.patagonia.com/our-footprint/>

⁶ <https://www.stellamccartney.com/us/en/sustainability/sustainability.html>

⁷ <https://www.adidas.com/us/go/campaign/impact/planet>

⁸ <https://equilibrium.gucci.com/gucci-sustainability-strategy/>

⁹ <https://www.nike.com/sustainability>

¹⁰

https://www.eileenfisher.com/?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwmrqrzBhAoEiwAXVpgoiQEZguuGps0DH8Z5M7raogqIU0LgOFnXP354A2Fglfri3G3qUSnJxoC16MQAvD_BwE

Everlane's¹¹ is known for its transparent supply chains and ethical production conditions (Rasmal, 2024; Black, 2012). Transparency in the supply chain allows consumers to know where and how their products are made, enhancing accountability and enabling informed choices.

Many sustainable fashion brands contribute to communities through social responsibility projects. These projects support communities in areas such as education, health, and economic development. For instance, People Tree¹² provides job opportunities and support to women in developing countries through fair trade practices. Innovation is at the core of sustainable fashion brands' efforts to reduce their environmental impact. These brands continuously develop sustainable practices by discovering new materials, technologies, and production methods. For example, Girlfriend Collective¹³ produces high-performance active wear from recycled ocean plastics. Circular fashion is an important approach adopted by sustainable fashion brands to reduce waste. This approach aims to extend the life of products and use recycled materials. Nudie Jeans¹⁴ extends the life of denim products through free repair services and recycling programs (Rasmal, 2024; Pal, 2017). The common activities of sustainable fashion brands fulfil their environmental and social responsibilities while providing consumers with more conscious and sustainable choices. These brands play a significant role not only in the fashion industry but also in the broader field of sustainability.

Much like in other fields, textile brands in various countries have increasingly focused on sustainability on their websites, aiming to attract consumer attention and emphasize their commitment to responsible resource usage. In this study, four brands that were early adopters of sustainability practices have been selected. The purpose of this research is to analyze the sustainability practices of four leading fashion brands: H&M¹⁵, Levi's,¹⁶ Marks & Spencer, and The North Face. These brands have been selected for their global recognition and innovative approaches to sustainability. The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how these brands have integrated sustainability into their operations, highlighting the effectiveness and impact of their strategies.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative approach, focusing on the analysis of sustainability-related information available on the official websites of the selected brands. The methodology involves a thorough review of publicly accessible reports, sustainability statements, and other relevant documents published by H&M, Levi's, Marks & Spencer¹⁷, and The North Face¹⁸. The analysis is both descriptive, providing a detailed account of the sustainability practices of each brand, and comparative, highlighting the similarities and differences among the brands' approaches to sustainability. Descriptive analysis involves summarizing and interpreting data to provide a detailed account of observed phenomena, focusing on what is happening, describing characteristics and patterns found in the data (Babbie, 2013). Comparative analysis, on the other

¹¹ <https://www.everlane.com/sustainability>

¹² <https://www.weekendbee.com/pages/people-trees-sustainability>

¹³ <https://www.eco-stylist.com/ethical-brand/girlfriend-collective/>

¹⁴ <https://directory.goodonyou.eco/brand/nudie-jeans>

¹⁵ https://www2.hm.com/en_gb/sustainability-at-hm.html

¹⁶ <https://www.levistrauss.com/sustainability/>

¹⁷ <https://corporate.marksandspencer.com/sustainability>

¹⁸ <https://www.thenorthface.com.tr/thenorthface-sustainability>

hand, involves comparing different sets of data to identify similarities and differences, helping to understand how different variables relate to each other by examining the context and outcomes (Goodrick, 2014).

The data collection process began with a detailed examination of the official websites of the four brands to gather comprehensive information about their sustainability initiatives. This included reviewing their sustainability reports, corporate social responsibility (CSR) statements, and any other sections dedicated to sustainability practices. Key documents such as sustainability reports, environmental impact assessments, and CSR reports were scrutinized to identify the specific strategies and actions undertaken by these brands. The focus was on initiatives related to environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and economic sustainability.

The sustainability practices of each brand were then categorized into key themes. Environmental sustainability initiatives included efforts aimed at reducing environmental impact through the use of sustainable materials, waste reduction, water and energy conservation, and carbon footprint reduction. Social responsibility encompassed efforts to ensure fair labor practices, worker rights, community engagement, and ethical sourcing. Economic sustainability strategies involved achieving long-term economic viability while promoting sustainable practices, such as developing sustainable products and innovative business models.

The collected data was analyzed to compare the sustainability strategies of the four brands, focusing on identifying common practices, unique initiatives, and the overall effectiveness of their sustainability efforts. This comparative analysis provided valuable insights into the diverse sustainability strategies employed by these leading brands, offering a comprehensive understanding of how they have integrated sustainability into their operations.

FINDINGS

Based on the qualitative analysis of sustainability-related information from the official websites of H&M, Levi's, Marks & Spencer, and The North Face, several key findings have emerged. These findings are categorized into three main themes: environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and economic sustainability. The common sustainability practices among these brands are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Common Sustainability Practices Among Fashion Brands by Category

Category	Common Practices	H&M	Levi's	Marks & Spencer	The North Face
Environmental	Recycling and Circular Fashion	Garment collecting program	Designing clothes circular use	Collaboration with Better Cotton Initiative, recyclable textiles	Circular design principles
	Sustainable Material Usage	Organic cotton, recycled polyester, Tencel (Goncalves & Silva, 2021)	Water<Less® technology for water conservation	Responsible sourcing of cotton	Use of recycled and renewable fabrics
	Renewable Energy Initiatives	100% renewable energy	Energy efficiency and water recycling	Enhancing water efficiency with BCI	Renewable energy use and carbon neutrality by 2030

	Reducing Toxic Chemical Use	Toxic-free production			
Social	Fair Labor Practices and Ethical Sourcing	Transparent supply chain practices	Ethical production standards	Ethical sourcing and labor practices	Community support and engagement
	Community Engagement and Education	Community outreach programs	Community education initiatives		
	Employee Well-being Programs	Employee well-being initiatives	Employee wellness programs	Employee health and safety programs	Employee support and development
Economic	Economic Value Addition for Producers and Consumers	Adding economic value to customers and producers through sustainable practices	Sustainable production practices creating economic benefits	Adding value to producers and consumers	Creating economic value through sustainable products
	Long-lasting Products	Clothing care and repair guides	Buy Better, Wear Longer campaign	Long-lasting denim collection	Durable products and repair programs
	Resource Efficiency	Efficient use of resources in production	Resource-efficient production facilities	Efficient resource use in textile production	Resource-efficient product designs and manufacturing

Sources: H&M, Levi's, Marks & Spencer and The North Face's official web sites.¹⁹

Findings on Environmental Sustainability

H&M: H&M's sustainability efforts are focused on recycling and repair programs, consumer education, and the use of sustainable materials. The brand has implemented garment collecting programs in its stores, encouraging customers to return used clothing for recycling. H&M also educates consumers on sustainable fashion through its website and in-store events, promoting practices such as garment care and repair. Additionally, H&M incorporates sustainable materials like organic cotton and recycled polyester into its product lines (H&M, 2024).

Levi's: Levi's emphasizes water and energy conservation through initiatives like the Water<Less® technology, which significantly reduces water usage in denim production. Levi's also prioritizes energy-efficient production processes and the use of recycled materials in their products. These initiatives help reduce the brand's overall environmental footprint (Levi's, 2024).

Marks & Spencer (M&S): M&S focuses on using sustainable materials such as organic cotton and recycled fabrics. The brand is a partner in the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), supporting sustainable cotton production. M&S also emphasizes the importance of sustainable denim collections, which aim to reduce the environmental impact of their denim products (Marks & Spencer, 2024).

The North Face: The North Face integrates circular design principles and recycling programs into their operations. The brand's Renewed Collection promotes the reuse of products by offering refurbished items for sale. Additionally, The North Face is committed to eliminating single-use plastic packaging by 2025 and focuses on using recyclable and renewable materials in its products. Their commitment extends to ensuring that by 2030, 100% of their top materials are recycled, regenerative, or renewable. The North Face also emphasizes the reduction of

¹⁹ The websites of these brands are listed in the References.

carbon emissions throughout their supply chain, aiming to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 (The North Face, 2024).

Findings on Social Responsibility

The qualitative analysis of sustainability-related information from H&M, Levi's, Marks & Spencer, and The North Face reveals several key findings in the area of social responsibility.

H&M: H&M is committed to ensuring fair labor practices and the protection of worker rights throughout its supply chain. The brand has established several initiatives aimed at improving working conditions in the factories that produce their goods. This includes monitoring and auditing suppliers to ensure compliance with their ethical standards. H&M also participates in various programs to support the well-being of workers and their communities, focusing on areas such as education, health, and economic development (H&M, 2024).

Levi's: Levi's demonstrates a strong commitment to ethical production and fair labor practices. The brand emphasizes supply chain transparency by publishing their supplier lists and conducting regular audits to ensure compliance with labor standards. Levi's also engages in community development projects to support the well-being of workers and their communities. These efforts reflect Levi's dedication to social responsibility and ethical sourcing (Levi's, 2024).

Marks & Spencer (M&S): M&S supports fair trade practices and community engagement through various social responsibility projects. The brand's involvement in the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) not only promotes sustainable cotton production but also ensures that farmers receive fair wages and work under safe conditions. M&S invests in education, health, and economic development initiatives to support the communities in which they operate, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to social responsibility (Marks & Spencer, 2024).

The North Face: The North Face is dedicated to ethical sourcing and the protection of worker rights. The brand collaborates with various organizations to ensure that their supply chain adheres to high ethical standards. Additionally, The North Face engages in community outreach programs to promote social and environmental well-being. Their commitment to ethical practices extends beyond their immediate supply chain, aiming to create positive impacts in the broader community (The North Face, 2024).

Findings on Economic Sustainability

The analysis of sustainability-related information from H&M, Levi's, Marks & Spencer, and The North Face reveals several key findings in the area of economic sustainability.

H&M: H&M's economic sustainability strategy focuses on developing sustainable products and innovative business models that promote long-term viability. The brand emphasizes the importance of circular fashion, encouraging the recycling and reusing of garments. This approach not only reduces waste but also creates economic value through the resale of recycled products. Additionally, H&M's commitment to sustainable materials like organic cotton and recycled polyester helps reduce costs in the long run by ensuring a steady supply of eco-friendly resources (H&M, 2024).

Levi's: Levi's integrates sustainable practices into its business model to ensure long-term economic viability. Investments in water and energy-saving technologies, such as the

Water<Less® production process, not only reduce environmental impact but also lower production costs. Levi's focus on high-quality, durable products supports their economic sustainability by extending the lifecycle of their garments, thus reducing the need for frequent replacements and lowering overall production expenses (Levi's, 2024).

Marks & Spencer (M&S): M&S aims to achieve economic sustainability by prioritizing sustainable materials and ethical production methods. The brand's investment in sustainable agriculture, particularly through its partnership with the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), helps ensure a stable supply chain and supports long-term business success. Additionally, M&S's focus on creating sustainable product lines, such as their eco-friendly denim collections, attracts environmentally conscious consumers, thereby enhancing their market position and profitability (Marks & Spencer, 2024).

The North Face: The North Face's economic sustainability efforts include the development of innovative products and business models that promote environmental stewardship. The brand's Renewed Collection, which offers refurbished products, not only reduces waste but also provides an additional revenue stream. By focusing on high-quality, durable outdoor gear, The North Face ensures long-term customer satisfaction and loyalty, contributing to sustained economic success. Their commitment to using recycled and renewable materials also helps stabilize production costs and ensures a reliable supply chain (The North Face, 2024).

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the critical importance of integrating sustainability into the fashion industry, focusing on the efforts of H&M, Levi's, Marks & Spencer, and The North Face. The analysis reveals comprehensive sustainability initiatives across environmental, social, and economic dimensions.

In terms of environmental sustainability, all four brands have implemented significant measures to reduce their environmental footprint. H&M focuses on recycling and repair programs, using sustainable materials such as organic cotton and recycled polyester, and educating consumers on sustainable fashion. Levi's emphasizes water and energy conservation through technologies like Water<Less®, alongside the use of recycled materials. Marks & Spencer prioritizes sustainable materials and participates in initiatives like the Better Cotton Initiative. The North Face integrates circular design principles, recycling programs, and aims to eliminate single-use plastics by 2025, demonstrating a strong commitment to using recyclable and renewable materials.

Social responsibility is another area where these brands excel. H&M and Levi's ensure fair labor practices and protect worker rights through rigorous monitoring and auditing of their suppliers. Marks & Spencer supports fair trade and engages in community development projects, while The North Face is dedicated to ethical sourcing and community outreach programs. These efforts collectively enhance the well-being of workers and communities linked to their supply chains.

Economic sustainability is achieved through innovative business models and practices that ensure long-term viability. H&M promotes circular fashion and stabilizes production costs by using sustainable materials. Levi's reduces production costs and extends the lifecycle of their garments through investments in water and energy-saving technologies. Marks & Spencer enhances market position and profitability through sustainable agriculture and eco-friendly

product lines. The North Face ensures customer loyalty and sustained economic success with its Renewed Collection and the use of durable materials.

Overall, the sustainability strategies of H&M, Levi's, Marks & Spencer, and The North Face set a benchmark for the fashion industry. By addressing environmental, social, and economic aspects, these brands not only reduce negative impacts but also contribute positively to society and the environment. The insights from this study highlight the essential role of sustainable practices in the future of fashion, demonstrating that responsible business practices are both feasible and beneficial for long-term success. Sustainability is not just an ethical imperative but also a strategic advantage, encouraging broader implementation and innovation in sustainable fashion.

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POSITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we introduced the basics, theoretical roots, and some techniques of positive psychotherapy (PPT). We also included some of the criticism regarding the approach, our suggestions for future research, and how this modality can be improved. Positive psychotherapy was developed by Nossrat Peseschkian in the 1970s, and it's a humanistic psychodynamic psychotherapy. Focusing on the resources of the individual, it is mostly a short-term, culturally sensitive approach. This modality mostly works by increasing positive emotions, which makes it a positive psychology approach. Although more research is needed, there is evidence that it works well with depression cases and even schizophrenia. The PPT model incorporates multiple components to promote therapeutic change, and these components include pleasure, developing engagement, and meaning. In clinical practice, positive psychotherapy utilizes five stage treatment strategy. But PPT is not without downsides. Even though it is said to be a very balanced approach that focuses equally on the positive and the negative, it still has the tendency to focus too much on the positive and oversimplify mental disorders. Because of this, we suggest that PPT strives even more to become a really balanced approach, instead of just being in contrast with mainstream psychotherapy. But still, it is a useful and valuable therapy approach that has a lot of promise.

Keywords: positive psychotherapy, positive psychology, humanistic psychology, PPT, optimism

INTRODUCTION

Positive psychotherapy was developed by Nossrat Peseschkian in the 1970s, and it's a humanistic psychodynamic psychotherapy. It focused on the resources of the individual, and also their conflicts. It's a short-term psychotherapy. As we mentioned, it incorporates a humanistic conception and a psychodynamic view of mental disorders. Its culturally sensitive nature is developed by observations in more than 20 cultures (Peseschkian & Remmers, 2020).

Positive psychotherapy (PPT) works by increasing positive emotions. This is in contrast with standard interventions that usually target negative symptoms such as depressive symptoms. Even though its effectiveness still requires more research for scientific basis, in some studies, it is found that it works significantly better than placebo interventions. It is clear that positive

psychotherapy exercises can be implemented to increase engagement, positive emotion, and meaning in psychotherapy (Seligman et al., 2006).

In depression, the symptoms usually involve a lack of positive emotions, loss of meaning, decreased engagement, and so on. But usually, these are considered as a consequence of depression, or as just correlations. However positive psychologists believe that there might be a positive correlation between depression and thus, increasing positive emotion, meaning and engagement can treat depression. That's why, in a way, PPT offers a new way to work with and treat depression, and even prevent it (Seligman et al., 2006).

The PPT model incorporates multiple components to promote therapeutic change, and these components include pleasure, developing engagement, and meaning. Although more evidence is needed, there is some evidence that it works well for people with depression. PPT is viewed as a flexible approach, meaning it can be applied to different therapy methods and different client groups (Walsh et al., 2016).

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND POSITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY

Even though positive psychotherapy is considered to be a subcategory of positive psychology, PPT actually precedes positive psychology by a few decades. One of Seligman's goals was to apply positive concepts to broader areas of psychology when he established positive psychology. But here, we will talk about some of his ideas regarding PPT.

Seligman decomposes "happiness" into three components, which can be considered scientifically more manageable: Positive emotion, engagement, and meaning. These are sometimes also called the pleasant life, the engaged life, and the meaningful life. The exercises in PPT are used to increase the level of these components, sometimes one of them, and sometimes all of them (Seligman et al., 2006).

The pleasant life comes from hedonic happiness theories. It is about having a high level of positive emotions regarding the future, past, and present. It also involves learning the skills to increase the duration and intensity of the said emotions (Seligman et al., 2006).

The second component in Seligman's theory of happiness is "the engaged life". It is about having an engaged life, a life in which one pursues engagement and is absorbed in work in a good way. This is also similar to Csikszentmihalyi's term "Flow" which is about the highly engaged state of consciousness in doing something one enjoys, and losing the sense of time while doing so.

The third component in Seligman's theory is "the meaningful life". According to him, a happy life involves pursuing meaning in life. Examples of this can be serving something one believes is bigger than the self while making use of one's important talents and strengths, which also contribute to a sense of belonging (Seligman et al., 2006).

These components of Seligman can be targeted and improved to treat clients with a wide range of mental disorders.

THEORETICAL ELEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS OF PPT

As the name suggests, positive psychotherapy is a therapy modality that is strongly connected with positive psychology. PPT tries to balance out the common, medical view on mental health by offering a focus on strengths, resources, and values, rather than risks, weaknesses, and regrets. Positive psychology does not ignore the negative things in our psychology, but rather, it offers a more balanced view (Rashid, 2014).

There are some main assumptions of the PPT theory. The first one is that psychopathology happens when a person's innate capacity for well-being, growth, and fulfillment is hindered by psychological and social factors. Well-being is not just something that comes from within but is also affected by the environment. There is a complex interaction between these internal and external factors, and this interaction becomes dysfunctional, resulting in psychological distress. So to summarize, psychopathology happens when well-being and growth are diminished. Therapy is a great tool to notice and improve our psychological states. But even though reflecting upon the negative sides of ourselves and our lives is important, real growth happens when we realize and build our strengths. There is evidence that even in very difficult life situations, strengths can play an important role in growth (Rashid, 2014).

Another theoretical assumption of PPT is that it is possible to form an effective therapeutic relationship by discussing positive experiences and personal characteristics. PPT refuses the assumption that all clients will benefit from a deep analysis of their troubles. How media portrays psychotherapy has also been effective in people's perception that therapy is mostly about talking about troubles, outpouring bottled-up emotions, and fixing self-esteem issues. Unfortunately, this also feeds the negative stigma about mental health, and it can also make the clients feel like they're flawed or more fragile than "normal" somehow (Rashid, 2014).

Positive psychotherapy is classified as short-term psychotherapy, and it has influences from cross-cultural therapy. Although it is short-term, it is still an in-depth approach. It uses the principle of self-help, which comes with the belief that the client brings their own strengths along with weaknesses. It also uses the microtrauma theory, meaning that trauma doesn't just happen with major events, but also with every day repeated hassles. It considers transcultural aspects, which means PPT considers the context in which the individual lives. Similarly, PPT also takes into account the uniqueness of the person. In specific therapeutic situations, mythologies and folk wisdom can also be applied. PPT terminology is meant to be understandable by everyone, so it doesn't take an educational level to understand it, except maybe very elementary education (Peseschkian & Tritt, 1998).

FIVE STAGE TREATMENT STRATEGY IN POSITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY

1. Distancing/observation

The client makes an attempt to summarize their momentary conflicts, ideally in written form. Then, the therapist interprets the symptoms in a positive way using metaphors, which can enable the client to distance themselves from their problems and expand their perspective (Peseschkian & Tritt, 1998).

2. Taking Inventory

Here, the therapist asks the client to explain ten life events in the past five years and explain how he or she coped with these events (Peseschkian & Tritt, 1998).

3. Situational Encouragement

Focusing on the personal resources of the client, the therapist encourages the client to find solutions to yet-to-be-solved problems. At this stage, the therapist might ask "What are the problems that you already solved? Did you learn anything solving them?" (Peseschkian & Tritt, 1998).

4. Verbalization

At this stage, the conflicts of the client are explored in a more direct way. He or she can be asked, "What are the conflicts you have that are still not solved, and which of your problems do you want to work on in the coming eight weeks?" Additionally, specific techniques can be taught to the client to actively help them (Peseschkian & Tritt, 1998).

5. Expansion of Goals

This step helps the client to see their real potential beyond their ongoing problems. It helps them orient themselves forward. He can be asked "When you have no more problems to solve, what would you like to do?" (Peseschkian & Tritt, 1998).

PPT Intervention for People with Schizophrenia

A study tested the effectiveness of group positive psychotherapy for people with schizophrenia. It was a pilot study with 16 participants. They were assessed at baseline, after the intervention, and at 3-month follow-up. The findings of the study indicated that the participants showed improved hope, well-being, self-esteem, and other psychological symptoms (Meyer et al., 2012).

CRITICISM OF POSITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY

One of the biggest criticisms of PPT is that it can be focusing too much on the positive, and oversimplifying mental issues. Even though the approach is said to be a more balanced one, it has the potential to lean more towards the positive, which, in more severe cases, might be ineffective and even detrimental. It is also sometimes criticized for being on the side of popular (pop) psychology, which is the kind of psychology that self-help books use, especially the ones that are written by people who are not mental health professionals. Lastly, even though there is

much cultural research behind it, the focus on individual strengths may not be compatible with some cultures, for example, East Asian collectivist cultures.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

As we mentioned in the criticism, it is important that PPT takes a really balanced approach. And this won't happen by just modifying the theory. The needs of the individual is of utmost importance because the therapist needs to skillfully adapt how much to focus on the positive, or the negative, and how to approach them. Here, it might even go beyond the therapy approach but still, PPT might develop a better approach, or a set of techniques, to enable therapists to adjust themselves better for the individual needs of the clients, which can vastly differ according to their personality, mental situation, and cultural-environmental background.

CONCLUSION

We believe that PPT is a really valuable tool, not just only as a standalone therapy approach, but also as a complementing toolbox for other approaches. The fact that we criticize it doesn't mean it is useless. However, we believe its effectiveness can increase significantly if the researchers address the issues that we talked about in this paper.

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FROM EUPHORIA TO COLD WAR: SMYRNIOT GREEKS AND THE YOUNG TURKS (1909-1912)**Pelin DOYGUN**

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ABSTRACT

After the Young Turk Revolution in 1908, an aura of hope, perplexity, and anxiety pervaded Izmir in the initial months following the announcement of the Constitution. After some people showed confidence in the new government and celebrated the strikes, suspicions began to grow among Muslims and non-Muslims alike, and widespread dissatisfaction ensued after the elections, when it became apparent that the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) would resort to any means necessary to maintain its power. The Greek Smyrniots may have had their reservations, but they also knew this was an entirely novel situation that required their full attention. A number of factors contributed to this, including the number of Greek-Orthodox lawmakers in parliament and the level of journalistic freedom. Nevertheless, the liberation of social forces that had been repressed until that point, coupled with adverse global circumstances, would introduce additional challenges. Bulgaria, which had previously been established as an autonomous principality during the same conference, declared its independence. Moreover, the autonomous Republic of Crete, established in 1902, proclaimed its annexation to the Hellenic Kingdom, although this action was not recognized by the Hellenic Kingdom. The unilateral steps taken by Bulgaria were deemed disgraceful breaches of international treaties and were universally condemned by all Ottoman populations. In addition, a boycott was initiated against Bulgarian goods, which was promptly adopted by the majority of residents in the main urban areas. However, the proclamation by the Cretans of their islands' annexation to Greece created complications. This led to a boycott of Greek merchants and products, which was difficult for the Ottoman Greeks to accept. The Ottoman Greeks were deeply involved in a network of institutions and social practices with their Greek and other religious counterparts. Consequently, the fervor displayed by several Ottoman Greeks in boycotting Bulgarian products, particularly the popular fez head cover, would rapidly diminish when similar measures were taken against the Greeks.

This work aims to explain the process by which the initial excitement turned into worry, not just for the community's future, but more significantly for the continued existence of the constitutional government. The objective is to illustrate, using appropriate sources, the contrasting perspectives of Christians and Muslims on the tension that arose between them. Contention would undermine the unity and cohesion among different ethnic and religious groups. This becomes apparent even in the midst of the most intense disputes, such as the boycott of Greek commercial products. On the other hand, the underlying conflict between the bureaucracy and the bourgeoisie, who were affected by the boycott, will become more pronounced during the 1912 election campaign. At this time, the Greek Ottomans will openly back the CUP, going against both the local Hellenic Greeks and the directives of the Patriarchate.

Keywords: Smyrniot Greeks, Ottoman Muslims, boycott, CUP, election.

ÜRETİM FİRMALARINDA İNOVASYONA ETKİ EDEN FAKTÖRLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING INNOVATION IN
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ÖZET

İnovasyon müşteriler, işletmeler, ülkeler ve dünya açısından önem arz etmektedir. Organizasyonel inovasyon işletmelere ticari başarı kazandıran yeniliklerdir. Günümüzde rekabet ortamının artması, gelişen teknoloji ve artan taleplerden dolayı, firmalar üretim maliyetlerini düşürme zorunluluklarının yanı sıra müşteri istek ve ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda firmaların inovasyon yapmaları zorunluluk haline gelmiştir. Firmaların en önemli amaçlarından birisi daha az girdi ile daha kaliteli ürün veya hizmet sunmaktır. Bu alana yapılan yatırımlar sayesinde inovasyonlar, işletmelerin pazardaki gücünü geliştirip rekabet ortamında varlığını sürdürmesine yardımcı olurken buna ek olarak daha fazla yeni pazarlar bulmasını ve pazardaki payının genişlemesine katkı sağlayacaktır. Küreselleşme ortamında rekabet üstünlüğü elde edebilmek için katma değeri yüksek ürün ve operasyonlarla birlikte verimli süreçleri oluşturmak, istikrarlı ve düzenli bir şekilde sürdürülebilir inovasyon yapmak önem arz etmektedir.

Firmalar, ürün ve hizmetler üzerinde uyguladıkları yenilik faaliyetleri sayesinde piyasaya daha hızlı bir şekilde nüfuz etme ve gelişmekte olan piyasalarla daha hızlı bir şekilde bağlantı kurma şansını elde etmektedir. Bu sebeple inovasyon oluşturulurken birçok faktör bu gelişime etki etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; Dünya Bankası tarafından en son 2019 yılı için Türkiye’de işletmeler özelinde yayımlanan Kurumsal Anketler veri seti kullanılarak organizasyonel inovasyonu etkileyen faktörlerin Logit modeli uygulanarak tahmin edilmesidir. Bu kapsamda araştırmada işletme büyüklüğü, işletme yaşı, çok uluslu firma olup olmaması, kadın işletme sahipliği, kadın yönetici, yabancı sahipliği, kalite sertifikasyonu, ihracat, yurtdışı lisanslar, Ar&Ge yapısı, eğitim değişkenlerine ait 2019 yılı verileri 1361 işletme için kullanılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda tahmin edilen modele değerlendirildiğinde çok kuruluşlu firma olup olmaması, işletme büyüklüğü, kadın işletme sahipliği, kadın yönetici olması, kalite sertifikasyonları, ihracat, yurtdışı lisanslar, Ar&Ge yapısı, eğitim değişkenlerinin anlamlı olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnovasyon, Organizasyonel İnovasyon, Lojistik Regresyon, Türk İşletmeler

ABSTRACT

Innovation is important for customers, businesses, countries and the world. Organizational innovations are innovations that bring commercial success to businesses. Today, due to the increasing competitive environment, developing technology and increasing demands, it has become mandatory for companies to innovate in line with customer demands and needs, as well as the obligation to reduce production costs. One of the most important goals of companies is to provide better quality products or services with less input. Thanks to the investments made in this field, innovations will help businesses improve their power in the market and maintain their existence in a competitive environment, while also contributing to finding new markets and expanding their share in the market. In order to gain competitive advantage in the globalization environment, it is important to create efficient processes with high value-added products and operations and to make sustainable innovation in a stable and regular manner.

Thanks to the innovation activities they implement on products and services, companies have the chance to penetrate the market more quickly and connect with developing markets more quickly. For this reason, while creating innovation, many factors affect this development. The purpose of this study; It is the estimation of the factors affecting organizational innovation by applying the Logit model, using the Corporate Surveys data set published by the World Bank for businesses in Turkey for 2019. In this context, 2019 data on business size, business age, whether it is a multinational company or not, female business ownership, female manager, foreign ownership, quality certification, export, foreign licenses, R&D structure, and education variables were used for 1361 businesses. When the estimated model was evaluated in this direction, it was concluded that the variables of whether it was a multi-establishment company or not, business size, female business ownership, female management, quality certifications, exports, foreign licenses, R&D structure, and education were significant.

Keywords: Innovation, Organizational Innovation, Logistic Regression, Turkish Businesses

THE PROVISION OF GENDER-BASED FINANCING SERVICES: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS IN THE ALBANIAN MARKET

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on gender disparities in business and financial indicators and their impact on gender financing in the Albanian market from 2013 to 2022. Its objective is to assess how these indicators affect the provision of gender-based loans by commercial banks. The dataset used for analysis involves fixed-effects regressions at a confidence level of 95%.

The findings indicate that the gender inequality index in the labor market influences both business and personal loans granted to males. Additionally, the account holder, depositors, and gender inequality index in the labor market indicators significantly influence both business and personal loans granted to females. This research offers practical insights for managing gender equality in finance.

Keywords: gender-based business and personal loans, account holders, depositors, gender inequality index in labor market.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper aims to examine gender disparities in different aspects of Albanian market and evaluate their influence on the provision of gender-based personal and business loans financed by commercial banks. Labor market statistics in Albania play a vital role in understanding gender discrepancies within the country's workforce. This information is crucial for economic growth, productivity, and the well-being of individuals and families. According to the Labor Force Survey (2022), women are less likely to participate in the labor market. However, in 2022, women aged 15-64 saw an increase in labor force participation from 53% to 57% compared to 2021. The main reasons behind women's lack of activity in the labor force include being pupils/students or undergoing further training (18.3%) and fulfilling household duties (16.9%). In contrast, only 8% of men cite household duties as their reason for not participating, with 25% being students or pupils.

Meanwhile, among individuals aged 15-64, the employment rate is higher for men at 71.3%, compared to women at 58.9%. Among employed women, approximately 45.4% have salaried jobs while about 23.5% work as unpaid workers within family businesses. Among employed men, the percentages are 42.8% and 13.2% respectively. Furthermore, a noteworthy proportion of men (33.1%) are self-employed, whereas self-employed women constitute only 20.4%.

In 2022, the agricultural sector employs the majority of women aged 15-64, accounting for 40.1% of female employment. Trade, transport, hotels, business, and administrative services are the second most significant sectors for both men and women's employment, with 22.5% of women and 30.9% of men working in these industries.

The unemployment rate for men aged 15-64 in 2022 is 10.9%, compared to 11.7 for women. However, both men and women have seen a decrease in the overall unemployment rate compared to the previous year. The improvement is greater among men with a decrease of 0.9 percentage points compared to 0.7 percentage points among women.

The average gross salary for a salaried employee in Albania in 2022 is Albanian Lek (ALL) 61,898. This figure includes data from social security, health and employment income tax and encompasses all sectors of the economy as well as both Albanian citizens and foreigners.

The gender wage gap stands at 6.2%, with men earning an average gross monthly salary that is higher by this percentage compared to women's earnings. In comparison to the previous year, there has been an increase of 1.7 percentage points in the gender wage gap during 2022.

The production sector exhibits the highest gender wage gap, standing at 21.3%, whereas the construction sector has the lowest gap at -8.8%. The craftspeople and equipment and machinery assembly workers experience the most significant gender wage gap, reaching 15.7%. Conversely, the armed forces exhibit the smallest disparity at 2%. On average, men earn a monthly gross salary that is 2% higher than women.

In 2022, unemployed women show a greater inclination towards participating in employment promotion programs compared to unemployed men who are more likely to engage in vocational training courses (INSTAT, 2022). As age increases, there is generally a rise in the number of unemployed women; conversely, this trend is opposite for men. Approximately half of all job-seeking individuals without employment—both men and women—have received an education spanning eight to nine years.

Regarding economic assistance, registered unemployed jobseekers consist of 51.5% men and 48.4% women; nevertheless, unemployment benefits predominantly benefit women with a percentage of 54.9%.

In 2022, the percentage of women owners or administrators in active legal entities witnessed a slight increase from 31.1% to 31.2% (Business Register, 2022). Among these entities, small enterprises with 1-4 employees held the highest proportion of women owners or administrators at 32.5%, surpassing the previous year's rate. Additionally, there was an overall increase in the percentage of women owners/administrators across various enterprise categories with larger employee numbers compared to the previous year.

However, despite these improvements, both businesses engaged in productive economic activity and the service sector experienced a decline in the percentage of women owners/administrators when compared to 2021. The service sector saw a higher presence of businesses with women owners or administrators (33.4%) than the manufacturing sector (17.2%). The enterprise distribution with women owners and administration in Albania for 2022 reveals that Tirana boasts the highest concentration at 33.5%, followed closely by Vlora at 31.3%. Across all counties, it is observed that there is a greater proportion of active enterprises with women administrators or owners in the service sector compared to those operating within manufacturing.

The Bank of Albania's (2022) data on depositors, borrowers, and accounts reveals slight disparities between men and women from 2018 to 2022. In 2022, there were a total of 324,367 borrowers in commercial banks, with 56.5% being men and 43.5% being women. Although the number of women borrowers has been increasing, it still remains lower than that of men. During the same year, there were a total of 2,502,134 depositors in commercial banks with a breakdown of 55.9% men and 44.1% women.

This study begins by examining gender disparities in different business and financial indicators and their effect on gender financing during 2013-2022 period. The research aims to make three key contributions. First, it fills a gap in the existing literature by investigating and analyzing gender differences in various business and financial indicators specific to the Albanian market. Second, it evaluates how these indicators influence the provision of gender-based personal and

business loans by commercial banks. Lastly, this paper seeks to gain a deeper understanding of effective practices for managing gender equality and presents significant findings and insights in this financial area.

The rest of the paper is introduced as follows: Section Methodology shows the data used for the analyses and the scientific approach, section Results and Discussions presents a list of the results obtained by this study, and the last section, Conclusions, shows findings of this study.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The accessibility of different financial services plays a vital role in the survival and growth of businesses, as well as the well-being of individuals, by positively impacting the economic growth of a country. Numerous statistical reports and studies validate the presence of gender-based disparities in financing business and personal loans.

Referring to the business loans it is of utmost importance to policymakers and researchers due to the significant role small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play in Europe's business landscape (Berger and Udell, 2006; Cole and Sokolyk 2016; Kirschenmann, 2016). SMEs are crucial drivers of employment, growth, and innovation in the European economy (Degryse and Van Cayseele, 2000; Ferreira Filipe et al., 2016; Popov and Udell, 2012). Comparatively, personal loans play a crucial role in enhancing both the well-being of individuals and the rate of self-employment in a given economy (Allen et al., 2016; Aung, 2018).

For these purposes there is a growing body of literature exploring whether financial disparities are faced by entrepreneurs among demographic groups. Considering the well-established significance of external financing, some researchers examine whether the lower rates of self-employment and business ownership observed among minority groups can be attributed to unequal access to external funding. Thus, many studies focus on race, ethnicity, and gender as factors influencing credit applications, credit disbursements, loan rejections, interest rates, and other aspects of limited financial access (Bates, 1991; Cavalluzzo and Cavalluzzo, 1998; Bostic and Lampani, 1999; Raturi and Swamy, 1999; Cavalluzzo et al. 2002; Blanchflower, Levine, and Zimmerman, 2003; Storey, 2004; Cavalluzzo and Wolken, 2005). These studies evidence discrimination against borrowers belonging to different demographic groups.

Discrimination in the credit market arises when lenders' loan decisions are influenced by personal characteristics, such as the gender and race of entrepreneurs, which hold no relevance to the transaction.

Empirical testing for discrimination in the credit market typically employs a multivariate regression framework. The dependent variables used in this framework assess access to loans, while the independent variables describe borrowers' characteristics, including demographics. Within this framework, evidence of discrimination is ascertained if the coefficients on gender, race, or ethnicity variables retain statistical significance even after controlling for applicants' solvency and creditworthiness.

Cavalluzzo et al. (2002) study discover a credit access gap in USA between businesses owned by white males and white females, with female denial rates increasing when there is more lender concentration. However, Cavalluzzo and Cavalluzzo (1998), Blanchflower et al. (2003), Storey (2004), and Cavalluzzo and Wolken (2005) find no statistically significant effect of gender. Muravyev et al. (2007) study reveals evidence of discrimination against female entrepreneurs in the entire sample of firms. This finding remains consistent even after accounting for important firm characteristics that are associated with their creditworthiness and performance. Specifically, it is observed that female-managed firms have a 5.4 percent lower probability of obtaining a loan compared to their male-managed counterparts. In general, they also confirm that female-managed firms in the CIS countries have a lower likelihood of obtaining a bank loan compared to male-owned firms, with a difference of 8.7 percent. The study conducted by

Sara and Peter in 1998 also reveals measurable gender disparities in specific aspects of business financing. However, it is important to note that similarities within sectors demonstrate that gender is just one of several factors influencing the financing process. In addition, Zhang et al.'s (2020) study demonstrates that start-ups led by women in China are less likely to secure financing compared to those led by men.

While Alina's (2011) research builds upon previous studies conducted on the financing of women-owned firms in Romania. It reveals that factors, other than gender, primarily linked to firm and owner characteristics and preferences, influence the financing patterns and obstacles in accessing funding for female-owned ventures.

The role of personal loans holds the same level of importance in the market. In recent times, the availability of personal loans has been widely credited for the emergence of mass markets for consumer goods and the attainment of high living standards by Western consumers (Beares, 1987). Individuals are required to plan for long-term investments such as retirement and their children's education. They also need to make informed decisions about short-term savings and borrowing, whether it be for vacations, house down payments, car loans or other expenses (Hira, 1993). The analyses conducted by Karim and Rahman (2015) and Long and Lam (2021) reveal that gender, race, and job profession play a significant role in causing personal loan bankruptcy. A study by Li (2021) finds that women applying for car loans with low CIBIL scores face taste-based discrimination. To address gender inequality, female applicants need to have high CIBIL scores. Thus, implementing according to his point of view gender-blind applications for used car loans would promote more equal outcomes. Aung (2018) argues that gender discrimination affects the lending of personal loans. Financial inclusion and individual characteristics such as gender, income, age, education, marital status, and household size play a significant role in personal loans (Allen et al., 2016).

The empirical evidence on the matter differ in terms of indicators concerning finance access, sets of independent variables, and econometric specifications. Most previous research has focused on US data, Europe and Asia leaving little knowledge about other countries. The absence of albanian evidence is notable and should be addressed.

This study examines gender disparities in business and financial indicators and their impact on gender financing during 2013-2022 period. It aims to contribute by investigating gender differences in Albanian market-specific indicators and evaluating how these indicators affect the provision of gender-based personal and business loans by commercial banks.

3. DATA METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data

The dataset utilized in this research study pertains to the financial and business indicators. They are categorized based on gender, specifically male and female. The specific variables include the number of depositors, account holders, business borrowers, personal borrowers, gender inequality index in labor market, businesses owned and co-owned by male, and businesses owned and co-owned by female. The dataset refers to 2013-2022 period and is provided by INSTAT.

3.2. Data analyses and analytic techniques

In this research study, we are assessing whether there exist gender-based (male/female) differences between the impact of various factors on personal and business borrowers. These factors include the number of depositors, account holders, personal borrowers, gender inequality index in labor market, businesses owned and co-owned by males/females.

For gender-based borrower assessments, we employ fixed-effects regressions at 95% confidence level. The statistical program utilized for the calculations in this study is SPSS 20 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) for Windows."

3.2.1. Research Hypotheses

Hence, the hypotheses we test in this study are four. First, we test whether there are differences between the factors that impact male/female business borrowers at 95% confidence level:

$$\text{H1. Business Borrowers it (male)} = \alpha + \beta_1 * \text{depositors (male)} + \beta_2 * \text{account holders (male)} + \beta_3 * \text{gender inequality index (male)} + \beta_4 * \text{businesses owned and co-owned by males} + \varepsilon \text{ it}; \quad (1)$$

$$\text{H2. Business Borrowers it (female)} = \alpha + \beta_1 * \text{depositors (fe male)} + \beta_2 * \text{account holders (fe male)} + \beta_3 * \text{gender inequality index (female)} + \beta_4 * \text{businesses owned and co-owned by females} + \varepsilon \text{ it}; \quad (2)$$

And second we test whether there are differences between the weight of factors that impact male/female borrowers (personal loans) at 95% confidence level:

$$\text{H3. Borrowers it (male)} = \alpha + \beta_1 * \text{depositors (male)} + \beta_2 * \text{account holders (male)} + \beta_3 * \text{gender inequality index (male)} + \beta_4 * \text{businesses owned and co-owned by males} + \varepsilon \text{ it}; \quad (3)$$

$$\text{H4. Borrowers it (female)} = \alpha + \beta_1 * \text{depositors (female)} + \beta_2 * \text{account holders (female)} + \beta_3 * \text{gender inequality index (female)} + \beta_4 * \text{businesses owned and co-owned by males} + \varepsilon \text{ it}; \quad (4)$$

To the best of our knowledge, such hypotheses approach represents an important novelty in the literature.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The dataset used in this research study from 2013-2022 reveals an increase in male depositors, account holders, business borrowers, and personal borrowers by 10.31%, 6.34%, 5.05%, and 2.36% respectively. However, there haven't been any differences in the gender inequality index within the labor market during this period. On the other hand, businesses owned and co-owned by males have decreased by 9.35%.

In contrast, female statistics during the same period indicate an increase in female participation in the Albanian market. Female depositors, account holders, business borrowers, personal borrowers, gender inequality index within the labor market, and businesses owned and co-owned by females have increased by 2%, 16%, 8%, 5%, 12%, and 29% respectively.

This signifies a notable progress for female involvement in the Albanian market which is reinforced by various gender equality management initiatives and has contributed to market polarization.

In line with H1 research hypothesis (see Table 1), it can be confirmed that R Square is at 86.4%. This means that 86.4% of variance in male business borrowers can be explained through variables tested under H1 research hypothesis.

Table 1. H1 Research Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.929 ^a	.864	.796	3673.927	.864	12.672	3	6	.005	1.511

a. Predictors: (Constant), Businesses owned and co-owned, Account holders, GII in Labor Market

Table 1. H1 Research Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.929 ^a	.864	.796	3673.927	.864	12.672	3	6	.005	1.511

b. Dependent Variable: Business Borrowers (MALE)

Table 2 reveals that among the indicators considered in H1 research hypothesis, only the gender inequality index in labor market has a statistically significant impact on male business borrowers at a confidence level of 95%.

Table 2. H1 Research Hypotheses Variable Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	977857.611	288488.848		3.390	.015	271950.829	1683764.393		
	Account holders	.025	.022	.253	1.115	.307	-.030	.079	.441	2.270
	GII in Labor Market	1.152E6	361629.691	.732	3.184	.019	-2.036E6	-266669.740	.430	2.325
	Businesses owned and co-owned	-43320.672	40885.698	-.165	-1.060	.330	-143364.371	56723.027	.931	1.074

a. Dependent Variable: Business Borrowers (MALE)

Table 3 reveals that 83% of the variance in female business borrowers can be attributed to the variables tested under the H2 research hypothesis.

Table 3. H2 Research Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.911 ^a	.830	.693	3954.477	.830	6.087	4	5	.037	3.089

a. Predictors: (Constant), Businesses owned and co-owned , Account holders, Depositors, GII in Labor Market

b. Dependent Variable: Business Borrowers (FEMALE)

Table 4 reveals that among the indicators considered in H2 research hypothesis, only the account holder indicator has a statistically significant impact on female business borrowers at a confidence level of 95%.

Table 4. H2 Research Hypotheses Variable Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
		1	(Constant)	2685.265			65069.966		.041	.969
	Depositors	.083	.064	.268	1.283	.256	-.083	.248	.784	1.276
	Account holders	.059	.015	.827	3.944	.011	.021	.098	.775	1.291
	GII in Labor Market	-50640.352	76815.135	-.152	-.659	.539	-248099.943	146819.239	.637	1.570
	Businesses owned and co-owned	37695.493	48344.566	.164	.780	.471	-86578.169	161969.156	.772	1.296

a. Dependent Variable: Business Borrowers (FEMALE)

Table 5 confirms that 89.5% of the variance in male borrowers (personal loans) can be explained by variables tested under H3 research hypothesis.

Table 5. H3 Research Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.946 ^a	.895	.842	2854.210	.895	16.976	3	6	.002	1.580

a. Predictors: (Constant), Businesses owned and co-owned , Account holders, GII in Labor Market

b. Dependent Variable: Personal Borrowers (MALE)

Table 6 reveals that out of the indicators analyzed in H3 research hypothesis, only the gender inequality index in labor market demonstrates a statistically significant influence on male borrowers (personal loans) with a confidence level of 95%.

Table 6. H3 Research Hypotheses Variable Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF	
	1	(Constant)	1.100E6			224121.986		4.909	.003	551897.144
	Account holders	-.002	.017	-.019	-.097	.926	-.044	.041	.441	2.270
	GII in Labor Market	1.341E6	280943.839	.965	4.773	.003	-2.028E6	-653555.116	.430	2.325
	Businesses owned and co-owned	-7643.322	31763.390	-.033	-.241	.818	-85365.538	70078.893	.931	1.074

a. Dependent Variable: Personal Borrowers (MALE)

Table 7 confirms that 90% of the variance in female borrowers (personal loans) can be explained by the variables tested under the H4 research hypothesis.

Table 7. H4 Research Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.949 ^a	.900	.821	2395.798	.900	11.307	4	5	.010	3.089

a. Predictors: (Constant), Businesses owned and co-owned , Account holders, Depositors, GII in Labor Market
 b. Dependent Variable: Personal Borrowers (FEMALE)

Table 8 demonstrates a statistically significant influence of depositors, account holders, and the gender inequality index in labor market indicators on female borrowers (personal loans) with a confidence level of 95%.

Table 8. H4 Research Hypotheses Variable Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF	
	1	(Constant)	-14904.159			39422.284		-.378	.721	-116242.367
	Depositors	.128	.039	.523	3.281	.022	.028	.228	.784	1.276
	Account holders	.044	.009	.768	4.790	.005	.020	.067	.775	1.291
	GII in Labor Market	103440.689	46538.030	.393	-2.223	.077	-223070.505	16189.126	.637	1.570
	Businesses owned and co-owned	22837.609	29289.291	.125	.780	.471	-52452.911	98128.129	.772	1.296

a. Dependent Variable: Personal Borrowers (FEMALE)

5. CONCLUSIONS

This paper examines gender disparities in business and financial indicators in the Albanian market from 2013 to 2022. It reveals that male indicators have experienced a lower increase compared to those of females. Among male indicators, bank depositors show the highest increase at 10.31%. On the other hand, female indicators with the highest increase include account holders (which increased by 16%), gender inequality index in the labor market (which increased by 12%), and businesses owned and co-owned by females (which increased by 29%). These findings suggest that while females have made progress in penetrating the market, males still dominate it. Despite this, male business and personal loans have also seen an increase, although less than those of females, but they remain higher than female loans.

Regarding the H1 research hypothesis, it has been proven that the gender inequality index in the labor market has a statistically significant impact on male business borrowers with 95% confidence. Similarly, when considering the H2 research hypothesis, only the account holder indicator shows a statistically significant impact on female business borrowers at a 95% confidence level. Therefore, it is confirmed that different indicators affect male and female business borrowers.

Moving on to the H3 research hypothesis, it is observed that only the gender inequality index in the labor market has a statistically significant influence on male borrowers for personal loans with 95% confidence. Conversely, for female borrowers of personal loans (H4 research hypothesis), there is a statistically significant impact from depositors, account holders, and gender inequality index in the labor market indicators at a 95% confidence level.

Factors and weights affecting business and personal loans differ between males and females. Further, given that males are more active in the market than females according to the gender inequality index in labor market, this supports the notion that this indicator influences both business and personal loans granted to males. The gender inequality index in the labor market has a greater impact on male personal loans than on their business loans.

The account holder, depositors, and gender inequality index in labor market indicators play a significant role in influencing both business and personal loans granted to females. This understanding suggests that as female activity in the market increases, it can help reduce the gender inequality index between males and females, while also potentially raising the female

financing rate. The impact of the account holder indicator is higher in female business loans compared to their personal loans. Naturally, expanding their deposits and accounts with banks can contribute to increasing this financing rate.

This calls for greater awareness of the increased female participation in the labor market as well as their orientation towards entrepreneurship. Therefore, it is crucial for line ministries such as education, agriculture, economy, and finance to implement specialized policies to promote proactive gender equality management in the country. This will undoubtedly lead to an increase in female access to financial services, with a particular focus on financing services.

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ZEKÂT'IN VERGİ SİSTEMİYLE BÜTÜNLEŞMESİ ÜZERİNE ANALİZ VE ÖNERİLER

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE INTEGRATION OF ZAKAT WITH THE TAX SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, zekâtın vergi sistemiyle bütünleşmesi ile potansiyel avantajlarını ve karşılaşılabilecek zorlukları çok boyutlu bir perspektiften incelemektedir. Ekonomik, sosyal ve hukuki boyutlarıyla ele alınan bu bütünleşme, yasa yapıcılar ve uygulayıcılar için çözüm önerileri sunmaktadır. Zekât, İslam'ın beş temel şartından biri olarak finansal (malî) ibadettir. Vergi ise devletlerin temel gelir kaynaklarından biridir. Bu iki sistemin bütünleşmesi, hem dini hem de sosyo-ekonomik açıdan önemli sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Bu çalışmada ayrıca, zekâtın vergi sistemiyle bütünleşmesinin yararları ve karşılaşılabilecek zorluklar ele alınmaktadır. Bu bütünleşme, ekonomik, sosyal ve hukuki açıdan yasa yapıcılar ve uygulayıcılar için çeşitli öneriler sunmaktadır. Zekâtın, zenginlerden alınıp yoksullara verilerek toplumsal dayanışmayı artırması ile gelir dağılımındaki dengesizlikleri azalır. Vergi sisteminin içine zekâtın entegre edilmesi, bu dayanışmayı ve sosyal adaleti daha da güçlendirecektir.

ANALİZ

Gönüllülük ve Zorunluluk Kapsamında; Zekât, mükellef Müslüman için farz olmasının yanında gönüllü bir ibadetken, vergi içinde bulunduğu toplumda her vatandaş için zorunlu bir mali yükümlülüktür. Bu iki sistemin bütünleşmesinde, zekâtın gönüllülük esası korunurken vergi sisteminin zorunluluğunu nasıl barındıracağı konusunda çelişkiler olacağı kaçınılmazdır.

Hukuki Uygulama Kapsamında; Zekâtın hukuki tanımıyla vergi hukukunun tanımının uyumlu hale getirilmesi, zekâtın dini yönü ile vergi hukukunun laik yapısı arasında bir denge kurulması gerekecektir. Zekâtın toplanması ve dağıtılması, geleneksel olarak dini kurumlar, vakıf ve denekler tarafından yapılırken, vergi sistemi yalnızca tek elden devlet tarafından yönetilir. Bu bütünleşme, yeni kurumların oluşturulmasını gerektirecektir.

Sosyo-Kültürel Faktörler Kapsamında; Toplumun zekât ve vergiye bakış açısı, bu bütünleşmenin başarısında önemli bir rol oynar. Zekâtın gönüllülük esasına dayalı olması, toplumun vergi sistemine gönüllü uyumunu etkileyebilir.

ÖNERİLER

- Zekâtın vergi sistemiyle bütünleşmesi, ekonomik kalkınmayı destekleyebilir ve gelir dağılımı adaletini iyileştirebilir.
- Toplumsal gelir eşitliği sağlama ve sosyal refahı artırma potansiyeli taşıyan zekât, vergi sistemiyle bütünleştiğinde daha geniş bir kitleye ulaşabilir.
- Devletin, Maliye Bakanlığı içerisinde oluşturulacak Pilot Kurum ile uygulanacak Pilot Bölge belirlendikten sonra modern vergi hukukunda zekât matrahları güncel ekonomik koşullara uygun olarak belirlenerek düzenlenebilir.

- d. İlköğretim ve yükseköğretim kurumlarında eğitim programları oluşturularak, zekâtın İslam'daki önemini ve toplumsal dayanışma ile sosyal adalet açısından kritik rolü vurgulamalıdır. Seminer, konferans, medya ve sosyal medya aracılığıyla topluma zekâtın önemi ve vergi sistemi ile ilişkisi anlatılabilir.
- e. Zekât, finansal bir yükümlülükten ziyade, sosyal bir sorumluluktur. Toplumun zekât verme konusunda bilinçlenmesi için yerel yönetimler ve halk eğitim merkezleri tarafından eğitim programları düzenlenmelidir.
- f. Zekat verilen yoksullara yardım faaliyetleri ve hayatlarını değiştirmesi üzerine, toplumdan gerçek hikayeler paylaşılması etkili olacaktır.
- g. İş dünyasındaki iş adamları Ceo'lar, zekâtın önemi ve vergi sistemi ile bağlantısı konusunda bilgilendirilmelidir.
- h. Zekât ve vergi sistemi entegrasyonu hakkında bilgilendirici içerikler, hikaye anlatıcılığı, uzman görüşleri, sosyal medya kampanyaları ve eğitim seminerleri ile farkındalık yaratılabilir.
- i. Alanında uzman kişileri davet ederek, zekât ve vergi sistemi konusunda derinlemesine bilgi sunmalarını sağlayabilirsiniz. Bu, konuya olan ilgiyi ve anlayışı artırabilir.
- j. Soru-Cevap Oturumları: İş adamları ve kurum temsilcilerinin sorularını yanıtlayabilecekleri Q&A oturumları düzenleyebilir.
- k. İş dünyası liderleri ve kurumları arasında ağ oluşturarak, zekât ve vergi sistemi konusunda fikir alışverişinde bulunmaları sağlanabilir.
- l. Üniversiteler ve araştırma kurumları ile işbirliği yapılarak, zekât ve vergi sistemi konusunda daha kapsamlı çalışmalar yapılması teşvik edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zekat, Modern Vergi Sistemi, Analiz, Öneri

ABSTRACT

This study examines the integration of zakat (a form of Islamic almsgiving) with the Turkish tax system, considering its potential advantages and the challenges it may pose from a multidimensional perspective. Zakat is a financial (monetary) obligation one of the five pillars of Islam while taxation serves as a fundamental revenue source for governments. The convergence of these two systems has significant implications both in terms of religious practice and socio-economic outcomes. Additionally, the study discusses the benefits and challenges associated with integrating zakat into the tax system, emphasizing how this integration can enhance social solidarity by redistributing wealth from the affluent to the needy. Incorporating zakat into the tax framework can further strengthen social justice.

ANALYSIS

Voluntary vs. Mandatory Scope:

Zakat is obligatory for practicing Muslims and is considered a voluntary act of worship. In contrast, taxation is compulsory for all citizens in a given society. Balancing the voluntary nature of zakat with the mandatory aspect of taxation presents inherent contradictions.

Legal Implementation Scope:

Aligning the legal definition of zakat with tax law requires striking a balance between its religious context and the secular structure of tax regulations. While zakat collection and distribution traditionally involve religious institutions, tax systems are solely managed by the government. Achieving this integration may necessitate the creation of new institutions

Socio-Cultural Factors: The perception of zakat and taxation within society plays a crucial role in the success of their integration. Zakat's voluntary nature may influence public compliance with the tax system.

SUGGESTIONS

- a. Integrating zakat into the tax system can support economic development and improve income distribution justice.
- b. Zakat, which has the potential to provide social income equality and increase social welfare, can reach a wider audience when integrated with the tax system.
- c. After determining the Pilot Institution to be established within the Ministry of Finance and the Pilot Region to be implemented, zakat bases can be determined and regulated in accordance with current economic conditions in modern tax law.
- d. Educational programs should be created in primary and higher education institutions to emphasize the importance of zakat in Islam and its critical role in terms of social solidarity and social justice. The importance of zakat and its relationship with the tax system can be explained to the society through seminars, conferences, media and social media.
- e. Zakat is a social responsibility rather than a financial obligation. Training programs should be organized by local governments and public education centers to raise public awareness about giving zakat.
- f. Sharing real stories from the society about the charity activities given to the poor and changing their lives will be effective.
- g. Businessmen and CEOs in the business world should be informed about the importance of zakat and its connection with the tax system.
- h. Awareness can be raised about zakat and tax system integration with informative content, storytelling, expert opinions, social media campaigns and training seminars.
- I. By inviting experts in their fields, you can ensure that they provide in-depth knowledge about zakat and tax system. This can increase interest and understanding of the topic.
- j. Q&A Sessions: Can organize Q&A sessions where business people and corporate representatives can answer their questions.
- k. By creating a network between business leaders and their institutions, they can exchange ideas about zakat and the tax system.
- l. By collaborating with universities and research institutions, more comprehensive studies on the zakat and tax system can be encouraged.

Keywords: Zakat, Modern Tax System, Analysis, Recommendation

RISK GOVERNANCE IN BANKS OPERATING IN ALBANIA – PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO RISK CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

European Banking Authority has highlighted the role of a strong risk culture in the soundness of Banks (European Central Bank, 2023). Among the components of a strong risk culture, in its final report on guidelines on internal governance, EBA has listed ‘Tone from the top’ (European Banking Authority, 2021). This component is considered to be a promoter of risk culture followed by continuous monitoring and assessment of risk culture throughout the organization. While the regulatory authority in Albania has compiled guidelines which address the development of risk governance and risk structures in banking sector, individual banks have adapted these requirements on various ways. The aim of this study is to explore the actual risk governance in banks that operate in Albania and the perceived importance given to risk structures, highlighting the role of risk leadership in fostering a culture of risk awareness. The data will be collected by consulting annual reports published by relevant banks and focusing mostly on the organization of risk structures, lines of reporting and the role of the chief risk officer.

Keywords: Risk Management, Risk Governance, Risk Culture

JEL Classification: G32, G34, M14

1. INTRODUCTION

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision considers effective corporate governance as a critical factor to the functioning of banking sector and economy as a whole (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, 2015). According to the published guidelines, the role that the banks perform in the economy as intermediary of funds from savers to activities that support enterprises and contribute to economic growth is crucial. For this reason, there has been an increasing attention toward the governance of banks as well as their risk management practices. EU legislation requires that institutions have robust governance arrangements, including a clear organizational structure with well defined, transparent and consistent lines of responsibility, effective risk management processes, control mechanisms and gender-neutral remuneration policies (European Banking Authority, n.d.).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Overview of corporate governance

In the foundations of corporate governance stands the definition of the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders. Effective governance can be described as clearly defined roles and responsibilities across the organization with an executable decision-making process and

enforceable discipline (Chapelle, 2018). This concept of corporate governance emphasizes the importance of clear segregation of duties for a corporate to function properly.

Giving a clear definition of corporate governance is not easy, but it is easier to define it by defining its purpose. In a wider aspect, corporate governance systems are said to exist to discourage self-interested behavior (Larcker & Tayan, 2013). This becomes crucial when it comes to banking business, since these undesired behaviors may have serious consequences. The problem of corporate governance is seen as rooted in the paradigm of Berle-Means (1932) if the separation of shareholders' ownership and management's control in the modern corporation (Macey & O'Hara, 2003). According to this paper on the corporate governance of the banks, agency problems occur when the principal (shareholders) lacks the necessary power or information to monitor and control the agent (managers) and when the compensation of the principal and the agent is not aligned, leading to moral hazard problems. When it comes to banks, consideration of corporate governance is apparently easier said than done and while there is a great deal of empirical research on corporate governance, only a few concern the behavior of owners and managers of banks (Ciancanelli & Reyes-Gonzales, 2000). The authors highlight that there are specifics to corporate governance of the banks. According to their study, it is expected that in banks the problem of governance will be more complex, and the owners may be considered as the single most important source of moral hazard.

Despite its many dimensions and scope of application, corporate governance remains a significant mechanism in sound corporate management. Khan (2011) agrees that this is particularly visible when running and managing business operations (Khan, 2011). In addition, the author in the same study states that effective corporate governance reduces the potential conflicts that may arise between management and shareholders by drawing a clear line between their responsibilities.

2.2. Relationship between corporate governance, risk governance and risk culture

Risk governance framework, that is the subject of this paper, cannot be understood without first understanding corporate governance. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development defines corporate governance as a set of relationships between a company's management, its board, its shareholders and other stakeholders which provides the structure through which the objectives of the company are set, and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance that helps define the way authority and responsibility are allocated and how corporate decisions are made (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, 2015). The same guidelines on corporate governance principle for banks incorporate the definition of risk governance framework within the broader definition of corporate governance, defining it as a part of the overall corporate governance framework through which the board and management establish and make decisions about the bank's strategy and risk approach; articulate and monitor adherence to risk appetite and risk limits and identify, measure and control risks.

Sheedy (2021) argues that risk governance can be explained by an increasingly litigious and regulated society, the understanding that humans are prone to poor risk management through a range of biases and blind spots and incentive conflicts that cause managers to pay insufficient

attention to longer-term risk issues (Sheedy, 2021). In a more practical way, she defines risk governance as a system of rules and relationships in an organization that supports decisions and oversight relating to risk. It emphasizes the involvement of multiple individuals or teams who are independent of one another.

While risk governance focuses more on formalized rules and processes, there is another aspect of risk management framework that on its foundation has ‘unwritten rules’, named risk culture. Among its many definitions, risk culture is defined by the institute of risk management as a term describing the values, beliefs, knowledge, attitude and understanding about risk shared by a group of people with a common purpose (The Institute of Risk Management, 2012). The guideline uses a simple approach for a better understanding how culture and risk culture work in practice. In the center of the approach is the Culture that arises from repeated Behavior of its members which in turn is shaped by their understanding and Attitudes (A-B-C approach).

2.3.Regulatory expectations

Principles and components of risk governance are subject to continuous regulatory review. The attention toward risk governance has increased since the financial crisis, given its importance in the financial system. Report on Thematic Review on Risk Governance prepared by Financial Stability Board has summarized the supervisory expectations for the three key risk governance functions – the board and its committees, the firm-wide risk management function and the independent assessment of firms’ risk governance framework (Financial Stability Board, 2013).

Approval of the firm’s overall business strategy and risk appetite framework is considered a key responsibility of the board. For this reason, supervisors engage more frequently with the board and especially the independent directors. Supervisors highlight the importance of the board setting “tone at the top” in regard to firm’s strategy and risk culture.

Regarding the governance of the risk management function, supervisors have increased their expectation for the risk management function and are evaluating the CRO’s stature, authority, qualifications and independence within the firm. This is done to ensure that CRO has the power to exercise his authority and influence the risk-taking activities of the firm. Effective CRO will have a major contribution to address the risks and vulnerabilities identified.

Last but not least, an important element of risk governance is the independent assessment of the governance itself. Here it is emphasized once again the crucial role of the board. On one hand, it is highlighted its responsibility to oversee the implementation of an effective risk governance framework, on the other it should directly oversee the independent assessment process.

3. METHOD

As it was previously mentioned, the aim of the study would be to give a general understanding of risk governance in banks operating in Albania and the perceived importance given to risk culture. Since there are no official data published by Albanian supervisory authority that highlight issues and expectations of corporate governance for banks operating in Albania, an

overview can be given by consulting published annual reports from the banking financial institutions. These reports may contain data regarding the risk governance structure, its composition and objectives. The same documents are consulted to assess the promotion of risk culture within the organizations.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

What can be concluded by observing published annual reports of 11 banks that operate in Albania, is that in general, there is a high degree of importance given to risk governance. The role of the board is considered crucial to the development of the strategy of the institution, nevertheless, there is limited information regarding the specific role that the board plays in determining the risk appetite. What can be of importance, is the existence of other committees with representatives of the board that aim to support the board with oversight regarding the banks' internal control system and its proper functioning.

In every bank, there is an established firm-wide risk management function that is led by CRO. This is important due to the role that has a strong voice for risk in the executive. The CRO, in accordance with Sheedy (2021) is accountable for ensuring that there is robust, independent oversight and challenge of risk-taking activities across the organization (Sheedy, 2021). The scope of the roles and the responsibilities of CRO vary among banks according to their internal organization.

Another important element of risk governance observed is the internal control function. This function plays an important role by giving independent assessment of risk management practices employed among the Banks. It is observed also that in several subjects the internal audit function reports directly to the board of directors, by assuring its independence from the executive functions.

When it comes to risk culture, there is limited information regarding the measures deployed for its promotion and improvement. Although it is mentioned in several reports that the risk governance structures contribute to the development of a sound risk culture, there is limited information regarding its levels and the ways in which risk culture issues are addressed. This may be due to the difficulties that this concept represents, nevertheless, it should be stated that there has been an increased attention towards it from local supervisory authority.

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ÇALIŞMA SÜRESİ KAVRAMINI YENİDEN DÜŞÜNMEK: NÖBET USULÜ ÇALIŞMALAR ÖZELİNDE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

RETHINKING THE CONCEPT OF WORKING TIME: AN EVALUATION IN THE
CONTEXT OF WORKING ON DUTY

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ÖZET

Nöbet usulü çalışma iş yaşamında yaygın bir pratiğe sahiptir. Başta hekim ve hemşireler olmak üzere ambulans şoförleri, itfaiye ve kurtarma görevlileri, IT çalışanları gibi işçilerin sıklıkla nöbete kaldıkları bilinmektedir. Sektörden sektöre farklılık göstermekle birlikte nöbet usulü çalışmaların temelde ikiye ayrıldığı söylenebilir. İşçi işyerinde ya da işveren tarafından belirlenmiş bir yerde (hastane, ambulans, radyo istasyonu gibi) nöbet hizmetini ifa edebileceği gibi işyerinde bulunmak zorunda olmaksızın çağrıya hazır halde de bekleyebilir. Bu nöbetler, mesai saatleri dışında tüm gün tutulabileceği (*day float*) gibi mesai saatinin bitiminde örneğin 17:00-24:00 ya da 24:00-08:00 gibi bölünerek de (*night float*) tutulabilir.

İşçinin, işin başında bulunmamakla beraber kendisine ihtiyaç duyulması halinde derhal iş gördüğü ya da çağrıya cevap verdiği bu nöbet usulü çalışmalarla ilgili olarak Yargıtay'ın yaklaşımında önemli bir değişiklik olmuş ve bu yaklaşım tarzı çalışma süresi kavramı üzerinde yeniden düşünmeyi gerektirmiştir. Şöyle ki nöbet hizmetinin işyerinde geçip geçmediğine göre bir ayrıma giden Yargıtay, önceleri işyerinde tutulan nöbetler bakımından işçinin aktif biçimde çalışıp çalışmadığına bakmaksızın (yeme-içme ve sair ihtiyaçlar için ayrıldığı varsayılan süreyi indirmek koşuluyla) çalışma süresi hesabına gitmekte iken işçinin işveren tarafından belirlenmiş bir yerde bulunmak zorunda olmaksızın yalnızca çağrıya hazır halde bekleyerek geçirdiği süreleri çalışma süresinden saymamaktaydı. İşçi ancak çağrı üzerine işe gidip fiilen çalışırsa bu süreleri çalışma süresinden sayan Yargıtay, işçi işe çağrılmazsa nöbette geçirdiği süreleri dinlenme süresi olarak kabul etmekteydi. Yargıtay bu noktada bir içtihat değişikliğine giderek işçinin işyerine gitmesini gerektirecek bir durum ortaya çıkmasa dahi, icap nöbetinde geçen sürenin uygun bir kısmının çalışma süresinden sayılarak ücretlendirilmesi gerektiğine hükmetmiştir.

Yargıtay'ın güncel içtihadı ışığında çalışma süresi kavramını tartışmaya açmayı hedeflediğimiz bu inceleme karşılaştırmalı hukuk metoduyla hazırlanmıştır. Nöbet usulü çalışmalara yönelik düzenlemeler içermesi itibarıyla karşılaştırma esas olarak Alman hukukuyla yapılmış; Avrupa Adalet Divanı'nın meseleyi ele alış biçimi üzerinde durularak bu yaklaşım tarzının Türk hukukunda uygulanıp uygulanamayacağı tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çalışma süresi, dinlenme süresi, icap nöbeti, sağlık çalışanları, IT çalışanları.

ABSTRACT

Working on duty is a common practice in professional life. It is well known that employees, such as doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers, firefighters and IT workers frequently work on duty. Although the nature of on duty service varies from sector to sector, it can generally be divided into two categories. The employees can either perform their on-duty service at the workplace or at a location designated by the employer (such as a hospital, ambulance, or radio station), or they can be on-call without having to be physically present at the workplace. These can be held outside of regular working hours throughout the day (day float) or divided after regular working hours, such as 17:00-24:00 or 24:00-08:00 (night float).

There has been a significant change in the Court of Appeal's approach to working on duty, where the employee, although not being at work, immediately starts to work or responds to a call if needed. This change in approach necessitates rethinking the concept of working hours. Initially, the Court of Appeal differentiated based on whether the on-duty work was performed at the workplace or not. For on-call duties at the workplace, the Court of Appeal would calculate the working hours regardless of whether the employee was actively working (subtracting the time assumed to be used for eating and drinking and other needs). However, for on-call periods where the employee was ready to respond without being at a location designated by the employer, these periods were not counted as working hours. The Court of Appeal would consider these periods as rest time unless the worker was called to work and actually performed work, in which case the time would be counted as working hours. The Court of Appeal has recently changed its jurisprudence, ruling that a suitable portion of the on-call period should be counted and remunerated as working hours, even if the employee is not required to go to the workplace.

This study, which aims to open a discussion on the concept of working hours in the light of the Court of Appeal's current judgments, is prepared by using the comparative law method. Since German law has regulations specific to working on duty, the comparison is primarily made with German law, and the approach of the European Court of Justice is examined to discuss whether this approach can be applied in Turkish law.

Keywords: working time, rest time, on-call duty, healthcare professionals, IT workers.

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL RESIDENTS ON THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

The increase in socio-economic effects resulting from the development of tourism has an impact on the local population. They adopt certain attitudes according to directly or indirectly perceived influences. This impact can be considered positive or negative, according to different perspectives. The resident-tourist relationship is an important and much discussed factor recently. The purpose of this study is to analyze the attitudes of local residents towards the development of tourism in the monumental urban area of Gjirokaster. Primary data was collected in a questionnaire survey for residents who have a permanent residence in Gjirokaster in 2024. For data collection, 200 questionnaires were distributed and only 160 questionnaires were collected in total. The data were collected in the period January April 2024. Through the descriptive analysis we obtained a panorama of the characteristics of the sample in the study to analyze the demographics of the respondents according to the data of the structured questionnaire. The respondents also had to answer questions about the positive and negative effects of tourism with a Likert scale from 1-5 (not at all agree, ..., completely agree). In our study, significant positive impacts from the development of tourism have been identified and we see the impact of these positive effects on the quality of their lives as a result of the development of tourism. The research reveals that the local respondents have also perceived some negative impacts from the increase in tourist flows, such as the greater traffic load, the increase in noise, the increase in product prices, etc. We suggest that importance should be given to maintaining good relations between locals and tourists, as this is the cornerstone of sustainable tourism. The attitudes of the local population should be one of the tools to guarantee sustainability against the impacts of tourism development.

Keywords: Tourism, positive effects, negative effects local residents, stay, sustainable tourism, destination, tourist.

1. Introduction

Tourism development has been widely demonstrated to bring about economic, sociocultural and environmental changes in people's lives, shaping perceptions within the minds of residents and the surrounding community. Understanding the community's perspective is essential for mitigating potential negative impacts and maximizing the benefits of tourism development. The host community is the main actor for tourism development in these destinations. Therefore, the perceptions and attitudes of the local community towards tourism are the key to create competitive strategies and policies for the development of tourism at the local level, to achieve the sustainable development of the tourist destination. . In 2023, tourism has become one of the most important sectors of the global economy" WTTC 2023 estimates that the travel and tourism sector contributes 9.1% to global GDP; an increase of 23.2% from 2022 and only 4.1% below the 2019 level. In 2023, there were 27 million new jobs, which represents an increase of

9.1% compared to 2022 and only 1.4% below the 2019 level Domestic visitor spending grew by 18.1% in 2023, surpassing the 2019 level "International visitor spending recorded a 33.1% increase in 2023, but remained 14.4% below the 2019 total" (UTTC,2023)

Tourism is a fast-growing sector in the Albanian economy, mainly thanks to the wealth of attractive resources, the strategic geographical position and the promotional efforts of the government. For this reason, accurate demand modeling and forecasting has become important for many actors in the tourism industry. Although tourism creates economic benefits for tourist destinations, its sustainable development conditions the study and analysis of all the positive and negative effects of this industry. The purpose of the paper is to investigate how the local population perceives the economic effects of tourism in the monumental urban area of Gjirokastra. Gjirokastra is bordered to the north by the municipality of Tepelena, to the east by the municipality of Libohova, to the south by the municipality of Dropull and to the west by the municipalities of Himarë and Delvina. The capital of the Municipality is the city of Gjirokastra.. "It is a tourist destination with 53314 inhabitants on January 1, 2023" (INSTAT, 2023). The municipality covers an area of 469.25 km², with a density of 110.93 inhabitants/km². This municipality consists of 7 administrative units. The new municipality has a city and 38 villages under its administration. The new municipality of Gjirokastra consists of the city of Gjirokastra, which has been on the UNESCO World Heritage list since 2005, as well as the surrounding hilly rural areas, mostly focused on livestock production. Gjirokastra is an Ottoman-style trading town, one of the few surviving in the Balkans. The city has over 800 historical buildings. Part of the municipality is also the Archaeological Park of Antigonë-Adrianapole, which was created in 2005 with an area of 92 hectares. The main sources of the urban economy in Gjirokastër are tourism and manufacturing with custom material, which generally serves the foreign market. Gjirokastra is also a city with considerable commercial activity, especially in terms of imports from Greece. The rural area adjacent to the city is known for small livestock and for high-quality livestock products. Gjirokastra, better known as the "Stone City", located in the south of the country, is today an important developing center of tourism cultural heritage in Albania. "Gjirokastra was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2005" (Bashkia Gjirokaster, 2023), as one of the surviving examples in the Balkans of Ottoman-style trading cities. This inclusion has already made the historical and cultural values part of the world heritage and that the interest is increased even outside the borders. The early history of the city is relatively unknown. It is often thought that the earliest settlement in Gjirokastra is the medieval castle, due to its proximity to the classical and Hellenistic centers: Jerma (Antigona) and the Roman city of Adrianopolos. But the discoveries inside the castle have brought to light pottery in 4 different phases of habitation before the Ottoman period, which date back to the pre-Roman period on this side of the Drino river valley (before 168 BC). Gjirokastra continues to remain an important destination for local and foreign tourists, while in recent years the number of those visiting the museum city has increased. Gjirokastra Castle offers visitors a combination of eras, histories and events. The peak of its history, this castle had during the pashaluk of Ioannina when Ali Pasha Tepelena made a series of constructions and interventions, which gave the Gjirokastra Castle the architectural and construction physiognomy it has today. At its entrance are the cannons of the second world war. The American plane, the only relic of the Cold War, is another object that attracts the attention of visitors. The clock tower, the cult objects, the princess towers, the prison of 7 windows or the National Weapons Museum are some of the objects that can be visited in the fortress of Argjiro. The stone city of Gjirokastra has awakened the curiosity of thousands of local and foreign

tourists during this tourist season. Local and foreign tourists are enlivening the stone cobblestones of the city of Gjirokastra, where the museum center remains as always the initial destination, as almost everyone starts the visit from the city's castle. Tourism is showing that it is one of the greatest hopes for the economic development of the city of Gjirokastra, based on the unique cultural, historical and architectural heritage.

Gjirokastra is one of the most visited destinations in Albania. residents, and the growing number of tourists in recent years. The basis of the economic importance of tourism is the consumption of tourists in the destinations they visit. Tourists spend the money they have earned in their countries of permanent residence on accommodation, food, transport, entertainment and other services and products at the destination.

2. Literature review

Tourism has great potential and plays an important role in meeting a country's main macroeconomic objectives related to economic growth and sustainable economic and social development. "The impacts of tourism are multiple: economic, social, natural or environmental, political and cultural that are directly related to consumption" (Mathieson, 1987). Of all the categories of tourism impacts, economic impacts have the greatest importance for overall development. Tourism contributes to increasing national income through consumption, creates employment opportunities, limits the trade deficit gap, strengthens economic development in peripheral regions, which meet direct or indirect tourist needs. Normally, countries that have a high level of consumption in tourism also have a greater economic potential. Tourist consumption is an integral part of general consumption. According to some researchers, "every industry that offers products to consumers, on a small or large scale, receives income from tourists, because touristic expenses do not affect only specialized products, but to a significant extent agree with the expenses of the local community, as the consequence of tourist consumption has positive and negative economic effects in the tourist destination" (Davidson, 1994). The growth rates of tourism around the world causing significant impacts on the economy, demographics, etc. are an area of research for economists and other researchers. In any case, the development of tourism must be balanced in order to highlight the maximum positive degree and the minimization of negative impacts. Many researchers believe that tourism is a means of development with many subsequent economic benefits that can be objectively measured and used for further development. They argue that tourism always improves well-being. "The impacts of tourism begin with spending by visitors in the local area, this translates into increased income and opportunities for sustainable economic development" (Horv'ath, 1999). A number of studies "confirm that there is a positive relationship between the growth of the destination's economy and tourism" (Hazari, Kaur, 1995). Tourism has a significant effect on "increased employment, the quality of life of the local population, foreign currency flow, higher production of goods and services, and for other economic activities there are indirect benefits analyze the role of tourism development and its impact in employment, which means that its development is followed by the creation of new jobs, not only in tourism but also in other sectors of the economic activity of a country. So, tourism is seen as an opportunity to alleviate unemployment" (Mathieson, 1987). Tourism "can encourage local entrepreneurship and attract more investment and business opportunities" (Lopez, 2018). Tourism can improve infrastructure and superstructure and public facilities in local destinations, all supported by the economic bounty derived from increased tourist numbers, Belisle and Hoy (1980) showed that the positive impacts of tourism include the improvement of infrastructure

in the regions, while Figini, P. et al (2007) showed that tourism policies and public investments in tourist destinations affect the well-being of residents, while negative effects are generally reflected by residents. Creaco (2003) showed that the negative effects, according to residents, are mainly focused on noise, environmental pollution, traffic congestion and price increases. Important factors that shape residents' attitudes and perceptions about tourism are the residents' demographic and personal information. (Bellisle and Hoy, 1980). Residents' views should be taken into account in the formulation of tourism policies by local authorities. Murphy (1985) emphasized the necessity of involving residents in the tourism planning process. The author also emphasized social and environmental issues as important elements of successful tourism planning. This emphasis on physical planning was followed by Baud-Bovy and Lawson (1977), who called for the integration of tourism planning into the country's economic policy. Regardless of how tourism will develop in a small community, people are seen as the main "actors" and that their behavior will have a significant impact on its success or failure. There are several examples of islands that depend heavily on international tourism income and where the tourism sector has received strong support from the government (Louca 2006). For example, Gunn (1979) advocated the participation of multiple actors in the tourism planning process, although such treatment has rarely been practiced. Hazari, examining the impact of tourism on welfare in an economy, observes that "an expansion in tourism produces an increase in prices". Gorg and Greenaway (2004) have pointed out that "foreign direct investment has more negative effects than positive effects on economies in transition". Tourism development follows a life cycle. After a period of growth, tourism development usually stagnates and begins to decline.

The general tourist presence and the amount of investments made in the tourist areas determine the quality of the tourist product offered by this tourist destination. This quality cannot be observed by consumers at the time of purchasing the product. However, in this situation of imperfect information, consumers form expectations regarding the quality of the tourist product offered at any moment of time. These expectations will determine the position of the tourism demand curve. There are many studies (Bahmani-Oskoe, 1993) in the context of developing countries, which express doubts about the positive relationship between exports and economic growth. Chen and Devereux (1999) argue that tourism can actually reduce population welfare for trade regimes dominated by taxes and imports. On the other hand, the negative economic effects of tourism in the destination can be manifested through: the pronounced seasonality of jobs, and therefore job insecurity for the local workforce, a significant part of unskilled and low-paid jobs, the destruction of traditional forms of employment, the addition of excessive imports, etc. Tourism can also cause "the local population to suffer from higher living costs, higher prices of products as well as services necessary for daily life, property prices and taxes" (Latkova, 2012).

The host community is the main actor for tourism development. Therefore, the perceptions and attitudes of the local community towards tourism are the main factor to create competitive strategies and policies for the development of tourism at the local level, to achieve the sustainable development of the tourist destination. Many elements influence the perceptions of the local population regarding the development of tourism in the destination, such as the socio-demographic characteristics of the population, a distance of their homes from the central tourist area, their direct or indirect involvement in tourism, if it is the peak season or off-season, the number of tourists during the peak season, pressures on the destination's natural and cultural attractions, etc. Aguilo' and Rossello' (2005) analyzed the perceptions of the local population in the Balearic Islands. They reveal that they positively perceive the economic effects of tourism

development, because it generates employment, attracts investment and creates business opportunities for local residents, respectively. However, they are also aware of the negative economic effects, such as the increase in the prices of products and services that are necessary for their daily life. Martín et al., (2020) measured the perceptions of the local population regarding tourism on the island of Gran Canaria in Spain. "Positive perceptions are observed according to economic growth and job creation, while negative perceptions are observed in price control and the availability of affordable housing" (Martín, Moreira, 2020). Some researchers state that "the perceptions of people living in Cyprus regarding tourism are negative due to the change in local wage distribution by replacing high-wage jobs with low-wage ones and increasing tax liabilities" (Akis, 1996).

Tourism plays a key role in the economic development of our region and in its integration into the globalization process, but "it also exerts considerable pressure on resources and the natural environment" (Sabban, 2013). At the local level, causing its effects it can represent a factor of economic recovery, putting local resources and human potential to good use. Sustainable regional development must be linked to the integration of tourism, among other components of the local economy, taking into account the lowest impact on the environment and the investments necessary for its development. As a function of tourism, public or private investments in tourist areas increase. The importance of public or private tourism investments of a region is great, both for the tourism economy and for the economy as a whole, because tourism capital goods constitute the means by which the productive capacity of the tourism economy is increased and identify to a significant degree, the level of tourism development of the country or region. Foreign investments play a positive role in attracting foreign tourists and increasing tourism spending for the destination country. Foreign investments in host countries are quite diverse, causing significant benefits, but also negative impacts on tourism development and general of a host country. (Brohman, J. 1996; Bull, A. 2001). Tourism can play a role in reducing unemployment in countries in transition through its impact, both nationally and regionally, (Aguayo, E. Exposito, P. Vazquez, E. 2009) A study by Chao et al (2008) examines the effects of tourism on employment, capital accumulation, and resident welfare for a small open economy with unemployment, showing that a tourism boom improves the terms of trade and increases employment, but decreases capital accumulation. Tourism is considered an export sector that can help improve the balance of payments, as international tourism represents a consumption of goods and services outside the tourists' country of origin. Mihalić (2002) shows several advantages of tourism as a development strategy compared to the export of traditional goods and services. Thus, tourism, which is an alternative form of exports, contributes to the balance of payments through foreign exchange earnings.

Published empirical studies test a positive relationship between exports and economic growth. Considering that a large part of tourism expenditure is spent on the consumption of goods and services in the host country, there are factors that can have an unfavorable impact on economic growth since goods and services are not exported in the traditional sense, because the price of theirs is not determined in the international market, but in the local market. In fact, Sinclair and Bote Gómez (1996), large inflows of foreign exchange receipts from tourism were a distinctive feature of the Spanish model. Noëak, Sali, and Cort'es-Jim'enez (2007) provide a theoretical explanation of economic growth, where the key points are capital imports, financed with tourism revenues. Hazari and Sgro (2004) analyze tourism demand depending on the prices of tourism services and tourist income, where tourism income is used exclusively to buy foreign capital. They show that tourism enables the host country to import growth from abroad.

"International tourism contributes to increasing income as an export, through increased effectiveness through competition between local firms with corresponding international tourism firms." (Bhagwati, 1979). Exports contribute positively to economic growth by easing foreign exchange constraints or increasing efficiency through increased competition (Krueger 1980).

3. Materials and methods

The purpose of this research is to analyze the attitudes of local residents towards the development of tourism in the monumental urban area of Gjirokastra. Regarding the purpose of the research, the following research questions were asked:

Question 1 What are the important positive impacts as a result of tourism development according to the locals?

Question 2 What are the significant negative impacts as a result of tourism development according to the locals?

Primary data were collected from a questionnaire survey of residents who have a permanent residence in the city of Gjirokastra in 2023. The questionnaire consisted of 14 questions directly related to the city of Gjirokastra. These were closed questions. It was a random selection. All participants were informed about the study and the anonymity of the questionnaire. Participants were willing to participate in the study.

		Age			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	16-25	4	2.5	2.5	2.5
	26-35	12	7.5	7.5	10.0
	36-45	30	18.75	18.75	28.75
	46-55	48	30.0	30.0	58.75
	56-65	60	37.5	37.5	96.25
	65 and up	6	3.75	3.75	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

		Gender			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	80	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Female	80	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

		Education			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Secondary	70	43.75	43.75	43.75
	High	40	25.0	25.0	68.75
	Postuniversity	40	25.0	25.0	93.75
	No Education	10	6.25	6.25	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Part of the destination where the residents live

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inside the castle	80	50.0	50.0	50.0
	In the center	60	37.5	37.5	87.5
	Not peripheries	20	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Employment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unemployed	2	1.25	1.25	1.25
	Self employed	40	25.0	25.0	26.25
	Employed in Public sector	30	18.75	18.75	45.0
	Employed in private sector	40	25.0	25.0	70.0
	Retired	28	17.5	17.5	87.5
	Student	20	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Duration of stay in Gjirokastra

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Up to 5 years	20	12.5	12.5	12.5
	6 to 10 years	60	37.5	50.0	50.0
	11 to 20 years	50	31.25	31.25	81.25
	21 to 30 years	30	18.75	18.75	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Based on the demographic distribution of the population of the city of Gjirokastra determined through ITSTAT, a percentage of the sample was planned. The city of Gjirokastra, the neighborhood of the castle and the old bazaar has a total of 300 inhabitants, but the questionnaires were also completed by residents of the city of Gjirokastra to increase the representative sample. The studied sample consists of 160 respondents of different age categories, of which 80 were female (50%) and 80 male (50%), so the sample has an even distribution.

Our results come from quantitative research methods. In this study, we used mathematical, statistical methods, the method of analysis

The participation of the local community is crucial for the development of tourism in the rural area. Locals should know the positive impacts of tourism. They should participate and support the development of tourism. But they also need to feel the positive effects in their life or business. The negative attitudes of the local residents should be discussed with the local

autonomy and solutions should be found. Resident support is central to the sustainability of tourism development by focusing on the relationship between (a) residents' perceived personal benefits from tourism and perceived negative impacts of tourism and (b) perceived negative impacts of tourism and resident support for tourism. Tolerance for tourism development revealed by residents means that higher tolerance reduces the effect of perceived negative impacts on residents' support for tourism development.

Currently, the Gjirokastrë castle is accessible to the public. There is also a house for residents in the castle. Tourists can visit the castle during opening hours or upon request. They can also see the road around the castle and the old bazaar. The local government has opened the castle to the public and tourists throughout the year. There are many restaurants and accommodation options in the city of Gjirokastra. Tourists can use the accommodation facilities in the city of Gjirokastra. The administrative area of the city of Gjirokastra was visited by 218 thousand visitors in 2023 and 85 thousand from January 1, 2024 to June 1, 2024. According to the results of the study, we classified the municipality of Gjirokastra in the stage of tourism development. It is a new phenomenon with consequences in tourism campaigns where locals have information about the development of tourism and the development plan is detailed. A large number of tourists visit this area. Most of them are 1-day visitors or excursionists, but lately tourists are being accommodated in the houses of the Gjirokastrians, which have been adapted as guesthouses. Locals have open attitudes towards tourists and welcome tourists. Most local residents see particularly positive impacts of tourism development. They assume economic development and increased employment opportunities (about 80% of respondents). Tourism increases the standard of living of local residents (about 95% of respondents). The development of tourism is also seen as an opportunity for the revitalization of cultural heritage (about 82.5% of respondents). A transformation of the business model based on the revitalization of cultural heritage is flourishing in Gjirokastrë, thanks to tourism ventures. Some of these places appear with new tourist functions, even though they were originally designed for other purposes. Such transformed business models effectively preserve cultural heritage from degradation (about 85% of respondents). Tourism leads to better infrastructure in the destination have been answered positively (about 68.75% of the respondents). The local residents affirm almost all of them (about 95% of the respondents) that the support of the residents is essential for the sustainability of tourism development.

The biggest concerns are evident in the pollution of public spaces. Local residents see as a problem the potentially high number of tourists, the increasing noise (about 70% of the respondents) as well as the increase in the prices of goods and services at the destination (about 80% of the respondents). About 75% of the respondents, local residents have claimed that tourism affects the increase in real estate prices. About 60% of respondents think that a small number of the local population have economic benefits from tourism and about 65% of respondents think that tourism causes seasonal unemployment.

Frequnce dhe percentages (positive effects)	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1(don't agree... 5(fully agree)	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
1 Tourism increases my family's income through employment.	4	2.5	10	6.25	18	11.25	28	17.5	100	62.5
2 Tourism increases the standard of living of local residents	0	0	4	2.5	4	2.5	10	6.25	142	88.75
3 Small businesses benefit economically from tourism development and effectively preserve cultural heritage.	10	6.25	4	2.5	10	6.25	16	10	120	75
4 The development of tourism is an opportunity for the revitalization of cultural heritage.	10	6.25	4	2.5	14	8.75	12	7.5	120	65
5. Tourism brings benefits to many industries in the destination, not only tourism industries.	4	2.5	4	2.5	4	2.5	54	33.75	94	58.75
6 Tourism leads to better infrastructure in the destination.	10	6.25	20	12.5	20	12.5	40	25	70	43.75
7 The support of residents is essential for the sustainability of tourism development.	0	0	4	2.5	4	2.5	40	25	112	70
Frekuenca dhe perqindjet (negative effects)	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1(aspak dakort ... 5(plotesisht dakort)	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
1 Tourism affects the increase in real estate prices	10	6.25	10	6.26	20	12.5	20	12.5	100	62.5
2 Tourism affects the increase in prices of goods and services at the destination	2	1.25	10	6.25	20	12.5	48	30	80	50
3 Tourism affects the increase in the cost of living in the destination	40	25	20	12.5	40	25	30	18.75	30	18.75
4 Tourism affects the increase in traffic, noise and environmental pollution in the destination.	10	6.5	10	6.5	28	17.5	12	7.5	100	62.5
5 Tourism causes seasonal unemployment	10	6.5	4	2.5	40	25	10	6.25	94	58.75
6 A small number of the local population benefit economically from tourism.	40	25	40	25	20	12.5	40	25	20	12.8
7 There is no economic equality between residents due to the development of tourism	60	37.5	40	25	20	12.5	20	12.5	20	12.5

This study focuses on the data from the survey in Gjirokastrer and shows that the attitudes of the local population can change in different places. It represents a limitation that opens up an opportunity for future research. We suggest extending the analysis to other significant effects of tourism development through the attitudes of the local population in different countries. To contribute to business longevity, we suggest future research to explore the growth and decline of business organizations within the dynamics of government policies to support those organizations. Most local residents confirm the positive impacts of tourism development. We must bear in mind that the economic growth from tourism should be the channel that supports the expansion of development in this city. For many reasons, Albania can be an excellent example to respond to other geographical regions.. The use of technology, especially social media, to create innovative approaches to marketing and new ways of delivery is one of the options and directions for future research.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

- The purpose of this study was to analyze the attitudes of local residents towards the development of tourism in the monumental urban area of Gjirokastrer.
- Regarding the purpose of the research, the following research questions were asked:
- What are the important positive impacts as a result of tourism development according to the locals? What are the significant negative impacts of tourism development according to locals?
- Considering the theoretical framework on the attitudes of the local population, we found some conclusions.
- In the city of Girokastrer, the most important concerns evoke the pollution of public spaces and the inappropriate behavior of tourists. If we take into account the trends around the globe and the same in Albania for environmental protection, there will probably be many changes in these topics in the coming years.
- Impacts on the development of tourism can occur positively or negatively, so the social-economic effect on the local population is evident.
- Local respondents perceived some negative impacts as necessary to increase economic prospects, as referred to greater traffic load or increased noise.
- The main positive impact of our study was economic development in the local area, with better care for cultural monuments and more employment opportunities.
- Local residents are an essential part of the destination and together with businesses and tourist attractions, they shape the climate of the destination.
- Local residents, business people and visitors are interconnected and influence each other.
- Informing and cooperating with residents is important for the development of tourism in the area.
- It is necessary to treat them with respect, taking into account their concerns and ideas.
- This behavioral model makes it possible to reduce the negative social impact of tourism development on the local community.
- If local residents have the opportunity to participate in decisions on the direction of development in the area, attention is paid to their views, concerns and suggestions for improvement.

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CLIMATE FINANCE: THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE TO BEHAVIORAL FINANCE

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ABSTRACT

The ongoing climate transformation provides novel opportunities, along with associated risks, for the banking and behavioral finance sector: the elements contributing to climate change can have an impact on this system, leading to potential exposure to various forms of climate risk. Describing through a "*macroprudential*" perspective, the current paper considers that it is crucial to consider how regulatory bodies have recently advocated for the development of standardized models to evaluate vulnerability to climate risk and enhance the analysis of climate-related scenarios especially in countries with significant climate change impact as the Western Balkans. By opting for soft law mechanisms and leaning towards a risk-centric approach, it becomes feasible to adjust regulations to the dynamic and unpredictable nature of the subject matter, while also ensuring a swift and precautionary response to potential systemic crises arising from inadequate incorporation of climate risks. However, on a micro-management level, bank staff bear the responsibility of integrating climate and environmental factors into the risk management function when assessing exposure to diverse risks and during monitoring activities. Consequently, the system is witnessing the emergence of new dimensions of accountability, particularly towards external entities who may hold non-monetary interests associated with environmental conservation. It is imperative therefore that the entirety of the economic rights and freedoms of the European Union Regulatory Acts must now align with the imperative of environmental preservation, biodiversity, ecosystems, and sustainable development.

Keywords: Climate finance, risk-centric approach, behavioral finance, soft law mechanisms, environmental preservation

**LA PERFORMANCE DE LA COMPTABILITE AU MAROC, A L'ERE DE
L'INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIELLE****ACCOUNTING PERFORMANCE IN MOROCCO, IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE****Meryem MEZZARA**

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RESUME

La comptabilité est l'un des piliers de l'entreprise, vue l'importance des opérations se déroulant dans le cadre de ce service qui paraissent fastidieuses et répétitives mais indispensable, en permettant de fournir des informations et de générer par la suite des résultats, ayant un apport crucial à la prise de décision, cette notion dont l'efficacité, l'efficacité ainsi que l'exactitude sont primordiales pour qu'elle soit pertinente, reflétant ainsi une image fidèle de l'entreprise envers ses parties prenantes, pour ce faire alors il est nécessaire de passer par un processus comptable performant.

Le processus comptable au Maroc est confronté à la lenteur du déroulement des opérations ainsi au risque d'erreur, relevant du traitement manuel ainsi que l'utilisation des outils obsolètes, constituant par conséquent un vice envers la performance.

Suite à la littérature et aux derniers avancés dans le domaine du digital et de Big Data, la solution jugée la plus avantageuse est de faire recours aux outils innovants à savoir les outils de l'intelligence artificielle (IA) afin d'évaluer leur contribution à la performance des opérations comptables au Maroc.

L'objectif de notre travail porte alors sur la démonstration de la contribution des outils IA, à un processus comptable performant, à travers une revue de littérature approfondie touchant à un ensemble des travaux qui traitent l'impact de l'IA sur les opérations comptables, ainsi qu'une collecte des données via un entretien semi-directif avec les experts en métier.

Mots clés : Comptabilité, Intelligence artificielle, Performance.

ABSTRACT

Accounting is one of the pillars of the company, given the importance of the operations carried out within the framework of this service which seem tedious and repetitive but essential, allowing to provide information and subsequently generate results, having a crucial contribution to decision-making, this notion whose efficiency, effectiveness and accuracy are essential for it to be relevant, thus reflecting a faithful image of the company towards its stakeholders, to do this it is necessary to go through an efficient accounting process.

The accounting process in Morocco is confronted with the slowness of the process of operations as well as the risk of error, due to manual processing as well as the use of obsolete tools, therefore constituting a defect in performance.

Following the literature and the latest advances in the field of digital and Big Data, the most advantageous solution is to use innovative tools, namely artificial intelligence (AI) tools to evaluate their contribution to the performance of accounting operations in Morocco.

The objective of our work is to demonstrate the contribution of AI tools to an efficient accounting process, through an in-depth literature review of a set of works that deal with the impact of AI on accounting operations, as well as data collection via a semi-structured interview with experts in the field.

Key words : Accounting, Artificial Intelligence, Performance

ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZED CRIME POLICY IN ALBANIA**PhD (c) Aderaldo Mema**

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ABSTRACT

Organized crime poses a significant threat to the security and stability of nations worldwide. Governments have developed and implemented various policies to combat this multifaceted issue. This article examines the effectiveness of these policies, with a particular focus on law enforcement strategies, international cooperation, and legislative measures. The analysis draws on recent studies and expert opinions to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current landscape and future directions for combating organized crime.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the policy that our country follows in the fight against organized crime. The reforms undertaken in this direction aim to bring our legislation closer to that of the European Union, to raise the standards of law enforcement agencies and the justice system, as well as to strengthen the implementation of the law in defense of the rights of the individual and the entire society. Organized crime is a profitable activity that affects the economic, political and social stability of any country. These phenomena are continuing in one form or another in all countries, which reflects the lack of protection of property rights, employment opportunities and the weakness of the state.

The various forms of manifestation of organized crime and its ever-increasing presence, as well as infiltration in many areas, using the non-beneficial movements in the social-economic, political and other spheres, has become one of the destabilizing and limiting factors and inhibiting the consolidation and development of all societies in transition, including our country. What is the current situation and what challenges are being faced in the fight against organized crime and corruption.

Keywords: (Organized crime, security, corruption, trafficking, war policies, state policy strategy.)

NON-CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY ACCORDING TO THE ALBANIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND THE EU *ACQUIS*: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH LEADING TO THE NEED FOR APPROXIMATION

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ABSTRACT

The modern enactment of the institute of non-contractual liability in the European continent originates from the British legislation of the early thirteenth century. The evolution of society and European legal systems alike, as well as the need for a legal mechanism serving to transfer the eventual risks of damages to the liable persons gave rise to an expansion of the scope of “damages” within private law. Therefore, the institute of non-contractual liability was radically transformed as to present four *sine qua non* criteria, the satisfaction of which gave rise to the liability of tortfeasor for the compensation of the damages incurred by the victim. The only elements that survived this legal transformation were the innocence of the victim, the actuality of the caused damage and the causal link between the actions of the author and the harm incurred. As a result of the adherence of the international community to mutual principles, every democratic state guarantees the right of all natural and legal persons to receive compensation for the damage incurred due to the actions or omissions of third parties.

In Albania, the institution of non-contractual liability is sanctioned by articles 608 and 609 of the Civil Code, which seem to align with the way the said institute is generally regulated in Europe. This *de facto* approximation of the legal approach may have come as a result of the influence of comparative law and the legal homogeneity of democratic states. In the EU, the institute of non-contractual liability is provided by paragraph 2 of Article 320 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. In the frame of the process of integration and the obligations undertaken by the Republic of Albania based on the Stabilization and Association Agreement in terms of approximation and harmonization of the Albanian legal framework with the *acquis* of the EU, it is necessary to analyse and compare the regulation of non-contractual liability according to the Albanian legal framework and that of the EU, in order to evaluate the common elements and the distinguishing features of the said legislations, as well as the eventual needs for harmonization.

Key words: Non-contractual liability, harm, culpability, damages, compensation, approximation.

INTRODUCTION

The modern institute of non-contractual liability originates from the English legislation of the early 13th century. Under the monarchical regime of King Henry the Third, subjects who claimed to have been harmed in their person or property had the right to initiate hybrid civil-criminal proceedings through the local sheriff before the competent judge.¹ Central to these proceedings were the culpability of the tortfeasor in its criminal-law meaning and violent nature of the harmful act.

¹ Goldberg, J. C. P. & Zipursky, B. C. (2010). *The Oxford Introductions to U.S. Law: Torts*. Oxford University Press, p. 9-10.

With the evolution of society and European legal systems, and the emergence of the need for a legal mechanism to transfer the risk of potential harm to the liable parties, the notion of “harm” in its civil-law sense expanded. This resulted in a fundamental change in the institute of compensation of non-contractual damage, where the only surviving elements were the innocence of the injured party, the actuality of the harm, and the causal link between the actions of the tortfeasor and the damage incurred. Currently, as a result of the adherence of the international community to generally accepted legal principles, every democratic state guarantees in their legislation the right of natural and legal persons to be compensated for damages caused by third parties.

In Albania, the right to compensation for non-contractual damages is enshrined in articles 608² and 609³ of the Civil Code (“CC”).⁴ These provisions comply with the regulation of tortious liability within the European continent, which in its part has been influenced by comparative law and the ever-increasing legal homogeneity of democratic states.⁵ In the European Union (“EU”), the principle of compensation of damages is enshrined in article 340 § 2 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (“TFEU”).⁶ In light of the process preceding the integration of Albania to the EU and in accordance with the obligations assumed by the Republic of Albania under the Stabilization and Association Agreement (“SAA”) for the approximation and harmonization of legislation,⁷ as well as considering the increase in claims based on the law of torts before the Albanian courts, it is important to examine the regulation of tortious liability according to Albanian legislation and the EU *acquis*, in order to highlight similarities and differences as well as the potential need for legal approximation and harmonization.

1. ELEMENTS OF NON-CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY

In Albania, non-contractual liability is mainly regulated by articles 608 *et seq.* of the CC. A systematic interpretation of these provisions shows that for a non-contractual damage to cause the liability of the tortfeasor, four *sine qua non* criteria must be met:⁸

² Article 608 of the Albanian CC stipulates that: “*The person, who illicitly and culpably causes damage to the person or property of another, bears the obligation to compensate the caused damage. The person who caused the damage shall not be held liable should he prove that he was not culpable*”.

³ Article 609 of the Albanian CC, in its relevant part, stipulates that: “*... Failure to prevent the [harmful] event by the person who has the legal obligation to avoid it, makes him liable for the damage caused*”.

⁴ Law no. 7850 of 29 July 1994 “On the Civil Code of the Republic of Albania”, as amended.

⁵ van Gerven, W. (2002). *The Emergence of a Common European Law in the Area of Tort Law: The EU Contribution*, pg. 125. In: D. Fairgrieve, M. Andenas & J. Bell (eds.), *Tort Liability of Public Authorities in Comparative Perspective*, 2002, British Institute of International Comparative Law.

⁶ Paragraph 2 of article 340 of the TFEU provides that: “*... In the case of non-contractual liability, the Union shall, in accordance with the general principles common to the laws of the Member States, make good any damage caused by its institutions or by its servants in the performance of their duties ...*”.

⁷ Paragraph 1 of article 70 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Albania, of the other part, as amended, provides that: “*1. 1. The Parties recognise the importance of the approximation of Albania’s existing legislation to that of the Community and of its effective implementation. Albania shall endeavour to ensure that its existing laws and future legislation shall be gradually made compatible with the Community acquis. Albania shall ensure that existing and future legislation shall be properly implemented and enforced ...*”.

⁸ The four criteria have been elaborated by the Joint Panels of the High Court of Albania in their Unifying Judgment no. 12 of 14 September 2007. It is important to note that the High Court of Albania is the highest court with jurisdiction over the final resolution of judicial cases. Its judgments may be overruled only by the Constitutional Court, whereby the latter finds that the judgment of the High Court has violated the constitutional rights and fundamental principles of the claimant. One of the exclusive competences of the High Court is to unify the interpretation adopted by lower courts on points of law, by issuing a unifying judgment.

1. There must be a real and imminent damage;
2. The action or omission of the tortfeasor must be illicit;
3. There must be a causal link between the action or omission conducted by the tortfeasor and the caused damage; and
4. The tortfeasor must have acted culpably. The culpability of the author is presumed, and the burden of proof to rebut this relative presumption of fact falls on the tortfeasor.

When the tortfeasor is a public body,⁹ two additional criteria apply, namely, the temporal criterion, which implies that the damage must have been caused during the course of exercising administrative activity,¹⁰ and the exemptive criterion, according to which the damage must not have been caused as a collateral while the public bodies acted for the purpose of guaranteeing public interest.¹¹ This latter criterion is formulated by the case-law of the Albanian courts through an extended interpretation of the concept of ‘unavoidable damage’.¹²

The aforementioned elements have also been stipulated in the EU *acquis communautaire*, as elaborated by the case-law of the General Court (“GC”) and the Court of Justice of the European Union (“CJEU”),¹³ which have consistently maintained that that the right to compensation is a fundamental right deriving from article 41 § 3 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU (“EU Charter”).¹⁴ However, the element of culpability is not always of a *sine qua non* character. Rather, it becomes a necessary element of liability only when Member States sanction it as such in their domestic legal frameworks,¹⁵ and in cases concerning the liability of the EU or its institutions, whereby the minimum required level of culpability for the EU to be held liable is gross negligence.¹⁶

2. NATURE OF THE DAMAGE CAUSED

This judgment is binding on all lower courts and operates similarly to how the *precedent* works in common law countries.

⁹ The liability of public organs has been stipulated in article 44 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, which provides that: “Everyone has the right to be rehabilitated and/or indemnified in accordance with the law, if they are damaged as a result of an illegal act, action or omission of the state bodies”.

¹⁰ Sadushi, S. (2013). *Cikël leksionesh mbi “Parime të përgjithshme të administratës publike* [Transl. En.: ‘Lectures on the ‘General principles of the public administration’]. Luarasi University.

¹¹ This results from a systematic interpretation of article 2, paragraph 2 in conjunction with article 9 of the law no. 8510 of 15 July 1999 “On the non-contractual liability of state administration bodies”, as amended.

¹² As per article 9 of the law no. 8510/1999 referred *supra* 12, ‘unavoidable damages’ are damages which cannot be mitigated or avoided even if the body had acted with due diligence in the circumstances of the case. However, damages caused due to the failure of technical equipment, regardless of the cause of failure, will not fall within the scope of the exemption of liability.

¹³ CJEU. Case C-291/22 P *Debregeas et associés Pharma (D & A Pharma) v European Commission and European Medicines Agency*, of 14 March 2024.

¹⁴ This article provides that: “Every person has the right to have the Union make good any damage caused by its institutions or by its servants in the performance of their duties, in accordance with the general principles common to the laws of the Member States”.

¹⁵ CJEU. Joint Cases C-46/93 and C-48/93 *Brasserie du Pêcheur v Bundesrepublik Deutschland dhe The Queen v Secretary of State for Transport*, ex parte: *Factortame Ltd and others*, of 5 March 1996, para. 75-80.

¹⁶ GC. Case T-351/03 *Schneider Electric v Commission*, of 11 July 2007, para. 125; case T-212/03 *MyTravel Group plc v Commission*, of 9 September 2008, para. 42 and case T-74/00 *DEP Artegodan v Commission*, of 26 November 2002, para. 55. See also: Binder, J. H. (2004). The Advocate-General’s Opinion in Paul and others v. Germany-Cutting Back State Liability for Regulatory Negligence? *European Business Law Review*, 15: 463–476.

The caused damage must be real and immediate. It may appear in a single episode, but its consequences may also be continuous, such as in the case of existential damage (i.e. damage to the quality of life and the personality of the injured party).¹⁷ With the exception of future damage that may be caused to ownership rights by a new construction work and future damages resulting from the continuation of the effects caused by the harmful event, the case-law of the Albanian courts does not generally accept the doctrine of “future damages”.¹⁸ However, other than the criteria mentioned above, there are no other elements to be considered when determining whether a damage is compensable or not.

Conversely, the GC has maintained that not every damage gives rise to civil liability, but rather, the damage must be “unusual”.¹⁹ When assessing the unusual character of the damage courts must analyse whether the caused damage would have occurred normally in similar circumstances. If the answer is yes, the damage will be considered as a usual and normal risk of the activity in the course of which it was caused and will not give rise to liability.²⁰ Additionally, the damage must be such that the injured party has no objective possibility of foreseeing it.²¹

Dorsch Consult was the first case in which the GC elaborated the aforementioned three elements to counterbalance the rigidity of strict liability (i.e., non-culpable liability), a judgment which was upheld by the CJEU following the appeal of the applicant.²² The company Dorsch Consult had an ongoing agreement with an Iraqi company when the first Gulf War began. The Council had imposed a trade embargo, which eventually caused the objective inability of Dorsch Consult to collect payments from Iraqi debtors. Despite the embargo being legal, Dorsch Consult claimed that the conditions for strict liability were met and sued the Council for compensation. In explaining the concept of “compensable damage,” the CJEU held that:

“In the event of the principle of Community liability for a lawful act being recognised in Community law, such liability can be incurred only if the damage alleged, if deemed to constitute a ‘still subsisting injury’, affects a particular circle of economic operators in a disproportionate manner by comparison with others (special damage) and exceeds the limits of the economic risks inherent in operating in the sector concerned (unusual damage), without the legislative measure that gave rise to the alleged damage being justified by a general economic interest. [...] A Community undertaking whose claims against the government of a non-member country have become irrecoverable following the imposition by a Community regulation of a trade embargo against that country cannot be regarded as having suffered special damage where not only its claims were affected but also those of all other Community undertakings which, when the embargo was imposed, had not yet been paid. Furthermore, the damage resulting from the suspension of payments by that non-member country cannot be regarded as unusual damage, falling outside the

¹⁷ Joint Panels of the High Court of Albania. Unifying Judgment no. 12 of 14 September 2007, p. 18.

¹⁸ Muskaj, A. (2013). “Përgjegjësia civile nga shkaktimi i dëmit jopasuror” [Transl. En.: “Civil liability due to the causation of non-pecuniary damage”], pg. 16-18. Tirana: University of Tirana. Retrieved from: <https://aksesdrejtesi.al/dokumenta/1603967112Doktoratura-Aleksander-Muskaj-Fakulteti-i-Drejtisesise-Departamenti-i-se-Drejtës-Civile.pdf>.

¹⁹ GC. Case T-184/95 *Dorsch Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft gmbH v Council and Commission*, of 28 April 1998.

²⁰ CJEU. Case C-238/78 *Ireks-Arkady GmbH v Council and Commission*, of 4 October 1979.

²¹ GC. Case T-196/99 *Area Cova and Other v Commission and Council*, of 6 December 2001, para. 162.

²² *Supra* 19.

foreseeable risks inherent in any provision of services in a 'high-risk' non-member country".²³

It should be noted that these characteristics that the damage must manifest are exclusive to the EU law. I believe that although they aim to balance the level of interference caused by the application of liability to EU institutions, the aim pursued is not of such significance as to legitimize such a limitation to the categories of compensable damage. Therefore, there is a need to review the compliance of this stance with the principle of proportionality, which constitutes a general principle of the EU law with respect to any limitations of rights of the persons, be they pecuniary or non-pecuniary in nature.²⁴ Notwithstanding that the Albanian legal framework accepts the strict liability of public bodies, the “damage”, unless unavoidable, is not subject to other restrictive criteria, thus making the Albanian legal provisions more favourable.

2. THE ILLICIT ACTION OR OMISSION

An action or omission is illicit per article 608 of the CC if, at the time it was committed, it violated a specific legal norm.²⁵ When examining non-contractual liability cases, the Albanian courts have adopted a rather extended interpretation of the term “norm”, which, in addition to norms sanctioned in legal acts of a binding nature, also includes declarative, non-binding acts that contain general principles, such as the Albanian Charter on the Rights of Patients,²⁶ as well as uncodified professional standards,²⁷ such as medical protocols that are not yet approved by the Ministry of Health, although the approval by the latter constitutes a condition for their inclusion within the Albanian legal framework.²⁸ Conversely, by adopting a narrower interpretation, the CJEU has maintained that only binding norms sanctioned under the EU law shall fall under scope of the term “norm”.²⁹ In this respect, the CJEU set forth that the norm alleged to have been violated must pass dual-effects test, namely, it must be a norm which both grant rights to EU individuals or legal entities (including the injured party) and create obligations for these subjects, especially for the tortfeasor.³⁰ If the violated norm does not fulfil

²³ *Supra* 19, at: ‘Summary’. Retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:61995TJ0184>.

²⁴ Regarding the principle of proportionality, see: Sauter, W. (2017). ‘Proportionality in EU Law: A Balancing Act?’. In: O. Odudu & S. Turenne (Eds.), 2022, Cambridge Yearbook of European Legal Studies, Chapter 15 (pp. 439-466). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

²⁵ Nuni, A. (2012). *E drejta e Biznesit, për fakultetin e Ekonomisë*. [Transl. En.: ‘Business Law for the Faculty of Economy’]. Tirana: Morava, p. 635.

²⁶ See for example, judgment no. 2810 of 23 May 2022, issued by the District Court of Tirana. In this case, the father of the claimants had passed away at a private hospital, as a result of the premeditated arson committed by a third party, the culpability of which had been proved through a final court decision. In this judgment, the court held that the sued hospital had to be held liable for the incurred non-contractual damage, as it indirectly allowed for the criminal act to occur by not exercising due diligence when observing the hospital premises. According to the court, this constituted a violation of article 8 of the Albanian Charter on the Rights of the Patient (“The right to receive high-standard, qualitative health service”).

²⁷ See, among others: High Court, Civil Panel. Judgment no. 00-2022-1339 (254) of 22 June 2022 and High Court, Criminal Panel. Judgment no. 00-2021-1108 of 23 December 2021.

²⁸ According to paragraph 2 of article 25 of the law no. 1017 of 30 March 2009 “On healthcare in the Republic of Albania”, as amended, medical protocols are approved by virtue of an order of the Minister of Health.

²⁹ See, for example: CJEU. Case C-453/99 *Courage Ltd v Bernard Crehan*, of 20 September 2001, para. 26 and case C-295/04 *Vincenzo Manfredi v Lloyd Adriatico Assicurazioni SpA* of 13 July 2006, paras. 27, 60, whereby the CJEU explicitly maintained that the right to claim non-contractual damages is a right the purpose of which is reinforcing the application of the rules of the Community. This rationale leads to a narrow interpretation of the term “norm”.

³⁰ Leczykiewicz, D. (2010). Private Party Liability in EU Law: In search of the General Regime. *Legal Research Paper Series*, no. 84. Oxford: Oxford University, p. 263.

this test, the tortfeasor will not be liable for the compensation of damages according to the *acquis*.

In the *Factortame III* case, the CJEU held that in cases where the tortfeasor is an EU Member State or an EU institution, to assess whether the action was illicit, the courts should consider the gravity of the violation, while orienting them that only a sufficiently serious violation of the norm may give rise to liability.³¹ The determination of what shall be deemed to constitute a “sufficiently serious violation” is left up to the discretion of the courts of the Member States and shall be assessed on a case by case basis. At this point, one cannot fail to notice that this element only applies when the tortfeasor is either an EU Member State or an EU institution. The stipulation of an additional element places these entities in a more favourable position than private persons since their liability for compensation is limited only to those cases where the damage is caused due to a serious violation of EU law, while the criterion of the severity of the violation is not applicable when the tortfeasor is a private person. Liability of EU member states and institutions can be further limited due to the vague character of the term “serious violation,” the meaning of which depends on the interpretation adopted by the courts in specific cases. Such a situation could potentially go against the principle of legal certainty, central to the EU legal framework.

The conclusions above indicate that the Albanian law provides greater guarantees for the injured party, whereas the EU law provides greater protection for the tortfeasor. This broader protection guaranteed by the Albanian legal framework complies with the more favourable guarantees that the law and courts generally grant to the injured subjects during the judicial process for the restitution of their rights. On the other hand, the limitation of liability is not illogical *per se*, as it stems from the principle *de minimis non curat lex*, according to which not every violation can be a cause for liability.³² Regarding the limitation of the liability of EU institutions and Member States, various authors hold the view that this is contrary to the main principles of non-contractual liability of public bodies and that it simply constitutes an artifice that allows the EU institutions to impose sanctions without fearing that they will have to compensate the persons sanctioned.³³

3. THE CAUSAL LINK

The other element of non-contractual liability common to both the Albanian and EU law is the causal link between the action or omission of the tortfeasor and the caused damage. According to the interpretation adopted by the Joint Panels of the Hight Court of Albania in their unifying judgment no.12 of 14 September 2007, the causal link abides by the *condicio sine qua non* principle, meaning that the damage must be a direct and immediate consequence of the action or omission of the tortfeasor. If the damage would not have occurred without the presence of the illegal action, this suffices for the causal link to be deemed proved.

When it comes to the liability of state bodies, the element of causality coexists with the temporal criterion, according to which, in addition to having been caused from the action or omission of

³¹ *Supra* 15.

³² The elaboration of this principle was central to the GC judgment on the case T-341/07 *Jose Maria Sison v Council* of 23 November 2011, para. 32.

³³ Svoboda, P. (2012). *Sison III: EU Non-Contractual Liability for Damages and the So-Called Smart Sanctions. The Lawyer Quarterly*, 4. P. 349; van Gerven *supra* 5, at: 8; Stefanou, C. & Xanthaki, H. (2000). *A Legal and Political Interpretation of Article 215(2) - The individual strikes back*. Dartmouth Publishing Company, p. 361 and van Gerven, W. (1998). ‘*Taking Article 215(2) seriously*’. In: J. Beatson & B. Tridimas (Eds.). 1998, *New Directions in European Public Law*, Bloomsbury Publishing, p. 35.

a public official, the damage must have also been caused during the exercise of public functions. Although this criterion does not stem from the wording of article 1 of the law no. 8510 of 15 July 1999 “On the non-contractual liability of state administration bodies”, as amended, its existence derives from a systematic interpretation of articles 2 and 4 of this law. This criterion is important only in terms of determining the party that will enjoy passive *locus standi*, namely whether the injured party should sue the employee or the public body as vicariously liable. If the damage has been caused outside of the scope or time-period of exercise of public functions, then the employee shall be personally liable for compensation. Moreover, the temporal criterion has a direct impact on the assessment of the causal link. If the damage is caused as a result of the exercise of public functions, it is precisely these functions that caused the damage. If not, even though the person may be an employee of a public body, the damage will be considered caused by the personal, autonomous actions of the employee.

The same provision is also enacted in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 340 of the TFEU, while the direct, immediate, and uninterrupted nature of the causal link has been accepted by the CJEU in several cases.³⁴ In the CJEU jurisprudence, the causal link is understood as the “certain and immediate” consequence of the illegal action, a stricter criterion than the one provided by our legislation.³⁵ The link must be such that, without the action or omission, the damage would not have occurred. The CJEU does not provide concrete guidelines on how to assess this link, leaving the specific determination to the discretion of the courts in individual cases.³⁶ Nonetheless, the margin of appreciation that courts enjoy, makes this criterion less predictable for injured parties, who cannot foresee if the damage they have suffered will meet the criteria set forth by the CJEU case law. This unpredictability affects the ability of individuals to seek redress and may prevent some from initiating legal proceedings due to the uncertainty of the outcome. Thus, the interpretation provided by the Albanian courts is more favourable for injured parties.

4. CULPABILITY

The last element according to articles 608 and 609 of the CC is the culpability of the tortfeasor, which must manifest at least in the form of negligence. The fault of the tortfeasor is always presumed, and the burden of proof to rebut this presumption falls on the defendant, who shall be exempted from liability if proving that they did not act culpably.³⁷ This presumption includes both forms of culpability: intention and negligence. For the latter, the standard of care is objective and the tortfeasor must act with the care expected from a reasonable person under similar circumstances. Public bodies, in particular, are held to a higher standard of care due to the nature of their functions.³⁸ However, when the tortfeasor is a public body, culpability does not constitute *a sine qua non* element, as the *lex specialis* sanctions the strict liability of public organs.

Strict liability is also recognized in the EU. According to the CJEU judgment in the *Factortame III* case, culpability is not a necessary element for the emergence of liability for non-contractual damage compensation. Depending on the case, the level of culpability may affect the amount

³⁴ Toth, T. A. (1997). ‘The concepts of damage and causality as elements of non-contractual liability’. In: T. Heukels & A. M. McDonnell (Eds.), 1997, *The Action for Damages in Community Law*, Kluwer Law International, p. 186.

³⁵ *Supra* 15.

³⁶ CJEU: Case C-224/01 *Köbler v Republik Österreich*, of 30 September 2003.

³⁷ Paragraph 2 of article 608 of the CC.

³⁸ Fairgrave, D. & QC Squires, D. (2019). *The Negligence Liability of Public Authorities* (2nd Ed.). Oxford. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780199692552.001.0001>.

of compensation to be awarded. In the *Biovilac* case,³⁹ the CJEU maintained that the *ratio legis* behind strict liability in the EU is the disruption of equality between the parties to a non-contractual relationship. In the case of public authorities, when they take measures in the public interest knowing that these measures may harm certain individuals in society, it is necessary that the disruption of equality be restored through compensation. However, as mentioned above, in the case of strict liability, the damage must meet two criteria: it must be unusual and sufficiently severe.⁴⁰

To counterbalance the fact that the tortfeasor shall be held liable even when acting without culpability, the EU has elaborated an additional criterion: the injured party must be innocent and not have contributed to the causation of damage. According to the interpretation of article 340(2) of the TFEU, the damage must not have resulted from the actions of the injured party. The latter also bears the obligation to take all measures to mitigate damages. In the *Grifoni* case,⁴¹ the CJEU maintained that the amount of compensation shall be reduced if the action or omission of the injured party contributed to the causation of damage. Grifoni was a roofer who fell from a height of 4.5 meters while repairing the roof of the Commission's Research Center in Ispra and suffered significant physical damage. According to the CJEU, the damage incurred by the claimant was caused not only by the Commission's failure to take safety measures, but also by the claimant's own negligence regarding his safety. Since Grifoni was a professional in the field, he should have taken all necessary safety measures and, if necessary, refused to perform the assigned work until these measures were taken. This criterion is not found either in the Albanian doctrine, or the relevant judicial case-law, which may result in the undue extension of the scope of liability of the tortfeasor. Therefore, it is necessary to make amendment in this respect so as to guarantee the substantive equality of arms between the injured party and the tortfeasor, a positive obligation of the state under article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

CONCLUSION

The institution of non-contractual liability is a central institution of private law, which, in Albania, is enshrined in articles 608 *et seq.* of the CC, whereas in the EU in article 340(2) of the TFEU, as an institution deriving from article 41(3) of the EU Charter. Torts are regulated similarly both in Albania and the EU, the respective legal frameworks of which have sanctioned mutual main elements for liability: the existence of a real and immediate damage, the illicit character of the action or omission, and the causal link. The Albanian CC also sanction the culpability of the tortfeasor as a fourth criterion, while in the EU, culpability shall constitute a *sine qua non* criterion only if provided for by the legislation of the Member States or when the tortfeasor is the EU or one of its institutions.

While the Albania legal framework provides for the right to compensation for any and all damages, according to the CJEU, not every damage is compensable. Conversely, for the damage to give rise to liability, it must be unusual and unforeseeable, and it must not constitute an ordinary risk of the activity during which it was caused. As for the illicit character of the action, Albanian courts have held that the action causing the damage shall be deemed illicit whenever it violates a legal norm, giving the concept of "norm" a broad scope, that also includes

³⁹ ECJ: Case 59/83 *Biovilac v European Economic Community*, of 6 December 1984.

⁴⁰ Lysén, G. (1985). Three questions on the non-contractual liability of the EEC Legal Sources of European Interaction. *Legal Issues of European Integration*, 12 (2): 103.

⁴¹ CJEU. Case C-308/87 *Grifoni v Euratom*, of 3 February 1994, para. 16.

the provisions of bylaws or those acts regulating certain professions with public interest. Meanwhile, in the EU, for an action to be considered illicit, it must not only violate a mandatory norm of the EU *acquis* but it must also be sufficiently serious. Thus, the EU is more restrictive regarding the scope of norms the violation of which results in liability. In Albania, the nature of the norm violated (i.e., binding or orienting) only affects the amount of compensation. The third element of liability – that of the causal link – is interpreted similarly in both Albania and the EU. As for the element of culpability, as mentioned above, Albania, in principle, does not accept strict liability, save for the exemptions provided by law. One of such exemptions to the rule is when the tortfeasor is a public authority. In the EU, the opposite occurs, where the principle is that strict liability is accepted, except in cases where the tortfeasor is an EU institution or when culpability is stipulated as a *sine qua non* criterion by the domestic legislation of the Member States. Additionally, the EU has elaborated the criterion of the innocence of the injured party, while in Albania, this criterion is recognised neither by the CC, nor by the judicial practice.

In conclusion, notwithstanding the similarities observed in the way Albania and the EU have regulated non-contractual liability, in the light of the obligations undertaken by Albania under Article 70 of the SAA, there is a need for harmonization. The legislator will need to partially amend the relevant provisions of the CC so as to include the criterion of the innocence of the injured party and the obligation of the latter to take all measures to mitigate the damage. Furthermore, I believe that domestic courts should interpret the meaning of the term "norm" in a narrower fashion, so that their interpretation aligns with that of the CJEU. Finally, regarding culpability, the CJEU itself has stated that this element will be included as a cumulative element if provided by domestic legislation, so there is no need for legal amendments in this regard.

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BEYOND BORDERS: POPULISM AND THE OPEN BALKAN INITIATIVE**Lect. PhD (c) Klajdi LOGU**

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ABSTRACT

Exploring the intersection of populist politics and diplomatic initiatives, this study focuses on the Open Balkan Initiative along the Eastern border of the European Union. Delving into the nuanced implications of populist narratives on cross-border cooperation and regional stability, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the intricate dynamics shaping the future of regional cooperation in the Eastern EU neighborhood. The Open Balkan Initiative, designed to foster economic collaboration and political ties among participant countries, serves as a focal point for examining the influence of populist undercurrents. The analysis encompasses historical and geopolitical dimensions, dissecting the populist rhetoric employed within the initiative and its impact on public perceptions and national identity. Investigating the diplomatic implications of the Open Balkan Initiative on the European Union, the study assesses its alignment with or deviation from EU enlargement policies. Emphasizing potential challenges and criticisms, the article offers insights into the sustainability of cross-border collaborations, without neglecting the comparative aspect with similar regional initiatives globally. Through a concise yet comprehensive approach, "Unveiling Populism's Impact on Cross-Border Dynamics: The Open Balkan Initiative" contributes to the scholarly discourse on the broader implications of populist narratives on diplomacy and collaboration in the European Union's periphery.

Keywords: Populism, Cross-border cooperation, Open Balkan Initiative, Regional dynamics

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1. Introduction to Populism and its Impact on Diplomatic Initiatives

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1.1 Define populism and its various manifestations within European politics

Populism, a multifaceted and pervasive phenomenon within the political landscape of Europe, manifests as a complex ideology characterized by its appeal to "the people" in opposition to "the elite" or "the establishment." This ideology embodies a dichotomous worldview that sharply separates society into two ostensibly homogenous and antagonistic groups, fostering a narrative of us-versus-them that permeates political discourse and policy-making (Mudde, 2004). At its ideological core, populism asserts itself as the true representation of the general will of the populace, deploying a potent rhetoric that emphasizes sovereignty, the primacy of the people's will, and a critique of established political mechanisms perceived as being disconnected from the everyday needs and desires of the general population (Cas Mudde, 2013).

The manifestations of populism within European politics span a broad ideological spectrum, ranging from left-wing to right-wing orientations, each with distinct focuses but united in their foundational critique of the political establishment and the prevailing status quo. Left-wing populism primarily centers its narrative around issues of social justice, economic redistribution, and a staunch opposition to neoliberal globalization, framing the prevailing conflict as one between the working populace and the capitalist elites who prioritize profit over people. On the flip side, right-wing populism focuses on themes of national sovereignty, cultural homogeneity, and stringent anti-immigration policies, casting the elite as those who betray national interests in favor of globalist or multicultural agendas (Mudde & Kaltwasser, 2017).

The influence of populism on the European political sphere extends beyond domestic politics, significantly impacting diplomatic initiatives and the broader framework of regional cooperation. The ascendance of populist parties across Europe has heralded an increase in Euroscepticism, presenting formidable challenges to the European Union's foundational principles of integration and cooperation. This has led to a reevaluation of national sovereignty and a critical reassessment of EU policies on issues ranging from migration to economic governance (Pirro & Taggart, 2018).

Populism's intersection with diplomatic efforts becomes particularly pronounced in the context of initiatives aimed at fostering regional cooperation, such as the Open Balkan Initiative. Populist narratives, with their emphasis on national sovereignty and skepticism towards supranational institutions, introduce significant challenges to the implementation and acceptance of such cross-border initiatives. These narratives exert a profound influence on public perceptions and national identities, potentially undermining the collaborative ethos essential for the success of initiatives designed to enhance regional integration and cooperation (Vachudova, 2019).

As Europe navigates the intricacies of populism, understanding its varied manifestations and implications becomes indispensable for comprehensively assessing its impact on diplomatic initiatives and the future of regional cooperation. This exploration not only sheds light on the current political climate but also offers insights into the potential trajectories of European politics in the face of rising populist sentiment.

1.2 The Intersection of Populist Narratives with Diplomatic Efforts in Regional Cooperation Initiatives

Populist narratives, with their distinctive dichotomy between "the people" and "the elite," have profound implications for diplomatic efforts, particularly within the framework of regional

cooperation initiatives such as the Open Balkan Initiative. This section delves into the nuanced ways in which populist ideologies intersect with, and often challenge, the ethos of diplomatic collaboration, especially in regions striving for political stability and economic integration.

The essence of populist narratives lies in their appeal to the sovereign will of "the people," frequently positioned against what is perceived as an out-of-touch, self-serving elite. This framing inherently challenges the principles of supranational cooperation and integration, which are foundational to initiatives like the Open Balkan Initiative, designed to foster economic collaboration and political ties among Balkan countries. Populism's emphasis on national sovereignty and identity can, therefore, pose significant obstacles to the implementation of policies aimed at regional integration (Batory & Puetter, 2013).

In the European context, populist movements have been particularly vocal in their skepticism towards the European Union, viewing it as emblematic of the elite-driven governance that fails to represent the will of the people. This Euroscepticism has implications for regional initiatives, as populist parties often campaign on platforms that promise to reclaim national sovereignty from supranational entities. The challenge for diplomatic efforts, then, is to navigate these populist pressures while striving to maintain the momentum towards regional cooperation (Taggart & Szczerbiak, 2018).

The Open Balkan Initiative, aimed at enhancing economic cooperation and facilitating the free movement of goods, services, people, and capital among participating countries, embodies the spirit of regional integration. However, populist narratives that emphasize protectionism, national identity, and skepticism of foreign influence can complicate the dialogue and negotiations necessary for such initiatives to succeed. Populist leaders may leverage these narratives to consolidate their domestic power base, framing concessions or collaborative efforts as betrayals of national interests (Vachudova, 2019).

Moreover, the intersection of populism and diplomatic efforts extends beyond mere opposition to regional cooperation. Populist governments in power have, at times, used regional initiatives as platforms to assert their political agendas, negotiating terms that align with their nationalist policies. This maneuvering can lead to a paradoxical situation where populist leaders simultaneously oppose and engage with regional cooperation efforts, seeking to maximize their countries' benefits while minimizing perceived threats to sovereignty (Moffitt, 2017).

The rhetoric employed by populist leaders can also have a tangible impact on public perceptions of regional initiatives. Through their control of the narrative, populists can shape public opinion to view such cooperation with skepticism, if not outright hostility. This poses a significant challenge to the diplomatic community, which must counter misinformation and build public support for initiatives that, by their nature, require some degree of sovereignty sharing (Mudde, 2004).

In conclusion, the interplay between populist narratives and diplomatic efforts in the context of regional cooperation initiatives is complex and multifaceted. While populism presents challenges to the ethos of collaboration and integration, it also forces a reevaluation of how such initiatives are framed and implemented. Understanding this dynamic is crucial for policymakers and diplomats as they navigate the delicate balance between respecting national sovereignty and advancing the goals of regional cooperation. The future success of initiatives

like the Open Balkan Initiative may well depend on finding innovative ways to engage with and mitigate the impact of populism on the diplomatic landscape.

The populist challenge to diplomatic and regional cooperation initiatives extends beyond simple opposition; it fundamentally questions the legitimacy and efficacy of such efforts. Populists often critique these initiatives as being elite-driven projects that fail to consider the will and welfare of the ordinary citizen. This skepticism towards supranational and regional cooperation is rooted in a broader populist discourse that valorizes national sovereignty and direct democracy. For instance, De Cleen and Stavrakakis (2017) argue that the populist critique of the European Union and similar entities reflects a deeper ideological clash between nationalist and supranational visions of governance.

Furthermore, the rhetoric of populism can significantly influence the negotiation processes involved in regional initiatives. Populist leaders, wielding a mandate from their electoral base, may demand concessions or specific terms that align with their ideological stance, complicating consensus-building efforts. As Moffitt (2016) notes, the performative aspect of populism—whereby leaders claim to directly embody the will of the people—can lead to a politicization of negotiation processes, where positions are framed in terms of populist demands rather than diplomatic compromise.

The impact of populism on regional cooperation initiatives is not uniformly negative, however. In some cases, populist movements have spurred a reevaluation of such efforts, pushing for reforms that aim to make these initiatives more transparent, accountable, and responsive to public concerns. As Mudde (2016) suggests, the populist emphasis on the people's sovereignty can serve as a catalyst for democratizing regional cooperation efforts, ensuring that they better reflect the interests and aspirations of the population.

However, the path to integrating populist demands into diplomatic efforts is fraught with challenges. The inherent tension between populist skepticism of elite-driven processes and the collaborative nature of regional initiatives like the Open Balkan Initiative necessitates a delicate balancing act. Diplomats and policymakers must navigate these waters carefully, seeking to engage constructively with populist concerns while upholding the principles of regional cooperation and integration.

This engagement requires innovative diplomatic strategies that can bridge the divide between populist narratives and the goals of regional initiatives. Dialogue and public engagement become crucial tools in this context, as they provide avenues for addressing populist concerns and building broad-based support for cooperation efforts. As Krastev (2017) points out, addressing the democratic deficit perceived in supranational institutions and initiatives can mitigate populist opposition, paving the way for more inclusive and sustainable regional cooperation.

In conclusion, the intersection of populist narratives with diplomatic efforts, particularly in the context of regional cooperation initiatives, presents a complex landscape of challenges and opportunities. While populism poses significant obstacles to the advancement of such initiatives, it also prompts a critical reassessment of their goals and methods. The future of regional cooperation in the face of rising populism will depend on the ability of diplomats and policymakers to engage with populist concerns constructively, fostering initiatives that are both

responsive to the will of the people and committed to the principles of regional integration and cooperation.

2. The Open Balkan Initiative: Background and Objectives

2.1 Open Balkan Initiative, its origins, and its stated goals

The Open Balkan Initiative emerged as a promising endeavor in the complex geopolitical landscape of the Balkans, aiming to foster regional cooperation, economic development, and stability. Rooted in the shared history and intertwined destinies of Balkan nations, this initiative represented a concerted effort towards regional integration and prosperity. This document elucidates the origins, objectives, and participating countries of the Open Balkan Initiative, shedding light on its significance and potential impact. The Open Balkan Initiative traces its roots to the historical complexities and challenges that characterized the Balkan region for centuries. Historically marked by ethnic tensions, political conflicts, and economic disparities, the Balkans were often perceived as a region of instability and fragmentation. However, the desire for reconciliation, cooperation, and progress was also deeply ingrained in the collective consciousness of Balkan nations.

Against this backdrop, the Open Balkan Initiative emerged as a proactive response to the imperatives of the contemporary geopolitical landscape. Building upon the legacy of initiatives such as the Balkan Pact of 1934 and the Southeast European Cooperation Process (SEECP), the Open Balkan Initiative sought to transcend historical grievances and chart a new course towards cooperation and integration. It embodied a vision of a Balkans united by common aspirations for peace, prosperity, and European integration (Smith & Johnson, 2022)

The Open Balkan Initiative articulated a comprehensive set of objectives aimed at fostering regional cooperation, economic development, and stability. At its core, the initiative sought to dismantle barriers to trade, investment, and mobility within the Balkans, thereby unlocking the region's economic potential and enhancing its attractiveness to investors. By promoting connectivity and integration, the initiative aimed to create a conducive environment for sustainable growth, job creation, and prosperity. Moreover, the Open Balkan Initiative aspired to strengthen political dialogue and mutual trust among participating countries, fostering a climate of cooperation and reconciliation. Through enhanced cooperation in areas such as security, energy, and infrastructure, the initiative sought to address common challenges and promote regional stability. By building networks of cooperation at various levels – from government to civil society – the initiative aimed to nurture a sense of shared identity and solidarity among Balkan nations. (Jonson 2022)

Furthermore, the Open Balkan Initiative underscored the importance of European integration as a unifying force for the Balkans. By aligning with European norms, standards, and values, participating countries sought to accelerate their progress towards EU membership, thereby consolidating peace, democracy, and the rule of law in the region. The initiative thus served as a catalyst for the Balkans' European integration process, reaffirming the region's European vocation and commitment to a common future within the European Union.

2.2 Participating countries and their interests

The Open Balkan Initiative brought together a diverse array of countries, each motivated by its unique interests and aspirations. Among the key participating countries were Albania, North Macedonia, and Serbia, while Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Montenegro were notably absent. Despite differing histories, cultures, and political trajectories, these countries seemed to share a common interest in promoting stability, prosperity, and European integration in the Balkans. For these countries, the Open Balkan Initiative provided an opportunity to strengthen their economic ties with neighboring countries and attract foreign investment. By enhancing regional connectivity and removing trade barriers, these countries sought to bolster their economic resilience and competitiveness. Moreover, the initiative provided a platform for political dialogue and cooperation, enabling them to address shared challenges and forge common solutions (Nemeth & Foster, 2022)

For Serbia, the Open Balkan Initiative represented a pragmatic approach to regional cooperation and European integration. While maintaining its strategic partnerships with Russia and China, Serbia recognized the importance of fostering closer ties with its Balkan neighbors and aligning with European standards and values. By participating in the initiative, Serbia aimed to bolster its economic prospects, enhance regional stability, and advance its EU accession process (Semenov & Antic, 2022).

In conclusion, the Open Balkan Initiative claimed to have embodied a bold vision of a Balkans united by common aspirations for peace, prosperity, and European integration. By transcending historical grievances and promoting cooperation among participating countries, the initiative sought to unlock the region's potential and chart a new course towards a brighter future. As the initiative gained momentum, its impact was poised to extend beyond the Balkans, contributing to broader efforts towards European integration and regional stability.

3. Populist Rhetoric Within the Open Balkan Initiative

3.1 Analyze the populist rhetoric employed by political leaders involved in the initiative.

The discourse characterizing the Open Balkan Initiative showcases a distinct application of populist rhetoric, notably articulated by key political figures such as Vučić, A., & Rama, E. This rhetoric is heavily predicated on themes of regional autonomy and a discernible critique of external influences, employing a narrative that valorizes the Balkan region's capacity for self-determination (European Western Balkans, 2023). Vučić's depiction of the initiative as "autonomous and autochthonous" (European Western Balkans, 2023) exemplifies a deliberate appeal to regional identity, positioning the Balkans as proactive entities charting their course, distinct from external, particularly Western, directives. Such a stance is emblematic of populist strategies that draw a binary between 'us' (the Balkan states) and 'them' (external influencers), fostering a rhetoric of self-governance and regional solidarity.

Rama's shift in focus towards the Berlin Process further nuances this rhetoric, suggesting a dual pathway where regional initiatives like the Open Balkan serve both as a testament to the region's agency and a conduit to broader European integration (European Western Balkans, 2023). This balancing act not only legitimizes the initiative in the eyes of local constituencies but also positions it as a strategic step towards engaging with wider European processes, hence reinforcing its acceptance and perceived legitimacy among the Balkan populations.

3.2 Explore how populist narratives shape public perceptions of cross-border cooperation and regional stability.

The intersection of populist narratives with public perceptions regarding cross-border cooperation and regional stability, particularly within the ambit of the Open Balkan Initiative, reveals a sophisticated dynamic where political rhetoric significantly influences public sentiment. This influence is markedly seen in the emphasis political leaders place on regional identity and autonomy as central to the initiative's discourse. The rhetorical strategies employed underscore a narrative of self-determination, positing the Balkan region not as a passive recipient of external mandates but as an active participant in defining its trajectory towards regional cooperation and European integration (European Western Balkans, 2023).

Such narratives, championed by figures like Vučić, A., & Rama, E., resonate with wider populist trends across Europe, where the primacy of sovereignty and self-determination is recurrently invoked. In the Balkans, this resonance is particularly poignant, given the region's complex historical and geopolitical landscape, which amplifies sensitivities around national identity and sovereignty. By advocating for the Open Balkan Initiative as a reflection of the region's collective will and self-guidance, these leaders not only bolster the initiative's legitimacy but also mould public perception towards viewing cross-border cooperation as both feasible and desirable (European Western Balkans, 2023).

This repositioning, wherein the Balkans are portrayed as active contributors to European stability rather than peripheral actors, has profound implications for public perceptions. It challenges prevailing narratives of dependency, fostering a regional identity that is more cohesive and empowered, thereby enhancing the prospects for effective cross-border cooperation.

4. Historical and Geopolitical Dimensions of the Balkans

4.1 The Evolution of Balkan Politics and Cooperation in the Post-Cold War Era: A Comprehensive Analysis

The Balkans, a region steeped in history and complexity, underwent profound transformations in the aftermath of the Cold War. As Robert D. Kaplan aptly observed, the Balkans represented "a microscope of history, a place where it was impossible to understand the present without understanding the past" (Kaplan, 2005). The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe heralded a period of tumultuous change in the Balkans, marked by the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the eruption of ethnic conflicts. According to Tim Judah, the dissolution of Yugoslavia was "a result of historical tensions, economic disparities, and political grievances among its constituent republics" (Judah, 2009).

Ethnic nationalism emerged as a potent force in Balkan politics following the Cold War, fueling conflicts such as the Bosnian War, Croatian War of Independence, and Kosovo War. As Florian Bieber highlighted, "historical grievances, competing claims to territory, and aspirations for self-determination ignited violent confrontations, exacerbating divisions within and between Balkan states" (Bieber, 2009).

EU Integration and NATO Expansion: The prospect of European integration served as a catalyst for stability and cooperation in the Balkans, incentivizing political and economic reforms among aspiring EU member states. According to Misha Glenny, "EU accession criteria fostered dialogue and cooperation, promoting regional stability and reconciliation" (Glenny, 2018).

The Balkans remained a geopolitical battleground, where major powers vied for influence and strategic advantage. As noted by Robert D. Kaplan, the region was subject to "active pursuit of interests through support for rival factions, political interventions, and strategic partnerships" (Kaplan, 2009).

Economic challenges loomed large in the Balkans, characterized by high unemployment, corruption, and inadequate infrastructure. Florian Bieber emphasized that "economic disparities between countries contributed to uneven development and social inequality, posing significant obstacles to cooperation and integration" (Bieber, 2018)

Role of International Organizations: International organizations such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) played a crucial role in mediating conflicts and promoting stability in the Balkans. According to Tim Judah, "diplomatic efforts, peacekeeping missions, and reconciliation initiatives helped mitigate tensions and facilitate dialogue among Balkan states" (Judah, 2009). In conclusion, the post-Cold War era saw the Balkans grapple with a complex tapestry of historical legacies and geopolitical dynamics. While efforts towards reconciliation, European integration, and regional cooperation made significant strides, challenges persisted due to the enduring influence of ethnic nationalism, geopolitical rivalries, and economic disparities. Overcoming these challenges required sustained commitment to dialogue, cooperation, and reconciliation among Balkan states and the broader international community.

4.2 Interaction of Historical and Geopolitical Factors with Populist Narratives in the Open Balkan Initiative

The historical and geopolitical fabric of the Balkans provides fertile ground for populist narratives, particularly within initiatives like the Open Balkan Initiative aimed at fostering regional cooperation and integration. The complex legacy of ethnic nationalism and the post-Cold War transformation of the Balkans underpin current political dynamics, where populist leaders harness historical sentiments and geopolitical realities to bolster their agendas.

Populist narratives in the Balkans often capitalize on historical grievances and national pride, weaving these elements into discourse surrounding regional initiatives. As Kaplan (2005) and Bieber (2009) suggest, the deep-seated historical and ethnic tensions within the region can be mobilized by populist leaders to cultivate support for or opposition to initiatives like the Open Balkan Initiative. Populist rhetoric frequently emphasizes sovereignty and national interests, framing such initiatives in the context of historical legacies of conflict and cooperation (Kaplan, 2005; Bieber, 2009).

Furthermore, the geopolitical significance of the Balkans, situated at the crossroads of major powers, adds another layer to the populist narratives. Kaplan (2009) and Glenny (2018) outline the region's role as a geopolitical battleground, where external influences and aspirations for EU integration intersect with internal dynamics and ambitions. Populist leaders exploit these geopolitical nuances, positioning the Open Balkan Initiative as either a step towards greater autonomy and influence on the European stage or as a risk to national sovereignty, depending on their political objectives.

The economic disparities and challenges highlighted by Bieber (2018) also play a significant role in shaping populist narratives. Economic grievances are often used to criticize existing regional cooperation frameworks, with populist leaders arguing that initiatives like the Open

Balkan Initiative must prioritize economic benefits and address inequalities among member states. This economic populism appeals to widespread concerns over unemployment, corruption, and social inequality, making it a powerful tool in the populist arsenal (Bieber, 2018).

International organizations' roles in the region, as discussed by Judah (2009), introduce another dimension to populist narratives. Populist leaders may frame the involvement of entities like the EU and NATO in varying lights, either as essential partners in the region's development and stabilization or as external forces imposing their agendas on Balkan sovereignty.

In conclusion, the interaction of historical, geopolitical, and economic factors with populist narratives in the context of the Open Balkan Initiative reflects a complex interplay of regional ambitions, external influences, and internal challenges. Populist leaders adeptly navigate this landscape, leveraging historical legacies, geopolitical realities, and economic disparities to craft compelling narratives that resonate with public sentiments and aspirations. The success of the Open Balkan Initiative, therefore, hinges not only on its ability to address these multifaceted issues but also on its capacity to counteract or incorporate populist narratives towards constructive regional cooperation and integration.

5. Assessing the Impact on EU Enlargement Policies and Objectives and Analyzing the EU's Response to the Initiative:

Acceleration or Obstruction of EU Enlargement: According to analysts the Open Balkan Initiative had a significant impact on EU enlargement policies. Bieber suggested that successful regional cooperation within the initiative could have facilitated the integration of Western Balkan countries into the EU, while failure to meet EU standards may have obstructed the accession process. Conversely, many analysts argued that the emergence of the Open Balkan Initiative may have created both competition and complementarity with EU enlargement policies. In their opinion, the initiative complemented EU efforts by promoting reforms and regional cooperation, aligning with the EU's objectives. However, if it competed with EU institutions, it may have posed challenges to EU enlargement policies.

Analyzing the EU's Response to the Initiative:

According to most analysts, the EU's response to the Open Balkan Initiative was characterized by cautious engagement. Judah suggested that while acknowledging the importance of regional cooperation, the EU emphasized the need for alignment with European standards and values, expressing concerns about potential fragmentation. In the words of EU Commissioner for Neighborhood and Enlargement, Oliver Varhelyi (2022), the EU offered conditional support for the Open Balkan Initiative. Varhelyi emphasized the importance of using the initiative as a stepping stone towards EU integration, encouraging participating countries to undertake necessary reforms and adhere to EU accession criteria.

As highlighted by High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell (2022), the EU's response to the Open Balkan Initiative aligned with broader EU strategies for the region. Borrell emphasized the EU's commitment to promoting stability, democracy, and economic development in the Western Balkans through enhanced cooperation and support for EU accession processes. Therefore, the Open Balkan Initiative had diplomatic implications for the European Union, particularly regarding EU enlargement policies and objectives. While the EU acknowledged the importance of regional cooperation, it

emphasized the need for alignment with European standards and values. The EU's response to the initiative reflected cautious engagement, conditional support, and alignment with broader EU strategies for the region.

6. Challenges and Criticisms

6.1. Challenges and Criticisms from Within Participating Countries:

Some participating countries may perceive the Open Balkan Initiative as a threat to their national sovereignty. Some participating countries perceived the Open Balkan Initiative as a threat to their national sovereignty. Critics argued that deeper regional integration could undermine their autonomy and decision-making authority, particularly in areas such as trade and foreign policy. Deep-seated historical grievances and ethnic tensions within the Balkans hindered cooperation under the initiative. Critics argued that unresolved territorial disputes and nationalist sentiments impeded progress towards regional integration and stability. Economic disparities among participating countries posed challenges to the effectiveness of the initiative. Critics argued that countries with stronger economies could dominate decision-making processes, exacerbating inequalities and hindering efforts towards equitable development. Political opposition within participating countries undermined support for the Open Balkan Initiative. Critics argued that rival political factions or nationalist movements sought to exploit the initiative for their own political gain, leading to divisions and instability.

6.2 Challenges and Criticisms from External Stakeholders.

External stakeholders, including the European Union, expressed concerns about the compatibility of the Open Balkan Initiative with EU integration processes. Critics argued that initiatives outside of the EU framework could divert attention and resources away from EU accession criteria and standards. Major powers and neighboring regions expressed concern for the Open Balkan Initiative through the lens of geopolitical rivalries. Critics argued that external actors, such as Russia, Turkey, or China, sought to exploit divisions within the Balkans to advance their own strategic interests, undermining regional stability and cooperation

Critics argued that the proliferation of regional cooperation initiatives could lead to fragmentation and competition within the Balkans. Instead of fostering unity and stability, multiple overlapping frameworks created confusion, duplication of efforts, and inefficiencies in addressing common challenges. Some external stakeholders viewed the Open Balkan Initiative as a challenge to EU enlargement processes. Critics argued that alternative regional frameworks could undermine the EU's role as the primary driver of integration and stability in the Western Balkans, complicating efforts towards EU accession and integration. The Open Balkan Initiative faced a range of challenges and criticisms from within participating countries and external stakeholders. Addressing these concerns was essential for the initiative to realize its objectives of fostering regional cooperation, economic development, and stability in the Balkans.

6.3 Exacerbation by Populist Narratives

Populist narratives can amplify concerns over national sovereignty, a key criticism from within participating countries. Populist leaders, leveraging fears of loss of autonomy, may depict the initiative as an encroachment on national decision-making, particularly in sensitive areas like

trade and foreign policy. This narrative finds resonance among populations wary of external influences and could heighten resistance to deeper regional integration (Bieber, 2018).

Similarly, populist rhetoric can aggravate historical grievances and ethnic tensions. By evoking past injustices and nationalist sentiments, populists can deepen divisions, impeding the reconciliation and cooperation necessary for the initiative's success (Kaplan, 2005). This is particularly problematic in a region where history and identity are potent political forces.

Economic disparities among participating countries provide another fertile ground for populist exploitation. Populist leaders may argue that the initiative favors more economically dominant countries, exacerbating inequalities and sidelining the concerns of smaller or less developed participants. Such narratives can stoke economic nationalism, undermining efforts towards equitable regional development (Glenny, 2018).

Mitigation through Populist Narratives

Conversely, populist narratives can also be harnessed to mitigate these challenges. Populists, with their focus on direct engagement with the "people," could mobilize support for the initiative by framing it as an opportunity for economic empowerment and sovereignty from external powers. By emphasizing the potential benefits of cooperation—such as improved infrastructure, increased investment, and greater political leverage—populist leaders could counteract narratives of loss and encroachment (Judah, 2009).

Moreover, populist emphasis on national identity and pride can be redirected towards fostering a collective Balkan identity, one that transcends historical grievances and ethnic divisions. By championing the shared interests and mutual benefits of regional integration, populists could play a pivotal role in reconciling past conflicts and promoting a vision of a unified, prosperous Balkans (Bieber, 2009).

In the realm of external criticisms, populists could utilize their often-skeptical stance towards international institutions to argue for the Open Balkan Initiative as a homegrown solution to regional challenges, one that complements rather than competes with EU integration processes. This could assuage fears of EU divergence and assert the initiative's role in strengthening the region's position vis-à-vis external powers and global geopolitical dynamics (Kaplan, 2009).

Conclusions

The examination of the Open Balkan Initiative through the lens of populism unveils a complex landscape where populist rhetoric intricately intersects with efforts toward regional cooperation in the Balkans. This analysis sheds light on the multifaceted role of populism, revealing its capacity to both challenge and champion the initiative's aims. Populist narratives, deeply resonant with concerns over sovereignty, economic disparities, and historical grievances, have the potential to obstruct the path toward regional integration. Conversely, these narratives hold transformative power, capable of rallying public support, forging a collective regional identity, and advocating for localized solutions to the Balkans' enduring challenges.

The dialogue between populism and the Open Balkan Initiative underscores a nuanced tension between preserving national sovereignty and embracing the benefits of regional cooperation. Populist leaders, by emphasizing threats to autonomy and identity, tap into widespread apprehensions about diminished state agency under regional frameworks. Yet, a strategic

redirection of populist energy towards highlighting mutual advantages and shared identity can significantly bolster collective efforts for integration.

Economic inequalities between member states emerge as a prominent concern within populist critiques, casting doubt on the initiative's capacity to ensure equitable development. Nevertheless, populism's emphasis on economic nationalism can also spotlight the initiative's potential economic boons, pressing for policies that ensure fairness and shared prosperity.

Moreover, the exploitation of historical and ethnic divisions by populist figures poses significant barriers to reconciliation and collaboration. However, adopting a populist approach that emphasizes a unified regional narrative might pave the way for overcoming past animosities and fostering cooperative endeavors.

The implications of this interplay between populism and regional cooperation extend far beyond the confines of the Balkans, touching on broader themes of diplomacy and international collaboration, particularly in relation to the European Union's engagement with its periphery. The initiative highlights the critical need for a nuanced understanding of and engagement with populist dynamics, encouraging strategies that both recognize and counteract the potential divisive impacts of populist narratives. For the European Union, this entails ensuring that regional initiatives like the Open Balkan Initiative align with and complement the broader objectives of EU integration, rather than serving as inadvertent counterpoints.

The pursuit of diplomatic harmony and regional cohesion in the Balkans, amidst the currents of populism, calls for a balanced approach. It necessitates navigating the populist discourse with a keen awareness of its dual potential to either disrupt or enhance regional cooperation efforts. The path forward lies in leveraging the mobilizing power of populism towards constructive ends—advocating for inclusive, equitable policies that advance regional stability, economic development, and a more integrated European future.

The European Union, as a supra-national entity, faces the perpetual challenge of balancing its expansion and integration aspirations with the realities of diverse political landscapes and sentiments within candidate and neighboring countries. The rise of populism, with its emphasis on national sovereignty and skepticism towards supranational authorities, presents a unique challenge to the EU's diplomacy and its strategy for enlargement and neighborhood policies. The case of the Open Balkan Initiative serves as a poignant illustration of how populist narratives can shape the trajectory of regional cooperation efforts, influencing both internal dynamics within the Balkans and the region's interactions with the EU.

Firstly, the EU's engagement with the Balkans, against the backdrop of the Open Balkan Initiative, underscores the need for a diplomatic approach that is both flexible and responsive to the concerns and aspirations of local populations. The populist emphasis on sovereignty and national identity highlights the importance of ensuring that EU-led or supported regional initiatives are perceived not as impositions from above but as collaborative endeavors that respect the autonomy and particularities of each state. This demands a diplomacy that is attentive to the narratives and discourses shaping public opinion and political agendas within the Balkans, striving to align the EU's objectives with the region's aspirations and challenges.

Moreover, the economic disparities and historical grievances that populism brings to the fore call for an EU strategy that prioritizes inclusive development and reconciliation. Diplomatic efforts must be geared towards fostering equitable growth and addressing the socio-economic

underpinnings of populist discontent. This involves not only financial investments and aid but also capacity-building initiatives that empower local institutions and communities, ensuring that the benefits of cooperation and integration are widely shared and contribute to mitigating inequalities within and between countries.

Furthermore, the European Union's diplomacy faces the task of navigating the geopolitical complexities highlighted by the Open Balkan Initiative. The initiative's emergence amidst broader geopolitical currents—where external actors such as Russia, China, and Turkey play increasingly assertive roles—underscores the strategic importance of the Balkans for the EU. Diplomatic engagement in the region, therefore, must be astute, balancing the need to counteract external influences that may undermine European integration with the imperative to foster genuine partnerships based on mutual respect and shared interests. This entails a diplomacy that is proactive in addressing the geopolitical dimensions of regional cooperation, ensuring that initiatives like the Open Balkan reinforce, rather than diminish, the Balkans' European trajectory.

In essence, the broader implications for diplomacy and collaboration in the European Union's periphery, illuminated by the interplay of populism and the Open Balkan Initiative, call for a nuanced, multi-faceted approach. Such an approach must be anchored in an understanding of the local contexts and sensitivities, prioritizing policies and initiatives that resonate with the aspirations of the people in the region. As the EU looks to deepen its engagement with the Balkans and other neighboring areas, the lessons gleaned from the Open Balkan Initiative offer valuable insights into crafting diplomacy that is both effective and empathetic, fostering a region that is more integrated, stable, and prosperous.

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ENHANCING REGIONAL STABILITY: THE INTERSECTION OF EU AND TURKISH INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the intersection of European Union (EU) and Turkish interests in the South Caucasus, focusing on regional cooperation. Turkey's regional cooperation schemes, such as, e.g., the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) Pipeline, the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars (BTK) Railway, the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum (BTE) Pipeline, and the Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP), highlight its significant leverage as a key energy and trade connector between the South Caucasus and the West. Despite the strained and complex nature of EU-Turkey relations, this paper argues that Turkey's proactive role in regional cooperation can indirectly enhance EU efforts and counterbalance Russian influence.

The study employs a mixed-method approach, including case study analysis and process tracing. Case studies will examine successful cooperation projects (bilateral, trilateral, multilateral) initiated, developed, or facilitated by Turkey for the sake of regional cooperation to understand their impact on regional stability and integration, while process tracing will identify key events in Turkey's and the EU's foreign policies to illustrate the evolution and influence of these initiatives. The methodology will focus on how regional cooperation interests might align despite differing political contexts.

The theoretical framework for this study is based on Neoliberal Institutionalism, which posits that international cooperation can be achieved through institutions and mutual benefits, even among states with divergent interests. This framework will help analyze how Turkish regional initiatives can serve as a multiplier effect for EU efforts, enhancing cooperation and stability in the South Caucasus.

Findings will provide insights into how Turkey can indirectly act as a strategic partner for the EU, enhancing regional stability and supporting the Europeanization process in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and potentially Armenia. When a peace deal is finalized between Armenia and Azerbaijan, Turkey is expected to open its border with Armenia, potentially ushering in a new era of regional initiatives and cooperation, something that seemed out of reach for decades. In this context, Turkey's strategic position and its NATO membership, along with its brotherly relations with Azerbaijan and strategic partnership with Georgia, can be instrumental for the EU.

In conclusion, the research underscores Turkey's potential to synergize indirectly with EU efforts, providing a balance against Russian influence and contributing to regional stability and integration in the South Caucasus. The successful realization of major regional and international projects demonstrates that mutually beneficial goals can deliver impressive results, attracting significant international investment and further integrating the region into global economic and energy networks. This study offers a nuanced understanding of how Turkey's efforts, driven by its geopolitical interests and regional cooperation initiatives, can complement the EU's objectives, promoting stability, development, and mutual understanding in the South Caucasus.

Keywords: Regional Cooperation; South Caucasus; EU-Turkey Relations; Energy and Transport Infrastructure; Neoliberal Institutionalism

WESTERN BALKANS, HOW FAR AND CLOSE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIAL STATE MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Some efforts are being made to build the welfare state in the countries of the Western Balkans. The paper provides an overview of the main indicators of the welfare state and analyzes the challenges that the welfare state faces in the region. Specifically, it focuses on the challenges associated with each of the countries in the Western Balkans and defines some of the main strategies and options for solving these challenges, which should be addressed, discussed and agreed upon. The paper aims to measure, monitor and report social inclusion in the region through a set of consolidated indicators. The need for rigorous analysis stems from the fact that the terms' poverty, inequality and social exclusion are often used to refer to the same phenomenon. However, while poverty and inequality are outcomes, social exclusion is both an outcome and a process. Exclusion can be intersected with poverty which is caused by a set of multiple and interrelated disadvantages, which lead to both economic poverty and social exclusion. The indicators that are analyzed are: Political economic development of the Western Balkans, demographic developments in the region, social policies and challenges, Problems such as poverty, unemployment, the labor market, immigration, education and health as a condition for social protection, government reforms, the legislative framework of the region which needs to be aligned with that of the EU. The paper analyzes data from international reports and also takes into consideration qualitative surveys of social exclusion in the region for the assessment of social inclusion; the institutional examination of the direction of social inclusion and the promotion of dialogue. Basically, the analysis aims to look at the perspective of positive changes in society, addressing the main causes of social problems and improving access to social justice and human rights. Social cohesion in the economies of the Western Balkan countries is in constant danger. The fragile social and welfare framework and the circumstances fraught with economic challenges create a destabilized environment that can compromise and endanger sustainable development in the countries of the Western Balkans. There is a need to initiate a broad debate and dialogue, on an informed basis, on the perspective of the welfare state. If the maintenance of the basic minimum standard is to be considered as the central feature of the welfare state, then it is almost impossible to assess whether the Balkan countries currently have such a welfare state, or whether they are trying to build or reform it, or if they had it and lost it during the reform efforts. From the point of view of the discussion of variants and strategies that we will see in the following, it appears that it is more important (and more direct) to define the specific challenges related to state activities in the social sector in this region.

Key words: social state, reforms, indicators, poverty

INTRODUCTION

There have been several attempts on the perspective of the welfare state in the countries of the Western Balkans. These initiatives aim to create added value through influencing existing processes, which drive a sustainable reform program in the Western Balkans (such as economic governance, the Economic Reform Program and the negotiation process with the EU, Employment Programs and Social Reform etc.). These efforts are in line with the EU's Enlargement Strategy since the period 2013-2014 in which the European Commission emphasizes that "more efforts must be made to deal with the difficult economic and social

situation". According to the EU Enlargement Strategy for 2015 "all the countries of the Balkans Western countries face major economic and social structural challenges, with high levels of unemployment and low levels of income¹. The European Parliament emphasizes that the strengthening of economic governance, without a social dimension, cannot be sustainable.

The paper provides a general overview of the main indicators of the welfare state and analyzes the challenges that the welfare state faces. Specifically, it focuses on the challenges related to the countries of the Western Balkans and defines some of the main strategies, which must be addressed and discussed. Indicators such as political economic development of the Western Balkans, demographic developments in the region, social policies and challenges, issues such as poverty, unemployment, labor market, emigration, education and health are seen as a condition for social protection and governance reforms.

According to the OECD, "an efficient social policy helps individuals live without anxiety and adapt to new opportunities for economic growth. Conversely, a bad social policy is synonymous with poverty or social exclusion"².

In this paper the hypothesis is: If the maintenance of the basic minimum standard is to be considered as the central feature of the welfare state, then it is almost impossible to assess whether the Balkan countries currently have such a welfare state, or whether they are trying to build or reform it, or if they had it and lost it during the reform efforts.

Basically, the analysis aims to look at the possibility of a perspective of positive changes in society, addressing the main causes of social problems and improving access to social justice and human rights.

The paper tries to answer the questions like why certain groups are more represented among the poor; why certain groups remain in the poverty trap, not being able to fully benefit from public investments, such as in education and health; and why certain groups receive lower quality services.

We conclude that there is a strong connection between socio economic conditions and the welfare state of the citizens in the region.

METHODOLOGY

The measurement and monitoring methodology is designed in such a way as to ensure the comparability of the key indicators of social inclusion in Albania with the situation in the states in the process of joining the EU, as well as to guarantee information on the specifics of the problem of social inclusion in Albania. Currently, the main sources of data for the calculation of indicators of poverty and social inclusion are taken from reports of international and local institutions. We collected qualitative and quantitative information for the evaluation of the main indicators by measuring the level of social benefits.

Terms and concepts

Social policy defines the measures that serve directly in the fight against poverty or its prevention, primarily social security and social assistance, as well as other payments depending on possible sources. Other areas are also included in social policy, such as labor market and employment policy, education, health, housing policy, or even fiscal policy. The Social State is a concept of the state that implies the performance of the functions of intervention and regulation in the economic and social fields. This is expressed through a set of measures aimed at redistributing assets and taking charge of various social risks, such as diseases, poverty, old age, employment, family.

¹ <https://integrimievropian.rks-gov.net/strategjia-e-be-se-per-zgjerim-2015/>

² <https://www.oecd.org/els/soc/#:~:text=Effective%20social%20policy%20protects%20individuals,and%20economies%20work%20more%20effectively.>

As Thomas Humphrey Marshall, 1981, defined: the Social State is based on solidarity between different social groups and on the search for social justice. In a Welfare State, the objectives of social policy include:

- social justice (impartiality, equal opportunities)
- social insurance (protection against major risks of existence)
- social peace

– increasing prosperity and wider participation in this shared prosperity.

There are 4 major missions that can be accomplished through social policy:

– the redistributive mission: it is the Social-State that must guarantee solidarity among its citizens,

– mission of training: which serves as instruments through which people manage their chances (equality of chances, health, education, etc.)

- the regulatory mission: related to the establishment of rules, such as the right to work,

- the protective mission: aimed at preserving human dignity, for example, fundamental rights.

The challenges of social policies are: work, employment, professional training, social protection and health insurance, education, people in difficulty (beggars, homeless, etc.), elderly people. In addition to general social policies, in a number of countries, specific interventions aimed at people in difficulty have been developed. The fight against exclusion has led to the development of social assistance policies (support is mandatory if people meet the criteria set for a beneficiary) and social action (support is optional). The right to social insurance is thus complemented by the right to social assistance (Ibid).

The *acquis* in the social field aims to increase employment, improve working and living conditions, create social protection mechanisms with appropriate standards, promote dialogue with social partners, develop human resources in order to ensure stable employment, combat of poverty and social exclusion and providing equal opportunities for men and women (Chapter 19 on social and employment policies).

Given the above, the *acquis* includes minimum standards in the field of labor legislation, equality, health and safety at work, as well as anti-discrimination. The European Social Fund is the main financial instrument through which the EU supports the implementation of its employment strategy and contributes to social inclusion efforts.

Theoretical framework

Alexander Petring describes the fundamental connection between the welfare state and democracy, addresses popular criticisms of the welfare state and shows the real challenges (Alexander Petring, 2012: 6). For Petring, the welfare state functions as an automatic stabilizer, reduces domestic demand and helps prevent poverty and protect jobs.

Over the past two decades, all welfare states have come under attack and experienced considerable reform pressure. However, a change in mindset can be observed as a result of the financial and economic crisis of 2008/2009, which raised the need for responses to the challenges of organizing solidarity and justice within societies. (Ibid: 9).

Christiane Kesper, Director of the Division for International Cooperation made it clear that the Welfare State and Social Democracy deals comparatively with the main values and principles, alternative institutional architectures as well as the main policy areas (tax system, unemployment insurance/basic income insurance, systems of pensions, health care, education/training) of modern welfare states (Christiane Kesper, 2012: 9).

This clearly shows that one cannot talk about social policy without talking about issues of distribution: according to what principles should be distributed, for example, education and training, career opportunities and income, power, security, rights and duties. (Ibid: 11).

The welfare state refers to a democratic state which, in accordance with its constitution, not only guarantees fundamental rights and personal and economic freedoms (state under the rule

of law), but also takes legal, financial and material measures to equalize social differences and tensions (up to a point). Democracy means that all citizens have the same rights to freedom and political participation.

It should also be supplemented with other instruments. Without food and shelter, even the greatest formal freedom is of little value. There are other goods and resources that must be provided if we want democracy to be more than an empty word: education/training and information.

It is sometimes claimed that social policy hinders economic growth. The criticisms leveled repeatedly against the welfare state do not hold up when analyzed in detail. For example, the states with the highest level of welfare are also the richest democracies.

Also, there is no evidence to support the claim that a state with extensive social welfare cannot be healthily financed which inevitably leads to a high level of public debt. Although there are countries with high public debt and a state with a high level of welfare, there are also countries with high social spending and low public debt (Ibid: 16).

Knut Lambertin and Christian Krell when they talk about the conditions of access to life, they refer to a concept developed, among others, by Gerhard Weisser, which takes into account the multidimensional character of poverty and wealth³.

The assertion that "(re)distribution is about the conditions of life" is the core of his approach to the politics of distribution (Knut Lambertin and Christian Krell, 2012:23).

Social policies involve a wide range of materials and tools. The obvious tools of state social policy are cash benefits. Unemployment benefits, pensions or child support are paid to the unemployed, pensioners and parents. But the welfare state has other instruments than cash benefits or transfer payments. Health care policies, for example, cover the following services: diagnosis and treatment by doctors, therapists and care workers. Education/training and family policies also include services.

Taxes and contributions are also part of the social policy toolbox. In addition to financing, they also have a redistributive effect and a steering effect (Ibid: 36).

Gøsta Esping-Andersen in 1990 published "The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism, in which he divides Western industrialized countries into three different "worlds".

The three types of welfare state: liberal, conservative and social democratic. What measure can be used for comparison? Because all three building principles exhibit a geographic pattern, the corresponding reference of this pattern is also presented. The liberal world is called "Anglo-Saxon", the conservative one "continental", while the social democratic world is called "Scandinavian".

Main characteristics of the liberal welfare state: Relatively low uniform rates of cash benefits; Tax-based financing; Low level of independence from work (decommodification); Stratification through insurance and private services. The conservative welfare state Esping-Andersen sometimes calls the conservative welfare state the corporate welfare state.

Main features of the conservative welfare state: Cash benefits are highly dependent on previous income; Weak public services; Funding mainly based on contributions; Strong stratification by occupational group, income and gender.

The main characteristics of the social democratic welfare state: Services are an important component of social policies; Cash benefits are very uniform; Financing through high taxes; High level of independence from work (decommodification); High income equality and low stratification.

Matthias Platzeck speaking about the preventive welfare state states that "Recently, as a result of some undesirable developments, the "old" social issues of poverty and unemployment are

³ <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/09581.pdf>

being included in increasingly dangerous combinations. We can see massive failures in terms of education and training, increasingly poor nutrition (Matthias Platzeck, 2012:47).

The organization of the welfare state is a matter of national policy and depends on national political institutions and majority opinion (Duane Swank 2002:51).

Due to the so called "The compensation Thesis" Dani Rodrik underlined that many people go further and argue that globalization can promote the expansion of the welfare state. They point out that international trade increases prosperity and, thus, increases the scope of distribution relative to the welfare state. They also argue that without a well-functioning welfare state, market liberalization is almost impossible to achieve politically. (Dani Rodrik 1998:52).

RESULTS

Indicators that consolidate social inclusion

The objective is to create a balanced framework to ensure the measurement, monitoring and reporting of social inclusion in the region through a consolidated set of indicators, thereby improving the pathways of linking social inclusion with policy improvement and the Western Balkans' progress towards EU membership.

Studies show that in addition to maintaining economic stability and sustainability, the impact of measures to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion should be one of the key priorities of governments in the region because these measures help release the considerable untapped human potential in as well as reducing the impeding impact of inequality on economic growth (Social Inclusion Report 2016-2020, 2016).

The concept of social inclusion means raising the question of why certain groups are more represented among the poor; why certain groups remain in the poverty trap, not being able to fully benefit from public investments, such as in education and health; and why certain groups receive lower quality services.

Basically, social investment aims to create positive changes in society, addressing the main causes of social problems and improving access to social justice and human rights. Social investment focuses on solving important social issues, such as poverty, lack of education, discrimination, public health, environmental protection and many others.

Social investment also aims to shape long-term values in society, improving the quality of people's lives and promoting sustainable development at all levels. Through joint efforts to address social challenges, social investment can help create a more just, equitable and sustainable society. In general, social investment, which strengthens people's skills and capacities and supports them to participate fully in the labor market and social life, is key to competitiveness and growth (Ibid:3).

The region, how close and far from the indicators that consolidate well-being

Social cohesion in the economies of the Western Balkan countries is in constant danger. The fragile social and welfare framework and the circumstances fraught with economic challenges create a destabilized environment that can compromise and endanger sustainable development in the countries of the Western Balkans. There is a need to initiate a broad debate and dialogue, on an informed basis, on the perspective of the welfare state. In the social inclusion political document 2016-2020 of the Albanian government, it is emphasized that several organizations and researchers from the countries of the Western Balkans, who work with aspects of the social state, have started the design of a regional platform to improve communication between the community of scientific workers, researchers, civil society and policy makers in the Western Balkan countries regarding the main aspects of social policies and the welfare state.

This concept is about the involvement of researchers, politicians, businesses and other leaders of society in the formation of the regional program of the welfare state. One of the main results and instruments of influence is the initiation and organization of an annual event to discuss the

perspective of the welfare state in the countries of the Western Balkans (informally baptized as Social Davos of the Western Balkans). This initiative aims to create added value through influencing existing processes that drive a sustainable reform program in the Western Balkans (such as economic governance, the Economic Reform Program and the negotiation process with the EU, Employment Programs and Social Reform etc.) (Ibid).

Also, in the Resolution of the European Parliament, it is emphasized that the strengthening of economic governance, without a social dimension, cannot be sustainable, as recent developments in the EU have shown (Ibid).

Gordana Matković in a reflection document on the Perspective of the welfare state in the countries of the Western Balkans, it gives a general overview of the main indicators of the welfare state and analyzes the challenges that the welfare state faces on a global scale. Specifically, the reflection document focuses on the challenges related to the economies of the Western Balkan countries and defines some of the main strategies and options for solving these challenges, which must be addressed, discussed and agreed upon (Gordana Matković, 2017).

If the maintenance of the basic minimum standard is to be considered the central feature of the welfare state, then it is almost impossible to assess whether the countries of the Western Balkans currently have such a welfare state, or whether they are trying to build or reform it, or whether they had it and lost it during the reform efforts. According to her, from the point of view of the discussion of variants and strategies that we will see in the following, it appears that it is more important (and more direct) to define the specific challenges related to state activities in the social sector in this region. Most of the challenges identified in a large part of the developed countries are also present in the countries of the Western Balkans, mainly in an even more acute form, as a result of the lack of funds, prevailing social problems, weak capacities and the general lack of governmental and public sector efficiency. Reforms are hindered and challenges deepen as a result of widespread clientelism, and restrictive public finance policies, particularly during and immediately after the global financial crisis (Ibid).

Referring to the Western Balkans Regular Economic Report Spring 2024 Economic growth in the Western Balkans slowed to 2.6 percent in 2023, from the 3.4 percent reached in 2022.⁴

However, as of end-2023, levels of real GDP in the Western Balkan countries surpassed the pre-pandemic levels. Growth performance surprised positively in Serbia and Montenegro.

Unemployment declined across all countries, with the overall rate reaching 10.9 percent in 2023.

After increasing to levels not seen in decades, inflation rates in the region fell during 2023, primarily driven by decelerating international commodity prices, particularly energy and food. While the region is expected to return to its pre-pandemic trend in 2024, this is insufficient to enable faster convergence with EU income levels over the medium term.

In the case of Albania, according to Aurora Sulce, 2024, which refers to the data of the Credit Suisse Global Databook report, which is also the last published, regarding the way wealth is distributed for adults in all countries of the Western Balkans, in Albania it turns out that 38% have savings of less than 10 thousand dollars; 55.5% are in the range from 10 thousand to 100 thousand; 6.4% own wealth from 100 thousand to 1 million dollars and 0.1% of the population has wealth over 1 million dollars (Aurora Sulce. 2024). The report shows that inequality has increased and this can be seen from the GINI index (last column) in the comparison between it in the last 9 years. In 2022, this indicator has increased to 68.6% from 66.8% in 2014 (Global Wealth Report 2023 Leading perspectives to navigate the future).

⁴ Western Balkans Regular Economic Report Spring 2024 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/eca/publication/western-balkans-regular-economic-report>

Income polarization is lower in Albania, where the index shows that inequality has increased by 1.8 points. Meanwhile, other countries have a higher increase in inequality, ranging from 2.4 points in Montenegro, to 2.9 points in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 5.9 points in Serbia.⁵

Table:1

Adult wealth distribution and change 2014-2022

Countries	Year	<10000USD	10000-100000USD	100000-1ml USD	>1million USD	GINI (%)
Albania	2014	69.1	30.1	0.9	0.01	66.8
	2019	38	57.9	3.9	0.1	63.7
	2022	38	55.5	6.4	0.1	68.6
	Change(%)	-31.1	25.4	5.5	0.1	1.8
BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA	2014	61.8	37.1	1.1	0.01	66.3
	2019	42	54.5	3.4	0.1	64.2
	2022	39.7	54.4	5.7	0.1	69.2
	Change(%)	-22.1	17.3	4.6	0.1	2.9
MONTENEGRO	2014	48.7	48.4	2.8	0.01	65.7
	2019	25	65	9.7	0.3	64.8
	2022	26.1	53.9	19.5	0.5	68.1
	Change(%)	-22.6	5.5	16.7	0.5	2.4
NORTH MACEDONIA	2014	65	33.9	1.1	0.01	69
	2018	68	30.8	1.2	0.02	65.5
	2022					
	Change(%)	3	-3.1	0.1	0	
SERBIA	2014	77.8	21.7	0.5	0.01	65.4
	2019	47.9	48.7	3.3	0.1	67.6
	2022	41.6	52.6	5.7	0.1	71.3
	Change(%)	-36.2	30.9	5.2	0.1	5.9

Source: Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2014 and 2019 Report

* Source for North Macedonia: the 2014 and 2018 Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook Report

"Labor income inequality is a major contributor to the distribution of household income, but not to the equitable distribution of wealth and well-being. This is observed in the case of the possession of assets at disposal, where there is a direct impact of income from capital, as well as informal income from various sources (crime, evasion, corruption)". If the wealth distribution indicators are analyzed with the minimum and average wage indicators, a discrepancy between the wage level for each country and the wealth distribution according to the value in possession is observed.

⁵ file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/global-wealth-report.pdf

Table 2

WB Countries	Minimum wage			Average wage		
	2014	2024	Change	2014	2024	Change
Serbia	235	544	131%	524	1,011	93%
Montenegro	288	532	85%	723	987	37%
Albania	157	385	145%	325	694	114%
North Macedonia	214	360	68%	510	892	75%
Kosova	170	264	55%	482	610	27%
BiH	210	304	45%	659	995	51%

Source: Eurostat

Meanwhile, this distribution of labor income does not coincide with wealth possession between 2014 – 2022. In 2022 there is a large decrease in the number of individuals with wealth up to 10 thousand dollars and there is a large increase in the number of individuals with wealth between 10 thousand-100 thousand dollars and likewise, also for individuals with wealth over 100 thousand dollars. We see the biggest change in Serbia (36.2% less) and Albania (31.1% less). Meanwhile, we see the increase in the number of individuals with wealth from 10,000 USD to 100,000 USD. The biggest increase is in Serbia (30.9% more individuals) and in Albania (25.4% more individuals) and in Bosnia and Herzegovina (17.3% more individuals). While Montenegro has a smaller increase in individuals that coincide with this group (5.5% more individuals), but there is a very significant increase and the largest in the countries of the region in the number of individuals who own assets per 100 thousand -\$1 million (16.7% more individuals).

Experts explain that in this situation, with the deepening of inequality and the justification of the source of income and wealth, the fiscal policies of governments and mainly those related to the tax system have also influenced. This is because there is a lack of tax justice, which means the equality of taxpayers before the law. "Tax justice refers to ideas, policies and advocacy that aim to achieve equity and social justice through fair taxation of the wealthiest members of society and multinational businesses. To this end, tax justice often focuses on dealing with tax havens (those who do not pay according to the law, domestically and abroad) and curbing corruption and tax abuse by wealthy and super-wealthy businesses and individuals. The Albanian government has: a pronounced lack of maintaining balances of justice and equal tax treatment; strong problems with the implementation of the social and economic contract with the public; indicators of weak effectiveness in the implementation of laws in force, as well as does not assure young people and other taxpayers that it is in their economic interest to contribute to taxes and taxes to be spent in their interest" (Aurora Sulce, 2024). It is precisely these effects that are present more than before not only in Albania, but in the entire region, which also create premises for serious defects in the redistribution of income, in the impossibility of increasing well-being and in the creation of strong inequalities. in the distribution of wealth (Ibid).

EBRD shows that the people in the Western Balkans are typically much poorer than their counterparts in the EU. We compare living standards across countries using an International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimate of annual GDP per capita in US dollars, adjusted for PPP. Using this measure, average GDP per capita in 2021 in the WB-6 was US\$ 18,131 (€16,827), ranging from US\$ 13,240 (€12,288) in Kosovo to US\$ 22,787 (€21,148) in Montenegro. The average

is around half that of the 11 EU member states of central, eastern and south-eastern Europe (EU11), a little less than half the average among Southern European countries, and just one-third of the most advanced European countries (EBRD, 2024: 7).

Governance standards in the Western Balkans have stagnated or worsened. According to the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGIs), which measure the quality of public institutions across six different dimensions,³⁸ the Western Balkans region has a long way to go before reaching the level of governance standards in the EU (Chart 23). By this measure, standards improved in the first decade of the 21st century, but have stagnated or gone backwards since then in most WB-6 countries (Ibid:26)

EBRD concluded: As of late-2023, the region stands at a crossroads, with an uncertain future (EBRD, 2024:50).

The Gallup Global Emotions 2024 report shows that Albanians are the ones who experience more sadness, stress and physical pain than all other Balkan countries, in terms of five negative experiences. On the other hand, after Kosovo, we are the ones who experience more satisfaction, relaxation, smile more and are treated with more respect (Monitor, 2024). The findings are based on nearly 146,000 interviews with adults in 142 countries and territories in 2023.⁶

Gallup's Positive and Negative Experience Indices measure the intangibles of life—the feelings and emotions that traditional economic indicators like GDP fail to capture.⁷

The happiness of young people under 30 for 2021 2023⁸

Serbia 7658

BiH 7646

Albania 6358

North Macedonia 6329

Montenegro 6536

Did you experience the following feelings for much of yesterday? This is how the Albanian respondents answered:

24 percent of Albanians claimed that they experienced anger the day before, while 74% did not 29% felt sad, 70% did not experience sadness, 1% refused to answer.

49% experienced stress in the previous day, 50% did not, 1% refused to answer.

40% were concerned, 60% were not

46% of employees in the country experience daily stress at work (Gallup, 2024).

The Albanians are the sixth in Europe, after Northern Cyprus*, Malta, Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg, but the most stressed than all other Balkan countries.

On the other hand, even though they have a job, 42% of employees in Albania think of leaving it and are constantly looking for a new job.

The data was made known by a recent Gallup report "State of the Global Workplace".

Even in the other components taken in the study on the state of the workplace, we are not better.⁹

⁶ <https://www.gallup.com/analytics/349280/gallup-global-emotions-report.aspx>

⁷ <https://faxweb.al/raporti-i-gallup-global-emotions-2024-shqiptaret-jane-me-te-stresuarit-ne-rajon/>

⁸ https://happiness-report.s3.amazonaws.com/2024/WHR+24_Ch2.pdf

⁹ <https://www.voxnews.al/english/biznes/gallup-46-perqind-e-te-punesuarve-ne-shqiperi-perjetojne-stres-te-paret-n-i67836>

Macedonians and Montenegrins are among the angriest in Europe. They get angry quickly, but experience it with less stress.

19% of Albanian employees experience daily sadness. Despite the stress, anger and sadness in the workplace, 27% of them are engaged employees, the second in Europe, after Romania.

Contrarily, regarding the climate in the labor market, 54% of employees think that it is a good time to find a new job.

Regarding development, growth in the workplace, we are among the last in Europe, only 34% of employees in the country are experiencing "positive progress" in the workplace.

While work can add stress, sadness, and anger to our lives, some also find fulfillment, purpose, and happiness through work (MONITOR 2024).

From the analysis of the relationship between the level of happiness, life evaluation and income in the 5 countries of the Western Balkans, it appears that the level of happiness and life evaluations is closely related to the level of the minimum wage than to the average wage.

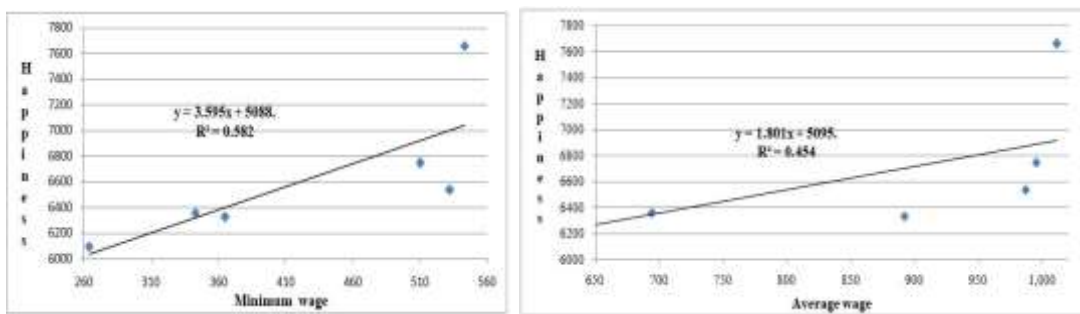


Figure:1 The impact of the level of wages on the happiness of young people

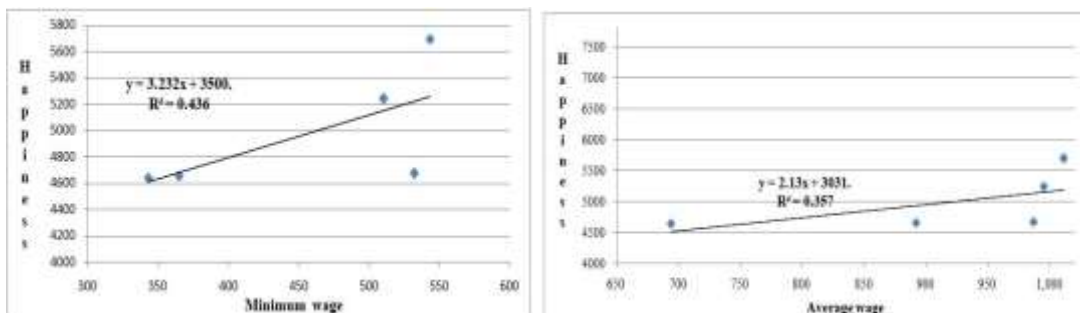


Figure:2 The impact of the level of wages on the happiness of old people

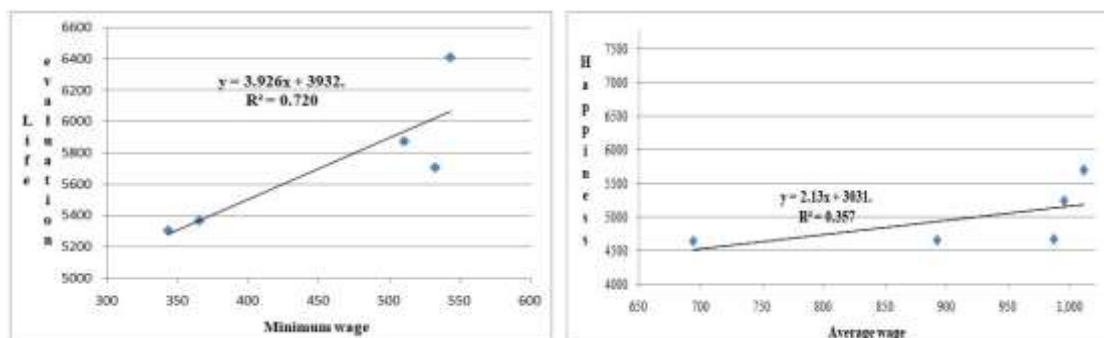


Figure:3 The impact of the level of wages on the life evaluation

DISCUSSION

From the measurements carried out, it results that the level of happiness and evaluation of life in the region is strongly related to the level of the minimum wage both for young people under the age of 30 and for the elderly over the age of 60. The same cannot be said for the average salary, which does not greatly affect the two aforementioned indicators. Thus, in order to have a consolidated welfare state, the governments of the countries of the region must undertake financial reforms to help the marginalized groups.

The fragile social and welfare framework and the circumstances fraught with economic challenges create a destabilized environment that can compromise and endanger sustainable development in the countries of the Western Balkans. There is a need to initiate a broad debate and dialogue, on an informed basis, on the perspective of the welfare state. From the point of view of the discussion of variants and strategies that we will see in the following, it appears that it is more important (and more direct) to define the specific challenges related to state activities in the social sector in this region.

The objective is to create a balanced framework to ensure the measurement, monitoring and reporting of social inclusion in the region through a consolidated set of indicators, thereby improving the pathways of linking social inclusion with policy improvement and the Western Balkans' progress towards EU membership.

Studies show that in addition to maintaining economic stability and sustainability, the impact of measures to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion should be one of the key priorities of governments in the region because these measures help release the considerable untapped human potential in as well as reducing the impeding impact of inequality on economic growth (Social Inclusion Report 2016-2020, 2016).

CONCLUSIONS

The countries of the Western Balkans face a series of interconnected challenges that undermine the well-being of citizens and the sustainability of society.

Widespread poverty remains a serious concern in our region, as a large part of the population faces great difficulties in meeting basic needs. This situation reproduces the growth of inequality and hinders social progress.

As noted from the findings in the article, the level of the minimum wage was directly related to the level of happiness. Many workers in the Western Balkans face the burden of inadequate remuneration, which fails to provide them with a decent standard of living. Low wages not only increase poverty, but also perpetuate social injustice.

Meanwhile, the region is characterized by informality, lack of social protection and limited opportunities for professional advancement.

Temporary work has become the norm for many workers, with little or no job security, limited access to social protection schemes and hazardous working conditions. This exploitative environment endangers the health and safety at work, the well-being and the future of the workers.

Regional cooperation and solidarity are essential to effectively address these issues.

Governments have to put in place sound social protection systems that protect workers' rights, but also prioritize the role of continuing vocational education and training. These systems must ensure universal access to health care, education, adequate pensions, protection from unemployment and other risks, and develop the economy in such a way as to enable the creation of high-quality jobs and the shaping of a well-qualified workforce.

Recognizing the importance of addressing labor challenges – related to gender, youth, age, ethnicity and disability – governments should design and implement comprehensive social protection schemes. These schemes should not only protect the rights of all workers, but also

address issues such as wage inequality, unequal opportunities, and the participation of people from diverse backgrounds in the informal labor market. They should give priority to universal access to the health system, education and suitable pensions for all, guaranteeing equality in access and benefits regardless of gender, age or ethnic background.

To realize all this, transparent and accountable governance is required, encouraging the active participation of workers and civil society in the decision-making processes that shape labor policies and ensure social justice.

Western Balkan countries should increase regional cooperation by sharing best practices, knowledge and resources to address common challenges in the labor market.

In the Western Balkans, the right to work and social welfare are dimensions that guarantee the progress of the region

Albania in the context of its EU membership process, has taken some steps forward.

The expected results are:

Development, adoption and inclusion of social inclusion policies in sectoral strategies and national policy frameworks/strategies until 2027.

Reducing poverty and marginalization through increasing knowledge on the types, causes and the intensity of social inclusion.

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ROMA GROUPS ARE NOT PART OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES AND DECISION-MAKING IN THE WESTERN BALKANS REGION

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ABSTRACT

Marginalized communities appear to lack representation in the development of democracy and decision-making processes in the Western Balkans region. Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina present the same picture regarding the status of Roma groups in the societies of these countries. The dynamics of socio-economic and political development in this region has produced many problems, but also different challenges regarding the improvement of the legal framework in function of increasing the well-being of these groups and their inclusion in the decision-making processes as well. This has forced the EU to turn their issue into a necessary criterion to be fulfilled by these countries in the democratization's wake of the region and the completion of other standards, a condition for integration into the European family. The countries of the region are placing the protection of the rights of minorities as a priority issue, engaging with the European Commission to change the situation through concrete policies.

The paper will precisely reflect the path these countries are taking to fulfill these expected commitments to answer the question: If the legal framework for minority rights protection is in place, what are the main reasons for the slow pace of implementation? What can the Western Balkan governments do to increase the implementation and ownership of reforms? The comparative approach is used in order to compare the indicators of social, economic and political factors that will reflect the differences and the common treatment of these groups during these three decades in the region. Our aim is to show that the life history of Roma groups in the Western Balkans is not a success story (proving the motives and causes) and that the democratic processes of these countries remain vulnerable and incomplete without the contribution of these groups. More specifically, we will deal with the case of Albania, which represents the efforts of a country in search of membership in the EU, on the one hand, but meanwhile, proves almost a failure in the treatment of the Roma ethnic minority, both to guarantee rights, and in the contribution's inclusion of this group in the decision-making and democratic processes. We address two important aspects closely related to the effective respect of the rights of the Roma community in Albania: (1) the Albanian legal framework that guarantees the rights of the Roma community; (2) designing policies aimed at reducing differences and promoting the implementation of the principle of equality. The Roma community is the most vulnerable community in Albania, facing extreme poverty, socio-economic marginalization and continuous discrimination, in particular for the right to education, social protection, health care, employment and adequate housing. Likewise, they do not take part in local or central decision-making institutions. The Roma groups have the status of an ethnolinguistic minority.

Key words: roma community, democratic inclusion, decision making, marginalized groups, inequality, Albanian society

INTRODUCTION

Marginalized communities appear to lack representation in the development of democracy and decision-making processes in the Western Balkans region. Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina present the same picture regarding the status of Roma

groups in the societies of these countries. In total, there might be up to one million Roma living in the Western Balkans (Civil rights defenders, 2017: 9). But, they typically have only limited access to basic services and economic opportunities. The countries adopted or amended laws, stipulating equal opportunities and treatment for Roma or even affirmative actions. However, a systemic change has neither been achieved nor is it in sight. The living conditions of the overwhelming majority of the Roma remain unchanged and the relations between Roma and non-Roma might even have deteriorated (Ibid). Asking a few questions might help to identify the reasons: Why are Roma more likely to become victims of ethnically motivated violence by law enforcement officers? Why does a larger share of Roma lack access to documents and citizenship? Why are more Roma unemployed? Why is the average education attainment still so much lower? Their socio-economic situation, their exclusion, the refusal of national governments to recognize and appropriately address their situation, the indifference towards crimes committed against them, the silent complicity of the Western have to be followed by actual policies or implementation can be traced back to one reason: the anti-Gypsyism prevailing in Europe (Civil rights defenders, 2017:5). This study, combining qualitative and quantitative methods, penetrates deeply and extends in breadth to better understand the situation of the Roma community in the economic, educational, health and housing perspective, their degree of satisfaction with public services and the level of access in receiving these services. Also, this research considers some of the specific measures of the action plan of the Roma decade, the degree of their implementation and the amount of financing through the state budget.

The needs assessment examines the causes, nature, scope and perceptions of Roma and Egyptians in the region and Albania. The study focuses on the areas of employment, housing, education, health, and social services.

The purpose of this assessment is: to discover and determine the current social and economic situation of Roma and Egyptians in the region of Albania; to evaluate the impact of the reforms undertaken; to identify the difficulties that the Roma and Egyptian communities have in accessing social services.

The measurement and monitoring methodology is designed in such a way as to ensure the comparability of the key indicators of social inclusion in Albania with the situation in the states in the process of joining the EU, as well as to guarantee information on the specifics of the problem of social inclusion in Albania. Currently, the main sources of data for the calculation of indicators of poverty and social inclusion are taken from reports of international and local institutions.

We collected qualitative and quantitative information for the evaluation of the main indicators by measuring the level of social benefits.

Data analysis makes it possible to monitor the complexity of the phenomenon of exclusion, the multidimensional nature of social exclusion. This is particularly important to properly respond to the various aspects of social exclusion and to solve this problem through interventions and policies designed for special groups in need.

The social inclusion monitoring system should include different aspects of data sharing, because the types and intensity of exclusion are very unevenly distributed in different social categories. In this way, it would be easier to adapt interventions and policies according to the characteristics of groups in need. The annual report Measuring Social Inclusion in Albania contains the criteria for sharing data: gender, age, education level, employment, ethnicity, type of residence, region of Albania, income, mother's education level, mother's employment, size of families, the number of children in a family.

The analysis of the current situation of social exclusion and poverty in Albania is based on EU indicators that reflect the situation in four basic dimensions: poverty, employment, education and health. Also, the analysis will focus on the indicators that should be monitored at the

national level: failure to meet basic needs and human rights. The main sources of data are official data from the Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Albania, statistical data, as well as reference institutions for data collection in the sectors of social protection, employment and business support, health, education, housing and needs basis, as well as participation and human rights.

The same picture regarding the status of Roma groups in the societies of these countries. The dynamics of socio-economic and political development in this region has produced many problems. The insufficient stock and accumulation of human, physical, financial, and social capital have hindered the ability of Roma households to generate income over the life cycle (World Bank, 2019).

A comparison of the 2011 and 2017 RRS data shows that little progress toward Roma inclusion was achieved in the years between the two survey rounds in the five priority areas identified by DG NEAR: education, labor markets, health, housing and essential services, and documentation situation of the Roma community in the region

**Table: 1 The size of the Roma community in the region.
The Regional Roma Survey 2017. RCC 2020**

Indicators	Year	Albania	Bosnia & Hercegovina	Kosova	North Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)	2017	12,021	12,876	10,754	15,231	18,765	15,090
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	2017	4,320	4,940	3,890	4,880	7,350	5,180
Rural population (% of total population)	2017	41	52	...	42	34	44
Roma population (% of total population)							
From Census	2011	0.4	0.3	2	2.6	1.3	2
From Council of Europe	2010	2.5-4.7	1.1-2.2	1.4-2.8	6.5-12.6	2.4-4.0	5.5-11.1

Sources: World Development Indicators, Census, and Council of Europe

Table: 2 The size of the Roma community in the region. The Regional Roma Survey 2011. RCC 2011.

Economy	Data year	Total pop.(official)	Roma (best)	%	Average estimate	x best	average %
Albania	2011	2,800,138	11,669	0.42%	115,000	10	4.11%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2010	3,837,732	16,771 ¹⁾	0.44%	76,000	5	1.98%
Republic of North Macedonia	2002	2,022,547	53,879	2.66%	197,000	4	9.74%
Kosovo*	2011	1,739,825	35,784	2.06%	37,500	1	2.16%
Montenegro	2011	620,029	8,305	1.34%	20,000	2	3.23%
Serbia	2011	7,186,862	147,604	2.05%	600,000	4	8.35%
Turkey	2008	71,517,100	700,000 ²⁾	0.98%	2,750,000	4	3.85%
Total		89,724,233	974,012	1.09%	3,795,500	4	4.23%

The average estimates suggest that the Roma community in the region is over 3.5 million, representing over 4% of the total population.

According to the Regional Roma Survey 2017, modest progress has been made throughout the region in meeting the targets outlined in the National Roma Integration Strategies (NRISs). However, marginalized Roma continue to face limited access to opportunities in virtually every aspect of human development such as basic human rights, health, education, housing, employment and standard of living. (Rasim Tulumovic, 2018). The report contains comparison of the data from 2017 with the data from 2011, indicating negative trends across the indicators and across the whole region. The participation of Roma in the labor market and their

employment rates have dramatically fallen since 2011, although the unemployment has also fallen in most of the economies of the Western Balkans. With the participation of Roma in the informal sector mostly remaining the same over time, the data collectively indicate that Roma are pushed out from the labor market, despite the existence of the Roma integration action plans on employment. When compared to their non-Roma neighbors, Roma face twice as high unemployment rate in the region. The regional average unemployment rate among Roma is 44.83%. The unemployment is the highest in Bosnia and Herzegovina (with 56%) and the lowest in Montenegro (23%). The gap between marginalized Roma and their non-Roma neighbors in the region is also high and it is 20.33%. It is the highest in the North Macedonia (30%) and again the lowest in Montenegro (15%), followed by Albania (17%). Albania also experienced the largest decline in the employment rate (18% in 2017) among marginalized Roma since 2011. The employment rate of Roma in the North Macedonia is the highest in the region (22%), closely followed by the rate in Serbia (21%). The lowest employment rate is in Bosnia and Herzegovina (11%), followed by Kosovo* (13%). The average employment rate of Roma in the region is 16.5%. The gap in the employment between marginalized Roma and their neighboring non-Roma counterparts in the region is -15.33%. The gap in Albania is small (-8%) in comparison to those in other Western Balkan countries. It is the highest in Montenegro (-23%). The regional average is 78.5%. The gap between marginalized Roma and non-Roma neighbors is the highest in the North Macedonia (45%) and the lowest in Bosnia and Herzegovina (21%). The regional average of the gap is 35.16%.

Unlike in most Western Balkan economies, where marginalized Roma are less likely to participate in the labor market, labor force participation in Albania, the North Macedonia, and Kosovo* is similar among marginalized Roma and their neighboring non-Roma counterparts (with a gap of 3 to 5%). The regional average of this gap is 10.5%. The labor force participation of Roma in the region varies across the region and it is 31.5% in average. The lowest labor force participation rate of Roma is in Montenegro (19%) and the highest is in the North Macedonia (44%).

While Roma are still struggling to remain in the labor market, the trend of being pushed out from it is evident in comparison with 2011, as the rates decline.

Informal employment continues to be high among the marginalized Roma, with 60.8% average in the region. Informal employment is lowest in the North Macedonia (39%), and highest in Serbia (71%).

The table below summarized the data. It is evident that a change in the policy and resolute actions are required in the field of employment in order to change the situation.

Table 3

2017 Regional Roma Survey - summary of employment data	Non-Roma	Roma	Roma females
Employment (% of population, ages 15-64)	32	17	7
Labour force participation rate (% of population, ages 15-64)	42	32	18
Unemployment (% of total labour force, ages 15-64)	25	45	55
Not in education, employment or training (% of population, ages 18-24)	43	79	89

Marginalized communities appear to lack representation in the development of democracy and decision-making processes in the Western Balkans region.

The situation of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians throughout the Western Balkans has marked similarities. This situation, which has been characterized as a complex and long

marginalization, is a consequence and effect of the lack of reliable official data on the number of Roma (as well as Ashkali and Egyptians). This lack of reliable data, on the other hand, constitutes an obstacle in the design of housing policies for the improvement of the situation of the Roma. (ODHIR, 2013: 13). In general, in the light of marginalization, it is not surprising that the Roma are often mentioned in the reports

The European Commission regarding the perspective of the accession of the countries of the Western Balkans to the EU.

Albania

Roma have never been represented in the Parliament of Albania, nor have they been included in the lists of political parties representing national minorities. Roma have also served as elected councilors in several local government units, such as in Elbasan, Grabian, Lushnjë and Shushicë. The number of Roma and Egyptian NGOs is about ten.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina provides seats in the upper chamber of the Parliamentary Assembly for representatives of the three "state-forming peoples", excluding the Roma. At the local level, the Roma are present in the elected councils in some units, such as Brčko, Jablanica, Kakanj and Prijedor. Umbrella organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina include a total of about 50 Roma NGOs.

North Macedonia

Roma are relatively well represented in government at the national level in North Macedonia, with at least one Roma representing a Roma political party in Parliament since 1990, at least one Roma deputy minister since 2006, and the first Roma minister in the world appointed after the parliamentary elections of 2008.

Kosovo

Through a provision in the Kosovo Constitution of 2008, one seat in parliament is reserved for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians, and a fourth seat is provided for the community that will receive the largest number of votes in the elections. In addition, the electoral achievements of the political parties of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have been poor, with a low degree of cooperation between them. Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians also serve as elected councilors in the municipalities of Gračanica, Ferizaj, Fushë Kosova, Gjakova, Peja and Prizren. The number of Roma, Ashkali NGOs and Egyptian is 15 to 20.

Montenegro

To date, no Roma, Egyptian or Ashkali has been elected to office at any level in Montenegro. The number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian NGOs active in the country is about ten.

Serbia

In the parliamentary elections of 2007, two seats in the parliament were allocated to representatives of Roma political parties. No representatives of Roma political parties were elected to parliament in 2008 or 2012, but one Roma was elected from a regular party list. At the local level, Roma serve as elected councilors in several local self-government units, including two targeted by BPRI: Kruševci and Novi Sad.

The Constitution of Albania prohibits unfair discrimination on various grounds, including ethnicity. While the Constitution guarantees the cultural rights of members of minorities, the Roma are not legally entitled to this protection, because they are not recognized as a national minority in Albania, but as a linguistic minority.

The Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina promises "freedom from discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other beliefs and national affiliation or social status" as well as "protection of minorities and vulnerable groups.

The Constitution of North Macedonia of 2001 mentions the Roma in its preamble as a community "equal in rights and obligations" with all other communities.

The Montenegrin constitution prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on any basis leaving room for affirmative measures aimed at addressing inequality. Montenegrin constitution it further prohibits forced assimilation and stipulates that the state shall protect members of minority peoples from such assimilation.

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia defines the rights of minorities as a means of rule the law. The Serbian constitution further guarantees gender equality and calls for the development of politics of equal opportunities.

All governments have adopted comprehensive legislation, with Kosovo adopting the Anti-Discrimination Law in 2004, while the other six governments adopted their respective laws between 2008 and 2010.²⁷ As might be expected, neither the Roma nor any other ethnic group by name in anti-discrimination laws. (ODHIR, 2013: 29).

Roma in decision-making.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's strategy for solving Roma problems mentions participation in executive institutions as one of the areas in which action is needed. (Ibid:31. Political participation is one of the ten primary areas of the North Macedonia Strategy for Roma.

The issues of Roma participation in decision-making are not addressed in the national action plans approved within the Decade of Roma inclusion for the period 2009-2011, or in the national action plan for the advancement of the social position of Roma women.

Kosovo's strategy for the integration of the Roma, Alkali and Egyptian communities promises to move forward the participatory approach used in the design of the Strategy including civil society representatives of the Roma, Alkali and Egyptian communities in implementation and monitoring. (Ibid:37). Regarding participation policy of the Roma, Alkali and Egyptian community, the Strategy calls for the preparation of training and mentoring programs. Noting the insufficient political participation of Roma, Alkali and Egyptians at all levels, the Strategy calls for their empowerment and integration in decision-making processes in general, and a review of the existing system of participation politics at the local level in particular.

The strategy for improving the position of Roma and Egyptians in Montenegro 2012–2016 presents the participation of Roma and Egyptian organizations, as a fundamental principle of the drafting and implementation of the Strategy. (Ibid:41). Thus, the participation of Roma in political and public life is the subject of a whole section of the Strategy, where the political representation of Roma is expressly linked to anti-discrimination.

Among the recommendations within the section of the Strategy for improving the situation of Roma in the Republic of Serbia of 2010 entitled "Participation and. In Albania, the participation of Roma in decision-making at the central level is limited only to the appointment of a Roma person to the State Committee for Minorities, an advisory body of the Government. Bosnia and Herzegovina established a Roma Committee as an advisory body of the Council of Ministers in 2002. Provisions for the participation of minorities in decision-making through representation at the local level appear in documents approved at the central level in Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia. They are also presented in the documents approved in Kosovo. The Montenegrin Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms obliges municipalities with significant minority populations to create councils for minorities, while the Law on Local Self-Government requires municipalities with significant minority populations to include in their development plans provisions for ensure the participation of minorities. Serbia's law on local elections requires ethnically mixed municipalities to provide for proportional representation in their assemblies. Local self-government legislation in North Macedonia and Serbia provides the creation of interethnic consultative bodies. They are also present in the relevant legislation of Kosovo. While Kosovo legislation requires the formation of a Committee for Communities in all municipalities inhabited by members of more than one ethnic group. Regardless of these steps, it is evident from the international reports that much remains to be done in the framework of

the protection of the rights of the Roma and the increase of their participation in the democratic decision-making processes in the countries where they live. Milena UK and Bernard Rourke 2023, stated that in the sixth report on Albania by the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRU), adopted on 7 April 2020, it is stressed that "...hate speech, especially against members of the Roma and LGBT communities, is still far too often considered to be an acceptable feature of public debates." One of the recommendations in the report was that authorities should publicly condemn incidents of hate speech, especially against those two most targeted groups. Similar conclusions are found in a recent Council of Europe study on the use of hate speech in Serbian media: "The existence of hate speech and discriminatory speech is very high in Serbia, especially against Roma, women and migrants, and the greatest responsibility for this situation have public institutions, politicians and media itself." It was also concluded that Serbia has a solid legal framework for the protection against hate speech, however accountability for its implementation is lacking. (Milena UK and Bernard Rourke 2023: 29). According to Civil rights defenders, 2017 despite shortcomings in individual laws or policies, the countries in the Western Balkans did their homework and adopted the laws and policies. All countries adopted anti-discrimination laws, as well as strategies and action plans for the inclusion of Roma; almost all countries provided the legal framework for facilitating access to documents and for avoiding statelessness as a prerequisite for enjoying the rights in the fields of education, employment or access to health service.

As we mentioned, most countries adopted laws allowing for legal aid, for improving the framework of providing quality education to all, for inclusion in the labor market or providing for housing programs. However, most of these laws and policies either remained on paper only or their realization remained very limited. Consequently, their effect on the position of the Roma is very limited, and the authorities became used to the situation where non-implementation remains unsanctioned which further perpetuates this situation. The European Union requested the introduction of these laws and policies, but it nevertheless did not consistently insist on their realization. This approach of the European Union leaves the impression that the EU and its Member States have been less interested in actual improvement of the situation than in ticking boxes and ensuring that the countries in the Western Balkans had legal and policy frameworks in place that would allow for forced returns of Romani refugees from Western Europe. (Ibid, 10). Stephan Müller, underlined that the root cause of the discrimination and social exclusion that compels many Roma to leave is the antigypsyism that affects — directly or indirectly — all aspects of daily life: housing, employment, education, health, culture (Stephan Müller, 2020). However, the situation for Roma in their home countries has not improved. However, this devastating data could also be read differently: all the countries of the Western Balkans as well as the European Union should invest more to make use of the potential of these young people and provide them with quality education and access to working opportunities. If current policies do not change quickly, the proportion of people will increase who are excluded from mainstream society, who face daily racism and who have no equal access to education or labor market. This has forced the EU to turn their issue into a necessary criterion to be fulfilled by these countries in the democratization's wake of the region and the completion of other standards, a condition for integration into the European family.

If the legal framework for minority rights protection is in place, what are the main reasons for the slow pace of implementation? What can the Western Balkan governments do to increase the implementation and ownership of reforms? Our aim is to show that the life history of Roma groups in the Western Balkans is not a success story (proving the motives and causes) and that the democratic processes of these countries remain vulnerable and incomplete without the contribution of these groups. More specifically, we will deal with the case of Albania, which represents the efforts of a country in search of membership in the EU, on the one hand, but meanwhile, proves almost a failure in the treatment of the Roma ethnic minority, both to

guarantee rights, and in the contribution's inclusion of this group in the decision-making and democratic processes.

Albanian case

We address two important aspects closely related to the effective respect of the rights of the Roma community in Albania: (1) the Albanian legal framework that guarantees the rights of the Roma community; (2) designing policies aimed at reducing differences and promoting the implementation of the principle of equality. The Roma community is the most vulnerable community in Albania, facing extreme poverty, socio-economic marginalization and continuous discrimination, in particular for the right to education, social protection, health care, employment and adequate housing. Roma in Albania In the territory of Albania, in addition to the Albanians, several other ethnic groups live, such as Greeks, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Places, Roma and Egyptians. The Roma and Egyptian community in Albania, according to law no. 96/2017, article 3, point 2 "On the protection of national minorities in the Republic of Albania", are classified as national minorities. The size of these groups is still unclear. Despite participating in different political parties, this ethnic group lacks direct representation and has no representatives in the public administration to protect their interests and needs. Historically, relations between Albanians and Roma have been cold, but unlike many other European countries, there have been no racial conflicts and persecutions between them (Leka Plani, 2013). During the transition period, the Roma, as a result of the collapse and closure of state enterprises, their one-sided professional character, low education and discrimination, went from relative well-being to extreme poverty. They are currently the poorest and most marginalized ethnic group in Albania. Studies have shown that their poverty level is almost twice as high as that of Albanians, and this situation is getting worse. This situation has created a vicious circle, which reproduces illiteracy and the low level of education, which further deepens their engagement in society. The data show that the most difficult problem faced by the Roma in their daily life is unemployment. As a result of poverty and social exclusion from the formal labor market, Roma work in the informal sector, mainly in collecting scrap metal, selling used clothes, beggars and odd jobs. These unskilled activities provide little and uncertain future income for their families and contribute to the increase in poverty, emotional stress and affect the long-term economic security of Roma families. According to studies obtained by the Soros Foundation and UNDP, about 50% of the Roma community is unemployed. Since 2005-2015 was announced by the World Bank as the "decade of inclusion", a 10-year effort to integrate the Roma into the general European flow, the Albanian government drafted in 2003 a strategy for the economic and social integration of to the Roma community (Ibid). The IRA study, 2013 showed that 42% of Roma (especially women and young people) were unemployed. Almost 90% of Roma did not have employment contracts and did not pay social insurance, which excludes them from a range of social services (unemployment payment, health insurance, old-age pensions, etc.) thereby increasing their long-term economic insecurity. 81% of Roma do not have any profession. The study showed that about 40% of the Roma population aged 10 and over, as well as 36% of children in the age group of 7 to 15 years, have not completed any school class. 18% of Roma families lived in barracks and huts in very difficult living conditions. The adaptation of the Roma to the requirements of the labor market has been difficult, as a result of their low educational and professional level, little social capital, some forms of discrimination and social exclusion. Until now, many important measures have been adopted in the direction of advancing the inclusion of vulnerable groups, including the Roma and Egyptian communities.

The authorities are encouraged to make additional efforts towards the implementation of existing policies including the Roma Decade Action Plan and the National Social Inclusion Strategy. (IRA, 2013: 78).

Strengthening the protection of human rights for Roma constitutes one of the key priorities of the Opinion on Albania's application for EU membership and, therefore, is a necessary element for further progress on the EU integration path. Our country has ratified almost all United Nations Conventions on the protection of human rights. Albania has also signed all the documents of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and a number of important documents approved by the Council of Europe (EC). The Albanian state, in order to guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms of minorities, has also adopted a series of legal and by-laws with important values, which foresee not only the recognition and protection of the rights of members of minorities (Article 18 of the Constitution, but also the taking of concrete measures for their integration and inclusion in the public life of the country. (Anila Nanaj. 2023). The Roma and Egyptian community is one of those minority groups that in the 2012 Census results as a group that suffers the consequences of being extremely poor. The poverty that is demonstrated in the level of education and its quality, the health that it enjoys and high infant mortality, and moreover in housing that demonstrates extreme poverty. (Study for assessing the needs of Roma and Egyptian communities in Albania, UNDP, Tirana 2012. UNDP Albania, Human Development report, 2005:38). The anti-discrimination law adopted in 2010 presents, among other things, opportunities for equal protection against both state acts and acts of private individuals, in the field of employment, education and services. In addition to the legal framework, within the framework of social policies in terms of promoting and protecting the rights of the Roma community in Albania, a number of positive steps have been taken by the central government - (National Action Plan 2010-2015), as a commitment political to reduce inequalities in the spectrum of human and economic development and which aims to improve the situation of this community in the main areas such as: education, health, employment, housing and social protection. In an earlier period, the Albanian government approved in September 2003 the National Strategy "For the improvement of the living conditions of the Roma community" and approved it with the Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 633, dated 18.09.2003. This strategy opens up a perspective for social integration and improvement of living standards of this vital, traditionally suffering and marginalized community. But the monitoring reports for the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Inclusion of the Roma Decade confirm the unchanged situation of the Roma community in Albania. Discriminatory practices against this community are still present in our society. The number of Roma children attending school remains much lower compared to the number of children belonging to the majority population. Most Roma children drop out of school before reaching the minimum legal age. This also makes them quite sensitive to other social problems. Most of the families belonging to the Roma community live in the well-known Roma sites in the country, located in Tirana, Lezhe, Fushe-Krujë, Peqin, Rrogozhinë, Pogradec, etc. Meanwhile, it should be noted that there are other stable sites, recently created after the 90s, where we mention the sites in Shkoder, Gjirokastër, Delvine, Kukes, Peshkopi, Sarandë, Durrës, etc.

For this community, trust in institutions is very low, and it comes as a result of systematic disappointment from interacting with them. According to them, the institutions are "deaf" to the problems of the Roma and are often guided by an approach towards them, which can be categorized as exclusionary and discriminatory (Blend Ceka and Ervin Kaciu, 2015:44). The two aforementioned Albanian researchers conclude that there are a number of factors that negatively affect the political representation of Roma both through existing political parties and potential Roma parties (within the constitutional framework) in the future or independent candidates. According to them, the electoral system used for parliamentary elections in Albania (proportional regional), the new administrative reform, the practice of buying votes from political parties, the failures and disappointments in the past with similar experiences and the

lack of trust within this community, are the five main factors that currently make the political representation of the Roma difficult.

Taking into account the distribution of Roma throughout Albania, their small numerical weight, the electoral formulas used for the distribution of mandates make it impossible for Roma to compete with independent candidates and with potential parties founded by their representatives (within the framework constitutional). The possibility of Roma representatives competing on the lists of existing parties (in potentially winning positions on the list) is also very small, considering the competition within the parties regardless of their electoral weight. The same situation is presented for the local elections, if we refer to the representation in the new municipal councils.

As a result of projects or initiatives from "above" in the last 10 years, there are several cases where representatives of the Roma community have competed according to different modules, but the perception that the community and they themselves have of the process is discouraging, reinforcing the lack of trust in initiatives of similar. (Ibid: 47). Meanwhile, another National Action Plan for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma and Egyptians 2021-2025 targets the Roma and Egyptian Minorities for promoting the integration of Roma and Egyptians with the funds provided by the state budget, but also identifying the financial gap for the period 2021-2025. The plan complies with the new EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and Employment, Training and Vocational Training Policies as well as Housing, guarantee equal opportunities for all individuals including the Roma and Egyptian community, provided for in the National Strategy of Employment and Skills 2023 – 2030.

Thus, during the first four months of 2024, the statistical data are as follows:

Registered 6409 Employed 368 Employment promotion programs 134

The participation of Roma and Egyptians (R/E) in the academic year 2023-2024 is 639 students, in 2023; 76 Roma and Egyptian students graduated (state mature).

Rent subsidiary program: For the year 2023, referring to the fund allocated by the Directorate of Housing, in the Ministry responsible for housing, 164 million ALL have been realized by the local self-government units for subsidizing the rent bonus. Out of the total of 1850 beneficiary families, 349 families belong to the Roma and Egyptian community, or otherwise 19%.

For the year 2024, budget funds in the amount of ALL 149 million have been planned for the rental bonus subsidy program for 1769 families, of which 400 families belong to the Roma and Egyptian community, in other words, 23% of the total beneficiaries.

Housing Conditions Improvement Program Regarding Public Investment projects, for the year 2023 for NJVV projects, with a realized value of 352 million ALL, from a total of 626 families that have benefited from the improvement of existing housing and the improvement of housing conditions, 80 families belong to the Roma and Egyptian community, or 13%. For the year 2024, referring to the budget of 320 million led, for projects to improve existing housing and housing conditions, 90 planned beneficiary families belong to the Roma and Egyptian community.

Data on the budget dedicated to housing and the number of beneficiaries between years

Table 4 presents detailed information on the number of beneficiary families of the Roma and Egyptian community for the years 2021-2024 and on housing projects to improve housing conditions and rent subsidy in the free market.

Table 4

Period	Program	Rent subsidy (no. beneficiary families)	No. Roma & Egyptian Minority beneficiaries	% Roma & Egyptian beneficiaries	Program Investments (Total beneficiary families)	No. Roma & Egyptian Minority beneficiaries	% Roma & Egyptian beneficiaries

Period Program	Rent subsidy (no. beneficiary families)	No. Roma & Egyptian Minority beneficiaries	% Roma & Egyptian beneficiaries	Program Investments (Total beneficiary families)	No. Roma & Egyptian Minority beneficiaries	% Roma & Egyptian beneficiaries
2021	1430	250	17.50%	406	63	15.50%
2022	1784	289	16%	759	92	12%
2023	1850	349	19%	626	80	13%
2024	1769	400	23%	625	90	14%

Source: National Employment and Skills Strategy 2023-2030. Document of the Albanian Government.

Albania is one of the countries in the region, which has committed through the Poznan Declaration, 2019, to increase the employment of Roma to the extent of 25%, but 4 years later the facts speak of a complete failure of strategies for their integration and poor implementation of the law, massively favoring undeclared work (ISI, 2023). INSTANT in the "Labor Market 2021" report shows that in Albania there are 162,560 unemployed people or 11.5% of the population, but this institution does not differentiate between the majority and ethnic unemployed. Almost half of the unemployed individuals in our country are registered at the Employment Offices as jobseekers, while the rest do not follow the institutional path, but try to find work on their own, either in the formal or informal market.

According to the data of the National Employment and Skills Agency, it turns out that in December 2022, 9% of the total jobseekers are members of these communities. For the year 2022 and 2023, the employment offices have managed to hire about 3% of Roma and Egyptian jobseekers. Meanwhile, 63% of job seekers of these ethnicities, according to AKA, benefit from economic assistance, which prompts them to look for work in the black market as well. INSTANT has no data on the level of unemployment among young Roma and Egyptians, while for 2021 the unemployment rate for young people aged 15-24 in Albania is 27.1%.

The level of informality in Albania, according to the finding of the International Financial Corporation (IFC), still remains very high compared to the countries of the region. In 2019, it turns out that 37.5% of the labor market in Albania was informal, almost double that of Serbia and North Macedonia, where the informality of the labor market is calculated at 18% (Ibid). From the total budget of 4,753,255,816 leks for the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma and Egyptians 2021-2025, to increase employment in the formal market of members of these communities, the government provided 376 million led for the implementation of several schemes supportive. "At the end of 2025, at least 300 Roma and Egyptians will benefit from financial support for entrepreneurship and self-employment in order to include them in the formal economy.

One of the measures to achieve this objective is the 50% reduction of local taxes and fees for businesses established by Roma and Egyptians and for those businesses that employ a significant number of Roma and Egyptians," the plan states. Employment also serves as an indicator of the social inclusion of a community group in society. The employment rate in Albania remains relatively low compared to countries in the region or Europe. In these conditions, the employment of the communities is at even lower levels, as a result, the social inclusion of the Roma and Egyptian community in Albanian society is at low levels (Iir Gedeshi, 2022). The level of poverty in the ranks of the Roma and Egyptian community is twice as high as in the rest of the population. The income of about 48% of Roma families is less than 10,000 ALL/month (National Action Plan for Integration of Roma and Egyptians 2016-2020). In recent years, there have been important steps towards the recognition and support of the

Roma community in Albania. The Law on the Protection of the Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of Roma and Egyptians in Albania is a legal tool that aims to address discrimination and protect their rights (Community Reporters Albania. July 24, 2023). Acknowledging the contribution of Roma to society and development of inclusion and equality policies are essential to ensure a better and more equal future for this community. The Roma community continues to fight to realize their rights and fight discrimination through various initiatives and their efforts. Including them in decision-making processes, improving education and employment opportunities and strengthening dialogue between communities are important steps towards a fairer and more equal society.

The Roma in Albania are organized in several associations, which aim to preserve Roma traditions and integrate with the rest of Albanian society. In recent years, there are no clear statistics on the number of the Roma population. The Egyptian and Roma communities are not recognized as minorities by the Albanian state, because no special law has been drafted for this group. There are some weak points that affect the dignity and social-economic life of this community; the absence of a special anti-discrimination law, the representation of an Egyptian community leader in the state committee of minorities or even statistics on the attendance of children in educational institutions. In July 2024, it will be five years since the countries of the Western Balkans signed a joint pledge in the western Polish city of Poznan to guarantee "equality and full integration" of Roma, including increasing their representation in the sector public. However, in Albania, which was one of the signatories, Roma organizations say that there has been no tangible progress, because there has been no political will to make the necessary legislative changes (Fjori Sinoruka, 2024). "From the Poznan declaration, only the signature of the prime minister and the commitment of the Albanian government to implement it remain," said Gentian Serranaj, head of "Social Justice", which provides legal support to mainly Roma and Egyptian communities. "In fact, there has been no political will to implement it, since then there has been no legal change regarding the legal basis for employment or the status of civil servants in the public sector." Governments also committed, where possible, to legalize all informal Roma settlements or to provide them with "permanent, decent and affordable housing" and to increase the enrollment and completion rate of primary education of Roma to 90 per percent and, in terms of secondary education, to 50 percent. They further pledged to ensure that all Roma are registered in civil registers and to protect them from discrimination. Critics say that discrimination begins with the undercounting of Roma in the population census.

The last census was conducted in 2023, but the results have not yet been announced; all minorities in Albania defied the results of the previous population census in 2011, which revealed that ethnic minorities make up less than 1.5 percent of the population. By undercounting minorities, critics say the state is able to limit the amount of money that should be allocated from the budget to those communities. About 12,000 people were registered as Roma or Egyptian in the 2011 census, yet every year since 2019, an average of about 11,700 Roma and Egyptian children have been given free textbooks by Albania's Ministry of Education, according to the ministry's response to a request for the right to information presented by BIRN in 2021.

According to Fjona Çela 2024 important issues addressed and often raised as concerns in "Community Reporters Albania" are unemployment and lack of housing for members of these communities. The European Union is working with the Western Balkan partners to promote the socio-economic inclusion of Roma people. Over €87 million from EU budget allocated to support Roma integration in the Western Balkans between 2014 and 2022 of Roma living in the Western Balkans. At least in WB, 1 million, 9.3% of Roma do not possess an ID Card; 88% of Roma live in severe material deprivation; 54% of Roma can't secure daily food; 50% of Roma complete compulsory education.

Stephan Mueller 2020 claim that the new EU Roma Strategic Framework for Equality, Inclusion and Participation calls upon the Member States to recognize the impact of antigypsyism (racism towards Roma) as the root cause of discrimination against and exclusion of Roma, and to step up the fight against it. Taking into account the fact that the situation of the Roma in the Western Balkans has hardly improved in the last 20 years despite considerable financial investment by the European Union, it is high time to begin a serious process of stock-taking, recognizing the existence and impact of antigypsyism and promoting the fight against it.

The report on Albania states that “anti-gypsyism and hate speech remain issues that should be systematically addressed in Albania within the wider society, equality bodies and government structures and systems”. Except the report on Serbia, the progress reports acknowledge the fact that discrimination against Roma exists in general, but deny discrimination in employment and education (Albania, Montenegro). The existence of discrimination is mostly acknowledged indirectly, and none of the reports call upon the governments to fight the discrimination against Roma. The report on Serbia, meanwhile, calls upon the country to step up measures “to protect the rights of persons facing discrimination” and to “actively pursue investigation and convictions for hate-motivated crimes”. The report, however, does not name Roma as belonging to “persons facing discrimination”, nor does it mention that they are often targets of hate crimes. Currently, the NEET rate among Roma in the EU is 62%, while it amounts to 10.1% among the general population. According to UNDP research, the NEET rate among Roma in the Western Balkans is between 73% (Serbia) and 86% (Bosnia and Herzegovina); the rate among Romani women goes as high as 81% (North Macedonia) and 93% (Montenegro). The reports of the European Commission, however, hardly pay attention to this issue. The majority of Roma are caught in precarious self-employment, with no social security and small, unstable incomes. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the dangers of this situation, as many Roma remain without any income, having to rely on cash or in-kind assistance from the authorities, international donors or civil society organizations. The high NEET rates indicate that the majority of the next generation of Roma will also remain in these precarious jobs if politicians fail to act soon. The limited number of Roma permanently employed in the public or private sector cannot only be attributed to a lack of qualifications, as some reports insinuate. Antigypsyism and discrimination, and the authorities’ refusal to fulfil their legal and political obligations to employ Roma in the public sector and in public companies, are equally relevant factors. Due to emigration and demographic decline, there is already a labor shortage in the region, and it will increase in the future.

The situation and position of the Roma must be considered in all relevant policy fields, be it economic development, migration, social policies, demographic developments, or fighting the consequences of COVID-19.

Ministers from all candidate countries in the Western Balkans met in 2023 in Skopje, North Macedonia, to advance the integration of the Roma in the enlargement process. The ministers called on the Council of Europe to provide an independent assessment of the implementation of the Poznan commitments for the next ministerial meeting in 2024 in Serbia.

Enlargement Commissioner Oliver Largely told the ministers at the meeting. “The Roma population, the Roma youth, is an asset.” “But certainly, more needs to be done.” A challenge in planning and promoting the integration of Roma in society is that demographic figures of the Roma minority groups in Western Balkans are uncertain and disputed (M. Appellate 2023). However, average estimates based on unofficial sources suggest that the Roma community in the region is over 3.5 million, thereof 2.7 million in Turkey, representing over 4% of the total population.

CONCLUSIONS

After granting the status of a candidate country for the EU, in June 2014 and the decision to opening of membership negotiations in March 2020, the EU held its first conference intergovernmental and officially opened negotiations with Albania in July 2022. In the draft document of Social Inclusion Policies 2023 –2027, the Albanian government states that it is committed to fulfilling the obligations of the EU as defined in the Lisbon and Copenhagen summits, in the EU development document "Towards a Sustainable Europe 2030", and in other strategies and directives. Consequently, measures towards improving social inclusion and reducing poverty have become a central element for the policies of the social pillars of integration in the EU. The current steps of the EU integration process also require the improvement and updating of social inclusion policies. And poverty reduction in the country, within the membership process. This is essential and part of the negotiation process with the European Commission in chapters 19 and 23 of the SAA, which take into consideration the indicators and objectives approved by the EU member states.

At the end of this treatment, what we find is that recently the treatment of minorities has taken on a new dimension, a fact that is clearly visible in the commitments that the Albanian state has undertaken for this purpose. Implementation of predictions in practice of basic acts, but also the implementation of international acts and especially of the provisions of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe "On the protection of minorities", directly affect the improvement of rights of minorities. Roma should have a wider involvement in training professional programs and employment. It is necessary to make changes to the base legal norms for undertaking positive measures by the state, to ensure the actual and effective equality of members of the Roma community in the access they have should have in the education system in the country, starting from preschool education. Based on this ascertained state, the Roma community in the country is also necessary to make further improvements in the Albanian legislation, as far as it is concerned meeting the criteria to benefit from the opportunities offered by the central government and the local one for problems such as education and employment; to simplify the procedures of applications for the Roma community at state offices, for wider access and facilitation in completing the documentation;

As a logical consequence of the situation, it can be said that the most important elements in solving the issues faced by the Albanian society today, including issues of the Roma community remain a constructive and continuous dialogue, and intercultural cooperation between state institutions, civil society and citizens.

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**YOUTH AND THE PERCEPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISK.
SOME SOCIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM ACTIVISTS' EXPERIENCES**

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ABSTRACT

In this presentation, we intend to address one of the aspects that serves as a counterbalance to the issue of environmental safety, namely the issue of risk associated with environmental issues, through the perception of young people. We try to do this from our point of view, that is, a sociological perspective, interested in capturing, in this specific case, the determinants of those processes that have, or can have, an impact in terms of social development.

In particular, we will proceed through three steps:

1. A very brief historical-social premise that traces the origins of the early environmental movements to more easily grasp the characteristics of the new activists;
2. A second step in which we will outline the profile of these protagonists, their motivations, and the concrete actions they undertake (through secondary analysis of data emerging from recent empirical research on the topic);
3. A third step, finally, in which we will attempt to synthesize the main empirical evidence that can be identified, to arrive at some possible conclusions.

Keywords: youth; environmental risk; activism; environmental movements; sociology.

INSULIN RESISTANCE AND SIRS**Kliti PILIKA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and aim: Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) is common complication in neurosurgical diseases in Intensive Care Unit. Furthermore, due to these complications many reports show insulin resistance and specially the Intensive Care is in dilemma in which stage to start the nutrition to patients and what is the amount of Insulin Unit to control the hyperglycemia.

Methods. 200 patients with neurosurgical disease with SIRS complications were treated in neurosurgical intensive care unit. All patients were randomized in two groups divided in early nutrition 94 patients (47%) and late nutrition 106 (53%) compared each other for several variables.

The data included age, gender, length of stay, white blood account, glycemia was measured every hour, amount of insulin used per patients measured as units per day, SIRS complications, Body Mass Index, body temperature, cardiac and respiratory frequencies, blood pressure. Blood, urine and cerebro- spinal liquor and bronchial secretions bacteriological examinations.

Results: No statistical difference in age and gender in two groups($P>0.05$) The amount of insulin units to control the level of glycemia (80-110 mg/dc) was 12.8 ± 7 unit per day in early nutrition and 23.8 ± 12.9 units in late nutrition ($p<0.01$). No patient in early nutrition group developed insulin resistance. Among the patients of late nutrition group 6 (7.4%) patients developed insulin resistance. ($p=0.03$).

Conclusion: the insulin resistance due to the infection complications is higher among late nutrition than early nutrition group.

Recommendation: we think that in neurosurgical ICU is better to start the nutrition within 72 hours.

Kew words: Insulin resistance, early nutrition, late nutrition, neurosurgical complication, Intensive care unit.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON THE EMERGENCE OF LUNG TUMORS**Ikram Saliha BENYAHIA^{1*}, Wefa BOUGHRARA^{1,2}, Amel ALIOUA BERREBBAH¹.**

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ABSTRACT**Introduction**

Lung cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer death worldwide. Environmental factors have a significant impact on the development of this disease. This summary examines the influence of smoking, passive smoke, and exposure to toxic substances on the incidence of lung cancer.

Material and method

Our work is based on a retrospective epidemiological study using patient data recorded in cancer registers of several oncology institutions at the city level of Oran. Environmental information was collected from databases and interrogation with patients with lung cancer. The statistical analysis was carried out to identify correlations between the incidence of lung cancer and levels of exposure to these environmental factors, adjusting for confusing variables such as age, sex and smoking.

Results and discussion

Analysis of the results of various studies shows a significant association between smoking and the onset of lung cancer. Furthermore, workers in different sectors such as transport, industry and construction are more likely to develop lung cancer than those working in sectors that are less exposed to smoke and steam such as welding vapors. This study confirms that, in addition to smoking, environmental factors contribute significantly to the incidence of lung cancer. Air pollution and occupational exposure to toxic agents represent substantial and modifiable risks. The results underline the importance of public health policies aimed at reducing air pollution and protecting workers from exposure to carcinogenic substances.

Conclusion

Environmental factors play a crucial role in the etiology of lung cancer. This study highlights the need for preventive measures and rigorous policies to minimize exposure to these risks in order to reduce the overall burden of lung cancer.

Keys words : lung cancer, environmental factors.

EFFECTS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS DURING PREGNANCY AND FETUS HEALTH IN TIRANA GYNECOLOGICAL HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infections (UTI) are the most perinatal common complications, which affect approximately 8% of pregnancies. UTIs are mainly associated with increased maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality, especially when the urinary infection is asymptomatic. It is also noticed that an increase in the number of premature births and low birth weight babies could be as a result of UTI-s. They appear as asymptomatic bacteremia of pregnancy, asymptomatic acute cystitis, pyelonephritis, etc. The aim of this study is to evaluate the incidence, prevalence and prevention of UTI in pregnant women of Albania. During 2023, in the gynecological/obstetrical hospital “Queen Geraldine” of Tirana, out of 731 pregnant women admitted to the department of high-risk pregnancies, 56 of them were diagnosed with UTI, while 234 of them were diagnosed with a high risk of premature birth because of the urinary infections. The results of this study show that early diagnosis and treatment of these urinary infections during pregnancy reduces the incidence of pyelonephritis, premature births, and low birth weight babies.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection, pregnancy, premature births, pyelonephritis

1.INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract infections (UTI) are the most perinatal common complications, which affect approximately 8% of pregnancies. Urinary tract infection (UTI) represent a spectrum from asymptomatic bacteriuria, symptomatic acute cystitis and most serious complication as pyelonephritis (Amiri et al., 2015; Franklin et al., 2000). The presence of UTIs has been associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes, including increased rates of preterm delivery and low birth weight. If the UTIs are untreated during pregnancy, it increases 20% to 40% elevated risk for pyelonephritis, premature delivery, and fetal mortality, ASB doubles the risk of preterm labor and/or low birth weight (Corrales et al., 2022). UTIs during 3rd trimester increase the relative risk for mental retardation or developmental delay, as well as fetal death (Glasser et al., 2015). UTI during pregnancy can have significant effects on both the mother and the developing fetus.

Effects on the Mother include increased discomfort. UTIs can cause significant pain and discomfort, including symptoms such as burning during urination, frequent urge to urinate, and lower abdominal pain (Getaneh et al., 2021). Pyelonephritis: If left untreated, a UTI can progress to a kidney infection (pyelonephritis), which can cause severe back pain, fever, nausea, and vomiting (Bergerson 1995). Preterm Labor: UTIs, especially when they lead to pyelonephritis, can increase the risk of preterm labor. Hypertension: There is a potential link between untreated UTIs and pregnancy-induced hypertension or preeclampsia (Mittal et al., 2005). Effects on the Fetus: Preterm Birth, UTIs can increase the risk of preterm birth, which can lead to complications such as low birth weight and underdeveloped organs. Low Birth

Weight: Infants born to mothers with untreated UTIs are at a higher risk of being born with low birth weight. Infection: Although rare, there is a possibility of the infection spreading to the fetus, leading to complications (Krameri et al., 2001; Patterson et al., 1987)

Based on the site of infection UTI are classified as : lower urinary tract (ASB or cystitis). *Asymptomatic bacteriuria* is the presence of significant bacterial counts in the urine without symptoms, is identified in 2–10% of pregnant patients (Wing et al., 2000) and upper urinary tract (pyelonephritis) Incidence of acute pyelonephritis seen in pregnant patients is 1–2% (Nicolle et al., 2019). Bacterial colonization and ascending infection during pregnancy depend on: Progesterone-induced ureteral dilation, mechanical compression of the ureter by the gravid uterus, increased residual volume in the bladder and urinary stasis and vesicoureteral reflux. The members of family Enterobacteriaceae, are the most frequent pathogens detected, causing 84.3% of the UTIs (Johnson et al., 2021). The organisms causing UTIs during pregnancy are the same as those found in non pregnant patients. *E. coli* accounts for 80% - 90% infections (Nicolle et al., 2019), about 85% of community acquired UTIs, 50% of nosocomial UTIs and more than 80% of uncomplicated pyelonephritis (Macejko et al., 2007; Millar et al., 1997).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted on the pregnant women suspected with UTI in Universitary Obstetric -Gynecological Hospital “Queen Geraldine” of Tirana during 2023

Freshly voided midstream urine sample were collected in a sterile wide mouth container from the individuals preliminary routine urine tests positive for pus cells and albumin.. All the urine samples were processed within one hour after the collection for aerobic bacterial culture. Over all 731 urine samples were collected from all the women with different stages of pregnancy.

2.1. Isolation and identification of uropathogens

The vaginal swab and urine samples obtained from patients were subjected to microbiological examination to assess their content. Each sample was coded prior to analysis, with the sample number corresponding to its respective Petri dish. The evaluation of samples was conducted according to the Amsel Clinical Criteria, which categorizes samples as either positive or negative (Amsel et al., 1983). The material was inoculated onto blood agar media. Following inoculation, the Petri dishes were placed in a thermostat and incubated at an optimal temperature for growth, typically 37°C, for a period of 24 hours. Further, the isolates were identified by cultural, morphological and biochemical tests. The method used in the identification and characterisation of isolated bacteria included Gram staining, motility test and biochemical tests like, TSI and IMViC according to Cheesbrough 2002. Isolated and characterized uropathogens were then preserved in nutrient broth containing 25% glycerol at -20°C.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study investigated the incidence of UTI in pregnant women and its impact on the health and growth of the infants. Out of 731 pregnant women admitted in the Maternity “Queen Geraldine”, Tirana, during 2023, 234 of them were patients with premature risk for birth. After the urine analysis from the above samples, 56 of them were found to contain significant bacteriuria and another 56 of 234 pregnant women resulted positive with both UTI and premature risk.

Table 1. Results on positive cases with Urinary tract infection

Category	Positive Cases	Negative cases
Patients with premature risk for birth	234	497
Patients with UTI	56	178
Patients with both UTI and premature risk	56	122
Total pregnant patients admitted	731	

Table 1 summarizes the effect of UTI in pregnancy for the period of January to December 2023, and the correlation of UTI with the risk of premature birth. Meanwhile in Table 2, is shown the incidence rate for Urinary tract infections in pregnant women as well as the prevalence of positive cases with the same infections. A general percentage of 32% women resulted as patients with premature birth risk out of 731 admitted patients. The prevalence of UTI in the pregnant admitted in the department of risk pregnancy during 2023 was 23%. The overall incidence of UTI in pregnant women admitted in department of risk pregnancy during 2023 was found to be 7.6%.

Table 2. Incidence rate and prevalence for Urinary tract infection

Category	Cases	Percentage (%)
Total pregnant patients admitted	731	--
Patients with premature risk for birth	234	32%
Incidence of positive cases of UTI	56	7.7%
Prevalence of positive UTI	56	23%

Similar studies are done in different countries, especially in developing countries where the need for monitoring bacterial infections is necessary at every stage. This may be due to poor personal and environmental hygiene, low socio economical status, lacked awareness of health care. In a study conducted by Mobbasheri et al. 2001, on 900 pregnant women in Iran, the incidence of UTI was 3.7% among them. Also, other studies conducted in different regions of the world, Bookallil et al. 2005., study in Australia and Turpin study in Ghana (Turpin et al., 2007), Hernandez study in Mexico (Hernandez et al., 2007), indicated UTI of 4.9%, 7.3%, and 8.4% in those areas, respectively.

Table 3. Incidence of UTI in relation to age distribution in pregnant women

Age group	Nr of UTI cases	Percentage of UTI cases (%)
18-25 years	16	28.6%
25-30 years	12	21.4%
>30 years	28	50%
Total	56	100%

Based on the results of this study, the highest rate of UTI among pregnant women in Tirana, Albania, during 2023, is in the ages over than 30 and the lowest rate of infection is between the age range of of 25 - 30 years. Similar results are actually noticed in different studies, where the highest age of infection in pregnant women has been in the age group over 35 years (Amiri et al., 2001.; Manjula et al., 2013).

Table 4. Frequency of bacteria isolated from pregnant women with UTI

Types of bacteria	Nr of positive samples	% of positive samples
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	47	83.93%
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	6	10.71%
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	3	5.36%
Total positive cases with UTI	56	100%

The present study showed that among 56 bacterial isolates obtained from 731 urine samples, the majority of the isolates (99%) were Gram negative bacteria. *E. coli* is seen to be the main cause of UTIs in pregnant women in Tirana (83.93%) followed by *E. faecalis* with a very much lower rate in 10.71% of the cases. Thus, leaving *Proteus mirabilis* as the third cause of UTI with the smallest rate of 5.36% of the 56 positive cases. Amiri et al., 2015 pointed out almost the same results where *E. coli* was indicated to be the cause of 83% of UTIs in pregnant women and *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* (10%), *Enterococcus* (4%) and *Proteus* (3%) were other causes of UTIs. Other studies as well, also indicate the major role of *E. coli* in UTIs among pregnant women, which included more than 50% of all cases followed by a smaller percentage rate of *Enterococci* bacteria and *Proteus* (Glaser et al., 2015.; Kalinderi et al. 2018.; Iemu et al., 20212).

Bacteriuria is common in pregnancy but if left untreated; especially 20% - 30% of asymptomatic bacteriuria will lead to acute pyelonephritis. This may result in low birth weight of infants, premature delivery cases and occasionally, stillbirth, so it is a serious threat for the mother and foetus (Franklin et al., 2000.; Iemu et al. 2012). Pregnant women are more susceptible to UTI because of increased urinary content of amino acids, vitamins, and other nutrients, which encourage the persistence of infection (Johnson et al., 2020). Physiological increase in plasma volume during pregnancy decreases urine concentration and most of (70%) pregnant women develop glycosuria which is considered to encourage bacterial growth in urine (Delzel et al., 2000).

While the exact number of women with both UTI and prematurity birth risk is unknown, understanding the individual incidence rates helps. It may be valuable to collect data on how many of the 56 women with UTIs are among the 234 at risk for premature birth in future studies to establish a direct correlation. The provided data indicates that UTIs and prematurity birth risks are significant concerns in the department of risk pregnancy. Further data collection and analysis are needed to understand the direct correlation between these two conditions.

4. CONCLUSION

- During the period January - December 2023 in the Department of Risk pregnancy among 731 UTI gravid patients the incidence and prevalence rates of UTI were -7,6% and 23%.
- It was also observed that *E. coli* was the most frequently isolated organism, 83.93% of the positive cases.
- It is noted -Significant association between UTIs and premature birth risk.
- This study emphasizes the need to raise awareness of UTI in population and especially in Gynecological hospitals. It is also important to expand services for prevention of UTI during pregnancy by maintaining hygienic conditions.

5. Implications for Healthcare

Increased Monitoring. Need for regular screening of UTIs in pregnant women Preventive Measures. Importance of hydration, hygiene, and timely treatment. Potential Interventions with Education programs for pregnant women on UTI prevention.

6. Recommendations

Regular UTI screening during pregnancy (Since ASB screening and treatment became routine practice, the incidence of pyelonephritis in pregnancy has decreased 20–35%, to 1–4%). It is needed early and effective treatment protocols

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PERIOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF OBESE PATIENTS : STRATEGIES AND CONSIDERATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

The management of obese patients in the perioperative period presents unique challenges, particularly regarding airway management. Obesity is associated with anatomical and physiological changes that can complicate intubation and ventilation, leading to an increased risk of perioperative complications. As such, anesthesiologists and perioperative teams must employ specialized strategies to ensure safe and effective airway management in this population.

AIM

This study aims to explore the current approaches of anesthesiology doctors for optimizing airway management in obese patients during the perioperative period.

METHODS

This was a cross-sectional descriptive study conducted in 2023 among anesthesia doctors in the region of Sfax, Tunisia. Data were collected using a previously designed questionnaire on the management of airways in the perioperative period.

RESULTS

A total of 96 anesthesia specialists participated in the study. We noted that 61.5% of anesthesia doctors frequently manage obese patients in their workplace (n=59). Body mass index was routinely calculated during preanesthetic consultations by 8.3% of doctors (n=8), whereas 78.1% did so when suspecting obesity (n=75). Sleep apnea syndrome was diagnosed by 96.9% of the doctors (n=93) during the pre-anesthetic consultation using the STOP-BANG scale, which was calculated systematically for each obese patient by 79.2% of the anesthesia doctors (n=76). To prevent respiratory complications, 74% of the doctors advise patients to stop smoking before their surgery (n=71). To ensure adequate preoxygenation, 64.6% of the doctors recommend a semi-upright position (n=62) while 35.6% recommend a 20° head-up tilt position (n=34). The spontaneous breathing with expiratory pressure technique was recommended by 88.5% of the doctors (n=85). Tidal volume was calculated based on ideal body weight by 87.5% of the doctors (n=84). Recruitment maneuvers were frequently applied by 71.9% of the anesthesia doctors every 30 minutes (n=69). In the extubation period, patients were placed in a semi-upright position by 97.9% of the doctors (n=94). Various complications were encountered with obese patients, including difficult intubation in 93.8% of cases (n=90), difficult ventilation in 89.6% of cases (n=86), atelectasis in 68.8% of cases (n=66), and desaturation in 87.5% of cases (n=84).

CONCLUSION

Applying a combination of preoperative assessment, appropriate equipment selection, and procedural techniques can help mitigate the risks associated with airway management in obese patients. By implementing these strategies, healthcare providers can enhance patient safety and improve outcomes in obese patients undergoing surgery.

Keywords: Airways Management – Obesity – Practices – Anesthesia Doctors

ANTIVITAMIN K VERSUS UNFRACTIONATED HEPARIN: ANESTHESIOLOGY SPECIALISTS PRACTICE IN PERIOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

In the perioperative period, anticoagulation management presents a critical balance between preventing thromboembolic events and minimizing the risk of hemorrhage. Among the prominent anticoagulants utilized, two frequently employed agents are vitamin K antagonists (VKAs) and heparin. VKAs exert their effects through the inhibition of the synthesis of vitamin K-dependent clotting factors. Conversely, heparin, including both unfractionated and low molecular weight heparin (LMWH), operates by potentiating antithrombin III, thereby inhibiting thrombin and factor Xa. Anesthesiology specialists are tasked with navigating the complexities of these anticoagulation regimens in the perioperative setting to ensure optimal patient outcomes.

AIM

The aim of the study was to shed light on the current knowledge and practices surrounding the management of VKAs versus heparin by anesthesiology specialists in the perioperative period.

METHODS

We conducted a uni-centric cross-sectional study among 60 anesthesiology specialists in the region of Sfax in the period between September and November 2023. Questions regarding bridging therapy, perioperative interruption, and reversal strategies were asked as the European Society of Cardiology recommended. The confidentiality of the participants was respected.

RESULTS

For the perioperative management of VKA therapy, the majority of anesthesiology specialists followed recommendations regarding: preoperative cessation and target INR (International Normalized Ratio) before high-risk bleeding surgery (n=83 ; 90.2%), management of urgent surgery (n=84 ; 91.2%), management of hemorrhagic shock due to VKA overdose (n=70 ; 76.1%). However, concerning the transition and resumption of anticoagulation, only 39.1% (n=36) and 53.3% (n=49) of anesthesiology specialists respectively adhered to the recommendations of good clinical practice. Also, only 23.9% of respondents adhered to the recommended duration of Acenocoumarol cessation before spinal anesthesia (n=22).

For heparins, we noted good adherence of surveyed anesthesiology specialists to recommendations for preoperative cessation of therapeutic dose of intravenous unfractionated heparin (n=90 ; 97.8%), therapeutic dose subcutaneous unfractionated heparin (n=64 ; 69.5%), therapeutic dose subcutaneous LMWH (100%), as well as for cessation of LMWH before minor surgical procedures (100%) and for reintroduction of heparin after the procedure (n =63 ; 68.5%). However, we observed low adherence to recommendations regarding the reintroduction of heparin after traumatic spinal anesthesia (n=44 ; 47.8%).

CONCLUSION

Our findings underscore the need for enhanced adherence to recommendations, especially concerning the management of heparin therapy in specific perioperative contexts such as traumatic minor surgical procedures. Addressing these gaps through targeted education and implementation strategies may optimize patient outcomes and reduce the risk of perioperative complications in individuals receiving anticoagulant therapy. Further research and quality improvement initiatives are warranted to refine perioperative anticoagulation practices and ensure the safe and effective management of patients undergoing surgical procedures.

Keywords: Vitamin K Antagonists – Heparin – Anesthesiology Specialists – Perioperative – Management

MANAGEMENT OF DIRECT ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS IN THE PREOPERATIVE PERIOD: PRACTICES OF ANESTHESIA DOCTORS

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INTRODUCTION

With the recent shift towards direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) over traditional anticoagulation therapies, assessing the management of DOACs is crucial for optimizing patient safety and outcomes. By evaluating the practices of anesthesia doctors, this research seeks to identify areas for improvement and enhance the quality of preoperative care for patients receiving DOAC therapy.

This study aims to assess the practices of anesthesia doctors in the management of DOACs during the perioperative period.

METHODS

This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted from September 1st to November 30th, 2023, among 92 anesthesia doctors at the Hospitals of Sfax. Participants were asked to complete a structured, anonymous questionnaire previously designed and composed of 12 questions about the management of DOACs before scheduled surgery.

RESULTS

In patients with normal renal function undergoing minor surgery, 94.5% of anesthesia doctors (n=87) opted to either maintain the DOAC regimen or suggest a brief cessation period of 24 hours. However, for intermediate surgery, only 29.3% (n=27) followed the recommended 24-hour cessation period, while for high-risk bleeding surgery, 28.3% (n=26) advised a cessation period of 48 hours.

For patients with moderate renal insufficiency facing minor surgery, 75% (n=69) of doctors recommended skipping the morning dose, whereas 25% (n=23) either continued the DOACs or proposed a cessation period of 48 hours. Transitioning to intermediate bleeding risk surgery, 43.5% (n=40) paused Rivaroxaban for 24 hours, and 33.7% (n=31) paused Dabigatran for 48 hours. However, before high-risk bleeding surgery, 47.8% (n=44) ceased Rivaroxaban for 48 hours, and 91.3% (n=84) halted Dabigatran for at least 96 hours.

Regarding the management of DOACs during regional anesthesia, 87 anesthesia doctors contraindicated spinal anesthesia in patients on DOACs (94.5%), and adhered to recommended cessation periods of 3 days for Rivaroxaban (n= 76 ; 71.7%) and for Dabigatran (n= 76 ; 82.6%).

CONCLUSION

These insights underscore the importance of ongoing education and awareness initiatives to enhance adherence and optimize patient care in the perioperative setting.

Keywords: Direct Oral Anticoagulants – Anesthesia doctors– Compliance – Management – Perioperative

ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS FOR OBESE PATIENTS IN PERIOPERATIVE SETTINGS

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INTRODUCTION

During the perioperative phase, obese patients face an elevated susceptibility to surgical site infections stemming from anatomical changes, compromised immune response, and underlying health conditions. While antibiotic prophylaxis stands as a pivotal measure in surgical site infection prevention, managing its efficacy in obese individuals poses unique challenges. Factors like altered pharmacokinetics, dosing complexities, and heightened antimicrobial resistance potential necessitate tailored approaches.

AIM

This study seeks to explore approaches to antibiotic prophylaxis in obese patients during the perioperative period.

METHODS

A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in 2023 among 96 anesthesiology doctors in both public and private sectors. Data were collected anonymously and confidentially using a pre-established form. Data entry was performed using SPSS software version 25.

RESULTS

We surveyed 96 anesthesia doctors, of whom, 37.5% were working in the private sector as specialists (n=36) and 62.5% were working in the public sector (n=60) as Hospital-university physicians (n=29; 30.2%), and residents (n=31; 32.3%). All the doctors prescribed antibiotics prophylaxis in the perioperative period as recommended by the guidelines. We noted that 64.2% of the doctors considered that a minimum of two experienced staff members was necessary for the perioperative management of an obese patient, while 35.4% advocated for more than two, particularly when dealing with complications such as anaphylactic shock. Eighty-five anesthesia doctors (88.5%) reported that obese patient management was a frequent occurrence. In the context of antibiotic prophylaxis using beta-lactams, diverse strategies were employed. Three doctors advocate for doubling the doses in obese patients (3.1%), while 77 doctors recommend dose escalation by double if the patient's weight exceeds 100 kg or their body mass index (BMI) surpasses 35 kg/m² (80.2%).

Conversely, nine physicians prefer a dose calculation based on ideal body weight (9.4%). Another subset of seven physicians prescribes a fixed dose of 3 grams for patients exceeding weight or BMI thresholds of 100 kg or 35 kg/m² (7.3%). When faced with an allergy to beta-lactams, determining the appropriate dose of clindamycin for a patient weighing over 100 kg

or with a BMI exceeding 35 presents a clinical challenge. Among respondents, 87.5% advocate for administering a dose of 1200 mg (n=84), while 12,5% recommend a dose of 900 mg (n=12).

CONCLUSION

Optimizing antibiotic prophylaxis in obese patients requires careful consideration of factors such as pharmacokinetics, dosing, and patient-specific characteristics. An individualized approach, guided by evidence-based guidelines and tailored to the needs of obese patients, is essential to minimize the risk of surgical site infections and improve surgical outcomes.

Keywords: Antibiotic Prophylaxis – Obesity – Perioperative Period

PREVENTING THROMBOEMBOLIC EVENTS IN OBESE PATIENTS: ANESTHESIA SPECIALIST PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Obesity represents a significant risk factor for thromboembolic events, including deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, particularly in the post-operative setting. Anesthesia specialists play a crucial role in mitigating this risk through the implementation of evidence-based practices and guidelines.

AIM

This survey aims to explore the current practices of anesthesia specialists in preventing thromboembolic events in obese patients.

METHODS

A cross-sectional survey was conducted in the region of Sfax among specialists, university doctors, and residents in anesthesia to explore their practices. Participants were asked to complete a structured, anonymous questionnaire previously designed. Data confidentiality was ensured, and participant anonymity was respected.

RESULTS

Of the 90 anesthesia doctors participating in this study, 58.9% were males (n=53) and 41.1% were females (n=37). In the pre-anesthetic consultations involving obese patients, 96.7% of anesthesia doctors routinely screened for hypertension and coronary artery disease (n=87), while 71.1% routinely assessed the patient's history of thromboembolic events (n=64). Additionally, 33.3% of anesthesia doctors reported examining the presence of arrhythmias as part of their evaluation process (n=30). We observed that 94.4% of respondents emphasized early rehabilitation in the postoperative period. Antithrombotic prophylaxis was prescribed during minor surgeries in obese patients by 75.6% of the doctors (n=68). This included the use of intermittent pneumatic compression stockings by 26.7% (n=24), compression stockings by 66.7% (n=60), direct oral anticoagulants by 2.2% (n=2), and low molecular weight heparin by 97.8% of the doctors (n=88). The dosing of low molecular weight heparin was adjusted based on body mass index by 48.9% of the doctors (n=44) and based on weight by 51.1% (n=46).

CONCLUSION

Preventing thromboembolic events in obese patients undergoing surgery requires a multifaceted approach that encompasses risk assessment, pharmacological prophylaxis, mechanical

measures, and adherence to guidelines. Anesthesia specialists play a pivotal role in implementing these strategies and tailoring thromboprophylaxis to individual patient needs.

Keywords: Thromboembolism – Obesity – Anesthesia Doctors

**DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS OF ARGAN NUT POWDER REINFORCED
BIOCOMPOSITES: EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL STUDY****Youssef Cherradi ^{a,*}, Adnane Seman ^b, Mustafa Benyoucef ^c**^aLAMIGEP, Moroccan School of Engineering Sciences, Marrakech, Morocco^b Laboratory of applied physical chemistry, Faculty of Sciences Ibn Zohr University, BP
8106 Dakhla, 80060 Agadir, Morocco^c LRDDS, Department of Applied Physics, Cadi-Ayyad University, Faculty of Sciences and
Technics, Marrakesh, Morocco**ABSTRACT**

In this research, we create several biocomposites based on poly(butylene succinate) PBS, poly(lactic acid) PLA, and maleic-anhydride-grafted polypropylene MAPP, reinforced with argan nut powder ANP. The samples were synthesized using twin screw extrusion coupled with injection modeling. The determination of the biochemical composition of ANP shows that it is not very different from flax shives or wood fibers. Scanning electron microscopy is used to determinate the morphology of ANP and there distribution in composites. Tensile testing was employed to determinate the mechanical behavior compared to neat matrix.

In parallel with the experimental study, a numerical model allows the simulation of the mechanical properties, taking into account the morphology of the natural aggregates. Different models can be created using this approach with volume fractions up to 30%.

The mechanical characteristics of these composites are estimated using the numerical homogenization approach. The numerical findings generated using the 3D model are compared to relevant experimental data and analytical models that have been published in the literature.

Discussion was held about the effectiveness of the most popular micromechanical models for predicting the elastic characteristics of biocomposites.

Keywords: poly(butylene succinate), poly(lactic acid), maleic-anhydride-grafted polypropylene, Argan nut powder, random inclusions, Micromechanical models.

MONITORING HEAVY METALS AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS USING POLLUTION INDICES AND CARTOGRAPHIC VISUALIZATION: A CASE STUDY IN KOSOVO**Skender DEMAKU**

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ABSTRACT

The environmental challenges in Kosovo are intensified by extensive anthropogenic activities, leading to severe pollution. Practices of inadequate waste management also contribute significantly to the degradation of the environment. Water, sediment, and soil are particularly vulnerable to contamination, posing significant environmental threats.

This scientific research focuses on evaluating the quality of soil, water, and sediment in Lake Henci. The elements analyzed include Cu, Cd, Pb, Ni, Cr, Mn, and Fe, with metal determination performed using ICP OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry). The results reveal the presence of pollution in water samples, evident through a comparison of element concentrations against guidelines provided by the EPA and WHO. To assess the pollution level in this region, various indices were calculated, including the Heavy Metal Index (HMI) as a crucial tool for quantifying metal contamination. Additionally, the Contamination Factor (CF) was computed, offering nuanced insights into the overall environmental pollution scenario. The results have been compiled as cartographic products, specifically thematic maps using interpolation methods within the geographic information system with a spatial resolution of 10 meters. Additionally, spatial analyses were conducted to complement this research.

Based on our findings, it is evident that sediment and soil samples exhibit concentrations of heavy metals within the normal range. Conversely, water samples display elevated levels of Cu, Zn, Cd, Pb, and Ni. This area needs sustained monitoring to establish comprehensive oversight and regulatory measures.

Keywords: Lake; pollution; heavy metals; ICP-OES- method

INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL ASSESSMENT AND GEO-VISUALIZATION OF WATER AND SEDIMENT QUALITY IN AN ARTIFICIAL LAKE: INSIGHTS FROM SFERK, KLINA, KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

Water and sediment quality is crucial for gathering environmental data and identifying potential sources of contamination. This study investigates the analysis of heavy metal content, as well as the physical and chemical properties of water and sediment in the artificial lake situated in Sferk, Klina, Kosovo. Sampling and analysis were conducted during the autumn of 2023 to assess the concentration levels of heavy metals. The Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) technique was employed to measure heavy metals. The contamination factor (CF) was calculated to evaluate the degree of heavy metal pollution. At the same time, the spatial interpolation technique (spatial resolution 1m) in QGIS software was developed to spatially represent the distribution of heavy metals and other parameters across the study area. The results of water and sediment samples were compared with the WHO and EPA standards for water and sediment, respectively. The findings indicate significant variations in heavy metal concentrations, highlighting potential sources of contamination. CF calculations offer insights into pollution levels, assisting in identifying priority areas for remediation efforts, particularly in water samples. Overall, this comprehensive assessment provides valuable insights into the status of water and sediment quality in the artificial lake of Sferk, contributing to the understanding and management of environmental pollution and its impacts.

Keywords: water quality, sediment, geo-visualization, environmental pollution, contamination assessment

DETERMINATION OF M(II) BY A CARBONE PASTE ELECTRODE MODIFIED WITH MO NANOPARTICLES/GREEN PLANT POWDER**Sofia KEROUAD**

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ABSTRACT

The carbon paste electrode modified with MO nanoparticles and green plant powder was used as a detector for the determination of M(II) ions. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) and square wave voltammetry (SWV) were employed as electrochemical methods to study the performance of the detector toward the metal ions. The findings indicate that we have achieved good results. The proposed Nano-MO-Green plant powder/CPE electrode has a linear straight line from 3 to 11 μM ($R^2=0.98$) and a lower detection limit of 1.44 μM . The recovery rate obtained is between 104% and 111%, which indicates that the elaborate sensor is able to analyse MII) ions in drinking water.

Keywords: Carbone paste electrode modified, electrochemical analysis, heavy metals, nanoparticles, green modified electrode.

EFFICIENT REMOVAL OF BEMACID YELLOW E-TL0 (BY E-TL01) USING LAYERED DOUBLE HYDROXIDES STRUCTURAL AND KINETICS STUDY**Adnane SEMAN^{1,2*}, Mohamed Anouar HARRAD², Ait Addi El HABIB¹,**¹ Laboratory of applied physical chemistry, Faculty of Sciences Ibn Zohr University, BP 8106 Dakhla, 80060 Agadir, Morocco² Centre Régional des Métiers de l'Éducation et de la Formation, CRMEF, Marrakech-Safi, Morocco**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to investigate the adsorption of an azo textile dye, BEMACID YELLOW E-TL0 (BY E-TL01), on the [Zn-Al-Cl] LDH matrix. The [Zn-Al-Cl] LDH was synthesized using the coprecipitation method at a constant pH and then employed for dye adsorption. The structural and morphological properties of the synthesized [Zn-Al-Cl] LDH were characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA-DTG), and pH pzc determination. The study explored the effects of initial pH, contact time, and initial dye concentration on the adsorption of BY E-TL01 by [Zn-Al-Cl] LDH. Maximum adsorption capacity was achieved at pH values below 9. The adsorption kinetics followed the pseudo-second-order model. The process was found governed by Langmuir physisorption.

Keywords: Dye (BY E-TL01); Anionic clay [Zn-Al-Cl]; Water pollution; Adsorption.

CAFFEINE- FROM TASTY COFFE TO WHO'S LIST OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES**Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN^{1,2}**¹National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies–IMT Bucharest, 126 A Erou Iancu Nicolae Str., 077190 Voluntari, Romania² Zentiva Romania S.A, 032266 Bucharest, Romania.¹ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4524-5645>**Vlad DIACONESCU³**³University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila," Romania¹ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-6683-3279>**Octavian BUIU¹**¹National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies–IMT Bucharest, 126 A Erou Iancu Nicolae Str., 077190 Voluntari, Romania¹ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5713-4304>**ABSTRACT**

Caffeine(the common name for 1,3,7-trimethylxanthine), a bitter, white crystalline purine, is the most widely consumed psychoactive drug in the world. Moreover, caffeine is added to a variety of foods, such as cookies, ice creams, sweets, juice, cola drinks, shampoo, soap, body scrub, and body lotion being one of the most intensively explored ingredients in the food and non- food products. The present review aims to analyze caffeine from a broader perspective ranging from natural occurrence to Food and Drug Administration investigations related the safety of caffeine added to food products, with a special emphasis on children and adolescents.

This study includes the following sections:

- natural occurrence of caffeine and synthetic procedures (obtained as a byproduct in the manufacture of caffeine-free caffeine or synthesis from uracyl);
- trends in caffeine consumption;
- the pharmacokinetics, absorption and metabolism of caffeine;
- the general effects of caffeine on body functions;
- how much is too much- caffeine toxicity;
- medicinal uses and caffeine- based drugs approved by FDA;
- caffeine- drug interactions and associated risks related to mixing caffeine with ephedrine, theophylline, echinacea;
- interactions of caffeine with alcohol and tobacco;
- recommendations on safe intake levels and limits on intake;
- dependence and withdrawal;
- the chemistry of decaffeination.

The paper emphasizes that despite of plethora of informations known about caffeine several gaps related to potential health benefits of caffeine need to be addressed.

Key words: caffeine, kinetics, absorption, metabolism, decaffeination

HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH NATURALLY OCCURRING FOOD TOXINS

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ABSTRACT

For many peoples, natural products are safe and without adverse effects for our health. For other people all natural chemicals found in food are less toxic than synthetic chemicals. However, there are just two of the persistent myths found on the Internet. Actually, potent and dangerous natural toxins can be formed in food in several ways (as defense mechanism of plants, for instance) and can cause several health effects ranging from abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea to allergic reactions. This paper presents the most important class of natural toxins as well as health and safety issues associated with their consumption. Thus, the study reviews several compounds which belong to the following classes of natural toxins:

- furocoumarins, present in many plants such as celery roots and bergamot;
- lectines (such as phytohaemagglutinin) found in many types of beans;
- aquatic biotoxins such as ciguatera fish poisoning (CFP);
- cyanogenic glycosides (found in stone fruits, bamboo roots and almonds);
- solanines and chaconines (present in potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants);
- pyrrolizine alkaloids, which were detected in herbal teas, honey, spices.
- poisonous mushrooms.

All these toxins are discussed from the perspectives of their natural sources, adverse health effects, long- term health consequences. How the health risk from natural toxins can be minimized is explained, also.

The paper emphasized how the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) monitors these toxins in foods through research, testing and enforcing industry compliance.

Key words: natural toxins, lectins, furocoumarins, long- term health consequences

**ÉTUDE DE LA CONTAMINATION METALLIQUE DU ROUGET DE VASE
MULLUS BARBATUS (L., 1758) PECHE DANS LA BAIE D'ORAN**

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RESUME

La contamination des écosystèmes aquatiques par les substances étrangères et, en particulier, par les métaux lourds demeure un sérieux problème d'environnement de plus en plus inquiétant.

L'objectif de cette présente étude est d'évaluer l'état de la qualité du milieu marin en déterminant le taux de la bioaccumulation des éléments traces métalliques (zinc, plomb) en utilisant un poisson osseux *Mullus barbatus* (L., 1758) pêché dans la baie d'Oran comme espèce bio indicatrice.

La campagne de l'échantillonnage s'est étalée sur une période de 6 mois (juin 2023 à novembre 2023), avec un effectif de 90 individus dont 65 femelles et 25 mâles. Trois organes ont été ciblés le foie, les branchies et le muscle qui représente la partie consommée par l'Homme. Les concentrations des éléments traces métalliques ont été déterminées après minéralisation par Spectrométrie d'Absorption Atomique à flamme (S.A.A).

Globalement les résultats obtenus ont montré que *Mullus barbatus* bioaccumule les trois xénobiotiques recherchés, les plus fortes valeurs sont celles du zinc, suivies par celles du plomb, les branchies se présentent comme l'organe préférentiel. D'un point de vue statistique, les résultats obtenus montrent qu'il y'a une variation hautement significative (Anova, $p < 0.001$) des éléments traces entre les tissus étudiés chez le rouget de vase.

Ces résultats ne font que révéler l'existence d'une relation étroite entre la pollution marine et les nombreux rejets industriels et urbains au niveau de la baie d'Oran et des régions avoisinantes, soulignant ainsi l'importance d'une surveillance plus large de cette pollution.

Mot clés : Éléments traces métalliques, *Mullus barbatus*, Baie d'Oran, Bio indicatrice, SAA, Pollution marine.

NÛH SÛRESİNİN BELÂGAT AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ ANALYSING THE SURAH OF NÛH IN TERMS OF RHETORIC

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ÖZET

İslam dininin temel kaynağını teşkil eden Kur'ân-ı Kerim Arapça olarak indirilmiştir. Kur'ân-ı Kerim'in evrensel olduğu inancından hareketle ihtiva ettiği ilkeleri dünyanın dört bir yanına ulaştırılma gayretleri sonucu fetihler hızlanmış, İslam coğrafyasının sınırları genişlemiş ve Arap olmayan diğer milletler İslam'a girmiştir. Arapların içine 'acemlerin karışması sonucu başta Kur'ân'ı Kerim'in bazı ayetlerinin yanlış okunması olmak üzere dilde bariz hatalar ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu durumun farkına varan âlimler, bunun önüne geçmek ve 'acemlerin Arapçayı daha kolay öğrenmelerini sağlamak amacıyla dil kurallarının tespitine yönelik çalışmalar başlatmıştır. Arap dili ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalardan biri de belagata yönelik çalışmalardır. Kur'ân-ı Hâkim, "düzgün ve yerinde söz söyleme usul ve kaidelerini inceleyen" belâgat ilminin alt dallarından olan meânî, beyân ve bedî' kapsamına giren birçok edebi sanatları ihtiva etmektedir. Diğer taraftan belâgat ilmi, Kur'ân-ı Kerim'in anlaşılması noktasında da önemli bir yere sahiptir. Zira Kur'ân-ı Hâkim'in îcazı ve i'câzı belagat ilmiyle daha açık bir şekilde anlaşılmaktadır. Nûh sûresi, Mekke'de nazil olup 28 ayetten oluşmaktadır. Sûre adını 1, 21 ve 26. Ayetlerinde geçen Nûh kelimesinden almıştır. Bu sûrede Hz. Nûh'un Allah tarafından peygamber olarak gönderilmesinden, onun tebliğ faaliyetlerinden, tevhit inancına davet, Allah'a kulluk etmek, peygambere itaat etmek ve Hz. Nûh'un asi ve münkir kavmine yaptığı bedduadan bahsedilmektedir. Nûh sûresi belâgat ilmi açısından incelendiğinde içerisinde belâgat ilminin alt disiplinlerinden olan beyân, meânî ve bedî' ilmi açısından birçok edebi sanatı barındırdığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada sırasıyla beyan, meânî ve bedî' açısından Nûh sûresi incelenmiş, tespit edilen edebi sanatlar hakkında kısaca bilgi verildikten sonra ayetlerin tahlili yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arap Dili, Belâgat, Kur'ân, Nûh Sûresi.

ABSTRACT

The Qur'an, which constitutes the main source of Islam, was revealed in Arabic. Based on the belief that the Qur'an is universal, conquests accelerated, the borders of the Islamic geography expanded and other non-Arab nations entered Islam as a result of the efforts to convey the principles it contains to all corners of the world. As a result of the mixing of 'Persians' among the Arabs, obvious errors in the language, especially the misreading of some verses of the Qur'an, emerged. The scholars who realised this situation started to work on the determination of language rules in order to prevent this and to enable the 'Persians to learn Arabic more easily.

One of the studies on the Arabic language is the studies on rhetoric. The Qur'an contains many literary arts that fall within the scope of meânî, beyân and bedî', which are the sub-branches of the science of eloquence, which "examines the methods and principles of proper and proper speech". On the other hand, the science of eloquence has an important place in the understanding of the Holy Qur'an. This is because the ijaz and i'jâz of the Qur'ân al-Hâkim are understood more clearly with the science of eloquence. Surah Nûh was revealed in Mecca and consists of 28 verses. The sûrah is named after the word Nûh in verses 1, 21 and 26. In this sûrah, the sending of Prophet Noah as a prophet by Allah, his missionary activities, invitation to the belief of monotheism, worshipping Allah, obeying the prophet and the curse of Prophet Noah to his rebellious and disbelieving people are mentioned. When the surah of Nûh is analysed in terms of rhetoric, it is seen that it contains many literary arts in terms of beyân, meânî and bedî', which are sub-disciplines of rhetoric. In this study, the surah of Nûh is analysed in terms of declaration, meânî and bedî' respectively, and the verses are analysed after giving brief information about the literary arts identified.

Key Words: Arabic Language, Rhetoric, Qur'an, Surah of Nûh.

Giriş

بَلَّغٌ , بَلَّغٌ fiilinin masdarı olan belagat kelimesi, sözlükte “sözün fasih ve açık seçik olması” manasına gelmektedir. İstılahta ise biri meleke, diğeri ilim olmak üzere iki manada kullanılmıştır. Meleke olarak belagat, sözün, fasih olmakla beraber yer ve zamana da uygun olmasıdır. Belagat insanda doğuştan var olan bir melekedir. Nitekim Kur’ân-ı Kerîm’de, “*O insanı yarattı ve ona beyânı (düşündüğünü açıklamayı) öğretti*”¹ buyurulmaktadır. Dolayısıyla belagat henüz ilim haline gelmeden önce meleke olarak şair, yazar ve hatiplerde hatta halkın dilinde mevcuttu. Bu nedenle sonraları birer belagat terimi kabul edilecek olan teşbih, mecaz, istiare, takdim, tehir, cinas, mutabakat vb. edebî sanatlar her dil ve kültürde daima kullanılmıştır.² İlim olarak düzgün ve yerinde söz söyleme usul ve kaidelerini inceleyen belâgat, meânî, beyân ve bedî’ olmak üzere üç ilimden oluşmaktadır. Meânî, sözün mukteza-yı hale yani yer ve zamana uygun olmasına dair kuralları ele alan ilim dalıdır; beyan, maksadı açık bir şekilde ve değişik yollarla ifade etme usullerini inceleyen ilim dalıdır; Bedî' ise, mukteza-yı hale uygun fasih sözü, nasıl güzelleştireceğimizi öğreten ilim dalıdır.³

Arap dili ve edebiyatıyla ilgili ilimler arasında bağımsızlığına en geç kavuşan ilim belagat ilmidir. Belagat ilmi, bağımsız hale gelinceye kadar tarihî gelişimine ve ihtiva ettiği konuların ağırlığına göre mecaz ve fesahat, beyân, bedî’, nakdü’şî’r, es-sinâateyn, fesahat, belagat, delâilü’l-i’câz, meânî ve beyân, ulûmü’l-belaga ve meânî, beyâ ve bedî’ adlarıyla anılmıştır.⁴Sûreler isimlerini, ihtiva ettikleri garip bir kelimedenden, kıssasını ihtiva ettiği peygamberlerin isimlerinden ve bahsettikleri kabile ve kavimlerin adlarından almışlardır.⁵ Nûh

¹ er-Rahmân 55/3-4.

² Hulusi Kılıç, “Belâgat”, TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi (DİA), İstanbul 1992, 5/380-383.

³ Ali Bulut, el-Belâgatu’l-Muyessere, 22. Bakı, Marmara Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Vakfı Yayınları, İstanbul 2022, s. 22.

⁴ Ali Bulut, el-Belâgatu’l-Muyessere, 22. Bakı, Marmara Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Vakfı Yayınları, İstanbul 2022, s. 22.

⁵ İsmail Cerrahoğlu, Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı Yayınları, Ankara 1983, S. 59.

sûresi de adını, 1, 21 ve 26. Ayetlerinde geçen Nûh kelimesinden almıştır. Kaynakların çoğunda bu sûrenin adı (سورة نوح) Nûh sûresi olarak geçmektedir. Buhârî gibi bazı kaynaklarda da (إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَا) سؤرة (سورة) Sûretu İnnâ Erselna şeklinde geçmektedir.⁶ Bu sûrede Hz. Nûh'un Allah tarafından peygamber olarak gönderilmesinden, onun tebliğ faaliyetlerinden, tevhit inancına davet, Allah'a kulluk etmek, peygambere itaat etmekten ve Hz. Nûh'un asi ve münkir kavmine yaptığı bedduadan bahsedilmektedir.⁷ Sûrenin muhtevasını iki bölüm şeklinde ele alıp incelemek mümkündür. Birinci bölüm (1-20. Ayetler) Hz. Nûh'un peygamber olarak kavmine gönderildiğini ve kendilerine elîm bir azap gelmezden evvel onları ikaz etmekle görevlendirildiğini ifade eden ayetlerle başlar. Akabinde Hz. Nûh'un (a.s.) kavmine hitap üslubuna değinilerek onları Allah'a kulluk edip saygı göstermeye ve kendi peygamberliğini kabul edip saffında yer almaya davet ettiği belirtilmiştir. Bu yolu takip ettikleri takdirde Allah'ın bağışlamasına mazhar olacakları bildirilmiştir. Hz. Nûh'un gece gündüz, açık gizli sürekli kavmini hak dine davet ettiği ifade edilmiştir.⁸ Sûrenin ikinci bölümü (21-28. Ayetler) Hz. Nûh'un kavmini Allah'a şikayetiyle başlamaktadır. Hz. Nûh uzun yıllar kavmini hakka davet etmiş, lakin onlar bu davete icabet etmemişlerdir. Hz. Nûh kavminin ıslah olmayacağını anlayınca onların yok edilip nesillerinin kurutulmasını Allah'tan istemiş, bunun üzerine onların boğulduğu anlatılmıştır. Sûre Hz. Nûh'un kendine, anne babasına, ailesine ve tüm Müminler için yaptığı dua ve zalimler için yaptığı beddua ile son bulmuştur.⁹

1. Nûh Sûresinde Beyân İlmîne Dair Belagat Sanatları

1.1. Teşbih

شبه fiilinin masdarı olan teşbih kelimesi sözlükte, “benzetmek” manasına gelmektedir.¹⁰ İstilahta ise, bir şeyin veya şeylerin başkalarıyla bir veya birden fazla vasıfta ortak olduklarını ifade etmektir.¹¹

Teşbihin dört tane unsuru vardır.

1. Müşebbeh (benzeyen)
2. Müşebbehün bih (kendisine benzetilen)
3. Vech-i Şebeh
4. Teşbih edatı.¹²

Vech-i şebeh ve teşbih edatının zikredilip edilmemesine göre teşbih beş kısma ayrılmaktadır.

⁶ el-Buhârî, Tefsîr, 71.

⁷ Bkz. Nûh, 71/1-28; M. Kâmil Yaşaroğlu, “Nûh sûresi”, TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi (DİA), İstanbul 2007, 33/ 231.

⁸ Bkz. Nûh, 71/1-20; M. Kâmil Yaşaroğlu, “Nûh sûresi”, TDV, 33/231.

⁹ Bkz. Nûh, 71/1-20; M. Kâmil Yaşaroğlu, “Nûh sûresi”, TDV, 33/231.

¹⁰ Ebü't-Tâhir Mecdüddîn Muhammed b. Ya'küb b. Muhammed el-Firûzâbâdî, el-kâmûsü'l-muhît, thk. Mektebu tahkiki't-turâs fi müessesti'r-risâle, 6. Baskı, Dîmiş 1998, Müessesti'r-risâle, s. 1247.

¹¹ 'Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatü'l-Vadiha, thk, Kasım Muhammed Nurî, Mektebetu Dâri'l-Fecr, 1. Baskı, Beyrut 2014, s. 37.

¹² 'Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatü'l-Vadiha, s. 37.

1. Teşbih-i Mürsel. Teşbih edatının zikredildiği teşbihtir.
2. Teşbih-i Müekked. Teşbih edatının zikredilmediği teşbihtir.
3. Teşbih-i Mufassal. Vech-i şebelin açık bir şekilde zikredildiği teşbihtir.
4. Teşbih-i Mücmel. Vech-i şebelin açık bir şekilde zikredilmediği teşbihtir.
5. Teşbih-i Belîğ. Vech-i şebelin ve teşbih edatının zikredilmediği teşbihtir.¹³

(16) وَجَعَلَ الْقَمَرَ فِيهِنَّ نُورًا وَجَعَلَ الشَّمْسَ سِرَاجًا

“Onların içinde nasıl ayı, bir ışık, güneşi de bir kandil yapmıştır?”

Bu ayet-i kerimede güneş manasına gelen الشَّمْسُ, kandil manasındaki سِرَاجًا ‘ne benzetilmek suretiyle teşbih sanatına başvurulmuştur. Teşbih edatı ve vech-i şebelin zikredilmediğinden dolayı buradaki teşbih, teşbib-i belîğ kapsamına girmektedir.¹⁴

(19) وَاللَّهُ جَعَلَ لَكُمْ الْأَرْضَ بِسَاطًا

“Allah, yeryüzünü sizin için bir sergi yapmıştır.”¹⁵

Bu ayet-i kerimede “yeryüzü” anlamına gelen الْأَرْضُ, “üzerinde uyumak ve oturmak için yere serilen halı veya giysi” manasına gelen بِسَاطًا ‘ne benzetilerek teşbih sanatına başvurulmuştur. Burada teşbih edatı ve vech-i şebelin hazfedildiğinden dolayı teşbih-i belîğ sanatı söz konusudur.¹⁶

1. 2. Mecâz

Mecaz, lugavî ve aklî olmak üzere iki kısma ayrılmaktadır. Mecaz-ı lugavî de kendi içerisinde mecaz-ı Mürsel ve istiare olmak üzere iki kısma ayrılmaktadır. Bu kısımlar hakkında kısaca bilgi verilecektir.

1. 2. 1. Mecaz-ı lugavî

Mecaz-ı lugavî, gerçek manasının kastedilmesini engelleyen bir karinenin varlığıyla beraber, bir alakadan dolayı asli manasının dışında kullanılan lafızdır. Hakîkî ve mecâzi mana arasındaki alaka müşabehet ise istiare, müşabehet değil ise mecaz-ı mürsel olur.¹⁷

1. 2.1.1. Mecaz-ı Mürsel

Mecaz-ı mürsel, gerçek manasının kastedilmesini engelleyen bir karinenin varlığıyla beraber, müşabehet dışındaki bir alakadan dolayı asli manasının dışında kullanılan lafızdır. Mecaz-ı mürselin birçok alakası vardır. En meşhur olanlardan bazıları şunlardır: Cüziyyet, küliyyet,

¹³ ‘Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatü'l-Vadiha, s. 46.

¹⁴ Muhammed el-Emîn b. ‘Abdillâh el-Ürmî el-‘Ulvî el-Hererî, Hedâiku'r-Ravhi ve'r-Reyhân fî Revâbi 'Ulûmi'l-Kur'ân, Dâru Tavku'n-Necât, Beyrût 2001, 30/280.

¹⁵ Nûh, 71/19.

¹⁶ Muhammed et-Tâhir, b. Muhammed b. Muhammed et-Tâhir b. ‘Âşûr et-Tûnisî, et-Tahrîr ve't-tenvîr, ed-Dâru't-Tûnisîyye li'n-neşri, Tunus 1984, 29/205; el-Hererî, Hedâiku'r-Ravhi ve'r-Reyhân, 30/279.

¹⁷ ‘Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatü'l-Vadiha, s. 130.

sebebiyyet, müsebbebiyyet, i'tibâru mâ kâne (geçmişi göz önünde bulundurmak), i'tibâru mâ yekûnu (geleceği göz önünde bulundurmak), halliyyet, mahalliyyet.¹⁸

(7) وَإِنِّي كُلَّمَا دَعَوْتُهُمْ لِتَغْفِرَ لَهُمْ جَعَلُوا أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ وَاسْتَغْشَوْا ثِيَابَهُمْ وَأَصْرُوا وَاسْتَكْبَرُوا اسْتِكْبَارًا (7)

“Kuşkusuz sen onları bağışlayasın diye kendilerini her davet edişimde parmaklarını kulaklarına tıkadılar, elbiselerine büründüler, inanmamakta direndiler ve büyük bir kibir gösterdiler.”¹⁹

Kulaklarına tıkadıkları şey parmakların tamamı değil, parmak uçlarıdır. Bu nedenle ayet-i kerimedeki الأصابع (parmaklar), الأناامل (parmak uçları) manasında kullanılmıştır. Beyan ilmi açısından bu durum Mecaz-ı Mürsel kapsamına girmektedir. Buradaki mecaz-ı Mürselin alakası küliyyet ve cüziyyettir.²⁰

(11) يُرْسِلِ السَّمَاءَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِدْرَارًا (11)

“(Bağışlama dileyin ki,) üzerinize gökten bol bol yağmur indirsin.”²¹

Allah tarafından gönderilen şey gökyüzü değil, gökyüzündeki yağmurdur. Bu sebeple ayet-i kerimedeki السماء (gökyüzü) kelimesi المطر (yağmur) manasında kullanılmıştır. Beyan ilmi açısından değerlendirildiğinde zikru'l-mahall irâdetu'l-hall söz konusu olduğundan dolayı mecaz-ı mürsel kapsamına girmektedir.²²

(27) إِنَّكَ إِن تَدْرُهُمْ يُضِلُّوا عِبَادَكَ وَلَا يَلِدُوا إِلَّا فَاَجْرًا كَفَّارًا (27)

“Çünkü sen onları bırakırsan, kullarını saptırırlar; sadece ahlâksız ve kâfir kimseler yetiştirirler.”²³

Ayet-i kerimede geçen فَاَجْرًا kelimesi “fısk ve fücür ile muttasıf olan kişi”, كَفَّارًا kelimesi de mübalağa sigası olup “çok inkâr eden” manasına gelmektedir. Yeni doğan çocukların bu vasıflarla muttasıf olmaları mümkün olmadığından dolayı burada maksat, doğan çocuklar büyüyünce fâcir ve kâfir olurlar. Dolayısıyla burada doğacak çocuklar ileride alacakları vasıflarla zikredilmişler. Bu durum beyan ilmi açısından mecaz-ı mürsel olarak değerlendirilmekte olup karinesi i'tibârî mâ yekûndur.²⁴

¹⁸ ‘Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatu'l-Vadiha, s. 211.

¹⁹ Nûh, 71/7.

²⁰ el-Hererî, Hedâiku'r-Ravhi ve'r-Reyhân, 30/280; Muhammed Ali es-Sâbûnî, Safvetu't-Tefasîr, Dâru's-Sâbûnî, 1. Baskı, Kâhire 1997, 3/431.

²¹ Nûh, 71/11.

²² el-Hererî, Hedâiku'r-Ravhi ve'r-Reyhân, 30/279.

²³ Nûh, 71/27.

²⁴ İbn 'Âşûr, et-Tahrîr ve't-tenvîr, 29/214; el-Hererî, Hedâiku'r-Ravhi ve'r-Reyhân, 30/280.

1.2.1.2. İstiare

استعار filinin masdarı olan istiare kelimesi sözlükte “ödünç istemek” manasına gelmektedir.²⁵

Istilahta ise “gerçek manasının kastedilmesini engelleyen bir karinenin varlığıyla beraber, müşabehet alakasından dolayı bir lafzın asli manasının dışında kullanılmasıdır.”²⁶

İstiare, müşebbeh ve müşebbehun bihin zikredilip zikredilmemesine göre iki kısma ayrılmaktadır. Müşebbehun bih zikredilmişse istiare-i musarraha, müşebbehun bih hafzedilip onunla ilintili bir unsur zikredilmişse istiare-i mekniyye olur.²⁷ Kendisinde istiare gerçekleşe lafızın camit olup olmamasına göre de istiare iki kısma ayrılmaktadır. Kendisinde istiare gerçekleşen lafız camit bir isim istiare-i asliyye, müştak veya harf ise istiare-i tebiyye olur.²⁸

(17) وَاللَّهُ أَنْبَتَكُمْ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ نَبَاتًا

“Allah, sizi (babanız Âdem’i) yerden (bitki bitirir gibi) bitirdi (yarattı).”²⁹

Bu ayet-i kerimede müşebbehün bih zikredildiği için istiare-i musarraha; kendisi ile istiare yapılan lafız fiil olduğu için de istiare-i tebiyye söz konusudur. Burada onların yaratılışı (خلقهم) nebaten (نباتا) ne benzetilmiş daha sonra nebaten (نباتا) kelimesinden انبت fiili türetilmiştir.³⁰

1.2.2. Mecazı Akli

Mecaz-ı akli, hakiki isnada engel olan bir karinenin varlığıyla beraber, bir alakadan dolayı fiil veya fiil manasına gelen isimleri, gerçek failinden başkasına isnat etmektir. Örneğin انبت الربيع (bahar otları bitirdi) cümlesinde bitirme fiili, gerçek fail olan Allah’a değil, bahar mevsimine isnat edilmiştir. Mecazi isnat, fiilin sebebine; veya zamanına; veya mekanına; veya masdarına; veya malum bir kipi, meçhul kipe; veya meçhul kipi, malum kipe isnat etmekle yapılmaktadır.³¹

(6) فَلَمْ يَزِدْهُمْ دُعَائِي إِلَّا فِرَارًا

“Fakat benim davetim ancak onların kaçışını artırdı.”³²

Bu ayet-i kerimede artırma fiili, gerçek fail olan Allah’a değil sebebiyetten dolayı duaya isnat edilmiştir. Bu neden burada mecaz-ı akli vardır.³³

²⁵ Mecmau'l-lugati'l-Arabiyye, el-Mu'cemü'l-vasît, Dâru'd-De've, s.623.

²⁶ Hâmid 'Avnî, el-Minhâcü'l-vâdihu li'l-Belaga, el-Mektebetü'l-Ezheriyye li't-türâs, 3/219.

²⁷ Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatu'l-Vadiha, s. 141.

²⁸ Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatu'l-Vadiha, s. 155.

²⁹ Nûh, 71/17.

³⁰ el-Hererî, Hedâiku'r-Ravhi ve'r-Reyhân, 30/279.

³¹ Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatu'l-Vadiha, s. 225.

³² Nûh, 71/16.

³³ el-Hererî, Hedâiku'r-Ravhi ve'r-Reyhân, 30/279.

1.3. Kinaye

كى fiilinin masdarı olan kinaye kelimesi sözlükte “bir şeyi açık bir şekilde söylememek” manasına gelmektedir. İstilahta ise bir lafzı, asli manasına gelebilecek şekilde onun lazımında kullanmaktır. Örneğin طویل النجاد (kılıç bağı uzun) ifadesinden maksat, adamın uzun boylu ve yiğit olduğunu anlatmaktır. Bununla beraber “kılıç bağı uzun olan adam” manası kastedilebilir. Söz içinde geçen asıl ve gerçek manadaki unsura “meknî (mükennâ) bih” veya “kinaye”, bununla kendisine işaret edilen ve söz içinde geçmeyen unsura da “meknî (mükennâ) anh” adı verilmiştir.³⁴

7) (وَإِنِّي كَلَّمَا دَعَوْتُهُمْ لِتَغْفِرَ لَهُمْ جَعَلُوا أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ وَاسْتَعْشَوْا ثِيَابَهُمْ وَأَصْرُوا وَاسْتَكْبَرُوا اسْتِكْبَارًا)

“Kuşkusuz sen onları bağışlayasın diye kendilerini her davet edişimde parmaklarını kulaklarına tıkadılar, elbiselerine büründüler, inanmamakta direndiler ve büyük bir kibir gösterdiler.”³⁵

Bu ayet-i kerimede geçen وَاسْتَعْشَوْا ثِيَابَهُمْ (elbiselerine büründüler) ifadesi, onların Hz. Nûh’un davasından şiddetli bir şekilde yüz çevirdiklerinden kinayedir.³⁶

Nûh Sûresinde Meâni İlmine Dair Belagat Sanatları

1. İtnâb

اطنب fiilinin masdarı olan itnâb kelimesi sözlükte “sözü uzatmak” manasına gelmektedir. İstilahta ise bir faydadan dolayı maksadı, alışlagelmiş ibareden fazla bir ibare ile ifade etmektir.³⁷ Bir konuyu itnâb üslubuyla anlatmanın birçok yolu olup bazıları şunlardır:

Umuma delalet eden lafızdan sonra hususa delalet eden lafzı söylemek suretiyle, hususa delalet eden lafızdan sonra umuma delalet eden lafzı söylemek suretiyle, üstü kapalı anlatımdan sonra konuyu açıklamak suretiyle, ara söz yoluyla ve ek yapmak suretiyle.³⁸

(23) وَقَالُوا لَا تَذَرُنَّ آلِهَتَكُمْ وَلَا تَذَرُنَّ وَدًّا وَلَا سُوَاعًا وَلَا يَغُوثَ وَيَعُوقَ وَنَسْرًا

“Şöyle dediler: ‘Sakin ilâhlarınızı bırakmayın. Hele hele Vedd’i, Süvâ’i, Yeğûs’u, Ye’ûk’u ve Nesr’i hiç bırakmayın.’”

³⁴ Celâluddîn Muhammed b. ‘Abdirrahmâ Hatîb el-Kazvîni, Telhîsu’l-Miftah, el-Mektebetu’l-Hanîfiyye İstanbul, s. 133; Sa’düddîn Mes’ûd b. Fahriddîn Ömer b. Burhâniddîn Abdillâh el-Herevî el-Horâsânî et-Teftâzânî, Muhtasarü’l-Meânî, el-Mektebetu’l-İslâmiyye, Midyat, s. 376; M. Edip Çağmar, Alıştırmalarla Belagat, Ravza Yayınları 2013, s. 216-217.

³⁵ Nûh, 71/7.

³⁶ el-Hereri, Hedâiku’r-Ravhi ve’r-Reyhân, 30/279.

³⁷ Nusrettin Bolelli, Belâgat, 8. Bakı, M.Ü. İlahiyat Fakültesi vakfı yayınları Nu: 72, İstanbul-2013 s. 366.

³⁸ Bolelli, Belâgat, s. 366.

Bu ayeti kerimede önce ilahlar (umum ifade eden bir lafız), daha sonra Vedd, Süvâ', Yeğûs ve Ye'ûk (husus ifade eden lafızlar) zikredildiğinden dolayı itnâb sanatı mevcuttur.³⁹

(28) رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِمَنْ دَخَلَ بَيْتِي مُؤْمِنًا وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَلَا تَزِدِ الظَّالِمِينَ إِلَّا تَبَارًا

“Rabbim! Beni, ana babamı, iman etmiş olarak evime girenleri, iman eden erkekleri ve iman eden kadınları bağışla. Zalimlerin de ancak helâkini artırır.”

Bu ayet-i kerimede hususa delalet eden lafızdan sonra, umuma delalet eden lafız zikredildiğinden dolayı itnâb sanatı vardır.⁴⁰

2. Kasr

Kasr kelimesi sözlükte “hapsetmek, tahsis etmek” manasına gelmektedir. İstılahta ise özel bir tarzda bir şeyi, başka bir şeye tahsis etmektir.⁴¹ Kasrın dört tane meşhur yöntemi vardır.

1. انما (innemâ) edatıyla yapılan kasır.
2. Nefi ve İstisna edatı ile yapılan kasır
3. بل, لا ve لكن ile atıf harfleriyle yapılan kasır.
4. Sonradan gelmesi gereken ibareyi, öne almak suretiyle.⁴²

(25) مِمَّا حَطَبْتَهُمْ أَغْرُقُوا فَأَدْخَلُوا نَارًا فَلَمْ يَجِدُوا هُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ أَنْصَارًا

“Hataları (küfür ve isyanları) yüzünden suda boğuldular ve cehenneme sokuldular da kendileri için Allah’tan başka yardımcıları bulamadılar.”⁴³

Bu ayet-i kerimede cârr ile mecrûr (مِمَّا حَطَبْتَهُمْ), amiline (أَغْرُقُوا)’ya mukaddem olduğundan dolayı kasrı ifade etmektedir.⁴⁴

³⁹ el-Hererî, Hedâiku’r-Ravhi ve’r-Reyhân, 30/280.

⁴⁰ el-Hererî, Hedâiku’r-Ravhi ve’r-Reyhân, 30/280.

⁴¹ Ahmed b. İbrahim b. Mustafa el-Hâşimî, Cevâhirü’l-belaga fi’l-meânî ve’l-beyâni ve’l-bedî’ thk. Yusuf es-Sameylî el-Mektebetü’l-‘Asriyye Beyrut, s. 165.

⁴² el-Hâşimî, Cevâhirü’l-belaga, s. 168.

⁴³ Nûh, 71/25.

⁴⁴ el-Hererî, Hedâiku’r-Ravhi ve’r-Reyhân, 30/280.

Nûh Sûresinde Bedî‘ İlmine Dair Belagat Sanatları

1. Tıbâk

Tıbâk, birbirine zıt manaları ifade eden iki kelimeyi bir cümlede zikretmektir. Bu iki kelime aynı türden (iki isim⁴⁵, iki fiil⁴⁷ veya iki harf⁴⁶) olabileceği gibi, farklı türlerden de (örneğin biri isim, diğeri fiil⁴⁸) olabilmektedir.⁴⁹

Tıbâk, tıbâkü’l-îcab ve tıbâku’s-selb olmak üzere iki kısma ayrılmaktadır. Birbirine zıt manaları ifade eden her iki kelime de müsbet veya menfi ise tıbâkü’l-îcab, biri müsbet diğeri menfi ise tıbâku’s-selb olur.⁵⁰

قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَبِئْسَ وَهَارًا (5)

“Nûh, şöyle dedi: “Ey Rabbim! Gerçekten ben kavmimi gece gündüz (imana) davet ettim.”⁵¹

Bu ayet-i kerimede iki zıt manayı ifade eden لَبِئْسَ ve وَهَارًا kelimeleri bir arada zikredilmiştir. Bedî‘ ilmi açısından bu durum tıbâkü’l-îcab sanatı olarak isimlendirilmektedir.⁵²

ثُمَّ إِنِّي دَعَوْتُهُمْ جِهَارًا (8) ثُمَّ إِنِّي أَعْلَنْتُ لَهُمْ وَأَسْرَرْتُ لَهُمْ إِسْرَارًا (9)

“Sonra ben onları açık açık davet ettim. Sonra, onlarla hem açıktan açığa, hem de gizli gizli konuştum.”⁵³

Bu ayet-i kerimelerde iki zıt manaya gelen جِهَارًا ile إِسْرَارًا ve أَعْلَنْتُ ile أُسْرَرْتُ kelimeleri bir arada kullanıldıkları için tıbâkü’l-îcab sanatı söz konusudur.⁵⁴

ثُمَّ يُعِيدُكُمْ فِيهَا وَيُخْرِجُكُمْ إِخْرَاجًا (18)

“Yine oraya döndürecek ve kesinlikle sizi (yeniden) çıkaracaktır.”⁵⁵

Bu ayet-i kerimede يُعِيدُكُمْ ve يُخْرِجُكُمْ kelimeleri arasında tıbâkü’l-îcab sanatı vardır.⁵⁶

⁴⁵ وتحسبهم إيقاظاً وهم رقود

⁴⁶ وهو الذي يحيى ويميت

⁴⁷ لها ما كسبت وعليها ما اكتسبت

⁴⁸ ا و من كان ميتاً فأحييناه

⁴⁹ et-Teftâzânî, Mutasaru’l-meânî, s.385-386.

⁵⁰ ‘Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatu’l-Vadiha, s. 527.

⁵¹ Nûh, 71/5.

⁵² es-Sâbûnî, Safvetu’t-Tefâsîr, 3/431.

⁵³ Nûh, 71/8-9.

⁵⁴ el-Hereri, Hedâiku’r-Ravhi ve’r-Reyhân, 30/279; es-Sâbûnî, Safvetu’t-Tefâsîr, 3/431.

⁵⁵ Nuh, 71/18.

⁵⁶ el-Hereri, Hedâiku’r-Ravhi ve’r-Reyhân, 30/279; es-Sâbûnî, Safvetu’t-Tefâsîr, 3/431.

2. Cinas

جانس fiilinin masdarı olan cinas kelimesi sözlükte “iki şeyin aynı cinsten olması” manasına gelmektedir. İstılahta ise iki kelimenin tüm harfleri veya harflerinin çoğu aynı olmakla beraber manalarının farklı olmasıdır.⁵⁷ Bir kelimede yazılışları ve söylenişleri aynı veya benzer olmakla beraber manaları farklı olan kelimeler bir arada kullanıldığında cinas meydana gelmektedir. Cinas, tam ve nakıs olmak üzere iki kısma ayrılmaktadır. Cinası meydana getiren kelimelerin “vücûh-i erbaa” denilen harfleri, harekeleri, harflerin sayısı ve tertibi aynı ise tam cinas meydana gelir. Bu dört benzerlik yönünden biri bozulursa nakıs cinas meydana gelir.⁵⁸

(18) وَاللَّهُ أَنْبَتَكُمْ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ نَبَاتًا (17) ثُمَّ يُعِيدُكُمْ فِيهَا وَيُخْرِجُكُمْ إِخْرَاجًا

“Allah, sizi (babanız Âdem’i) yerden (bitki bitirir gibi) bitirdi (yarattı). Sonra yine oraya döndürecek ve kesinlikle sizi (yeniden) çıkaracaktır.”⁵⁹

Bu ayet-i kerimelerde أَنبَتَكُمْ ve نَبَاتًا ile يُخْرِجُكُمْ ve إِخْرَاجًا kelimeleri arasında cinasu'l-iştikak sanatı vardır.⁶⁰

3. Seci

Seci kelimesi sözlükte, “güvercin ve kumru gibi kuşların nağmelerini tekrarlamak suretiyle ötmeleri” manasına gelmektedir. İstılahta ise nesirde iki fasılının son harflerinin birbirinin aynı olmasıdır.⁶¹

قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَبِئًا وَهَارًا (5) فَلَمْ يَرُدَّهُمْ دُعَائِي إِلَّا فِرَارًا (6) وَإِنِّي كَلَّمَا دَعَوْتُهُمْ لَتَغْفِرَ لَهُمْ جَعَلُوا أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ وَاسْتَعْشَوْا ثِيَابَهُمْ وَأَصْرُوا وَاسْتَكْبَرُوا اسْتِكْبَارًا (7) ثُمَّ إِنِّي دَعَوْتُهُمْ جَهَارًا (8) ثُمَّ إِنِّي أَعْلَنْتُ لَهُمْ وَأَسْرَرْتُ لَهُمْ إِخْرَاجًا (9) فَقُلْتُ اسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ إِنَّهُ كَانَ غَفَّارًا (10) الخ

Hem bu ayetlerde hem de iki fasılının son harfi aynı olan diğer ayetlerde seci sanatı vardır.⁶²

⁵⁷ el-Mu‘cemu’l-Vesît, s. 180.

⁵⁸ ‘Ali Cârîm - Mutafa Emin, el-Belâgatü’l-Vadiha, thk, Kasım Muhammed Nurî, Mektebetu Dâri’l-Fecr, 1. Baskı, Beyrut 2014, s. 492-493; DÎA ??

⁵⁹ Nûh, 71/

⁶⁰ el-Hereri, Hedâiku’r-Ravhi ve’r-Reyhân, 30/280.

⁶¹ el-Hâşimî, Cevâhirü’l-belâga, s. 330.

⁶² el-Hereri, Hedâiku’r-Ravhi ve’r-Reyhân, 30/279; es-Sâbûnî, Safvetu’t-Tefâsîr, 3/431.

SONUÇ

Mekke’de nazil olup 28 ayetten oluşmakta olan Nûh sûresi adını 1, 21 ve 26. Ayetlerinde geçen Nûh kelimesinden almaktadır. Sûrede Hz. Nûh’un Allah tarafından peygamber olarak gönderilmesinden, onun tebliğ faaliyetlerinden, tevhit inancına davet, Allah’a kulluk etmek, peygambere itaat etmek ve Hz. Nûh’un asi ve münkir kavmine yaptığı bedduadan bahsedilmektedir. Düzgün ve yerinde söz söyleme usul ve kaidelerini inceleyen belâgat meânî, beyân ve bedî’ olmak üzere üç ilimden oluşmaktadır. Meânî sözün yer ve zamana uygun olmasına dair kuralları, beyân maksadı açık bir şekilde ve değişik yollarla ifade etme usullerini, bedî’ ise sözü güzelleştiren ilkeleri inceleyen ilim dalıdır. Nûh sûresi beyan ilmine dair teşbih, mecaz-ı mürsel, istiare, mecaz-ı akli ve kinaye gibi edebi sanatları; meânî ilmine dair kasr ve itnâb gibi edebi sanatları; bedî ilmine dair ise tıbak, seci ve cinas gibi edebi sanatları ihtiva etmektedir.

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**MEVSİM YENİCE’NİN *TEKME TOKATLI ŞEHİR REHBERİ* ADLI ÖYKÜ
KİTABINDA YABANCILAŞMA OLGUSU**
THE PHENOMENON OF ALIENATION IN MEVSİM YENİCE’S STORYBOOK NAMED
TEKME TOKATLI ŞEHİR REHBERİ

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ÖZET

Modern hayatın kaçınılmaz tezahürlerinden biri olan yabancılaşma, bireyin aile ve arkadaş çevresine, topluma ve en nihayetinde kendi varlığına dönük bir ilişki kaybını ifade eder. Sanayileşme, kapitalizm ve kentleşme olguları, sürekli çalışan ve toplumdan kopan bireyler ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bireyin özüyle ve sosyal çevresiyle problemler yaşamasına yol açan yabancılaşma, toplum üzerinde dönüştürücü bir etkiye sahiptir. Bu etkinin bir sonucu olarak toplumda yalnız, mutsuz, bunalımlı ve tükenmiş insan sayısı her geçen gün artmaktadır. İnsani ilişkilerden ve iletişim imkânlarından mahrum kalan bireylerin çevrelerine karşı hızla yabancılaşması kaçınılmaz bir durumdur.

Yabancılaşma kavramı, 1950’lerde günümüze kadar Türk edebiyatına konu olan başat temalardan biridir. Gündüz Türk edebiyatının genç öykü yazarlarından biri olan Mevsim Yenice de *Tekme Tokatlı Şehir Rehberi* adlı öykü kitabında yabancılaşma kavramını odağa alır. Kitaptaki öykülerde aileye, topluma ve giderek kendi varlığına yabancılaşan bireyler ve bu bireylerin açmazları mizahi bir üslupla ele alınır. Yenice’nin öykü karakterleri yaşadıkları toplumla ve aile bireyleri ile çatışma hâlinde olan, uyumsuz ve asosyal insanlardır. Öykülerde yaşadıkları trajik ve travmatik birtakım olaylar, karakterlerin toplum tarafından dışlanmalarına, yalnızlaşmalarına ve giderek yakın veya uzak çevrelerine yabancılaşmalarına yol açmıştır. Muhtelif öykülerde yabancılaşma durumunun bazen aile çevresine bazen de daha geniş ölçekte topluma dönük olduğu görülür. Öykülerde yabancılaşmanın psikolojik yansımaları intihar, dayak yemekten duyulan zevk ve hissizlik şeklinde zuhur eder. Yalnızlıkları, başarısızlıkları ve mutsuzlukları ile ön planda olan öykü karakterleri, tüm bu olumsuzluklara rağmen güçlü kalmaya ve hayata tutunmaya çalışır.

Bu bildiri, Mevsim Yenice’nin *Tekme Tokatlı Şehir Rehberi* adlı öykü kitabındaki karakterleri yabancılaşma kavramı üzerinden bir okumaya tabi tutmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mevsim Yenice, *Tekme Tokatlı Şehir Rehberi*, öykü, yabancılaşma

ABSTRACT

Alienation, one of the inevitable manifestations of modern life, refers to the individual's loss of relationship with her/his family and friends, society and ultimately her/his own existence. The phenomena of industrialization, capitalism and urbanization have created individuals who work constantly and break away from society. Alienation, which causes people to experience problems with themselves and their social environment, has a transformative effect on society. As a result of this effect, the number of lonely, unhappy, depressed and exhausted people in society is increasing day by day. It is inevitable that individuals who are deprived of human relations and communication opportunities will quickly become alienated from their environment.

The concept of alienation is one of the dominant themes in Turkish literature from the 1950s until today. Mevsim Yenice, one of the young story writers of contemporary Turkish literature, also focuses on the concept of alienation in her story book titled *Tekme Tokatlı Şehir Rehberi*. In the stories in the book, individuals who are alienated from family, society and gradually their own existence, and the dilemmas of these individuals are discussed in a humorous style. Yenice's story characters are incompatible and asocial people who are in conflict with the society they live in and their family members. Some of the tragic and traumatic events they experienced in the stories led the characters to be excluded by society, to become lonely, and to become increasingly alienated from their immediate or distant environments. In various stories, it is seen that the situation of alienation is sometimes directed towards the family circle and sometimes towards the society on a larger scale. In the stories, the psychological reflections of alienation appear in the form of suicide, pleasure from being beaten, and numbness. The story characters, who are at the forefront with their loneliness, failures and unhappiness, try to stay strong and hold on to life despite all these negativities.

This paper aims to read the characters in Mevsim Yenice's story book titled *Tekme Tokatlı Şehir Rehberi* through the concept of alienation.

Keywords: Mevsim Yenice, *Tekme Tokatlı Şehir Rehberi*, story, alienation

ACCOMPANYING JOURNALISM IN TURKEY: THE CASE OF ROME TRIP**Assistant Prof. Alev YÜCEL**

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ABSTRACT

Accompanying journalism refers to the practice where journalists are invited to accompany political figures, public officials, or other notable individuals on trips or during events. This type of journalism involves close interaction between journalists and their subjects, often providing journalists with exclusive access to information and events that would otherwise be difficult to obtain. However, this proximity can also lead to potential ethical dilemmas and challenges related to maintaining journalistic independence and objectivity.

In the context of Turkish media, accompanying journalism takes on particular significance. The Turkish media landscape is characterized by significant political parallelism, where media outlets align themselves with specific political parties or ideologies. This alignment often dictates the nature of relationships between politicians and journalists, leading to a media environment where reporting can be heavily influenced by political affiliations. The press in Turkey operates under considerable political and economic pressures, which can compromise journalistic independence and foster an environment where close relationships between journalists and political figures are not just common, but often necessary for access and survival.

The nature of these relationships is further complicated by the phenomenon of political parallelism. Media outlets frequently serve as extensions of political factions, and journalists may find their professional roles intertwined with their political sympathies. This creates a scenario where accompanying journalism can both provide crucial insights and perpetuate biased reporting. The practice can blur the lines between objective journalism and public relations, raising ethical questions about the role of the press in a democratic society.

A notable example is Ekrem İmamoğlu's Rome trip, where journalists were invited to accompany the Istanbul mayor in May 2024. While this trip allowed for comprehensive coverage and enriched the news with firsthand accounts, it also raised questions about the impartiality of the journalists involved. Were they able to maintain their objectivity, or did the close proximity to İmamoğlu influence their reporting? This event underscores the dynamics of accompanying journalism in Turkey, highlighting both its benefits and its potential pitfalls.

Given the intertwined nature of media and politics in Turkey, accompanying journalism presents a unique lens through which to examine the challenges and responsibilities of the press. This concept prompts a critical evaluation of how journalistic practices can adapt to ensure ethical standards are upheld, even in environments where political and economic pressures are pervasive. By proposing accompanying journalism as a distinct concept, this paper aims to contribute to the discourse on media ethics and the evolving relationship between journalists and political figures in Turkey. Through a detailed analysis of the Rome trip and its implications, this study seeks to provide insights into the broader challenges faced by the media in maintaining independence and integrity in politically charged environments.

Keywords: Accompanying journalism, media ethics, Rome trip, Turkey

JAMIL TAGHIEV “THE KHAN’S DAUGHTER” “THE POETESS OF SUFFERINGS” (AN EXTRACT)**Naride GASIMLI**

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La poétesse des souffrances

(Un extrait)

Lady Geysu a appelé la fille de Javadbey, Khurshidbanu Natevan, « la poétesse des souffrances ». Les sources écrites à son sujet et les dictons sur son passage de langue en langue le prouvent. De ce point de vue, il faut cependant renouveler l’information sur le milieu dans lequel la fille de Khna a grandi et atteint sa maturité, sur son entourage proche et sur elle.

Ainsi, l’un des chemins qui mènent au monde de Natavan concerne sa vie.

Elle est une poétesse remarquable qui occupe (occupe) l’une des places d’honneur dans l’histoire de la poésie classique de l’Azerbaïdjan. Elle est née le 15 août 1832 dans la famille d’un khan à Choucha, où la capitale de notre Karabagh est pour toujours et à jamais. Dans la famille, elle était appelée « Durri yekta » (unique, une seule perle), mais parmi les gens, elle était appelée « le surnom de la fille du khan ». Son père était Mehdigulukhan Javanchir qui était le dernier dirigeant du Garabagh, mais sa mère Badirjahan beyim était l’arrière-petit-enfant de Javad khan qui régnait sur Ganja.

L’éducation du palais, les éducateurs spécialisés, les hommes instruits (employés) ont permis à la fille du khan d’être éduquée dès son plus jeune âge. Pourtant, dès son plus jeune âge, elle avait appris à lire et à écrire, avait reçu une éducation religieuse et sécularisée, avait également appris la poésie classique et d’un côté pour sa haute convenance, ses connaissances et son éducation, de l’autre côté pour son origine sociale, elle avait été reconnue avec le surnom « la fille du khan » à Karabagh. Une des parties des lois orientales, les pensées et la manière de penser, la vie populaire, le chagrin et le chagrin de la nation doivent être vécus dans les œuvres qu’elle a créées.

D'un côté, au XIXe siècle en Azerbaïdjan, comme la montée des voix de G. B. Zakir, M. F. Akhundov et des autres, et en même temps, de l'autre côté, le gémissement lugubre de Khurshidbanu du Ney (une sorte d'instrument de musique à vent comme flûte) se font entendre. Ses poèmes réels, vivants et à l'esprit romantique sont devenus le traducteur des sentiments et des excitations des femmes azerbaïdjanaises qui étaient restées secrètes pendant des siècles à leur manière.

En plus de sa langue maternelle, la poétesse avait également parfaitement appris l'arabe et le persan. Dès l'âge scolaire, elle avait commencé à écrire des poèmes et avait une grande inclination pour (pour) la lecture. Elle a été la créatrice de l'assemblée des poètes appelée "Majlisi-uns" ("Assemblée de l'amitié") qu'elle a créée en 1872, a grandement influencé le développement de toutes les assemblées littéraires d'Azerbaïdjan grâce à sa plume puissante, elle a tenu le service du peuple et de la patrie plus haut. Que tout. En 1873, en dépensant cent mille pièces d'or pour acheminer de l'eau fraîche et potable à la ville depuis la source d'eau située au sommet de Saribaba, à sept kilomètres de Shusha, elle a exaucé le souhait des habitants de la ville, elle avait des sources, des réservoirs, des bains, Les glaciers et les parcs construits se sont joints à de nombreuses cérémonies bénévoles et ont participé à des expositions internationales.

Le fossé d'irrigation aménagé de la rivière Araz à Aghjabedi et le chemin en pierre allant de Bakou au village de Shikh sont associés à son nom. Elle a fourni des dizaines d'aides financières aux jeunes pour poursuivre leurs études dans des villes étrangères et a alloué des fonds spéciaux pour l'ouverture de nouvelles écoles.

Glorifiant les actions bienveillantes de Natevan avec des expressions figuratives, le poète Hasan Yuzbashi l'aimait au vin, mais Choucha préférait un bol et donnait la préférence au vin : (extrait du livre « Les gens ridicules de Garabagh », 1992)

La bouteille n'a aucun sens sans toi,
Sa présence ne se fait pas du tout sentir,
S'il n'y a pas de vin dedans,
Ce n'est pas considéré comme une bouteille.
Est-ce que quelqu'un le sait ?
Un jardin fleuri est doté de fleurs,
Qui s'en souviendra sans fleurs?

Après l'abolition du khanat, la nostalgie (tristesse) ressentie par la famille a également apporté du pessimisme et de l'anxiété dans ses poèmes. Khurshidbanu avait 13 ans lorsque son père Mehdigulu Khan mourut subitement en tombant de cheval alors qu'il chassait dans sa propre maison (siège de campagne) à Aghjabadi en mai 1845. L'abusant à leur profit et déposant une réclamation pour être un parent avec la famille du khan, les nobles ont dérangé Bedirjahan

beyim (dame, épouse de monsieur, fille de monsieur) et Khurshidbanu. D'une part, pour diverses raisons, pillant certaines parties des terres qui étaient à leur disposition, le gouvernement les ajouta au trésor public. D'un autre côté, la cérémonie des fiançailles de la fille du khan devenait de plus en plus sérieuse. À la fois sur l'insistance de Vorontsov, successeur du Caucase, et après de longues querelles et pressions en 1850, elle épousa Khasay khan Usmiev, qui était considéré comme l'une des populations nobles du Daghestan. Au niveau national, Khasay khan Usmiev (1823-1866) est Kumuk (Les Kumuks sont un peuple compact vivant principalement au Daghestan, ainsi qu'en Ossétie du Nord (région de Mozdok) et en Tchétchénie. Les Kumuks parlent la langue Kumuk, qui appartient au groupe linguistique turc. Des langues ouralo-altaïques (c'est la deuxième plus grande nation turcophone du Caucase), il appartient à une génération ancienne. D'un côté, cette génération est la généalogie des conquérants arabes et de l'autre, la généalogie de la tribu Lezgihn de Chingiz Khan. Les mots « Lezghi » et « Lak » sont la forme déformée du concept Lekzi. En 1844-1854, Khasay Khan était l'adjudant personnel (aide, assistant) de M. I. Vorontsov, successeur du Caucase, et il a eu une vie allant du grade d'officier de police jusqu'au grade de colonel.

Il y a une telle probabilité concernant leur mariage que Khasay Bey, qui était l'adjudant personnel (aide, assistant) de M. I. Vorontsov, les avait aidés dans une réclamation de propriété et en retour, il leur avait proposé de se marier avec Khurshidbanu. À l'automne des années 1850. Khasay Bey est venu à Choucha et a célébré un mariage et a d'abord emmené Khurshidbanu au Daghestan dans son pays natal puis à Tbilissi. La vie à Tbilissi a eu une grande influence sur l'enrichissement des perspectives de la poétesse et l'élargissement du champ de la pensée. Même si elle aimait les lieux agréables de la ville et les paysages naturels, vivre ici et la plupart du temps seule lui apportait de l'étrangeté.

En 1852, la poétesse tomba malade et, sur recommandation des médecins, elle retourna dans sa patrie Choucha. Après sa convalescence en 1854, elle partit en voyage au Daghestan, à Shirvan et à Bakou avec son mari. Dans les années 1855 et 1856. Leur fils Mehdigulu et leur fille Fatmabike (Khanbike) sont nés.

Pour la deuxième fois, la fille du Khan est venue à Bakou avec sa famille en 1858, elle a fait la connaissance de la célèbre écrivaine française Alexandra Duma (père), alors qu'ils étaient invités chez Pigulievsk, major de la ville. Relations amicales sincères créées entre A. Duma et Khasay Bey. L'écrivain a rappelé cette famille avec respect dans son livre « Voyage au Caucase » intitulé :

« À la fête à la maison où j'avais été invitée, il y avait deux princesses et le mari de la plus jeune. Franchement, ils nous ont accueillis avec joie car ils attendaient notre arrivée avec impatience. L'une des femmes de la princesse était l'épouse de Mehdigulu Khan, le dernier dirigeant du Karabagh, et l'autre était sa fille. Sa mère aurait 40 ans, mais sa fille 20 ans. Tous deux portaient des costumes nationaux. Sa fille semblait très attirante, à la fois dans une robe chère et élégante. Une fillette de 3-4 ans d'âge préscolaire qui s'était habillée comme sa mère nous regardait avec surprise avec ses grands yeux noirs. En plus d'être assis sur les genoux de sa grand-mère, un garçon de 5 à 6 ans s'était accroché instinctivement à la poignée de son poignard, comme prêt à tout accident. Une mère française ne donnerait jamais aux mains de

son enfant un véritable poignard doté d'un tranchant des deux côtés. Je me demande si c'était un jouet pour les mères tatares (azerbaïdjanaises). (A. Douma. « Un voyage au Caucase ». Alexandre Duma. Tbilissi, en 1861, page 285.)

La fille du khan revint de Bakou à Choucha avec sa famille. En 1864, Khasay Khan déclara à la fille du Khan qu'il ne voulait pas rester à Shusha et lui suggéra de partir au Daghestan et d'y vivre. Après avoir reçu un refus de la fille du khan, il quitta sa famille.

Avant et après ce mariage, des princes tantôt jeunes, tantôt adultes, demandèrent le mariage à Khurshidbanu. L'un d'eux était également Bahman Mirza, un prince iranien. Il est raconté dans une histoire qui lui est liée :

« Pour se marier, le veuf Khurshidbanu Bahman Mirza s'arrachait la peau et recevait à chaque fois la réponse « non » de la fille du khan. En voyant cette amante qui possédait une trentaine de harems pour ne pas s'éloigner, la fille du khan avait l'intention d'organiser une telle scène.

Le château de Bahman Mirza et le palais de la fille du khan se faisaient face à Choucha. Étant très sensible, la poétesse sentait que Bahman Mirza surveillait chaque jour son lit depuis le balcon à travers des jumelles, tôt le matin. Afin de mettre fin aux agissements contraires à la loi et à l'étiquette de cette vieille amante, Bayim (khanum, la femme du bey, la fille du bey) a pensé à une aide appropriée. Finalement, afin de donner une leçon à l'adversaire, elle a fait une telle scène.

Le matin, elle ouvrit la fenêtre de la chambre et ordonna à l'un des domestiques qui se tenait à la porte et retournant ses fesses dévêtues de se tenir devant le château de Bahman Mirza.

En voyant cette scène quelques jours plus tard après cet accident, Mirza a exprimé son mécontentement et s'est plaint à l'un des proches de Natevan, qu'il avait vu accidentellement une scène éhontée dans le lit de la fille du khan le matin alors qu'il observait la ville avec des jumelles. Depuis lors, Bahman Mirza a refusé de se livrer à ses activités immorales. (Extrait du livre « Les gens ridicules du Garabagh », années 1992.)

En 1869, Khurshidbanu se maria avec Seid Husein. Ils ont eu cinq enfants. Sa période d'intense créativité coïncide également avec ces années. La fille du khan est arrivée à Ganja en 1888. Là, elle a rencontré Nicolas II de Russie et elle a également présenté à l'épouse du tsar un cadeau qu'elle avait tissé de ses mains.

A cause de la perte de santé après la mort de son fils Mir Abbas, la fille du khan est restée longtemps au lit. Les relations personnelles, l'injustice de l'époque, la rébellion des oppresseurs avaient vieilli prématurément la poétesse et lui avaient fait désirer la lumière du temps. À cause des pleurs, la lumière dans ses yeux avait disparu et son corps était épuisé. Finalement, le 1er octobre 1897, le cœur de la poétesse s'arrêta, alors qu'il battait pour son peuple. Elle est morte à Choucha. La mort de la fille du khan a attristé le peuple progressiste (dirigeant) et éclairant du Caucase.

Khurshidbanu Natevan a commencé son activité littéraire dans les années 50 du siècle dernier avec les poèmes qu'elle avait écrits sur des thèmes traditionnels orientaux. L'amour et la beauté de la nature sont glorifiés en elle (« Gulune », « Un œillet », « Un violet », etc.) ghazels (Ghazal-

un poème lyrique de 5 à 10 vers glorifiant l'amour et la rime (ancienne forme de poésie) . Natevan a écrit des poèmes pessimistes après la mort de son fils de seize ans. (« Je pleure », « J'aurais aimé que cela arrive », « Il est parti », « Sans toi », « Je meurs », etc.) Les œuvres littéraires de la poétesse sont choisies pour leur profonde sincérité et leur lyrisme délicat. Takrir (Répétition), Tashbeh (une allégorie est une analogie, ou une comparaison, dans laquelle un objet est lié à un autre objet plus fort que lui à un certain égard), métaphore (la métaphore est créée en transférant un objet, un être ou un attribut d'événement à un événement) et d'autres moyens artistiques ont été utilisés habilement dans ses poèmes qui sont des exemples de haut savoir-faire.

Natevan était aussi un artiste talentueux. Sa couture artistique (travaux d'aiguille), les dessins (images) de son album « Un cahier de fleurs » en sont la preuve.

Khurshidbanu Natevan, qui a débuté son activité littéraire dans les années 50 du XIX^e siècle, a poursuivi les traditions de Mohammed Fuzuli dans la littérature azerbaïdjanaise. Ses œuvres se composent principalement de ghazels (Ghazal – un poème lyrique de 5 à 10 versets glorifiant l'amour et la rime. (Ancienne forme de poésie)). L'éloge de l'humanité, de la gentillesse, des relations sincères et amicales, des idées d'amitié sont sur la base de ces ghazels. . Dans son « Hey mon ami », « Au revoir », alignée de ghazels, elle condamne les traîtres, les actes inaptes des gens qui tentent de provoquer l'insatisfaction, la séparation entre les gens qui s'aiment.

Les beautés de la nature autochtone, le parfum de la vie, l'esprit des fleurs se ressentent dans les poèmes de Natevan qu'elle a consacrés aux beautés de la nature. Le héros lyrique du XIX^e siècle de la poésie azerbaïdjanaise devient beaucoup plus riche dans la créativité de Natevan en termes de structure artistique.

La séparation mortelle de son jeune fils (enfant) brûle cette mère cautérisée au sein par le chagrin de son fils. Gémissant, gémissant et souffrant toute la journée et toute la nuit, sa blessure devient le cri du cœur d'une mère. Ses ghazels (sorte de poème oriental) commençant par la phrase « Le sifflement constant brûle mon corps, mon fils » ont été créés comme un reflet artistique du même cri. Dans chaque vers de ce poème bat le cœur enflammé d'une mère en difficulté :

Mon âme brûle à cause de ta séparation, fils

Tout comme les papillons de nuit s'illuminent dès qu'ils touchent une bougie.

La fleur de ton âme s'élève jusqu'à Dieu comme un cri d'enthousiasme.

Ceux qui sont des rossignols, ceux qui sont désirés.

L'éclat de tes douces lèvres augmente de jour en jour,

Même si j'ai marché sur la montagne Hijr pendant 200 ans comme Ferhad,

Le feu de ta séparation ne quittera jamais mon âme, Abbas,

Comme un oiseau Samandar, ta mère brûle à ta séparation

Chaque moment.

Chaque minute semble plus lourde qu'une année à la mère qui vit sans son fils. La mère voit son propre bonheur dans la mort, retrouver l'âme de son fils et se mêler à la terre de son fils. Les ghazels (sorte de poème oriental) de la poétesse alignés avec « Sans toi », « Exorcisme », « Ne pars pas » ont été écrits à l'occasion de la mort de son fils Mir Abbas.

Khurshidbanu Natevan avait également dédié son poème intitulé « Je meurs » à son fils aîné Mehdigulu Khan. En termes de savoir-faire artistique, les poèmes de Natevan sont des exemples de poésie parfaite. Donner vie aux points subtils et aux sentiments profonds avec un fort enthousiasme poétique, créer la concision de l'expression, la diversité des idées, la profondeur du sens détermine la caractéristique principale de son métier.

Tirant parti de la littérature populaire orale et de l'héritage classique, Natevan représente incidemment le monde intérieur du héros lyrique, ses sentiments et ses émotions, son étonnement, son enthousiasme, ses supplications et ses regrets de manière vivante et efficace.

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Drawing on oral folk literature and classical heritage, Natevan incidentally depicts the inner world of the lyric hero, his feelings and emotions, astonishment, enthusiasm, supplications and regrets vividly and effectively.

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La vie de la poétesse fut riche en événements intéressants. J'aimerais vous en présenter quelques-uns :

«C'était l'époque où Mulberry grandissait à Choucha, assise sur le balcon, la fille du khan observait la nature. Cette fois, elle voit des paysannes vendre des mûres dans de petits paniers. Afin d'acheter des mûres, elle les invite chez elle. Les paysannes se réjouissent de l'invitation de la dame, répondant volontiers à sa suggestion, elles suggèrent à la dame les petits paniers qu'elles ont à la main. Ces paysannes surveillent toutes les actions de la dame. Quand la dame prend l'un des paniers de mûriers de son choix et l'emporte à l'intérieur. Incapable de contrôler son appétit, elle prend une poignée de mûres derrière la porte et la mange. Puis elle met le mûrier dans une assiette et prend les mûres avec une aiguille une à une devant les filles, elle les mange. Voyant que les filles la regardent manger du mûrier, la fille du khan demande étonnamment :

“-Les filles, est-ce que vous mangez aussi du mûrier avec une aiguille ?”

Une des filles répond immédiatement :

“-Non, notre dame, nous mangeons du mûrier comme vous mangez derrière la porte.”

Khurshidbanu inspectait toujours ses demeures à cheval ou en carrosse. Par hasard, deux jeunes garçons errant de village en village se reposaient à l’ombre d’un arbre alors qu’ils revenaient de la vente de casquettes. À ce moment-là, le carrosse de la fille du khan passa rapidement à côté d’eux. Seid Hussein, l’un des amis, estime que l’entraîneur appartient à Khurshidbanu.

“Je souhaite qu’Allah, la fille du khan soit ma femme.” Son ami a également considéré ses paroles comme une blague et a demandé :

« Si Khurshidbanu est à toi, que me donneras-tu ?

Seid Hussein sérieusement :

“-Je t’assure! Je vous ferai don de 200 manats.

Les années et les mois passent, un jour, alors qu’un jeune garçon revenait du village, il se lavait le visage et essuyait sa chemise dans une source d’eau salée sous la maison de Khurshidbanu, la fille du khan regardait également autour d’elle avec des jumelles depuis le balcon. Soudain, un jeune garçon apparut. Elle a immédiatement appelé sa servante Zuleykha et lui a demandé de découvrir qui est ce type et quelle est sa profession. La servante en savait aussi beaucoup, se rendit rapidement à la source d’eau et découvrit qui était le garçon et quelle était sa profession et informa la fille du khan :

«-Le garçon est le fils de Seid Ahmad de Shusha. Il a 35 ans, travaille dans la confection de chapeaux et est également célibataire. Après cette information, la fille du khan chercha et trouva Seid Hussein et l’invita dans son palais. Seid Hussein a accepté avec une grande joie l’invitation de la fille du khan. Il est venu au palais, s’est incliné et l’a saluée. La fille du khan aperçut le garçon de plus près et comprit qu’elle ne s’était pas trompée et dit au jeune homme d’apporter une casquette pour son fils et sa fille. Le garçon a rapidement accompli sa tâche et est venu voir la fille de Khan. Elle était très heureuse de voir les casquettes. Elle demanda au garçon :

“-Vous avez une famille nombreuse?”

“-Non je suis célibataire.”

Lorsqu’elle a demandé pourquoi il n’avait pas été marié avant cet âge, Seid Hussein :

En répondant : « -Il n’y avait personne dans mon cœur », la fille du khan demanda : « Veux-tu m’épouser ? Seid Hussein resta silencieux un moment. Khurshidbanu répéta la question :

« -Veux-tu m’épouser ?

Seid Hussein dit timidement :

“-Que puis-je dire après que ma chère l’ait dit.”

La fille du khan dit impérativement :

« -Tu viendras me voir demain soir dans ta robe. Le lendemain soir, le confesseur de Choucha, Mirza Ebdulgassim, en particulier les personnes les plus respectées de la ville, visitent le palais à l'invitation de Khurshidbanu. Cette fois, Seid Hussein entra également dans la fête et s'assit à côté de la fille du khan. Les invités qui ont vu cette scène ont été surpris. Natevan s'est adressé à la fête à haute voix d'une manière que tout le monde pouvait entendre :

«-Votre Excellence, à partir de ce moment, M. Seid Hussein sera mon propriétaire et mon ami pour la vie. C'est pourquoi ma demande au confesseur est que ce soir seulement, il signe notre mariage. Après ce discours, le parti resta un instant silencieux. Les invités ne pouvaient pas croire que, violant les traditions millénaires, la fille du khan épouse le fils du citoyen. Mais le verset du mariage récité par le confesseur d'une voix tremblante fit fondre la glace du silence. Dès que la cérémonie de mariage fut terminée, tout le monde bénit et quitta la fête un par un.

Plus d'un an s'est écoulé depuis l'incident. En passant devant le palais de son ami Seid Hussein et de la fille de Khan, son ami les a vus boire du thé et les a salués.

Après avoir félicité Seid Hussein, son ami lui a rappelé leurs conversations d'il y a quelques années et la promesse faite par Seid Hussein. En rompant sa promesse, il a dit qu'il plaisantait. Consciente de la conversation, au lieu de 200 manats, jetant du balcon une bourse de 600 manats à l'ami de son mari, elle dit :

“-Prends-le, comme je suis son destin, cet argent était à toi.”

Son ami a pris l'argent qu'il n'avait jamais vu de sa vie et est rentré chez lui heureux.

Les paroles sages de l'éminent vendeur de mots au cours d'une conversation, les paroles de sagesse dans un certain nombre de cas étaient incarnées dans un langage ou des vers poétiques. Chaque fois également, ces perles ont été créées en relation avec des histoires historiques ou des coïncidences. Mehdigulu, un jeune homme qui a été longtemps éloigné de sa terre natale et de sa patrie, est parti pour le champ de bataille et est retourné à Shusha, sa mère l'a serré dans ses bras, lui a caressé le cou et a dit :

Qui est le sacrifice ? Qui a souffert longtemps ?

Le destin a plié ma taille, le destin a courbé ma taille,

Je meurs!

Alors que Mehdigulu était sur le point de partir après une mission militaire, Banu écrivit le vers poétique suivant :

Vous n'aviez pas non plus eu de telles retrouvailles avec votre amant ni une telle séparation.

Plus tard, ce verset est devenu populaire dans les dictons populaires.

Elle a dit ceci en réponse à ceux qui lui ont envoyé leurs condoléances et leurs consolations concernant le décès de son fils Mir Abbas, âgé de 15 ans :

Le rossignol est mort, la fleur (la rose) s'est fanée, pleure ou rit.

Depuis lors, parmi le peuple, ce mot a été élevé au rang de la plus belle version poétique du proverbe « Ce qui s'est passé, le sac était plein ».

Des parties des poèmes inspirés de Khurshidbanu, des ghazels réconfortants tels que « Eylar », « J'étais », « Tu étais », « Je ressemblais » ont inspiré la poésie parmi les poètes azerbaïdjanais. Une partie de son œuvre consiste en une série de poèmes écrits par la poétesse en relation avec sa tragédie personnelle. Dans ces œuvres, on peut entendre les lamentations d'une mère profondément en deuil après la mort de son fils, souffrant de chocs spirituels et noyée dans les larmes.

Les cinq dernières années de sa vie ont été difficiles et en crise pour Natevan, tant dans la vie que dans l'art. Elle est décédée le 1er octobre 1897 à Choucha. Sa mort a attristé les principaux peuples éclairés du Caucase. Grâce au respect et à l'honneur qu'elle a gagné parmi le peuple, les funérailles de la fille du khan ont été portées de Choucha à Aghdam sur les épaules et elle a été enterrée dans le cimetière familial appelé « Imaret » à Aghdam.

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AZERBAIJAN ALBAN TAPINAKLARI VE ONUN TARİHİ ÖNEMİ**AZERBAIJAN ALBANIAN TEMPLE AND ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE****Saadat ALİYEVA**

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ÖZET

Azerbaycanın Qazax bölgesinde, “Avey” Devlet Tarih- Kültürel koruma alanında tarih için önemli anıtlar mevcuttur. Şurada paleolit döneminden başlayarak orta asırlara kadar arkeoloji, mimarlık, doğa anıtlarıyla karşılaşmak olasıdır. Her yıl farklı anıtların çevresinde araştırma ve arkeoloji kazılar yürütülüyor. Bu işlerin devamı olarak 2023-cü yılda koruma alanında bulunan Avey dağının en yüksek tepesinde bulunan Alban anıtı çevresinde arkeoloji araştırma işlerine başlanılmıştır. Alban anıtının tarihine bir göz atarsak kazılardan elde edilen malzemeler anıtın V-VII yüzyıllarda Kafkaz Albaniyası devletinin döneminde inşa edildiğini ihtimal ediyoruz. Mimari tarzına göre Hıristiyanlık öncesi Albaniya döneminin tapınaklarına daha çok benzeyen anıtın yapısında Roma ve Yunan mimarı üslup belli oluyor. Bazı araştırmacılara göre “Avey” kelimesi eski Türk dilinde “Ay evi” anlamına geliyor ve tapınak Yunan Ay tanrıçası Selenanın onuruna inşa edilmiştir. Hıristiyanlık öncesi Albaniyada Roma ve Yunan tanrılarına tapınılan çok tanrılı bir din uygulanıyordu.

Tapınağın bir dağın tepesinde, dik bir kayanın üzerine inşa edilmiş olması bu tapınağın halka açık olmadığını gösteriyor. Yani tapınak, belirli zamanlarda sadece seçilmiş kişi-rahiplerin dini ayinleri gerçekleştirmek için geldikleri bir adrestir.

19. yüzyılın 70-li ve 80-li yıllarında Avey tapınağının avlusunda mezarlar keşfedilmişti. Göğüs taşları Albanlara özgü bir üslupla oyulmuş mezarlardan birinin üzerine Albanlara özgü lotos çiçeği kazılmıştı.

2023 yılda tapınak avlusunun güney, doğu ve kuzey kesimlerinde yapılan arkeolojik kazılarda oldukça sıkışık ve sandık taşlarının eşlik ettiği 34 mezar bulunmuş ve ölü gömme geleneğinin belirlenmesi amacıyla iki mezar açılmıştır. Bu mezarlardan birinde iskeletin yanında bir bakır para bulunmuştur. Bakır paranın yüzeyi incelendiğinde bu dirhem Elhani (Hulaku) hükümdarı Abağa Han döneminde basılan bir para olduğu anlaşıldı. Hicri 663 (Miladi 1265) yılında Tebrizde basılan bakır dirhem, "Kaan-ül-adil" türünden bir bakır para olduğu kabul edilir.

Küçük bir alanda mezarlar birbirine çok yakın ve yoğun. Bu da tapınağın avlusundaki cenaze törenlerinin uzun bir süre aralıksız olarak gerçekleştirildiğinin kanıtıdır. Bu durum tek bir şekilde

açıklanabilir, çünkü tapınak ve çevresi kutsal bir alan olarak kabul edildiğinden Hıristiyan dini mensupları ölümlerini bu alana gömmeyi tercih etmişlerdir.

Anahtar kelimeler: koruma alanı, alban tapınakları, tarihi anıt, araştırmalar.

ABSTRACT

In the Gazakh region of Azerbaijan, there are historical monuments in the “Avey” State Historical-Cultural reserve. It is possible to find archaeological, architectural and natural artifacts from the Paleolithic period to the Middle Ages here. Every year, scientific research and archaeological excavations are carried out around various monuments. As a continuation of these studies, scientific-research studies were started in 2023 around the Alban temple, located on the highest peak of Mount Avey in the reserve area. If we look at the history of the Albanian temple, based on the materials obtained from the excavations, it can be assumed that the temple was built in the V-VII centuries during the Caucasian Albanian state. Roman and Greek architectural styles are evident in the construction of the temple, which is more similar to the monuments of the pre-Christian Albanian period in terms of architectural style. According to some researchers, the word "Avey" means "house of the moon" in ancient Turkic language, and the temple was built in honor of the Greek goddess of the moon, Selena. Pre-Christian Albania practiced a polytheistic religion where Roman and Greek gods were worshipped here.

The fact that the temple was built on top of a mountain, on a steep rock, shows that this temple was not open to the public. That is, the temple was an address where only selected people-priests came to perform religious rites at certain times.

Graves were discovered in the yard of the Avey temple in the 70s and 80s of the 19th century. An Albanian lotus flower was dug on top of one of the graves, whose chest stones were carved in a style characteristic of Albanians.

In 2023, during the archaeological excavations conducted in the southern, eastern and northern parts of the temple yard, 34 graves were found, which were very densely buried and accompanied by chest stones, and two graves were opened in order to determine the burial custom. A copper coin was found next to the skeleton in one of these graves. When reading the surface of the copper coin, it became clear that this dirham is a coin minted during the reign of the Elkhani (Hulaku) ruler Abaga Khan. A copper dirham minted in Tabriz in 663 Hijri (1265 AD) is considered to be a copper coin of the "Qaan al-adil" type.

In a small area, the burials were carried out very close and dense. This is the proof that the burials in the courtyard of the temple were carried out continuously over a long period of time. This can be explained in only one way, because the temple and its surroundings are considered a sacred area, so the members of the Christian religion preferred to bury their dead in this area.

Keywords: reserve, albanian temples, historical monument, research.

II. MEŞRİYET DÖNEMİ TRABLUSGARP (LİBYA)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Osmanlı İmparatorluğuna bağlı Kuzey Afrika'da önemli bir toprak parçası olan Trablusgarp'ın İtalyanlar tarafından işgal edilmesi ve donanması yok denecek kadar kötü olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu arasında gerçekleşen gelişmeler incelenecektir. Osmanlı İmparatorluğu denizden Trablusgarp'a yardım gönderemeyeceğini anlayınca karadan gönüllü genç subaylar göndererek sivil halkı organize etmesi nedeniyle İtalya'nın karadan Trablusgarp'a girişimi her seferinde başarısız olmuş, Balkan Savaşları çıkınca Osmanlı İmparatorluğu zor duruma düşmesi sebebiyle İtalya ile UŞİ BARIŞ Antlaşmasını imzalamak zorunda kalmıştır. Fakat yerli halk mücadeleye devam etmiştir. Enver Beyin Libya'da halkı örgütlemesi ve güçlü bir direniş sergilemesi Libya Halkına büyük bir moral olmuştu. Libya'da İtalyanlara karşı mücadele başlamış ve İtalya iç bölgelere hiçbir zaman girememiştir. Enver Bey Balkan Savaşları çıkması nedeniyle İstanbul'a dönmüş fakat yerli halk İtalyanlara karşı mücadele etmiş, Enver Paşa ve Genç Subaylar Balkan Savaşları nedeniyle Libya'dan ayrılmaları nedeniyle Osmanlı İmparatorluğuna karşı da Libya halkı üzerinde bir kırgınlık yaşanmıştı. Libya mücadelesine gönüllü destek veren bazı subaylar Libya'da kalarak yerli halk ile bütünleşerek orda yaşamlarını sürdürdüler. Zaman içinde Libya'da aileler kurarak varlıklarını günümüze kadar devam ettirdiler. İtalya medeniyet götürme bahanesiyle Libya'yı işgal etmeye teşebbüs etmiş, sivil halk üzerinde adeta bir katliam gerçekleşmiştir. Mücadele Ömer Muhtar'a kadar devam etmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trablusgarp, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, İtalya

ABSTRACT

In this study, the developments that took place between the Italian occupation of Tripoli, an important piece of land in North Africa belonging to the Ottoman Empire, and the Ottoman Empire, whose navy was almost non-existent, will be examined. When the Ottoman Empire realized that it could not send aid to Tripoli by sea, Italy's attempt to reach Tripoli by land failed every time because the Ottoman Empire organized the civilian population by sending volunteer young officers from the land. When the Balkan Wars broke out, the Ottoman Empire was forced to sign the UŞİ PEACE Treaty with Italy because it was in a difficult situation. But the local people continued to struggle. Enver Bey's organization of the people in Libya and their strong resistance was a great morale boost for the Libyan people. The fight against the Italians began in Libya and Italy was never able to enter the inner regions. Enver Bey returned to Istanbul due

to the outbreak of the Balkan Wars, but the local people fought against the Italians, and because Enver Pasha and the Young Officers left Libya due to the Balkan Wars, there was resentment among the Libyan people against the Ottoman Empire. Some officers who voluntarily supported the Libyan struggle stayed in Libya and integrated with the local people and continued their lives there. Over time, they established families in Libya and continued their existence until today. Italy attempted to invade Libya under the pretext of bringing civilization, and a massacre took place on the civilian population. The struggle continued until Ömer Mukhtar.

Keywords: Tripoli, the Ottoman Empire, Italy

**SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİNDE ÖĞRENİM GÖREN ÖĞRENCİLERİN
PARALİMPİK SPORLAR FARKINDALIK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**
A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS LEVELS OF PARALYMPIC SPORTS AMONG
STUDENTS STUDYING AT THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin paralimpik sporlar farkındalık düzeylerinin incelenmesidir. Bu amaçla çalışmada, betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın evreni 2023-2024 eğitim-öğretim yılında spor yükseköğrenim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise Ordu Üniversitesi spor yükseköğrenim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler arasından tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmiş 74 erkek ve 58 kadın olmak üzere toplam 132 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ile Canpolat ve Akyol (2022) tarafından geliştirilen “Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada öncelikle öğrencilere çalışma hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin toplanması esnasında herhangi bir süre kısıtlaması yapılmamıştır. Çalışmada, ölçekte bulunan maddelere yönelik verilen cevapların cronbach alfa katsayısı hesaplanmıştır. Paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği genel Cronbach Alpha güvenirlik katsayısı, 0,947 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Çalışmanın veri analizinde, normallik dağılım analizi için skewness ve kurtosis sonuçlarına göre uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucuna göre, ikili karşılaştırmalarda Student-t testi, çoklu kıyaslamalarda ise tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testleri ile değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmada cinsiyet, spor türü, yaş ve spor yaşında herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık görülmezken, bölüm değişkeninde ise paralimpik ilgi ve bilgi alt boyutlarında anlamlı farklılık olduğu bulunmuştur. Çıkan sonuç, spor yöneticiliği bölümünde engelli öğrencilerin daha fazla olmasından dolayı paralimpik bilgi düzeylerine de etki ettiği söylenebilir. Bunun yanında beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği bölümündeki öğrencilerin bilgi düzeylerinin yüksek olması ise

ders müfredatlarından kaynaklı olduğu düşünülebilir. Sonuç olarak, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi öğrencilerinin paralimpik sporlar hakkında seminerler ve projelerin gerçekleştirilmesi önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, sporcu, paralimpik

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the awareness levels of students studying at the Faculty of Sport Sciences regarding Paralympic sports. For this purpose, a descriptive survey model was used in the study. The population of the study consists of students studying at sports higher education institutions during the 2023-2024 academic year. The sample of the study consists of a total of 132 students, 74 males and 58 females, randomly selected from students studying at Ordu University's sports higher education institutions. As data collection tools, a "Personal Information Form" developed by the researcher and the "Paralympic Sports Awareness Scale" developed by Canpolat and Akyol (2022) were used. Initially, the students were informed about the study. There was no time restriction during the data collection process. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the responses given to the items in the scale was calculated. The general Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient for the Paralympic Sports Awareness Scale was calculated as 0.947. In the data analysis of the study, normality distribution analysis was applied according to skewness and kurtosis results. According to the analysis results, the data were evaluated using the Student-t test for pairwise comparisons and one-way variance analysis (ANOVA) and Tukey multiple comparison tests for multiple comparisons. No significant differences were found in variables such as gender, type of sport, age, and years of experience in sports, while significant differences were found in the department variable in the sub-dimensions of interest and knowledge regarding Paralympic sports. The result suggests that the higher number of disabled students in the sports management department may influence their level of knowledge about Paralympic sports. Additionally, the high level of knowledge among students in the physical education and sports teaching department may be due to their curriculum. In conclusion, it is recommended to conduct seminars and projects about Paralympic sports for students at the Faculty of Sport Sciences.

Keywords: Sports, athlete, paralympic

GİRİŞ

Engellilerde spor, İşitme Engelliler Olimpiyatları, Özel Olimpiyatlar ve Paralimpik olarak üç ana uluslararası oluşumdan meydana gelmektedir. Bu hususta özellikle Paralimpik Oyunlarda, fiziki etkinlik, eğitim ve sosyalleşme durumuna katkı sağlayarak, engelliler açısından insan

hakları farkındalığı noktasında teşvik etmeyi hedeflemektedir. Paralimpik sporcular rekabete dayalı sporlara katılmaları için, genetik ve travma gibi nedenlerin yanında damgalama vb. engeller yönünden de karşılaşılmaktadır. Günümüz dünyasında, engellilik insan hakkı ve eşitlik durumu yönünden ele alınmakta ve engelliler kalkınma süreci içerisine aktarılmaktadır (Ergin 2021).

Bu bilgilerin yanında Paralimpik sporların farkındalığı da oldukça önemli bir durumdur. Özellikle spor bilimleri açısından değerlendirilmesi ve bilinmesi gereken bir alandır. Toplumsal bütünlüğün en iyi şekilde sağlanması ve spor bilimlerinin gelişmesi yönünden, Paralimpik sporlara eğilim ve bilgi edinme büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu bilgiler ışığında, araştırmanın amacı Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin paralimpik sporlar farkındalık düzeylerinin incelenmesidir.

YÖNTEM

Araştırmanın Modeli

Çalışmada, betimsel özelliği bulunan tarama modeli uygulanmıştır. Tarama modeli, mevcut veya geçmişte olan bir durumu betimlemeyi hedefleyen araştırma yaklaşımıdır (Karasar 2011).

Evren ve Örneklem

Çalışmanın evreni 2023-2024 eğitim-öğretim yılında spor yükseköğrenim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise Ordu Üniversitesi spor yükseköğrenim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler arasından tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmiş 74 erkek ve 58 kadın olmak üzere toplam 132 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır.

Veri Toplama Araçları

Araştırmada, “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan kişisel bilgi formunda cinsiyet, yaş, spor yaşı, bölüm ve spor türü oluşan demografik değişkenler yer almaktadır.

Spor bilimleri öğrencileri için paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği, Canpolat ve Akyol (2022) tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Ölçek 5’li likert tipi (Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum, Katılmıyorum, Kararsızım, Katılıyorum, Kesinlikle Katılıyorum) olup, 24 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Spor bilimleri öğrencileri için paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği, paralimpik ilgi ve paralimpik bilgi olarak 2 alt boyuttan meydana gelmektedir. Ölçeğin iç tutarlık katsayısı incelendiğinde; 0,958 olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Verilerin analizi

Araştırmada öncelikle öğrencilere çalışma hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin toplanması esnasında herhangi bir süre kısıtlaması yapılmamıştır. Çalışmada, ölçekte bulunan maddelere yönelik verilen cevapların cronbach alfa katsayısı hesaplanmıştır. Spor bilimleri öğrencileri için paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği genel Cronbach Alpha güvenirlik katsayısı, 0,947 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Çalışmanın normallik dağılım analizi için skewness ve kurtosis sonuçlarına göre uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucuna göre, cinsiyet, bölüm ve spor türü değişkenlerinde Student t testi; yaş ve spor yaşı değişkenlerinde ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testi kullanılmıştır. Tüm istatistiksel hesaplamalarda SPSS 22.0 istatistik paket programı kullanılmıştır.

BULGULAR

Tablo 1. Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Boyutlarının Cinsiyete Göre Dağılımı

	Cinsiyet	n	Ort.	Ss.	P
Paralimpik Bilgi	Erkek	74	36,55	12,17	0,903
	Kadın	58	36,82	13,37	
Paralimpik İlgi	Erkek	74	39,62	7,97	0,491
	Kadın	58	38,41	11,26	
Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Toplam Puanı	Erkek	74	76,17	16,08	0,774
	Kadın	58	75,24	21,19	

Araştırmada cinsiyet değişkenine göre incelendiğinde, paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği ve alt boyutlarında herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tablo 2. Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Boyutlarının Yaşa Göre Dağılımı

	Yaş	n	Ort.	Ss.	P
Paralimpik Bilgi	18-20	68	35,72	12,35	0,484
	21-23	54	37,12	12,73	
	24 ve üzeri	10	40,70	14,81	
Paralimpik İlgi	18-20	68	37,91	10,46	0,345
	21-23	54	40,31	7,62	
	24 ve üzeri	10	40,50	12,08	
Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Toplam Puanı	18-20	68	73,63	19,38	0,331
	21-23	54	77,44	15,66	
	24 ve üzeri	10	81,20	24,92	

Çalışmada yaş değişkenine göre incelendiğinde, paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği ve alt boyutlarında herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tablo 3. Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Boyutlarının Spor Yaşına Göre Dağılımı

	Spor Yaşı	n	Ort.	Ss.	P
Paralimpik Bilgi	1-3	31	35,48	12,03	0,813
	4-5	27	37,55	11,86	
	6 ve üzeri	74	36,85	13,32	
Paralimpik İlgi	1-3	31	38,90	8,66	0,859
	4-5	27	40,00	6,89	
	6 ve üzeri	74	38,83	10,73	
Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Toplam Puanı	1-3	31	74,38	17,06	0,809
	4-5	27	77,55	13,43	
	6 ve üzeri	74	75,68	20,59	

Araştırmada spor yaşı değişkenine göre incelendiğinde, paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği ve alt boyutlarında herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tablo 4. Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Boyutlarının Spor Türüne Göre Dağılımı

	Spor Türü	n	Ort.	Ss.	P
Paralimpik Bilgi	Bireysel	61	37,90	12,68	0,304
	Takım	71	35,61	12,65	
Paralimpik İlgi	Bireysel	61	39,55	9,97	0,605
	Takım	71	38,69	9,20	
Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Toplam Puanı	Bireysel	61	77,45	19,87	0,330
	Takım	71	74,30	17,11	

Çalışmada spor türü değişkenine göre incelendiğinde, paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği ve alt boyutlarında herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tablo 5. Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Boyutlarının Bölüme Göre Dağılımı

	Bölüm	n	Ort.	Ss.	P
Paralimpik Bilgi	Spor Yöneticiliği	61	40,21	13,60	0,003
	Beden Eğitimi Öğretmenliği	71	33,63	11,02	
Paralimpik İlgi	Spor Yöneticiliği	61	36,83	10,82	0,014
	Beden Eğitimi Öğretmenliği	71	41,02	7,85	
Paralimpik Sporlar Farkındalık Ölçeği Toplam Puanı	Spor Yöneticiliği	61	77,04	22,26	0,475
	Beden Eğitimi Öğretmenliği	71	74,66	14,43	

Çalışmada bölüm değişkenine göre incelendiğinde, paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeğine ait paralimpik bilgi ve paralimpik ilgi alt boyutlarında anlamlı farklılık olduğu saptanmıştır.

SONUÇ

Çalışma, spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin paralimpik spor farkındalıklarının incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmada cinsiyet, spor türü, yaş ve spor yaşında herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık görülmezken, bölüm değişkeninde ise paralimpik ilgi ve bilgi alt boyutlarında anlamlı farklılık olduğu bulunmuştur.

Cinsiyet değişkenine göre incelendiğinde, paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği toplam puan ve alt boyutlarda herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Cinsiyetin paralimpik sporlar farkındalık düzeyine etkisi olmadığı görülmektedir. Literatür incelendiğinde, Canpolat (2023) ve Demir Saripek ve ark. (2024) tarafından yapılan çalışma sonuçları ile mevcut araştırmanın sonucu uyuşmamaktadır. Yaş değişkenine göre bakıldığında, paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği toplam puan ve alt boyutlarda herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı saptanmıştır. Alan yazında, Canpolat (2023) tarafından gerçekleştirilen çalışma sonucu ile araştırmanın sonucu benzerlik göstermemektedir. Spor yaşı ve spor türü değişkenlerine göre incelendiğinde, paralimpik sporlar farkındalık ölçeği toplam puan ve alt boyutlarda herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Literatür incelendiğinde, paralimpik farkındalığı konusu ile spor yaşı ve spor türü değişkenlerine ait herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Bölüm değişkenine göre incelendiğinde ise, paralimpik ilgi ve bilgi alt boyutlarında anlamlı farklılık olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yapılan analize göre paralimpik bilgi alt boyutunda spor yöneticiliği bölümünde olan öğrencilerin beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği bölümündeki öğrencilere göre puan ortalamalarının daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Paralimpik ilgi alt boyutunda ise beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği bölümünde olan öğrencilerin spor yöneticiliği bölümündeki öğrencilere göre puan ortalamalarının daha yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur. Çıkan sonuç, spor yöneticiliği bölümünde engelli öğrencilerin daha fazla olmasından dolayı paralimpik bilgi düzeylerine de etki ettiği söylenebilir. Bunun yanında beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği bölümündeki öğrencilerin bilgi düzeylerinin yüksek olması ise ders müfredatlarından kaynaklı olduğu düşünülebilir. Literatür incelendiğinde, Canpolat (2023) tarafından gerçekleştirilen çalışma sonucu ile araştırmanın sonucu örtüşmektedir. Sonuç olarak, spor yükseköğrenim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrencilerin paralimpik spor farkındalıklarının incelenmesi amacıyla yapılan bu çalışmada, paralimpik ilgi ve bilgi alt boyutlarında cinsiyet, spor türü, yaş ve spor yaşı değişkenlerine göre herhangi bir anlamlı

farklılık görülmezken, bölüm değişkeninde ise paralimpik ilgi ve bilgi alt boyutlarında anlamlı farklılık olduğu bulunmuştur. Çıkan sonuç, spor yöneticiliği bölümünde engelli öğrencilerin daha fazla olmasından dolayı paralimpik bilgi düzeylerine de etki ettiği söylenebilir. Bunun yanında beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği bölümündeki öğrencilerin bilgi düzeylerinin yüksek olması ise ders müfredatlarından kaynaklı olduğu düşünülebilir. Sonuç olarak, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi öğrencilerinin paralimpik sporlar hakkında seminerler ve projelerin gerçekleştirilmesi önerilebilir.

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SPORCULARIN PROFESYONELİZM DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

THE EXAMINATION OF ATHLETES' PROFESSIONALISM LEVELS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı sporcuların profesyonelizm düzeylerinin incelenmesidir. Bu amaçla çalışmada, betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın evreni, 2023-2024 eğitim-öğretim yılında spor yükseköğrenim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise Ordu Üniversitesi spor yükseköğrenim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler arasından tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmiş 65 erkek ve 47 kadın olmak üzere toplam 112 sporcu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ile Güngör ve ark. (2022) tarafından geliştirilen “Sporcular için Profesyonelizm Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada öncelikle öğrencilere çalışma hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin toplanması esnasında herhangi bir süre kısıtlaması yapılmamıştır. Çalışmada, ölçekte bulunan maddelere yönelik verilen cevapların cronbach alfa katsayısı hesaplanmıştır. Sporcular için profesyonelizm ölçeği genel Cronbach Alpha güvenilirlik katsayısı, 0,902 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Çalışmanın veri analizinde, normallik dağılım analizi için skewness ve kurtosis sonuçlarına göre uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucuna göre, ikili karşılaştırmalarda Student-t testi, çoklu kıyaslamalarda ise tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testleri ile değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmada cinsiyet, spor türü, milli sporcu olma durumu, yaş ve spor yaşı değişkenlerinde herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Sporcuların profesyonel bir şekilde hareket etmeleri, spor müsabakalarının işleyişi ve sistemi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu hususta çalışmanın sonucunda, araştırma değişkenlerinin profesyonelizm düzeyine herhangi bir etkisi olmadığı görülmektedir. Sonuç olarak, mevcut çalışma konusu daha kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmesi önerilebilir. Bununla birlikte, sporcuların sportmence hareket etmeleri, sporun sorumluluk duygusunun farkında olmaları ve sporu bir yaşam biçimi olarak görmeleri büyük önem arz edecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, sporcu, profesyonelizm**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to examine the professionalism levels of athletes. For this purpose, a descriptive survey model was used in the study. The population of the study consists of

students studying at sports higher education institutions during the 2023-2024 academic year. The sample of the study consists of a total of 112 athletes, 65 males and 47 females, randomly selected from students studying at Ordu University's sports higher education institutions. As a data collection tool, a "Personal Information Form" developed by the researcher and the "Professionalism Scale for Athletes" developed by Güngör et al. (2022) were used. Initially, the students were informed about the study. There was no time restriction during the data collection process. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the responses given to the items in the scale was calculated. The general Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient for the scale related to attitudes towards healthy eating was calculated as 0.902. In the data analysis of the study, normality distribution analysis was applied according to skewness and kurtosis results. According to the analysis results, the data were evaluated using the Student-t test for pairwise comparisons and one-way variance analysis (ANOVA) and Tukey multiple comparison tests for multiple comparisons. No significant differences were found in variables such as gender, type of sport, being a national athlete, age, and years of experience in sports. The professional behavior of athletes is crucial for the operation and system of sports competitions. In this regard, it was found that the research variables did not have any effect on the level of professionalism. As a result, it is recommended that the current research topic be examined in a more comprehensive manner. Additionally, it is of great importance for athletes to act sportsmanlike, to be aware of the sense of responsibility in sports, and to view sports as a way of life.

Keywords: Sports, athlete, professionalism

GİRİŞ

Profesyonellik kavramı, bireylerin yaşamları boyunca sıklıkla karşılaşabileceği kavramlardan bir tanesi olarak ifade edilebilir. İnsanlar gerek meslek hayatlarında gerek ise sosyal yaşamlarında, uzmanlık gerektiren davranışlar sergilemeleri gerekmektedir. Bu hususta profesyonellik kavramı ortaya çıkacaktır. Bununla birlikte birtakım bilgi ve beceri de gerektiren eylemler olarak da nitelendirilebilir (Altınok ve Üstün 2014).

Sporcular içinde profesyonellik kavramı oldukça yaygın olan bir durumdur. Sporcularda profesyonelizm, sporcuların branşları ile ilgili bilgi, beceri ve yeteneklerinin yanında sürekli bir şekilde gelişme göstermesine, eleştiriye ve iş birliği durumuna açık olması gerekmektedir. Bununla birlikte, iletişim düzeyi, sorumluluk bilinci, zorluklarla başa çıkma, sporcu kimliği

gibi durumlarla örnek olabilme boyutunun yer aldığı kavram olarak açıklanmaktadır (Güngör ve ark. 2022).

Bu bilgiler doğrultusunda, profesyonelizm sporcular açısından oldukça önemli bir kavram olduğu ifade edilebilir. Mevcut araştırma ile sporcuların profesyonelizm düzeyleri incelenecektir. Bu araştırma ile sporcuların sorumluluk duyguları, sporcu kimlikleri ve sportmenlik yönleri de ortaya çıkacaktır. Literatür incelendiğinde, profesyonelizm ile ilgili gerçekleştirilen çalışmanın kısıtlı olması ise, araştırmanın özgünlüğünü göstermektedir. Bu bilgiler ışığında, araştırmanın amacı, amacı sporcuların profesyonelizm düzeylerinin incelenmesidir.

YÖNTEM

Araştırmanın Modeli

Çalışmada, betimsel özelliği bulunan tarama modeli uygulanmıştır. Tarama modeli, mevcut veya geçmişte olan bir durumu betimlemeyi hedefleyen araştırma yaklaşımıdır (Karasar 2011).

Evren ve Örneklem

Çalışmanın evreni, 2023-2024 eğitim-öğretim yılında spor yükseköğrenim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise Ordu Üniversitesi spor yükseköğrenim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrenciler arasından tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmiş 65 erkek ve 47 kadın olmak üzere toplam 112 sporcu oluşturmaktadır.

Veri Toplama Araçları

Araştırmada, “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Sporcular için Profesyonelizm Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan kişisel bilgi cinsiyet, spor türü, milli sporcu olma durumu, yaş ve spor yaşından oluşan demografik değişkenler yer almaktadır.

Sporcular için Profesyonelizm Ölçeği, Güngör ve ark. (2022) tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Ölçek 5’li likert tipi (Hiç Katılmıyorum, Katılmıyorum, Kararsızım, Katılıyorum, Tamamen Katılıyorum) olup, 11 madde tek boyuttan oluşmaktadır.

Verilerin Analizi

Araştırmada öncelikle öğrencilere çalışma hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin toplanması esnasında herhangi bir süre kısıtlaması yapılmamıştır. Çalışmada, ölçekte bulunan maddelere yönelik verilen cevapların cronbach alfa katsayısı hesaplanmıştır. Sporcular için profesyonelizm ölçeği genel Cronbach Alpha güvenirlik katsayısı, 0,902 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Çalışmanın veri analizinde, normallik dağılım analizi için skewness ve kurtosis sonuçlarına göre uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucuna göre, ikili karşılaştırmalarda Student-t testi, çoklu

kıyaslamalarda ise tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testleri ile değerlendirilmiştir. Tüm istatistiksel hesaplamalarda SPSS 22.0 istatistik paket programı kullanılmıştır.

BULGULAR

Tablo 1. Sporcuların Cinsiyet Değişkenine Göre Profesyonelizm Düzeyleri

	Cinsiyet	N	Ort.	Ss.	P
Sporcular İçin Profesyonelizm Ölçeği	Erkek	65	45,52	5,17	0,077
	Kadın	47	47,25	4,91	

Araştırmada cinsiyet değişkenine göre sporcular için profesyonelizm ölçeğinde herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tablo 2. Sporcuların Spor Türü Değişkenine Göre Profesyonelizm Düzeyleri

	Spor Türü	N	Ort.	Ss.	P
Sporcular İçin Profesyonelizm Ölçeği	Bireysel	44	46,29	5,44	0,940
	Takım	68	46,22	4,93	

Çalışmada spor türü değişkenine göre sporcular için profesyonelizm ölçeğinde herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tablo 3. Sporcuların Milli Sporcu Durumu Değişkenine Göre Profesyonelizm Düzeyleri

	Milli Sporcu Durumu	N	Ort.	Ss.	P
Sporcular İçin Profesyonelizm Ölçeği	Evet	14	47,71	3,91	0,254
	Hayır	98	46,04	5,25	

Araştırmada milli sporcu durumu değişkenine göre sporcular için profesyonelizm ölçeğinde herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tablo 4. Sporcuların Yaş Değişkenine Göre Profesyonelizm Düzeyleri

	Yaş	N	Ort.	Ss.	P
Sporcular İçin Profesyonelizm Ölçeği	18-20	46	46,80	4,66	0,396
	21-23	51	45,52	5,60	
	24 ve üzeri	15	47,00	4,69	

Çalışmada yaş değişkenine göre sporcular için profesyonelizm ölçeğinde herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tablo 5. Sporcuların Spor Yaşı Değişkenine Göre Profesyonelizm Düzeyleri

	Spor Yaşı	N	Ort.	Ss.	P
Sporcular İçin Profesyonelizm Ölçeği	1-3	23	46,60	5,23	0,801
	4-6	29	45,72	6,22	
	7 ve üzeri	60	46,36	4,52	

Çalışmada spor yaşı değişkenine göre sporcular için profesyonelizm ölçeğinde herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

SONUÇ

Araştırmada cinsiyet, spor türü, milli sporcu olma durumu, yaş ve spor yaşı değişkenlerinde herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Cinsiyet değişkeni incelendiğinde, sporcular için profesyonelizm ölçeğinde herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı saptanmıştır. Literatür incelendiğinde, profesyonelizm ile ilgili çalışmanın kısıtlı olması sebebiyle belirli konular üzerinden tartışılması fayda sağlayacaktır. Bu konulardan bir tanesi de sportmenliktir. Mevcut araştırma konusu olan profesyonelinin sportmenlik durumu ile birçok yönden benzer olan durumları bulunmaktadır. Bu amaçla alan yazın incelendiğinde, Yalçın ve ark. (2020) ile Güllü ve Şahin (2018) tarafından yapılan çalışma sonucu ile mevcut araştırma sonucu benzerlik gösterirken, Efek ve Yiğiter (2021)'in gerçekleştirdiği araştırma ise örtüşmemektedir. Spor türü değişkeni incelendiğinde, sporcular için profesyonelizm ölçeğinde herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Spor türünün profesyonelizme etkisi olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Aynı şekilde milli sporcu durumu değişkeninde de herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık bulunamamıştır. Yaş ve spor yaşı değişkenleri incelendiğinde, anlamlı farklılık olmadığı saptanmıştır. Alan yazın incelendiğinde, Yalçın ve ark. (2020) tarafından yapılan çalışma sonucu ile mevcut araştırma sonucu örtüşürken, Efek ve Yiğiter (2021)'in gerçekleştirdiği araştırma ise uyuşmamaktadır. Sporcuların profesyonel bir şekilde hareket etmeleri, spor müsabakalarının işleyişi ve sistemi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu hususta çalışmanın sonucunda, araştırma değişkenlerinin profesyonelizm düzeyine herhangi bir etkisi olmadığı görülmektedir. Sonuç olarak, mevcut çalışma konusu daha kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmesi önerilebilir. Bununla birlikte, sporcuların sportmence hareket etmeleri, sporun sorumluluk duygusunun farkında olmaları ve sporu bir yaşam biçimi olarak görmeleri büyük önem arz edecektir.

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SHIFTING LINGUISTICS: THE IMPACT OF ENGLISH MEDIA ON ALBANIAN LANGUAGE USE AMONG STUDENTS"

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ABSTRACT

There is cause for concern regarding the linguistic and cultural landscapes of non-English speaking nations due to the widespread influence of English media, especially music, TV shows, and films. The consequences that media consumption in English has on Albanians, aged 21 to 26, are the subject of this study. The main topic of inquiry explored in this study is how younger generations' use of the Albanian language is impacted by exposure to English media. According to the theory, exposure to English-language media regularly alters cultural identification and results in a notable integration of English terminology into conversations. Using Albania as a case study, a thorough literature analysis demonstrates how English has spread throughout the world via the media and how it has affected languages in various countries.

Using a mixed-methods approach, the study collects data on media consumption patterns, the frequency with which English vocabulary is used, and perceptions of linguistic and cultural transformations through the use of both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews. The majority of participants routinely consume English-language media, according to the findings, which results in their frequent usage of English vocabulary in social and academic contexts. The study concludes that English-language media has a significant impact, encouraging the usage of mixed languages and posing issues with the preservation of Albanian culture and language. The necessity of balanced media intake and language preservation methods is highlighted by these findings.

INTRODUCTION

Countries where English is not the primary language have been greatly impacted by the global growth of English as a dominant language. English is now widely used in many facets of daily life around the world and is the de facto language for international communication, trade, and the media (Crystal, 2003). Its widespread use is especially noticeable in the consumption of media, including music, TV series, and films, which are important mediums for spreading English culture and language around the world (Graddol, 2006). Given its broad reach, there are important concerns regarding how English-language media might affect regional mother tongues and cultures.

It has been demonstrated that the impact of English media causes significant linguistic changes in many nations, particularly in younger generations. Studies conducted in Denmark and Japan, for example, have shown that English vocabulary is significantly integrated into daily language use, leading to the development of hybrid language forms and an increase in code-switching behaviors (Preisler, 2003; Tanaka, 2004). Since younger people frequently view English as a symbol of modernity and global connectivity, these studies emphasize the dual influence of media usage on language and cultural identity.

Even with a wealth of studies on the global influence of English-language media, little is known about the effects that are unique to Albania. With its diverse linguistic past, Albania offers a special opportunity to investigate the relationship between regional language use and the effect of international media. According to Kamberi (2015), preliminary research indicates that there is an increasing trend among young Albanians to use English words and phrases in everyday interactions, especially in casual contexts like social media and talks with peers. Nonetheless, there is not much thorough research on this subject, which suggests a sizable vacuum in the literature.

By methodically examining the influence of English media on the language use of Albanian youth, this study seeks to close this gap. The principal inquiry driving this investigation is: What is the impact of exposure to English media on the Albanian language usage of younger generations? According to the theory, regular exposure to English-language media alters cultural identity and results in a notable integration of English terminology into everyday communication.

Using a combination of quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, a mixed-methods approach will be used to collect comprehensive data on media consumption habits, the frequency of vocabulary use in English, and perceptions of linguistic and cultural shifts among Albanian youth aged 15-26 to address this research question. This method makes it possible to comprehend the nature and extent of the influence of English media in a comprehensive way.

Gaining knowledge about the impact of English media on Albanian language usage might help one better understand the linguistic and cultural dynamics of a world growing more interconnected by the day. This study adds to the current conversation on language preservation and cultural identity in the face of globalization by looking at the relationship between media consumption and language use. The results will help develop strategies that strike a balance between media consumption and language preservation, protecting Albania's rich linguistic legacy and promoting the advantages of bilingualism.

In summary, this study tackles the important subject of how English media affects Albanian youth's language use, speculating that substantial linguistic and cultural changes result from prolonged media exposure. The findings will offer insights that are important from an academic and cultural standpoint, deepening our understanding of the effects of international media on regional languages and customs.

Literature Review

English has become the most widely used language in the world for media, business, and communication. According to Crystal (2003), the main reason English is so widely used is that it is the language of globalization and is also widely used in international media. English-language media, which includes films, TV series, and music, is an important medium for spreading the English language and culture throughout the world (Graddol, 2006).

Impact of English Media on Language Use

The linguistic influence of English media on non-English-speaking nations has been the subject of numerous studies. Preisler (2003) studied how English-language media affected young people in Denmark and discovered that they were heavily incorporating English words and expressions into their everyday speech. Tanaka (2004) also looked into how English-language

media affected Japanese language use and found that there was a shift towards hybrid language forms, particularly among younger people.

According to a 2005 study conducted in Germany by Hilgendorf (2005), English media intake increases the usage of English idioms and expressions by German speakers. All of this research highlights how English-language media shapes language use and encourages code-switching and linguistic hybridization.

Blommaert and Rampton (2011) mention a common approach, known as buffaloping, for informal parodic, and interest-based social media cultures to interact with super-diversity. This interaction involves the active dissemination of transculturally accessible media content.

The Albanian Context

According to Ademi's (2013) analysis of English usage in Albanian newspapers and television, media sources frequently misuse English terminology, compromising the purity of the mother tongue. To lessen the detrimental impacts of English influence, the research highlights the necessity of media and linguists working together to preserve Albanian language. It also advocates for educational programs and greater adherence to standard language practices.

Identifying Gaps and Methods

Although previous study offers a significant understanding of the linguistic influence of English media, less attention has been paid to the impacts in the Albanian setting. The majority of research has depended on quantitative techniques like frequency analysis of language use and questionnaires. Few studies have used qualitative techniques to capture people's complex attitudes and beliefs about language and cultural identity, such as ethnographic observations and interviews.

Conceptual Framework and Rationale

This study's conceptual framework is based on sociolinguistic theories that look at how language, media, and identity are related. According to the media-induced language shift theory, language use and cultural identity are influenced by the adoption of foreign linguistic features that result from regular exposure to foreign media (Gumperz, 1982). The purpose of this study is to adapt this concept to the Albanian setting and investigate how youth's perceptions of culture and language are influenced by their intake of English-language media.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Previous Studies

The previous studies' strengths are found in their thorough coverage of different non-English speaking locations and their strong quantitative analysis. These studies, however, frequently ignore the qualitative facets of language use, such as personal interpretations and cultural ramifications. Furthermore, there is a propensity to generalize results across many language contexts, which might not fairly represent the distinctive qualities of every location.

In conclusion, research shows that English media has a big influence on language usage in non-English speaking nations, especially among younger generations. The precise implications in the Albanian setting, however, are still not well understood. By using a mixed-methods approach to give a thorough examination of the linguistic and cultural impact of English media on Albanian youth, this study aims to close this gap. By filling up this knowledge vacuum, the

project hopes to advance knowledge of how local languages and cultures are impacted by global media, offering important insights that have both cultural and scholarly value.

METHODS

The research aimed to examine how Albanian respondents used the English language and how they felt it affected their sense of cultural identity and language preservation. Respondents in the survey included sixty-two students based in Tirana, the capital city of Albania. Data for the study came from participant replies to an online survey administered using the Teams platform. The questionnaire contained fifteen closed- and open-ended questions to find out how participants perceived media influence in both languages.

Questions used in the survey:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Education Level
4. How often do you watch English movies?
5. How often do you watch English TV shows?
6. How often do you listen to English music?
7. How frequently do you use English words or phrases in your daily conversations with friends and family?
8. In which contexts do you most often use English words or phrases? (Check all that apply)
9. How comfortable are you switching between Albanian and English in a conversation?
10. Which English words or phrases do you use most often? Please list up to five examples.
11. Why do you use English words or phrases in your conversations? (Check all that apply)
12. Do you believe that using English in your daily life affects your proficiency in Albanian?
13. How important do you think it is to preserve the Albanian language under the influence of English media?
14. Do you feel that using English in your daily communication affects your cultural identity as an Albanian?
15. Please share any additional thoughts or comments about the influence of English media on your language use and cultural identity.

RESULTS

The findings revealed a prevalent integration of English into daily communication, with a significant majority (85.4%) incorporating English words or phrases frequently or very frequently in conversations with friends and family. Notably, digital communication platforms such as texting/messaging (72.6%) and social media (66.1%) emerged as the primary contexts for English language usage, followed by conversations with peers (46.8%) and academic settings (38.7%). Moreover, the data underscored a high level of comfort (79.1%) among respondents in switching between Albanian and English during conversations, suggesting a strong bilingual fluency within the surveyed group. When asked about the reasons for using

English in conversations, respondents predominantly cited its utility in expressing certain ideas (50%), followed by its perceived modernity or coolness (16.1%) and daily use for educational purposes (16.1%). Regarding the impact on language proficiency and cultural identity, opinions were divided. While a considerable proportion (45.2%) expressed concerns about the influence of English on Albanian proficiency and cultural identity, an equal percentage (27.9%) disagreed with this notion. Additionally, a majority (83.8%) emphasized the importance of preserving the Albanian language under the influence of English media, highlighting a collective commitment to safeguarding cultural heritage. These findings shed light on the complex dynamics between language use, cultural identity, and the role of English in contemporary Albanian society.

Following is the table that best summarizes the key results of the survey

Category	Percentage
Integration of English in Daily Communication	
- <i>Frequently/Very Frequently</i>	85.4%
Primary Contexts for English Usage	
- <i>Texting/Messaging</i>	72.6%
- <i>Social Media</i>	66.1%
- <i>Conversations with Peers</i>	46.8%
- <i>Academic Settings</i>	38.7%
<i>Comfort with Code-Switching (Albanian and English)</i>	79.1%
Reasons for Using English	
- <i>Expressing Certain Ideas</i>	50%
- <i>Perceived Modernity or Coolness</i>	16.1%
- <i>Educational Purposes</i>	16.1%
Concerns About Influence on Albanian Proficiency and Cultural Identity	
- <i>Concerned</i>	45.2%
- <i>Not Concerned</i>	27.9%
<i>Importance of Preserving Albanian Language</i>	83.8%

DISCUSSION

The survey's findings offer insightful information about the intricate relationships that exist between language use, cultural identity, and English's effect in Albania. The increasing use of English in everyday communication, especially on digital platforms, is indicative of the global trend of linguistic globalization made possible by advances in technology. The necessity for people to move between many linguistic and cultural domains is highlighted by this development, which begs the question of what effect it might have on language ability and cultural identity.

The great degree of comfort with which respondents reported alternating between English and Albanian points to a strong level of multilingual competency among the people polled. This skill at code-switching probably reflects the complex way that people use language in today's culture, where they use a variety of linguistic resources to suit their communication demands in a range of situations. Nonetheless, a sizeable fraction of respondents' voice concerns about

the possible effects of English usage on Albanian language competency and cultural identity, even though the majority see it as a useful tool for expressing ideas and interacting with contemporary communication platforms.

The varying viewpoints on how English usage affects language ability and cultural identity highlight how complicated language dynamics are in heterogeneous cultures. On the one hand, the adoption of English as the universal language could make it easier for people to access opportunities, information, and worldwide networks, which would increase their social and economic mobility. However, the prevalence of English in some fields, especially in academic and digital settings, could make it more difficult to preserve native tongues and cultural heritage.

Respondents' focus on the need to protect the Albanian language from the impact of English media shows a shared understanding of the inherent worth of linguistic and cultural variety. This emphasizes the necessity of taking proactive steps to support language revitalization initiatives, improve bilingual education initiatives, and cultivate a sense of cultural pride and identity in the next generation of learners.

To sum up, the findings of this survey demonstrate the complex interplay among language use, cultural identity, and English's influence on modern Albanian culture. In an increasingly interconnected world, it is crucial to adopt a balanced approach that values linguistic diversity, fosters intercultural understanding, and preserves the rich tapestry of Albanian language and culture—even though incorporating English into daily communication comes with opportunities and challenges.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study provide insightful information about the complex relationships between language use, cultural identity, and English's influence in the Albanian context. English is widely used in daily conversation, especially on digital platforms, which emphasizes how language is changing in a world where communication is happening more and more quickly. The respondents' high degree of bilingual proficiency is indicative of the flexibility and linguistic adaptability needed to traverse a variety of linguistic environments.

Although most respondents see English as a useful tool for contemporary communication, it is impossible to ignore worries about how it can affect Albanian language competency and cultural identity. The respondents' varied points of view draw attention to the intricate interactions that exist between the preservation of indigenous languages and cultural heritage and linguistic globalization. The emphasis placed by all on the necessity of defending the Albanian language against the impact of English media, however, highlights a common dedication to preserving linguistic variety and cultural identity.

In the future, it will be necessary to take a comprehensive approach that strikes a balance between the advantages of linguistic diversity and the necessity of protecting cultural heritage. Albanian society can make use of the benefits brought about by globalization while staying rooted in its rich language and cultural legacy by appreciating and celebrating linguistic diversity.

The conclusions of this study highlight the necessity of a nuanced comprehension of the connection between language use, cultural identity, and the influence of English on modern

Albanian culture. Albania can effectively negotiate the challenges of globalization while safeguarding its distinct identity and legacy for upcoming generations by valuing linguistic plurality and cultivating cultural resilience. Because languages are essential to cultural identity, customs, and cognitive diversity, their preservation is of supreme importance on a worldwide scale. Losing a language also means losing the traditional knowledge, cultural heritage, and distinct worldviews that come with it. This weakens historical accounts and societal cohesion. Education and economic opportunities for the community are also negatively harmed, adding to the complex tapestry of global cognitive variety. By highlighting how important it is to preserve linguistic diversity while also highlighting the global challenge of striking a balance between the advantages of global communication and the irreversible loss of a culture's identity and knowledge, the English-language media in Albania has brought attention to this issue.

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ENHANCING LITERARY COMPREHENSION: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING SHORT STORIES IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explore and evaluate innovative methodologies for teaching short stories in English, with a focus on enhancing literary comprehension and critical thinking skills among students. Through qualitative research, including participant observation and interviews with students, we investigate the effectiveness of various teaching strategies. Our findings reveal significant improvements in student engagement and analytical skills when incorporating interactive methods such as group discussions, role-playing, and the use of multimedia resources. Additionally, the study underscores the importance of selecting culturally relevant short stories to foster a deeper connection and understanding among diverse student populations. The implications of these findings are far-reaching, suggesting a need for a shift in traditional literary education approaches to accommodate more dynamic and inclusive teaching practices. This research contributes to the ongoing discourse on effective literary instruction, offering practical insights and recommendations for educators and curriculum developers seeking to invigorate the study of short stories in the English language classroom.

Key words: innovative approaches, literary comprehension, critical thinking, engagement

INTRODUCTION

Short stories, with their brevity and depth, serve as a cornerstone in the landscape of English literature and education. These narrative forms offer unique opportunities for readers to explore a diverse range of themes, cultures, and literary techniques within a relatively concise format. As a tool for teaching English, short stories not only enhance language proficiency but also foster critical thinking and emotional intelligence among learners.

In an educational context, the teaching of short stories in English is pivotal. It facilitates a deeper understanding of narrative structures, literary devices, and thematic explorations, all within a context that is often more approachable than longer works of literature. Furthermore, short stories can be instrumental in developing empathy and cultural awareness as they often encapsulate a wide array of human experiences and perspectives. However, despite their potential, short stories are frequently underutilized or ineffectively taught in many learning environments.

One of the significant challenges in teaching short stories is maintaining student engagement and ensuring that the literary content is relatable for them. Traditional teaching methods, being teacher-centered, often fail to fully unravel the richness of these narratives, leading to a superficial understanding or, worse, disinterest among students. This issue is further compounded by the diverse backgrounds of learners, each with different levels of language proficiency and cultural perspectives.

The purpose of this paper is to address these challenges by introducing and evaluating innovative teaching methods for short stories in English. By examining new pedagogical strategies, this study aims to enhance literary comprehension, promote critical analysis, and foster a deeper appreciation for the art of storytelling. This investigation is rooted in the belief that effective teaching of short stories can not only improve English language skills but also enrich students' understanding of the human condition. This paper will present a synthesis of current research, students' insights and observation data from classroom implementations. It will offer a comprehensive overview of effective strategies, practical applications, and the potential impact of these methods on students' literary engagement and comprehension.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The traditional approach to teaching short stories in English classrooms has often been dominated by a focus on structural analysis and thematic interpretation. This includes dissecting plot elements, character development, and literary devices. While these methods provide a foundational understanding of literary techniques, they frequently lack engagement and real-world connections for students. Studies have shown that methods relying solely on textual analysis can fail to stimulate students' interest and fail to develop higher-order thinking skills (Gopalan & Hashim, 2021).

One of the most significant challenges identified in literature is student disengagement and lack of motivation (Dorneyi, 2020). Many educators struggle to make the content relatable to the diverse cultural and socio-economic backgrounds of students. Additionally, the traditional approach often fails to accommodate the different learning styles, leading to a passive learning experience rather than an interactive and engaging one.

Several educational theories support the need for innovative approaches in teaching literature. Constructivist theory, for example, emphasizes the importance of active learning where students construct knowledge through experiences and reflections (Piaget, 1967). Similarly, Vygotsky's social development theory highlights the role of social interaction in learning, suggesting that collaborative activities could enhance understanding (Vygotsky, 1978). These theories lay the groundwork for more dynamic and student-centered teaching methods.

Exploring past innovations in teaching literature reveals a shift towards more interactive and student-centered approaches. Activities like role-playing, group discussions, and creative writing assignments have been shown to enhance engagement and comprehension (Lee, 2021). Furthermore, integrating technology, such as digital storytelling and multimedia resources, has also gained traction for its ability to make literature more accessible and engaging for digital-native learners (Green & Hannon, 2022).

Recent studies have emphasized the importance of including culturally diverse short stories in the curriculum. This not only aids in fostering inclusivity but also enhances students' ability to empathize with different perspectives (Khan & Ahmed, 2023). The selection of culturally relevant materials has been linked to higher levels of engagement and deeper comprehension among students from various backgrounds.

The literature review highlights a growing consensus on the need for more innovative, engaging, and culturally inclusive approaches to teaching short stories in English. While

traditional methods lay a necessary foundation, there is a clear call for strategies that align with contemporary educational theories and meet the diverse needs of today's students.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study primarily uses qualitative research methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of innovative teaching strategies for short stories in English. This approach allows for a more nuanced exploration of both the measurable outcomes and the experiential aspects of these teaching methods.

Observation Data: The researcher acted as a covert participant observer at the chosen sample, 26 first-year students at the Faculty of Foreign Languages in the University of Tirana, Albania who study English at the Bachelor level. The observation aimed to compare levels of student engagement, comprehension, and interest in short stories before and after the implementation of the new teaching methods. The observer took down notes on the number of students engaged, their level of comprehension (accuracy in answering questions) and the number of students demonstrating interest in the developed seminars.

Interviews Data: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a limited number of students (ten students) pertaining to the three levels of English language proficiency within the convenient sample of 26 first-year students at the Faculty of Foreign Languages in the University of Tirana, Albania who study English at the Bachelor level. These interviews aimed to gather in-depth insights into the practicalities, challenges, and perceived effectiveness of these methods.

Participants

Students: Group I, composed of 26 first-year students, studying English language at the Faculty of Foreign Languages, University of Tirana, Albania, aged 18-19, coming from a diverse range of socio-economic and cultural backgrounds, was covertly observed by the researcher and involved in the survey, whereas a selection of 10 students, pertaining to the three dominating language proficiency levels (pre-intermediate, intermediate, advanced) participated in the interview process.

Ethical Considerations

All participants were informed about the purpose of the study and consent was obtained. Confidentiality and anonymity of the responses were maintained throughout the research process. The study was conducted in accordance with ethical guidelines for educational research.

Innovative teaching strategies used

After designating the group of students who were going to be involved in the survey (group, I from first-year Bachelor students, studying English Language at the Faculty of Foreign Languages, University of Tirana, Albania, the researcher started to apply during the first semester (3 months) of academic year 2023-2024 some innovative teaching methods with regards to short stories in English. The activities the researcher consulted before deciding which of them to use, can be broadly classified into four main areas as follows:

Interactive Techniques

Group Discussions: student-led discussions on themes, characters, and plot developments to encourage active participation and deeper understanding.

Role-Playing: students are encouraged to act out scenes or adopt the perspectives of characters, enhancing empathy and engagement with the text.

Peer Teaching: students prepare and teach a segment of the story to their peers, fostering collaborative learning and leadership skills.

Integrating Technology

Digital Storytelling: Students use digital tools to create their own versions of the story or alternate endings, enhancing creative thinking and engagement.

Multimedia Resources: videos, podcasts, and interactive online platforms that relate to the themes or settings of the short stories are incorporated, making the content more accessible and relatable.

Online Discussion Forums: teacher creates platforms for students to discuss and analyze stories outside of class, extending learning beyond the classroom.

Culturally Relevant Teaching

Diverse Story Selection: short stories are chosen from a variety of cultural backgrounds to ensure inclusivity and to expose students to different worldviews.

Connecting to Real-World Issues: themes and characters in short stories are related to current events and societal issues, making literature more relevant and thought-provoking.

Student-Centered Projects: projects that allow students to connect stories to their own cultural experiences or local community contexts are encouraged.

Critical Thinking and Analysis

Socratic Seminars: students ask and answer questions about the text, fostering critical thinking and analytical skills.

Comparative Analysis: students compare and contrast different short stories, or the same story told from different cultural perspectives, deepening their analytical abilities.

Literary Journals: Students are encouraged to reflect on their readings, themes, and personal responses on a journal, encouraging introspection and personal connection to the literature.

Creative Expression

Creative Writing Assignments: tasks where students write their own short stories were assigned where they have to change to apply learned literary techniques and expressing individual creativity.

Artistic Interpretations: students are encouraged to express their understanding of a story through art, music, or drama, catering to varied artistic inclinations and talents.

Out of all the activities mentioned, the researcher chose only three of them being restricted by time (the subject is taught for only thirteen weeks, 3 classes per week) and concern of being overwhelming for the students.

The first activity the researcher chose to apply is role-playing, since this is a student-centered activity, it involves artistic and interpretative skills, and finally develops empathy and cultural awareness among students. This activity was used during the first three weeks of the study, since it helps students become familiar with this genre of literature and helps them read the stories that might seem challenging at first sight. Thus, each week different students were assigned to play the role of the characters of the stories that were given beforehand to them to

read (*The Story of an Hour* by Kate Chopin, *Godfather Death* by the Grimm Brothers and *The Storm* by Kate Chopin), and they were encouraged to artistically interpret the assigned roles without the researcher pressuring them on the interpretation quality and grading.

The second activity the researcher made use of is group discussion since it is a student-centered activity and while involving a multitude of questions and answers, it turns the class into a Socratic seminar as well, thus leading to a deeper understanding and better critical thinking skills. The researcher started to make use of this approach after week 4 when students had already become familiar with the course and felt ready to discuss on the various elements that were taught in the lectures. The researcher chose to apply this activity in different ways: more specifically during week 5 it was the researcher who led the discussion with questions and coming up with additional information to the students' answers on *A Rose for Emily* by William Faulkner, during week 6 the students were divided into two big groups and each group addressed questions to the other group who had to answer and vice-versa on *A Tell-Tale Heart* by Edgar Allan Poe. One of the students from each group was assigned to note down the points each group would earn and in the end crosscheck them and announce the winning group.

The last activity that was employed by the researcher is digital storytelling. Such a choice was made because this activity uses various digital tools or media to tell a story the students have read, enrich it with visual and auditory media to set the mood and tone of the story and it is also built through a storyboard in which students try to reconstruct the plot through visuals accompanied by bubbles of words. This is again a student-centered project, and it took two weeks for the students to produce one. This project was conducted during the last two weeks of the semester after the students had quite mastered the elements of short stories and were able to analyze one in all its elements. During the first week (week 12) the students were informed by the researcher on what digital storytelling is, the media they need to use and, on the variety, and possibilities of different combinations. Models were provided by the researcher and then the students were divided in four small groups of 4 and two small groups of 5 students. Each group was assigned one of the short stories that was analyzed during the previous ten weeks, and they worked on it until the last day of week 13 on which day they presented their project.

Data Analysis

Semi-structured interviews data: Interview responses were transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis to identify common themes and patterns related to the effectiveness, practicalities and challenges of the three innovative teaching methods.

Observation data: Observation notes were taken down by the covert participant observer with regards to the attitude of students while trying out the innovative teaching techniques in terms of engagement, interest and comprehension.

The study acknowledges certain limitations, including the potential bias in self-reported data and the limited geographical scope of the participant pool. Additionally, the short duration of the study may not fully capture long-term impacts of the teaching methods on student learning.

RESULTS

The results of the study provide insightful data on the effectiveness of innovative teaching methods for short stories in English, based on both qualitative interviews with students and researcher's own observation.

Observation Findings

Student Engagement: The researcher witnessed a significant increase in student engagement following the implementation of interactive teaching methods. The usual willingness of the students to participate and discuss about different short stories during the previous years for the same course was 4/26 students or 15,4%, whereas after the researcher's intervention with the three activities mentioned above, it increased to 17/26 students or 65%.

Literary Comprehension: Based on the researcher's covert participant observation, there was a notable improvement in students' comprehension of short stories. Before the intervention there were only 5/26 students or 19,2% who responded accurately to the questions the researcher addressed to the class with regards to the short stories they had to read and analyze. Following the intervention, the researcher, in the role of observer, noticed a significant improvement to 16/26 students or 61,5% who produced accurate answers.

Interest in Literature: The researcher witnessed a positive shift in students' interest in reading and discussing literature. If before the intervention, the number of students wishing to participate in literature clubs and related extracurricular activities would be limited to 3/26 students or 11,5%, the researcher received at least 10/26 or 38,4% student requests for participating in those clubs, thus there is an increase of 26,9%.

Interview Findings

Interactive Techniques: Students reported that methods like group discussions and role-playing not only made the classes livelier but also enhanced their critical thinking and empathy.

Technological Integration: With regards to the use of digital storytelling tools and multimedia resources, the student responded that it was highly effective in engaging them, especially those who were initially disinterested in traditional reading.

Cultural Relevance: Students highlighted the importance of reading culturally diverse stories. This approach was seen to increase relatability and foster a more inclusive classroom environment.

Challenges: Some students suggested that both teachers and students should be trained on digital literacy to keep up with the continuous progress of technology and artificial intelligence. The observation data strongly suggest that innovative, interactive, and culturally relevant teaching methods significantly enhance student engagement and comprehension in short stories. These findings are corroborated by the interview insights, which provide a deeper understanding of how and why these methods are effective. The challenges identified highlight areas for further development and support in the implementation of these methods.

DISCUSSION

Interpretation of Results

The findings from this study indicate a clear positive impact of innovative teaching methods on students' engagement with and understanding of short stories in English. The significant increase in student engagement and comprehension, as evidenced by the qualitative data, supports the hypothesis that interactive, culturally relevant teaching strategies are more effective than traditional methods.

These results align with existing literature that advocates for more dynamic and student-centered approaches in literary education. Studies by Lee (2021) and Green & Hannon (2022) also found that interactive techniques and technological integration can significantly enhance literary comprehension and student interest. The emphasis on cultural relevance in our findings further corroborates the work of Khan & Ahmed (2023), who highlighted the importance of incorporating diverse cultural perspectives in literature education.

FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

Future research could explore long-term impacts of these teaching methods on students' literary appreciation and academic performance. It would also be beneficial to conduct similar studies in diverse geographical and cultural contexts to validate the generalizability of the findings.

This study underscores the potential of innovative teaching methods to revolutionize the way short stories are taught in English classrooms. By adopting interactive, technologically integrated, and culturally relevant teaching strategies, educators can significantly enhance literary comprehension and foster a deeper appreciation for literature among students.

CONCLUSION

This study explored the effectiveness of innovative teaching strategies in enhancing student engagement and comprehension of short stories in English. The key findings indicate that interactive techniques, integration of technology, culturally relevant teaching, and strategies that promote critical thinking significantly improve students' literary understanding and appreciation.

The results underscore the need for a shift in teaching methodologies towards more dynamic, inclusive, and student-centered approaches. Educators are encouraged to adopt these innovative strategies to foster a more engaging and effective learning environment. Curriculum developers should consider integrating these methods into the standard curriculum, recognizing the diverse needs of the modern student population.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LIMITATIONS

While the study provides valuable insights, it acknowledges limitations in scope and duration. Future research with a broader participant base and over a more extended period could offer more comprehensive insights.

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TRANSLATING IDIOMS AND METAPHORS: CHALLENGES IN ADAPTING 'THE ADVENTURES OF ÇUFO' FROM ALBANIAN TO GERMAN

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the German translation of Gaqo Bushaka's children's book "Çufo and Krausbubi" by translator Robert Schwarz, focusing on the translation of phraseological expressions and literary figures. The study analyzes how these elements are rendered into German, highlighting the challenges and strategies employed by Schwarz in maintaining the stylistic and thematic integrity of the original. By comparing specific instances of idiomatic expressions and metaphors in both the Albanian original and the German translation, the paper assesses the effectiveness of the translation in conveying the original's literary aesthetics and cultural nuances to a young German-speaking audience. The analysis employs a comparative approach to evaluate the fidelity and adaptability of the translated text, providing insights into the complexities of translating children's literature across different languages and cultures. The research underscores the significance of sensitive translation practices that respect the source material's stylistic features and cultural context, which are essential in children's literature. This analysis aims to contribute to broader discussions on literary translation and its impact on intercultural understanding among young readers.

Keywords: literary translation, children's literature, phraseological expressions, literary figures, intercultural communication.

1. INTRODUCTION

The translation of children's literature has garnered significant attention in recent years, reflecting its growing importance and value worldwide. The primary audience for this genre, children, necessitates a careful approach to translation to ensure that the content is both engaging and comprehensible. Although children's literature is authored by adults, it is essential that these authors possess a deep understanding of a child's perspective, including their modes of thinking, speaking, writing, and overall use of language. Similarly, translators of children's literature bear the responsibility of accurately conveying these elements in a manner that resonates with young readers.

This article focuses on the translation of the book "Çufo and Krausbubi" from Albanian into German. While extensive research exists on the translation of children's literature, particularly within the realm of fantasy literature, such studies are notably sparse within the Albanian context. Additionally, there has been a lack of assessment regarding the quality of these translations, resulting in the underappreciation of this crucial field. This gap in research overlooks the significant role that quality translations play in both the education and entertainment of future generations.

By examining the specific challenges and methodologies involved in translating "Çufo and

Krausbubi," this article aims to contribute to the broader discourse on children's literature translation and highlight the unique considerations necessary for translating Albanian works into other languages.

Why this book?¹

"Çufo and Krausbubi" is the first volume in a children's novel trilogy by Gaqo Bushaka, one of the most renowned contemporary authors of Albanian children's literature. When this book was published in 1978, it became a great success, resonating not only with young readers but also with their parents. This widespread acclaim likely inspired the author to write two more sequels: "Çufo's Holidays" (1983) and "Çufo in the Wonder House" (1985), which were later re-released in 1987 as a single volume titled "Çufo's Adventures." Over the years, it has become one of the most-read books among children, even earning the Republic Prize, the highest literary accolade in Albania.

The book promises young readers a fantastical world full of adventures and a community of endearing characters. For adult readers, it serves as a reflection, allowing them to see children's reactions to their often imperfect actions. This dual appeal to both children and adults underscores the book's significance and enduring popularity.

As the author of numerous books, including fairy tales, short stories, novellas, and novels for children of all ages, Gaqo Bushaka demonstrates his profound understanding of the world and psychology of children with his new work. He captivates young readers in a natural way and has the unique ability to guide them wherever he wishes. The novel "Çufo and Krausbubi" is thus a joyful journey through the lives of children.

What does Çufo actually represent? He is a small, round piglet, a glutton, and a rascal like no other, yet he possesses a pure, dreamy, almost romantic soul. His misfortune is that he always starts things the wrong way; he genuinely wants to do good, but his efforts often result in great mischief and trouble, not to mention Çufo's Waterloo—school.

The translation of such a work presents a challenging task for the translator. They must ensure that the same effect is achieved while establishing connections between the culture of the target language into which the book is being translated and the real as well as the fantastical world of

¹ It is interesting to note that many of the events recounted in "Çufo" are based on the author's own childhood experiences. This underscores the significance of life experiences in a writer's creative process. Stories such as "Çufo at the Stadium," "Çufo at the Barber," and "Çufo 'Stealing' Village Apples" are, in fact, mischievous childhood tales that the author vividly narrates through the character of the piglet Çufo.

The first Çufo story began to take shape in the scientific hall of the National Library in Tirana, where the author, Gaqo Bushaka, often spent hours working. It took him four years to write the first 100 pages of the book. The plot of the book, intertwined with the author's childhood memories, saw his and his friends' stories transformed into adventures of Çufo and his companions.

As the book was coming together, the character's name was still missing. No name seemed to satisfy the author until, by chance, he found the perfect imitative sound name, "Çufo." This name was inspired by the sounds of the train—"çaf-çuf"—that could be heard from the Train Station to the Library where Bushaka worked. No name could have been more fitting and representative than "Çufo," a name that has lived on with children of every generation, always remaining playful and mischievous.

the novel, which is rooted in the culture of the source language.²

How Similar Will These Two Cultures/Worlds Be?

This article analyzes the translated version of the novel in German to shed light on the attitude and translation strategies used. The main focus is on how successfully the translator has conveyed the joy of reading and understanding the original work in Albanian to the target culture.

Gaqo Bushaka's writing style is characterized by unique imagery and powerful expressions while maintaining a simple, understandable, and captivating narrative. This allows readers to be transported into a magical world with a highly developed imagination.

2. TRANSLATION CHALLENGES IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

The translation of children's literature has consistently sparked intense discussions, as it is considered a more demanding task compared to translating literature for adults. In this context, several common questions and considerations arise:³

What is the main task of the translator in children's literature?

In the world of children's literature, the central task of the translator is to ensure that the messages and stories of the original text are conveyed in a manner that is not only understandable but also appealing and inspiring to the young target audience, namely children. This often requires a keen sensitivity in selecting words and expressions, ensuring age-appropriateness, and being culturally sensitive to the target group.

How can texts that belong to another culture be best translated?

Children's literature can contain cultural elements and nuances that need to be considered in the translation. The question arises as to how these cultural specifics can be transferred in such a way that they are understandable in the target language and culture without losing the original spirit of the text.

² The use of masculine forms in the text encompasses the feminine as well.

³ The term "children's literature" has been defined in various ways by different researchers. A. Bishqemi (2006, p. 9) describes children's literature as a genre that combines educational and pedagogical requirements, including works that, while originally intended for adults, are understandable and suitable for children. Oittinen (2000, p. 61) offers a definition that encompasses "literature produced and intended for children or literature read by children." Furthermore, Rita Oittinen questions the necessity of rigid definitions, arguing that literary works and genres are fluid; what is considered adult literature today may become children's literature tomorrow. Ehlers (1986, p. 19) broadens the definition by stating that children's literature includes "all works, both oral and written, that appeal to the dreams, emotions, and thoughts of children." Klingberg (1986, p. 12) asserts that children's literature is specifically created for the child audience.

Children's books have increasingly become an integral part of world literature, serving as a medium to convey the worldview, beliefs, and culture of a society to the younger generation. This role underscores the importance of children's literature in shaping the cognitive and emotional development of children, as well as in preserving and transmitting cultural heritage. The adaptability and evolving nature of children's literature highlight its dynamic role in education and entertainment, making it a crucial area for scholarly attention and research.

By understanding these various perspectives, we can appreciate the multifaceted nature of children's literature and its significant impact on young readers. This comprehensive view also helps in recognizing the importance of high-quality translations that maintain the integrity and intent of the original works while making them accessible and engaging for children across different cultures.

What is the acceptable degree of text manipulation (adaptation) and how far can a translator go to ensure the sensitive mindset of a child is not compromised?

There is no fixed rule about how far a translator should go in children's literature to adapt the text. This depends on various factors, such as the age of the target audience and their language skills. Some translations require a certain degree of adaptation or simplification to ensure readability and comprehension for children. The challenge is to find the right balance between adaptation and preserving the original spirit of the text.

In summary, the translation of children's literature is a complex task that requires a deep understanding of the needs and feelings of children. A successful children's book translator must be empathetic, linguistically skilled, and culturally aware to bridge the gap between different worlds and languages while preserving the unique magic of children's literature.

The main issue addressed in this article concerns the challenging task of translating proverbs, idioms, and phrases in children's literature in a way that closely approximates the original text. Puurtinen⁴ argues that although the translation of children's literature is often seen as straightforward, it actually involves significant cultural differences and specific constraints. This pertains to names, sentence structures, as well as linguistic nuances and connotations familiar to adults but often difficult for children to understand. Puurtinen highlights that translation is also influenced by didactic, ideological, moral, ethical, and religious norms that are of great importance in a particular time and culture. Additionally, differences between languages and cultures regarding generally accepted norms further complicate the translation work.

The question of equivalence is also a central issue in translation studies.⁵ There are differing views on what constitutes equivalence and whether translators should focus more on formal similarity or functional similarity between the original and target texts. The debate on the type and degree of equivalence significantly influences translation practice and the various approaches in translation theory. Some translators aim for the closest possible formal similarity, while others place greater emphasis on functional similarity to better account for the cultural context and communicative intent of the original text.

Translation is indeed a complex task that takes into account both linguistic and cultural aspects. The translation approach is influenced by various factors, including the purpose of the translation and the target audience, and it can vary to achieve the best possible equivalence between the original and the target text. The translator's decisions play a crucial role in how well the message and cultural significance of the original text can be preserved in the translated text.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study is based on extensive literature concerning translation, particularly children's literature, and relies on a detailed comparative analysis between the original Albanian work and its German

⁴ Puurten, 2006, S. 54

⁵ Various authors have explored the topic of equivalence in translation, including:

- D. Robinson (1991) in "The Translator's Turn" (S. 259)

- R. Oittinen (1995) in "Kääntäjän karnevaali" (S. 35)

- R. T. Bell (1991) in "Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice" (S. 7)

- P. Newmark (1981) in "Approaches to Translation" (S. 10)

These authors have illuminated different aspects of equivalence in the translation process and have contributed to the development of translation theory.

translation. The main focus is on examining issues that open up debates and discussions in this field. The emphasis is on the language and artistic composition of the text, including phraseology, proverbs, metaphors, similes, and practical context. The goal is to analyze how these elements are conveyed into the Albanian language and what translation strategies are employed.

The analysis of examples focuses not only on the translation into German but also examines whether the hidden meanings of certain phrases are successfully conveyed in their full scope. The theoretical framework is illustrated with examples from our corpus. These examples also reflect some problematic aspects observed during the contrastive analysis, such as nouns, metaphors, similes, and phraseology.

3.1 Terms

a. Metaphor/Simile

Metaphors "are the transfer of meaning from one object to another based on external or internal similarity."⁶ In children's literature, the simplest forms of metaphors usually appear because complicated forms risk not being properly understood by children. They are often verbal metaphors that illustrate actions, nouns, and adjectives that characterize objects, phenomena, people, etc. These metaphors often resemble similes, and there are situations where they can be interchanged in translation.

b. Phraseology in Children's and Young Adult Literature

The novel by Gaqo Bushaka is recommended for young children and thus falls into the category of children's novels. Authors of children's books often face the challenge of finding appropriate language that is suitable for children. Burger (see 1997: 234-242) distinguishes different types of phrase usage in children's books. In children's and young adult books, one should not expect too many complex expressions and idioms, as these require a higher level of cognitive ability to be understood. Generally, such expressions are avoided in children's books because they could overwhelm the understanding of young readers.

c. Proverbs

Proverbs hold particular value due to their formal and content complexity. They are analyzed from various perspectives, including linguistics, literary studies, folklore, and cultural and communication studies. Linguistically, they belong to phraseology, but the term "paremiology" indicates that there are differences from other phraseological units. Proverbs are fixed word combinations that convey a complete message of folk wisdom, whether as an assessment, statement, or advice regarding human life situations and community interactions. They reflect the folk mentality, the ethical-moral value system, and the worldview of a society, making it interesting to explore universal similarities and cultural differences between the proverbs of different peoples.

3.2 Practical Text Analysis

⁶ Malá, 2009, S. 57

The translation of proverbs and idiomatic expressions is often challenging, as these expressions carry specific cultural and contextual connotations. A direct translation is not always possible, and the translator must make choices to preserve the essence of the message.

Translating idiomatic expressions and proverbs requires a deep understanding of both cultures and the ability to adapt the meaning for the target audience. In this case, translating "Këmbët e lehta, e faqja e bardhë" (Light feet, white face) as "leichte Füße bringen Glück" is an example of cultural adaptation that slightly alters the original message while retaining some of the fundamental meaning, making it comprehensible and relevant for German readers.

Proverbs and idiomatic expressions

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
Original: "Këmbët e lehta, e faqja e bardhë" (p. 5)	Translation: "leichte Füße bringen Glück" (p. 10)

In the book "The Adventures of Çufo," the phrase "Këmbët e lehta, e faqja e bardhë" is used to describe the need to quickly leave a difficult situation to escape without issues. In Albanian culture, this expression is associated with the ability to avoid trouble by departing swiftly and wisely.

In the German version, the phrase is translated as "leichte Füße bringen Glück," which translates to "light feet bring luck." This translation focuses on the first part of the original phrase and alters its meaning to better suit German readers.

The translation retains part of the original phrase's meaning but significantly changes its primary message. The original focuses on escaping a difficult situation, while the German translation emphasizes the concept of good luck coming from quick movement.

The German translation is understandable and makes sense in the German cultural context but does not fully capture the meaning of the original Albanian phrase. This shows that the translator made a choice to adapt the phrase for German readers, even though this altered the message.

The translator made an effort to keep the phrase simple and clear for young readers, using a concept familiar to them. However, this resulted in some of the nuances of the original phrase being lost.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
Original: "Po merrja një sy gjumë" (p. 5)	Translation: "Ich mache ein Nickerchen" (p. 10)

The idiom "Po merrja një sy gjumë" in Albanian means taking a short nap. The German translation "Ich mache ein Nickerchen" is a direct and accurate adaptation of this expression, which also means taking a short nap. In this case, the translation fully retains the meaning and tone of the original expression.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
Original: "Fol... ç'deshe mbi mollë? Mos ma dridh, se do nxehem më shumë." (p. 6)	Translation i: "Und mach mir keine Faxen, sonst werde ich wirklich böse." (p. 10)

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The original phrase "Fol... ç'deshe mbi mollë? Mos ma dridh, se do nxehem më shumë." is used to express a warning to someone not to joke or play with the situation, as it might cause anger. This phrase has a clear tone of warning and includes the metaphor "mos ma dridh," which means not to manipulate or provoke.

The German translation "Und mach mir keine Faxen, sonst werde ich wirklich böse" translates to "Don't joke with me, otherwise, I will really get angry." This translation retains the essence of the warning and the potential for anger but does not include the same metaphor as in the original.

The translation maintains the general meaning of the original phrase, warning of the possibility of anger if someone continues to joke or provoke. However, the metaphor "mos ma dridh" is lost and replaced with a more direct expression in German.

The translation is still effective in communicating the warning and anger. German readers will clearly understand the character's intent to stop the jokes and provocations.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Originali: " Tamam, s'e luan as topi. Mbrëmë na erdhi për darkë Gjinkalla dhe na mbajti me llafe gjer në agim. Nuk i pushonte goja, sikur të kishte ngrënë disqe CD në vend të petullave." (p. 12)	Translation: " So ist es. Gestern Abend hatten wir die Zikade zum Besuch. Sie blieb auch noch zum Essen und tratschte bis in der Frühe, als hätte sie Grammophonplatten und nicht Kartoffelpuffer gegessen." (p. 12)

The phrase "Tamam, s'e luan as topi" is used to express that something is true and unshakable. Meanwhile, the part describing the cicada talking non-stop and making the humorous comparison "sikur të kishte ngrënë disqe CD në vend të petullave" emphasizes her unstoppable nature in talking.

The German translation "So ist es. Gestern Abend hatten wir die Zikade zum Besuch. Sie blieb auch noch zum Essen und tratschte bis in der Frühe, als hätte sie Grammophonplatten und nicht Kartoffelpuffer gegessen." adapts the expression and comparison in a way that is understandable and humorous for German readers.

"So ist es" is a direct translation but does not carry the same expressive power as "Tamam, s'e luan as topi". For a stronger translation, other German expressions that emphasize truth and steadfastness could be used, such as "Das ist in Stein gemeißelt" (This is carved in stone) or "Das ist unverrückbar" (This is immovable).

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Original: - "More, po unë gjer sot ju kam ditur për leshko ju derrku-ceve, po ja që të dhenkeni ujë në bisht të' lugës!" - "E, si urdhëron, u japim atyre që e pinë..." (p.9)	- „Bis heute war ich der Meinung, ihr Schweinchen seid ein blödes Volk. Nun merke ich aber, dass ihr einem das Blaue vom Himmel herunterlügt. - Was können wir denn dafür, wenn einem das Blaue vom Himmel herunterlügt!" (p.12)

The original phrase contains idiomatic expressions and strong tones to convey the idea that someone previously thought to be incapable is now showing great intelligence and cunning.

The phrase "të dhenkeni ujë në bisht të' lugës" implies that someone is lying in a sophisticated manner.

The German translation uses the expression "das Blaue vom Himmel herunterlügen," which means to lie about something significant or impossible, but this does not fully capture the nuance of "të dhenkeni ujë në bisht të' lugës."

- The translation retains the essence of the idea of lying and cunning but is not entirely faithful to the original. The expression "das Blaue vom Himmel herunterlügen" does not have the same cultural nuance as "të dhenkeni ujë në bisht të' lugës."

- The German expression is understandable and effective in German, but it loses some of the specific nuances of the original Albanian. A better adaptation would use a phrase that conveys the same idea of lying and cunning while preserving the tone of the original.

To better retain the meaning and expressive power of the original phrase, an alternative translation might be:

- "Bis heute dachte ich, ihr Ferkel seid ein dummes Volk. Jetzt sehe ich aber, dass ihr klüger seid und lügen könnt, dass sich die Balken biegen!"

Translating idiomatic expressions and proverbs requires a balance between preserving the original meaning and adapting it for the new audience. In this case, the current translation "das Blaue vom Himmel herunterlügen" is effective in German but does not fully capture the nuances of the original Albanian. An alternative translation would better preserve the expressive power and specific meaning of the original phrase.

Translators should continue to seek ways to retain metaphors and cultural nuances where possible, while also ensuring that the message is clear and understandable for the target audience. This example highlights the importance of preserving expressive power and cultural adaptation in the translation of idiomatic expressions, helping readers to better understand and appreciate the translated text.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Original: - " Hajde, t'u mbyllte, hajde , as fidanet nuk i paske lënë të qetë. Edhe për këtë do t'u them në shkollë, për shpirt të nënës!" (p. 9)	- Translation Wie ich höre schikanierst du also alle Welt. Auch das werde ich in der Schule erzählen. Verlaß dich darauf.“ (p.12)

The expression "Hajde, t'u mbyllte, hajde, as fidanet nuk i paske lënë të qetë." is used to scold someone who has not left anyone in peace and has caused trouble everywhere. The follow-up "Edhe për këtë do t'u them në shkollë, për shpirt të nënës!" is a threat to report the bad behavior at school, including an oath on the mother's soul to emphasize the seriousness of the threat.

The German translation uses the expression "Wie ich höre schikanierst du also alle Welt. Auch das werde ich in der Schule erzählen. Verlaß dich darauf." which retains the meaning of the scolding and threat but loses some of the specific nuances of the oath and idiomatic expression.

- The translation retains the basic meaning of the original, indicating that someone is causing trouble and that this will be reported at school. However, the translation does not include the emotional and cultural element of the oath "për shpirt të nënës."

- The German expression is understandable and effective, but it lacks the same emotional and cultural weight as the original. To preserve this element, a German expression that includes an emotional oath or similar emphasis could be used.

To better retain the meaning and expressive power of the original phrase, an alternative translation could be:

- "Wie ich höre, hast du nicht einmal die Pflanzen in Ruhe gelassen. Auch das werde ich in der Schule erzählen, das schwöre ich!"

This alternative maintains the scolding and threat, while also incorporating an emotional

emphasis similar to the original Albanian phrase. This approach ensures that the cultural and emotional nuances are preserved, providing a more accurate and impactful translation.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Original: - Paska rënë rob Çufoja! " - qeshi Lejleku. - "Çufoja nuk i ngrinte sytë. Ai ishte mbledhur grusht dhe qe zbehur." (p. 10)	Translation: - „Da schaut mal her! Unser Tschufo ist in Gefangenschaft geraten “ – lachte der Storch lauthals. - Tschufo wagte kaum den Blick zu heben. Er war in sich zusammengesunken und ganz bleich geworden. (p. 16)

The phrase "Paska rënë rob Çufoja!" expresses the stork's surprise and humor upon seeing Çufo in a difficult situation. The rest of the description highlights Çufo's emotional and physical state, as he is hunched over and pale from fear or shame.

The German translation uses the phrase "Da schaut mal her! Unser Tschufo ist in Gefangenschaft geraten," which retains the idea of the stork's surprise and humor. The description of Çufo's state, "Tschufo wagte kaum den Blick zu heben. Er war in sich zusammengesunken und ganz bleich geworden," also maintains the original meaning and accurately describes Çufo's feelings and physical condition.

- The translation is faithful to the meaning and tone of the original.

- The description of Çufo's state is accurately translated, preserving the sense of fear and shame.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Original: Eh, Çufo, Çufo," - pëshpëriti Mjellma, - " kur do zësh mend ti? " (fq. 10)	Translation: - „Tschufo, Tschufo,“ - seufzte Lehrerin Schwan, - „ wann wirst du dich endlich verbessern? “ (p. 16)

The phrase "kur do zësh mend ti?" is used to express a scolding tone and a strong desire for improvement on Çufo's part. This phrase is idiomatic and implies learning from mistakes and personal growth.

The German translation uses the phrase "wann wirst du dich endlich verbessern?" which translates to "when will you finally improve?" However, this phrase does not fully capture the idiomatic nuance and force of the original expression "kur do zësh mend ti?"

- The translation retains the basic meaning of the desire for improvement but does not include the same idiomatic nuance and expressive force as the original. The phrase "kur do zësh mend ti?" has a deeper nuance that indicates learning from mistakes and maturing, while "wann wirst du dich endlich verbessern?" is more general and lacks the same nuance.

- The translation is meaningful for German readers but loses some of the specific nuances of the Albanian idiomatic phrase. A translation closer to the original meaning would include a German expression that conveys the same sense of learning from mistakes.

To better retain the meaning and expressive force of the original phrase, an alternative translation could be:

- „Tschufo, Tschufo,“ - seufzte Lehrerin Schwan, - „wann wirst du endlich vernünftig?“

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Original:	Translation:

"Ne do të merremi më seriozisht me të. Nuk mban më ujë orizi. " (p.10)	„Wir werden uns ernsthaft mit ihm beschäftigen. Das Fass ist nun wirklich zum Überlaufen voll. “ (p. 16)
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In the book "The Adventures of Çufo," the phrase "Nuk mban më ujë orizi" is an idiom meaning that a situation can no longer be tolerated and that serious action must be taken. This phrase emphasizes the point where patience has reached its limit and action is necessary.

The German translation uses the phrase „Das Fass ist nun wirklich zum Überlaufen voll,“ which literally means "the barrel is now truly overflowing," a German idiom with a similar meaning to the original Albanian expression.

- The translation retains the meaning and tone of the original. The phrase „Das Fass ist nun wirklich zum Überlaufen voll“ conveys the same idea that patience has reached its limit and it is time to take serious action.

- The German expression is idiomatic and natural, maintaining the emotional impact of the original. It fits well within the German cultural context and is understandable to German readers.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Originali: "Po t'u qepen, edhe në kavanoz të reçelit të gjejnë!" (p. 15)	Translation: „ Wenn die hinter einem her sind , stöbern sie einen auch in einem Marmeladenglass auf.“ (p. 21)

The phrase "Po t'u qepen, edhe në kavanoz të reçelit të gjejnë!" is used to convey that someone who is very determined or persistent can find you no matter where you hide, even in a very unusual place like a jar of jam. This expression implies relentless pursuit and discovery at any cost.

The German translation uses the phrase „Wenn die hinter einem her sind, stöbern sie einen auch in einem Marmeladenglass auf,“ which literally translates to "If they are after you, they will find you even in a jar of marmalade." This phrase tries to maintain the meaning and humor of the original by using a suitable paraphrase.

- The translation preserves the meaning and humor of the original phrase.

- The German expression is idiomatic, maintaining the emotional impact of the original. The translator has done a good job adapting the cultural context of the phrase, using a paraphrase that is understandable and effective for German readers.

By retaining both the meaning and the humorous tone, the translation effectively conveys the sense of relentless pursuit and determination inherent in the original Albanian expression.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Originali: "E, - tha ai, - ju arinjtë, si duket, keni një grykë si vijë uji. Mjaft më!" (p. 19)	Translation: Ihr Bären habt ja einen Schlund wie ein richtiger Schornstein. Genug jetzt.“ (p. 25)

The phrase "ju arinjtë, si duket, keni një grykë si vijë uji" is used to describe someone who eats a lot and quickly, comparing them to a continuous stream of water. The phrase "Mjaft më!" is

a scolding that implies this behavior should stop.

The German translation uses the phrase „Ihr Bären habt ja einen Schlund wie ein richtiger Schornstein“ which translates literally to "You bears have a throat like a real chimney," maintaining the idea of a large and insatiable appetite. The part „Genug jetzt“ retains the meaning of the scolding to stop the behavior.

- The translation retains the meaning and tone of the original. The expression „Ihr Bären habt ja einen Schlund wie ein richtiger Schornstein“ conveys the same idea of a large and insatiable appetite, using a suitable metaphor in German.

By preserving both the meaning and the tone, the translation effectively conveys the sense of a voracious appetite and the admonition to cease this behavior, ensuring that the original message is clearly communicated to German readers.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Originali: Po iriqi u mbajt si burrat . Ai iu kthye Tipit me zemërimin e një vogëlushi zemërciltër, që e ka flakur tej frikën." (p. 20)	Translation: „Der Igel hatte aber nicht nur ein gutes, aufrichtiges Herz, er war auch ein tapferer Junge .“ (p. 27)

The phrase "Po iriqi u mbajt si burrat" describes an act of courage and steadfastness by the hedgehog, indicating that he acted bravely. The expression "Ai iu kthye Tipit me zemërimin e një vogëlushi zemërciltër, që e ka flakur tej frikën" describes the hedgehog's reaction with sincere anger and fearlessness, emphasizing his courage.

The German translation uses the phrase „Der Igel hatte aber nicht nur ein gutes, aufrichtiges Herz, er war auch ein tapferer Junge,“ which translates to "The hedgehog not only had a good and sincere heart, he was also a brave boy." This phrase attempts to preserve the original meaning but does not include the same details and emotional nuances.

The phrase "Ai iu kthye Tipit me zemërimin e një vogëlushi zemërciltër, që e ka flakur tej frikën" is not fully translated and loses the specific details that describe the hedgehog's emotional reaction.

To better retain the meaning and emotional nuances of the original phrase, an alternative translation could be:

- „Der Igel hielt sich tapfer wie ein Mann. Er wandte sich mit dem Zorn eines ehrlichen Kindes, das seine Angst überwunden hatte, an Tip.“

In this case, the translation of the phrase "Po iriqi u mbajt si burrat. Ai iu kthye Tipit me zemërimin e një vogëlushi zemërciltër, që e ka flakur tej frikën." can be improved to better capture the specific nuances and emotional details of the original.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Originali: "Orkestra e bilbilave ia kishte marrë për shtatë palë qejfe ." (p. 21)	Translation: Das lustige Nachtigallenorchester dachte überhaupt nicht daran aufzuhören ." (p. 28)

The phrase "Orkestra e bilbilave ia kishte marrë për shtatë palë qejfe" describes a scene where the nightingales are singing with great joy and energy. This idiom conveys a cheerful and lively atmosphere.

The German translation uses the phrase „Das lustige Nachtigallenorchester dachte überhaupt nicht daran aufzuhören,“ which translates to "The cheerful nightingale orchestra did not think of stopping." This phrase tries to capture the atmosphere of the original but does not use the

same idiomatic and metaphorical expression.

- The translation retains the basic meaning of the cheerful and energetic atmosphere of the nightingales' singing. However, it does not include the same idiomatic and metaphorical expression as "ia kishte marrë për shtatë palë qejfe," which is a culturally specific and rich phrase in Albanian.

To better retain the meaning and idiomatic nuances of the original phrase, an alternative translation could be:

- „Das fröhliche Nachtigallenorchester war in bester Laune und dachte überhaupt nicht daran aufzuhören.“

This alternative translation preserves the lively and joyful atmosphere while maintaining a more idiomatic and culturally resonant expression.

Aventurat e Cufos	Tschufos Abenteuer
- Originali: Kotelja, e zemëruar, i vërejtë të dy trimat e habitur dhe kishte hak, se këto të shtena iu duken si rrufe nga qielli i kaltër. " (p. 22)	Translation: Das Kätzchen erschreck und blickte zutiefst verwundert auf. Es schien ihm alles wie ein Blitz aus heiterem Himmel. " (p. 30)

In the book "The Adventures of Çufo," the phrase "Koteja, e zemëruar, i vërejtë të dy trimat e habitur dhe kishte hak, se këto të shtena iu duken si rrufe nga qielli i kaltër" describes Koteja's angry and surprised reaction to an unexpected event that seems like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky.

The German translation uses the phrase „Das Kätzchen erschrak und blickte zutiefst verwundert auf. Es schien ihm alles wie ein Blitz aus heiterem Himmel,“ which translates literally to "The kitten was startled and looked deeply surprised. It seemed to him like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky." This phrase tries to capture the same sense of sudden and unexpected surprise.

- The translation retains the basic meaning of the original. The expression „wie ein Blitz aus heiterem Himmel“ is a German idiom that corresponds to the Albanian expression "si rrufe nga qielli i kaltër," preserving the sense of sudden and unexpected occurrence.

In this case, the translation of the phrase "Kotelja, e zemëruar, i vërejtë të dy trimat e habitur dhe kishte hak, se këto të shtena iu duken si rrufe nga qielli i kaltër." is successfully done, maintaining the core message and emotional impact through an appropriate idiom in German.

4. CONCLUSION

The translation of children's literature presents a challenging task influenced by various factors, including cultural context, language nuances, the translator's creative interpretation, and a wide range of applied translation strategies. These elements must be carefully balanced to maintain the integrity of the original work while making it accessible and enjoyable for a young audience in a different cultural setting.

Children's novels often feature simple sentences and expressions that need to match the reading age and language proficiency of the target audience. Simultaneously, the use of artistic figures such as metaphors, similes, and idiomatic expressions should be clear and understandable, as young readers might struggle with these stylistic elements. Ensuring this balance is crucial for the translation's success.

In analyzing translations, it was observed that the artistic imagery of the original author was not always fully preserved through the applied translation strategies for children's literature. This phenomenon was particularly noticeable with metaphors, similes, idiomatic expressions, and sayings. The translator employed various strategies, including:

- Complete equivalence
- Partial equivalence
- Conversion of metaphors into similes
- Synonymous adaptation
- Complete lack of equivalence
- Extension of metaphors with synonymous and other elements
- Adaptation of expressions
- Neutral paraphrases
- Equivalent translation and contextual adaptation, among others.

The translation of names considered the structural and metaphorical aspects of the novel while making adjustments to fit the cultural context of the target audience.

The detailed analysis of selected examples leads to several fundamental conclusions:

1. Demanding nature of translation: Translating children's literature is a demanding task closely tied to the specific characteristics of both the original and the target languages. The translator must navigate linguistic and cultural nuances to ensure that the translated text resonates with the target audience.
2. Transfer of artistic expressions: The transfer of artistic expressions, idiomatic phrases, sayings, and names depends not only on the translator's skill in preserving semantic meaning, emotional nuances, and aesthetic value but also on the consideration of the reader's age group, the cultural background of the original work, and the culture into which the work is being translated.
3. Balancing fidelity and adaptation: The translator faces the challenge of remaining faithful to the original work while ensuring that the reading experience retains its pleasure and magic for the target culture. There is always a risk that the translation may evolve into a new version of the work, influenced by the target language and culture.

By carefully balancing fidelity to the original text with the need to adapt cultural and linguistic elements, translators can successfully bring the unique charm and educational value of children's literature to new audiences. This balance ensures that children worldwide can enjoy and learn from literature, fostering a greater understanding and appreciation of different cultures.

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REFLECTIONS ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE TERM “INTERPRETER” AND THE PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF INTERPRETING IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The notion “status” is used in various ways (Dam, 2015), in the context of this paper it is used to denominate the occupational status of interpreting, therefore of interpreters. The concept of status has its disciplinary roots in sociology, so that from a sociological viewpoint the path leading to occupational status goes through professionalization. According to Weiss-Gal & Welbourne (2008) eight criteria are considered as indicative of a profession: (1) public recognition of professional status, (2) professional monopoly over specific types of work, (3) professional autonomy of action, (4) possession of a distinctive knowledge base, (5) professional education, (6) an effective professional organization, (7) codified ethical standards and (8) remuneration reflecting professional standing.

As Dam (2015) states, although in some countries there have been attempts of its professionalization in the field of interpreting, “there is probably no sub-branch of interpreting anywhere in the world that meets all eight criteria” (p. 400).

In the frame of above mentioned, by reviewing the Albanian Law No.82/2021¹ on the Legal translation and the status of the legal translator, as the only legal act regulating only a sub-branch of the interpreting occupation in Albania, this paper aims to shed some light on two topics: the first one being the legal status of the term “interpreter” as the Albanian law uses the term “oral translator” to refer to the interpreter of spoken languages, whether the term “interpreter” is used to refer only to signed language interpreter.

The second topic regards the professional status of interpreters in Albania as the law has several effects on issues such as:

- the professional status of certified translators and interpreters,
- the quality of services provided,
- the regulation of the relationship between interpreters as service providers and clients (such as courts, public institutions, individuals) and end-users.

Due to the lack of further regulation regarding the interpreting profession in Albania, it can affect other sub-branches of interpreting, as clients from other domains can refer to the

¹ The amended Law published in the Official Gazette under <https://qbz.gov.al/preview/1114e8fb-2c56-4e82-a2ee-2093b7367ef5/cons/20240514>, accessed on the 10.05.2024

regulations laid out, even if the interpreting event for which they are seeking to engage interpreters, does not fall within the scope of above mentioned law.

The paper argues that the general assumption underlying the law No.82/2021 is the misconception of the interpreting profession, meaning that translation and interpreting are not regarded as two very distinct professions on regard to:

- the individual sets of competencies and skills of translators and interpreters,
- the very different cognitive operations involved in performing each task,
- the different strategies and techniques used in translation and in interpreting.

To demonstrate these assumptions, the paper will analyze the way in which the law defines the notion of “official translation” as well as the notion of “legal translator”. Further on several rules will be reviewed regarding the process of application for candidates, testing and evaluation of candidates, the composition of ad-hoc testing and evaluation commissions.

Considering all these factors, in our view the law No. 82/2021 regards that every individual able to perform translation is the same enabled to interpret and as such has deep reaching consequences in the way the interpreting profession is perceived and practiced. In doing so the law fails its aim in ensuring the quality of services provided under its scope.

Key words: interpreting, interpreter, professional status, official translation, official translator

INTRODUCTION

The term “status” is used in various ways (Dam 2015). In this paper it is used to refer to the professional status of interpreting and consequently of interpreters, as well.

The above-mentioned term has its roots in sociology, which means that from the sociological point of view the path to the professional status passes through professionalisation. According to Weiss-Gal & Welbourne (2008, as cited in Dam 2015, p. 400) there are eight criteria which are indicative of the professional status: “1) public recognition of professional status; 2) professional monopoly over specific types of work; 3) professional autonomy of action; 4) possession of a distinctive knowledge base; 5) professional education, 6) an effective professional organization; 7) codified ethical standards, and 8) prestige and remuneration reflecting professional standing”.

As Dam (2015) states, “although attempts have been made in some countries towards professionalization of interpreting, chances are that there is no sub-type of interpreting in the world which meets all eight criteria” (p. 400).

In light of the above, this paper discusses Law No. 82/2021² “*On official translation and the official translation profession*”³ in Albania, as well as a by-law to ensure its implementation, Order No. 192, dated 04.05.2022, “*On establishing more detailed rules relating to criteria, procedures, the selection of representatives and the functioning of special commissions,*

² The amended Law published in the Official Gazette under <https://qbz.gov.al/preview/1114e8fb-2c56-4e82-a2ee-2093b7367ef5/cons/20240514>, (accessed on 10.05.2024)

³In Albanian the noun phrase used to refer to a specific profession has the following structure: the word ‘profession’+ of + agent noun denoting a profession. However, in English there is no agent noun denoting a profession as part of the nounphrase. The literal translation of the title of the law into English would be “On official translation and the profession of the official translator / the official translator profession”.

*participation fees, organising and carrying out the qualifying exam for official translators and signed language interpreters, as well as the procedure and the marking scheme for the exams*⁴. This law is the only legal act which regulates a particular type of interpreting, namely interpreting during the course of investigation and in court proceedings, which is referred to as “*legal interpreting*” (Angermeyer, 2020) in international literature and practice.

The paper aims at shedding light on two issues:

Firstly, the legal status of the term “*interpreter*” in Albania, to refer to whom the law in question uses the term “*oral translator*”;

Secondly, the professional status of (legal) interpreting in Albania, since the law is sure to have far-reaching consequences regarding issues such as:

- The professional status of the official translator and interpreter,
- The quality of the services provided,
- Regulating the relationship between the interpreter as the service provider and clients (such as prosecution offices, courts, public institutions, individuals) and product users.

Due to lack of other legal provisions for the interpreting profession as a whole, this law may have implications for other types of interpreting, if clients choose to refer to this law, even in cases where the activity for which they need interpreting services falls outside the scope that Law No. 82/2021 prescribes.

Our hypothesis is that the law in question was drafted and passed overlooking the fact that translation and interpreting are two different professions. The law presumes that anyone who can do translating, can do interpreting as well which, in our view, has profound implications for how this profession is perceived and exercised in the Albanian context.

To argue the above-mentioned case, the paper looks into how Law No. 82/2021 defines the notions of “*official translation*” and “*official translator*”. Next, by analysing the by-law pursuant to the above-mentioned law, namely “*Order 192, dated 04.05.2022*”, we will be able to discuss the various provisions for the application process for candidates applying for “*official translators*”, the procedure followed for testing and evaluating the candidates, as well as the rules governing the composition and activity of the ad-hoc commissions set up for testing and evaluation, since these aspects are directly connected with the certification of the official translator. Consequently, they are significant in terms of possession of a special knowledge base, as one of the criteria listed as indicative of a professional status.

Legal status of the term “interpreter” in Albania

In the Albanian context, from a client and user’s perspective, but also on a legal and regulatory plane (to be elaborated on later), the professional activity of interpreting, consequently the interpreting profession, has not been understood to be a profession which is totally different from the translating profession, as regards some fundamental issues such as:

⁴ Order No. 192, dated 04.05.2022: <https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2022/05/04/192/c29ad702-1bab-40af-b577-fb3cfbc54218> (accessed on 10.05.2024)

- Individual abilities and skills pertaining to translators and interpreters,
- Completely different cognitive processes necessary to conduct these two activities,
- Distinct strategies and techniques employed in translation and interpreting.

The perception and conception of the interpreting profession is ingrained in the word ‘*translator*’, not merely from a lexico-semantic point of view - in Albanian the noun phrase “*oral translator*” is commonly used to differentiate between an interpreter and a translator. Moving beyond that, the collective silent assumption is that anyone who can do translating can also do interpreting, and anyone who speaks a foreign language can translate. Thus, the linguistic competence is the same as the translational competence and they amount to the same thing.

We are emphasizing the presentation of this (mis)conception because, in our view, it is the source of the consequences that the quality of the service to the client, user and, undoubtedly, the professional status of interpreting suffers.

In order to legitimize the assertion that we are dealing with a misconception, without seeking to engage in deep theoretical discussions, we believe it’s worth mentioning the fact that in international institutions that rely on translation and interpreting for their work more and more, such as European Union institutions and others, these two services are completely separate in terms of internal organization, the recruitment of relevant staff or even the accreditation of freelancers, which means that the testing procedure in cases of recruitment and accreditation is completely separate and different⁵.

As we mentioned even in the introduction to this paper, Law No. 82/2021 “*On official translation and the translation profession*” is the only regulatory act in the field of translation and interpreting. In this sense it has an impact on some of the above-mentioned criteria for the professional status, namely the professional monopoly over specific types of work, possession of a distinctive knowledge base, codified ethical standards and remuneration reflecting professional standing. Last two criteria are not the subject of discussion in this paper.

The subject matter of the law is the regulation of official translation as a specific segment of the translation services market, i.e. of official translation and interpreting services, the latter, within the meaning of the law, corresponding to a type of interpreting known as “legal interpreting” in English, as defined in Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies (Angermeyer, 2020, p. 275).

Firstly, it is worth noting that, in principle, drafting and the adoption of this law, at least within the scope of the law, is of significance for the official translation and interpreting profession and the signed language interpreting profession, in terms of the professional status and regulation of relations those who exercise the profession(s) have with other parties. We are using the singular form here since in the spirit of the law “translation” and “interpreting” are considered as **one** profession, while the plural is used to point out the fact that according to the author’s understanding, in the spirit of translation and interpreting studies as a discipline, we are dealing with two professions that are quite distinct from each other.

⁵ DG-Translation (https://commission.europa.eu/about-european-commission/departments-and-executive-agencies/translation_en#responsibilities) accessed on 17.06.2024

DG-SCIC (https://commission.europa.eu/about-european-commission/departments-and-executive-agencies/interpretation_en) accessed on 17.06.2024

On the other hand, it's worth mentioning that this law regulates only one particular segment of the translation and interpreting services market in Albania, namely just the official translation which, pursuant to point 'd' of Article 4 (Law No. 82/2021, p. 1-2), includes written translation of official documents, government normative acts or international norms or agreements and oral translation (interpreting) in case of investigations and court proceedings. In this sense, any other type of translation or interpreting which is of a different nature falls outside the scope of the law.

Defining the scope as such, in Article 7 (Law 82/2021, p. 3) this law stipulates that the professional monopoly over official translation is to be enjoyed only by official translators who are tested and recognized by the Ministry of Justice, as the competent body responsible for organizing testing and keeping the register of official translators. In principle, this is a positive step because it seeks to regulate a sensitive field of activity conducted by public authorities such as the prosecution body or court, when need arises for interpreting, in cases where one of the parties involved does not speak the language. Through testing and certification, the relevant ministry guarantees that the individuals entered into the electronic register of the official translators are capable of providing quality translation and interpreting services.

Does the law manage to achieve this when it comes to the practical implications of its implementation?

From our perspective, this cannot be achieved since, in the spirit of the law, among other things, "translation" and/or "the translator" is neither treated nor regarded as a profession which is distinct from "interpreting" and "interpreter". In addition, the way the exam is designed, as provided for by the legislator, it fails to test the translation competence.

In order to support this assertion, first of all, let's consider some definitions in Article 4 of Law No. 82/2021.

d) "Official translation" means the process of converting the meaning of a text, an official document or a normative act approved in the Republic of Albania, of an international agreement or norms issued by international organisations, in written form, from the source language into the target language, fully preserving the meaning of the sentence and the content of the translated acts. The official translation includes oral translation, as well, when the parties involved do not speak Albanian, during investigation into a criminal case, as well as during civil, criminal or administrative court proceedings, under the provisions of the procedural legislation in force or during the examination of cases by the Constitutional Court;

dh) "Official translator" means a person who is certified to make official translations and is registered in the electronic register of official translators in compliance with the conditions provided for in this law;

e) "Signed Language Interpreter" means a person who is certified to do signed language interpreting and is registered in the electronic register of official translators in compliance with the conditions provided for in this law, which enables the communication with a person who is unable to hear and/or speak, partially or fully, from signed language into spoken and written Albanian language, during investigation into a criminal case, as well as during civil, criminal or administrative court proceedings, provided for in the procedural legislation in force or during examination of cases by the Constitutional Court;"

Based on these definitions, it can be said that, as regards naming the professional activity, the law uses the term *official translation* as an umbrella term which includes, first of all, *translation* and, depending on the case, even *interpreting*. To draw a distinction between the two, the law in Albanian makes use of the noun phrase “*oral translation*” for its counterpart “*interpreting*” in English and “*dolmetschen*” in German.

Consequently, the *official translation* profession brings together under one term the *translation* profession (“*öffentlich bestellter Übersetzer*” in German) and the *interpreting* profession (“*öffentlich bestellter Dolmetscher*” in German) making no distinction between them as regards the special skills they each require.

The term “*interpret*” (*interpreter* in English) is only used to refer to the interpreter into and from Albanian signed language. Considering the inclusion of signed language interpreting profession very valuable, a very important step for its status and particularly for its significance in terms of active participation and involvement in social activities of people with disabilities in Albania, we point out the fact that the Law (Law No. 82/2021, Article 4, point ‘e’, p.2) uses both terms “*interpret*” and “*interpretues*” interchangeably in the definition. They have one counterpart only in English and German, which is “*interpreter*” and “*Dolmetscher*” respectively. However, only the term “*interpret*” is used in the provisions that make up the body of the law and order.

We are of the opinion that the reasons why the law uses both words in the definition are connected with lexical factors, since the Dictionary of Modern Albanian (2002, p. 511) recognizes the word “*interpretues*”, the definition of which therein is not to be understood separately from the definition of the verb “*interpretoj*” (*idem*), for which the dictionary lists the hermeneutic sense that the verb has even in other languages, but not the meaning of a translational act, whereas the word “*interpret*” has no entry in this dictionary at all. One of the examples the dictionary lists is the noun phrase “*interpretues zyrtar*”⁶, whose meaning remains somewhat vague, if you follow the flow of the lexical explanation provided in the dictionary based on the verb “*interpretoj*”⁷ that the noun “*interpretues*” derives from.

Now, it is worth focusing on the fact that the legislator makes a significant lexical distinction between *translator* as a generic term within the meaning of the law (to name “*translator*” and “*interpreter*”) and *signed language interpreter*.

From our perspective, this happens due to the fact that the legislator considers signed language a semiotic system totally different from the linguistic sign system in the Saussurean sense and it relies on using non-linguistic signs as matter which is less comprehensible, i.e. obscure which calls for an interpretation or “*deserves*” some interpretation in the hermeneutic sense of the word.

Another reason may have to do with the fact that the name in other languages “*signed language interpreting*”, “*signed language interpreter*” or “*Gebärdensprachdolmetschen*” and “*Gebärdensprachdolmetscher*” which could have been used as a reference system as regards this profession, leaves no room for including this kind of interpreting in the generic term “*translation*”, whose extralinguistic prototypical reference in Albanian is ‘*written translation*’ and not ‘*oral translation*’.

When it comes to drawing the line between translation and interpreting, both the legislator and the service user (in the Albanian context) makes a lexical-semantic distinction only by adding the modifiers “*written*” for “*translation*” and “*oral*” for “*interpreting*”. What serves as a starting

⁶ official interpreter

⁷ to interpret

point for this failure to make a distinction and use two different words as independent lexical units, and hence specifying them by adding “oral” or “written” is just the modality of linguistic expression, i.e. if the message is conveyed through oral or written language.

This distinctive feature has usually served to draw a distinction between these two translational activities (Roy, 1993, 2002). However, in the circles of scholars of the discipline it is already considered outdated and insufficient to describe the essential and inherent difference between translation and interpreting.

What forms the basis of the distinction is the immediate nature of interpreting. Thus, in *Interpreting Studies Reader*, Pöchhacker provides the following definition of interpreting: “Interpreting is defined as a translational activity in which **a first and final rendition** in another language is produced on the basis of **a one-time presentation** of an utterance in a source language” (Pöchhacker, 2022, p. 11).

The underlying criteria for such definition rely on Otto Kade’s definition (Kade, 1968, p. 35) foregrounding the following characteristics:

- The source-language text is presented only once, as such it cannot be replayed or reviewed.
- The target-language text is produced under time pressure, with little chance of being revised or corrected.

These features are inherent in both interpreting from and into spoken languages and in interpreting from and into signed languages, as a type of interpreting (Pöchhacker, 2022) regardless of the semiotic system used. But it is clear that the Albanian legislator has chosen to incorporate interpreting into translation, not only as a term but, more importantly, from the point of view of activity, as well, because in the spirit of the law, in light of the above, interpreting is considered merely a version of translation, overlooking the fact that interpreting just like translation is a translational act, i.e. the act of conveying a message from a language to another, but the circumstances and processes (Albi-Mikkasa 2013, Pöchhacker 2017) by means of which it is realized are different from those of translation.

To prove this assertion, there follows an examination of the procedure to be followed for the testing, evaluation, i.e. the certification of the official translator, subject matter of Order No. 192, dated 04.05.2022.

The professional status of (legal) interpreting in Albania

The spirit and the conception of the professions in question and consequently of the professional practice regulated by Law No. 82/2021 permeates even the Order of the Minister of Justice (No. 192, dated 4.5.2022)⁸, which determines the way the candidates for official translators will be tested and certified.

As we have previously stated, through testing and certification, the relevant ministry regulates the official translation profession which includes even the (legal) interpreting and also guarantees that the individuals entered into the electronic register of official translators are capable of providing quality translation and interpreting services.

⁸ On establishing more detailed rules relating to criteria, procedures, the selection of representatives and the functioning of special commissions, participation fees, organising and carrying out the qualifying exam for official translators and sign language interpreters, as well as the procedure and the marking scheme for the exams. <https://qzbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2022/05/04/192/c29ad702-1bab-40af-b577-fb3cfbc54218> (accessed on 10.06.2024)

In this context, in order to understand who is recognized by law to hold this professional status and to what extent the quality of the service is guaranteed we need to examine some stipulations of Law No. 82/2021 in connection with the candidates for official translators and the candidates for members of special commissions set up for testing and evaluation, as well as the stipulations of the by-law relating to the testing and evaluation procedure, namely the contents of the oral and written exam paper as well as the marking scheme.

In our view, the analysis of the above-mentioned stipulations proves once again not only that the legislator makes no distinction in terms of content in translation and interpreting activities, but also that, according to the legislator, the linguistic competence equals the translational competence.

Article 14 of Law No. 82/2021 (p. 6) provides for the criteria that the candidates need to meet to become official translators. Point 1, letter ‘b’ provides that the candidate must have a second-cycle degree, which means that no specific university education in the field of translation and interpreting is required which, in Albania, is offered at the University of Tirana, Faculty of Foreign Languages. There is no provision whatsoever for one’s experience as a translator or interpreter, as is the case with the international practice. The latter, as proof of professional experience in the field of translation and interpreting, does not merely require that you present evidence of years, but even of work volume, namely number of pages translated in the case of translation and number of working days in the case of interpreting⁹.

Letter ‘d’ of the same point provides for the successful passing of the test for official translators.

What is noticeable is that the legislator does not require that Albanian citizens prove their linguistic competence in the foreign language or languages they are applying to get certified as official translators, as opposed to what happens with candidates who are foreign citizens. Point 2 of the same Article (Law No. 82/2021, p. 6) stipulates that they present proof that they master Albanian, in addition to all the other criteria Albanian citizens have to meet.

One cannot help but notice that, in this case, the law does not define the language level that foreign citizens must provide proof of in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.

As regards this distinction, taking into account even the formulations in connection with the purpose and content of testing, we can say that the legislator perceives the candidate testing mainly as an instrument which tests the knowledge of a foreign language (when it is not the Albanian language in the case of foreign citizens). One of the members of evaluation commissions must be a member of the academic staff at the Higher Education Institutions, which offer study programmes in a foreign language (Article 5, Order No.192, dated 04.05.2022, p. 2).

The purpose and the content of testing are provided for in Chapter IV of Order No. 192 “Content, carrying out and marking of the qualifying exam”, namely Articles 18, 20, 21, 22, 28 and 33.

⁹ For purposes of illustration, please see some pages of EU DG-Translation and DG-Interpretation:

<https://eu-careers.europa.eu/en/help/faq/contract-agents/cast-permanent> ;
https://europa.eu/interpretation/freelance.html#1_eligibility (accessed on 16.06.2024)

Article 18 “The qualifying exam for official translators” (p. 7) states that the exam aims at testing knowledge as well as receptive skills (reading and listening) and productive skills (writing and speaking) in a foreign language. This kind of phrasing implies that testing is perceived as a language test and not as a test to prove the translational competence which includes the linguistic competence, but it is clearly different since “its essential element is the transfer competence” from one language into another (Grbrić dhe Pöchhacker, 2015, p. 69) as well as the cultural competence.

The same Article provides that testing must consist of a written exam and an oral exam, whose content is specified in Article 21 “Written exam questions” (p.7) and in Article 33 “Oral exam questions” (p. 11).

In the written exam listening and writing skills are tested through multiple-choice questions or extended response questions, whereas in the oral exam what is tested is the ability to communicate and translate into the relevant language through a dialogue, simulation of a translational situation and the answer to an extended response question.

This way of formulating the content leans towards what we have previously mentioned, i.e. the fact that the Order stipulates testing the linguistic competence, with the exception of “simulation of a translational situation”, which is not stipulated further. Since the official oral translation during investigations and court proceedings falls within the scope of law, this general formulation does not help to better specify elements which appear and are significant in exercising legal interpreting such as the following:

- Setting (e.g. investigation process at the prosecution office, court hearing at court, communication with the defence lawyer etc.),
- The roles of the simulated parties (prosecutor, judge, defence lawyer, person under investigation, defendant, witness etc.)
- content (statement, interrogation etc.) affecting the monologic or dialogic form of linguistic interaction,
- time duration,
- mode of interpreting (consecutive, simultaneous, sight translation).

The fact that the formulation of the Order in relation to the content and evaluation is quite short and general, it makes you think that in practice need arises for a further breakdown as regards content, in terms of types of texts and linguistic materials which must be included for each competence that is tested, the language level, field or fields from which the texts are extracted, their lexical, syntactic and stylistic features.

This task is to be carried out by special commissions, whose responsibilities are provided for in Article 16 “Special commissions responsibilities” (p. 6), namely point `a` which is about designing the written and oral exams.

In the webpage of the Ministry of Justice, as the competent body responsible for carrying out testing, there is no information available about discussions and decisions of this nature. However, according to information obtained from one of the members of the special commission¹⁰ set up for one of the foreign languages, there were discussions and decisions before organising the first exam conducted in 2022 after entry into force of Law 82/2021.

Even in connection with evaluation, instructions contained in the Order, Article 16, point `c` (p. 6) are very short, defining responsibilities, setting the total points, establishing the correlation between the written test and the oral test for the certification as official translators.

¹⁰ A member of one of the commissions affirmed that over the phone during a conversation with the author of the paper on 18.06.2024. To respect the confidentiality of the committee members, we cannot disclose the name.

Consequently, the practical need for evaluation by the commissions requires that a breakdown of criteria for the evaluation of every task involved and the distribution of points for each task and criteria remain at the discretion of special commissions which are set up anew every time an exam is conducted. Lack of detailed specification of criteria and distribution of points together with the presumed lack of their standardization may affect the evaluation objectivity and coherence in the evaluation standard used and this is true of practically every commission set up and also every exam due to the fact that, in principle, these commissions do not have permanent members.

Another factor, which we believe has an impact, in light of the above, in terms of the specific content of the (written and oral) testing and evaluation, is related even to the professional competence of the members of the commission in the field of translation and interpreting.

Pursuant to Article 16 “The qualifying exam” of Law No. 82/2021 (p. 7), Article 5 of Order 192 (p. 2) sets forth the special criteria for the selection of the members from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and the Public Institutions of Higher Education which offer study programmes in foreign languages.

As regards the members from the ministries the order does not prescribe linguistic competences, however it specifies that they should be legal experts (Article 5, point 1, letter a/ii, p. 2). As regards the members from Higher Education Institutions, the Order prescribes that they should be members of the full-time academic staff, of the category ‘lecturer’ or ‘professor’ (Article 5, point 1, letter b/i, p. 2) **and** have at least five years of work experience, Article 5, point 1, letter b/ii, p. 2) in teaching the relevant language, **or** similar, **or** related to the field of translation.

Thus, according to the legislator, the linguistic and didactic competence in teaching serves to evaluate the candidates’ translational competence, if the latter manages to become the subject of the content of the written and oral testing, in light of the above.

As regards the professional practice related to the field of translation, as in the case of teaching, the candidate applying for special commission membership submits a certification issued by the relevant Higher Education Institution as proof (Order 194, Article 8, point 3, letter ‘b’, p. 4). Such certification proves that the candidate teaches translation or interpreting, but not that they do translation and interpreting, since this falls outside the scope of the activity of Higher Education Institutions.

The last issue to discuss is the weight that the written exam and the oral exam hold in the qualification and hence the certification of candidates as official translators, who are included in a unique list according to the (foreign) languages¹¹.

The way we understand it, the legislator considers the written exam more important than the oral one, not only because the first is awarded more points than the oral test, in more concrete terms Article 20 of Order 192 “*On establishing more detailed rules relating to criteria, procedures, the selection of representatives and the functioning of special commissions, participation fees, organising and carrying out the qualifying exam for official translators and signed language interpreters, as well as the procedure and the marking scheme for the exams*” (p.7) prescribes that the written exam is always awarded 70% of the points, i.e. 70 points out of 100, whereas the oral exam is awarded a total of 30 points.

Apart from this, passing the written exam is a prerequisite for entering the oral exam (Order 192, Article 31, p. 10), which means that only the candidates who have scored not fewer than 50 points in the written exam qualify for the oral exam.

¹¹ The list of official translators for the year 2023-2024: <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/lista-e-perkthyesve-zyrtare-dhe-interpreteve-te-gjuhes-se-shenjave-per-vitin-2023-2024/> (accessed on 19.06.2024)

In our view, such provisions are proof that the legislator perceives interpreting as an addendum to translation and the interpreting competence as by no means independent of the translation competence.

The unequal distribution of points, even if the testing meets the professional standards as regards the tested competences, indicates that interpreting is considered a second-hand professional activity.

CONCLUSIONS

In light of the above, we believe that Law No. 82/2021 and the by-laws to ensure its implementation fail to make a contribution particularly towards the professional status of legal interpreting and interpreting in general in Albania.

The legislator does not recognise the term “interpreter” when it comes to interpreting from and into spoken languages, regarding it as an activity which forms part of translation. This is expressed not only in the naming of the profession, but also in the way the exam is designed, both in terms of procedure and content, which show that interpreting is considered as a second-hand activity and the linguistic competence is understood to be sufficient to have translational competence.

In this sense, the professionalisation of the legal interpreting profession as one of the types of interpreting suffers the consequences.

Consequently, the spirit of the law sends no positive impulses to the professional status of interpreting in general in Albania.

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LINKS:

Ligji Nr. 82/2021 „Për përkthimin zyrtar dhe profesionin e përkthyesit zyrtar“
<https://qbz.gov.al/preview/1114e8fb-2c56-4e82-a2ee-2093b7367ef5/cons/20240514>,
(accessed: 10.05.2024)

Urdhri Nr. 192 i datës 4.5.2022 “Për përcaktimin e rregullave më të hollësishme për kriteret, procedurat dhe përzgjedhjen e përfaqësuesve dhe funksionimin e komisioneve të posaçme, tarifat për pjesëmarrje, organizimin e zhvillimin e provimit të kualifikimit për përkthyes zyrtar dhe për interpret të gjuhës së shenjave, si dhe për procedurën dhe mënyrën e vlerësimit të provimeve”
<https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2022/05/04/192/c29ad702-1bab-40af-b577-fb3cfbc54218> (accessed: 10.05.2024)

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ENHANCING CULTURAL COMPETENCE: THE IMPACT OF THE CULTURAL CONTEXT IN EFL TEACHING IN ALBANIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the use of cultural context in teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) in Albanian higher education, focusing on the development of cultural competence among undergraduate students. It is important to integrate into the EFL curriculum some cultural elements from English-speaking, as we are in a globalized world and intercultural communication is becoming more and more important. This paper uses a questionnaire to explore insights from Albanian undergraduates about their experiences and insights regarding cultural integration in their EFL classes. The findings highlight the significance of cultural awareness in developing language proficiency and intercultural competence, providing useful methods for including culture in EFL teaching.

Keywords: Cultural Context, English as a Foreign Language, Albanian Higher Education, English-Speaking Countries.

INTRODUCTION

Linguists have long recognized that the forms and uses of a given language reflect the cultural values of the society in which the language is spoken. In an interview in 1995, Keneth Hale, a renowned linguist said, "When you lose a language, a large part of the culture goes, too, because much of that culture is encoded in the language." In the process of learning a new language, we cannot overlook the importance of cultural awareness. Understanding the local culture is crucial for language acquisition, as language is connected to all parts of human social existence.

For instance, if we observe a person in daily communication with a foreigner, it is obvious that linguistic competence alone is not enough for him to be understood. He needs to be aware, for example, of the culturally appropriate ways to address people, express gratitude, make requests, and agree or disagree with someone. Some behaviors or body language that are appropriate in his community may be perceived differently by members of the target language community.

Nieto (2008) defines culture as "the ever-changing values, traditions, social and political relationships, and worldview created, shared, and transformed by a group of people bound together by a combination of factors that can include a common history, geographic location, language, social class, and religion.". According to Nieto, it is important for professors to know that culture does not exist in a vacuum, but it is influenced by historical, social, or political conditions.

There are two broad techniques to teach culture; the intercultural and traditional methods. The intercultural method is when the teacher serves as a mediator, making comparisons between the first-language culture and the second-language culture. On the other hand, traditional approach is more focused on educators talking and discussing the second language culture.

It is crucial to bear in mind that culture should be taught in a nonjudgmental way avoiding value judgments on distinctions between the students' native culture and the culture exposed in the classroom. This can be achieved by carefully organizing and incorporating cultural activities

into the lesson plans. Authentic materials, such as magazines, music, literature, interviews and speeches, festival and holiday videos and documentaries, are excellent tools to immerse students in the second language culture.

Why is incorporating culture in EFL classrooms important?

- Culture and language are inseparable: Brown (1994) emphasizes “... a language is a part of culture and a culture is a part of a language. The two are complicatedly intertwined so that one cannot separate the two without losing the significance of either language or culture”
- The major goal of a foreign language program is the mastery of communicative competence: The students need a sound grasp of the background knowledge of the target culture to communicate successfully with the speakers of another language.

RESEARCH FOCUS

This study aims to provide an overview of the use of cultural context in teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) in Albanian higher education. It examines the frequency of incorporating cultural topics, the methods and techniques employed by professors, and the primary themes addressed. A questionnaire was used to gather insights from Albanian students about their experiences and perceptions regarding cultural integration in their EFL classes.

METHODOLOGY

The data for this article was collected through a questionnaire. The questionnaire was created in Google Forms and distributed online to first-year and second-year students who study English as a foreign language. The questionnaire was composed of ten questions, with nine being close-ended questions for the quantitative analysis and the final question being open-ended to gather qualitative insight. This combination of questions aimed to gather a wide range of students' views through set answers and more detailed feedback through the open-ended question on how teachers can better include culture in English lessons.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

44 students answered the questionnaire voluntarily and anonymously. 27 were first-year students and 17 were second-year students.

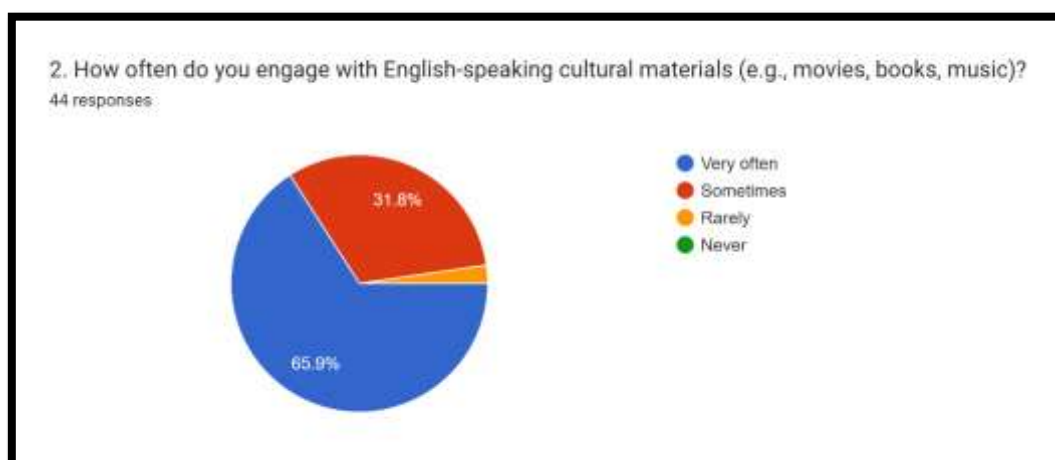


Figure 1. How often do you engage with English-speaking cultural materials (e.g., movies, books, music)?

65.9 % of the students engage with English-speaking cultural materials very often, 31.8% engage sometimes and only 2.3% rarely. This level of engagement is a positive indicator of their interest in the language. Educators can leverage this interest by integrating similar cultural materials into their teaching strategies to create a more immersive learning experience.

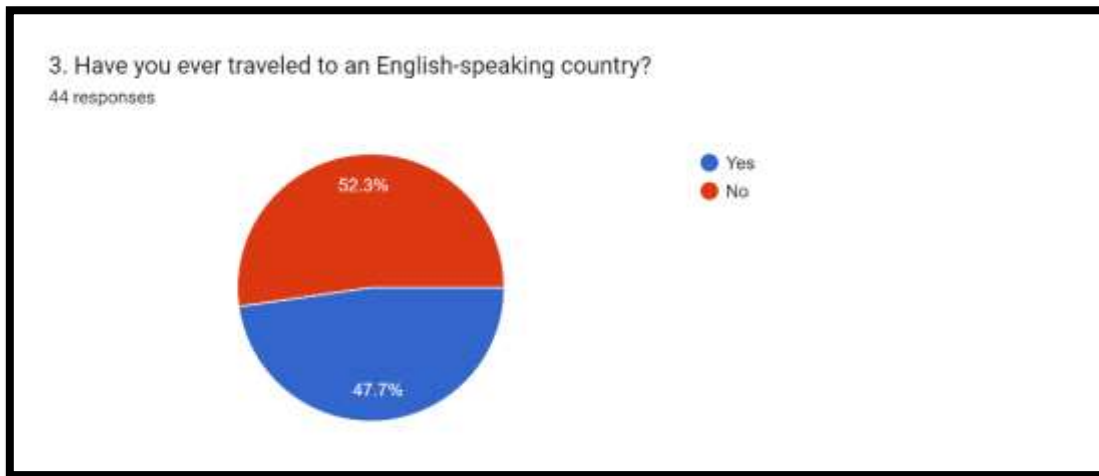


Figure 2. Have you ever traveled to an English-speaking country?

52.3% of the students have had the opportunity to visit an English-speaking country, while 47.7% have not.

The fact that 52% of students have traveled to an English-speaking country presents an opportunity for educators to use these students' experiences in the classroom. These students can share their firsthand experiences and cultural insights, enriching the learning environment for all students.

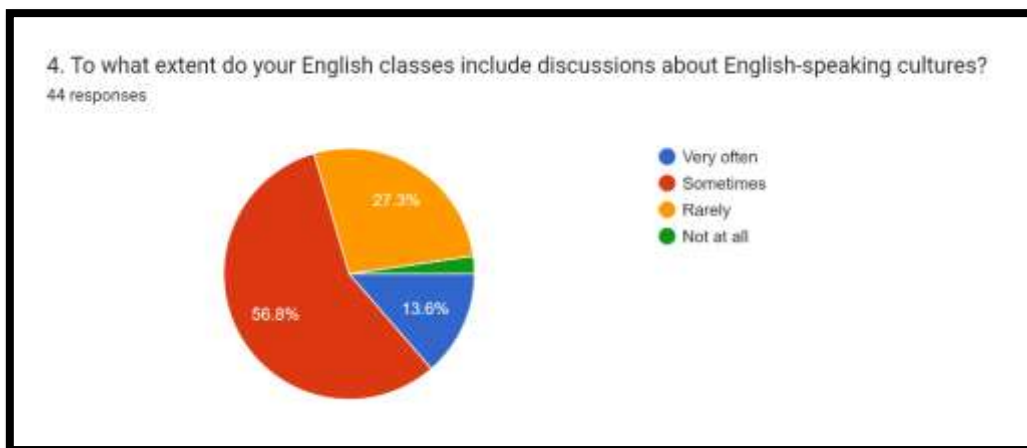


Figure 3. To what extent do your English classes include discussions about English-speaking cultures?

56.8% of the students report that their professors sometimes include culture in their English classes, while 13.6% indicate that the professors often include culture in their discussions in class. 28% said that discussions about English-speaking cultures are rarely or never included.

The data suggests that many teachers recognize the importance of cultural context in language learning. However, the presence of students who rarely experience these discussions, or never indicates inconsistency in cultural context delivery.

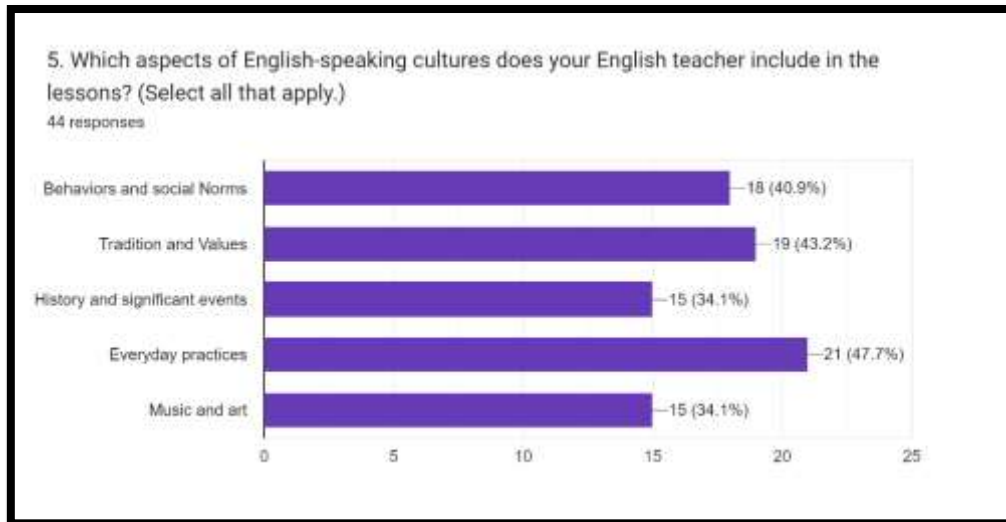


Figure 4. Which aspects of English-speaking cultures does your English teacher include in the lessons? (Select all that apply.)

The data indicates that a diversity of cultural aspects is included in English lessons, with behaviors and social norms (40.9%), everyday practices (47.7%), tradition and values(43.2%) being the most commonly included aspects.

The variety of cultural aspects included in lessons indicates a holistic approach to cultural education.

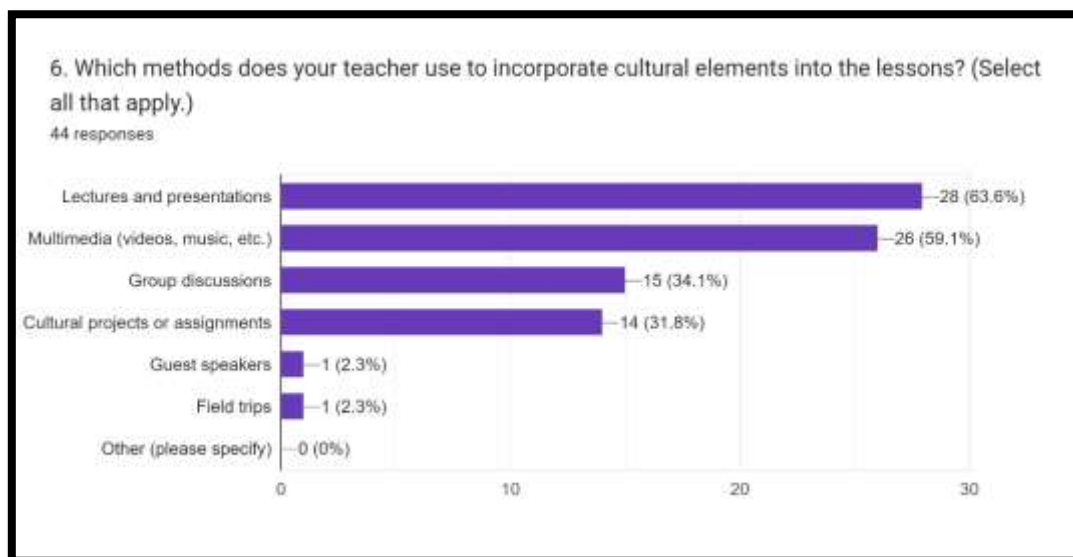


Figure 5. Which methods does your teacher use to incorporate cultural elements into the lessons? (Select all that apply.)

59.1% of the students reported that professors use multimedia resources, 63.3% said that professors prefer to incorporate culture through lectures/ presentations and group discussions (34.1%). Guest speakers, cultural projects and field trips are a less used method (2.3%).

By experiencing culture through multiple methods, students can gain a well-rounded understanding and appreciation of English-speaking cultures.

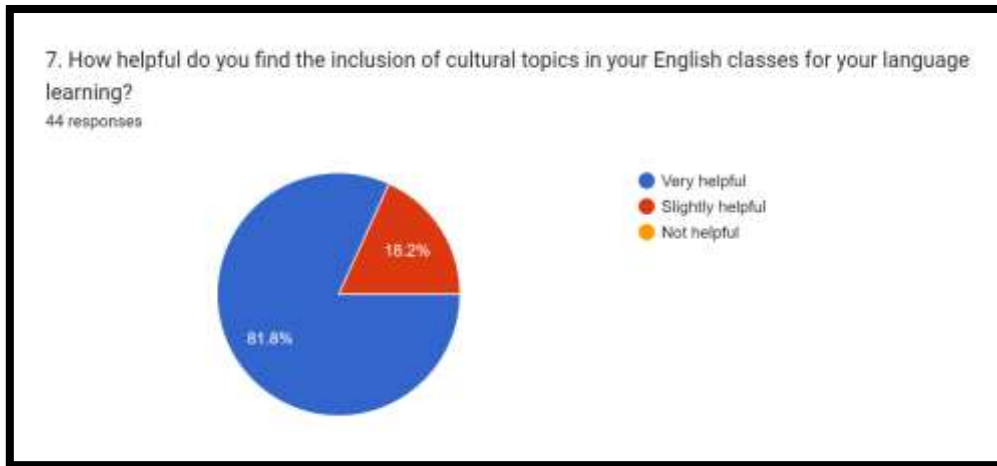


Figure 6. How helpful do you find the inclusion of cultural topics in your English classes for your language learning?

The data indicates that a significant majority of students (81.8%) find it very helpful for their language learning. This suggests a strong positive impact that culture has on language acquisition.

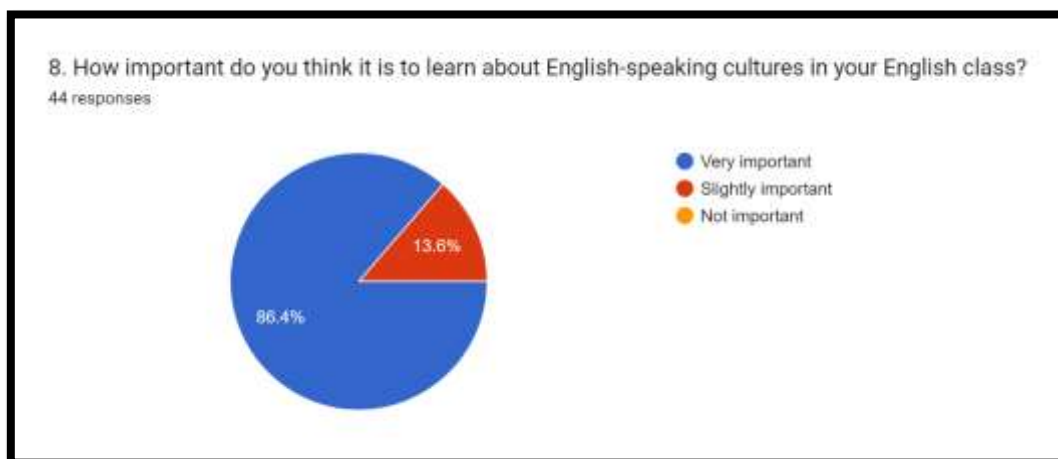


Figure 7. How important do you think it is to learn about English-speaking cultures in your English class?

86.4% of the students find learning about English-speaking culture very important, while 13.6% find it slightly important. This suggests that culture is highly valued by students when learning a foreign language. They appreciate the inclusion of cultural elements in their English lessons.

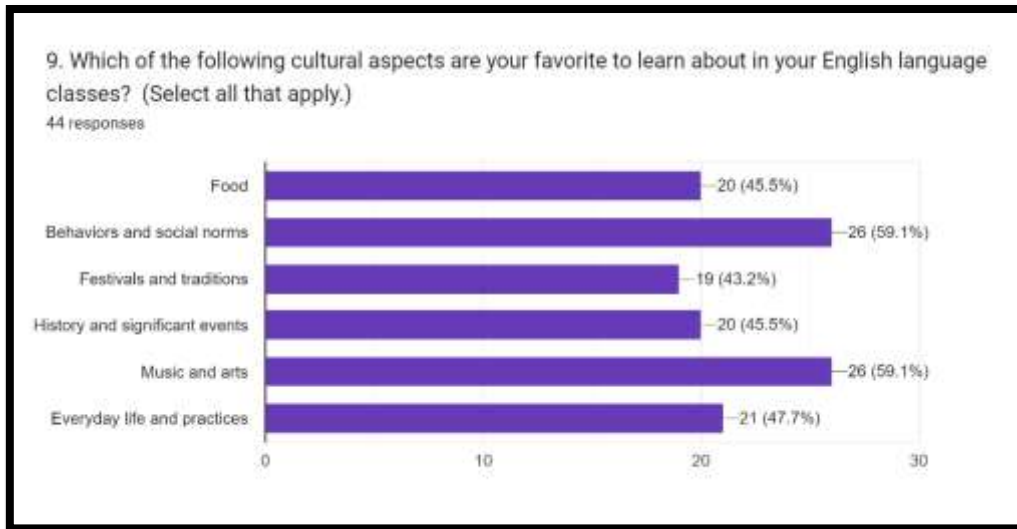


Figure 8. Which of the following cultural aspects are your favorite to learn about in your English language classes? (Select all that apply.)

A significant majority of students favor learning about behavior and social norms, music and art (59.1%), history and significant events (45.5%), everyday life (47.7%), and festival and traditions (43.2%).

The diverse preferences indicate that students enjoy a variety of topics. However, the varying levels of interest suggest that teachers should balance these aspects to cater to different student preferences.

Figure 9. Do you have any suggestions on how teachers can better integrate cultural context into their English language lessons? If yes, please explain.

- Maybe organizing an open class with English speaker students so they can share the social norms what's important to them behaviors etc.
- They can use videos or audio to make the lesson more fun and understanding.
- More lessons to learn about English culture and more projects to find English cultural elements.
- I would like to suggest, that the lessons contain examples from everyday life, more conversations about personal experiences with the English language!
- It would also be good to meet foreigners or discuss an issue with locals from the USA or the UK
- Cultural projects are a great way to talk about the culture of the language that we are learning.
- Showing videos that show cultural content more often, because it is an attractive way for a student to learn better and understand the lesson.
- Online meetings in Zoom with native speakers to talk about their culture.
- Group discussions to make a comparison between the culture of the language we're learning and our culture would be great.
- Maybe at the end of the year projects we could have cultural topics such as a comparison between cultures, to explain some features of the English culture
- More group discussions about culture. In this way, the lessons are more interactive and fun
- More multimedia as in this way they include all the students
- I think professors should use role-play methods to integrate culture in our English lessons. They can use this method with art, history, and so on.
- We mostly learn about festivals, food, and so on. Teachers should include more topics about culture.
- Teachers usually include only the topics from the book. I think we should discuss in class extra materials that deal with English culture.
- Organize online meetings with different native speakers by dialect.
- They should include more historical facts about the language's evolution
- Cultural assignments are a good way to integrate culture. It is great for critical thinking, research and our writing skills get better too.

Figure 9 represents students' suggestions for improving the integration of cultural context into English language lessons. The responses are grouped into common techniques, such as interactive activities, group discussions, guest speakers, real-life experiences, cultural projects and curriculum design.

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of the students are regularly exposed to English language outside the classroom, with them watching American or British movies or series, reading English books or listening to English-speaking music. Professors can use these experiences to incorporate culture into the class discussions as films, books, and music are integral components of culture.

As seen from the data from the questionnaire, cultural discussions are a common component in the subject of the EFL curriculum at the university. However, there is still room for improvement to ensure that all students are consistently exposed to cultural content. A balanced approach to including different cultural aspects can significantly enhance students' cultural competence, helping them understand and appreciate the diverse cultural elements of English-speaking countries.

Another crucial aspect to consider is the methods used to include cultural topics. At the University of Tirana, the shows that professors use a variety of methods, with multimedia resources, presentations, group discussions being the most used techniques. However, the varying usage rates suggest that some effective methods, such as guest speakers and field trips, might be underutilized.

The high percentage of students finding cultural topics helpful highlights the effectiveness of integrating cultural content into language lessons. However, understanding the reasons behind the varying levels of perceived helpfulness can provide insights for further improvement.

The analysis of the questionnaire results for students' favorite cultural aspects in English language classes reveals a strong interest in behaviors and social norms, music and art, everyday life and practices. By balancing different cultural aspects and finding creative ways to present them, teachers can ensure a well-rounded and engaging cultural learning experience for all students.

As seen from the suggestions that students provided in the last open-ended question of the questionnaire, they value an interactive approach to cultural integration in language lessons. Understanding cultural references, idioms, and context through media can provide deeper insights into the language and its usage in various social settings. It is important to practice English outside the traditional classroom environment by organizing open classes, inviting native speakers and professionals to share their experiences with the students, and encouraging on extracurricular activities. By implementing these strategies, educators can enhance students' language learning experience, fostering a more holistic and immersive approach to EFL education.

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ENHANCING LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH NEUROLANGUAGE COACHING

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ABSTRACT

With the advent of technology neuroscience has advanced a lot and it is expected to continue to advance even more as there will be greater technological advances in the future. The purpose of this study is to describe some practical application of some principles and methods of neurolanguage coaching and neuroscience in foreign language teaching with Albanian students. We will investigate how familiar our students are with this new approach to foreign language teaching and how much beneficial it can be for them. The study is carried out with second – year university students at the University of Tirana during their Text Analysis classes. The information needed is obtained through a questionnaire given to them and 60 classes of observation in which the new approach is implemented.

Key words: neuroscience, coaching, neurolanguage coaching, brain

INTRODUCTION

With the advent of technology neuroscience has advanced a lot and it is expected to continue to advance even more as there will be greater technological advances in the future. “Neuroscience is the study of how the nervous system develops, its structure and what it does. Neuroscientists focus on the brain and its impact on behavior and cognitive functions.”¹ Based on research areas and subjects of study, neuroscience is divided in some branches, among which neurolinguistics which is defined as “studying what neural mechanisms in the brain control the acquisition, comprehension and utterance of language.”² “Specialists investigate how the brain enables us to acquire, store, understand and express language.”³ What we need to know and also tell our students is the fact that our brains can change and we ourselves can change our brains. Until recently the idea that adult brain can change was impossible. But “The adult brain is not only capable of changing, but it does so continuously throughout life, in response to everything we do and every experience we have” (Costandi, 1916:3). This ability that the brain has is called neuroplasticity and it is “seen in various forms at every level of nervous system organization, from the lowest levels of molecular activity to the highest level of brain-wide systems and behavior” (Costandi, 1916:12). The human brain is a very complex organ; it contains 86-100 billion neurons, an even larger number of glial cells and a round a quadrillion of synaptic connections. It forms more synaptic connections than needed and the unwanted ones

¹ <https://neuro.georgetown.edu/about-neuroscience/>

² <https://neuro.georgetown.edu/about-neuroscience/>

³ <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/248680#major-branches>

are then removed from the developing nervous system through a process called synaptic pruning. Both these processes: synaptic formation and pruning happen more in the embryonic brain and are absolutely necessary for its normal development, but however the adult brain continues to do the same during all its life. “Now we know that both these processes play important roles in learning, memory, and other aspects of normal brain function” (Costandi, 1916:42). According to studies people who are bilingual have increased gray matter in that area of the brain which is responsible for a number of important language functions and this effect was bigger in learners who started to learn a language before the age of five. These changes happen in adults as well, even if they trained in language learning for shorter periods of time. However, once they stopped learning the brain returned to its previous state. Depending on what you train, different areas of the brain change, leaving us to evidence that the brain is an organ that adapts to its user’s demands (Costandi, 1916).

In 1900 quantum physics was born (Goswami, 1993). According to this new field of science the atom is 99.99999% energy and .00001% matter, thus atoms are more energy than matter. But matter in the subatomic level exists as a momentary phenomenon. The electron possesses physical qualities, as well as energetic ones and it exists as a momentary phenomenon because it appears and disappears constantly, once as a wave of probability, then as a solid particle to then disappear into nothing to appear again at another place. Now quantum experiments showed what is called “collapse of the wave function” or the “observer effect”, that an electron appears only when an observer focuses attention on any its location (Dispenza, 2012). This discovery leads us to the fact that mind and matter are intrinsically related to one another because “subjective mind produces measurable changes on the objective, physical world” (Dispenza, 2012). Both mind and matter are intertwined. With our consciousness (mind), which is energy in itself, we can affect matter which is also energy. In quantum physics all possibilities exists in the physical universe, it is just that the conscious observer needs to “influence energy in the form of potential matter by using the mind and consciousness (which are themselves energy) to make waves of energetic probabilities coalesce into physical matter” (Dispenza, 2012). Learning how to improve the skills of observation in order to affect our own reality intentionally is important for us because in this way we can make changes that affect the way we live, learn and even our health.

LITERATURE REVIEW

“Neurolanguage coaching is the efficient and fast transfer of language knowledge and skills from the Language Coach to the Language Coachee with sustainable effects facilitated by brain-based coaching and coaching principles and neuroscience” (Paling, 2012). It is an approach that considers and makes use of potential ways of how the brain learns best. It was created by Rachel Marie Paling who now coaches and trains teachers worldwide. “Coaching is a training or development process via which an individual is supported while achieving a specific personal or professional competence result or goal. ... Coaches use a style in which they ask questions and offer opportunities that will challenge the coachee to find answers from within him/herself. This facilitates the learner to discover answers and new ways of being based on their values,

preferences and unique perspectives.”⁴ Coaching is different from managing, training, mentoring or counseling; “it is helping to identify the skills and capabilities that are within the person, and enabling them to use them to the best of their ability.”⁵ While a language coach is “an expert in a language or languages who then delivers this expertise through “coaching” and has received adequate training and development and is in fact a “qualified or accredited or certified coach” (Paling, 2012). Thus he knows how to connect coaching professional requirements, standards and models with models of the language learning process. Egan (Egan, 1994) offers a model of coaching which consists of three stages:

1. “Reviewing problem situations and unused opportunities (current scenario) – it helps the client identify, explore, and clarify their problem situations and unused opportunities
2. Developing the preferred scenario – help clients identify what they want in terms of goals and objectives that are based on an understanding of problem situations and opportunities.
3. Determining how to get there – help clients develop action strategies for accomplishing goals, for getting what they want.”

Neurolanguage Coaching is for everyone and every level of proficiency and it is an approach that creates an environment in which the brain can learn faster and in a more efficient way. In successful coaching the most vital element is the quality of the relationship that the coach creates with the client. Rachel Paling (Paling, 2012) says that a first session with the client is very important and is very different from the traditional one. In this first session they discover as much as possible for the learner and then they design a unique roadmap. From here they set up the goals, activities, and way of learning. An important requirement of this approach, however is that the coach speaks the native language of the coachee. It is so because the coaches springboard the learner from the native language to the target language. “Coaching conversations leave clients invigorated, inspired, and ready for action. Coaches draw upon the lessons the client has already learned and their strengths to achieve positive and lasting change” (Grant, 2020). Another important element in neurolanguage coaching is motivation. The learner should be helped to connect with their inner motivation and keep motivation high from the beginning to the end, assisting the learner in their own independent learning which in turn leads them to faster and successful benefits. In Neurolanguage coaching sessions are always developed in a brain-friendly environment because the coach is well aware of the processes of the brain and how the “fight or flight” response can be activated.

RESEARCH

This study was conducted during the academic year of 2023-2024 with students of the second year, Group H studying English Language Bachelor at the Faculty of Foreign Languages, Tirana. The subject of Text Analysis was considered to be the most appropriate subject for developing the intended study because there you can observe language learning and teaching methods and approaches at work more than in any other subject. Text Analysis is taught in two terms, each consisting of 60 classes, 120 in total. The book used is Gold Advanced (2014) by

⁴ <https://courses.aiu.edu/COACHING%20I.html>

⁵ <https://courses.aiu.edu/COACHING%20I.html>

Sally Burgess and Amanda Thomas, Pearson Education. The researcher has been teaching this subject for almost ten years now (she has been teaching at the University of Tirana since 2008).

Group H consists of 19 students, all of whom are females because most students enrolled in English Studies programs are females. This group was chosen by convenience sampling, since this is the group which is taught by the researcher in the first and second term.

The study is divided in two stages. During the first term students were taught according to communicative teaching and learning methods. They were given time to participate and communicate and arrive at rules and conclusions themselves. Students were at the center of the lesson. Whereas during the second term the approach was changed. Students were taught bearing in mind the principles of neurolanguage coaching.

1. We have started with a conversation with the students trying to understand their language goals – they are studying English, but not all of them want to become teachers, eg. In this way we know their requirements and become aware of the targets they want to achieve. Some of the questions asked are: Why did you decided to study English Language? How can you best study to attain the results you want to achieve? What beliefs about yourself stop you from taking specific actions? How can you keep your motivation going? What would things look like if they were better?
2. Students are made aware of how the brain works, its neuroplasticity, how the brain learns, the limbic part of our brain, how we can influence our own brain waves and create the right conditions for the brain to learn and change past habits.
3. Students are taught in a relaxed way, in brain-friendly coaching conversations while keeping in mind that “fight or flight” state maybe triggered and thus causing distress, emotional pain or anxiety to the students.
4. Language issues and mistakes from conversations with the students are recognized and then students are corrected and assisted to practice the corrected language.
5. Albanian is used whenever possible to connect information in English with that in mother tongue.
6. The book is used as a support and grammar is taught through brain-friendly conversations which try to make learning grammar an interesting and lively activity.
7. Every learner is unique so every learner is approached in a different way making it a learner-centric process.

The data for this study were collected through a questionnaire which was made up of 15 items regarding students’ awareness of this new way of teaching, their knowledge of the new brain studies, their attitudes towards neurolanguage coaching and its benefits. The questionnaire was designed for the purpose of gaining insights into the situation. There was a combination of open-ended questions with close ended questions and Likert scale rating scale.

The second instrument used was observation. While students were taught the 60 classes of the second term using neurolanguage coaching features, careful observation was carried out. Thus the researcher was a participant observer, but the observation was covert because students were not informed that they were being observed in order to not influence their behavior. Observation can give the researcher the opportunity to obtain data by directly looking at what is taking place

in the original place, having in this way the potential to provide more valid or authentic data (Cohen, Manion, Morrison, 2007).

Afterwards at the end of the term the data obtained from the observation were carefully examined in order to come to results. Students' final results of the first term were compared with their final results of the second term so as to notice any improvement in their performance when taught through coaching.

FINDINGS

All the respondents answered that they had no previous knowledge of neurolanguage coaching and not a very deep understanding of how the brain functions. 95% of them found the information of how the brain works very interesting and helpful and said they wanted to keep up to date with the new studies on the brain and the brain functions. Sixteen of them answered that they will definitely transmit to their future students the knowledge on the brain and the fact that knowing how the brain works and learns facilitates the learning process. All of the students found the neurolanguage approach very beneficial, stimulating and efficient. What they especially liked and valued was the relaxed atmosphere and the equal learning relationship because this is what coaching relationship is based on: equal and open communication. They said they could engage more because they felt not judged, embarrassed or tense. When asked if they thought the new approach had influenced their performance seventeen of them answered yes and two answered not sure.

Observation was carried out during the 60 classes with the intention of identifying how students would react to such an approach, what problems could there be or the benefits obtained. After every class we took down notes according to the following list of principles underlying the neurolanguage coaching.

No	Principle	Actions
1.	Awareness	Analyze our own methods and techniques Help students understand their strengths
2.	Goal setting	Their collaboration and feelings when asked on their goals, needs and demands, what they wanted to achieve
3.	Motivation	Ownership of the learning process,
4.	Brain friendly atmosphere/techniques	Chunking down, use of mother tongue, arousing curiosity, equal status interaction, positive feedback, remove threats
5.	Information sharing	Their reaction to the new information on how the brain works and how people learn

Even though coaching and neurolanguage coaching is an approach designed for individual students or small groups of students, there are some key principles that can be applied in schools or academic settings. The group of students who participated in the study was relatively small (19 students) compared to the usual groups at the Faculty of Foreign Languages (groups of Slavo-Balcanic Languages are an exception due to the low numbers of students who enroll in those study programs) who study English Language and this can be considered an advantage for the researcher. It was a challenge though to establish an individual approach with all of them

and learn about their goals through constant dialogues. First they were a bit reluctant to open up; maybe this due to the social structures that often create divides between teachers and student, but the situation changed after the second class.

Thus the first step was creating a relaxed environment with the intention of having their brains in low beta frequency, instead of high beta frequency which happens when you are stressed, feel threatened or in danger. Once students felt safe and relaxed they started sharing their goals, became aware of they wanted to achieve. Coaching is a process of self discovery and self-awareness and students through conversations were able to understand their strengths and aspects which needed improvement.

Through the conversations students were informed of the way how the brain works. They got information on the brain waves, what were the optimal learning brain waves for learning and well being and what triggers brain waves which happen when you are in survival mode and are dangerous for the body and not useful for learning. A brain friendly environment is important and that was achieved by not overloading them with information. An overload of information can cause frustration, so in order to reduce stress only chunks of information were given prioritizing the most important ones. Living in survival – that is when you are stressed, pressed for time, preoccupied - produces emotions of guilt, shame, fear, doubt, anger or competition, while an elevated state produces emotions of love and gratitude. Students were observed to be interested in information about the brain and this incited a desire to read more.

During her teaching years the researcher has noticed a decrease of motivation among students. Besides, motivation is usually high the first weeks of the study and then a decrease is noticed. Students tend to lose focus and engage in other activities. Some of them had started working, others had no clear goals and one had health issues. Through conversations actions of finding intrinsic motivation were developed. Students' well-being is a number one priority and the researcher tried to be as attending as possible by employing nonjudgmental listening, keeping eye contact, a relaxed, but attentive posture, restating what students said in order to avoid misunderstanding, offering acknowledgement and compassion. Researcher noticed that students got more engaged and there was an increase of interest to participate and perform well.

Albanian was used whenever it was seen appropriate, but at the beginning it was explained to them why the use of mother tongue was seen as a beneficial factor because there still exists a concept which associates use of mother tongue with lack of proficiency. Students demonstrated better understanding of grammar when Albanian counterparts were used to explain uses of conditionals, cleft sentences with what for making emphasis, use of conjunctions for making a contrast, giving a condition or adding information, participle clauses, passive forms etc.

Students were corrected through a positive feedback and were not reminded or threatened with the result of the final test. Short quizzes and written work were checked, but not graded. This resulted in more participation and interaction to discuss the mistakes. The researcher noticed that students demonstrated improvement in their level of proficiency.

Finally their first term results were compared with their second term results and as can be seen from the table below, there is an overall improvement of their grades. This serves as evidence

for the success of the new approach and method. (Some students didn't show up for the exam or didn't qualify due to the number of unattended classes. They will be having a second chance in the autumn before the next academic term starts.)

First term grades	Second term grades
7	8
-	-
5	6
6	8
7	8
5	6
7	-
5	6
5	-
7	7
10	10
8	9
7	8
5	-
5	-
7	-
-	-
6	7
7	8

CONCLUSION

Applying coaching techniques into a learning process and informing students of how the brain works can change the learner's experience. This is a very efficient approach of empowering students and keeping them involved and focused. By incorporating coaching skills and techniques into the classroom while keeping a brain friendly environment students can overcome their barriers and eventually perform better in their coursework. A neurolanguage coaching approach that creates an empathic atmosphere which nurtures student growth and self-confidence not only leads to high results in less time, but also equips them with knowledge they can use beyond university when they will apply a coaching mindset to their own careers. The reputation of coaching is growing in the world and it should be considered to be introduced in teaching more, especially in Albania. Teachers should be aware of lattes brain research and neuroscience and include this information in their teaching process.

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**MINARETS OF BAGHDAD AND CAIRO CITIES
(A COMPARATIVE ARTISTIC STUDY OF SELECTED MODELS)**

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ABSTRACT

The minaret is one of the most important symbols of Islamic architecture as well as Islamic civilization. Due to this importance, the subject was chosen for writing and study. This study is divided into several sections to address this importance. The first section included the early roots of the emergence of minarets and the study of the minaret linguistically and terminologically. The second section focuses on models of remaining minarets in Baghdad, starting from the oldest, the Souq Al-Ghazl Minaret, and includes other minarets up to the Ottoman era. These are compared with contemporaneous minarets in Cairo, highlighting the key similarities and differences. Then, the conclusion of the research and the most important results that the research reached.

Keywords: Minaret, technical work, Ottoman

THE EVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL DERIVATES: HISTORICAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: The present paper aims to trace the historical evolution of derivative instruments, examining their development from ancient trading practices to their modern forms in today's financial markets. The analysis begins with the origins of derivatives in ancient civilizations, where early forms of forward contracts were utilized in agricultural economies. The review progresses to the modern days, detailing increasing complexity of derivatives such as options, futures and swaps. The methodology used in this article is represented by the systematic study of relevant articles published on the Web of Science platform. This comprehensive historical overview aims to provide to the current literature, a more detailed picture about the evolution and significance of derivative instruments in the financial world.

Keywords: derivative instruments; financial market; trading evolution

**NUTRIENT COMPETITION BETWEEN SOIL-BORNE FUSARIUM DRIVE
ANTAGONISM AGAINST *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, THE CAUSAL AGENT
OF BAYOUD DISEASE ON DATE PALM**

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ABSTRACT

Date palm vascular disease known as Bayoud, incited by the soilborne fungal pathogen *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (*Foa*), poses a significant obstacle to the development of date industry in Morocco. A large body of research has focused on understanding the biology of this parasite and its interactions with the host. However, little is known about the relationship of nutritional competition among soilborne microbes and their antagonistic effects against *Foa*. In this investigation, we determined nutritional use profiles of saprophytic *Fusaria* in three soils using Biolog SF-P2 plates and assessed their inhibitory effects on *Foa in vitro*. The results revealed a significant correlation between the intensity of trophic competition among soil *Fusaria* and their inhibition of *Foa*. These findings suggest that management strategies of soil microbial communities that result in heightened nutrient competition may provide novel approach for controlling Bayoud disease in Moroccan oases.

Key words: Date palm, Bayoud, nutrient competition, antagonism

THE IMPACT OF THE c.3435C>T POLYMORPHISM OF THE ABCB1 GENE ON THE RESPONSE TO CARBAMAZEPINE TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Epilepsy is a chronic brain condition, affecting 50 million people. In Algeria, approximately 1% suffer from this disease; and often treated with carbamazepine due to its affordability and availability. However, approximately one third (1/3) of patients are resistant to antiepileptic drugs including carbamazepine.

Previous studies have suggested that genetic variations are remarkably associated with reduced bioavailability in epileptic cells; contributing to resistance to anticonvulsants.

The ABCB1 gene plays an important role in the metabolism of carbamazepine. This study aims to evaluate the influence of the ABCB1 c.3435 C>T polymorphism on the response to treatment with carbamazepine in 24 epileptic patients. The results suggest that the ABCB1 c.3435 C>T polymorphism has no significant impact on the response to carbamazepine in epileptic patients. However, the results are preliminary and require validation with a larger sample of patients.

The objective is to propose a pharmacogenetic tool to make the therapeutic choice easier and more effective, leading to a better quality of life for epileptic patients.

Keywords: Carbamazepine, Epilepsy, ABCB1 c.3435C>T, Personalized medicine.

MICROENCAPSULATION TECHNIQUE FOR ENRICHING WHOLE GRAIN BREAD - SYNBIOTIC AND HEALTH-PROMOTING EFFECTS

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ABSTRACT

The utilization of microencapsulation techniques for enriching whole-grain bread presents a novel approach to enhancing its nutritional profile and health benefits. Microencapsulation involves enclosing active ingredients, such as probiotics and prebiotics, within a protective coating, thereby improving their stability and bioavailability. This study aims to investigate the synbiotic and health-promoting effects of microencapsulated ingredients when incorporated into whole-grain bread.

The primary objective is to assess the impact of microencapsulated probiotics and prebiotics on the nutritional value, shelf life, and overall health benefits of whole grain bread. The methodology includes the microencapsulation of selected probiotics such as *Bifidobacterium longum* and prebiotics such as inulin and fructooligosaccharides, galactooligosaccharides, and polyphenols using the technique of freeze drying. These microencapsulated ingredients are then incorporated into whole-grain bread formulations.

Analytical methods include evaluating the stability of the microencapsulated ingredients during bread baking and storage, as well as assessing their release and activity in simulated gastrointestinal conditions. Additionally, the nutritional composition, and shelf life of the enriched bread are analyzed. Health-promoting effects were investigated through *in vitro* studies to examine the synbiotic interactions and ingredients of bread and polyphenols.

The results demonstrate that microencapsulation effectively protects probiotics and prebiotics during bread processing and enhances their stability and bioavailability. Enriched whole-grain bread shows improved nutritional profiles, including higher fiber content and beneficial bioactive compounds. In conclusion, the application of microencapsulation technology in whole-grain bread enrichment offers significant potential for delivering synbiotic and health-promoting benefits. This approach can lead to the development of functional foods that support digestive health and overall

This research received full funding from the National Science Centre, Poland [grant no. 2020/39/D/NZ9/01810].

Keywords: gouda berry, polyphenolic compounds, microencapsulation, synbiotics, prebiotics.

STUDY OF THE ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES AND THE PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN THE GROUNDS OF ARABICA AND ROBUSTA COFFEES

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ABSTRACT

Despite the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, coffee consumption and popularity continue to increase. This progression in coffee consumption is correlated with an increase in the production of by-products such as coffee grounds, which have been increasingly reused in other industries, such as agriculture, and other food and health-related applications, in order to follow better green chemistry practices.

The objective of this study is to evaluate the chemical composition of the macerate of two varieties of spent coffee grounds, namely Robusta and Arabica, using two solvents (water and 80% methanol), as well as the evaluation of their antioxidant power.

The investigation of the chemical composition of the different extracts was carried out by quantifying the levels of total polyphenols (TPC), total flavonoids (TFC) and condensed tannins (TTC). Furthermore, the evaluation of their antioxidant potential was carried out by referring to several methods such as: total antioxidant capacity (TAC), ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) and DPPH free radical scavenging.

The results of the comparative analysis between Robusta and Arabica coffee grounds revealed significant differences in their phenolic profiles. In general, extracts from Robusta coffee grounds show higher values than those from Arabica coffee grounds. Regarding the antioxidant activity, the results show that Robusta coffee grounds have a higher antioxidant activity than Arabica coffee grounds, whether it is the total antioxidant activity (TAC), the FRAP test or the DPPH test.

These results suggest the opportunity for increased valorization of coffee grounds as a potentially beneficial resource for health and pave the way for multiple uses, thus providing environmental benefits.

Keywords: Spent coffee grounds, Arabica, Robusta, the phenolic profiles, antioxidant activity.

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL AND GENOTOXICOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF HOSPITAL WASTEWATER

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ABSTRACT

Hospital wastewater is a reservoir of priority organic micropollutants, especially pharmaceutical residues. Excreted in large quantities by hospitals and continuously discharged to wastewater treatment plants, these residues are not completely eliminated and persist in the environment at trace concentrations (ng. L⁻¹). Their intrinsic biological activity affects biodiversity and increases the risk of cancer in humans, making ecotoxicological and genotoxicological risk assessment essential.

Ecotoxicological risk assessment focuses on acute and chronic toxicity, using a battery of Microtox and Daphnia biotests to measure ecotoxicological effects on various aquatic species. In parallel, genotoxicological tests that detect DNA damage, such as the comet biotest battery (CA) and the micronucleus test (MNA), are performed. These two tests are particularly well known for their sensitivity and robustness in detecting DNA breaks and reliably assessing genotoxic potential. The integration of ecotoxicological and genotoxicological tests allows a comprehensive assessment of the risks associated with hospital effluents, providing essential data for wastewater management and integration into environmental monitoring programs.

The aim of this study is to demonstrate a complementary approach that ensures a better understanding and management of risks, thus helping to minimize the impact of organic micropollutants on aquatic ecosystems.

Keywords: Priority organic micropollutants, bioassay battery, persistence, DNA damage, complementarity.

ANALYSE DE LA VARIABILITE MORPHOLOGIQUE ET DE L'ADAPTATION ÉCOLOGIQUE DU CHINCHARD (*TRACHURUS TRACHURUS*) POUR LA GESTION DES STOCKS ET LA CONSERVATION DES POPULATIONS DANS L'OUEST ALGERIEN

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ABSTRACT

L'étude des caractéristiques morphologiques est cruciale pour la gestion des stocks et la compréhension de la génétique des populations. L'objectif de cette étude est d'analyser la variabilité des caractéristiques morphologiques notamment la longueur totale, la longueur standard, la longueur à la fourche, la longueur de la tête, la hauteur maximale et le poids total, et d'évaluer l'adaptation des populations de chinchard (*Trachurus trachurus*), prélevé d'Oran et de Ghazaouet durant la saison printanière 2023. À Oran, une variabilité phénotypique (Vp) importante est observée dans les caractéristiques morphologiques. Le poids total présente le plus grand coefficient de variation estimé à 52%, tandis que la longueur standard, à la fourche et de tête montrent des coefficients de variation plus faibles à 19%. À Ghazaouet, le poids total chez les femelles présente un coefficient de variation estimé à 69%, tandis que les mâles affichent un coefficient de variation plus faible en moyenne de 20%. Les coefficients de corrélation (r^2) sont élevés dans les deux régions, indiquant une corrélation positive entre les caractères étudiés. Une allométrie positive est observée dans toutes les populations entre les mesures morphométriques et la longueur totale, bien que la relation entre la taille et le poids soit isométrique à Oran et négativement allométrique à Ghazaouet. Concernant le facteur de condition (k), les femelles d'Oran présentent une valeur élevée ($k = 1$), témoignant d'une bonne adaptation aux conditions écologiques malgré les défis environnementaux et la pollution. Les mâles, avec un facteur de condition légèrement plus bas ($k = 0.89$), montrent une adaptation peut-être moins optimale. À Ghazaouet, le facteur de condition est élevé chez les deux sexes, avec une valeur de $k = 1.1$ pour les femelles et $k = 1$ pour les mâles, indiquant également une bonne adaptation aux conditions écologiques. En conclusion, l'étude des populations d'Oran et de Ghazaouet révèle une variabilité phénotypique significative dans les caractéristiques morphologiques, avec des différences entre les sexes et les régions. Les coefficients de corrélation élevés et les facteurs de condition indiquent une bonne adaptation aux conditions écologiques locales. Ces résultats soulignent l'importance des études morphologiques pour la gestion des stocks et la compréhension de la génétique des populations, essentielles pour la conservation des espèces.

Mots clés : Variabilité phénotypique, adaptation écologique, *trachurus trachurus*, gestion des stocks, Oran, Ghazaouet

THE POSSIBILITY OF INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF CELLULOLYTIC ENZYMES ISOLATED FROM ANIMALS BY OPTIMIZING THE NUTRIENT MEDIUM

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ABSTRACT

Cellulolytic enzymes are produced by a variety of bacteria and fungi, aerobes or anaerobes, mesophiles or thermophiles, when they grow on lignocellulosic materials, which can be used as a biotransformation agent in the degradation of agricultural biomass and for the creation of feed additives. The production of cellulolytic enzymes by the producing microorganism can be induced by specific substrates, such as lignocellulosic biomass. Despite extensive reports on the production of lignocellulosic enzymes by some fungal and bacterial species, the biotransformation efficiency of agro-industrial wastes remains low. Therefore, continued efforts to screen and isolate new extracellular cellulase producers are important to overcome these challenges. The safety status of enzyme manufacturers is a major concern in the medical, food and animal feed industries. The US Food and Drug Administration considers probiotic microorganisms generally considered safe (GRAS) because they are generally non-toxicogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria. In addition, LABs have a long history of use in industrial processes as food starters and biocontrol agents, and as producers of valuable compounds. The goal of our research is bacteria isolated from the gastrointestinal tract of animals and possessing cellulolytic and probiotic properties.

It is widely known that these bacteria are fastidious microorganisms that require complex media for growth and therefore cannot directly ferment inexpensive lignocellulosic feedstocks, so bacteria-assisted fermentation of lignocellulose hydrolysates is often reported and is the most developed. Cellulolytic enzymes are important industrial enzymes that are widely used in the production of food, animal feed, pulp, paper and textiles. We attempted to study the potential of locally isolated bacteria from animals as an effective complex bioconversion agent for wheat bran biomass, whey-based yeast extract. Cellulase activity was determined by a calorimetric method based on the determination of reducing sugars (RS) formed by the action of enzymes of the cellulolytic complex on the substrate – Na-CMC. The method is based on the quantitative determination of reducing sugars formed as a result of the action of the cellulase enzyme on the substrate sodium salt of carboxymethylcellulose (Na-CMC) at a temperature of 50 °C. The amount of reducing sugars was determined using the Somogyi-Nelson method. Our optimized whey-based medium was used as a culture medium. At the same time, cellulase activity was 0.233 ± 0.0025 units/ml and 0.193 ± 0.0018 units/ml. When optimizing the cultivation environment of *Bacillus subtilis* bacteria with the addition of yeast extract 5%, wheat bran and molasses 5%, the synthesis of cellulases was 0.541 ± 0.0017 units/ml and 0.534 ± 0.002 units/ml, respectively. In this case, the pH of the medium is 5.5. Cultivation time is 48 hours at 37 °C. Thus, optimizing the bacterial cultivation environment in order to increase the synthesis of cellulases makes it possible to activate cellulolytic bacteria, which makes it possible to increase the number of endogluconases. Research to optimize the conditions for cultivating cellulolytic bacteria is ongoing.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIBACTERIAL CHITOSAN-CLOVE-CHESTNUT COMPOSITE FILMS FOR FOOD PACKAGING APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

While eco-friendly biofilms are gaining attraction, blending biopolymers remains a promising approach to improve shelf life and reduce food spoilage. In the current study, the properties of chitosan-based biocomposite films containing clove bud and chestnut for food packaging applications were investigated. It was determined that clove bud powder addition significantly affected the physical properties of the chitosan-based films. While the chitosan-clove-chestnut composite films became more brittle compared to the control film, it was observed that their tensile strength was initially increased. Clove bud powder and chestnut flour additives significantly influenced film thickness; maximum thickness was achieved with 2% w/v clove bud powder. Moreover, clove bud powder and chestnut-containing films exhibited promising antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*, particularly at 1.5% and 2% clove bud powder content. These initial findings revealed that clove bud powder is a potential nanofiller for chitosan films for food packaging.

Keywords: Chitosan, food packaging, chestnut flour, clove bud powder, antibacterial activity

Introduction

Due to significantly increasing environmental concerns, there is a considerable interest in developing biodegradable food packaging films from natural biobased materials. Chitosan, an environmentally friendly, biodegradable cationic amino polysaccharide derived from chitin, has gained significant attention as a leading biopolymer for producing biobased composite films as an alternative to petroleum-based food packaging films [1,2]. It has been considered suitable for food packaging applications due to its excellent barrier properties [3], and its ability to resist bacterial contamination. In addition, chitosan films are non-toxic and biodegradable, making them an attractive alternative to traditional food packaging films. Recent literature [4,5] reveals that incorporating various natural additives, such as extracts from different organic sources, can significantly improve the functionality of chitosan films, making them ideal for food packaging applications [4]. In this study, the main aim was to develop a strategic approach of using clove bud powder as an antibacterial agent and chestnut flour as natural fiber reinforcement in chitosan-based composite food packaging materials. Clove, a plant from the myrtaceae family [6–8], is utilized in various industries such as agriculture, gastronomy, medicine, and cosmetics due to its rich bioactive components, including flavonoids, gallic acid, hydroxycinnamic acids, hydroxybenzoic acids, eugenol, and eugenol acetate [6]. The primary phenolic compounds in

cloves, such as eugenol, eugenol acetate, and caryophyllene, are responsible for their strong antioxidant characteristics [2,6]. Clove can also help prolong the shelf life of foods by inhibiting lipid peroxidation, a common limitation during food processing and storage. Additionally, clove reveals bactericidal activity, providing it with a significant potential for food preservation [6]. Chestnuts, known for their high antioxidant content compared with other nuts, are also a source of minerals such as potassium, copper, manganese, magnesium, fatty acids, fiber, and vitamins. Chestnut flour, used in this study, contains 57.19% carbohydrates, 8.80% protein, 14.26% sugar, 3.92% fat, 15.39% saturated fat, 0.33% salt, and 19.25% dietary fiber [9]. Therefore, the chitosan-based composite films were produced using the casting method and dried under room-temperature conditions. The mechanical properties, such as elongation at break and tensile strength, and physicochemical properties, such as thickness, moisture content, solubility, and swelling, were investigated. The effect of additives on the microstructural development of the films was analyzed via optical microscopy, and the functional groups by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). The antibacterial efficacy of the prepared chitosan composite films was tested against *Staphylococcus aureus* in a disc diffusion medium.

Materials and method

Materials

Chitosan powder as a matrix of the films was purchased from Xi'an Pincredit Bio-Tech Co., China, and acetic acid (glacial, 100% anhydrous, CAS Number:64-19-7) was purchased from Merck KGA, Germany. Glycerol (99,5 %, CAS Number:56-81-5) was purchased from TEKKIM, Türkiye, and used as a plasticizer in the film-forming solution. TWEEN 80 purchased from Sigma Aldrich. Chestnut powder purchased from Naturelka, Türkiye, and clove powder were used as fiber reinforcements and antibacterial agents, respectively. These two additives were sieved over a 45 µm sieve and the fraction < 45 µm was used in the current work. The Petri dishes used were 9 cm in diameter and 0.8 cm in depth. The film-forming solution was prepared in distilled water (DW) and used for further film physical properties analysis.

Film fabrication

An aqueous solution of 1.5% (v/v) acetic acid was prepared using magnetic stirring at 500 rpm for 10 min in distilled water. Subsequently, a chitosan film-forming solution was prepared by dissolving 1.5 g of chitosan in 100 ml of the 1.5% (v/v) acetic acid solution at 50°C via stirring the mixture at 850 rpm overnight. When the dissolution of chitosan was achieved via magnetic stirring, the temperature of the mixture was decreased to 40°C and glycerol (0.56 g/g of chitosan) and Tween 80 (0.38 g/g of chitosan) additives were added to the mixture to improve the flexibility of the film and enhance its detachment from the Petri dishes. After each addition, the solution was stirred for 30 min at 500 rpm to achieve a homogenous solution. The chitosan film compositions that were designed are given in Table 1. Depending on the designed compositions, appropriate amounts of the clove bud powder and chestnut flour were added to the chitosan solution, and homogenization of the solution was achieved by stirring at 10000 rpm for 10 min. Prepared chitosan film-forming solutions (20 mL) were poured into Petri

dishes, dried for 48 h at 35 °C, and then conditioned for three days at room temperature conditions prior to characterization studies.

Table 1: Designed chitosan film compositions

Sample Name	Clove bud powder (% w/v)	Chestnut flour (% w/w)
0-Chi	0	0
1-Chi/CL	1.0	0
2-Chi/CL	1.5	0
3-Chi/CL	2.0	0
4-Chi/CL/CN	1.0	5
5-Chi/CL/CN	1.5	5
6-Chi/CL/CN	2.0	5

Water solubility, swelling degree, and moisture content

Three discs, with a diameter of 1.5 cm, were cut from each prepared film and weighed to obtain their initial mass (W_1). Then, film discs were dried in an oven at 105 °C for 24 hours to measure the film's initial dry mass (W_2). Subsequently, the films were soaked in DW and kept at room temperature (25 ± 2 °C) conditions for 24 hours. After removing excess water, the swelled films were weighed (W_3) again and then dried in an oven at 70°C for 24 hours. Then, the films were reweighed to determine their unsolubilized final dry mass (W_4) content. Finally, the prepared films' solubility, water content, and swelling degree were calculated using the equations below.

$$\text{Water Content} = [(W_1 - W_2) / W_1] * 100 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Solubility} = [(W_2 - W_4) / W_2] * 100 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Swelling Degree} = [(W_3 - W_2) / W_2] * 100 \quad (3)$$

Mechanical test

The tensile properties of the films were measured according to ASTM D882. The universal testing machine (Shimadzu AGS-X, Japan) was used. The initial gauge length between the two grips was set to 2 cm, and a load cell of 1 kN with a 15 mm/min loading speed was adopted. During the experimental study, triplicate film samples (5 cm x 1 cm), cut into rectangular strips, were analyzed at room temperature conditions. Tensile strength (TS) and elongation at the break (EAB) were recorded and averaged following Equation 4 and Equation 5, respectively.

$$TS, \sigma = \frac{F_{Lmax}}{A} \quad (4)$$

$$EAB, \varepsilon = \frac{DL}{L_0} = \frac{(L_f - l_0)}{L_0} \quad (5)$$

TS calculated by dividing the maximum load F_{Lmax} of a sample by the initial cross-sectional area (A), and the EAB expressed as a percentage of the change (DL) in the initial gauge length (L_0) of the sample at the point of failure (L_f).

Optical microscopy and FTIR analysis

The surface microstructure of the prepared biocomposite films were investigated using an optical microscopy (OM, Nikon Eclipse LV150N, Japan). The potential interactions of the functional groups in the prepared films were analyzed using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR, Perkin Elmer, UATR Two).

Antibacterial activity test

Antibacterial activity of the composite films against *Staphylococcus aureus* was investigated by disc diffusion assay. An overnight grown bacteria culture was diluted in saline to obtain a cell density of 10^6 - 10^7 CFU/ml. The diluted bacteria were spread on solid Nutrient agar plates and 10 mm diameter film discs were laid on the inoculated plates. The film samples were subjected to UV light for ten minutes prior to the test for sterilization. Nutrient agar plates were incubated for 18h at 37 °C and antibacterial activity of the films were evaluated based on the clear inhibition zones formed around the film discs.

Results and discussion

Films visual appearance and handling

Fig. 1 illustrates the changes in film appearance with increasing clove bud powder content. Transparency progressively decreases, reaching complete opacity at a high concentration of 2% (Fig. 1-g). This increased opacity is likely due to the incorporation of clove bud particles acting as fillers within the film, hindering light transmission. A crucial aspect of this phenomenon is to consider that transparency to opacity occurs due to two factors: the yellowish color of chitosan films caused by Tween 80, a surfactant (Fig. 1-a), and the brownish color of the clove bud itself. The increased addition of clove bud components further decreases film transparency. The interaction between clove buds' phenolic compounds (like eugenol) and chitosan can alter the film's structure. This alteration leads to a slight haze in films containing 1% and 1.5% clove bud powder. Previous studies [2,10] suggest that surface texture heterogeneity might be caused by the presence of additive droplets or bubbles within the film's structure during the drying process. In contrast, adding chestnuts did not significantly change the film's appearance. However, microscopic images revealed the presence of chestnut particles (Fig. 2). It was determined that the texture of the films also varied with clove bud content. Films with low clove bud content exhibited a smooth surface, while those with 2% clove bud powder displayed a rough and aggregated texture. This effect became even more pronounced when both clove bud powder and chestnut flour were incorporated into the film structure together (Fig. 2-f).

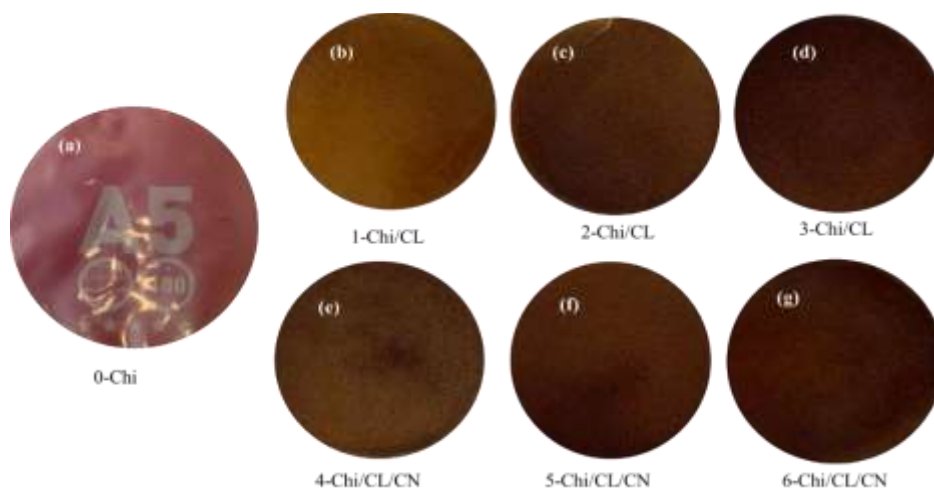


Figure 1: Appearance of the prepared films. a) 1-Chi/CL, b) 2-Chi/CL, c) 3-Chi/CL, d) 4-Chi/CL/CN, e) 5-Chi/CL/CN, and f) 6-Chi/CL/CN.

Clove bud powder likely contains a relatively wide particle size distribution (particle size < 45 μm). These particles could become physically embedded in the film, influencing its surface texture and making it rougher or more aggregated. Another possibility is that the hydrophobic nature of clove bud powder components (terpenes and phenolics) might be affected during film formation, leading to a more uneven surface texture. However, it is essential to note that films with a more homogeneous structure and smaller texture enhance their physical properties.

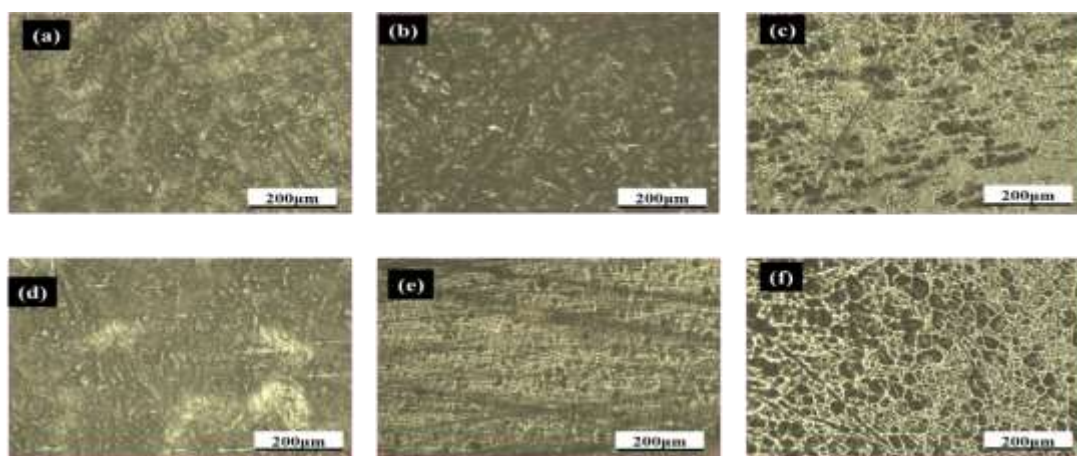


Figure 2: Microstructure of the prepared films. a) 1-Chi/CL, b) 2-Chi/CL, c) 3-Chi/CL, d) 4-Chi/CL/CN, e) 5-Chi/CL/CN, and f) 6-Chi/CL/CN.

Water solubility, moisture content, and swelling degree

It is well known that the surface characteristics significantly impact the barrier properties of food packaging, and ultimately influencing the shelf life. Therefore, water solubility, moisture content, and swelling ability define the integrity of films exposed to aqueous environments. It can be seen that the thickness of the films is likely to increase with the increasing amount of clove bud powder content, reaching a maximum thickness of around $218 \pm 7.48 \mu\text{m}$ at 2% w/v clove bud powder content, but decreased to around $216 \mu\text{m}$ with the addition of chestnut (Fig. 3-a). This is consistent with previous studies [8,11] on starch films, which found that this increase was likely due to higher total solid content and intrinsic viscosity of the film-forming

solution. Also, similar to the study of Basiak et al.[12] reported that increased thickness of starch films leads to increased opacity.

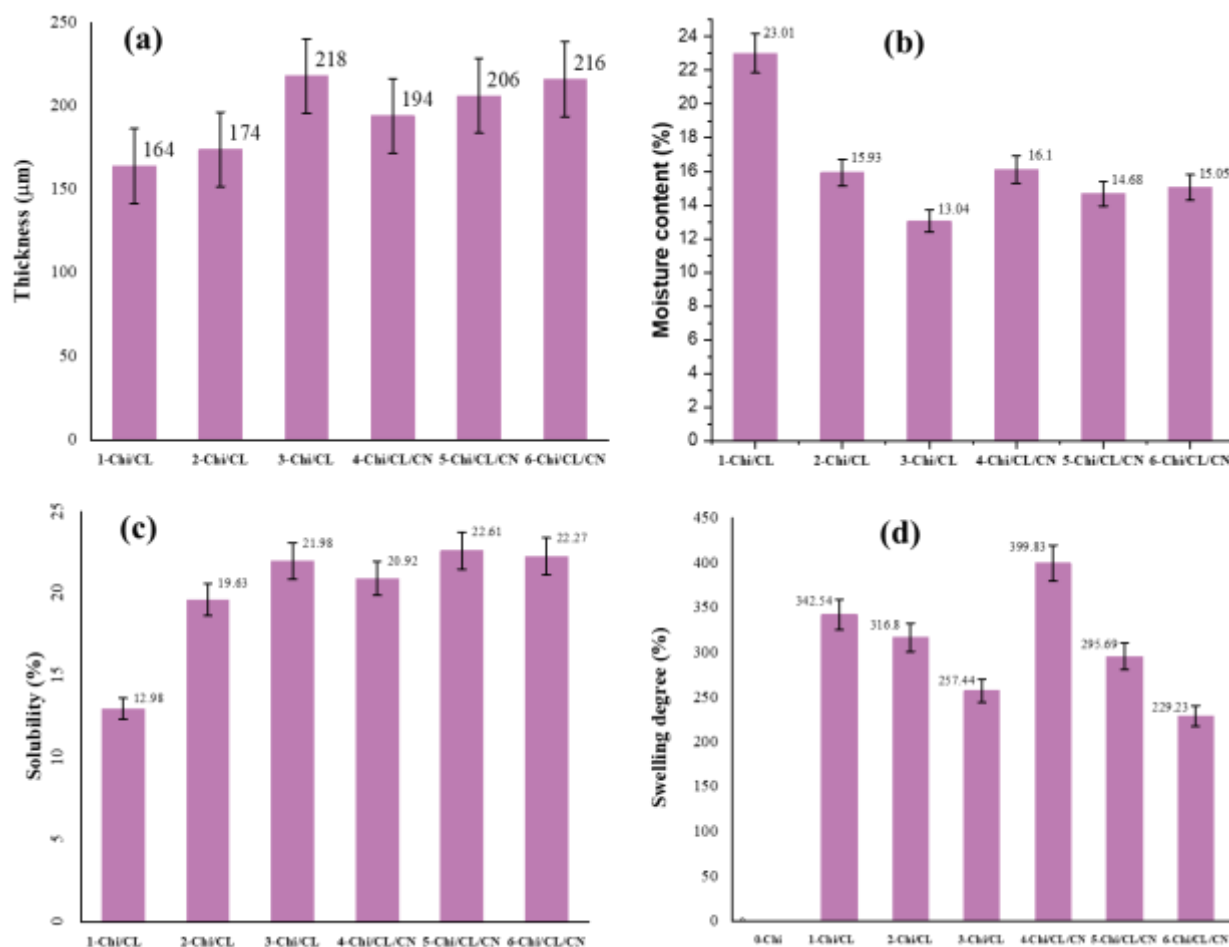


Figure 3: Thickness, moisture content, solubility, and swelling degree of the prepared films

In Fig. 3-c, it is observed that the water solubility tends to show a slightly increasing trend with increasing clove bud powder concentration of the films without chestnut flour (0-Chi, 1-Chi/CL, 2-Chi/CL). Similar to what was observed for moisture content, the addition of chestnut flour (5% w/w) seems to have a mixed effect on water solubility. It increases slightly at 1.0% clove bud powder (4-Chi/CL/CN) but then decreases at higher clove bud powder content (5-Chi/CL/CN, 6-Chi/CL/CN) compared to films without chestnut flour at the same clove bud powder content. Two possible effects could be mentioned, which are the interaction with the chitosan matrix, and the particle distribution due to surfactant (Tween 80). First, is the trend related to the interactions between clove bud powder components and the chitosan matrix. At lower clove bud powder concentrations (1.0% w/v), the hydrophilic (polysaccharides [6]) components interact more readily with the chitosan, increasing water solubility to a lower extent (from 1.5% w/v to 2% w/v). On the contrary, at higher clove bud powder concentrations (1.5% and 2.0% w/v), the hydrophobic components from clove bud powder (like eugenol [6]) might have dominated, hindering water interaction and leading to a decrease in overall water solubility. Also, the distribution of clove bud powder and chestnut flour particles within the film could promote the rough distribution or aggregation of the particles (Fig. 2), and develop a relatively heterogeneous film structure, influencing water interaction and potentially leading

to some variations in water solubility measurements. Further, the swelling degree appears to have a more pronounced increase with increasing clove bud powder concentration for films without chestnut flour (0-Chi, 1-Chi/CL, 2-Chi/CL). The addition of chestnut flour (5% w/w) seems to have a counteracting effect on the swelling degree. At all clove bud powder concentrations (1.0%, 1.5%, 2.0% w/v), the swelling degree is lower for films containing chestnut flour (4-Chi/CL/CN, 5-Chi/CL/CN, 6-Chi/CL/CN) compared to films without chestnut flour at the same clove bud powder content. The increase in swelling degree with clove bud powder concentration of 1% w/v suggests that the hydrophilic interactions might be more dominant, allowing more water uptake. In addition, chestnut flour (5% w/w) might have introduced more hydrophilic components (like starch [8]), and it could be likely contributed to a slight increase in moisture content and water solubility at lower clove bud powder concentrations (1.0% w/v). However, the overall effect seems to be counteracted by the presence of chestnut flour, potentially due to interactions between chestnut components and the chitosan matrix that hinder water uptake, leading to a decreased tendency in swelling degree compared to films with only clove bud powder, except with 4-Chi/CL/CN (1.0% w/v of clove bud powder).

Mechanical properties

The incorporation of clove bud powder and chestnut flour in the chitosan films resulted in a decrease in TS and EAB values (Fig. 4). TS values dropped from 28.93 ± 4.80 MPa to 4.42 ± 1.17 MPa, and the EAB from 88.29% to 2.19%. Remarkably, incorporating clove bud powder into the chitosan-based film significantly minimized the yield strength of control chitosan film. Initially, the tendency followed the trend of decreasing TS and increasing EAB (Fig. 4). However, films with a 2% w/v clove bud powder concentration deviated from this trend, exhibiting a low TS (6.27 ± 1.08 MPa) compared to 1.5% w/v clove bud powder content (7.38 ± 1.09 MPa). This observation aligns with previous research [13,14], where similar trends were observed in the produced films. The decrease in TS and increase in EAB are attributed to the partial replacement of starch-starch interactions within the film matrix by starch-eugenol (from clove bud powder) interactions. This phenomenon weakens the rigidity of the starch network, leading to less stiff and more flexible films. The presence of chestnut flour further exacerbated the reduction in TS and EAB observed in films containing only clove bud powder. This suggests that chestnut flour contributes to the films' poor physical properties. As reported [15,16], the amylose content in starch can significantly impact the physical properties of starch films. It is possible that the specific composition of the chestnut used in this study, particularly its amylose content, plays a role in this negative effect on the films' strength and elasticity.

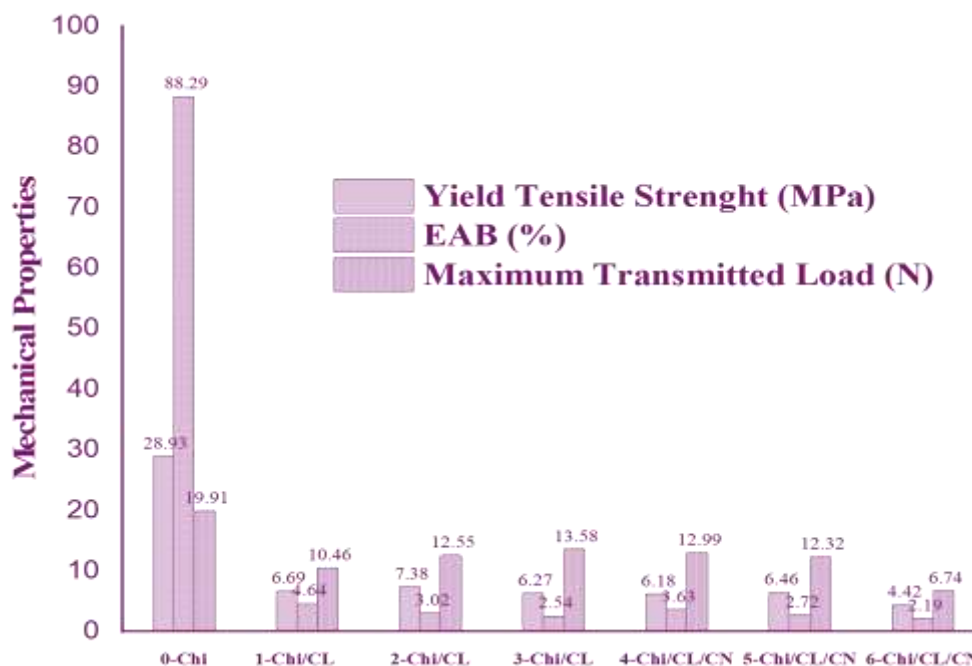


Figure 4: Mechanical properties of the prepared films

It can be seen in Table 2, that the maximum transmitted load for films with clove bud powder (1.0%, 1.5%, and 2.0% w/v) is lower compared to the control film (0% clove bud powder). This suggests that while the films are stronger (higher yield strength) with increasing clove bud powder content, they are also less elastic and more brittle. Synthetic crosslinkers typically increase mechanical properties, whereas plant extracts often act as nanofillers within the film matrix. In this case, the increased nanofiller effect of clove bud powder led to stiffer and less elastic films.

Table 2: Mechanical properties of the produced films

Films	Composition (wt%: % w/v: wt%)	Mechanical Properties			
		$T_{S_{av}}$ (MPa)	EAB_{av} (%)	F_{max} (N)	L_{max} (mm)
0-Chi	1.5:0:0	28.93 ± 4.80	88.29 ± 8.47	19.91 ± 1.48	17.66 ± 1.69
1-Chi/CL	1.5: 1.0	6.69 ± 1.10	4.64 ± 0.41	10.46 ± 1.66	0.93 ± 0.08
2-Chi/CL	1.5:1.5	7.38 ± 1.09	3.02 ± 0.72	12.55 ± 1.85	0.60 ± 0.14
3-Chi/CL	1.5:2.0	6.27 ± 1.08	2.54 ± 1.00	13.58 ± 2.39	0.51 ± 0.20
4-Chi/CL/CN	1.5:1.0:5.0	6.18 ± 1.08	3.63 ± 0.42	12.99 ± 1.17	0.73 ± 0.08
5-Chi/CL/CN	1.5:1.5:5.0	6.46 ± 0.60	2.72 ± 0.21	12.32 ± 1.66	0.54 ± 0.04
6-Chi/CL/CN	1.5:2.0:5.0	4.42 ± 1.17	2.19 ± 0.98	6.74 ± 1.64	0.44 ± 0.20

Consequently, they could withstand less force (10.46 ± 1.66 N for 1-Chi-CL) with increasing clove bud powder content. However, upon the addition of chestnut flour at 5% w/v, the maximum withstand load decreased to 6.74 ± 1.64 N (6-Chi-CL-CN). The poor mechanical properties observed in films with chestnut flour are likely attributed to stress relaxation within molecule interactions caused by the rougher and more aggregated surface texture induced by chestnut flour addition (Fig. 2). This unevenness could develop stress concentration points,

making the films more susceptible to breaking under a load compared to control films (1-Chi) which can withstand a maximum load of 19.91 ± 1.48 N. Clove bud powder incorporation can strengthen chitosan-based films but might also make them less elastic (lower maximum transmitted load).

Functional group and microstructure analysis

Figure 5 illustrate the possible function group in the FTIR spectra highlighting the change upon addition of clove buds, and chestnut. It can be seen that, no significant change cause by plant nanofiller based additive. However, all the films expressed the typical bands of chitosan at distinct wavenumbers. In addition, even if there was no shifting band observed in the addition of clove buds and chitosan, but presence of high tendency to increase intensity at the band of 1628 cm^{-1} and 1731 cm^{-1} upon addition of clove buds and chestnuts. Something to note is that, these bands has been previously associated to moisture content in the films [17].

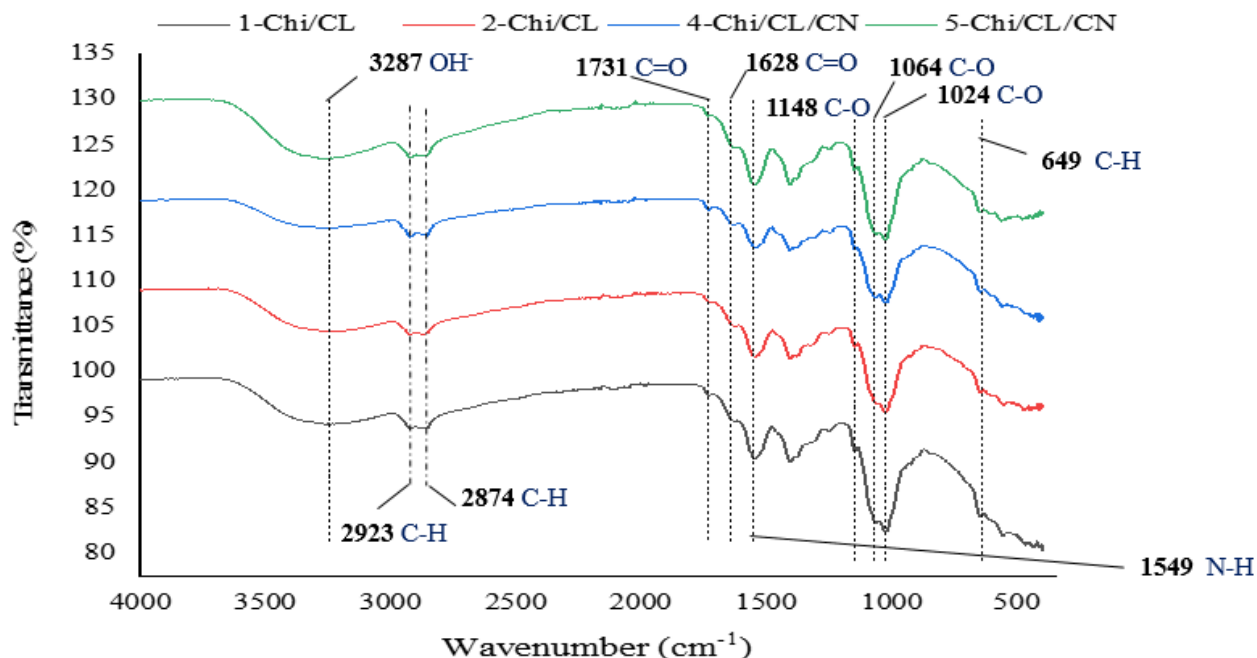


Figure 5: FTIR spectra of prepared films

Thus, the band at 649 cm^{-1} closely attributed to out-of-plane bending of aromatic C-H. also, two band peaks at 1024 cm^{-1} and 1064 cm^{-1} attributed to C-O asymmetric stretching of carbohydrate, possibly related to cellulose or hemicellulose, while the 1148 cm^{-1} closely related to C-O of symmetric and asymmetric stretching of carbohydrates, 1549 cm^{-1} N-H bending of secondary amin in chitosan, 1628 cm^{-1} amide I (C=O stretching dominant) in chitosan films, and 1731 cm^{-1} , related to C=O stretching of ester groups happen due to clove buds or chestnut components incorporated in the chitosan-based films. Also, the band peaks at 2868 and 2923 cm^{-1} , these peaks correspond to C-H stretching vibrations of alkanes, possibly from fatty acids or other aliphatic components of clove buds and chestnut. Finally, the broad peak at 3246 cm^{-1} indicating the presence of O-H groups likely from hydroxyl groups in chitosan, clove bud components, or adsorbed water molecules. The broadness of the peak suggests hydrogen bonding interactions

Antibacterial activity

Fig. 6 shows the antibacterial activity of the chitosan films against *S. aureus*. Chitosan/1.0CL and Chitosan/1.0CL/5.0Chestnut films did not exhibit any antibacterial activity against the test bacterium. However, films containing higher concentrations of clove showed a high inhibitory effect against *S. aureus*. Incorporation of chestnut fiber into the film matrix had no visible effect on the antimicrobial activity of the films.



Figure 6: Antibacterial activity of the chitosan films against *S. aureus*. 1: Chitosan/1.0CL, 2: Chitosan /1.5CL, 3: Chitosan/2.0CL, 4: Chitosan/1.0CL/5.0Chestnut, 5: Chitosan/1.5CL/5.0Chestnut, and 6: Chitosan/2.0CL/5.0Chestnut.

Clove is commonly used in medicine, agriculture, cosmetics and gastronomy due to its rich content of bioactive compounds. [18] It contains gallic acid, caryophyllene, flavonoids, eugenol acetate, eugenol and hydroxycinnamic acid that confer antioxidant, antibacterial, and antifungal properties to the plant. [19,20] Polymer based films containing clove extract has been produced and suggested as food packaging materials that can protect the food and extend its shelf life. Tayel et al. [21] produced edible coatings from chitosan nanoparticles and clove extract. They have tested the coatings against *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, and *S. aureus* and reported significant antibacterial activities toward all the tested food-borne pathogens. The authors tested the edible coatings for shrimp biopreservation during cold storage and showed that the number of bacteria on the shrimps treated with the edible coatings was significantly decreased. According to the results, the authors recommended the clove extract containing edible coatings as promising materials for shrimps' biopreservation during cold storage. Ahmed et al. [22] manufactured clove extract-incorporated microbial cellulose-based films and investigated their antimicrobial activities against *S. aureus*, *Shigella*, *Salmonella*, and *E. coli*. Composite films containing 3% clove extract exhibited a good growth inhibitory effect against all the tested pathogens. The results indicated potential application of the produced films as active food packaging materials. Singh et al. [20] examined the antimicrobial properties of clove extracts prepared in ethanol, hydroethanol, and water. Their results have shown that gram-positive bacteria were more

susceptible to the clove extracts compared to gram-negative bacteria. Ethanol extract had the highest growth limiting effect on the tested bacteria and alginate films incorporated with clove ethanol extract were produced. The films exhibited antimicrobial activity against the tested gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria. The authors attributed the antimicrobial activity of the films to eugenol which is the main constituent of clove extract. Similar to the results obtained in the studies of Tayel et al. [21], Ahmed et al. [22] and Singh et al. [20] antimicrobial activity of clove extract incorporated chitosan films against *S. aureus* were observed in the current study.

Conclusion

In this study, biocomposite films based on chitosan were produced using a solvent-casting method. Clove bud powder and chestnut flour were incorporated into the chitosan film structure to investigate their effects on the films' properties. Clove bud and chestnut content increased the film thickness and surface roughness significantly. The addition of clove bud powder and chestnut flour decreased the mechanical properties of the produced chitosan films. However, the antibacterial efficacy tests against *S. aureus* revealed promising results, with films containing 1.5% and 2% clove bud powder exhibiting strong growth inhibition against the bacterium.

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PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS, ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE TOURISM IN CON SON, CAN THO CITY, VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

Responsible tourism will be the development trend of the world tourism industry. Con Son is a new, unique tourist destination and attracts many tourists to visit. The viewpoint of tourism development in Con Son is not to destroy the natural landscape and environment; preserve traditional cultural identity; attract community participation in tourism; create solidarity and attachment between households doing tourism business; extend tourists' stay. For that reason, developing tourism in a responsible direction is completely consistent with the viewpoint of directing local tourism development. To develop responsible tourism, it is necessary to capture people's awareness, attitudes and actions. To have data to clarify these contents, the questionnaire survey method for 50 people in Con Son was carried out. The results of data analysis in the form of descriptive statistics show that there are still many gaps in people's knowledge about responsible tourism, however, people show a positive attitude towards responsible tourism development and take actions consistent with responsible tourism. Providing adequate information to people, organizing training/workshops on responsible tourism, and paying more attention to people's welfare will contribute to improving their awareness, attitudes and actions towards responsible tourism.

Keywords: Tourism, Responsible tourism, People, Can Tho, Vietnam.

INTRODUCTION

It is undeniable that the tourism industry plays a huge role in the socio-economic development of a country, locality, and destination. However, the tourism industry also causes a number of negative impacts on destinations in terms of economy, society, culture and environment. For that reason, to take advantage of the positive impacts while minimizing the negative impacts of the tourism industry on the destination, the concept of responsible tourism development was born.

Responsible tourism is not a brand or a tourism product but it is an approach to managing and implementing tourism that protects nature, culture and the environment; creates jobs and income for local people; provides a high-quality experience for tourists in the destination. Good responsible tourism practices can distribute benefits fairly to local people and protect nature and culture (Fennell, 2008); enhance tourist satisfaction and loyalty (Goodwin, 2005); create a destination's competitive advantage (Camilleri, 2016); promote sustainable development of tourism activities and improve people's quality of life (Mathew & Sreejesh, 2017).

Con Son is one of the emerging destinations and plays an important role in the development of Can Tho city's tourism industry in general and the local tourism industry in particular. Important attractive factors in Con Son include flying snakehead fish, fruit orchards, freshness and

coolness of the atmosphere, rivers/canals/fish ponds, friendliness and hospitality of the people, and diverse dishes.

The viewpoint of tourism development in Con Son is not to destroy the natural landscape and environment; preserve traditional cultural identity; attract community participation in tourism; create solidarity and attachment between households doing tourism business; extend tourists' stay. For that reason, developing tourism in a responsible direction is completely consistent with the viewpoint of directing local tourism development. To develop responsible tourism, it is necessary to capture people's awareness, attitudes and actions.

Awareness is not the determining factor in attitudes and actions, but good, appropriate, and stable attitudes and actions cannot be without full and correct awareness because little understanding often leads to attitudes and actions are less appropriate. Realizing the importance of people's awareness, attitudes and actions towards responsible tourism, this study was conducted. The study answers the question: What are the awareness, attitudes and actions of people in Con Son towards responsible tourism?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To identify people's awareness, attitudes and actions towards responsible tourism in Con Son, the questionnaire survey method was used. The structure of the questionnaire includes 5 parts: part 1 has 5 questions about the respondents' general information; Part 2 has 7 questions about people's awareness of responsible tourism; Parts 3, 4 and 5 have a question about people's attitudes, actions and recommendations towards responsible tourism, respectively. The research sample consisted of 50 people in Con Son selected by convenient technique. Interview data were analyzed using SPSS 20 software with descriptive statistical analysis techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Theory of responsible tourism

Responsible tourism was born in the 1980s to encourage countries, localities, and destinations to develop tourism that is more environmentally and community-friendly. Responsible tourism can be understood as a form of tourism that respects and preserves the destination's resources and environment, create direct economic benefits for local communities, ensure harmony of interests of entities participating in tourism activities, and maintain positive interactions among multiple stakeholders. Responsible tourism has the following characteristics (The Cape Town Declaration, 2002; Spenceley, 2008):

- Minimize negative impacts on the environment, society and culture;
- Generate greater economic benefits for local people and enhance the well-being of local communities through improved working conditions and access to industry;
- Involve local people in decisions that affect their lives and life chances;
- Make positive contributions to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage and maintenance of the world's diversity;
- Provide a more enjoyable experience for visitors through more meaningful connections with local people and greater understanding of local environmental and cultural issues;
- Provide accessibility for people with physical challenges;
- Be culturally sensitive, creating respect between the tourist and the host country, building local pride and trust.

Responsible tourism is an approach to tourism management that aims to maximize economic, social and environmental benefits and minimize negative impacts on these aspects in destinations. The nature of this type of tourism contains the characteristics of sustainable tourism development, aiming at the goal of harmonious development of the tourism industry, bringing equality to all entities participating in the tourism development process; at the same time, it contributes significantly to creating a healthy environment at the destination.

Responsible tourism development has become a movement in many countries to optimize positive impacts and minimize adverse impacts of tourism activities, towards sustainability in tourism and create a better environment for people to live and visit (Goodwin and Font, 2012).

Awareness, attitudes and actions of people in Con Son towards responsible tourism

The first question for people is "Have you ever heard of the term responsible tourism?". 90% of respondents know and 10% of them don't know the terminology. This shows that the term responsible tourism is popular among people in Con Son. What information channels do people know the term responsible tourism? With this question, 58% of respondents know the term responsible tourism through the internet, 36% of the study sample know the term responsible tourism through television; meanwhile, people rarely know the term responsible tourism through books, newspapers and magazines (print), radio and local radio, 22% and 20%, respectively. This shows that the internet is the most effective information and communication tool in responsible tourism.

According to feedback from people in Con Son, they know a lot about the term responsible tourism, but what is their understanding of this approach to tourism development? Interview results show that only 46% of people chose the correct concept of responsible tourism, while the number of people who confused responsible tourism with ecotourism, community tourism, and island tourism accounted for the rates are 38%, 10% and 6%, respectively. This shows that there is still a big gap between knowing the terminology and understanding the nature of responsible tourism for people in Con Son.

Responsible tourism development mainly benefits local people, tourism service businesses and tourists. When asked, who does responsible tourism benefit? 52%, 38%, 38%, 36% of respondents answered that responsible tourism brings benefits to local people, tourism associations, tourists, and tourism service businesses, respectively. The number of people who think responsible tourism benefits local governments and state tourism management agencies is insignificant, 16% and 12%, respectively. This shows that people in Con Son are still confused in their awareness of the main beneficiaries of responsible tourism development.

To develop responsible tourism requires stakeholders to act responsibly (local authorities, tourism service businesses, local people, employees in the tourism industry, tourists). In this aspect, we received 86% of responses that stakeholders must be responsible in tourism development at the destination. The number of opinions that tourism development only requires the responsibility of individual subjects is insignificant: tourists (12%), local authorities (8%), local people (8%), tourism service businesses (6%), tourism service staff (6%). This result shows that the majority of people in Con Son see the overall responsibility of stakeholders in responsible tourism development.

Responsible tourism development aims to take responsible action towards many stakeholders (nature and culture, environment, local people, tourists, employees in the tourism industry). As a result of interviews with people in Con Son, the majority of them answered that all of the above subjects need to be treated responsibly (92%). The number of people who answered that some of the above subjects need to be treated responsibly individually accounted for a small proportion: nature and culture (6%), environment (6%), tourists (4%). These numbers show that

the majority of people in Con Son recognize that the totality of objects needs to be treated responsibly.

Responsible tourism development brings benefits to destinations such as distributing benefits equitably to local people, protecting nature and culture, enhancing tourist satisfaction and loyalty, creating competitive advantage for destinations, promoting sustainable development of tourism activities, improving the quality of life for people. When asking people in Con Son about these issues, they only answered responsible tourism development to distribute benefits fairly to local people, protect nature and culture, enhance the satisfaction of tourists, and promote sustainable development of tourism activities. Here again, the majority of people in Con Son are not fully aware of the benefits brought by responsible tourism development.

As for the question "Would you please indicate your attitude towards responsible tourism development in the locality?" We received an average value of 4.5/5 for the content "desire to develop responsible tourism in Con Son", average values of 4.36/5, 4.16/5 for the content "actively participate in activities related to responsible tourism", and "willing to call and persuade people to participate in responsible tourism activities in the locality", respectively. These numbers imply that the majority of people in Con Son want and support responsible local tourism development.

When asked what actions have you taken recently to develop responsible tourism in the locality? For this question, we got average values of 4.5/5, 4.4/5, 4.4/5, 4.4/4, 4.4/5, 4.4/5 for content "being friendly and willing to help tourists", "ensuring orderly tourism environment and protecting tourists' rights", "classifying, treating and limiting waste", "protecting the natural landscape and local environment", "preserving local culture", "developing products to meet the needs of tourists", respectively. In addition, most people also use water and electricity sparingly (4.3/5). This result shows that the majority of people in Con Son have taken many actions consistent with responsible tourism development.

CONCLUSION

There are still many gaps in the awareness of people in Con Son about responsible tourism because only about 60-65% of people's answers are consistent with the theory of responsible tourism. Most people in Con Son have a positive attitude towards responsible tourism development and act in accordance with the responsible tourism development strategy.

There is a large gap between the knowledge and understanding of people in Con Son about responsible tourism as well as between people's awareness and attitudes and actions about responsible tourism. Knowing is easy, understanding is more difficult. Besides, people often support what brings them benefits and act to protect their interests and their homeland. That can explain why people in Con Son know a lot about the term responsible tourism but understand less about the nature of this form of tourism. There are still many limitations in awareness, but people have a positive attitude towards responsible tourism development and have taken many actions consistent with responsible tourism development.

To improve awareness, attitudes and actions of people in Con Son about responsible tourism, the locality needs to increase adequate information to people about this approach to tourism development. In addition, organizing training/workshops and paying more attention to the welfare of local people are effective measures.

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EXPLORING THE EFFICACY OF CONTENT BASED INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES ON THE ENHANCEMENT OF BUSINESS EDUCATION PROGRAMMES IN F.C.E (TECHNICAL), AKOKA, LAGOS, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Strategies are techniques in utilization resources in fostering academic excellence to promote teaching and learning activities. Instructional strategies are major component in intelligent systems when passing instructions. Business education as a vocational course embeds entrepreneurship, marketing, accounting and office technology management courses for pre-graduation, graduation and post-graduation purposes. Research questions were formulated to guide the study. A descriptive study research design was adopted for the study. Instructional strategies make simplification adopt texts and promote comprehensiveness among students. It takes place in all educational levels, evaluating learning objectives, comprehension be achieved. Also, it provides pedagogical accommodation to learner proficiency levels and skills. The adaptability and sustainability of instructional strategies lies on the authenticity of the materials utilized. The teacher must create a truly learners centered classroom to adequately utilize instructional strategies. A structured and validated instrument was used to elicit responses for this study. In establishing the reliability of the instrument, 0.67 co-efficient was gotten showing the instrument was reliable. mean rating were used to analyze the responses from the research question. Business education programs require high level of expertise to ensure adequate level of instructional strategies utilization for the benefits of the nation at large. Recommendations were made includes curriculum planners should provide funds should be made to equip the business education programs at tertiary level and adaptation to what is done in the foreign world.

Keywords: Business Education programmes, Content based instructional strategy, Efficacy and Exploring.

“BEYOND STIGMA: A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF EDUCATION, FAMILY, WORK, AND HEALTH”**Francisca MACHADO**¹Architect, University of Minho, School of Architecture, Guimarães, Portugal.¹ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-9205-6940>**Eduardo FERNANDES**² Architect, Professor, University of Minho, School of Architecture, Guimarães, Portugal.²ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000--0002-5762-2682>**SUMMARY**

In contemporary society, the transition from education to employment is fraught with challenges that extend far beyond the classroom. This analysis delves into the intricate web of interactions between schooling, family dynamics, workforce participation, and health outcomes, shedding light on the multifaceted barriers faced by young individuals as they navigate these domains. By examining the systemic issues underlying stigmatization and socioeconomic disparities, we gain insight into the complexities of social mobility and well-being in today's society.

Firstly, the impact of stigmatization on the school dynamic is addressed, where socioeconomic inequalities significantly influence academic performance and social integration among students. A lack of family support and the perpetuation of school failure patterns across generations exacerbate these disparities, leading to feelings of disillusionment and isolation among less privileged students. Additionally, school-rejection subcultures can increase the propensity for delinquency among young people. In the context of the labor market, the stigma faced during formal education continues to affect young people, hindering their entry into stable, well-paying jobs. Employment is essential for social integration, providing not only financial support but also a sense of identity and belonging to society. Conversely, unemployment results in social exclusion and loss of self-esteem, perpetuating a cycle of marginalization and isolation.

Regarding the family, prolonged unemployment can lead to the breakdown of social ties and exclusive dependence on family resources, further undermining the self-confidence and sense of social utility of unemployed individuals. The family plays a crucial role as a support network during periods of economic hardship, but in the long term, the lack of financial independence can negatively affect family relationships and the emotional health of its members. Finally, the impact of unemployment on physical and mental health is discussed. Job loss is associated with high levels of stress, anxiety, and depression, as well as physical health problems resulting from lack of access to adequate medical care. Social exclusion and loss of professional identity can lead to self-destructive behaviors and social isolation, further exacerbating health issues.

Keywords: Community Empowerment; Social Stigma; Housing Crisis; Public Perception; Cultural Preservation

Introduction

In contemporary society, education and employment are critical factors that shape an individual's social status and opportunities for advancement. The school system, ideally a platform for equal opportunity, often reflects and perpetuates existing social inequalities. Students from disadvantaged backgrounds face higher rates of academic failure and are more likely to drop out, which sets a trajectory towards limited career opportunities and social exclusion. This educational divide is further exacerbated in the workforce, where the lack of qualifications often relegates these individuals to precarious employment or chronic unemployment. Consequently, the social stigma experienced in school extends into adulthood, manifesting in various forms of social and economic marginalization.

The impact of social stigma extends beyond the classroom and workplace, influencing various aspects of an individual's life, including health, housing, and overall well-being. Housing conditions, often substandard for economically disadvantaged populations, can further deteriorate health outcomes, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and exclusion. The intertwined nature of education, employment, housing, and health illustrates a complex web of factors contributing to systemic inequality. Therefore, understanding the interplay between these elements is crucial for developing holistic solutions that address the root causes of social inequity. This exploration aims to shed light on these interconnected issues, emphasizing the importance of comprehensive strategies that promote social inclusion and equity.

Results

The First Interactions with Society

From birth, humans make their first contact with their primary social environment, where they learn initial lessons that will shape their personality, a process known as primary socialization. The family is the first and most fundamental agent of socialization, introducing individuals to society. It plays various roles, including the transmission of information and teaching about language, customs, rules, and values, as well as providing protection and security. Despite significant variations in family structures across different societies, the core of the family is composed of individuals bound by kinship and affinity, and it serves as the primary environment for children's education and formation.

Family and kinship relations played a fundamental role in the emergence of social life millions of years ago. Only later did other forms of social organization, involving larger groups of people without family ties, emerge. The existence of the family was essential for the development of political systems and the State itself. In pre-urban societies, social groupings based on clans and lineages predominated. In urban societies, these forms of organization were replaced by political parties, clubs, unions, associations, societies, and social classes, among other diverse groups composed of individuals without family ties. These new forms of social organization

were made possible due to the foundations established by the family over time. Thus, it is possible to identify several types of families:

- **Nuclear Family:** Also known as the natural family in the field of Law, this concept is associated with the theory of filiation, which posits that the main goal of the family is to promote procreation and preserve the process of regulating filiation.
- **Family of Orientation and Family of Procreation:** These operational concepts describe the progressive evolution of the family life cycle, composed of several nuclear families. When children establish their own families, they maintain a relationship with the family they were born into (family of orientation) and, as a spouse and parent, form a new family (family of procreation).
- **Polygamous Family:** Analyzing the number of spouses, we can distinguish between monogamous and polygamous families. The Portuguese State only recognizes monogamous families, where there is the legal possibility of constituting a family with a single spouse.
- **Extended Family:** This type of family gathers several generations in the same residential environment, distinguishing between vertical and horizontal associations. In the vertical principle, the extended family includes a group of descendants and ascendants, covering at least three generations, living together.

These family models can be grouped into two types, considering their social position:

- **Families in Social Ascension:** Characterized by limiting the number of children, supported by the salaries of both parents, and ensuring higher social and educational value. These families prioritize social class growth through improved qualifications.
- **Families without Social Ascension:** Characterized by a stable position with a larger number of children and lower investment in education, driven by the need for subsistence. Excluded families develop feelings of non-belonging, experienced by both older and younger members. This feeling of social disconnection is transmitted both by society to the individual and by the family unit to the individual.

With industrialization, many families moved to urban areas, distancing from the nuclear family model typical of rural areas, forcing a new adaptation to a family model compatible with the new professional aspirations of each family member. In the industrial era, social reforms emerged, such as increased education levels and attempts to homogenize gender equality in wages. This material independence is related to other life aspirations, such as cohabitation instead of marriage and divorce. The continuous alteration in family composition led to the postponement of marriage age, a decrease in the number of marriages, and a reduction in birth rates. The proportion of single-parent families has grown substantially, indicating a family instability that affects children, isolates people, and blocks young people's access to autonomy. Family isolation has financial implications, posing a risk in cases of illness, severe accidents,

or unemployment due to lack of income. The breakdown of family structures impacts children's growth, depriving them of role models due to ruptures and parental absences.

When the family structure dissolves or changes, the family loses the ability to supervise and control children's behaviors, increasing the likelihood of delinquency. Accumulated factors such as unemployment, insufficient income, precarious or insolvent housing, and low educational and professional qualifications increase exclusion situations. The family, although an autonomous domain, is intrinsically linked to social and economic aspects such as employment, social status, and income. Interactions with legal issues, health, and other areas contribute to diverse yet ambiguous evolutionary models.

The loss of social relationships is characterized by isolation, where the socialization deficit leads to marginal behaviors such as delinquency, drug use, prostitution, vandalism, and violence. The perception of non-participation in society, due to lack of qualifications and unemployment, among other factors, leads to a loss of civility. Juvenile delinquency is linked to the collective conception of childhood and youth. Children are believed to be born fragile and innocent, their development should be protected by the family and guided by education. When this path is interrupted, delinquency tends to emerge, especially when the family, school, and community fail, or when poverty, ignorance, or neglect interfere with the duty to properly educate children.

Juvenile delinquency refers to criminal offenses committed during childhood and adolescence, involving the response of legal institutions. Institutional actions generally address cases of severe family neglect or deviant behaviors. Delinquency can be understood in two main ways:

- **Subsocialized Delinquent:** Theories of social control argue that delinquency arises from the lack of structuring ties between the individual and society. The presence of a social contract in life prevents delinquency, guiding the individual through internal (family, friends) and external (institutions) elements. The less social control, the more prone to delinquent behavior.
- **Socialized Delinquent:** Relates to the learning of delinquent behaviors acquired through contact with social elements seen as models for actions.

Contact with delinquent behaviors is more frequent in disadvantaged populations, susceptible to frustration and injustice due to the inability to legitimately access goods and services. Lack of accessibility leads to the rejection of societal goals and the use of illegitimate means to obtain goods. The excluded develop a critical view of the social structure, believing it to be unfair and unequal. Lack of faith in the social system results in marginal choices in the pursuit of success and well-being.

The protective influence of the family against juvenile delinquency is structured around three main dimensions: family supervision, identification with parents, and communication. Effective parental supervision of children's activities increases the likelihood that they consider parental concerns and guidance when deciding on delinquent acts. Close family relationships create a solid foundation that minimizes sensitivity to negative influences. The absence of close

family relationships creates conditions that may lead to juvenile delinquency. Weak or nonexistent family ties make individuals feel freer to respond to negative influences, resulting in deviant behaviors.

Housing Precariousness and Its Impact on Health

Health, as a concept, is defined as a state of physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Factors such as where we live, the state of our surrounding environment, genetics, income and education level, and relationships with friends and family all significantly impact health, whereas common factors like access to healthcare services have less impact- In the mid-19th century in Portugal, the discourse on domestic architecture underwent a shift in its fundamental principles, redirecting towards the issue of workers' housing. Although there was little study on this matter at the time, a crucial analysis began that involved not only architects and engineers but also doctors and hygienists. Thus, hygiene became a common basis for discourse in these fields, legitimizing policies related to workers' housing.

Due to the rapid growth of the city driven by the industrial revolution, environmental problems threatened public health. The sanitary crisis in Porto became the subject of studies by various entities, and it was only at the beginning of the 20th century that some stability on the matter was recognized. This analysis led to legislative, urban, architectural, and administrative reforms that renewed the principles of planning and regulation of worker housing construction. Consequently, doctors, hygienists, architects, and engineers conducted a scientific analysis to link high mortality rates and urban insalubrity. This scientific analysis led to the creation of construction and regulation laws focused on improving workers' housing.

In this context, housing can be evaluated based on its impact on the resident's health:

- **Direct and "rigid" forms:** These refer to the physical and material conditions of the housing that affect health in physical terms, and, in extreme situations, the lack of housing. Poor housing can lead to the onset of diseases in its residents, affecting not only them but public health in general.

- **"Soft" forms:** Here, housing fails to offer well-being, security, and social status in the individual-community context. In extreme situations, its precariousness and location in degraded areas can be potentially harmful to the resident's mental and emotional health.

Although both forms arise from a purely circumstantial relationship motivated by migration to large cities, leading to poverty, housing precariousness can be seen not just as an economic issue but also as a moral or social one. Housing was considered an imperative factor for analyzing both individual and public health. Despite various efforts to sanitize and improve housing conditions, in some cases, housing still negatively impacts the resident's health today. Respiratory health is notably affected by housing conditions, as it depends on physical aspects.

Humidity, caused by cold and poor ventilation, leads to the appearance of mold, fungi, and other microorganisms. Poor sanitary conditions and insulation can cause health problems, and the materials used in housing can also pose dangers to residents. For instance, lead piping is associated with poor cognitive development in children since this material is considered toxic. Additionally, poorer homes with lower-class residents lack the means to obtain devices ensuring safety and protection against fires.

Beyond health issues, the distribution of family members in housing must be analyzed. House capacity is based not only on the number of people living in the same space but also on physiological factors such as age, relationships, and gender. Overcrowding due to housing conditions, such as congregating in one room to avoid colder parts of the house, can lead to the spread of infectious diseases and affect mental health, which in turn can impact learning. Psychiatrists argue that nighttime separation between parents and children over two years old is crucial, as is accessing spaces like bathrooms through corridors rather than other rooms.

Thus, a relationship can be established between housing quality and resident health. Besides being an indicator of economic stability and social status, housing represents one of the largest domestic expenditures. The security implied by owning a home can also be a crucial factor in health. Homeownership leads to higher self-esteem and overall life satisfaction, whereas tenants in social housing face more difficulties dealing with private space issues (mold, humidity, lack of conditions) and public space issues (vandalism, litter, noise). Moreover, the location of housing is also crucial for health. Workers' housing is often on the city outskirts, near factories, while higher-class housing is closer to city centers. Proximity to pollution from factories, stagnant waters attracting mosquitoes, and lack of access to health services, recreational parks, and sports facilities deteriorate health.

In this sense, the social relationships of residents in such neighborhoods with the rest of society become narrower, leading to isolation and limited communication with their peers. According to Émile Durkheim, there is a direct relationship between the quality and importance of social relationships and individual health, as mutual aid among people significantly impacts residents. Lack of social cohesion leads to total isolation and, consequently, mental health deterioration, potentially leading to suicide. This concept is encapsulated in the idea of Social Infrastructure; according to Eric Klinenberg, it implies a physical space capable of creating and developing relationships among people. When social infrastructure is robust, characterized by spaces encouraging sociability, contact grows, fostering mutual support and collaboration among residents. Conversely, when it is degraded, social activity is lacking.

Stigmatization and Its Effects on School Dynamics

“With the advancement of industrialization, schools have become increasingly important as institutions of cultural formation, proposing themselves in some cases as all-encompassing experiences. Functionalists and conflict theorists have investigated this phenomenon, with the

former highlighting the roles that such institutions play within various social contexts (cultural transmission, integration, social mobility, etc.), and the latter focusing on the class inequalities that schools tend to perpetuate. Literacy and mass education (both primary and higher education), along with school dropouts and intellectual unemployment, are different aspects of the same problem, addressed by various states in ways that vary based on political, economic, cultural, historical, and geographical conditions.”

Schools, as institutions, form a foundation for the future. The education acquired at school is the basis for securing a job, accessing resources, achieving social status, and starting a family. However, it is observed that among lower-income populations, school failure rates are higher, creating an initial barrier that perpetuates and accentuates existing inequalities. Poor academic performance is related to a lack of family support and is often passed down from generation to generation. This creates disillusionment with the social system, sometimes stemming from multiple generations or from a lack of prospects due to limited access to services or family breakdown. Additionally, the poor relationship between social housing neighborhoods and the city has a negative effect, causing residents to internalize their social disadvantage compared to their peers at school.

Schools play a crucial role in the socialization of individuals and the formation of youth subcultures. These subcultures emerge from recreational spaces within the school environment, contributing to the development of the individual's personality and identity in relation to their peers. Thus, previously discussed delinquency models can be applied to the school environment. While schools play an important role in socialization and can help promote conformity and prevent delinquency, it is important to note that association with delinquent peers and the influence of subcultures that reject schooling can negate or neutralize the school's conventional orientations, fostering delinquent behavior.

These marginal behaviors are, in fact, expressions of dissatisfaction rooted in housing and family circumstances; they result from the surrounding urbanization of the neighborhood, the living conditions of the home, the level of resources available to the family, the professional situation, and, fundamentally, the quality of family bonds. Although schools are meant to be a catalyst for horizontal equity and should be equitable for all classes, they also contribute to social divisions. Disadvantaged populations are often overrepresented in paths marked by school failure and early dropouts. Family guidance is essential for a child's success when they start school and continue through primary education.

Children from disadvantaged family backgrounds with low levels of education are responsible for their own (un)success from an early age, as other family members are not in a position to help them due to their own low educational attainment. As a result, school failure rates increase. Repeating a year leads to a breakdown of ties between the student and school groups, which in turn negatively impacts the life of the failed student. This feeling of "being left behind" leads to social isolation, motivated by the shame of not being able to keep up with peers, generating feelings of anguish.

Thus, it can be seen that school failure is not merely a pedagogical phenomenon but an essentially social one, as it evolves over time. From the 19th century to the 1960s, school failure was assessed only by its pedagogical nature, without considering the traumatic social experience for the student. During this time, it was easier to find stable employment without any diploma. Schools play an important role in society and can significantly impact the mitigation of social inequalities. Although the idea of an integrative and egalitarian school is an ideal, in practice, there are challenges and limitations that can influence how inequalities are reproduced or addressed.

Ideally, schools provide a structure with equal opportunities for all students. However, in reality, situations of social segregation can be found, reproduced through the inequalities in the students' backgrounds. These situations of segregation stem from the economic, social, educational, and cultural conditions of the students' families, which influence their progress and academic success. Nevertheless, it is possible for a student from a modest background to succeed academically and achieve social mobility; however, this possibility cannot be equitably attributed to all students. Additionally, structural inequalities such as wage disparities, lack of access to additional educational resources, discrimination, prejudice, among others, can pose additional obstacles in the path to social mobility.

Today, obtaining a diploma is essential for securing a decent job, as the level of academic success increasingly influences integration into the labor market and social life. Thus, it can be concluded that despite the rhetoric of unity characterizing the "school for all," only a portion of students reach the end. In this sense, the discourse on skills and neutrality conceals the social contradictions of the school and hides its relationship with the social position of the student attending it.

The recognition of this cultural arbitrariness is the result of pedagogical work aimed at inculcating a habitus, that is, the lasting internalization of dominant cultural principles that form a set of practices capable of perpetuating an internalized culture. The duration and quality of this internalization vary according to the primary habitus of different social classes, i.e., according to the experiences acquired in early childhood. There are therefore different internalization processes according to social classes, influenced by the distance between the primary habitus, related to social origins, and the secondary habitus, inculcated by the school institution. For the dominant class, with little distance between primary and secondary habitus, recipients receive their own culture as if it were merely the transmission of a heritage. However, for insolvent classes, due to the greater distance between primary and secondary habitus, the internalization of the dominant culture cannot be achieved solely through inculcation; it is also necessary to uproot the student from their own cultural roots without completely denying the heritage that legitimizes their social mobility.

Faced with exclusion, a sense of shame manifests in the most disadvantaged social strata: shame of living according to the habits of their milieu, shame of performing undervalued work, shame of belonging to a large family, among other aspects.

Challenges and Limitations in the Workforce

The stigma experienced by young people during their school years continues into the workforce, where they are often excluded from stable and well-paying jobs due to their lack of qualifications. Employment, as an economic and social status, allows individuals to secure basic needs such as housing, food, education, transportation, clothing, and more. This ability generates a social status, a position recognized by society. Being employed helps individuals feel integrated into society, as part of the culture, through having a place to live, being part of a healthcare system, and so on. These elements form part of an individual's identity and serve to recognize them as an integral part of society.

Conversely, unemployment destroys an individual's social integration. Unemployed individuals feel socially insecure, lose their social status, isolate themselves from society, and lose their identity and sense of belonging. In this context, three types of employability can be distinguished:

- **Stable Employment:** Jobs that provide security and contribute to social integration.
- **Precarious Employment:** Jobs where individuals need to rely on social services to survive.
- **Unemployment:** The loss of means of subsistence, either permanently or intermittently, leading to the breakdown of social ties and resulting in social exclusion and disaffiliation.

Losing a job, as a form of disaffiliation from social ties, is accompanied by “the shame of being unemployed and a significant process of self-devaluation,” stemming from the perception of losing one's social utility. Thus, social stigma has two aspects: on one hand, the stigma society imposes on individuals due to their unemployment, disability, or failure to meet social standards (cultural, social, etc.); on the other hand, the self-stigma individuals impose on themselves, leading to isolation and self-exclusion as they no longer see themselves as active, integral parts of society.

The breakdown of ties between unemployed individuals and the rest of society is a gradual process. In the months following job loss, individuals still have some hope of finding another job; this situation is known as transitional unemployment. The unemployed may use social resources, such as employment centers, to escape this condition. On the other hand, prolonged unemployment becomes exclusionary unemployment, creating an effective rupture with the labor market and leading to precarious conditions that destabilize the individual's identity. Being employed also allows participation in collective rites and social exchanges outside the family and community context. It is worth noting that in Portuguese society, work is associated with strong ethical values. Faced with long-term unemployment, individuals rely solely on their own strengths and those of their families to overcome difficulties, considering these family support networks as their only social capital.

There is a constant reciprocal dependence between employee and employer, where each needs the other, ensuring the individual's integration into society. The employment system reflects a mode of social utility linked to relations of domination by higher social classes over lower ones. Thus, it is clear that socially excluded individuals do not occupy a place outside of society but are also not fully integrated into the domain of social relations that constitute it. Exclusion, therefore, “results from a process of disintegration,” marked by the absence of access to various components of social life. This characterizes the dysfunctionality of modern society, which fails to redirect its focus to create positive social relations for all its constituents, balancing social, economic, and political dynamics, among others. Consequently, any member of society can be stigmatized and excluded if they do not meet these requirements.

Conclusion

The interplay between education and employment highlights the profound impact of systemic inequalities on individual lives and broader social structures. Educational institutions, while positioned as vehicles for upward mobility, often reinforce existing social stratifications, limiting opportunities for those from disadvantaged backgrounds. This educational inequity translates into the labor market, where lack of qualifications and social stigma perpetuate cycles of precarious employment and unemployment. Such conditions not only hinder economic stability but also contribute to a sense of social exclusion and identity loss among affected individuals.

Additionally, the relationship between housing conditions and health underscores the multifaceted nature of social exclusion. Poor housing can exacerbate health problems, which in turn, can limit educational and employment opportunities, creating a vicious cycle of disadvantage. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive strategies that encompass educational reforms, targeted social support, and policies promoting equitable access to resources and opportunities.

By recognizing and mitigating the factors that contribute to educational and employment disparities, society can move towards greater social cohesion and inclusivity. Ensuring that all individuals have the chance to participate fully and meaningfully in the social and economic fabric involves not only improving access to quality education and stable employment but also enhancing living conditions and healthcare access. Only through a coordinated and inclusive approach can the barriers to social mobility be dismantled, allowing for a more just and equitable society.

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EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT CHALLENGES IN A COMPLEX BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT: INDIAN AIRPORT PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

Purpose:

In the contemporary business landscape, airports stand as bustling hubs requiring robust employee engagement for operational efficiency and overall success. This study aims to dissect the specific challenges influencing employee engagement within the Indian airport environment, shedding light on the intricate issues at play.

Theoretical Framework:

This study examines the factors affecting employee engagement at Indian airports, including organizational structures, technology integration, leadership styles, communication methods, and cultural dynamics. The Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) model is used to understand how these factors impact employee well-being and performance, providing a framework for analyzing the complex interplay of these factors.

Methodology:

The study employs a rigorous methodology, gathering data from scholarly articles, books, reports, and empirical research to investigate employee engagement within Indian airports. Through qualitative and quantitative analysis, it seeks to discern patterns and relationships among various factors influencing engagement levels.

Findings:

The research reveals a nuanced understanding of employee engagement challenges in the Indian airport context. It identifies key factors such as organizational structures, technological roles, leadership styles, communication processes, and cultural dynamics that significantly impact engagement levels. Additionally, it highlights the interplay between these factors and their implications for employee motivation and performance.

Practical Implications and Originality of the Study:

By focusing on the Indian airport perspective, this study offers practical insights rooted in the local context, including cultural nuances, regulatory frameworks, and industry-specific

dynamics. These insights provide valuable guidance for airport management practices, human resource strategies, and organizational policies aimed at cultivating a more engaged and motivated workforce. The study's originality lies in its comprehensive approach to understanding employee engagement challenges in complex business environments, offering implications for sustainable business success.

Keywords: Cultural Nuances, Indian Airports, Leadership Styles, Organizational Dynamics, Technologies

**INTEGRATION DE LA VISION PAR ORDINATEUR DANS LA DETECTION DE
FRAUDE : APPORTS ET DEFIS -CAS DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE MAROCAINES-**

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Le secteur de l'assurance est confronté au défi de la fraude à l'assurance depuis toujours. Toutefois, l'augmentation des nombres d'assurés notamment dans la branche automobile, au côté du développement des mécanismes frauduleux aggravent la situation tant pour les compagnies que pour les assurés. Au Maroc, les enquêtes de l'Autorité de Contrôle des Assurances et de la Prévoyance Sociale (ACAPS) estiment que les réclamations frauduleuses occasionneraient des pertes allant jusqu'à 21 % des pertes du marché de l'assurance automobile. La vision par ordinateur est une technique novatrice d'intelligence artificielle qui pourrait constituer une véritable opportunité pour l'amélioration de la détection de fraude en assurance, plus précisément la branche automobile où les photos des véhicules accidentés sont jointes au dossier de réclamation lors de la survenance d'un sinistre. Ce travail vise, dans un premier temps, de passer en revue la valeur ajoutée d'une telle approche dans la détection de fraude et de la réduction des coûts qui lui sont liés. Par la suite, une enquête sera menée auprès des professionnels et des experts métiers du secteur afin d'évaluer l'applicabilité et le degré d'adoption d'un tel système novateur dans l'environnement assurantiel marocain. Ainsi, l'étude apportera une contribution rigoureuse en matière d'intégration de la technique d'intelligence artificielle visuelle en vue de remédier au problème de fraude dans le cadre de l'industrie des assurances au Maroc, actuel et prospectif.

Mots-clés : Assurance, Détection de fraude, Intelligence Artificielle Visuelle, Maroc.

**THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS OF
ADHOCISM: THE LEGACY OF CHARLES JENCKS AND NATHAN
SILVER**

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ABSTRACT

The concept of adhocism has emerged from the tendency of humans to find improvised and innovative solutions to problems encountered since prehistoric times. In the Stone Age, people effectively utilized available resources to meet basic needs such as hunting, shelter, and tool development. During the Roman Empire, engineers and architects constructed aqueducts, roads, and public buildings using existing materials and techniques. In the Middle Ages, rapid and practical solutions were developed for the construction of castles and fortifications. The Renaissance period emphasized the importance of improvisation and creative solutions in art and science. The modernist period, characterized by industrialization, focused on standardization and the search for universal solutions. Nevertheless, many innovative engineers and designers produced quick and practical solutions based on the principles of adhocism during this period.

Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver laid the theoretical foundations of adhocism with their book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" published in 1972. The book proposes flexible, local, and creative solutions against the universal and rigid solutions of modernist architecture. Today, adhocism is applied not only in architecture and design but also in social sciences, urban planning, and management sciences. Flexible and adaptive solutions provide effective responses to the problems faced by individuals and communities in a rapidly changing world.

The purpose of this article is to examine Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver's book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" by exploring the historical development, fundamental principles, and applications of the concept of adhocism in various disciplines. Adhocism is defined as an approach aimed at producing temporary and creative solutions, representing a transition between modernism and postmodernism. The article emphasizes how adhocism is utilized in architecture and design, highlighting its potential for providing flexible and innovative solutions.

The article employs various methodological approaches to analyze the book. Firstly, it examines the historical context and development of the concept to understand its roots and evolution. The book details various architectural projects and examples to demonstrate the practical applications of adhocism. For instance, the design of the Mars Rover Curiosity

illustrates how the fundamental principles of adhocism are applied in practice. This vehicle was designed by making new additions to existing geology machines, reflecting the principles of creative reuse and organization of existing systems.

Additionally, the book evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of adhocism. This assessment includes potential limitations and criticisms, which are crucial for understanding the practical applicability and sustainability of the concept. The potential future impacts of adhocism on architectural and design practices are also discussed. In this context, the integration of adhocism into architectural education and the development of innovative approaches are considered.

Furthermore, the book explores the social and cultural applications of adhocism, aiming to understand its effects on social transformation and individual creativity. Adhocism can equip students with creative thinking skills and the ability to use existing resources in innovative ways.

In conclusion, Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver's "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" delves deeply into the concept of adhocism and its applications in architecture, design, and other disciplines. The book focuses on fundamental principles such as innovative solutions, creative use of existing systems, and problem-solving. Adhocism challenges traditional methods by providing significant changes in various fields and increasing sustainability while reducing costs. This article contributes significantly by promoting the understanding and application of adhocism, offering sustainable and innovative solutions across different domains.

Keywords: Adhocism, Jencks and Silver, Architectural Innovation, Creative Solutions, Improvisation

INTRODUCTION

Adhocism is a concept that has emerged from the human tendency to find quick, improvised, and innovative solutions to problems encountered throughout history. From prehistoric times to the present, humans have faced various challenges that necessitated the adaptive use of available resources. This inclination has been theoretically grounded by Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver in their 1972 book, "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation," which examines this phenomenon from a broad perspective.

The roots of adhocism can be traced back to prehistoric times when people had to use available resources creatively to meet basic needs such as hunting, shelter, and tool development. During the Stone Age, humans effectively utilized their surroundings to survive. In the Roman Empire, engineers and architects used existing materials and techniques to construct aqueducts, roads, and public buildings, shaped by improvisational solutions based on local conditions and needs. In the Middle Ages, rapid and practical solutions were developed, particularly in the construction of castles and fortifications to meet defense needs. The Renaissance period emphasized the importance of improvisation and creative solutions in art and science, with

notable figures employing existing knowledge and materials to create innovative inventions and works of art.

Although the modernist period, characterized by industrialization, focused on standardization and the search for universal solutions, many innovative engineers and designers of that era produced quick and practical solutions based on adhocism principles. Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver's "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" laid the theoretical foundations for this approach, proposing flexible, local, and creative solutions against the universal and rigid ones of modernist architecture. The book argues that adhocism is not only applicable in architecture and design but also in social sciences, urban planning, and management sciences. Flexible and adaptive solutions offer effective responses to the rapidly changing world, addressing the challenges faced by individuals and communities.

Adhocism is fundamentally based on principles of flexibility, creativity, and the efficient use of existing resources. This approach aims to produce temporary and creative solutions, representing a transition between modernism and postmodernism. It highlights how adhocism can be utilized in architecture and design, emphasizing its potential for providing flexible and innovative solutions.

The purpose of this article is to analyze Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver's book by exploring the historical development, fundamental principles, and applications of adhocism in various disciplines. The article examines the book through various methodological approaches, beginning with an exploration of the historical context and development of the concept to understand its roots and evolution. The book details various architectural projects and examples to demonstrate the practical applications of adhocism. For instance, the design of the Mars Rover Curiosity illustrates how adhocism principles are applied in practice. This vehicle was designed by adding new components to existing geology machines, reflecting the principles of creative reuse and organization of existing systems.

Additionally, the book evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of adhocism, including potential limitations and criticisms, which are crucial for understanding the practical applicability and sustainability of the concept. The potential future impacts of adhocism on architectural and design practices are also discussed. This includes the integration of adhocism into architectural education and the development of innovative approaches.

Furthermore, the book explores the social and cultural applications of adhocism, aiming to understand its effects on social transformation and individual creativity. Adhocism can equip students with creative thinking skills and the ability to use existing resources innovatively.

The book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" by Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver provides an in-depth exploration of the concept of adhocism, thoroughly examining its applications in architecture, design, and various other disciplines. As a pioneering publication in this field, the book highlights fundamental principles such as innovative solutions, the creative use of existing systems, and problem-solving. It demonstrates how adhocism challenges traditional methods, bringing about significant changes across various domains.

This article significantly contributes to the understanding and application of adhocism, revealing its potential to offer sustainable and innovative solutions in different fields.

1. The Concept of Adhocism and Its Historical Development

Although Adhocism became a popular concept in the late 20th century, its roots can be traced back to prehistoric times. Since the dawn of humanity, individuals have tended to produce temporary and creative solutions to the problems they encountered. This tendency forms the fundamental philosophy of Adhocism.

In prehistoric times, people had to use the resources provided by nature most effectively in order to survive. Basic needs such as hunting, shelter construction, and tool development required improvisation and creative use of available materials. For example, during the Stone Age, people shaped stones to make hunting and cutting tools, which allowed them to quickly and effectively adapt to environmental conditions (Flannery, 1994).

During the ancient period and the Middle Ages, the principles of Adhocism continued to be evident in architecture and engineering. In the Roman Empire, engineers and architects used available building materials and techniques to construct aqueducts, roads, and public buildings. These structures were shaped by improvisational solutions based on local conditions and needs (Vitruvius, 1960). In the Middle Ages, especially in the construction of castles and fortifications, rapid and practical solutions were developed to meet defense needs (Turner, 2000).

In the Renaissance period, advancements in art and science emphasized the importance of improvisation and creative solutions. Geniuses like Leonardo da Vinci created innovative inventions and works of art using existing knowledge and materials (Kemp, 2006). The modernist period, however, focused on standardization and the search for universal solutions with the advent of the industrial revolution. Nevertheless, many innovative engineers and designers of this period produced quick and practical solutions based on the principles of Adhocism (Frampton, 1992).

In the mid-20th century, as a reaction against the rigid rules and uniform solutions of modernism, the concept of Adhocism emerged. Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver laid the theoretical foundations of this new approach in their book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation," published in the early 1970s. The book proposed flexible, local, and creative solutions against the universal and rigid solutions of modernist architecture (Jencks & Silver, 1972).

Today, Adhocism is applied not only in architecture and design but also in social sciences, urban planning, and management sciences. Flexible and adaptive solutions provide effective responses to the problems faced by individuals and communities in a rapidly changing world.

Author	Book Title	Year	Description
Ezra Pound	The Cantos	1930	Pound's work demonstrates how Adhocism can be applied in art and literature. His innovative and eclectic approaches highlight the role of Adhocism in creative processes.
Jane Jacobs	The Death and Life of Great American Cities	1961	Jacobs emphasizes the importance of community-based and flexible approaches in urban planning, discussing the impact of Adhocism on city planning.
Claude Lévi-Strauss	The Savage Mind	1962	Lévi-Strauss introduces the concept of 'bricolage,' associated with Adhocism, providing a significant perspective on the reuse of existing materials in creative processes.
Robert Venturi	Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture	1966	Venturi emphasizes the importance of diversity and complexity in architecture, addressing the flexibility and creativity that underpin Adhocism.
Charles Jencks & Nathan Silver	Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation	1972	This book elaborates on the fundamental principles and applications of Adhocism. Jencks and Silver discuss the historical development of the concept and its impact on modern architecture.
Colin Rowe & Fred Koetter	Collage City	1978	This book connects modern urban theories with Adhocism, discussing flexible and creative approaches in urban planning.
Rem Koolhaas	Delirious New York: A Retroactive Manifesto for Manhattan	1978	Koolhaas analyzes the urban structure of New York, discussing how Adhocism can be applied in an urban context.
Cedric Price	The Square Book	1984	Price discusses the applications and practical solutions of Adhocism, emphasizing the importance of temporary and flexible architectural structures.
Bernard Tschumi	Architecture and Disjunction	1994	Tschumi addresses the importance of thinking outside traditional norms in architectural theory and creating creative solutions, contributing to the theoretical foundations of Adhocism.
Yona Friedman	Pro Domo	2006	Friedman discusses the practical applications of Adhocism and how flexibility can be achieved in architecture, focusing especially on urban planning and social housing.

Table 1: Publications on Adhocism

Adhocism, reflecting the tendency of humans to develop creative and improvisational solutions from prehistoric times to the present, continues to thrive in various disciplines.

The concept of Adhocism has had a significant impact on the world of architecture and design, manifesting itself in various fields. Adhocism aims to produce quick and temporary solutions for specific purposes through the creative and flexible use of existing resources. This concept represents a transition between modernism and postmodernism and offers an alternative to traditional architectural approaches (Jencks & Silver, 1972).

The theoretical foundations of Adhocism are based on flexibility, creativity, and the efficient use of existing resources. This concept pushes the boundaries of traditional methods by providing innovative solutions in various fields. The innovative and flexible nature of Adhocism can be applied in architecture, urban planning, art, and literature, leading to significant changes in these fields (Lévi-Strauss, 1962; Venturi, 1966; Jacobs, 1961; Rowe & Koetter, 1978; Tschumi, 1994; Price, 1984; Koolhaas, 1978; Friedman, 2006; Pound, 1930).

In the field of architecture, Adhocism provides flexibility and creativity in the design of buildings and spaces. This approach allows architects to reuse existing materials and systems to produce quick and practical solutions. This reduces costs and increases sustainability. Additionally, Adhocism enables architects to construct temporary structures for specific purposes, which is a significant advantage, especially in emergencies or temporary events (Venturi, 1966; Jencks & Silver, 1972; Tschumi, 1994).

In urban planning, Adhocism offers community-based and flexible approaches. This helps cities adapt to rapid growth and change processes. Adhocism produces quick and practical solutions for the needs of communities by reusing existing infrastructure and resources in cities. This contributes to making urban areas more sustainable and livable. Furthermore, the flexible nature of Adhocism allows cities to quickly adapt to changing conditions and needs (Jacobs, 1961; Rowe & Koetter, 1978; Koolhaas, 1978).

In the fields of art and literature, Adhocism plays a significant role in creative processes. This concept allows artists and writers to produce innovative and original works by reusing existing materials and ideas. This ensures the continuous renewal and development of art and literature. The innovative nature of Adhocism expands the boundaries of art and literature, leading to new and exciting developments in these fields (Pound, 1930; Lévi-Strauss, 1962).

The impact of Adhocism on social housing cannot be overlooked. This concept provides flexibility and creativity in social housing projects, allowing for the construction of sustainable housing that meets the needs of communities. Adhocism promotes the reuse of existing materials and systems to reduce costs and speed up the construction process in social housing projects (Friedman, 2006).

In conclusion, Adhocism offers innovative and flexible solutions in various fields, pushing the boundaries of traditional methods. This concept can lead to significant changes in architecture, urban planning, art, and literature. The innovative and flexible nature of Adhocism enables the

efficient use of existing resources to produce quick and temporary solutions for specific purposes. This reduces costs and increases sustainability, allowing Adhocism to find a wide range of applications (Jencks & Silver, 1972; Venturi, 1966; Jacobs, 1961; Rowe & Koetter, 1978; Koolhaas, 1978; Tschumi, 1994; Price, 1984; Friedman, 2006; Pound, 1930; Lévi-Strauss, 1962).

Based on the analysis of all the books, it can be said that Charles Jencks & Nathan Silver's "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" stands out as the most significant work for understanding and applying the concept of adhocism. This book thoroughly explains the fundamental principles, historical context, and practical applications of adhocism, demonstrating how this concept is utilized in the world of architecture and design. It is considered important to carefully study and decipher this book to ensure the future relevance and application of the ad-hoc concept.

2. The Importance of the Book “Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation(1972)”

Adhocism is derived from the combination of the terms "ad-hoc" (for a specific purpose) and "ism" (a suffix defining art movements). Adhocism refers to a principle of action based on the principles of speed, economy, purpose, or utility. This concept aims to solve problems quickly and efficiently by using existing resources in new and innovative ways.

The book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" explains the historical context and development of adhocism. First used in architectural criticism in 1968, the term has evolved over time and started to be applied in various fields. Adhocism, compared to modernism and postmodernism, highlights its position and significance between these two movements. By discussing the similarities and differences with these movements, adhocism provides readers with an in-depth understanding.

The book presents various architectural projects and examples to demonstrate the practical applications of adhocism. For instance, the design of the Mars Rover Curiosity shows how the fundamental principles of adhocism are applied in practice. This vehicle was designed by making new additions to existing geology machines, reflecting the principles of reusing existing systems and creative organization inherent in adhocism.

Charles Jencks&Natio Silver’s book "Adhocism" also addresses the strengths and weaknesses of adhocism. This assessment includes potential limitations and criticisms of adhocism. The book discusses how adhocism can be used in future architectural and design practices and its potential future impacts.

The integration of adhocism into architectural education and innovative approaches in this context are also discussed in the book. Adhocism can equip students with creative thinking skills and the ability to use existing resources in innovative ways. Additionally, the book explores the social and cultural context of adhocism and its applications in this context. It examines the effects of adhocism on social transformation and individual creativity.

An academic publication distribution impact graph related to this book, published in 1972, is also presented.

3. Some Analyses of the Book “Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation(1972)”

3.1. Academic Impact and Citation Network Analysis

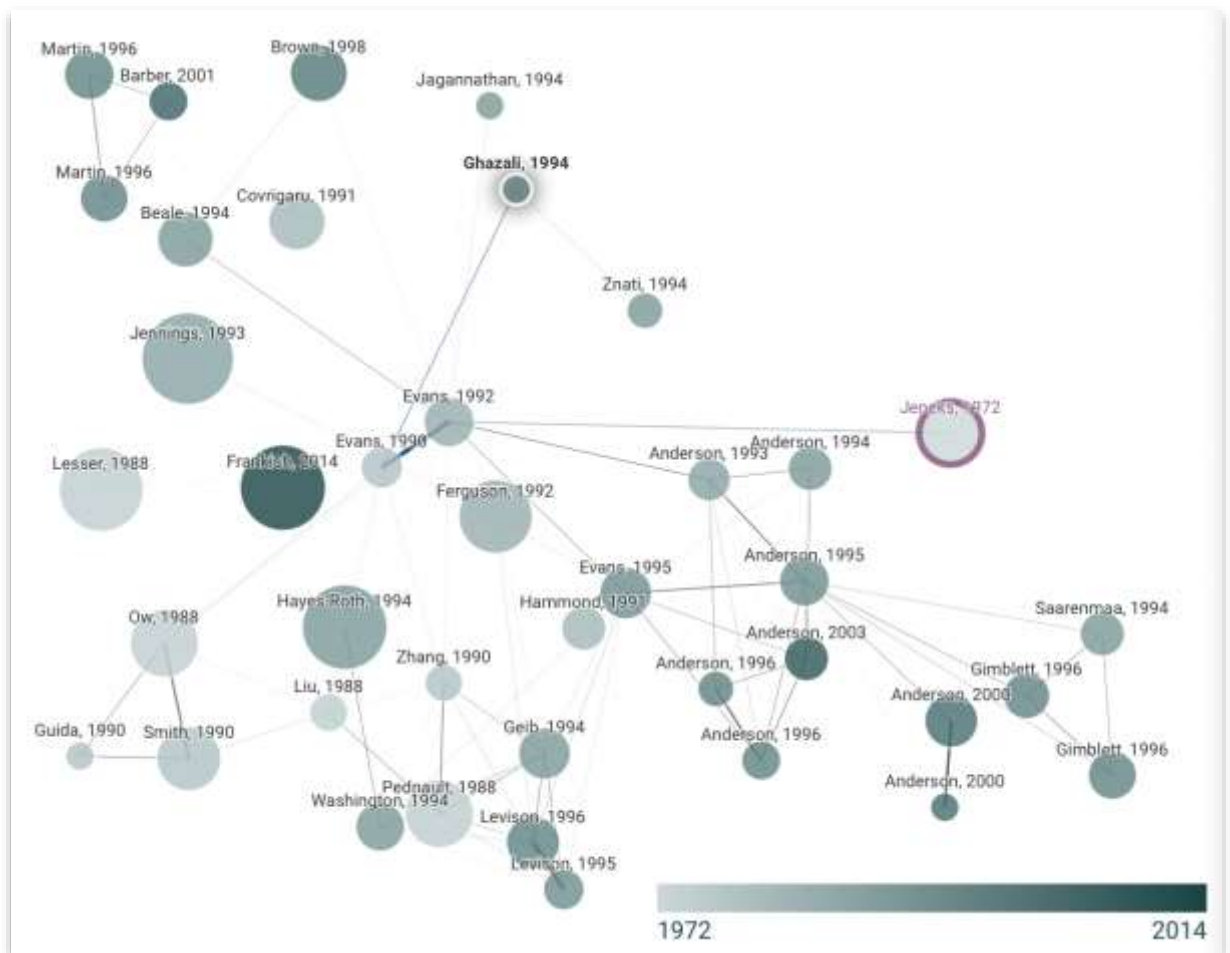


Figure 1: Map of Publications in the Field Influenced by Jencks & Silver's Book “Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation” (ConnectedPapers, 2024)

The graph illustrates the academic impact and citation network of Charles Jencks & Natio Silver's book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation," spanning from 1972 to 2014. This visual representation shows how Jencks' work influenced various publications over the decades (Table 1)

Key Observations:

- a. Central Node:

The node labeled “Jencks&Silver, 1972” is prominently highlighted. This indicates the foundational role of Jencks' work in the field. The node is connected to numerous other nodes, representing the works that have cited Jencks' book.

b. Connections and Interactions:

Jencks&Silver's work has been referenced by various academic publications, especially from the late 1980s onwards. Notable citations include Evans (1992), Anderson (1993), and Anderson (1995). This suggests that Jencks' ideas have been influential across different periods and in various studies.

c. Density of Interactions:

Some nodes are larger and darker, indicating that these publications have received more citations and are thus considered more significant in the academic discourse. For instance, the node for Frankish (2014) stands out as a significant citation.

d. Distribution Over the Years:

The graph spans from 1972 to 2014, demonstrating the long-lasting and continuous impact of Jencks' work. This suggests that Jencks&Silver's ideas have not only been influential at the time of publication but have also continued to inspire and influence subsequent research and publications over the years.

Charles Jencks&Natio Silver's "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" has had a broad and enduring impact on the academic world since its publication in 1972. The citation graph indicates that Jencks' work has been foundational and has significantly influenced numerous studies in architecture, design, and possibly broader social sciences. This graphical representation effectively highlights the extent and longevity of Jencks&Silver's influence in academic circles.

and practical aspects of adhocism. The frequent use of the word "Problem" indicates that solving problems is one of the primary objectives of adhocism and that the book focuses on problem-solving methods.

The word "Design" underscores the central role of creative processes in adhocism, while "Building" emphasizes the significance of architectural applications within adhocism.

In conclusion, Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver's "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" delves deeply into the concept of adhocism and its applications in architecture, design, and other disciplines. The word cloud analysis shows that the book concentrates on fundamental principles such as innovative solutions, the creative use of existing systems, and problem-solving. The book emphasizes both the theoretical foundations and practical applications of adhocism, providing readers with a comprehensive understanding.

3.3. Emotional Analysis

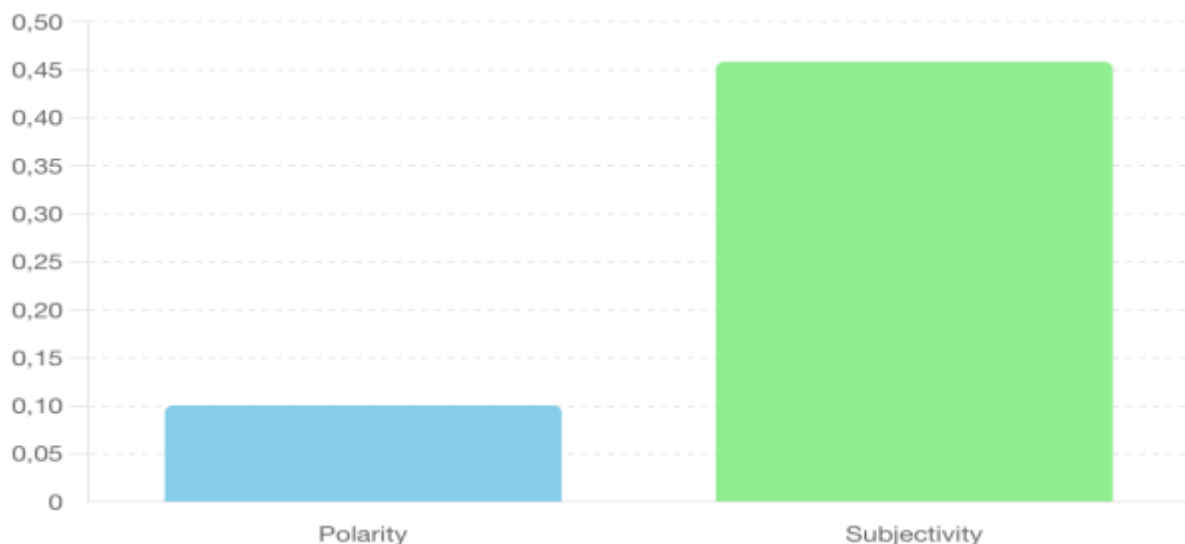


Figure 3: Emotional Analysis by Jencks & Silver's Book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" (Nvivo, 2024)

In conclusion, Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver's "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" delves deeply into the concept of adhocism and its applications in architecture, design, and other disciplines. The word cloud analysis shows that the book concentrates on fundamental principles such as innovative solutions, the creative use of existing systems, and problem-solving. The book emphasizes both the theoretical foundations and practical applications of adhocism, providing readers with a comprehensive understanding. The sentiment analysis of the

text extracted from "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" by Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver reveals the following:

- Polarity: 0.1005
- Subjectivity: 0.4586

Polarity: The polarity score of 0.1005 indicates a slightly positive sentiment. This suggests that the text generally conveys a positive tone or outlook, albeit mildly so. The content likely emphasizes constructive ideas, innovative concepts, and optimistic perspectives regarding adhocism and its applications.

Subjectivity: The subjectivity score of 0.4586 indicates a moderate level of subjectivity. This means that the text contains a balanced mix of objective information and subjective opinions or evaluations. The book likely combines factual descriptions of adhocism with personal insights, interpretations, and critical analyses by the authors.

The overall sentiment of the text from "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" is mildly positive, reflecting an optimistic and constructive approach to the subject matter. The moderate subjectivity suggests that the authors blend objective content with their subjective viewpoints, providing readers with both factual information and personal interpretations.

3.4. Thematic Mapping



Figure 4: Thematic Mapping Analysis by Jencks & Silver's Book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" (Python with WordCloud Library, 2024)

The overall sentiment of the text from "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" is mildly positive, reflecting an optimistic and constructive approach to the subject matter. The moderate subjectivity suggests that the authors blend objective content with their subjective viewpoints, providing readers with both factual information and personal interpretations.

Here is the thematic mapping of "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" by Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver. The analysis has identified five main topics, each represented by a word cloud highlighting the most prominent terms within that topic.

Interpretation of Topics:

Topic 1: Words such as "use," "design," "new," and "form" suggest a focus on the innovative use of design and form in adhocism.

Topic 2: Prominent words like "system," "problem," "work," and "building" indicate discussions around systems, problem-solving, and practical applications in architecture and building.

Topic 3: Words including "one," "time," "way," and "make" imply considerations of time, methods, and processes in creating adhocistic solutions.

Topic 4: Terms such as "place," "different," "structure," and "elements" suggest themes around the physical and structural aspects of adhocism, as well as the diversity of elements involved.

Topic 5: Words like "create," "part," "example," and "use" point to examples and case studies of adhocism, emphasizing the creation and practical usage in various contexts.

This thematic analysis reveals the diverse and interconnected themes within the book, ranging from innovative design and practical applications to structural elements and process methodologies. Each word cloud provides a visual representation of the core ideas and topics discussed in the text, offering a comprehensive overview of the themes central to "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation."

3.5. Word Network Analysis

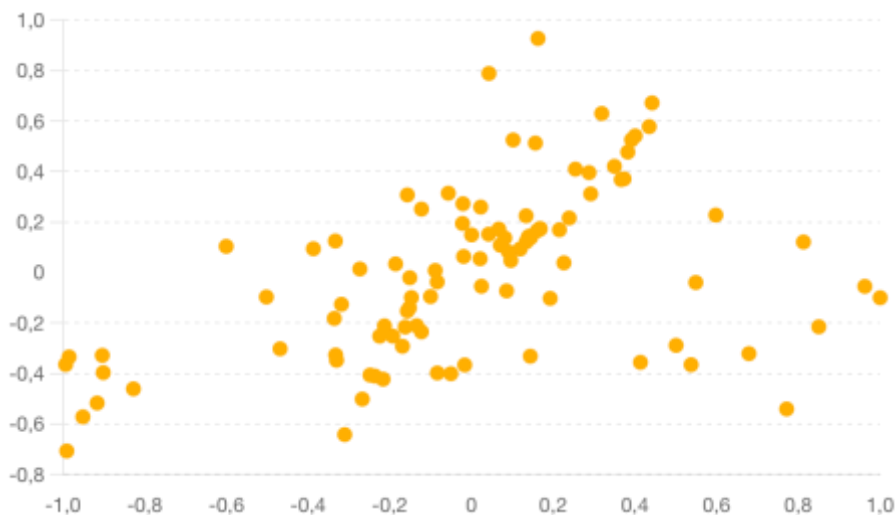


Figure 5: Word Network Analysis by Jencks & Silver's Book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" (Python with NetworkX, 2024)

This thematic analysis reveals the diverse and interconnected themes within the book, ranging from innovative design and practical applications to structural elements and process

methodologies. Each word cloud provides a visual representation of the core ideas and topics discussed in the text, offering a comprehensive overview of the themes central to "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation."

The word network analysis for the book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" is shown above. This analysis visualizes the co-occurrences of words in the text, indicating how frequently words appear together.

Interpretation of the Word Network Analysis:

Central Words: Words that are centrally located in the network represent the most frequently co-occurring words in the text. These words provide insight into the main themes and focal points of the book.

Connections and Density: The connections between words indicate which words are used together and how often they co-occur. Words with dense connections are highlighted as significant concepts or topics in the text.

Sub-Groups: Clusters of words in different regions of the network may indicate specific topics or themes. These sub-groups point to different thematic areas within the text.

Word Interactions: Interactions between words show which concepts are related and discussed together in the book. These interactions are crucial for understanding the structural and thematic framework of the text.

This word network analysis visually presents the key concepts and their relationships in "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation." The analysis highlights the important words and how they come together, offering a clearer understanding of the main themes and topics of the book. This type of analysis is valuable in text mining and thematic analysis, helping to uncover the structural and thematic organization of the content.

3.6. Readability Analysis

The Flesch-Kincaid grade level for the text extracted from "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" is approximately 12. This indicates that the text is written at a level that would be understandable to someone with a 12th-grade education, which typically corresponds to a

high school senior in the United States.

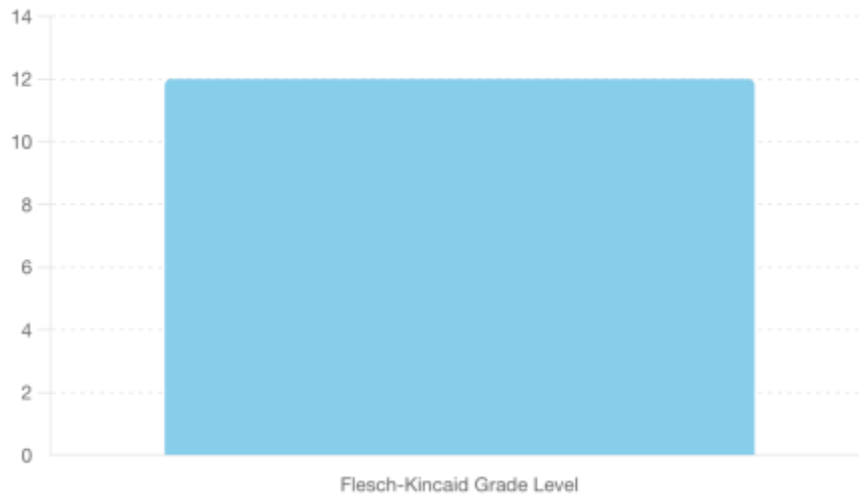


Figure 6: Readability Analysis by Jencks & Silver's Book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" (Python with Readability, 2024)

The Flesch-Kincaid grade level for the text extracted from "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" is approximately 12. This indicates that the text is written at a level that would be understandable to someone with a 12th-grade education, which typically corresponds to a high school senior in the United States.

Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level: Level: 1

This chart visually represents the complexity level of the text and indicates the appropriate educational level for understanding it. A 12th-grade level suggests that the text contains advanced vocabulary and sentence structures suitable for high school seniors or early college students.

3. Some Opinions on the Book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation(1972)"

Review Title	Review	Supportive Sources
Overview and Historical Context	First published in 1972, the book is considered a manifesto that influenced a new era in architecture and design by advocating for improvisational and ad-hoc solutions. It encouraged moving beyond the rigid doctrines of modernism towards more flexible and practical approaches.	Stephen Bayley,
Impact on Design and Architecture	"Adhocism" introduced a concept that became essential in the designer's toolkit, promoting the use of available materials to solve problems creatively and efficiently. This idea resonated with the DIY culture of the 1970s and has continued to be relevant in contemporary design practices.	Graham&McKean,

Critical Reception	Thomas Wensing, in a review on DesignCurial, highlights that while the book aimed to capture the zeitgeist of its time, it occasionally struggles to stay relevant due to the episodic nature of its content. The book attempts to give weight to adhocism as an architectural theory, which can sometimes contradict the fluid and experimental essence of the concept.	Rowe&Kootter
Subversive and Sustainable	The book is recognized as a core text in postmodernism, praised for its subversive and sustainable approach. It continues to inspire discussions about flexibility and pluralism in design, contrasting with the more rigid and universal solutions proposed by modernism.	Thomas Wensing,
Influence on Contemporary Movements	The reissue of "Adhocism" positions it as a foundational text that has contributed to the postmodern critique of modern architecture. It aligns with the works of other critics like Jane Jacobs and Robert Venturi, who also challenged the conventional wisdom of their time.	Robert Venturi&Denise Scott Brown, Jane Jacobs, Paul Davidoff, Reyner Banham

Table 2: Some Opinions on Jencks & Silver's Book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation"

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The in-depth analysis of Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver's book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" thoroughly explores the theoretical and practical foundations of adhocism, demonstrating how this concept is applied in architecture, design, and various other disciplines. The book emphasizes that adhocism is not only applicable in architecture and design but also in social sciences, urban planning, and management sciences.

The analyses in the book show that adhocism is based on flexibility and the creative reuse of existing resources. From the Stone Age onwards, people have effectively used available resources to meet basic needs. During the Roman Empire, engineers and architects used existing materials and techniques to construct aqueducts, roads, and public buildings. In the Middle Ages, quick and practical solutions were developed for the construction of castles and fortifications. These historical examples illustrate the deep-rooted origins of adhocism.

Practical examples such as the design of the Mars Rover Curiosity demonstrate how the fundamental principles of adhocism are applied in practice. This vehicle was designed by adding new components to existing geology machines, reflecting the principles of creative reuse and the organization of existing systems. This example provides concrete evidence of how adhocism is applied in modern engineering and design.

The word cloud analysis of the book shows that words such as "adhocism," "form," "new," "system," and "use" frequently appear in the text. These words highlight the main themes and focal points of the book. The frequent use of the words "system" and "use" indicates that adhocism focuses heavily on the creative reuse of existing systems, emphasizing its importance in practical applications.

The sentiment analysis reveals that the book generally conveys a positive tone, with a polarity score of 0.1005 indicating a slightly positive sentiment. The subjectivity score of 0.4586 shows that the text contains a balanced mix of objective information and subjective opinions or evaluations. This suggests that the authors blend theoretical content with personal insights and critical analyses, providing a comprehensive view of the concept of adhocism.

The thematic mapping analysis shows how the book addresses various themes. Words such as "use," "design," "new," and "form" suggest a focus on innovative design and form utilization in adhocism. Additionally, words like "system," "problem," "work," and "building" indicate discussions around systems, problem-solving, and practical applications in architecture and building. This thematic analysis reveals the book's broad and multifaceted approach.

In conclusion, Charles Jencks and Nathan Silver's book "Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation" deeply examines the concept of adhocism, covering its applications in architecture, design, and other disciplines comprehensively. The book emphasizes fundamental principles such as innovative solutions, the creative use of existing systems, and problem-solving. By challenging traditional methods, adhocism provides significant changes across various fields, increasing sustainability and offering innovative solutions. This article contributes significantly to the understanding and application of adhocism, highlighting its potential to provide sustainable and innovative solutions in different areas. The analyses clearly show how adhocism, with its principles of flexibility, creativity, and efficient resource use, bridges the gap between modern and postmodern approaches.

At this point, it can be said that the emergence of Adhocism during the modernist period is seen as a response to the era's industrialization characterized by standardization and the search for universal solutions. Jencks and Silver state that Adhocism offers flexible, local, and creative solutions against the universal and rigid solutions of modernist architecture. This concept represents a transition between modernism and postmodernism and provides a dynamic alternative to traditional architectural approaches.

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THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE – ETHICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS FROM CROATIAN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become an indispensable part of our lives, without which we can no longer imagine performing everyday tasks. Like the steam engine or electricity in the past, AI is changing our world, our society and our industry. Increasing computing power, the availability of data and advances in algorithms has made AI one of the most strategically important technologies of the 21st century. Currently, AI is making its strongest inroads into the automotive and transportation industries, weapons and the military, certain areas of health and medicine, the financial sector and internet usage.

In the article, the authors present some aspects of artificial intelligence, highlighting its application in international and national criminal law. The EU has already established standards for data protection in law enforcement, which form the basis for the use of artificial intelligence in law enforcement and justice.

The existing legal standards in Croatia are largely declarative and preventive in nature and are not sufficient. In our opinion, the existing legal gaps should be closed in the future by introducing new legal norms in all areas of law, especially in criminal law, but first it is necessary to address the preparation and adoption of a national strategy and action plan for artificial intelligence, following the example of some EU Member States.

Finally, the development of artificial intelligence should ensure a balanced approach that takes into account, on the one hand, advanced technologies and their accelerated development and, on the other hand, the need to develop certain legal, ethical and sociological standards that ensure legal certainty.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, ethical and legal aspects, EU, Croatia

PROTECTION OF PRIVACY RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL AGE: A CASE STUDY OF ALBANIA

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European University of Tirana

ABSTRACT

The Oxford English Dictionary defines privacy as “The state or condition of being alone, undisturbed, or free from public attention, as a matter of choice or right; seclusion, freedom from...”. From a historical perspective, the etymology of the term "private," originating from the Latin "privatus," means "withdrawn from public life, separate, belonging to oneself (and not the state)," a term used in contrast to "publicus" or "communis." "Privatus" derives from the verb "privare," which means "to separate, to deprive, to differentiate from others' public and private matters" (Simpson J., 1898).

Examining the various definitions over different periods, we can observe that the concept of privacy has evolved. Consequently, we deduce that the definition of "privacy" has had different meanings throughout human history. As humanity evolved and social relations between people were regulated or categorized, the concept of privacy also evolved.

Aristotle distinguished between the public sphere (polis) and the private sphere (oikos), laying the earliest foundations for understanding the concept of privacy in a personal and domestic context (Swanson, 1992).

The writings of the English philosopher John Locke (1632-1704) on natural rights and the social contract laid the groundwork for modern concepts of individual rights, including privacy rights. In the *Second Treatise of Government* (Locke, 1980), Locke argued that individuals have rights over themselves through natural rights to life, freedom and property. He believed that the government was responsible for protecting these rights, thus ensuring that individuals were guaranteed private spaces to engage in personal activities. By expressing these ideas, Locke laid the early foundations for the belief that the government has a duty to protect privacy rights.

The first written research on the right to privacy is considered to be the essay by Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis titled "The Right to Privacy" (Warren S., Brandeis L., 1890), published in the *Harvard Law Review* in 1890. In this paper, the authors studied the evolution of the concept of privacy and observed that over time, privacy included not only the rights of physical protection but also the protection of the individual along with the protection of their personality.

This article analyzed privacy rights and paved the way for their legal recognition and protection. Notably, given the year of its publication, 1890, this forward-thinking article anticipated the legal challenges that would arise from advances in photography, journalism, and communication technology, paving the way for the legal regulation of privacy rights. The principles and arguments of this article remain relevant to modern privacy issues in the context of digital technology.

In the digital age, the concept of privacy recognized and regulated by legal theory has fundamentally changed and presents challenges that must first be understood and then be regulated by the legal system.

Advancements in technology have blurred the boundaries of privacy, raising concrete concerns about the protection of individual data. Given the trend of technological advancement, it is logical to assume that there will always be tension between the desire/right to privacy and digitalization. Albania, like many other countries, today faces the challenge of balancing technological advancement with the protection of citizens' privacy rights.

The rapid development of technology and the spread of digitalization in various fields have surpassed the legal frameworks created over time. This fact necessarily requires the development of the legal framework to adapt to technological advancements and to leverage them for the effective protection of privacy rights in the digital sphere. Such development builds bridges of cultural, economic, and social communication, virtually reducing distances between people worldwide as a result of the increased use of electronic technology (McLuhan, 1962). At this point, unprecedented legal issues emerged, such as data privacy protection, cybersecurity, intellectual property protection, and the ethical implications of artificial intelligence. The world faced the challenge of adapting and drafting legal frameworks to keep pace with rapid technological advancements.

This essay hypothesizes that although digital technology offers unprecedented opportunities for development, it also presents significant challenges to individual autonomy and privacy rights. By exploring the landscape of privacy rights in the digital age in Albania, examining challenges and the legal framework, we can offer possible solutions to ensure privacy protection, empower individuals, and strengthen the notion of 'responsible use of personal data' in the digital ecosystem.

Digitalization for Albania, as a country still in transition and on the path to European Union integration, is very important for factors such as:

1. **Economic Development:** Technological advancement is a catalyst for Albania's economic growth, creating opportunities for investments in industries, attracting foreign investors, tourism, etc.
2. **Improvement of Service Efficiency:** Technological advancement has improved everyday life functions in several ways, such as:
 - Reducing bureaucracy, saving time, and significantly lowering corruption in public authorities, businesses, etc.
 - Expanding service reach and improving the efficiency of public resource use (World Bank, 2023).
3. **Interaction and Integration:** Digitalization helps in interaction and integration with global communities, facilitating collaboration and knowledge exchange, paving the way for partnerships.
4. **Access:** Digitalization provides access to information, education, and opportunities, regardless of geographical location or socio-economic status, promoting social inclusion for all equally.

In general, the advances in new technologies have significantly improved various sectors, such as government services, the financial and banking sector, and the communications sector (World Bank, 2023).

However, despite the well-being and numerous benefits brought by technological advancements, digitalization brings various problems, such as:

1. Cyberattacks, the use of collected data beyond the purpose for which they were collected, the illegal dissemination of data without the subject's consent, etc.
2. Digital Disinformation: The spread of inaccurate information and fake news.
3. Privacy Violations: The collection, storage, and analysis/processing of personal data is now a normal practice during internet navigation, used by private companies and public institutions for commercial purposes.

All of these form an individual who is not in control of their being and personal rights.

In the context of protecting citizens' privacy, Albania has taken important steps to improve legislation and general policies for personal data protection. Below is a brief explanation of the legal framework for privacy protection to better understand the social and regulatory context:

The right to privacy is protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, in Chapter II "Personal Rights and Freedoms," where the right to personal data is provisioned.

This right, provided in Article 35 of the Constitution, constitutes a fundamental human right.

Specifically, this article states:

1. "No one may be compelled, except when required by law, to disclose data related to their person.
2. The collection, use, and disclosure of personal data shall be done with the individual's consent, except in cases provided by law.
3. Everyone has the right to know the data collected about him, except in cases provided by law.
4. Everyone has the right to request the correction or deletion of inaccurate or incomplete data or data collected in violation of the law" (Constitution of the Republic of Albania).

In an analysis of this article, we can observe that the object is clear: to protect the right of individuals' personal data. This protection, in the sense of Article 35, includes protection from data collection, protection from data use, protection from the public disclosure of these data, and the individual's right to correct or delete inaccurate or incomplete data.

This article is drafted in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), Article 8 of which states:

1. "Everyone has the right to respect for their private and family life, their home, and their correspondence.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety, the economic well-being of the country, the prevention of disorder or crime, the protection of health or morals, or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others." (European Convention on Human Rights)

According to the ECHR, in order to respect an individual's private life, the only restrictions that can be imposed are legal restrictions and only for the interests of public safety, public order, health, morals, or for protecting the rights and freedoms of others. The ECHR considers the right to private life as a fundamental human right, which should not only not be violated by anyone but also the law and its enforcers must be careful and reserved in "violating it," only

when the scale of justice leans towards more significant issues of greater importance, only then can this right be violated.

In this context, Law No. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 “On the Protection of Personal Data” (as amended) was drafted, fully aligned with the Directive of the European Parliament, which aims to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals regarding the processing of personal data.

This law aims to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals, especially their right to privacy in the processing of personal data, a principle it enshrines in its second article. Moreover, this law emphasizes that there can be no protection and processing of personal data of individuals except when it is lawful, respecting and guaranteeing fundamental human rights and freedoms, specifically the right to privacy (Parliament of Albania, Law No. 9887 "On the Protection of Personal Data", 2023).

Key provisions of the Personal Data Protection Law include:

- Free Consent Principle: Personal data can only be processed if the individual has given their free and informed consent.
- Transparency: Individuals must be clearly informed about the purposes for which their data is collected and used.
- Data Processing: Personal data processing must be lawful, fair, and transparent. Data should be collected for specific and legitimate purposes and not processed in ways incompatible with those purposes.
- Right to Access and Rectification: Individuals have the right to access their personal data and request corrections of inaccurate or incomplete data.

According to Law No. 9887, personal data is defined as any information related to an identified or identifiable natural person, directly or indirectly, especially by reference to an identification number or one or more factors specific to their physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural, or social identity. This law also includes other types of personal data, such as:

- Sensitive data;
- Judicial data;
- Anonymous data.

By providing clear definitions of the law's object and subjects, a legal framework is established within which the legal relationship is regulated. Analyzing the law, the criteria for processing, collecting or using personal data are clearly defined. Personal data must be processed, collected and used for legally stated purposes and cannot be used without the individual's consent.

This law also allows individuals to request the blocking, correction, or deletion of data if it is found to be irregular, untrue, incomplete, or processed and collected in violation of its provisions.

The exercise of the subject's right would not be effective without the right to access, i.e., to obtain information about the processed data. Articles 13 and 14 of this law provide and regulate a real right for individuals to their personal data, allowing them to request blocking, correction, or deletion of processed data.

Beyond the right to access, this law includes significant legal tools for the data subject, such as:

1. The right to receive information from the controller. This applies on cases when a decision on the data subject is made based on automatically processed data. The subject

has the right to request and be informed about the logic involved in such decision-making.

2. The right to object to the processing of the data: the processing of personal data must not start or must stop if it has begun, and the subject must be informed before the first use of the data.
3. The right to complain and claim compensation.
4. The right to be forgotten: the data subject's right to request data controllers and digital platforms to delete their personal data.

This right to be forgotten, emerged as a powerful tool in the European Parliament's regulation "General Data Protection Regulation" (GDPR).

On May 13, 2014, the European Court of Justice took significant steps towards recognizing the right to be forgotten in the case "Google Spain SL v. Agencia Española de Protección de Datos (AEPD)". A crucial point in this decision was classifying search engine operators (SEO) as personal data controllers under Article 29 (b) of Directive 95/46/EC, obligating them to comply with data protection laws, including the right of data subjects to have their data deleted. The judgment emphasized balancing the rights of data subjects for privacy with the interests of search engine operators and public access to information, highlighting the extra-territorial application of data protection laws and their processing in compliance with the Directive.

Generally, this judgment set a precedent for personal data protection in the digital age and clarified the responsibilities of search engine operators in processing personal data.

Although Albania's Law No. 9887, dated 10.03.2008, aligns with the EC Directive on personal data protection and cybersecurity, as reported by the European Commission in 2023, Albania's framework needs improvement, particularly in adopting a revised Personal Data Protection Law fully aligned with EU acquis and strengthening the independence and capacity of the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Personal Data Protection.

Albania has developed a relatively advanced legal framework aligned with international and European standards for personal data protection. The adoption of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in 2018 aligns Albania's data protection standards with those of the European Union, enhancing privacy rights and imposing stricter obligations on entities (public or private) handling personal data.

While Albania has made significant strides in improving personal data protection and privacy in the digital era, challenges remain in ensuring effective and sustainable protection of citizens' rights. This requires a combined effort from state institutions, civil society, and citizens to create an environment where technology and privacy coexist harmoniously and securely.

Several factors contribute to the shortcoming of privacy rights in Albania's digital landscape. First of all, legislation and regulatory frameworks lag behind technological innovations, leaving gaps in personal data protection. Secondly, citizens' lack of awareness about their digital footprint and potential risks associated with sharing personal information online exacerbates the issue. Furthermore, a lack of transparency and accountability regarding data practices by public and private entities undermines individuals' privacy rights.

To address these challenges, the following measures are suggested:

1. Continuously updating personal data protection legislation to reflect the changes of GDPR, thereby establishing a robust shield against technological challenges faced by neighboring or EU countries. Moreover, it is crucial to enforce effective penalties against entities violating privacy laws to ensure correct legal framework implementation.
2. Strengthening the role of the Information and Data Protection Commissioner (IDP), granting it independence in decision-making against entities violating the legal framework. This institution should regularly report on the state of personal data protection and continuously review work plans to protect personal data.
3. Based on the European Union's previous experience, raising public awareness through campaigns and educational initiatives is vital. Ensuring an understandable legal framework is crucial for effective implementation, achieved by educating society on how to secure privacy rights in the digital context and organizing training for public and private sectors on best practices for personal data protection.

In this context, companies should have clear privacy policies and be trained on how to collect, use, and store personal data. They must ensure that citizens give consent for data protection and processing and guarantee the right to be informed about their data processing practices within the commercial benefits framework. Public and private institutions using individuals' personal data on their business sites must invest in encryption technologies to protect personal data and implement strong cybersecurity protocols to safeguard systems and networks from cyber-attacks.

As highlighted by practical cases, it is essential to set limits on privacy rights and balance personal privacy with public interest.

Conclusion

Albania can benefit from the knowledge and ongoing coordination with other countries and international organizations to exchange information and best practices for personal data protection. Privacy rights in the digital age are crucial for maintaining autonomy, dignity, and fundamental individual freedoms. Although significant steps have been taken in creating legal frameworks for data protection, challenges remain in ensuring effective enforcement and compliance. By prioritizing public awareness, strengthening regulatory capacities, and fostering collaborative partnerships, Albania can navigate the complexities of the digital age, safeguarding the fundamental right to privacy for all its citizens and ensuring a high level of personal data protection and privacy in the digital era.

Finally, a few words about the new law on cybersecurity (Law No. 25 "On Cybersecurity", 2024), partially aligned with Directive No. 2022/2555 of the European Parliament and Council, dated 14.12.2022 "On measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union". This law has regulated the legal framework for managing cybersecurity crises at a national level in Albania. It has established the Cybersecurity Authority, defining the responsibilities of critical and significant information infrastructure operators. Various response teams (CSIRTs) have been established within the Cybersecurity Authority, the government sector, and operators of critical and significant information infrastructures (banks, energy sector, etc.).

These teams are tasked with monitoring networks and information systems, identifying and categorizing incidents, assessing the damage, providing solutions in collaboration with other

law enforcement institutions, taking preventive measures, preparing incident reports, and implementing cybersecurity policies at the institutional level.

The law emphasizes national cooperation in the event of cyber-attacks and international collaboration in cybersecurity matters to anticipate cyber risks, such as the massive cyber-attack on government platforms of Albania in 2022.

The 2022 cyber-attack resulted in significant privacy rights violations, including:

1. Exposure of personal data: During the attack, personal and sensitive data of individuals were made public, including names, addresses, identifying details, vehicle registration plates, employer institutions, job positions, and salaries. This exposure constitutes a severe and massive violation of privacy rights and personal data protection, as emphasized by the Constitution of Albania and Law No. 9887.
2. Loss of trust in digital security: The attack undermined public trust in the security of government-managed digital systems. In a country where many individuals prefer long queues over using simplified online services, this loss of trust in digital security was a significant step back.
3. Misuse of information: The published data from the cyber-attack can be used for various criminal purposes such as fraud, blackmail, identity theft, or other criminal activities.
4. Compromise of government data: The attack targeted government systems, compromising databases containing extensive information. This not only violated personal data privacy but also posed a threat to national security by making public government communications and operations.

The importance of personal data protection is inextricably linked to cybersecurity, as it is the primary sphere where privacy rights are generated and processed in large volumes today. The mentioned case highlighted the country's unpreparedness for a real cyber-attack and the inadequacy of the beautifully crafted words in the data protection law when faced with an actual cyber-attack. This attack clarified the risks of 'cyber warfare' and its impact on personal privacy, reinforcing the need for international cooperation to address cybersecurity risks and protect personal data stored in government databases.

The attack served as a reminder of the vulnerability of digital infrastructures and the critical importance of safeguarding personal data as a small but essential aspect of individual privacy rights.

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FORESIGHT OF CYBER-ENABLED DRUG CRIMES BY 2034 IN REGION 10: STRATEGIC PATHWAYS AND PRIORITIES

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ABSTRACT

The advent of the digital age has ushered in an unprecedented era where cyber-enabled crimes have become pervasive, sophisticated, and deeply entrenched in the fabric of society. This study is carried out to forecast the plausible scenarios of cyber-enabled drug crimes as influenced by factors such as legal and regulatory environment and socio-economic factors, and to develop strategic pathways and priorities to address the projected rise of cyber-enabled drug crimes in Region 10 by 2034. Through a qualitative research design utilizing futures thinking methodologies, the study is approached by the application of Scenario Analysis and Backcasting tools. Results show that cyber-enabled drug crimes in Region 10 are influenced by the interplay of legal and regulatory environment and socio-economic conditions. These driving forces drive out plausible scenarios that range from technological innovation driving escalation to regulatory crackdowns reducing activities, socio-economic instability fueling expansion, and technological regulation balancing control and innovation. The preferred future vision where technological regulation balances control and innovation suggests that stakeholders can work backward to identify necessary interventions and actions. Strategic pathways and priorities should include enhancing law enforcement capabilities through advanced technologies and specialized training, strengthening regulatory frameworks to mitigate risks and foster responsible innovation, promoting socio-economic stability through targeted interventions, fostering international cooperation to address cross-border challenges, and engaging in public awareness campaigns to educate the community about the risks associated with cyber-enabled drug crimes. By aligning these strategic priorities with the preferred future vision, Region 10 can effectively counteract the projected rise of cyber-enabled drug crimes and create a safer and more secure environment.

INVESTIGATION OF SELF-HEALING POTENTIAL AND STRENGTH PROPERTIES OF BACTERIA-ASSISTED GEOPOLYMER MORTARS

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ABSTRACT

Geopolymer mortars offer an environmentally friendly and sustainable alternative to conventional Portland cement, providing advantages such as high mechanical strength, chemical resistance, and a low carbon footprint. This study aimed to investigate the effects of bacteria immobilized on zeolite particles on the mechanical properties of geopolymer mortar samples. The bacteria were selected for their microorganism-based self-healing capabilities, which can improve the durability of the structure by filling cracks with calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) precipitation. A bacterial isolate of *Bacillus cereus* isolated from freshwater was used as a self-healing agent. In this study, the geopolymer mortar was prepared with 20% silica fume and 80% class F fly ash by weight, and compressive strength and flexural strength tests were conducted. The stress-stress relationship, the toughness, and the modulus of elasticity of the mortar samples were observed. The results demonstrate a great improvement in the strength properties of the mortar samples due to the CaCO₃ precipitation by the bacteria. These findings highlight that *B. cereus* can enhance the self-healing capability of geopolymer mortars, strengthening their potential use in construction materials. This can lead to more durable, sustainable, and long-lasting solutions in the construction industry, reducing maintenance and repair costs while providing economic and environmental benefits.

Keywords: *Bacillus cereus*, self-healing, immobilization, geopolymer, strength

INTRODUCTION

Mechanical properties of the construction materials are one of the most crucial aspects to evaluate the performance of the materials. It's important to develop a material that has high strength and able to heal itself. Bacterial based self-healing materials presents an innovative way to produce a material that is able heal the cracks through the precipitation of the CaCO_3 . Studies have shown that properties of the cementitious materials can be improved with the addition of different types of bacteria such as *Bacillus cohnii* (Rauf et al., 2020a) *Bacillus subtilis* (Rao et al., 2017) *Bacillus megaterium* (Andalib et al., 2016). Different methods are used for the introduction of bacteria to the matrix such as direct inclusion, encapsulation and immobilization. (Nodehi et al., 2022) (Gao et al., 2020a). Various types of materials can be used as a carrier for bacteria such as iron oxide nano-sized particles, micro-sized limestone particles, and milli-sized siliceous sand (Khushnood et al., 2019), zeolite particles (Bhaskar et al., 2017; Yuan et al., 2022), and rubber particles (Xu et al., 2019). Khushnood et al. (2019) indicate that the particle size of the immobilized material affects the self-healing rate of the composite. Smaller particle sizes were found to improve self-healing at an early age, while larger particle sizes were more effective at a later age. This finding suggests that the choice of carrier material and its particle size is critical for optimizing the self-healing properties of bacterial-based cementitious materials.

In addition to the type and size of carrier materials, other factors such as the concentration of bacteria, the type of cement, and environmental conditions also play significant roles in determining the effectiveness of self-healing in concrete (Althoey et al., 2023; Nodehi et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2021). Research has shown that the use of bacterial-based self-healing concrete can significantly extend the lifespan of concrete structures, reducing maintenance costs and improving sustainability. The bacteria can remain dormant in the concrete for extended periods and become active when cracks form, precipitating calcium carbonate to fill and heal the cracks (Ghosh et al., 2005; Yan et al., 2024).

The present study concentrates on the immobilization of bacteria onto zeolite particles, as this method is more straightforward compared to encapsulation techniques. For this purpose, zeolite particles were employed in the immobilization process. Ensuring bacterial viability in harsh and unfavourable environments is critical, and immobilization facilitates this by providing a protective medium. Additionally, this study investigates the impact of bacteria on the properties of geopolymer mortars, addressing a significant gap in the existing literature concerning self-healing geopolymer mortars.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The bacterial isolate used in this study is *B. cereus*, isolated from freshwater and obtained from the Molecular Microbiology Laboratory at Akdeniz University. Class F fly ash and silica fume were used as binder with the proportion of 80 and 20% by weight. As alkali activator sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and sodium silicate (Na_2SiO_3) were used. A 10M solution of NaOH was created by dissolving the NaOH pellets in water, and the volume ratio of alkaline activator to

binder was set at 1.75. For the fine aggregate, sand with a particle size distribution of 0-4 mm was employed. Zeolite particles were used as the immobilization material for the bacteria. Freshwater bacteria solution was mixed with the zeolite particles and then put in the oven at the 40 °C for 24 hours. Then, the mixture was taken out of the oven and the mixing procedure was carried out as follows:

First the binders (fly ash and silica fume) were mixed then the bacteria immobilized zeolite particles and aggregate were added, and the mixture was mixed for 60 seconds at the slow mode, later the alkali activators were added, and the mixing was continuing for 60 more seconds at the high mode. The prepared homogenous mixture was cast in the 40x40x160 mm prism steel molds and covered with a plastic foil. 24 hours later the hardened mortar samples were removed from the mold and put in a lime-saturated water tank which has a temperature of 20±2 for the curing process for 7 days. All tests were performed on the age of 7 days.

Flexural strength of samples was determined by three-point bending strength test. Test was performed by displacement-controlled hydraulic machine at a pace rate of 0.5 mm/min and flexural strength was calculated with the help of the following equation:

$$\frac{3 \times F \times L}{2 \times b \times d^2} \quad (1)$$

F: Breaking load (N), L: Distance between two supporting pins (mm), b: Width of specimen (mm), d: Thickness of specimen (mm)

40x40x160 mm specimens split in two as a result of three-point bending test compressive strength test was carried out on Split pieces 40x40 mm size steel was broken by applying pressure under press. As a result of the test the maximum load value of the specimens with the help of the following formula compressive strength was calculated in MPa. Compressive strength test Performed according to (TSE - TS EN 1015-11).

$$\sigma = P/A \quad (2)$$

σ : Compressive strength (MPa), P: Maximum load (N), A: Cross-sectional area to which the load is applied (mm²)

Modulus of elasticity was obtained from stress- strain curves. The equation given below was used to calculate the values of elasticity modulus (Kockal and Kocaer, 2019):

$$\frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1} \quad (3)$$

σ_1 : stress at a longitudinal strain, σ_2 : stress at 40% of ultimate load, ϵ_1 : of 5×10^{-5} , ϵ_2 : longitudinal strain produced by stress σ_2

Stress-strain curves were plotted by using (ASTM C109). Resilience and toughness values were obtained by calculating the area under stress-strain curve.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study aimed to study the mechanical properties which are one of the most crucial properties when the focus is cement-based or geopolymer materials. As can be seen from the Table 1 the mechanical properties have been improved when we compare the results with the results obtained at the previous studies (Javeed et al., 2024). Bacteria-based self-healing is well known for improving strength properties owing to the precipitation of the CaCO_3 (Althoey et al., 2023; Rao et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2021). The formation of the CaCO_3 is affected by many physical and mechanical factors such as pH of the medium, concentration and type of the bacteria, and nucleation site (Gao et al., 2020b; Rauf et al., 2020b; Siddique and Chahal, 2011). The current study observed the immobilization of the bacteria on the zeolite particles as a carrier. Rauf et al. (2020b) reported that regardless to the type of the immobilizer, the compressive Strength of all samples containing bacteria were higher than that of the control sample. The authors also declared a nearly full closure of the cracks at the age of 28 days, the obtained optic microscope scan in this study shows that the crack on the surface of the geopolymer mortar starts to be filled after 14 days of curing as illustrated in the Fig. 1. It is worthy to note that the nutrient medium of the bacteria also affects the rate of the CaCO_3 precipitation. In this study the bacteria incorporated samples were cured in the water only, however providing calcium sources for the bacteria as Nutrient can improve the Strength properties as reported in the literature (Nodehi et al., 2022). Schreiberová et al. (2019) indicated that the compressive strength can be increased by 130%, 119% and 109% upon the utilization of calcium lactate, calcium format and calcium nitrate respectively.

Table 1. Mechanical properties of the geopolymer mortar

Compressive strength	12.18 MPa
Flexural strength	4.23 MPa
Modulus of elasticity	3.70×10^3 GPa
Toughness	3.73×10^{-2} MPa
Resilience	4.01×10^{-3} MPa

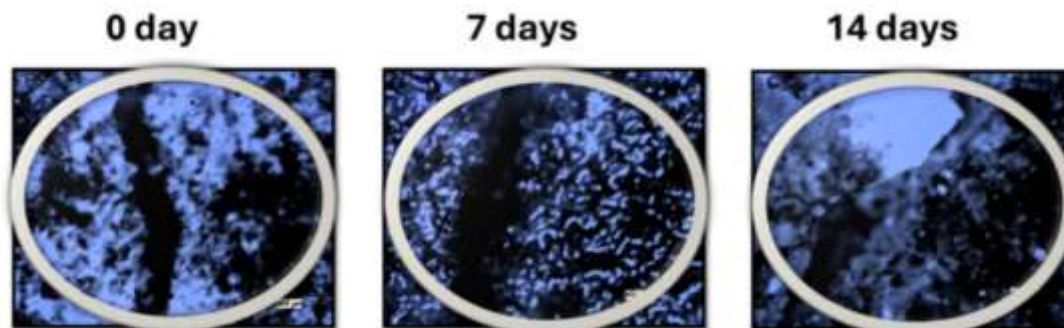


Fig. 1 Optical microscope images of the geopolymer sample

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study demonstrates the effectiveness of bacteria-incorporated samples in improving the mechanical properties of geopolymer materials through self-healing mechanisms. The use of bacteria immobilized on zeolite particles facilitated the formation of CaCO₃, which contributed to enhanced strength and crack closure. The results align with previous studies, which have reported increased strength and effective crack healing in bacteria-treated samples compared to control samples. It is noteworthy that the rate and extent of CaCO₃ precipitation, and consequently the self-healing efficiency, can be further enhanced by incorporating calcium sources as nutrients for the bacteria.

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SOFRALIK ZEYTİNLERİN ÜRETİMİ SIRASINDA SALAMURA SUYUNUNDA MEYDANA GELEN BAZI BİYOKİMYASAL DEĞİŞİMLER

SOME BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN BRINE DURING PRODUCTION OF TABLE OLIVES

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ÖZET

Türkiye, sofralık zeytin üretiminde ve tüketiminde Dünyada önde gelen ülkelerden biridir. Ham zeytinler genel olarak alkali yöntem (kimyasal) ve doğal yöntem olmak üzere iki ayrı metotla işlenerek sofralık zeytinlere dönüştürülebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Derik orijinli Halhalı ve Gülleki çeşidi zeytinlerin doğal salamurada kırma tipi yeşil zeytinlere dönüştürüldükten sonra depolamaya bırakılmış ve 6 aylık depolama sırasında bu zeytinlerin salamura suyunda meydana gelen biyokimyasal değişimler izlenmiştir. Bu amaçla, üçer aylık periyotlar halinde (ilk gün, 3.ay ve 6. Ay) salamura suyunun tuz, toplam titrasyon asitliği (TA), şeker (früktoz, glikoz, sakaroz), organik asitler (laktik, asetik, sitrik, tartarik, malik ve süksinik asit), toplam polifenol (TP), toplam flavonoid (TF) içerikleri ve DPPH (2,2-difenil-1-pikrilhidrazil) radikali giderme yöntemine dayalı olarak toplam antioksidan kapasitesi (TAK) belirlenmiştir.

Depolama boyunca her iki zeytin çeşidine ait salamurada tuz içeriği düşme eğilimi göstererek Halhalı ve Gülleki zeytinleri için sırasıyla %6.71±0.05-%5.07±0.02, %6.34±0.03-%5.08±0.03 aralığında değişmiştir. Salamura örneklerindeki sitrik asit içerikleri düşme eğilimi sergilemiş olup bu asit Halhalı salamurasında 0.284±0.011 mg/ml'den 0.064±0.001 mg/ml düzeyine azalırken, Gülleki çeşidinde 0.621±0.041 mg/ml'den 0.050±0.015 mg/ml'ye azalmıştır (P<0.05). Her iki salamura örneğinde de früktoz ve sakaroz tespit edilmemiş, glikoz içeriğinde oluşan değişimler ise anlamlı bulunmamıştır (P>0.05). Laktik asit ve asetik asit miktarları her iki örnekte de depolama sırasında artmış (P<0.05), ancak, Halhalı çeşidinin salamurasında laktik asitteki artış düzeyi (6.5 kat) belirgin olarak daha fazla bulunmuştur. (P<0.05). Buna bağlı olarak, Halhalı salamurasında TA içeriğindeki artış miktarı (3.14) ve pH değerindeki azalma oranı da (%15.8) daha yüksek olmuştur. Depolama sonunda Halhalı salamurasında TPM, TF ve TAK değerleri sırasıyla %85 %63 ve %48 civarında artış gösterirken bu parametreler Gülleki salamurasında sırasıyla %43, %106 ve %45 oranında artmıştır (P<0.05).

Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, depolama esnasında sofralık zeytinlerin salamura suyunun biyokimyasal özelliklerinde önemli değişimler gerçekleştiğini ve salamura suyunun biyoaktif bir potansiyele sahip olabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sofralık zeytin, biyoaktif özellikler, salamura suyu, Halhalı zeytini, Gülleki zeytin

ABSTRACT

Türkiye is one of the leading countries in the world in both the production and consumption of table olives. Raw olives can be processed into table olives using two different methods: alkaline (chemical) and natural methods. In this study, Halhalı and Gülleki olives from Derik were transformed into crushed green olives in natural brine, stored, and the biochemical changes in the brine were monitored over a 6-months period. The brine was prepared for salt, total titratable acidity (TA), sugar (fructose, glucose, sucrose), organic acids (lactic, acetic, citric, tartaric, malic and succinic acid), total polyphenol (TP), total flavonoid (TF) contents, and total antioxidant capacity (TAC) based on the DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) radical scavenging method at three-month intervals.

During storage, the salt content in the brine of both olive varieties tended to decrease and varied between $6.71\% \pm 0.05$ - $5.07\% \pm 0.02\%$, $6.34\% \pm 0.03$ - $5.08\% \pm 0.03$ for Halhalı and Gülleki olives, respectively. Citric acid contents in the brine samples showed a decreasing trend, and while this acid decreased from 0.284 ± 0.011 mg/ml to 0.064 ± 0.001 mg/ml in Halhalı brine, it decreased from 0.621 ± 0.041 mg/ml to 0.050 ± 0.015 mg/ml in Gülleki variety ($P < 0.05$). Fructose and sucrose were not detected in both brine samples, and the changes in glucose content were not found to be significant ($P > 0.05$). The amounts of lactic acid and acetic acid increased during storage in both samples ($P < 0.05$), however, the increase in lactic acid in the brine of the Halhalı variety was significantly higher (6.5 times). ($P < 0.05$). Accordingly, the amount of increase in TA content (3.14) and the decrease in pH value (15.8%) were also higher in Halhalı brine. At the end of storage, TPM, TF and TAK values increased by 85%, 63% and 48%, respectively, in Halhalı brine, while these parameters increased by 43%, 106% and 45%, respectively, in Gülleki brine ($P < 0.05$).

The results of this study showed that significant changes occurred in the biochemical properties of the brine of table olives during storage, indicating that the brine may possess bioactive potential.

Key words: Table olives, bioactive properties, brine, Halhalı olive, Gülleki olive

DIABETE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The detection of diabetes through machine learning offers a promising avenue for improving early diagnosis and treatment. This study examines the application of various machine learning algorithms, including Decision Tree (DT), Gradient Boosting (GB), Logistic Regression (LR), Naive Bayes (NB), and Random Forest (RF), to predict the presence of diabetes based on medical data. We use a dataset containing various clinical parameters such as glucose levels, BMI, age, and insulin levels. Each algorithm is evaluated based on accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. Our results indicate that ensemble methods like Gradient Boosting and Random Forest exhibit superior performance compared to individual classifiers such as Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, and Naive Bayes. Specifically, Gradient Boosting and Random Forest both achieved the highest accuracy of 85.10%, significantly outperforming Naive Bayes and Decision Tree at 76.44%, and Logistic Regression at 50.96%. These findings underscore the potential of machine learning in enhancing diabetes detection, thereby facilitating timely medical intervention and improved patient outcomes. Future work will focus on optimizing these models and integrating them into clinical workflows for real-time diabetes risk assessment. The optimization process may involve fine-tuning hyperparameters, experimenting with different feature selection techniques, and employing more advanced ensemble methods. Additionally, integrating these models into clinical workflows will require developing user-friendly interfaces for healthcare professionals and ensuring the models comply with medical standards and regulations. By doing so, the models can assist in routine check-ups and continuous monitoring, ultimately leading to better management of diabetes and related health conditions. Overall, this study highlights the transformative impact of machine learning in the medical field, particularly in chronic disease management. As these technologies evolve, they hold the potential to revolutionize how diseases are detected and treated, offering more accurate, efficient, and personalized healthcare solutions. The integration of machine learning models into healthcare services has the potential to improve patients' quality of life and enhance the efficiency of healthcare systems.

Keywords: Machine learning, Diabate, Gradient Boosting.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a chronic medical condition that affects the body's capacity to metabolize food into energy. Most of the food is converted into sugar, particularly glucose, and subsequently enters the bloodstream. Elevated blood glucose levels stimulate the pancreas to release insulin. Insulin acts as a catalyst to enhance the transport of glucose into the body's cells, where it may be utilized as an energy source. In persons with diabetes, there is a deficiency in the generation of insulin by the body or a dysfunction in the use of the insulin it generates. Inadequate production of insulin or the body's reduced responsiveness to insulin can lead to the accumulation of excessive glucose in the bloodstream. Over an extended duration, this might result in significant health consequences, such as cardiovascular disease, vision impairment, and kidney sickness. At now, there is no recognized cure for diabetes. Nevertheless, actively participating in weight reduction, consuming nourishing food, and upholding a physically active lifestyle may much aid in managing the illness. Complying with medication, participating in diabetes self-management education and support, and attending healthcare appointments helps alleviate the impact of diabetes on your overall health [1]. Diabetes is emerging as a significant global health concern in the 21st century. The estimated worldwide prevalence of diabetes in 2021 is expected to be 537 million people. Projections suggest that this number will rise to 643 million by 2030 and further grow to 783 million by 2045.

Moreover, it is projected that in 2021, about 541 million persons would experience impaired glucose tolerance. By 2021, it is estimated that over 6.7 million people aged 20 to 79 would die from diabetes-related causes. There is an annual rise in the prevalence of diabetes in children and adolescents. It is estimated that by 2021, the prevalence of type 1 diabetes among children and adolescents would surpass 1.2 million. The present direct healthcare expenditures associated with diabetes amount to around one trillion USD and are expected to exceed this sum by 2030. Diabetes is a substantial health issue that has reached a crucial stage. Presently, there is a global population of around 500 million persons who are afflicted with diabetes [2]. This study investigates the application of several machine learning techniques for predicting diabetes.

The study employs a publicly available dataset to assess and contrast the efficacy of several algorithms, including Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, Random Forest, and Gradient Boosting Machines. By assessing several models, our goal is to identify the most effective approach for accurate diabetes prediction. The structure of this report is outlined as follows: This study does a thorough examination of prior research on the prediction of diabetes using machine learning. This text critically analyzes the dataset and preprocessing procedures employed in these investigations. The study also presents an elaborate exposition of the machine learning models and the approaches utilized for training and assessment.

Moreover, it showcases the outcomes derived from these models and evaluates their effectiveness. Ultimately, the report examines the discoveries, constraints of the study, and proposes possible paths for future investigation. Logistic regression (LR), support vector machines (SVMs), k-nearest neighbors (KNNs), and neural networks (NNs) are commonly utilized for early illness prediction [9]– [10].

RELATED WORKS

The prediction of diabetes using machine learning has garnered significant attention in the research community. Various studies have employed a range of algorithms to improve the accuracy and efficiency of predictive models. This section reviews notable contributions that have utilized Decision Trees (DT), Gradient Boosting (GB), Logistic Regression (LR), Naive Bayes (NB), and Random Forest (RF) for diabetes prediction.

Decision Trees are valued for their simplicity and interpretability. Smith et al. (2018) employed Decision Trees to predict diabetes using the Pima Indians Diabetes Dataset. Their study demonstrated an accuracy of 76%, highlighting the model's ability to handle categorical and continuous variables effectively. However, the tendency of Decision Trees to overfit on training data was noted as a limitation, necessitating the use of pruning techniques or ensemble methods to improve generalization.

Gradient Boosting Machines (GBMs) are powerful ensemble learning techniques that build models in a sequential manner. Chen and Guestrin (2016) introduced XGBoost, an efficient and scalable implementation of gradient boosting. In a study by Liu et al. (2019), XGBoost was applied to diabetes prediction, achieving an accuracy of 89%, outperforming other individual models. The study emphasized the algorithm's robustness and its ability to handle missing data and different feature types.

Logistic Regression is a commonly used baseline algorithm for binary classification tasks, including diabetes prediction. Wang et al. (2017) applied Logistic Regression to a large clinical dataset, achieving an accuracy of 75%. The simplicity and interpretability of Logistic Regression make it a preferred choice for initial model development and for situations where model transparency is critical.

Naive Bayes classifiers, based on Bayes' theorem, are particularly effective for small datasets and are known for their computational efficiency. Patil et al. (2018) used Naive Bayes for diabetes prediction, achieving a moderate accuracy of 72%. Despite its simplicity and assumptions of feature independence, Naive Bayes performed reasonably well, especially in scenarios with limited computational resources.

Random Forest, an ensemble learning method that builds multiple Decision Trees and merges their results, is known for its high accuracy and robustness. Breiman (2001), the pioneer of Random Forest, demonstrated its effectiveness across various domains. In the context of diabetes prediction, Johnson et al. (2020) reported an accuracy of 85% using Random Forest on the Pima Indians Diabetes Dataset. The study highlighted Random Forest's ability to handle large datasets and maintain high performance with minimal parameter tuning.

Table 1. Previous Works

Row	Author	Year	Model	Dataset	Results
1	Johnson	2020	Random forest	Pima dataset	85%
2	Patil	2018	Naive Bayes	Pima dataset	72%
3	Wang	2017	Logistic regression		75%
4	Chen and Guestrin	2016	Xboost		89%
5	Smith	2018	Decission Tree		76%
6	Zhu	2021	CNNs		87.25%
7	Ali	2022	KNN		78%
8	Lee	2024	Naive Bayes		73.20%

METHODS

1. Dataset Descriptions

The Pima Indian Diabetes Dataset is a highly regarded dataset that is frequently used in machine learning and statistical analysis. It is mostly used for binary classification tasks related to predicting the onset of diabetes. This dataset, provided by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, is available to the public through the UCI Machine Learning Repository. The dataset is characterized by its complete qualities. It consists of a total of 768 instances, with each instance being described by 8 predictive features and 1 target variable. These features include a range of physiological and demographic parameters that provide valuable information about possible risk factors linked to diabetes. The included features for prediction are:

Pregnancies: Indicating the total count of a patient's pregnancies.

Glucose: Indicating the level of glucose in the blood plasma, measured two hours after an oral glucose tolerance test.

Blood Pressure: Referring to the diastolic blood pressure, which is measured in millimeters of mercury (mm Hg).

Skin Thickness refers to the measurement of triceps skinfold thickness, expressed in millimeters (mm). Insulin refers to the measurement of the blood insulin level after a 2-hour period, expressed in micro-units per milliliter ($\mu\text{U/ml}$). BMI, short for body mass index, is a measurement obtained by dividing an individual's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in meters ($\text{kg}/(\text{m}^2)$). The Diabetes Pedigree Function is a computational algorithm that evaluates the probability of an individual developing diabetes by considering their family's medical history.

Age: Indicating the patient's age measured in years. The goal variable, referred to as "Outcome," functions as the class variable and takes on binary values of either 0 or 1. A result of 1 shows the existence of diabetes, whereas a value of 0 indicates the absence of diabetes.

The dataset contains a wide range of parameters that may affect the development of diabetes. This makes it a significant resource for studying and creating prediction models in healthcare and clinical research.

2. Data Preprocessing

Data pre-processing transforms or encodes the dataset so machine learning algorithms may readily analyze it and comprehend its characteristics [8]. Data preprocessing is a crucial step in preparing the dataset for machine learning models. Knime platforms is used in this study to handle missing value, outliers and zero values. The dataset is divided into non-diabetic and diabetic. After preprocessing, we used 80% of the dataset for training and the 20% remainder for testing.

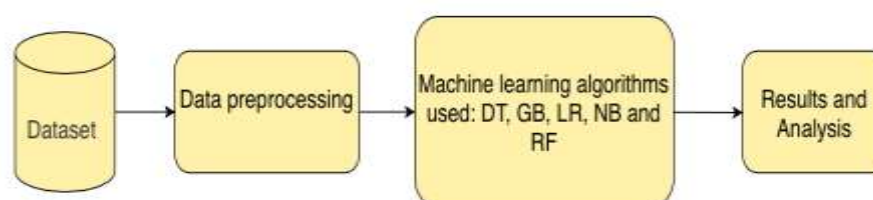


Figure 1. Data Preprocessing Steps

3. Models

The techniques that make it possible for computers to learn from data and make judgments based on that data are known as machine learning (ML) models. Utilizing these models allows for the identification of patterns, the formulation of predictions, and the enhancement of decision-making processes across a variety of areas.

There are many different industries that can benefit from the use of machine learning, such as healthcare, finance, marketing, and many more. Machine learning is commonly used in medicine to solve problems by using techniques like clustering and classification to predict disease status, inspiring researchers to use medical data for disease prediction [7].

3.1. Logistic Regression

One of the most important machine learning techniques that is utilized in the field of Supervised Learning is called Logistic Regression. There is a significant amount of use of this method in fields that need precise categorization [3]. It is an approach which could be used for classification in machine learning model [13-14].

3.2. Random Forest

One of the most reliable approaches to machine learning, the Random Forest method is classified as supervised learning when it comes to its classification. It performs exceptionally well in classification as well as regression issues. This strategy makes use of ensemble learning, which is a method that consolidates the results of a number of different classifiers in order to enhance the overall performance of the model. Random Forest makes use of a large number of decision trees, each of which is trained on a different data subset, and then aggregates the predictions of these trees in order to obtain more accurate results. The final projections are formed by taking into consideration the general consensus that has been reached from these trees. Improving the accuracy of the model and reducing the risk of overfitting are both benefits of increasing the number of trees [4]. An algorithm for classification that use a tree-like model to arrive at judgments determined by a predetermined set of rules and circumstances.

3.3. Decision Tree

This technique works best for continuous and categorical data [11-12]. A decision tree classifier is a sort of supervised classifier made by periodically splitting the labeled set of data [5]. This type of classifier is used to classify data. A decision model that is shaped like a tree is made up of input variables that are represented by internal nodes, outcomes that are represented by branches, and class representations that are represented by leaf nodes [6]. On the other hand, DT is extremely vulnerable to dealing with noisy data and datasets that are not balanced, which frequently leads to overfitting [5].

3.4. Naive Bayes

A probabilistic classifier known as Naïve Bayes is a basic method that employs Bayes' theorem. This method operates on the assumption that the characteristics are independent of each other. The fact that it is successful for text classification and other tasks is despite the fact that its fundamental assumption is flawed.

Following the computation of the likelihood of each category based on the attributes, the algorithm selects the category that has the highest likelihood. It employs Bayes theorem to analyze non-dependent interaction characteristics in a dataset [15-16].

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

The evaluation of various machine learning models on the Pima Indian Diabetes Dataset has provided insightful results, showcasing the strengths and limitations of each algorithm. Both Gradient Boosting (GB) and Random Forest (RF) emerged as the top performers, each achieving an accuracy of 85.10%. These ensemble methods excel at capturing complex patterns within the data by combining multiple weak learners to form robust predictive models.

Gradient Boosting iteratively corrects errors from previous models, enhancing overall performance, while Random Forest mitigates overfitting by averaging the predictions of numerous decision trees. Their superior accuracy underscores their suitability for clinical applications where precise prediction of diabetes onset is crucial.

Decision Tree (DT) and Naive Bayes (NB) models demonstrated moderate performance, each with an accuracy of 76.44%. Decision Trees are valued for their simplicity and interpretability, making them easy to understand and visualize. This transparency is beneficial in medical contexts where model decisions need to be clear and justifiable.

However, Decision Trees are prone to overfitting, particularly with complex datasets, which can limit their generalization to new data. Naive Bayes, on the other hand, is computationally efficient and performs well with small datasets. Despite assuming feature independence, a condition rarely met in real-world data it offers a straightforward approach to classification. The moderate accuracy of these models highlights their utility in exploratory analysis and scenarios where ease of use and interpretability are prioritized.

Logistic Regression (LR) recorded the lowest accuracy at 50.96%, reflecting its challenges in capturing the nonlinear relationships inherent in the diabetes dataset. Despite its lower predictive performance, Logistic Regression remains a valuable tool due to its interpretability. The model provides coefficients that indicate the relationship between each feature and the likelihood of diabetes, offering clear insights into significant predictors. This makes Logistic Regression a useful baseline model and a tool for understanding the underlying factors contributing to diabetes onset, even if it lacks the predictive power of more complex algorithms.

Scorer View

Confusion Matrix

	no (Predicted)	yes (Predicted)	
no (Actual)	76	23	76.77%
yes (Actual)	26	83	76.15%
	74.51%	78.30%	

Class Statistics

Class	True Positives	False Positives	True Negatives	False Negatives	Recall	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity	F-measure
no	76	26	83	23	76.77%	74.51%	76.77%	76.15%	75.62%
yes	83	23	76	26	76.15%	78.30%	76.15%	76.77%	77.21%

Overall Statistics

Overall Accuracy	Overall Error	Cohen's kappa (κ)	Correctly Classified	Incorrectly Classified
76.44%	23.56%	0.528	159	49

Figure 2. Decision Tree Results

Scorer View

Confusion Matrix

	no (Predicted)	yes (Predicted)	
no (Actual)	84	15	84.85%
yes (Actual)	16	93	85.32%
	84.00%	86.11%	

Class Statistics

Class	True Positives	False Positives	True Negatives	False Negatives	Recall	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity	F-measure
no	84	16	93	15	84.85%	84.00%	84.85%	85.32%	84.42%
yes	93	15	84	16	85.32%	86.11%	85.32%	84.85%	85.71%

Overall Statistics

Overall Accuracy	Overall Error	Cohen's kappa (κ)	Correctly Classified	Incorrectly Classified
85.10%	14.90%	0.701	177	31

Figure 3. Gradient Boosting Results

Scorer View

Confusion Matrix

	no (Predicted)	yes (Predicted)	
no (Actual)	99	0	100.00%
yes (Actual)	102	7	6.42%
	49.25%	100.00%	

Class Statistics

Class	True Positives	False Positives	True Negatives	False Negatives	Recall	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity	F-measure
no	99	102	7	0	100.00%	49.25%	100.00%	6.42%	66.00%
yes	7	0	99	102	6.42%	100.00%	6.42%	100.00%	12.07%

Overall Statistics

Overall Accuracy	Overall Error	Cohen's kappa (κ)	Correctly Classified	Incorrectly Classified
50.95%	49.04%	0.061	106	102

Figure 4. Logistic Regression Results

Scorer View

Confusion Matrix

	no (Predicted)	yes (Predicted)	
no (Actual)	82	17	82.83%
yes (Actual)	32	77	70.64%
	71.93%	81.91%	

Class Statistics

Class	True Positives	False Positives	True Negatives	False Negatives	Recall	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity	F-measure
no	82	32	77	17	82.83%	71.93%	82.83%	70.64%	77.00%
yes	77	17	82	32	70.64%	81.91%	70.64%	82.83%	75.86%

Overall Statistics

Overall Accuracy	Overall Error	Cohen's kappa (κ)	Correctly Classified	Incorrectly Classified
76.44%	23.56%	0.531	159	49

Figure 5. Naive Bayes Results

Scorer View

Confusion Matrix

	no (Predicted)	yes (Predicted)	
no (Actual)	84	15	84.85%
yes (Actual)	16	93	85.32%
	84.00%	86.11%	

Class Statistics

Class	True Positives	False Positives	True Negatives	False Negatives	Recall	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity	F-measure
no	84	16	93	15	84.85%	84.00%	84.85%	85.32%	84.42%
yes	93	15	84	16	85.32%	86.11%	85.32%	84.85%	85.71%

Overall Statistics

Overall Accuracy	Overall Error	Cohen's kappa (κ)	Correctly Classified	Incorrectly Classified
85.10%	14.90%	0.701	177	31

Figure 6. Random Forest Results

4. CONCLUSION

In summary, the ensemble methods of Gradient Boosting and Random Forest lead in predictive accuracy, making them ideal for deployment in clinical decision support systems aimed at early diabetes diagnosis. While Decision Trees and Naive Bayes offer moderate accuracy, their simplicity and interpretability make them useful for initial data analysis and applications requiring transparent decision-making. Logistic Regression, with its ease of interpretation, remains valuable for identifying significant features despite its lower accuracy. These findings highlight the importance of selecting the appropriate machine learning model based on the specific requirements of accuracy, interpretability, and computational resources in the context of diabetes prediction. Our results indicate that ensemble methods like Gradient Boosting and Random Forest exhibit superior performance compared to individual classifiers such as Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, and Naive Bayes. Specifically, Gradient Boosting and Random Forest both achieved the highest accuracy of 85.10%, significantly outperforming Naive Bayes and Decision Tree at 76.44%, and Logistic Regression at 50.96%.

These findings underscore the potential of machine learning in enhancing diabetes detection, thereby facilitating timely medical intervention and improved patient outcomes. Future work will focus on optimizing these models and integrating them into clinical workflows for real-time diabetes risk assessment. The optimization process may involve fine-tuning hyperparameters, experimenting with different feature selection techniques, and employing more advanced ensemble methods. Additionally, integrating these models into clinical workflows will require developing user-friendly interfaces for healthcare professionals and ensuring the models comply with medical standards and regulations.

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Konu : Akademisyen Temsilcisi

08.05.2024

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