

**SEPTEMBER 2-5, 2020**  
**BUDVA, MONTENEGRO**

# ICONSR'20

**3<sup>rd</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**



# **ICONSR 2020**

**International Conference on Social Science Research**

**September 2-5 in Budva, MONTENEGRO**

## **ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS BOOK**

# **ICONSR 2020**

## **International Conference on Social Science Research**

September 2-5 in Budva, MONTENEGRO

### **Editors**

Dr. Hamza Kandemir  
Dr. Kürşat Özdaşlı  
Dr. Halil İbrahim Demir  
Dr. Ergin Kala

### **Technical Editors**

Ma. Serdar Aydoğan  
Ma. Şaban Höl  
Ma. Murat Aydınlı  
Ma. Fatih Mehmet Bakırtaş

### **Cover design & Layout**

Res. Asst. Abdullah Beram  
MSc. Kubilay Yatman

### **Copyright © 2020**

All rights reserved. The papers can be cited with appropriate references to the publication. Authors are responsible for the contents of their papers.

### **Published by**

Association of Kutbilge Academicians, Isparta, Turkey  
E-Mail: kutbilgescience@gmail.com

**Publication Date: 20/10/2020**  
**ISBN: 978-605-68864-7-8**

# **ICONSR 2020**

## **International Conference on Social Science Research**

September 2-5 in Budva, MONTENEGRO

### **Scientific Honorary Committee**

Prof. Dr. Rade RATKOVIĆ, Fakultet za biznis i turizam Budva University, MONTENEGRO

Prof. Dr. Edmond HAJRIZI, University of Business and Technology, KOSOVO

Prof. Dr. Bujar DEMJAHA, Rector of AAB College, KOSOVO

Prof. Dr. Vujadin VEŠOVIĆ, Faculty of Transport Communications and Logistics, MONTENEGRO

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Dursun ERDEM, International Balkan University, NORTH MACEDONIA

Prof. Dr. İlker Hüseyin ÇARIKÇI, Suleyman Demirel University, TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Ismet TEMAJ, University of Prizren, KOSOVO

Prof. Dr. Fadıl HOCA, International Vision University, MACEDONIA

Prof. Dr. Kürşat ÖZDAŞLI, Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, TURKEY

### **Organizing Committee**

Dr. Hamza Kandemir, Isparta University of Applied Science, TURKEY

Dr. Halil İbrahim Demir, Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, TURKEY

Dr. Ergin Kala, University of Prizren, KOSOVO

Ma. Mehmet Fatih Bakırtaş, Gazi University, TURKEY

Ma. Fatih Keskin, Gazi University, TURKEY

### **Technical Committee**

Ma. Serhat Duranay, Isparta University of Applied Science, TURKEY

Ma. Serdar Aydoğan, Isparta University of Applied Science, TURKEY

Ma. Şaban Höl, Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, TURKEY

Msc. Kubilay Yatman, Isparta Applied Sciences University, TURKEY

Ma. Murat Aydın, Ordu University, TURKEY

# ICONSR 2020

## International Conference on Social Science Research

September 2-5 in Budva, MONTENEGRO

### Scientific Committee

- Dr. Abdulmecit Nuredin, International Vision University, Macedonia  
Dr. Adem Gürler, Giresun University, Turkey  
Dr. Ageni Aliu, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Aişa Hanif, Institute of Development Economics, Pakistan  
Dr. Ali Kemal Nurdoğan, Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey  
Dr. Alfred Marleku, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Arber Celiku, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Arian Starova, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Armend Muja, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Artan Luma, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Artan Mustafa, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Atilla Pulur, Gazi University, Turkey  
Dr. Ayşe Durgun Kaygısız, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey  
Dr. Ahmet Sarıtaş, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey  
Dr. Ahmet Şahin, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey  
Dr. Ayşe İrmiş, Pamukkale University, Turkey  
Dr. Barbaros Serdar Erdoğan, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey  
Dr. Bertan KaraHodza, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Burul Sagıynbaeva, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Kirghizistan  
Dr. Bülent Şen, Kırklareli University, Turkey  
Dr. Cengiz Akalan, Ankara University, Turkey  
Dr. Cıldız Alimova, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Kirghizistan  
Dr. Danuta Chmielowska, Warsaw University, Poland  
Dr. Edmond Hajrizi, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Edmond Jajaga, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Elizabed Bzhalava, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia  
Dr. Entela Muço, Albania-Azerbaijan Friendship, Scientific, Cultural Association, Albania  
Dr. Emine Taş, Bayburt University, Turkey  
Dr. Ercan Omirbayev, Ahmet Yesevi University, Kazakistan  
Dr. Erkinbek Serikbay, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakistan  
Dr. Ermal Lubishtani, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Faig Elekberov National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan  
Dr. Fatih Bektaş, Karadeniz Teknik University, Turkey  
Dr. Fatih Kahraman, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey  
Dr. Ferit Selimi, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Feyzullah Eroğlu, Pamukkale University, Turkey  
Dr. Hakkı Kıymık, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey  
Dr. Halil İbrahim Demir, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey  
Dr. Hamza Ateş, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey  
Dr. Hasan Hüseyin Aygül, Akdeniz University, Turkey  
Dr. Hasan Hüseyin Özkan, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey  
Dr. Hasan Şahan, Akdeniz University, Turkey  
Dr. Himmet Büke, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey  
Dr. Hysen Kasumi, AAB College, Kosovo  
Dr. İntikam Beşirov, Azerbaijan State University Of Economics, Azerbaijan

Dr. Jabbor Eshonkul, Academy Of Sciences Of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan  
Dr. Jarkınbek Süleymenova, Kazakh State Women's Pedagogical University, Kazakstan  
Dr. Joliboy Eltazarov, Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan  
Dr. Jusuf Qargaxhija, AAB College, Kosovo  
Dr. Jorida Xhafaj, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Kalina Sotiroska, International Vision University, Macedonia  
Dr. Kayrbek Kemenger, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakstan  
Dr. Kire Sharlamanov, International Balkan University, North Macedonia  
Dr. Liudmila Nosova, Russian Centre For Science And Culture, Russia  
Dr. Maria Tunç, Buryat State University, Russia  
Dr. Maria Popovic, FBT-Budva, Montenegro  
Dr. Mehmet Günay, Gazi University, Turkey  
Dr. Mehmet Türkmen, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Kirghizistan  
Dr. Mevudin Ibish, International Balkan University, North Macedonia  
Dr. Mensur Nuredin, International Vision University, Macedonia  
Dr. Metin Akar, İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey  
Dr. Metin İzeti, State University Of Tetova, Macedonia  
Dr. Mustafa Lamba, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey  
Dr. Mustafa Öztürk, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey  
Dr. Mustafa Yeniasır, University of Kyrenia, Cyprus  
Dr. Mürşit Işık, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey  
Dr. Nazım Aksoy, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey  
Dr. Nazmi Bayköse, Akdeniz University, Turkey  
Dr. Nehat Ramadani, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Nurettin Parıltı, Gazi University, Turkey  
Dr. Oğuzhan Aytar, aramanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey  
Dr. Oğuzhan Karadeniz, Bülent Ecevit University, Turkey  
Dr. Oktay Ahmed, University Of St Cyril And Methodius, Macedonia  
Dr. Olivera Popovic, FBT-Budva, Montenegro  
Dr. Özgür Kasım Aydemir, Alanya Alaattin Keykubat University, Turkey  
Dr. Ramiz Fazliu, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Rengin Fırat, University of California, USA  
Dr. Rozalinda Sahanova, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakstan  
Dr. Ruhi Ersoy, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Turkey  
Dr. Sabahat Bayrak Kök, Pamukkale University, Turkey  
Dr. Sagmbai Zhumaguov, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakstan  
Dr. Said Taş, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey  
Dr. Sandıbay Boranbay, The Regional Social And Innovation University, Kazakstan  
Dr. Sinan Ateş, Hacettepe University, Turkey  
Dr. Shaip Bytyqi, AAB College, Kosovo  
Dr. Shener Bilalli, International Balkan University, North Macedonia  
Dr. Umut Avcı, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey  
Dr. Ümit Akca, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey  
Dr. Vadim Atnashev, North-West Academy of Public Administration, Russia  
Dr. Veli Atmaca, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey  
Dr. Veton Zejnullahi, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Vörös Milkós Moholy-Nagy, University of Art and Design, Hungary  
Dr. Yeşim Karaç, Bozok University, Turkey  
Dr. Ylber Limani, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Xatire Guliyeva, National academy of sciences, Azerbaijan  
Dr. Zafer Tangülü, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey  
Dr. Zhantas Zhakupov, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakstan  
Dr. Zhilbert Tafa, University for Business and Technology, Kosovo  
Dr. Zoran Filipovski, International Vision University, Macedonia

# ICONSR 2020

## International Conference on Social Science Research

September 2-5 in Budva, MONTENEGRO

### Contents

The role of the inter-institutional relations in conservation of the cultural assets in Turkey (1920-1950) <i>Ercan Karakoç, Hülya Utkuluer Yıldırım</i>	Oral Presentation	Turkey	1
Turkish Policy Towards Cyprus During The Foreign Ministry of Feridun Cemal Erkin (1962-1965) <i>Ercan Karakoç, Mithat Olkun</i>	Oral Presentation	Turkey	2
Connectors and their use of language in German and Albanian - a contrastive analysis <i>Ilir Krusha</i>	Oral Presentation	Kosovo	3
Understanding of Inclusive Teacher Competences by Kosovo Teachers <i>Bese Krasniqi</i>	Oral Presentation	Kosovo	4
Potential Effects Of The Tax Rates Risings <i>Halil İbrahim Demir</i>	Oral Presentation	Turkey	5
The Analysis of Literary Work and Life of Ilyas Esenberlin <i>Murat Aydınlı</i>	Oral Presentation	Turkey	6
The effects of the 1967-1973 Wars and Oil Crisis <i>Yumna Bakırtaş</i>	Oral Presentation	Turkey	7
Classroom Teachers ' Views On Classroom Management (Example Of Prizren Province) <i>Selda Gorda, Soner Yıldırım</i>	Oral Presentation	Kosovo	8
Investigation of The Classroom Teachers' Empathic Orientations (Prizren Province Example) <i>Sema Sipahi, Soner Yıldırım</i>	Oral Presentation	Kosovo	9
An Examination of writing tendencies and reading habits of primary school 4th grade students in terms of various variables <i>Elsev Brina Lopar</i>	Oral Presentation	Kosovo	10
Investigation of Teachers' Attitudes towards Family Participation Studies (Kosovo Example) <i>Serdan Kervan</i>	Oral Presentation	Kosovo	11
The effect of mobbing perception among female teachers on child-parents relationship <i>Hamza Kandemir, Ergin Kala, Mersad Mujevic</i>	Oral Presentation	Turkey	12
"Prespa Agreement": A solution that join the Republic of Northern Macedonia in NATO <i>Abdula Azizi</i>	Oral Presentation	North Macedonia	14
The Creation An Automated System For The Modern Non-Invasive Biopotential Meter <i>J.X.Djumanov, F.F.Rajabov, K.T.Abdurashidova</i>	Oral Presentation	Uzbekistan	23
The Comparasion Of Turkish And German Vocational Education Policies For Asylum Seekers After 2011 <i>Faik Tanrıku</i>	Oral Presentation	Turkey	31

## **The role of the inter-institutional relations in conservation of the cultural assets in turkey (1920-1950)**

---

**Ercan Karakoç<sup>1\*</sup>, Hülya Utkuluer Yıldırım<sup>2</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** This article studies the concept of conservation the cultural assets in Turkey from 1920 to 1950 with regard to the inter-institutional relations. The relations among the institutions such as Ministry of Education, General Directorate of Foundations, municipality, special provincial administration, Prime Ministry, Ministry of National Defense, which were in charge of the cultural assets were evaluated. Inter-institutional relations, even though sometimes affected positively, generally had negative effects on the cultural assets. Lacking a central authority to be influential in conservation of the cultural assets and the condition of the foundation artifacts which were dispersed to different institutions were among the issues that this article deals with. Furthermore, the investigation of cultural assets which could not reach our time through their reflections in the institutions archives and the press is another topic to present the attitude of the era towards cultural assets. Although the prime ministry usually tried to assume the role as the central authority, the cultural assets could not be protected from the damages particularly in provinces. When counted the historical buildings that were allocated to the military during the World War II, many historical artifacts were damaged due to the misuse by the institutions, inaccurate restoration and the lacking of consciousness among administrators about the conservation of cultural assets.

**Keywords:** Cultural assets, conservation, ministry of education, general directorate of foundations, prime ministry.

---

<sup>1</sup> Yildiz Technical University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> Yildiz Technical University, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Department of Principles of Ataturk and History of Turkish Revolution, Istanbul, Turkey.

\* Corresponding author: ercankarakoc@hotmail.com

## **Turkish Policy Towards Cyprus During The Foreign Ministry of Feridun Cemal Erkin (1962-1965)**

---

**Ercan Karakoç<sup>1\*</sup>, Mithat Olkun<sup>2</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** Turkish policy towards Cyprus during the Foreign Ministry of Feridun Cemal Erkin was studied in this article. Born in Istanbul, 1899, Erkin received a good education as a graduate of Galatasaray High School and Paris University Law School. He started his diplomacy career by entering into the Foreign Service after the declaration of the Turkish Republic in 1923. He captured Ataturk's attention with his report on Hatay Issue and he played an important role in the Turkish policy making for Hatay Annexation. During WWII and the early period of post-war, he worked with the prominent Turkish leaders such as Inonu, Saracoglu and Menemencioglu as deputy secretary general and secretary general in Ankara. Afterwards, he represented Turkey as the ambassador in Rome, Washington, Madrid, Paris and London. During these years, he was also among the people who were influential in the Western-oriented Turkish Foreign Policy. He was the Foreign Minister of the Inonu Cabinets after the 27 May Coup in 1960. During his tenure, he struggled to find a solution to the Cyprus Dispute, which was one of the main concerns of the Turkish Foreign Ministry. The Bloody Christmas and first air bombardment with the Greek Cypriot trenches by the Turkish Air Force occurred in his time in office. Likewise, the deployment of the UN Peace Corps also happened in his term. He opposed the Greek Cypriots' neglect of the acquired rights of the Turkish Cypriots and he played a key role in the reshaping of the Turkish Foreign Policy after the Johnson Letter. As a result, new diplomatic relations were established with the Soviet Union and the long-neglected Arab countries. Archival documents, parliament minutes, the press, and memoirs of the witnesses of the era have been used for this study.

**Keywords:** Cyprus, Feridun Cemal Erkin, Diplomacy, Turkish Foreign Policy, Johnson Letter, Soviet Union.

---

<sup>1</sup> Yildiz Technical University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> Yildiz Technical University, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Department of Ataturk's Principles and History of Turkish Revolution, Istanbul, Turkey.

\* Corresponding author: [ercankarakoc@hotmail.com](mailto:ercankarakoc@hotmail.com)

## **Connectors And Their Use Of Language In German And Albanian - A Contrastive Analysis**

---

**Ilir Krusha**

---

**Abstract:** The main purpose of this thesis was the study, description and recognition of syntactic relation of Connectors in sentences in the Albanian and German language.

The main focus of this study were the differences and similarities of the systems and structures of these two languages.

The following objectives were the backbone of the study:

- Determination of the Connectors of sentences in both languages: German-Albanian;
- Ascertainment of syntactic phenomena and how these Connectors were set in both languages;
- And finally, the research from the perspective of obtained results of different Connectors of sentences, from translated novels in both languages.

The primary purpose of the study was the research in contrastive level of syntactic concepts in constructing Connectors of sentences which also represent an important language segment of each language. Another ongoing purpose was the summary and comparative inconsistency of Connectors of sentences in German and Albanian.

The contrasting of the Connectors of sentences from the novel written in Albanian by the famous writer Ismail Kadare, "Prilli i thyer - Der zerrissene April", to the German translation by Joachim Rohm, as well as from the novel of author Stefan Zweig, "Schachnovelle – Novela e shahut ", and its translation into Albanian by Klio Evangjeli, was the basic part of the research. Data on the Connectors of sentences used in both languages, even from newspaper articles on various topics, especially those from culture, were also analysed and presented.

The coverage of differences and similarities between the Connectors of sentences in German and Albanian languages in this study included orthographic, grammatical, semantic, categorical and formal aspects of Connectors of sentences. The focus of this issue was on the position of the verb within sentences, whereas the empirical part was focused on the function of the scope of this thesis.

**Keywords:** German, Albanian, Language, Contrastive

---

<sup>1</sup> University, University of Prizren, Kosovo

\* Corresponding author: ilir.krusha@uni-prizren.com

## **Understanding of Inclusive Teacher Competences by Kosovo Teachers**

---

**Besë Krasniqi<sup>1</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** The 21st century education system is searching for teachers who are competent and motivated to know how to include and treat children with special needs, and those from other marginalized groups, in regular classes. Being a competent teacher means having a reconciliation of knowledge, skills, values, and attitude to treat all students equally.

The purpose of this research was to identify the level of understanding of the teacher key competences for inclusive education by Kosovo teachers, because inclusive education is a new concept in Kosovo and there are no researches about this topic. This research used a quantitative method approach, with a sample of identified 270 teachers and a questionnaire as the instrument for data collection. The findings show that there is a low level of understanding of the teacher key competences for inclusive education among Kosovo teachers. The results of t-test showed that teachers with less years of experience need more professional development than teachers with more years of experience. Also teachers with master's degree are more knowledgeable, supportive, and collaborative than teachers with bachelor's degree. In conclusion the research shows that the level of understanding of the teacher key competences for inclusive education by Kosovo teachers is at the low level, considering that 65.2% (more than fifty percent) of teachers are not aware of these competencies, so this fact is a significant signal for all policymakers of the Kosovo education system (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Municipal Directorates of Education, school leadership) to act in this direction, and work more in the field of inclusive education.

**Keywords:** inclusive education, competencies, teachers, inclusive teacher

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti", Faculty of Education, Prizren, Kosova

## **Potential Effects of The Tax Rates Risings**

---

**Halil İbrahim Demir<sup>1</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** Tax is the primary source of funding for public spending, regardless of state forms of governance. It is inevitable that taxes, which have a 80-90 percent share in state revenues, will be affected by increases in public expenditure. There are many studies in the financial literature on the changes in public expenditures and the consequences it causes. For example, Wagner argues that public spending will constantly increase. Peacock and Wiseman emphasized that the increase in public expenditures will show a leap in extraordinary situations and that public expenditures will not return to their previous level when the emergency situation is over. Peacock and Wiseman emphasize the fact that the level of expenditure does not return to its original level after the elimination of the extraordinary condition is based on the fact that taxpayers see the tax increase that occurs in extraordinary situations as reasonable and they are getting used to tax increases until the end of extraordinary conditions. In the current year, we are faced with a shock, the coronavirus (COVID-19), which has caused a jump in public spending. Governments around the world are forced to increase public spending to protect public health. Therefore, the emerging financing need of the public causes the tax rates to increase. However, the increase in taxes has some impacts on economies and taxpayers. For example Laffer curve, developed by supply-side economist Arthur Laffer(1978), illustrates a theoretical relationship between rates of taxation and the resulting levels of the government's tax revenue. (Laffer does not claim to have invented the concept; he notes that there are antecedents, including in the Muqaddimah by 14th-century Islamic scholar Ibn Khaldun). The Laffer curve is (under the assumption that the revenue is a continuous function of the rate of taxation) typically represented as a graph that starts at 0% tax with zero revenue, rises to a maximum rate of revenue at an intermediate rate of taxation, and then falls again to zero revenue at a 100% tax rate. Implication of the Laffer curve is that reducing or increasing tax rates beyond a certain point is counter-productive for raising further tax revenue. Therefore, as explained by Ibn Khaldun and Laffer, increasing taxes on income will not increase tax revenues; on the contrary, it is accepted that it will reduce tax revenues of states by causing tax evasion and tax avoidance. In addition, the psychological appearance of taxation started to take place more in the financial literature in the 1970s, especially with the work of German G. Schmölders and the influence of the Cologne Tax Psychology School. And there are two major theories in the tax psychology literature that explain whether or not to pay tax voluntarily: the Rational Choices Approach and the Moral Sentiments Theory. The basis of the Rational Choices Theory is the "homo economicus" human model. Accordingly, human nature adopts decisions and preferences that will maximize benefits and minimize internal costs. In this context, individuals prefer attitudes and behaviors that will prefer to pay little or no tax within the limits of possibility. And the main determinants of the decision to pay taxes are the tax rates and the amount of tax penalty that will be faced in case of Capture. This basic approach is also called the "Allingham & Sandmo (1972) model" "determination model" or "expected utility theory" in the literature. In the theory of moral sentiments, the perceptions of taxpayers about the tax burden, thus tax rates, have a direct effect on tax compliance decisions. It should not be forgotten that the increase in the prices of products and services due to taxes will lead to a decrease in efficient demand in economies. And it should be caused more difficulties for the private sector, which is going through terrible times due to the Corona virus (COVID19). The process that started with the corona virus (COVID19) has not yet been completed and also this process faced by governments encompasses an opportunity to retest many theories in the fiscal literature regarding the relationship between public expenditures, tax revenues and tax rates.

**Keywords:** Tax Rates, Public Expenditure, Tax Psychology

---

<sup>1</sup> Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Bucak Hikmet Tolunay Vocational School, Bucak, Burdur, TURKEY

\* Corresponding author: hidemir@mehmetakif.edu.tr

## **The Analysis of Literary Work and Life of Ilyas Esenberlin**

---

**Murat Aydınli<sup>1\*</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** In this study, the life, literary personality and work of Ilyas Esenberlin, one of the important figures of Kazakhstan's literature, has been examined. The writer, who struggled with poverty from an early age, has turned into an art person equipped with the patience to survive. He guided Kazakh literature with many short stories and novels he wrote. The author, whose all works have been translated into Russian, has been the scriptwriter of many scripts and plays in the following years. His works such as Kumya and Almas Kmaca have been shown on various country televisions by crossing the borders of the country.

**Keywords:** İlyas Esenberlin, Kazakh, literature, novel.

---

<sup>1</sup> Çivril MTAL, Çivril, Denizli- TURKEY

\* Corresponding author: murataydinli20@gmail.com

## **The effects of the 1967-1973 Wars and Oil Crisis**

---

**Yumna Bakırtaş<sup>1\*</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** Since 103 years an occupation was made by Israel over Palestine. In 1917, in Balfour Declaration it was allowed to Israel establishing a Jewish State, from this date it was began an occupation politics On November 29, 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 181, which set in place a plan to partition (divide) Palestine into two states. Arab Palestinians rejected the partition. In May 1948 the Jews declared the establishment of the state of Israel, and in 1949 Israel was admitted as a member of the UN.

After this point the Israel-Palestine conflict started and still continues today. In the history of Arap-Israel conflict it is very important to mention about three major wars in 1948, 1967 and 1973, as well as the occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories, resulted in Palestinians losing their homeland and thus becoming refugees, created polarizations, increased armament, strengthened the radicalism in the region and paved the way for the great powers to divide the region into spheres of influence.

After 1967 War the Arab countries decided to organize a confidential war in “Yom Kippur” day (which is a religious holiday) 6 October. The aims of the Arap countries were to win back their loss reputation and the territories which are occupied in 1967 War. At the beginning of the war Arap countries was seen as defeater until the support of the U.S. to Israel.

According to this issue Arap countries especially OPEC members decided to change their strategy and used another method which can be more effective instead of the war. Imposing an embargo was an essential tool to shake up the economy of the countries which are supporting Israel during the time. The kind of embargo was of course “Oil” which is the best tool to use as. The Oil Embargo called as “Oil Gun “during the time because using Oil as an embargo was not the first time in the history of the Arap Countries.

The Oil embargo which is started in 1973 and finished in 1974 damaged the economy of the western countries especially U.S. During this one year this countries have decided to implement new policies to solve this problem.

**Keywords:** 1967 War, oil crisis, 1973 War, boycott.

---

<sup>1</sup> Social Sciences University of Ankara, Institute of Social Sciences, Ankara, Turkey

\* Corresponding author: yumnaekinci@gmail.com

## **Classroom Teachers ' Views on Classroom Management (Example Of Prizren Province)**

---

**Selda Gorda<sup>1\*</sup>, Soner Yıldırım<sup>1</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to demonstrate the views of 1-5 grade teachers on classroom management in 6 primary schools in Prizren province. The research was conducted with 30 teachers in 6 primary schools in the first semester of 2019-2020.

In the study, it was aimed to obtain the opinions of teachers by identifying undesirable behaviors in the classroom, a method of dealing with these behaviors, regulating the classroom environment, creating a positive climate.

Quantitative research method was used in the study. As a means of using data, the Personal Data Form was collected with the scale of teaching activities in Classroom Management and the Classroom Management Survey. Statistical data analysis was performed using the SPSS package program, which transferred the data obtained from the survey form directly to the computer environment.

When the research findings were examined, it was found that classroom teachers used prevention practices by detecting unwanted behavior in advance. Classroom teachers almost never prefer the method of corporal punishment when they encounter unwanted behavior. One of the positive results of the research is that corporal punishment is the least referenced practice by teachers

**Keywords:** Learning, Student, Classroom Management, Unwanted Behavior.

---

<sup>1</sup> 'UKSHËN HOTI' Prizren Üniversitesi', Prizren, Kosovo

\* Corresponding author: seldagorda59@gmail.com

## **Investigation of The Classroom Teachers' Empathic Orientations (Prizren Province Example)**

---

**Sema Sipahi<sup>1\*</sup>, Soner Yıldırım<sup>1</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to examine the empathic orientations of classroom teachers working in the first grade of primary school. The population of the study consists of classroom teachers working in primary schools (academic year) in Prizren province, and the sample consists of 50 classroom teachers working in 6 primary schools in Prizren. The method used in the research is quantitative research method. A questionnaire form was used as a data collection tool. During the interpretation of the questionnaire, statistical analyses were made with the frequencies SPSS package program. As a data collection tool; "Empathic Orientation Scale" developed by Koçak and Önen which was applied to determine their empathic orientation. According to the findings, it was determined that the empathic levels of classroom teachers were high. It was concluded that most of the teachers participating in the study were women.

**Keywords:** Empathy, Empathic Orientation, Class Teacher.

---

<sup>1</sup> 'UKSHËN HOTË' Prizren Üniversitesi', Prizren, Kosovo

\* Corresponding author: ssema\_93@hotmail.com

## **An Examination of Writing Tendencies and Reading Habits of Primary School 4th Grade Students in Terms of Various Variables**

---

**Elsev Brina Lopar<sup>1\*</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** In this study, it was aimed to examine the writing disposition and reading habits of primary school 4th grade students in terms of various variables. The research consists of the 4th grade students studying at the Anatolian Primary School, which is affiliated to the Municipality of Mamusa of Kosovo in the 2019-2020 academic year. A total of 35 students participated in the study. Questionnaires of 20 students in the writing disposition scale and 20 students in the attitude towards reading habit scale were included in the study. In order to collect data, Personal Information Form, Writing Disposition Scale, Attitude Scale Regarding Reading Habits were used.

The obtained information is provided by spss program. As a result of the analysis, it was observed that the school starting age, the teacher's gender, the mother's education level, and the father's education level did not make a significant difference in the writing disposition of the students. It was observed that the gender of the students made a significant difference in favor of the male students, and the high and very high number of words per minute. It has been determined that writing disposition has a relationship with Turkish course success and this relationship is positive.

In the reading habits of the students, the teachers whose gender is male, the student gender is male, the age to start school is 6, those who have their own room, those whose parents have a higher education level, those whose parents have a better socio-economic profession, those who have high Turkish course success, It was determined that there was a significant difference in favor of those with more words per minute. It was determined that there was no significant difference in the variables of the younger sibling who reads and where the school is located. It was observed that writing disposition was related to Turkish course success and this relationship was positive. The results of the research were discussed in the light of the findings and suggestions were made for future studies at this point.

**Keywords:** Reading habit, writing disposition, primary school students.

---

<sup>1</sup> Prizren Ukshin Hoti University, Prizren, Kosovo

\* Corresponding author: elsev.brina@uni-prizren.com

## **Investigation of Teachers' Attitudes towards Family Participation Studies (Kosovo Example)**

---

**Serdan Kervan<sup>1\*</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** This study was conducted to examine the attitudes of teachers working in preschool and primary school grades 1-5 towards family participation studies. Quantitative research method was used in the research. The data were analyzed in the SPSS program. 112 teachers working in Turkish and Albanian from Prizren city of Kosovo and 2 villages of Prizren city participated in the study.

For the study, "Attitude Scale for Teachers on Family Participation Studies" developed by Bayraktar et al. (2015) was used. The validity and reliability of the scale were determined. In the findings of the study, teachers' attitudes towards family participation studies were determined.

According to the research findings; Significant differences were investigated between teachers' attitudes towards family participation studies according to gender, staff, institution and seniority.

In addition, it was investigated whether there are any differences between village and city regarding family participation. The results of the study are still being written.

**Keywords:** family, teacher, attitude, Kosovo

---

<sup>1</sup> Prizren Ukshin Hoti Üniversitesi, Prizren, Kosova

\* Corresponding author: serdan.kervan@uni-prizren.com

## **Mobbing Perception of Female Teachers, The Effect on Relationship with Own Children**

---

**Hamza Kandemir<sup>1\*</sup>, Ergin Kala<sup>2</sup>, Mersad Mujević<sup>3</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** Mobbing Perception of Female Teachers, the concept of The Effect on Relationship with Own Children Mobbing is a form of behavior that is included in the Turkish literature with different concepts such as psychological harassment, psychological violence, bullying and mobbing, and is applied by actors such as managers, colleagues and employers in business life. It is not possible for an employee to be personally affected by mobbing. Regarding this, there are many examples of the mentioned studies in the literature. While individuals who experience mobbing experience negative effects in their business life, it can also be mentioned that they affect the individual's environment and family relations. Various case studies regarding mobbing in many different sectors are also included in the literature. In the study, the concept of mobbing was preferred to be done on female teachers who are also mothers who are working as teachers. The reason for this is that the role of parents in shaping the future of their descendants as well as having an important influence on today's children, who are seen as the guarantee of the future, has been taken into account. It is aimed to reveal the effect of mobbing on the child-parent relationship among female teachers in terms of this causality relationship.

The method of the research is quantitative research approach. Within the framework of this approach, female teachers were determined as the universe of the research. The universe of the research is limited to female teachers working in Isparta city center, districts and towns. The 5-Likert categorical measurement technique, mobbing perception scale and child-parent relationship scale were applied to the female teacher sample group who will represent this universe. There are approximately 1800 women teachers in the province of Isparta. The sample representing this population is 84 people (confidence level is 90%, acceptable error is 10% according to the sample calculation, 66 people are sufficient). Mobbing perception scale consists of 45 expressions and 5 sub-dimensions. These dimensions are; Affecting the victim's self-presentation and communication formation, attacks on social relations, attacks on reputation, attacks on the quality of life and professional status of the person and direct attacks on the health of the person. The parent-child relationship scale consists of 22 statements and 3 sub-dimensions. These dimensions are; positive relationships are named as disharmony and conflict. The model of the study was established as the effect of the mobbing scale sub-dimensions on the parent-child relationship sub-dimensions. The analysis approach used in the study is Structural Equation Modeling (KEKK-YEM) with Partial Least Squares Approach. The method is a statistical approach that reveals the causality relationship. This method is preferred because it is suitable for small sample sizes. The data were analyzed in the SmartPLS package program.

As a result of the analysis, it was found that the sub-dimensions of mobbing perception significantly affect some sub-dimensions of parent-child relationship. Other causality

<sup>1</sup> Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Atabey Vocational School, Isparta, Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> Prizren Ukşin HOTİ University, Business, Prizren, Kosovo.

<sup>3</sup> Podgorica, Montenegro.

\* Corresponding author: hamzakandemir@isparta.edu.tr

relationships will be discussed in the full text of the study. In our summary study, the highest causality effect is that female teachers have negative and significant (Effect value: -0.799,  $p < 0.05$ ,  $f^2 < 0.121$ ) the positive relationships dimension of the work and career dimension of parent-child relationship. In the light of these findings, it has been concluded that mobbing perceived by female teachers affects their relations with their own children and that managerial measures have been taken regarding the struggle of female teachers under the Provincial Directorate of National Education against mobbing.

**Keywords:** Mobbing, parent-child relationship, psychology, education, structural equation modeling.

---

<sup>1</sup> Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Atabey Vocational School, Isparta, Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> Prizren Ukşin HOTİ University, Business, Prizren, Kosovo.

<sup>3</sup> Podgorica, Montenegro.

\* Corresponding author: hamzakandemir@isparta.edu.tr

## **Prespa Agreement": A Solution that Join the Republic of Northern Macedonia in NATO**

---

**Abdula Azizi**

---

**Abstract:** After the collapse of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Macedonia declared its independence (1991) and joined the United Nations in 1993 with the provisional name "Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia" (FYROM). This was the result of the opposition expressed by the neighboring state of Greece. According to the Greek side, this was referred to as a disguised territorial aspiration against a northern province of Greece with the same name. Greek objections to the perpetuation of the word "Macedonia" by the newly established neighboring state had sparked fierce reactions not only diplomatic but also with concrete economic measures. In 1994, the Greek government imposed a trade embargo against FYROM, which lasted 19 months and ended as a result of the pressure exerted by the European Commission and the United Nations mediation efforts.

Since in the scientific paper from the previous authors, the bilateral relations and the historical circumstances of the relations between the neighboring states have been elaborated, I consider it important in the context of this paper to address the latest political circumstances which led to the signing of the agreement. In the framework of this paper, we will analyze the turbulence and political contradictions regarding the achievement of the "Prespa Agreement", which ended a conflict that blocked the Euro-Atlantic perspectives of FYROM.

This paper has special scientific significance as it represents "Prespa Agreement" as a model for similar conflict resolution in the region and beyond. Several research methods, interlinked between them, have been used in this paper: *historical method*-to clarify the context of the dispute presentation at different periods of political developments within the states concerned; *descriptive method*-to describe the events that followed the two neighboring countries during the last 3 decades; *comparative method*-to compare the attitudes and behavior of domestic politics in Greece and FYROM about dispute settlement proposals, as well as the views of the international factor; *method of data analysis*-to analyze data from other preliminary polls on dispute resolution proposals in respective countries; *survey method*-to look closely at the attitudes and beliefs of citizens on political processes.

This paper will analyze the results of the citizens' referendum on the agreement; the positions of political parties from both states in the dispute; internal political and international reactions to the agreement reached; as well as the survey conducted with citizens.

**Keywords:** Referendum, Prespa Agreement, NATO membership

---

<sup>1</sup> Professor at the Faculty of Contemporary Social Sciences, SEE University

\* Corresponding author: eposta@eposta.com

## **1. Introduction**

The process of overcoming the differences over the name of the state of Macedonia with Greece lasts since the country's accession to the United Nation (UN) in 1993, where low intensity negotiations were conducted under the supervision of mediator *Mathew Nimitz* (appointed by the UN Secretary General ). Recent Negotiators *Adamantios Vassilakis* and *Vasko Naumovski* did not succeed. The intensity of the conversations was changed with the change in the negotiation level, when foreign ministers *Nikola Dimitrov* and *Nikolaos Kotzias* joined, as well as the meeting of prime ministers *Zoran Zaev* and *Alexis Tsipras* in January 2018 at the Davos Summit during the annual economic forum.

Moreover, the paper focuses on taking political responsibility for important progressive steps in the country's way forward, knowing that for three decades the country's future has been abandoned as a result of the lack of political will to take on the responsibility for compromise achievement. As a result of the risk of losing the civic support of political parties, no party wanted to fall into such a burden.

There was also a meetings for a national consensus in FYROM on the name issue, involving all political subjects, but unsuccessfully. Based on the deadlines of the European Union (EU) and NATO summits in June 2018, the Government had reached an agreement welcomed by the international community but was rejected and criticized by the political opposition in FYROM, not only for the extended geographic name but also for its general use. This led to the polarization of the society, which continued in the following period during the signing of the agreement in June and the vote on the agreement in Parliament as well as in the referendum of 30 September.

VMRO-DPMNE was determined to hold a "anti-referendum" campaign to prevent citizens from reaching the target of 50% of the population. However, failure to comply with the census did not stop the further process in Parliament nor could it keep the opposition parliamentary group homogeneous and hinder the vote of the Prespa Agreement in Parliament.

## **2. Political Turbulences in FYROM which Precede the Prespa Agreement**

The FYROM in the decade between 2006 and 2016, under Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski, was criticized by the opposition of that time (SDSM) for the political actions that have been stirring up relations with Greece (efforts to seek ancient historical symbols, personalities like Phillip II and Alexander the Great etc.)

Following the recent parliamentary elections (11.12.2016), President Gjorge Ivanov refused to give the mandate to form a government, a parliamentary majority led by Zoran Zaev, but after international political pressure, the new government led by SDSM got its job. The new government signed the bilateral treaty on "Friendship, Good Neighborliness and Cooperation" with Bulgaria in August 2017 , as well as intensified dialogue to improve relations with Greece.

The country received a negative reputation because of the actions of an angry crowd of VMRO supporters who attacked Parliament (exercising violence against MPs, journalists) as a reaction to Talat Xhaferi's election as Speaker of Parliament, who was supported by SDSM and Albanian political parties within Parliament.

A negative role in the euro-integration processes and internal stability played President Gjorge Ivanov, who kept the law suspended by not declaring them, and the laws didn't enter into force. He refused to enact 11 laws (from the sphere of economic, international co-operation, security services, electronic communications, access to public information, etc.) that had been endorsed with the new state name after 11 January 2019. He hasn't even decreed laws were adopted by 2/3 of the votes in the North Macedonian parliament, mainly related to judicial reforms, which are considered as key to the European integration process. Ivanov has previously refused to enact laws, such as the use of languages, arguing that "the laws are in conflict with the Constitution and endanger the Macedonian identity and language".

### 3. The Signing of the Prespa Agreement and Political Reactions

On June 17, 2018, the Prespa Agreement was signed between Greece and FYROM (near Prespa Lake)<sup>1</sup> and ratified by the parliaments of both countries by January 25, 2019, while it entered into force on 12 February 2019 when the two countries notified the UN of reaching agreement after the ratification of the Protocol for the Admission of North Macedonia to NATO on 8 February 2019. It replaced the Interim Agreement (1995) and changed the name of the state to "the Republic of Northern Macedonia" as an "erga omnes" name. What characterizes it is that this Agreement can not be replaced by any other agreement nor will it be revoked, and its provisions are binding on both sides in terms of international law and will remain in force for some time unspecified.

Macedonian Prime Minister *Zoran Zaev*, with the act of signing the agreement, stated that "the agreement once and for all confirms and strengthens the Macedonian ethnic and cultural identity, Macedonian language, Macedonian citizenship, guarantees the country's security and provides a secure future for the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia".<sup>2</sup> However, there were also no negative internal reactions to the Agreement. So, President *Gjorge Ivanov* said he would not sign the deal, calling it catastrophic<sup>3</sup>, while VMRO-DPMNE pledged to organize public protests to protest the revolt against the agreement reached.<sup>4</sup>

The Prespa agreement was ratified by the FYROM parliament on June 20, without the support of the VMRO-DPMNE party that boycotted the parliamentary session. Macedonian President *Gjorge Ivanov* refused to sign the Prespa Accords<sup>5</sup> and on June 26 threatened Prime Minister *Zoran Zaev* and members of the ruling coalition with a five-year imprisonment for voting for an agreement that he said puts FYROM in a position dependent on a foreign country (by referring to the provisions of Article 308 of the Code criminal). *"I do not accept the constitutional amendment intended to change the constitutional name, I do not accept ideas*

---

<sup>1</sup> The agreement was signed at a high-level ceremony in the Greek border village Psarades in Prespa Lake by two foreign ministers *Nikola Dimitrov* and *Nikos Kotzias* and in the presence of prime ministers *Zoran Zaev* and *Alexis Tsipras*. UN Special Representative *Matthew Nimetz*, Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs-Rosemary *DiCarlo*, EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security, *Federica Mogherini*, and the European Commissioner for Enlargement participated in the act of signing the agreement, European Neighborhood Policy-*Johannes Hahn*. Its full name is "The Final Settlement Agreement" as described in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 817 (1993) and 845 (1993), the interruption of the 1995 Interim Agreement and the establishment of a Strategic Partnership between the Parties. Source: ["Macedonia, Greece Sign 'Historic' Name Deal"](#). Balkan Insight. Retrieved 17 June 2018

<sup>2</sup> ["We made a deal - Republic of North Macedonia, with Macedonian language and Macedonian identity"](#). Kajkana. Retrieved 12 June 2018

<sup>3</sup> Source: [www.dw.com](http://www.dw.com) Retrieved 16 June 2018

<sup>4</sup> Source: [www.Republika.mk](http://www.Republika.mk) Retrieved 16 June 2018

<sup>5</sup> Balkan Insight. Retrieved 26 June 2018

*or proposals that would endanger the national identity of the state, the individuality of the Macedonian nation, the Macedonian language and the Macedonian coexistence model ...*<sup>6</sup>

#### **4. Accepting Constitutional Changes in FYROM Parliament**

By the vote of 19 October 2018, the Parliament of North Macedonia passed the constitutional changes, which were part of the obligations under the Prespa Agreement. The process of signing the agreement was preceded by many controversies between the political parties, because the Constitution required a majority of two thirds of the total number of MPs, while the ruling parties did not possess this majority. Therefore, a parallel process was also developed in parallel with the "national reconciliation" between the Macedonian political parties that were aggravated after the recent parliamentary elections. A group of MPs from VMRO-DPMNE opposition support constitutional changes, conditional on national reconciliation through a special amnesty law that would release MPs involved in VMRO-DPMNE in violent events of April 27. Law on Amnesty<sup>7</sup> of the events of April 27, was adopted on December 18, 2018 and did not include the organizers, the perpetrators who had weapons and the official persons who acted in opposition to their authority. From this law benefited MPs of VMRO-DPMNE accused of involvement in violent events and citizens who entered the Parliament. It is assumed that through this law, Prime Minister *Zaev* found the formula to secure a majority of 2/3 of the votes needed to support the constitutional changes.

VMRO-DPMNE supporters found that there were concessions, such as: lack of national consensus; campaign against VMRO-DPMNE (which did not show how many citizens were against).<sup>8</sup> Also, this party consisted of the formulation of the referendum question, which itself included integration into the EU and NATO: "Do you join the EU and NATO by accepting the Agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Greece?" The referendum was realized and completed with this result: PRO were 91.46% (609.427), against 5.66% (37.687). While, they voted 666.344 or 36.89% of the total of 1.806.336 registered voters.

In a poll conducted in February 2019, a public opinion survey conducted by TV Sitel in Northern Macedonia showed that 44.6% of respondents were positive for the Prespa Agreement, while 45.6% were negative to the Agreement.<sup>9</sup> The majority, 59.5% said the agreement would have a positive impact on the relations between the two countries; 50.5% stated that the Macedonian government did well to negotiate with Greece.<sup>10</sup>

#### **5. International Reactions after reaching the Prespa Agreement**

The international community had reacted positively to the achievement of the Prespa Agreement and called it "historic". European Council President-*Donald Tusk*, then EU Foreign Affairs Minister *Federica Mogherini* and Commissioner *Johannes Hahn* had congratulated the two prime ministers "on reaching a historic agreement between their countries, which contributes to the transformation of the whole region of Southeast Europe".

---

<sup>6</sup> [European Western Balkans](#). Retrieved 26 June 2018

<sup>7</sup> The Law on Amnesty, No. 08-7305, from 1 December 18, 2018

<sup>8</sup> Krzalovski A., *Patot na Prespanskiot dogovor*. Source: <http://inbox7.mk/archives/5439> Retrieved at 27.10.2018

<sup>9</sup> Source: [www.ekathimerini.com](http://www.ekathimerini.com) Retrieved 28 February 2019.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

NATO Secretary-General *Jens Stoltenberg* welcomed the agreement's arrival, stating that FYROM will decide on the road to NATO membership.<sup>11</sup>

The international community, including Prime Ministers *Theresa May*-United Kingdom, *Justin Trudeau*-Canada, *Boyko Borisov*-Bulgaria and *Edi Rama*-Albania, Presidents *Emmanuel Macron*-France, *Hashim Thaci*-Kosovo, *Donald Tusk*-European Union and *Jean-Claude Juncker*-European Commission, Foreign Ministers *Michael Pompeo*-USA, *Heiko Maas*-Germany, *George Ciamba*-Romania, and NATO Chief *Jens Stoltenberg* welcomed the ratification of the Agreement. On the other hand, Russia opposed the Prespa Agreement, citing low turnout in the non-binding referendum.<sup>12</sup>

On February 6, 2019, 29 NATO members signed the accession protocol of North Macedonia.<sup>13</sup> On July 11, NATO invited Northern Macedonia to begin accession talks in an effort to become NATO's 30th member.<sup>14</sup>

Overall, the Prespa Accord opened the way for FYROM to start talks with the EU and also opened the door for the country to join NATO. Thus, during the last NATO Summit in Brussels on 11-12 July 2018, North Macedonia was officially invited to begin accession talks.

### **Reactions and Political Developments in Greece**

The Greek state was slowly beginning to recover from the recent political turmoil in two elections (January and September 2015) and a referendum (in July 2015). In the first year in the cabinet, Greek Prime Minister *Alexis Tsipras* and his leftist SYRIZA party, the name dispute with FYROM did not consider it a priority of the government. During the second year of government, Tsipras showed readiness to reach a compromise solution with Skopje, and this led to visible tensions with his coalition partner ANEL (Independent Greeks), who strongly opposed any plan for a compromise on this issues. In particular, Defense Minister *Panagiotis Kammenos* announced he would not back any agreement that would allow the neighboring state to use the name Macedonia unless it is approved by the Greek people through referendum or general elections.

After receiving the position as Greek Foreign Minister, *Kotzias* stated in October 2018 that the reason for the Prespa agreement was to bring stability to the Balkans and to stop Turkish influence in the region.<sup>15</sup> In Greece, Golden Dawn (GD) and the Communist Party of Greece (CPG) opposed the deal, accompanied by a Golden Dawn MP, *Konstantinos Barbarousis* calling for military domination and execution of politicians responsible for signing the Agreement.<sup>16</sup> *Barbarousis* was deported from his party and later was arrested.<sup>17</sup> In addition, the New Democracy party presented a no-confidence motion against Prime Minister *Tsipras* in the Greek Parliament,<sup>18</sup> but did not get support from the parliamentary majority (153 against, 127 pro).<sup>19</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> ["Statement by the Secretary General on the agreement between Athens and Skopje"](#). NATO. Retrieved 2018-06-13.

<sup>12</sup> TASS. Retrieved 14 February 2019.

<sup>13</sup> Reuters. Retrieved 7 February 2019

<sup>14</sup> *Balkan Insight*. Retrieved 13 July 2018.

<sup>15</sup> *Kathimerini* Retrieved 25 January 2019.

<sup>16</sup> *Aljazeera*. Retrieved 16 June 2018.

<sup>17</sup> *24/7 News*. Retrieved 18 June 2018.

<sup>18</sup> *Financial Times*. Retrieved 16 June 2018.

<sup>19</sup> *Kathimerini*. Retrieved 16 June 2018.

On June 25, the Greek Foreign Ministry informed the EU and NATO that Greece is no longer opposed to FYROM's Euro-Atlantic accession under its new name.

On January 13, 2019, Greek Defense Minister Panos Kammenos and his Independent Greeks party dismissed the ruling coalition because of the Prespa Agreement, endangering the parliamentary majority of Prime Minister *Tsipras*.<sup>20</sup> However, on January 16, 2019, the Greek Prime Minister secured the vote of confidence of MPs (151 and 148 against), securing the 145 votes of his party and the support of 6 independent MPs (ANEL).<sup>21</sup> In the days before the ratification of the Prespa agreement by the Greek Parliament, over 60,000 protesters in Athens demanded the rejection of the Agreement; who exercised violence during the protests, while the police used tear gas to disperse them.<sup>22</sup>

The name issue had broad media coverage from both states, while fierce nationalist lines continued to pose a serious threat to the Prespa Agreement. Surveys conducted in Greece showed that most people (68.3%) were against the deal.<sup>23</sup> Even the requests for holding a referendum on the part of many Greek folk artists (*S. Xarhakos, V. Papakonstantinou J. Kotsiras* etc.) weren't missing.<sup>24</sup> On January 23, just one day before its ratification in the Greek Parliament, hundreds of scholars, professors, writers and artists from across Greece signed petitions in support of the Prespa agreement.<sup>25</sup> On 25 January 2019, the Greek Parliament approved the Prespa Agreement with 153 PRO votes and 146 votes against, with 1 abstention.<sup>26</sup> Shortly after the ratification of the Agreement, Greek Foreign Minister *George Katrougalos* signed the Greek Act on the Prespa Accord.<sup>27</sup>

Following this, representatives of NATO member states signed a protocol on Macedonia's accession to NATO on February 6, 2019.<sup>28</sup> Over the next thirteen months, all 29 NATO member states ratified the accession protocol, which entered into force on 19 March 2020. After that, Northern Macedonia deposited its instrument of accession and thus became a new NATO member state on 27 March 2020.

## 7. Survey

In the past period, there has been a lot of political turmoil in northern Macedonia, so I found it reasonable to conduct a survey with the citizens of the country to take their beliefs about the political processes to date. The country has spent almost three decades of independence from the former Yugoslav federation, so I consider it important to evaluate the processes from the citizen's point of view, given their perceptions of the efficiency of democracy and the functionality of the justice system in favor of the public interest.

During this time, there have been many internal and external political processes, accompanied by controversy and confrontation between political parties about the right path to follow the

---

<sup>20</sup> *Al Jazeera*. Retrieved 2019-01-14.

<sup>21</sup> Source: [www.Cnbc.com](http://www.Cnbc.com) Retrieved 25 January 2019.

<sup>22</sup> Source: [www.bbc](http://www.bbc) Retrieved 21 January 2019.

<sup>23</sup> Source: <http://en.protothema.gr/newpoll-683-say-no-to-the-tsipras-zaev-agreement/> Accessed 30.07.2018

<sup>24</sup> Source: [www.ProtoThema](http://www.ProtoThema) Retrieved 2019-01-29.

<sup>25</sup> Source: [www.thepressproject.gr](http://www.thepressproject.gr) Retrieved 24 January 2019.

<sup>26</sup> Source: [www.kathimerini.gr](http://www.kathimerini.gr) Retrieved 2019-01-25.

<sup>27</sup> Source: [www.kathimerini.gr](http://www.kathimerini.gr) Retrieved 25 January 2018.

<sup>28</sup> NATO Allies sign Accession Protocol for the future Republic of North Macedonia". NATO. 6 February 2019.

state in further development. There have also been open political conflicts, contradictory approaches to reform processes, violence against institutions, discriminatory and exclusionary institutional approach, etc. This has prompted me to carry out a comprehensive empirical research that basically is based on the civic convictions surrounding the most prominent political processes so far that have accompanied the state from independence until today.

During the survey, gender, geographic, ethnic, religious, socio-cultural specificities were respected. There are 1,200 people surveyed in the period January - May 2019. The table below shows the contents of 20 survey questions, prepared in positive connotation, where citizens were asked: in favor of which the current political processes have been developed.

No	In favor of whom it was:
1	Declaration of State Independence in 1991
2	Identify the name of the state with the majority community
3	The process of privatization of socially-owned enterprises, in the private property of prominent political personalities
4	Non-resolution of disputes with neighboring states
5	Ohrid Framework Agreement incorporated in the Constitution of the Republic of North Macedonia
6	The new name of the state that emerged as the result of the Prespa Agreement with Greece
7	Changing the name of the state as a result of Euro-Atlantic processes
8	Non-functioning of the co-existence between the Government and the President of the state, during the last two mandates
9	The influence of the executive (Government) through lawmakers (Parliament) to influence or exclude the judicial system for political purposes
10	Interethnic Coalitions in Forming Government
11	The activity of political parties where they become part of the government
12	Knowledge of community languages that make up 20% of the population can be used by citizens in communication with state bodies
13	Institutional and legal reforms reflect the needs of the country
14	Keeping the same personalities in the political arena for more than two mandates
15	Non-profiling of the governmental cabinet with professionals according to respective departments
16	The same political and non-profiled figures that change government departments
17	Increasing the number of employees in the State Administration
18	Tenders at public auctions of the institutions
19	Membership of the country in NATO and opening of negotiations with the EU
20	Fleeing the new labor force towards Western European countries

The table below shows the results of the survey, determined by percentage. There were 3 sets of questions for which the citizens responded.

QUESTION	Table 2. ANSWER in %											
	Citizens			Political entities				Interests outside the state				
	Public interest	Groups with specific interests	Other	In power	Oppos.	Al 1	Other	Regi	West	Asia	East	

	At the local level	At the state level	Of any community	Politicians / activists	Business	Professional	Civil society	Specify community interests	Political officials	A political subject	All Political Entities	Certain politicians	The whole opposition	Political parties	Specify political party				
1		31	39	30				Macedonian		6	18	8		68		85	12		3
2		5	90	5				Macedonian	20	9				71		35	29	2	34
3			6	78	16			Macedonian	81	19					LSDM	23	42	18	17
4			15	79	6			Macedonian	78	22					VMR O	48		21	31
5		2	38	58	2			Albanian		16		20		64	BDI	42	58		
6		62	19	19				Greek	52	31	17				LSDM	62	48		
7		70	11	19				Greek	85		15				LSDM	61	49		
8			18	82				Anyone		10	5	80	5		VMR O	6	6	7	81
9			21	79				Anyone	11	6		83			VMR O		63		37
10	10	60	23	5	2			All of them		31	63			6	BDI	23	71	6	
11	5	11	4	12	68			All of them	71	28	1					24	69	5	2
12	6	2	34	58				Albanian	80			17	3		BDI	58	42		
13		73		27					68					32		49	51		
14				85	13		2		89				11			22	29	13	26
15				82	12				94			6							
16				89	11				84	10	16					33	57	6	4
17	15		16	69				All of them	92		8								
18	3		3	61	33				93		7								
19	15	25	29	10	13	3	5	All of them	33					67		55	45		
20				52		48		Anyone	73			27				21	66	11	2

It is seen the dissatisfaction of citizens on issues such as: privatization process of enterprises with social capital; institutional reforms related to the work of state administration and unprofessional representation; extending more than two mandates of the same personalities in the political arena; the political influence the government exercises over the judiciary; fleeing workers to Western European countries, etc. Of all the parameters related to the management of public works, the citizens have created the conviction that political entities, especially when they come to power, forget to fulfill their promises from electoral platforms and exercise the power for personal benefits and the political subject they represent.

As far as relations with neighboring countries are concerned, most citizens agree with the current policies leading to resolving disputes that have blocked the country's European perspective, including the Prespa Agreement. Although the percentage of those who do not agree with the new state name is not to be compromised. The inappropriate international image was created as the result of (non)coexistence between the government and the president of the state.

Citizens still continue to have differences in their beliefs about advancing the rights of the Albanian community in the country, starting with the Ohrid Agreement to state-run employment, which are controlled and reserved by the ruling political party in power. As

well, citizens are not content with legal and institutional reforms, as there is a lack of political will to implement them in practice.

## **8. Conclusion**

Balkan countries have suffered from nationalist feelings and political instability for a very long time. The Prespa Agreement is considered to be the key to peace and reconciliation between the two neighboring states, although it will take longer to recognize as a compromise reality by the citizens of both countries for the benefit of the states.

The Prespa Agreement should be interpreted as a rare moment of success for the two countries and the Western Balkans region, and in particular opens the way for the accession of North Macedonia to NATO and offered the opportunity to start negotiations with the EU in the near future.

However, as such, it is only one segment from Copenhagen's political criteria group for EU membership. North Macedonia still has to work with dedication to meet other Copenhagen criteria, for which remarks submitted to the European Commission annual reports on country progress must be addressed with seriousness, undertaking concrete activities to overcome the deficiencies.

## **References**

Macedonia, Greece Sign 'Historic' Name Deal". Balkan Insight, 17 June 2018

Statement by the Secretary General on the agreement between Athens and Skopje", NATO

We made a deal - Republic of North Macedonia, with Macedonian language and Macedonian identity". Kajгaнa, 12 June 2018

Macedonia-Bulgaria friendship treaty enters into force", Macedonian Information Agency, 14 February 2018

Key findings of the 2018 Report on the FYROM", European Commission. 17 April 2018

Krzalovski A., "Patot na Prespanskiot dogovor", 27.10.2018

The Law on Amnesty, No. 08-7305, from 1 December 18, 2018

## **The Creation an Automated System for the Modern Non-Invasive Biopotential Meter**

---

**J.X.Djumanov**<sup>1\*</sup>, **F.F.Rajabov**<sup>2</sup>, **K.T.Abdurashidova**<sup>3</sup>

---

**Abstract:** In the article have possibilities of creating a non-invasive computer bio-meter of hardware and software, proposes the development of adequate mathematical models and algorithms for an automated system for processing health diagnostically data. Shows, the effective functioning of a non-invasive hardware becomes needs are primarily being utilized to control relatively simple computer interfaces, with the goal of evolving these applications to more complex and adaptable devices, including small sensors.

**Keywords:** Computer bio-meter, non-invasive method, interference suppression, adequate model, hardware, adaptable devices.

---

### **1. Introduction**

As we know, it is no secret that positive changes in all spheres of society are associated with the level of direct application and implementation of information and communication technologies (ICT) in practical activities. Scientific research aimed at solving problems and tasks arising in the integration process in ICT with the area of research under consideration are associated with the use of system analysis tools, data processing and management. In many cases, the integration process is manifested in the implementation of methods and means of automated system management. This is especially in demand in the field of medicine, where operational processing of the results of experiments and the adoption of a scientific - informed decision is required. And this is achieved using the below tools. In this connection, the task of developing a software shell for the effective functioning of a non-invasive glucometer apparatus becomes relevant. Here it is necessary to emphasize that the apparatus of non-invasive bio-meters will also be improved [3, 15].

### **2. Related Work**

An analysis and review of the methods of acquisition and digital processing of biomedical signals based on computer technology shows that the discoveries by Richard Caton [13] determine the electrical signals on the surface of the brain of animals. Later, in 1924, Hans Berger using a galvanometer on paper recorded a curve describing the biopotentials taken from the surface of the head using needle electrodes. To suppress interference associated with electromyographic signals, an atremor low-pass filter (LPF) is desirable, limiting the input signal range to 60-70 Hz, and to combat network interference a notch filter at 50 Hz (60 Hz)

<sup>1</sup> Head of the Department of Computer Systems, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.

<sup>2</sup> Senior Lecturer, Department of Computer Systems, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.

<sup>3</sup> Assistant professor, Department of Computer Systems, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

\* Corresponding author: eposta@eposta.com

[4]. On the other hand, in some studies [9, 14], for example, stress tests, a shorter time constant is consciously chosen for better retention of the contour [5]. Thus, we can conclude that according to the survey of biomedical signals, in particular the ECG signal, the useful signal must be taken into accordance with standard leads, such a reference potential formation scheme is called the right leg driver circuit or Right Leg Drive Circuit (RLD). Bio potential meters using non-invasive equipment's have been a major focus of research and development. The use of conductive methods to produce results capable of monitoring heart rate and generating electrocardiogram waveforms has been reported by numerous researchers. In order to obtain adequate bio potential signals, intimate small skin-sensor contact is required. For this purpose, the current state of the development of non-invasive bio-measuring devices has been analyzed and the problems of creating computer bio-measuring devices have been revealed [7, 8, 9, 14, 15].

**Setting goals and basis objectives** are the questions of creating a computer bio-meter. To achieve this goal, the following theoretical and practical problems were solved:

- The study a complex of methods analog and digital filtering of cardio signals;
- analysis of the spectral-temporal characteristics of electrocardiogram signals by wavelet function methods;
- development of methods for increasing the efficiency of adaptive noise filtering algorithms in cardiac signals;
- creation of hardware and software for implementing the filtering method in cardiac signals;
- study the influence of the parameters of the proposed digital filter circuit on its characteristics in order to increase the filtering efficiency in cardiac signals;
- study the possibility of using the developed means of recording and processing cardiac signals to control the operating modes of medical complexes;

So, the basis of functional diagnostics devices based on computer technology should be a computer bioelectric meter built on a modern elemental base - multichannel low-noise operational amplifiers, multi-bit and multichannel integrated analog-to-digital converters (ADC), programmable logic matrices and / or microcontrollers [1,2,3]. The basis of this digital bio-meter is an ADC - the main characteristics of the entire system largely depend on its parameters. One of the advanced methods is the use of a multi-bit ADC (22-24 bit) as an ADC, which allows you to measure a bio signal directly from electrodes located on a bio object.

This implementation of the bio-meter has the following advantages:

- A) No need for multi-channel low-noise amplifiers
- B) Downsizing of the system
- C) The possibility of applying the technology of saving the signal "as is"

The "as is" signal preservation technology allows you to save a bio signal as removed from the electrodes located on the bio-object without post-processing. This technology allows you to change the parameters of the system after measuring, for example, the sensitivity or frequency range of the measured signal.

### **3. Significance of the System**

The microcontroller used to register bio signals must have the ability to process digital signals (DSP), high speed, large memory and rich peripherals. This criterion is well met by 32-bit STM32 processors with the Cortex M4 (3) core of ST Microelectronics (Fig. 1). In this implementation, in addition to a rich communication interface (USB, SPI, etc.), there is a real-time clock timer, an interface for the LCD module, an interface for the touch screen (touch

panel), and an automatic direct memory access device (DMA) and the priority system of singing (Interrupt). The number of channels of the bio-meter can vary from 4-8 (ECG, EMG and Holter ECG) to 32 (EEG), depending on the type of bio-meter. Based on the above considerations means, the authors are propose the following structure of a modern multi-channel bio-meter (in Fig. 1.) consisting of several (3 pieces) of a fully-equipped (Front-End) ADC and ARM Cortex microprocessor.

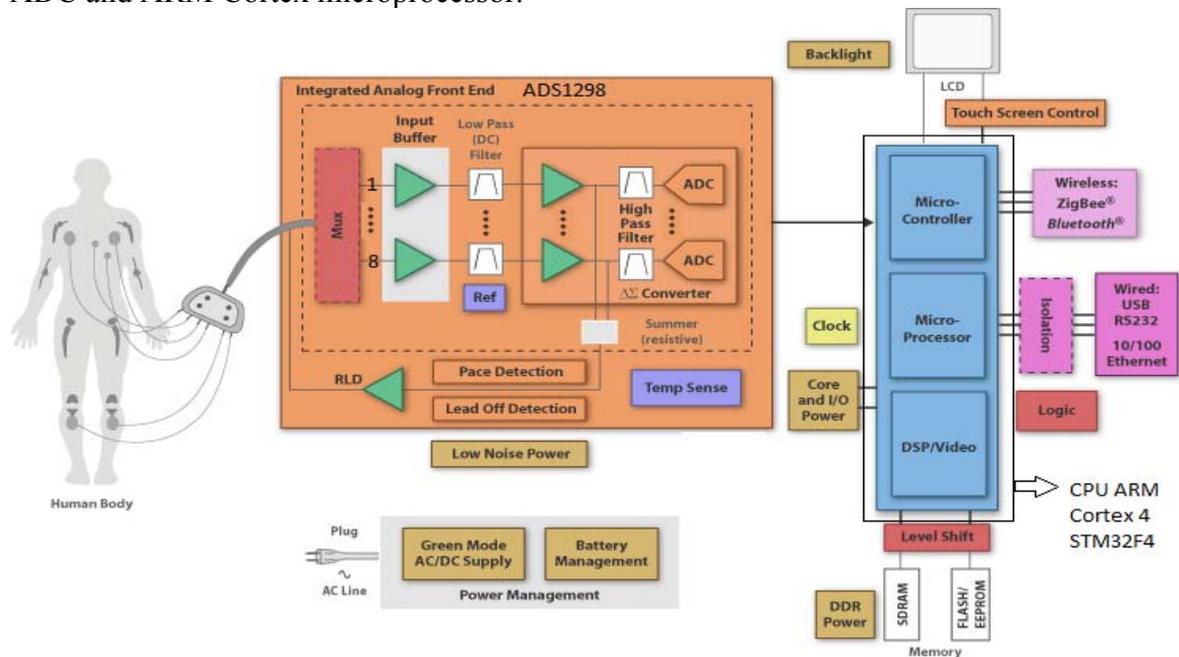


Fig. 1. The structure of a modern bio-meter based on a multi-channel 24-bit ADC Analog Front End(AFE) IC from Texas Instruments(TI) and a single-chip STM32 CortexM4 microcontrollers.

Of course with the possibility of autonomous (battery power), LCD touch screen, micro CD memory and also having a wireless connection. The ADS1299 ADC (8) is connected to the microprocessor via the SPI serial port, in cascade mode, in the Daisy-Chain mode [1, 2]. At the same time,  $216 \text{ bits} = 24 \text{ status bits} + 24 \text{ bits} * 8 \text{ channels} = 3 \text{ bytes} + 3 \text{ bytes} * 8 \text{ channels} = 27 \text{ bytes}$  for each ADC are read in the DMA device by direct memory access. The code of this algorithm in C ++ is given below. This EXTI9\_5\_IRQ Handler subroutine interrupt service is called by the readiness signal (**Data Ready (DRDY)**) of the ADC and allows using the DMA2 root channel to write  $27 + 1$  bytes of data through SPI1 to the memory received from the ADC. After receiving all 27 bytes, the DMA device generates a preference signal to proceed to the maintenance of the DMA2\_Stream0\_IRQ Handler routine. This subroutine creates a stream of 25 samples of 32 bit bio signal values over the entire 24 channels (Fig.2).

To adequately display the ECG signal and an ECG device operation signal pre-filtering is needed. The first step is to remove baseline drift (zero) so that the signal is always displayed within the screen. This is necessary because of the features of the ADS1298 ADC, which digitizes the signal with a DC. Mathematical view and algorithm this can be achieved [1] by a simple IIR digital filter HPF (1):

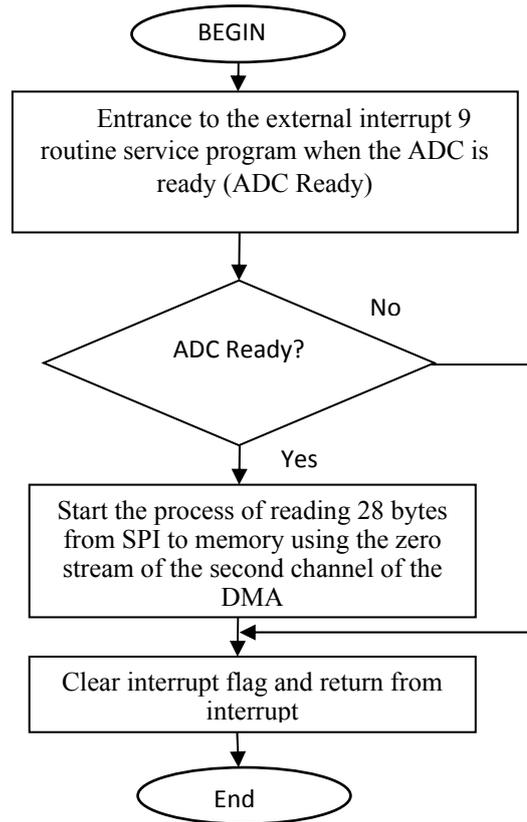


Fig. 2. Block diagram of the algorithm for the accumulation and service of the interrupt on the readiness of the ADC

$$H(z) = \frac{z-1}{z-0.995} \quad (1)$$

The difference equation for such a filter is expressed by the formula (2):

$$Y(n) = [X(n) - X(n - 1)] + 0.995 \times Y[n - 1] \quad (2)$$

The amplitude and phase characteristics of the filter specified by equation (1 or 2) to remove the drift of the signal of the display in Fig. 3. After digitization, the ECG signal has HF noise and interference. They can be loosened by a simple 3-order low pass FIR Hanning, defined by the expression (3):

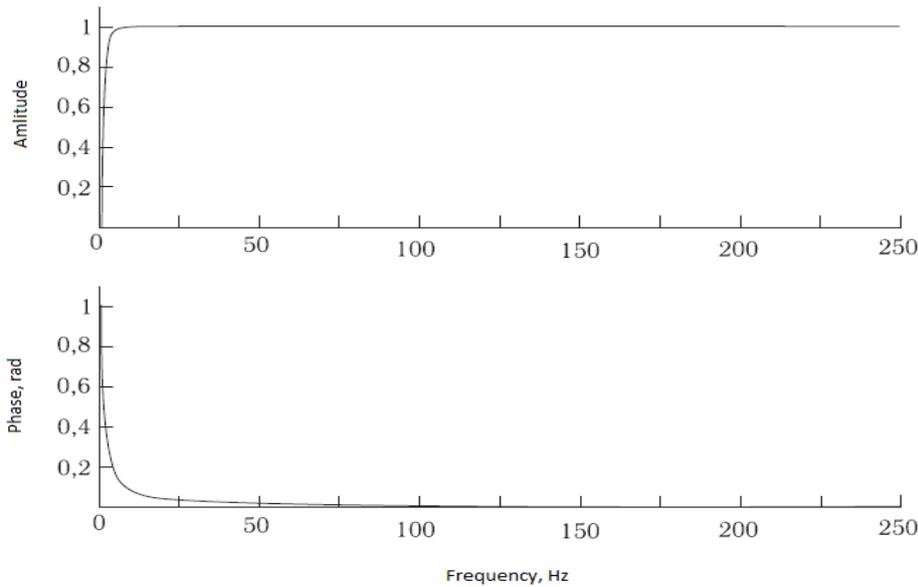
$$Y(n) = \frac{1}{4} [X(n) + 2 \times X(n - 1) + X(n - 2)] \quad (3)$$

Hanning filter transfer function defined by the expression (4):

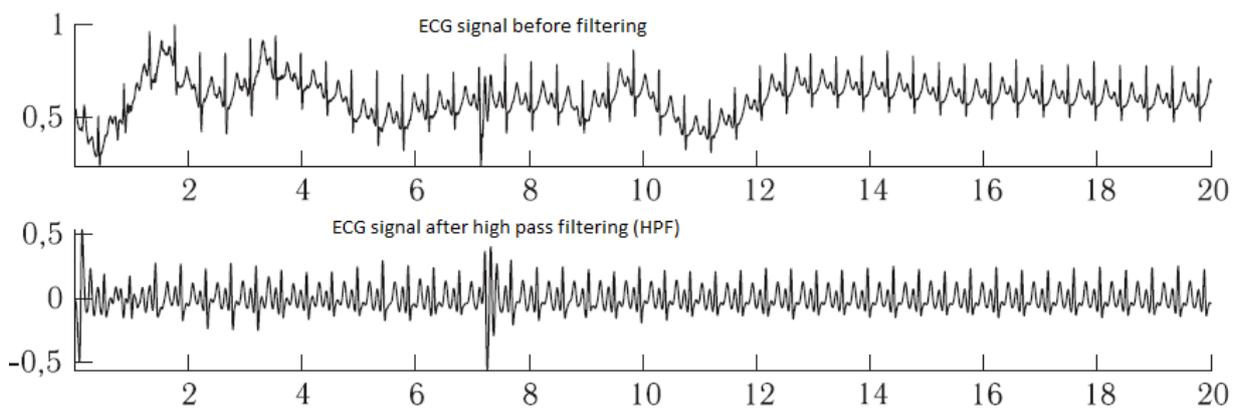
$$H(z) = \frac{1}{4} \times [1 + 2 \times Z^{-1} + Z^{-2}] \quad (4)$$

The result of high-pass filtering based on formula (1) is shown in Figure 4.

For transferring the ECG data packet from the controller to the computer, the optimal asynchronous serial transmission method is USART (universal serial asynchrony receiver transmitter). In computers running under MS Windows, such ports are called COM (communication port - COM1, COM2 ...) and real such ports work in the industry standard



**Fig. 3.** Amplitude and phase characteristics of the filter specified by equation (1) to remove the signal drift.



**Fig. 4.** ECG signal before and after filtering HPF.

RS232, but modern USB exchange devices also create virtual COM ports. Therefore, the use of such a port for transmission, which has wireless and USB versions of the converters (controller-computer bridge), makes the ECG controller universally modular.

The amplitude and phase characteristics of the filter specified by equation (3 or 4) and results to Hanning LPF of the display in Fig. 5

Figure 6 shows the result of the filter LPF Hanning. Determination of the exchange interface and calculation of the data transfer traffic of the ECG bio-meter. By default, one byte in this method is transmitted in 10 consecutive bits - 1 start bit +8 data bit + 1 stop + 0 bit parity / odd check. Then, for example, to transmit 16 bit ECG samples, 16 bits = 2 bytes => 2 \* 10 = 20 bits are required.

We are calculate the minimum required ECG data rate via USART: 500 times per second x 20 x 8 channels = 80,000 bot. The nearest traffic, advising the transmission of this information from a number of standard USART (COM-RS232) port exchange rates, is 115200 bot. Data sent to the PC via UART contains eight ECG leads [7]. These signals are sent at a rate of 500

packets per second. The program installed in the computer calculates the remaining four ECG leads using data from the 1 lead and 2 lead [7].

For transmission to a computer, two types of ECG data packet are generated: the first packet type is repeated every second once and is called a full packet, where there is a header consisting of 2 bytes of synchronization, 1 byte with heart rate (HR), 1 byte of lead status (is there an electrode connection or not skin) and 16 bytes of data from eight ECG leads (Table 9), the second type of packet, called a shortened packet, has 1 byte packet number and 16 bytes of data from eight ECG leads (Table 10), and the packet number increases with each new packet.

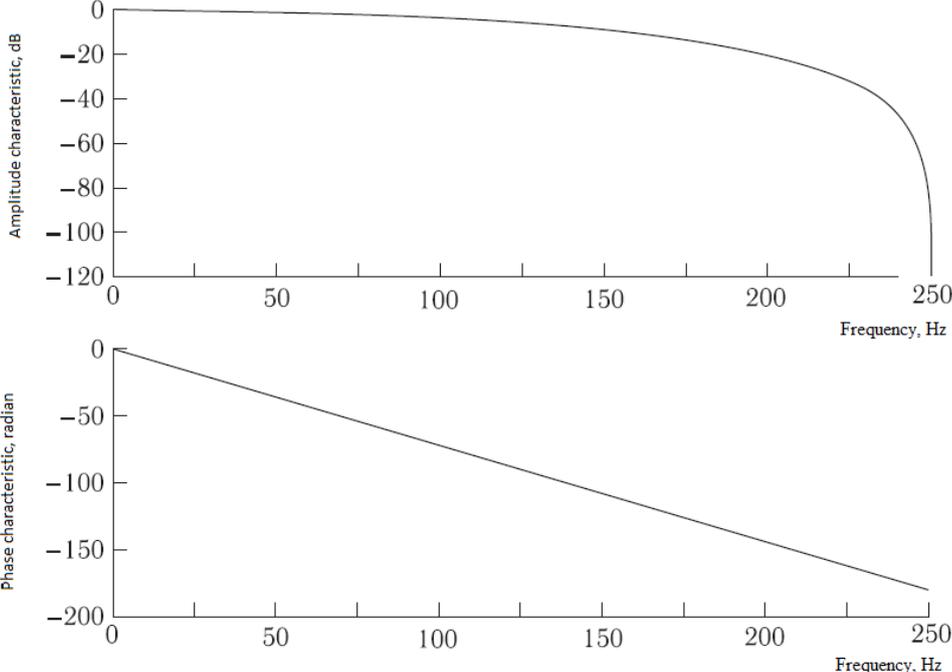


Fig. 5. Amplitude and phase characteristics of the Hanning LPF filter

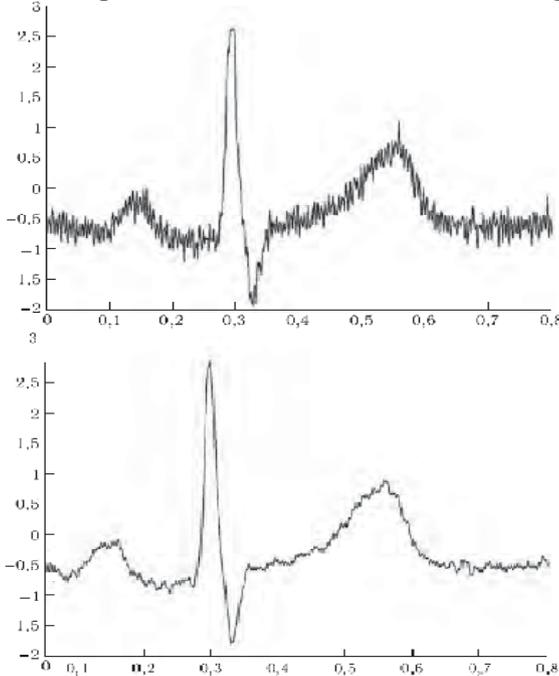


Fig. 6. Result filtration by LPF Hanning.

Table 9. Format of a complete ECG data packet (where, SB is the most significant byte, LB is the least significant byte).

0x55	0xAA	HR	Lead On/off	I		II		C1		C2		C3		C4		C5		C6	
Sync bytes) (2 bytes)		1 bytes	1 bytes	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB
Package header				ECG data 8 leads															

Thus, 1 full and 499 reduced packet is transmitted within one second, and at the same time traffic can be calculated as follows:  $1 \times (4 \text{ bytes header} + 16 \text{ bytes of data}) \times 10 + 499 \times (1 \text{ bytes header} + 16 \text{ bytes of data}) \times 10 = 100 + 84\,830 = 84\,930 \text{ bot (or bits / sec)}$ . Therefore, the UART configuration is set to 115200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit and no parity is enough to transmit ECG data.

Table 10. The format of the reduced ECG data packet (where, SB is the most significant byte, LB is the least significant byte).

Number of Package	I		II		C1		C2		C3		C4		C5		C6	
1 bytes	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB	SB	LB
Package header	ECG data 8 leads															

#### 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

In embedded systems, such as portable ECG systems, it is desirable to use algorithms based on differentiation and time analysis based on a priori data of ECG signals. The Pan and Tompkins algorithm passed the test of time; it is popular and high-speed with good quality analysis of QRS complexes. In stationary computer ECG systems, algorithms for analyzing ECG based on neural networks and wavelet transforms are promising.

#### 5. Resume

The results of research on the development of adequate mathematical models and software and software for improving the functions of processing removable experimental data and diagnostics, automated ECG meter, will be announced in subsequent publications.

Heart beat the article describes the main aspects of the development of functional diagnostics devices based on computer technology. The device for functional diagnostics of a bio-measuring, built on a modern element base (multi-channel low-noise operational amplifiers, multi-bit and multi-channel integrated analog-to-digital converters (ADC), programmable logic arrays and / or microcontrollers), is considered in detail. A structure of a modern bio-measuring based on a multi-channel 24-bit ADC.

#### References

[1] ADS1298ECG-FE/ADS1198ECG-FE ECG Front-End Performance Demonstration Kit – User’s Guide / Texas Instruments [Digital resource], URL: <http://www.ti.com/lit/ug/sbau171c/sbau171c.pdf> (date of reference: 23.02.2014).

[2] GOST 19687-89. General technical requirements and test methods. Rossiya, Moskov. 1989. (in Russian).

- [3] S. Led, J. Fernandez and L. Serrano, "Design of a wearable device for ECG continuous monitoring using wireless technology". –USA, 2004.-3318p.
- [4] Wong Kiing-Ing, "A light-weighted, Low-cost and wireless ECG monitor design based on TinyOS operating system".-Tokyo.-2007.-165p.
- [5] C. Rodriguez, S. Borromeo, "Wireless ECG based on Bluetooth protocol: design and implementation". -Greece.-2006.- 48p.
- [6]. Rajabov F.F., Ubaydullayev S.A., Mukxamedjanov N.Z. Development and production of a multifunctional medical diagnostic complex based on a modern elemental base. Rossiya, Moskva: International scientific-practical conference "Private partnership in the field of medical technology" 2009 . Pg. 54-55. (in Russian).
- [7] Rajabov F.F., Abdurashidova K.T. Typical solutions for the construction of modern electrocardiographs (ECG). Tashkent, TUIT -BULLETIT 2(46)/2018. Pg. 42-55.
- [8] RajabovF.F., Abdurashidova K.T., Salimova H.R. The issues of creating a computer bio-measuring and noise suppression methods. Muhammad al-Khwarazmiy Descendants. Scientific-practical and information-analytical journal. Tashkent, 2019. No. 1 (3).
- [9] Bokeria L.A. Modern non-invasive diagnostic tool in cardiac surgery: a rational approach a brief way to diagnosis. Federal guide. Reducing mortality caused by socially significant diseases. Annals of arrhythmology, №4, 2010.
- [10] Ruttkay-Nedetski Problems electrocardiologic evaluation of the impact of the autonomic nervous system to the heart. Bulletin of arrhythmology 28/06/2001, p. 56-60.
- [11] European Resuscitation Council Guidelines for Resuscitation 2010. Resuscitation. 2010. N 80. P. 1219–1276. URL: [www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation) (date of reference: 18.01.2014).
- [12] Heart-vascular prevention. National recommendations. 2011. Heart-vascular therapy and prevention. 2011. N 10(6). Annex 2, URL: [www.scardio.ru](http://www.scardio.ru) (date of reference: 12.04.2014).
- [13] Haas L.F. Hans Berger (1873-1941), Richard Caton (1842-1926) and electroencephalography. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatr. 74 ( 2003).
- [14] Man D. Biofizyka mzgu Czy istnieje globalna wiadomo?. Wspczesne problemy wzakresie inzynierii biomedycznej i neuronauk, Opole 7-14 (2016).

## **Comparing of Migrants Education Policies of Turkey and Germany**

---

**Faik Tanrikulu<sup>1\*</sup>**

---

**Abstract:** Educational, professional, and employment policies play a key role in helping immigrants adapt to social life. Indeed, immigrants can adapt more quickly to the host country when sustainable training is provided in a timely. In specific, Turkey and Germany have been the most affected countries as a result of the open door policy applied to refugees who were forced to leave their homes during the Syrian Crisis of 2011. After the flow of refugees into Turkish borders, Turkey has made comprehensive and sustainable legal and administrative arrangements in education. Regardless of the immigrant's temporary status, the schooling efforts have been significant, resulting in an increase in the number of refugees receiving education. Similarly, in Germany, all children and young people have the right to access schools, as required by international law, regardless of their residence status. Since 2015, Germany has made changes in existing regulations with mass migration. In addition to education, vocational training, and inclusion in the employment market are other essential issues for adaptation. This study will examine the similarities and differences between Turkey and Germany by comparing their educational and vocational policy towards asylum seekers.

**Keywords:** Migration, Turkey, Germany, Syrian Refugees, Vocational Training

---

### **1. Introduction**

Individuals or masses of people move to another country, temporarily or permanently, due to civil wars, political crises, and various economic reasons. In this process, immigrants can bring along both different problems as well as contributions to the countries they migrate to. In particular, it can be difficult for countries to manage mass migration. (Aslangiri et al. .2016, p.3), and in order to achieve social cohesion, it seems important to ensure professional integration and to help refugees find employment opportunities based on their individual skill sets. If there is no progress on the aforementioned issues, negative feedback within the society may result because asylum-seekers who leave their education halfway cannot learn a language or cannot receive vocational training, posing a risk for their future in the country they migrate to. For this reason, both migrating asylum seekers and host countries may face social and economic risks. Thus, it is necessary for receiving countries to plan their vocational training in sustainable short, medium, and long term planning for immigrants. Article 2 of the Protocol No.1 of the European Convention on Human Rights states that educational opportunities should be provided to immigrant children (Adigüzel, 2017, p.93), and Turkey, because of the immigration issue from neighboring Syria, is among the most affected countries. European countries were initially distant and indifferent to the internal turmoil and migration processes in Syria. However, as a result of the increase in humanitarian tragedies and the pressure of the international public opinion it forced other EU countries, especially Germany, to take a step.

<sup>1</sup> Istanbul Medipol University, Political Science and Public Administration, Istanbul, Turkey

\* Corresponding author: ftanrikulu@medipol.edu.tr

Even though quotas were specialized for a certain number of countries, specifically for asylum seekers after the migration flow towards Europe in 2015, many countries restricted the entry of immigrants. In contrast, Germany, under the administration of Merkel, has implemented an open-door policy for asylum seekers.

In this study, Turkey and Germany, which have the most asylum seekers in Europe, will be compared in educational policies for immigrants. In addition, the results of the vocational training of refugees in Turkey, their effects on Turkish employment will be evaluated. As well, the results of vocational training of refugees in Germany and their effects on German employment will be researched and compared in terms of the current effects in addition to similarities and differences between them.

## **2. Basic Concepts**

### **2.1. Migration and Kind of Migration**

In general, different conceptions are used regarding migration. For this reason, definitions should be clearly understood in order to prevent the perception of differences and confusion about migration. According to these definitions, countries have to determine their immigration policies, taking into account both national and international law. This concept shapes the rights of migrants in their countries of origin and how they will be treated. (Sirkeci and Yaylacı, 2019, p.17). Over the history of human beings, migration has been not only a geographical issue but also an essential issue for population movements that have changed the lives, cultures, and lifestyles of individuals. In other words, migration is a phenomenon that impacts the entire structure of society: politically, socially, culturally, legally, and economically (Akkoyunlu et al., 2017, p.10). Forced migration is interpreted as those leaving their homeland to find a living space as a result of facing life-threatening risks or struggling with economic crises. While legal immigration is defined as regular immigration, all migration events outside the legal framework drawn by the state are considered irregular immigration. Mass migration is a type of immigration carried out by individuals who left their country due to war or economic reasons. Asylum seekers who took refuge in Turkey from Syria in 2011 are examples of mass migration.

### **2.2. Refugee or Asylum Seeker?**

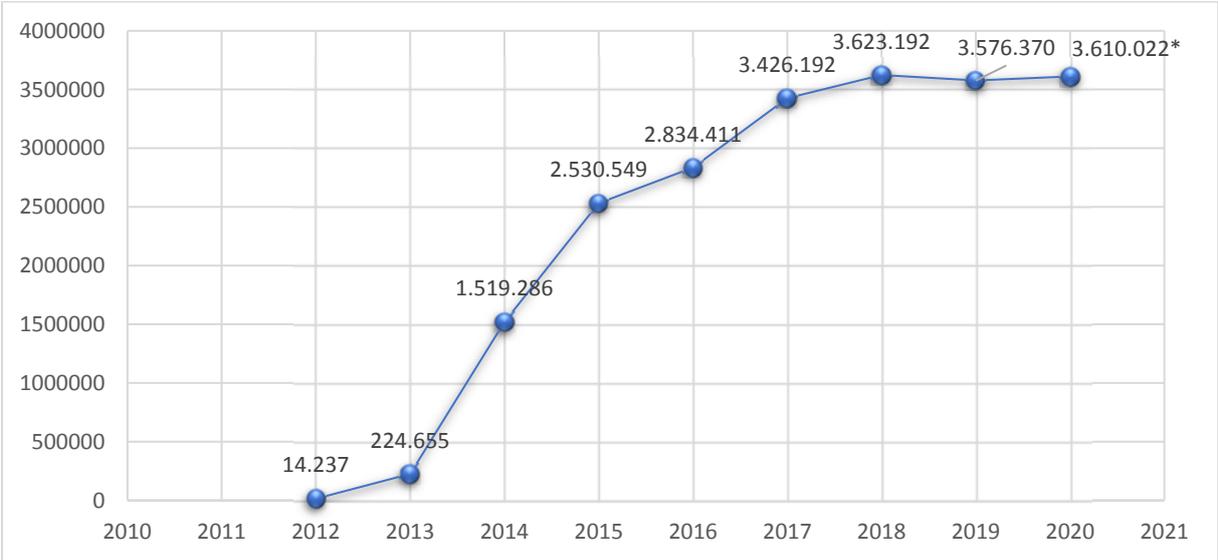
Although the concepts of immigrants, asylum seekers, or refugees differ significantly in terms of their legal status, they are often used interchangeably in society. Hence, the concept needs to be clarified for those within Turkey. The immigrant is the definition given to an individual who leaves his / her place of residence and migrates voluntarily to another place. The concept of refugee, on the other hand, is named as a person who cannot or does not want to return to his country, and who is afraid of being persecuted because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership within a certain social group or political ideas, according to the 1951 Geneva Convention (Unchr, 2019). In addition, after the commitment to adhering to the 1934 Housing Act for the Turkish race and culture "agreed to by adding the details of the "geographical limitation" to the Geneva Conventions," Turkey stated that those who do not comply with these characteristics could not be given refugee definition and rights (İçduygu, 2009). This limitation declaration issued by Turkey in 1961, has committed to grant refugee status to those who are in the country with the asylum application from Europe. Otherwise, it considers individuals coming from regions other than Europe under temporary protection

status. Individuals under temporary protection who are in danger of life upon return and whose asylum request has not yet been processed are called asylum seekers (Iom, 2009).

**3. Asylum Seekers in Turkey from 2011 to Present**

Clearly, education plays an essential role in the welfare and development of a country, enabling society to live together. Immigrants may stay away from education and society due to multiple reasons ranging from economic needs to traumatic events. Likewise, the feeling of exclusion may gradually increase over time. Therefore, countries hosting immigrants should offer equal educational opportunities. Educational levels and qualities shape the future employment of the country of immigration. In this sense, immigration policies made in this manner can accelerate or impede the harmony within the society. In addition, qualified education for immigrants will contribute to the country's economy, as a qualified labor force in the long run rather than a cost to the country.

Turkey, which shares a 910 km border with Syria, is among the countries most affected during the 2011 Syria Spring. Turkey has adopted an open-door policy for asylum seekers due to both humanitarian reasons arriving from common cultural heritage as well as legal reasons. According to the data of Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), the number of people under temporary protection status in our country has reached 3,576,659 as of 2020 (27.08.2020) (Fig.1). The number of children in the 0-18 age range in this population is 1,689,572. Accordingly, 50% of the population of Syrians living in Turkey is under 18 years of age (GIGM, 2020).



**Figure 1.** Syrians Under Temporary Protection by Years (Gigm, 2020)

While a small proportion of Syrians reside in temporary accommodation centers, more than 98% of refugees live in city centers. In addition, due to the prolongation of the Syrian war, the education needs of Syrian children were managed through the opening of temporary educational centers. Over time, Syrians living in border provinces tended to migrate to big cities, and the ratio of registered refugees under temporary protection to the Turkish population is now at 4.34% across the country. In addition to the Syrians in Turkey for the last 8 years, more than 900.000 citizens of different nationalities such as Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians,

and Pakistanis have been living under temporary protection. Thus, Turkey is a destination country for asylum seekers who periodically transit routes to the West.

For this reason, Ankara should develop an integrated policy that will address all immigrants, not just Syrians (Akkoyunlu et al., 2017, p.18). Additionally, the Syrian age population in the country between the ages of 5-17 is increasing yearly. While the Syrian population of school-age was 756.000 in the 2014-2015 school year, it reached 1.082.172 in 2019-2020. In line with this need, the number of Syrian children receiving education in public, open, and private schools was 230.000 to 30% in 2014, reaching 684.919 in 2019: 63.29% of children of school age continue their education in schools. Therefore, as a result of the administrative and legal decisions taken, the number and rate of Syrians receiving education have increased every year (Meb, 2020).

### **3.1. Vocational and Educational Policies for Migrants in Turkey**

Since 2011, Syrian refugees in Turkey have been temporarily evaluated as the government assumed they would return to their home country within a short period. However, the basic needs of refugees, such as education and health, have reached a certain level over the years. Due to reasons such as the prolongation of war and uncertainty, the return of refugees to their countries has become difficult. Accordingly, Ankara has coped with the influx by making fundamental rights and administrative changes independent of the return of asylum seekers. Before 2011, asylum seekers did not have legal standing in terms of educational rights, but in 2015, the right to education was developed in accordance with the laws with extensive legal changes. Initially, policies for Syrian refugees were mostly planned for children inside the camps on the assumption that they would return. Still, the education of children living in temporary accommodation centers in Turkey continued in Arabic and was connected to the curriculum determined by the Higher Education Commission for a term. Syrian children living in city centers, on the other hand, were partially enrolled in public schools, depending on the demands of the families (Özeri et al., 2016, p. 200). Moreover, these training were provided through both private schools and temporary education centers opened by Syrians during recent years. Therefore, there was a complex education system, including training, in-camp training, out-of-camp education, private schools opened by Syrians, including temporary educational centers and public schools. The Ministry of National Education has taken important steps to change this structure and gradually closed the TECs. Moreover, by forbidding the Syrian refugees who are 1., 5. and 9th-grade students from enrolling, it directed these students to public schools. As a result, Syrian students at the end of 2020, have been provided education in state schools, according to the Turkish curriculum. (Taştan and Çelik, 2017, p.26).

Soon after the immigration flow from Syria, there was a density in the camps. Over time, the majority of Syrians have left the camps and dispersed to cities across Turkey. Issues such as education, health, identity, and legal regulations have gained government support over the years. One of these areas is vocational training policies for Syrian refugees. With the support of the International Labor Organization, 250 Syrian refugees were given training through courses including welding and hairdressing in the Harran district of Şanlıurfa. It was a short-term vocational training covering a certain region. Ereş (2015) states that policies for immigrants should be developed and that they should equally include the same educational opportunities offered to their citizens. The author stated that Turkey made significant compulsory education; however, vocational education outside the compulsory education did not get the desired level of success.

On the other hand, academician Bekir Berat Özipek, who researches the working life of refugees and vocational training policies, is skeptical about directing Syrian refugees to vocational education. *"He thinks that only directing young asylum seekers to vocational training will cause discrimination and limit them. It also emphasizes that discrimination in education should be avoided by causing a projection similar to the attitude towards Turkish children living in Germany. In addition to this, he states that he finds it correct to be an alternative option in the form of public education centers or evening schools and general education life."*<sup>1</sup> The shortage of intermediate staff, which is frequently an issue brought up by most employers in Turkey, is thought to be a useful incentive to improve and offer training that can be given to young refugees. Although a significant portion of Syrian children may have to leave compulsory education halfway due to many reasons, or young people who want or have to leave their education, vocational training can be an essential alternative.

#### **4. Germany's Migration Management**

Unlike Turkey, Germany does not have a centralized education system. Therefore, it can be challenging to compare Germany directly with Turkey. In Germany, there is no single type of education law or a training curriculum. The central government is mostly concerned with key issues, such as coordination between states, school report cards, and recognition of diplomas (Lohmar and Eckhardt, 2015).

According to UN data, Germany, with a population of 83 million, hosts 1.5 million refugees. After Turkey and Colombia, Germany is the third country to host the most refugees. 42% of the refugees it hosts in the country consist of other ethnic nations, mainly Syrians (Unchr, 2019). While the number of asylum seekers in Germany gradually increased each year since 2011, it peaked between 2015 and 2016. As a result of the European Union and Turkey readmission agreement, the number of refugees seeking asylum in Europe has experienced a serious decline.

Almost half of the asylum seekers who seek refuge in Germany consists of children under the age of 18, as well as in Turkey. In this respect, the fact that most of the refugees are young requires them to be subject to compulsory education. Therefore, it does not seem easy for the schools to meet the capacity and to continue the education of the mass young population. In this context, other EU countries, especially Germany, give priority to areas such as language learning, adaptation to general education, and vocational education. The difference here is that Germany created a burden for themselves by distributing refugees to the states, unlike Turkey. Accordingly, the federal government distributed the refugees to the states according to their tax revenues. The state hosts the highest number of refugees in North Rhine-Westphalia with 21%, Bavaria with 15%, and Baden-Württemberg with 12% (Bamf, 2019). Germany, a country of immigration, wanted to manage the refugee influx, depending on its past experience of migration. In this context, the management and framework have been determined on the basis of both federal and state regulations. Asylum seekers are usually taken to reception centers where they stay for up to three months. After the 2015 legal regulation, this period was extended up to six months. At that point, they are transferred to accommodation centers until their asylum applications are finalized (Oecd, 2017 b). Young people and children seeking intensive asylum in almost 16 states of Germany between 2015 and 2017 are entitled to nine or ten years of full-time compulsory education. Accordingly, the

---

<sup>1</sup> An interview was conducted on settlement of refugees in Turkey and its effects on the Turkish economy with Istanbul Medipol University Faculty Member Prof. Dr. Bekir Berat Özipek.

states themselves decide when the refugee will start school. Of course, the EU refugee admission directive also plays a decisive role. According to this directive, access to education should be provided no later than three months after the application for asylum. Before starting their education, refugee children must study German in one of the language learning centers. In addition, children starting an education participate in education through additional weekly lessons. Apart from that, they continue to take language lessons in addition to their school lessons (Westen, 2016, p.130). Additionally, with the integration law enacted in 2016, the hours related to the integration courses and German history and culture have increased. Regardless of their social status, all children in Germany have to receive this education from their arrival in the country.

#### **4.1. Evaluation of Germany and Turkey Education Policy**

With the decision taken in 2014, Germany implemented an "open door policy" in dealing with human drama. Although some European Union member states reacted to this decision, asylum seekers were allowed to enter the country. Thus, 890,000 people took shelter in Germany at the end of 2015. In 2016, an additional 210 thousand people continued to come to Germany. However, in the face of increasing reactions to the current government in domestic politics and the rising right in EU member states, the European Union has started to apply quotas to asylum seekers (Brücker, 2016, p.541).

The vocational training for immigrants in Germany and Turkey, the two countries most affected by the Syrian crisis, is worthy of study and can be compared in many aspects because both countries have an open door policy and accept asylum seekers at the highest rate. According to Ateş (2018), the basis of this expansion in Germany's immigration policies is the desire to close the worker deficit in the industry with foreign workers. Although Germany is a developed country in terms of industry provided by advanced technology, it has become an aging country in terms of population. The majority of the working population consists of immigrants of foreign origin. With the proposal of German Chancellor Angela Merkel, more than 1.4 million asylum seekers, mostly Syrians, applied. Germany, which has nearly 60 years of immigration experience, has carried out more careful and controlled studies for asylum seekers. Asylum seekers who took refuge in the country with the open-door policy were placed and directed by the state to different states. Thus, it both wanted to reduce the reaction of the public and aimed to accelerate the integration process by imposing responsibility on the states. The central government has developed a specific framework and program primarily for cohesion policies. Before the training, it was expected that the refugees would first develop themselves in their language education. Subsequently, it requests its participation in other training, especially vocational training. It is observed that the German state directs immigrants to vocational training in order to meet the labor shortage from immigrants, and it facilitates employment opportunities for immigrants, especially when individuals with vocational education in Germany see the need and demand in the field of employment (Hindy, 2018). In order for the asylum-seeker to have a quality and future-proof job in Germany, they must undergo at least 5 years of training. Some asylum seekers, who cannot cope with the difficulty of this process, tend to engage in business with jobs that save the day, such as kebab sellers, waiters, and cleaners, in shops, most of which are Turkish, on the streets of Berlin (Breitenbach, 2016).

Considering the educational status of the refugees who came to Germany, it is clear that only 20% of the volunteers (randomly selected individuals) completed their education according to their expertise. Only 8% of the refugees who completed their education found job

opportunities in the first year. As a result of free language schools and conditional vocational training, the state expects asylum-seekers to become experts and qualified in the field. It can even give asylum-seekers who start their education the opportunity to extend their residence permit for 2 years during their education (Martin, 2016). In addition, asylum seekers naturally tend to adapt more to their educational conditions and vocational training, as migrants who take refuge in the country carry the risk of being sent to the country of origin.

Although such refugee flow was not expected in such a short time, Germany's nearly 60 years of immigration experience was an important advantage. Therefore, there is an established corporate culture regarding migration management. As a result, multiple services, such as employment, education and accommodation that a refugee needs, can be easily accessed (Aydın, 2017, p.666). Compared with Turkey, even though Germany hosts fewer refugees, it is the country that accepts the most refugees in European countries, with most asylum applications in Germany being Syrian. Although the language barrier is a problem in accessing services, its economic attraction causes it to be popular with Syrians (İnat, 2015).

The two countries have shown sensitivity in opening their borders as a result of the events regarding the humanitarian drama in Syria. This point has also been shown in Turkey and Germany who have opened the doors to asylum-seekers against domestic public opinion, unlike many European countries. Besides the human dimension, rational policies have also been important for Germany because the need for skilled and unskilled personnel to replace the aging population in Germany is increasing. Although this strategy was desired in order to partially close the labor gap within the European Union, it was seen that it was not sufficient. So much so that German bureaucrats and politicians often express their need for immigration. However, rational politicians avoid expressing the need for migration against the rising right.

## **5. Conclusion**

Both countries have been exposed to mass migration by applying an open door policy for a certain period. Managing mass migration is not easy for countries, regardless of their level of development because both public pressure and politicians' anxiety about voting make immigrants a subject of discussion. Therefore, decision makers and bureaucrats are concerned about acting rationally regarding immigration. Considering that children and young people are the most affected by the migration process, education policies are of particular importance for the host country. Almost fifty percent of the immigrants who took refuge in Turkey and Germany consisted of youth, and for this reason, it is necessary to compare the education policies and regulations of both countries for immigrants and to reveal the results.

In Turkey, the Syrian crisis in 2011 was assessed as temporary by many countries. The training and vocational programs were planned with the assumption that they would return to their country of origin, and considering the steps taken regarding this, the training was given in the camps using the Arabic language and the Syrian curriculum. Nevertheless, over time, due to the continuation of the crisis, Turkey has made significant steps in the regulatory and vocational training policies. Closing the TECs gradually and directing asylum seekers to public schools were important steps that could be given to inclusive education. In addition, the inclusion of asylum seekers in education, such as language courses, educational materials, vocational training, guidance, and counseling services, was supported. Indeed, Germany does not have a central education policy, such as Turkey. The education of immigrants is detailed in each state's constitution and laws, and children seeking refuge in the states are subject to 9 or 10 years of compulsory education regardless of their residence permit. Preschool education

is encouraged in Germany, especially against the increasing number of refugees in recent years, and different institutions and the public support preschool language learning classes. In addition, Germany wanted to facilitate the adaptation of immigrants by making changes in vocational training policies for immigrants. Obtaining a residence permit in Germany requires immigrants to be successful in areas such as language and vocational education. It should not be forgotten that the first step to developing intra-community integration policies against the potential of ghettoization in Turkish city centers is education. Turkey should develop more comprehensive policies alongside regulatory compliance. With the experience of the past in this regard, Germany is trying to adapt to immigrants by providing accelerated facilities and citizenship information. Although necessary steps have been taken due to mass immigration, there are shortcomings regarding social cohesion in Turkey. Turkey must give additional language courses to asylum-seeking children during their school education and preschool era, and should encourage their participation in the education process.

In addition, the children should be educated in the same school and classroom environment rather than segregated environments. Apart from this, the education of teachers in areas such as multiculturalism should be provided by the public. Furthermore, the assignment of guides to refugee children during their education will be among other motivating factors. On the other hand, children who have dropped out of education should be encouraged to have a profession through intensive vocational training programs. Although some training has been given in the past period, it has been observed that its inclusiveness and quantity are very low. In this regard, Germany's vocational training policy and how it included migrants in the employment market can be an example for Turkey. When the official work rate of asylum seekers is compared, it is readily apparent that Turkey remains low. Moreover, when the studies of harmonization summits in Germany are examined, the subject of education comes first as an impact tool for both the security of the country and the economy.

## References

Adıgüzel, S. (2017). Göçmen Çocuğun Eğitim Hakkı, Beykent Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Dergisi, 3(5), 27-42 p.93

Aslangiri, F., Sayın, Y., and Usanmaz, A. (2016). Uluslararası Göç Olgusu ve Yol Açtığı Etkiler: Suriye Göçü Örneği, MÜ Sosyal ve Ekonomik Araştırmalar Dergisi 18 (31): 1-13 p.3.

Aydın, A. (2017). Avrupa Birliğinin Uluslararası Göç Politikaları Bağlamında Almanya ve Almanya'daki Mülteciler, Belgi Dergisi, 2(14), p.666

Ateş, M. (2018). Suriyeli Mülteciler Bağlamında Almanya'nın Göç ve Entegrasyon Politikası Akkoyunlu E., K. And Ertan, B. (2017). Türkiye'nin Göç Politikası" Contemporary Research in Economics and Social Sciences, 1 (2), 7-39. p.10/18.

Birleşmiş Milletler Mülteci Örgütü, (2019). Mülteci nedir? (<https://www.unhcr.org/tr/multeci-kimdir> accessed on 12/06/2019.)

BAMF (2019). Erstverteilung der Asylsuchenden (EASY). <http://www.bamf.de/DE/Fluechtlingsschutz/AblaufAsylv/Erstverteilung/erstverteilung-node.html>, accessed on 06.10.2019).

Breitenbach, D. (2016).The Challenge of findings of jobs for refugees in Germany (<https://www.dw.com/en/the-challenge-of-finding-jobs-for-refugees-in-germany/a-36574268> accessed on 21/04/2019).

Brücker, H. (2016). Forced migration, arrival in Germany, and first steps toward integration." DIW Economic Bulletin, s.541(<https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/148611/1/874936217.pdf> accessed on 12/06/2019)

Ereş, F. (2015). Türkiye’de Göçmen Eğitimi Sorunsalı ve Göçmen Eğitiminde Farklılığın Yönetimi” Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi SBE Dergisi 6(2): 017-030.

GİGM (Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü), (2019). Geçici Koruma Kapsamındaki Suriyeliler <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638> accessed on 10/09/2020).

Hindy, L.(2018). Germany's Syrian Refugee Integration Experiment", The Century Foundation 1919/2019, (<https://tcf.org/content/report/germanys-syrian-refugee-integration-experiment/?agreed=1> accessed on 20/05/2019)

İnat, K. (2015). Almanya’nın Suriyeli Mültecilere Yönelik Politikası (2016 derlemesi) Ormer Enstitüsü Sakarya Üniversitesi.

İçduygu, A.,Erder,S.and Gençkaya,Ö.F.(2009). Türkiye’nin Uluslararası Göç Politikaları, 1923-2023: Ulus-devlet Oluşumundan Ulus-Ötesi Dönüşümlere” MiReKoc Araştırma Raporları

IOM (Uluslararası Göç Örgütü),(2009).Göç Terimleri Sözlüğü. Cenevre 2.baskı ([http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml31\\_turkish\\_2ndedition.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml31_turkish_2ndedition.pdf) accessed on 21/05/2019 ).

Lohmar, B. and Eckhardt, T. (2015). The Education System in the Federal Republic of Germany 2013/2014.

Martin, I. (2016). From refugees to the workers. page:29 ([https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/fileadmin/files/user\\_upload/Studie\\_NW\\_From\\_Refugees\\_to\\_Workers\\_Vol1.pdf](https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/fileadmin/files/user_upload/Studie_NW_From_Refugees_to_Workers_Vol1.pdf) accessed on 20/04/2019).

MEB (Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı Hayat Boyu Öğrenme Müdürlüğü) (2020). Yabancılara Yönelik Eğitim Hizmetleri accessed on [https://hbogm.meb.gov.tr/meb\\_iys\\_dosyalar/2020\\_01/27110237\\_OCAK\\_2020internet\\_BulteniSunu.pdf](https://hbogm.meb.gov.tr/meb_iys_dosyalar/2020_01/27110237_OCAK_2020internet_BulteniSunu.pdf).

OECD (2017'a). International Migration Outlook 2017, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr\\_outlook-2017-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2017-en).

Özer, Y.Y., Komşuoğlu, A. ve Ateşok, Z.Ö. (2016). Türkiye’deki Suriyeli çocukların eğitimi: sorunlar ve çözüm önerileri. Akademik Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi, 4(37),34/42.s.200

Sirkeci, İ.and Yaylacı, F. (2019). Küresel hareketlilik çağında göç kuramları ve temel kavramlar” Filiz Göktuna Yaylacı (der.) içinde, Kuramsal ve Uygulama Boyutları ile OF

Türkiye’de Sığınmacı, Mülteci ve Göçmenlerle Sosyal Hizmetler (sf.1539) Londra: Transnational Press London.s.17

Tanrikulu, F. (2018). Suriye krizi sonrası Türkiye’deki Sığınmacıların ve Göçmenlerin Eğitimi: Geçmiş, Bugün ve Gelecek Perspektifleri, Hitit Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, 11 (3), 2585-2604.

The Un Refugee Agency(2019).Protection Policy and Legal Advice ( <https://www.unhcr.org/protection-policy-and-legal-advice.html> accessed on 20/05/2019)

The Un Refugee Agency(2019), Global Trends Forced Displacement in accessed on2019<https://www.unhcr.org/5ee200e37/> ).

Taştan, C. and Çelik,Z. (2017). Uluslararası Kitleli Göçler ve Türkiye’deki Suriyeliler Konferans Raporu” Rapor .5, Polis Akademisi Yayınları, Ankara.

Westen (2016) Eltern verzweifeln: In Essen fehlen Hunderte Kita-Plätze. <https://www.derwesten.de/staedte/essen/eltern-verzweifeln-in-essen-fehlen-hunderte-kita-plaetze-id11652240.html>, accessed on15.03.2017).