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PRESENTING

Afro-Eurasia is a term that defines Africa and Eurasia as a single continent. This continent is called the Old World. The mainland of Afro-Eurasia is defined as the World Island geopolitically. While the relations between the Afro-Eurasian countries and their cities have developed in the economic, political, cultural, and even social fields on the one hand, academic ties between social scientists are gradually improving on the other. Within this framework, the significance of the development of an effective communication network among scholars working in the field of Social Sciences in Afro-Eurasian countries and cities, strengthening of intellectual and academic exchanges, cooperation, knowledge, and experience sharing is evident.

International Congress on Afro-Eurasian Research will contribute to raising awareness and comparing various cultural perspectives in the field of social sciences. Thus, academicians from Afro-Eurasian countries and cities can easily present their academic activities and work and contribute to the social sciences in a general and regional sense.

The objective of the Congress is to become a common center in which congresses will be held every year to share academicians' work, new findings and opinions about regional affairs and problems, and methods and approaches to these issues. The Congress also serves to discover the trends in the academic and intellectual circles of Afro-Eurasian countries and cities. The Congress will be held in a different Afro-Eurasian country every year.

The seventh experience will be held in Tirana (Albania) on 17-18 November 2023. The primary purpose of this congress is the interaction between civilizations and cultures. We are proud to present our valuable readers with the abstract book to reach the goals of the congress. We want to thank all who have contributed to our congress and look forward to deepening our cooperation.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan Arıdemir

Founder, International Congress on Afro-Eurasian Research

Burak Yalım

President, International Relations Studies Association - TUIC

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TRNC AND INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION: STRENGTHENING THE PERCEPTION OF THE GREEN ISLAND

ASSIST. PROF. DR. MEHMET SADIK AKYAR

ASSOC. PROF. DR. HAKAN ARIDEMİR

The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) is taking important steps in sustainable development to increase its international recognition, with the goal of strengthening its perception as a "Green Island". This perception reflects the TRNC's sustainability vision, which includes concrete projects in critical areas such as environmental protection, clean energy, water management, sustainable tourism and education. Through these projects, the TRNC aims to raise environmental awareness and consciousness by conveying the Green Island perception to local people and visitors.

The strategies adopted by the TRNC to strengthen its Green Island perception include: strengthening sustainable development policies at the national level, investing in green energy projects and increasing cooperation with the international community. Furthermore, the TRNC strives to increase international recognition by sharing its sustainability commitment and achievements on international platforms.

"TRNC and International Recognition: Strengthening the Green Island Perception", this paper highlights the importance of the TRNC's Green Island vision and outlines the strategies it is pursuing to increase its international recognition in line with its sustainable development goals. This framework supports the TRNC to further contribute to sustainable development goals and strengthen its Green Island perception in the international arena.

Keywords: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), Sustainable Development, Green Island Perception, Environmental Protection, International Recognition

FOREIGN POLICY DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES IN THE FRAME OF POPULISM: CASES OF TÜRKİYE AND HUNGARY

BÜŞRA ÖZYÜKSEL

In recent years, populism as an ideology or a discourse in international relations, has played a key role in policy-making processes of states. The notion leads policies either in the shape of discourse, as an ideology, or as a political strategy. Foreign policy occupies the most essential tool for delivering populist messages to outsiders. Thereby, in this work populism sets a framework for examining the foreign policy decision-making process and tackles populism by focusing on discourses in leader's speeches while executing foreign policy with a qualitative and interpretive method. Essentially Türkiye and Hungary's policy-making process composes case studies; the fact that these two countries are conferred as populists in the international area. The study reaches its aims to show the correlation between populism and the decision-making process in foreign policy for both countries. Populists comprehend politics as essentially organized by a conflict between "pure people" and a "corrupt elite". They oppose political plurality and see government as a common-sense application of common will. This rationale extends to foreign policy. This work targets to fulfil the lack in the literature to show connection between populism and foreign policy decision-making processes. In the literature, bringing populism into the foreign policy studies draws a recent frame. Besides, the scholarships mostly focus on general parts of the world, e.g., Europe, Latin America. Works combining Turkish and Hungarian populist foreign policy decision-making together is quite few. Results appear that populist countries, Türkiye, and Hungary, display similarities in terms of running populist policies internally and externally by considering their own state conjuncture. Both countries create external enemies, point out the importance of "rallying around the flag", they are the true representatives of "pure people" against the "corrupted elite".

Keywords: Populism, Foreign Policy, Decision-Making, Hungary, Türkiye

INSULATOR STATE IN INSULATOR REGION: TÜRKIYE AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

MUSTAFA BURAK ŞENER

This study uses regional security complex theory (RSCT) as a base in order to explain the insulator concept. According to theoretical frameworks, insulator states typically do not fit within existing regional security complexes. In the case of Türkiye, it traditionally does not align neatly with either the European or Middle Eastern complexes. However, the emergence of the Eastern Mediterranean as a newly developed insulating region has positioned Türkiye at the center as an insulator state. The study will encompass an examination of key actors, including the European Union and the United States, both holding significant great power status, as well as Greece and Cyprus representing the European complex, and Egypt and Israel, emblematic of the Middle East complex. Through this analysis, the research endeavors to elucidate the role of Türkiye as an insulator state within the insulator region. This role will be critically assessed by scrutinizing historical relationships as pivotal factors in delineating the regions within the theoretical framework. The aim of this study is to investigate the role of Türkiye as an insulator state within the emerging Eastern Mediterranean insulating region, employing the RSCT as a framework. In this regard, this research seeks to address the question of how Türkiye's status as an insulator state in the Eastern Mediterranean influence's regional security dynamics and the historical determinants that shape its position within the region.

Keywords: RSCT, Insulator State, Regionalism, Türkiye, Eastern Mediterranean

WESTERN BALKAN REGION AND ALBANIA IN THE SCOPE OF TURKEY'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY VISION 'CENTURY OF TURKEY'

ASSOC. PROF. DR. A. İNCI SÖKMEN ALACA

After a new election period, Turkey, with the current ruling party, has adopted a new foreign policy vision that will determine the next five years of the country. This strategic concept, dubbed the Turkish century, develops Turkey's political power and economic prosperity through the region it has defined while demonstrating that it is a balancing medium-sized actor in the current regional and global competitive environment with its security provider role. Developed through Eurasia, the Turkic world, the Caucasus, the Western Balkans, Africa, and the Middle East, i.e. through the Afro-Eurasian area region, the foreign policy vision of the Turkish Century is primarily based on geo-economic objectives that contribute to the regional security of these regions.

Within the scope of this vision, the Western Balkans have a special importance due to their common history and cultural ties. Turkish military units in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Albania also contribute to the security of these countries. In the Mediterranean region, when connection points are established with Libya and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in the opposite direction of these countries and finally with Turkey, there is a strong basis for developing common maritime security areas, strong cooperation based on container trade in the field of energy and trade, and common policies on maritime-related human security problems (human trafficking and illegal migration issues). Within the scope of the Turkic world and regional cooperation, a region that includes Hungary within the Organization of Turkic States is emerging. In the study, after mentioning the vision of the Turkish Century, the areas of cooperation that can be developed within the scope of the Western Balkans and Albania will be mentioned.

Keywords: Century of Turkey, Afro-Eurasian Region, Western Balkans, Albania, Libya, TRNC.

AN EVALUATION ON THE MEANING AND APPROPRIATENESS OF THE EXPRESSION OF GOOD FAITH IN ARTICLE 32 OF THE INSURANCE LAW

ASST. PROF. DR. AZIZ ERMAN BAYRAM

Article 32 of the Insurance Law titled "Good Faith" regulates the basic principles to be complied with by those engaged in insurance activities. The second paragraph of the mentioned article mentions the obligation of those engaged in insurance activities to act in good faith, and the third paragraph mentions the prohibition of insurance companies to delay the payment of insurance compensation contrary to the rules of good faith. Good faith, in its dictionary meaning, means not harbouring any bad thoughts about any person or matter. As a legal term, good faith means not having a consciousness of injustice despite a deficiency in the legal situation. Both the dictionary meaning and the terminological meaning of the expression of good faith in the aforementioned article are insufficient for the interpretation of the norm. For this reason, the objective meaning of the concept of good faith must be determined; for this purpose, historical and teleological interpretation of the norm must be applied. In the abrogated Turkish Civil Code No. 743, the term "good faith" is used in two different articles of the Code with two different meanings. In order to eliminate the confusion caused by such a usage, during the abrogated Law period, the doctrine tried to distinguish between the two concepts by adding objective and subjective adjectives to the expression good faith. In this context, the term "subjective good faith" is used for the term which is effective in the acquisition or loss of rights and which is only called "good faith" today, whereas the term "objective good faith" is used for the term which must be observed in the exercise of rights and fulfilment of obligations and which is called the "rule of honesty" today. In the 2002 effectuated Turkish Civil Code, the legal institution formerly referred to as subjective good faith is called good faith, and the legal institution formerly referred to as objective good faith is called the rules of honesty. Thus, the confusion of concepts in Turkish private law has been eliminated; the principles, which have different definitions, scope of application and qualifications, have been expressed with different terms. Nevertheless, in the Insurance Law that entered into force in 2007, this terminological change was ignored and the term good faith was used to mean the rule of honesty. Namely, Article 32 of the Insurance Law regulates in general how the persons carrying out insurance activities should act while exercising their rights and fulfilling their obligations and stipulates that they should refrain from behaviors that may harm others and especially the counterparty of the insurance contract. Therefore, the aforementioned article actually addresses the requirement that those engaged in insurance activities must act in accordance with the "rule of honesty" and prohibits delaying the payment of insurance compensation in violation of the rule of honesty. Therefore, those who are engaged in insurance activities are ordered not to betray the trust they have aroused in the persons with whom they enter into legal relations, and to act as a true, honest, decent, fair, loyal and reasonable person in their activities. De lege ferenda, the legislator should change the title of Article 32 of the Insurance Law to "Rule of Honesty" and the expression "good faith" in the second and third paragraphs of the said article to "honesty" in order to harmonise the Insurance Law with the Turkish Civil Code.

Keywords: Good Faith, Rule of Honesty, Interpretation, Insurance Law, Turkish Civil Code.

SOFT POWER OF TURKEY IN ALBANIA: TIKA AND YUNUS EMRE INSTITUTE

ASSOC. PROF. DR. MERAL BALCI

The Republic of Turkey attaches importance to soft power moves by focusing on Central Asia and Europe. As an important instrument of these efforts, Turkey established TIKA in 1992, which operates in 5 continents under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for international technical assistance to the Republics in Central Asia, and Yunus Emre Institute in 2007 to promote Turkish culture and strengthen friendship ties. Thanks to these organizations, which are trying to increase their effectiveness in regional and global relations, Turkey is also active in Albania and as a result, it allows historical connections to contribute to the reflection and current perception of Albania today. The aim of this study is to analyze the Turkish-Albanian relationship through TIKA and Yunus Emre Institute. In doing so, the activities of TIKA and Yunus Emre Institute in Albania are examined in chronological order.

Keywords: Yunus Emre Institute, TIKA, Albania, Republic of Türkiye, Soft Power

AL-SHABAAB'S SECRET SERVICE, THE AMNIYAT (SOMALIA)

GÁBOR SINKÓ

The presentation would be about the capabilities and capacities of al-Shabaab's intelligence apparatus, highlighting the most important elements that have contributed to the efficiency of the secret service. Studying the security sector is vital, since analyzing the activities and operation of the Amniyat may bring us closer to understanding the conflict dynamics in Somalia. Depending on whether al-Shabaab will gain or lose territory, strategic and/or organizational innovation can be expected in the future. More importantly, even if the terrorist group is defeated, the Amniyat may survive its dissolution and present itself in different entities or merge into an already existing criminal network.

Keywords: Al-Shabaab, Amniyat, Somalia, Secret Service, Terrorist Group

THE IMEC, TRILATERALISM AND THE GEOPOLITICAL CONSEQUENCES FOR TÜRKİYE

RAMACHANDRA BYRAPPA

The announcement of the IMEC (India-Middle East-Europe Corridor) project is a new departure in the reconstruction of the world order. It clearly shows the direction in which the United States is moving after a decade of hesitation and experimentation. There is a new consensus that sees Western particularism as yesterday's universalism. World order can no longer be equated with Western domination of global politics. The primacy of the West is a succession of plunder, colonialism, neocolonialism and the ruthless destruction of the world's natural wealth and traditional cultural life. More importantly, it represents 200 years of controlled and selective lawlessness. Today, the United States, the reigning hegemonic power, recognises that the integration of other particularisms is necessary to make the new world order more participatory, consensual and cooperative. Moreover, as a challenged world leader, the US needs to transform all participating states into stakeholders willing to protect their respective corners. The key question is: how can you compartmentalise and at the same time seamlessly integrate to create a rules-based international order? There could be several answers to this seemingly obvious question. The new direction taken by the United States could mean a tectonic shift for Turkey, which has structured its policy as the main mediator between regions and great powers. Its strategy has been to make others strategically dependent on it and to impose its price. But for those unwilling to pay a high ideological price and make systemic compromises, Türkiye will be seen as a geopolitical obstacle or hurdle to be bypassed. High leverage politics can be interpreted as a kind of blackmail or abuse of a critical geopolitical position. The main challenge for Turkey is to see the reality of the new situation. In the face of these new dynamic shifts, it could move to a new level of leverage and brinkmanship, or it could reinvent itself.

Keywords: Trilateralism, IMEC, India, Türkiye, New World Order

REGISTRABLE SIGNS FOR TRADEMARKS ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE TURKISH COMMERCIAL CODE

MOHAMED HASSAN JICSIN

In recent times, the global commercial sector has been experiencing daily developments, resulting in the production of new manufactures and goods for both local use and global importation. Additionally, every business company creates signs or service marks as trademarks to distinguish their goods and services from those of others. Consequently, countries are enacting trademark laws to prevent and manage conflicts that arise from these ongoing developments. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an international institution dedicated to promoting the protection of intellectual property worldwide and facilitating administrative cooperation among intellectual property unions governed by treaties administered by WIPO. Similarly, Turkey is one of the most developed countries in the Intellectual Property (IP) sector, having developed its own legal codes and being a part of certain international trademark protocols. This paper aims to provide an in-depth examination of registrable signs for trademarks in accordance with international protocols and the Turkish Industrial Rights Code. It will also explore the relevant criteria for determining whether a mark qualifies for registration. Conversely, the study will focus on the factors that render a sign or mark unregistrable, unless it undergoes necessary revisions.

Keywords: Service-Marks, Design Mark, Intellectual Property

THE QUESTION OF TURKISH EURASIANISM AND ITS IMPACT ON RELATIONS WITH THE TURKIC STATES

DÁVID BIRÓ

Despite the fact that the Republic of Türkiye, founded in 1923, formally set itself the goal of a Western orientation, there was still much debate in the early republic about whether Türkiye belonged to Europe or Asia. Atatürk's party, the CHP (Republican People's Party), was clearly oriented towards the West. In the post-World War II period, the country's relations with the West were further strengthened, but the 1990s saw an increasingly active policy towards the East with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The emergence of the independent Turkic republics (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan) played a major role in this. Since the early 2000s, a new political formation has seized power. After the AKP (Justice and Development Party) came to power in 2002, a number of new ideological and foreign policy orientations came to the fore, ranging from neo-Ottomanism to Turkish Eurasianism. In particular, the post-Cold War context and the recent activism of Turkish foreign policy have put Eurasian discourse back on the agenda. After the break-up of the Soviet Union, Turkish/Turkic-speaking countries engaged in a wide range of cooperation, which, although it partially faltered in the late 1990s, gained momentum in the second half of the 2000s. Neo-Ottomanism, Islamism, Pan-Turkism and Pan-Turanism have been the four main determinants of recent Turkish domestic and foreign policy. All these initiatives have been reflected in the results of efforts to rediscover linguistic and cultural affinities between Turkic countries. It is important to note that the ideas of Alexander Dugin's neo-eurasianism have also had a significant impact on Turkish Eurasian discourse, which is very visible in contemporary Turkish politics. Through these initiatives and ideologies, the proponents of Turkish Eurasianism seek ways to strengthen cultural, economic and political ties between Turkicspeaking countries. One of the most important theses of my research is that Eurasianism and Pan-Turanism play a central role in Ankara's foreign policy, in this case in relation to the Turkic States. In this context, one cannot ignore the writings of geopolitical scholars, which often serve as a legitimating factor in the formulation of Türkiye's foreign policy visions. My aim is to outline the directions that are closely related to the issue of Turkish Eurasianism.

Keywords: Eurasianism, Turkic States, Geopolitics, Pan-Turkism, Foreign Policy

TYPE OF ENERGY DIPLOMACY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF 'SMART POWER' DIPLOMACY

DR. ELVIN ABDURAHMANLI

Despite many difficulties, diplomacy is still used as an effective tool on the international stage. Smart Power Diplomacy is used diplomatically in many areas such as negotiations of agreements between countries, signing of commercial agreements, ending crises, and distribution of those who manage international customers. In this article, the general definition of diplomacy, known as the whole of relations between states in the international system, and the definition of Smart Power Diplomacy are included. In the research, both "Soft Power" Diplomacy and Hard Power Diplomacy, which combine both types of Smart Power Diplomacy used in regulating diplomatic relations between states, were researched and compiled in the section. In the article, the concept of Smart Power Diplomacy is clarified by investigating the methods and ways of use by the state in the political arena. The main purpose of the article, "Energy Diplomacy Type in the Perspective of Smart Power Diplomacy", has been researched in domestic and international sources and diplomatic crises experienced in the international political arena have been analyzed and included in detail. Energy diplomacy is considered an important way to cooperate in areas such as access, use, and management of energy resources between countries. In the research, the types of Energy diplomacy within itself, "Agreement and Cooperation Diplomacy", "Energy Security Diplomacy", "Climate Diplomacy", "Energy Market Diplomacy" and "Renewable Energy Diplomacy" are included. Usage patterns and areas have been researched and stated in detail.

Keywords: Soft Power Diplomacy, Hard Power Diplomacy, Energy Diplomacy, Smart Power Diplomacy, Energy Security Diplomacy, Agreement and Cooperation Diplomacy

AND WHAT IF POETRY ENHANCES CULTURAL AND HUMANE AWARENESS? STUDY CASE: YUNUS EMRE IN THE BALKAN

PROF. BELKHIRA MOHAMED
PROF. SENKADI ABDELKADER

In 1991, The UNESCO General Conference unanimously passed a resolution declaring that year the 750th anniversary of the poet's birth, International Yunus Emre Year. This article is about this most important Turkish Sufi poet (1238-1320) and, more specifically, about love and tolerance embodied in his lyrics. Neither his ideas nor his poetry is no room for rigidity, hatred and hassle. Yunus Emre in his poetry basically highlights the importance of the human as the latter is reflected in his work. His verses' Influence has gone beyond the Anatolia borders reaching the whole Balkan peninsula, contributing wholeheartedly, in embracing the Islamic Sufi values, that took part in creating one of the peaceful sect and doctrine such as the Bektashism nowadays spread in Albania. This paper is a literary and critical analysis of some of his ascetic verses, aiming at shedding the light on the role of Yunus dictions in singing equality of people, tolerance, and respect; believing that his universal brotherhood transcends not only the Balkan region, but all international divisions and conflicts in need of rest today.

Keywords: Yunus Emre, Balkan, Turkish, Poetry, Universal Brotherhood

SOUND ALTERNATION IN KLARJULI SPEECH

DR. VARDO CHOKHARADZE

The work deals with an interesting problem of linguistic Kartvelology - Turkisms in the speech of Samkhruli. It should be noted that by “Samkhruli speech” we mean the Georgian language spoken by the inhabitants of the Chorokhi valley, that is the Adjarian (including the dialect of the descendants of the Muhajirs), Shavshuri, Klarjuli and Tao dialects. We also call the mentioned dialects “Southern patois”, “Southern dialects”.

Klarjeti, like other regions of historical Georgia, in a narrow sense, represents the lower valley of the Imerkhevi River, on the right bank of which the famous Klarjeti monasteries are located, while on the left bank, there is the Artanuji valley, where the settlement of Klarjeti is located. As for sound alternation in Klarjuli, it is clear that in general it follows the patterns and order characteristic of the Georgian language, although it has some features peculiar only to this dialect.

The alternation of sounds ა : ე (a : e)

There are also frequent cases of alternation of vowels in words borrowed from the Turkish language. This phenomenon is based on the patterns of changes in the vowel system of the Georgian language. For example: მეჰელე (mehele)– (Arab. Mahalle) district (of a city, a village): „უჩამფას ერთი პატაი მეჰელე ყოფილა“; „ისინი იმ მეჰელეში ცხოვრობენ“(Uchamphas erti patsai mehele kopila; isini im meheleshi tskhovoben)...

The alternation of sounds უ : ი (u : i)

ბალდიზი//ბალდუზი - (Baldizi//balduzi) – (transl. “wife’s sister”): „ბალდუზი გავათხვე და დუღუნი იყო“; „ესა ჩემი ბალდუზის ბაჰალა არი“ (balduzi gavatkhave da dughuni iko; esa chemi balduzis bahala ari)

The alternation of sounds ქ : ხ (k : kh)

ახრაბა (Akhraba – transl. from Turkish “relative”): ჩხუტუნეთ ქყუავს ახრაბები - ჯაფერ მენსხურ დელიასანოღლები” (chkhutunet hkuavs akhrabebi – japer menskhur deliasanoghlebi). Analysis of sound alternation in borrowed words has shown that vocabulary coming from a foreign language obeys the phonetic patterns of the Georgian and Kartvelian languages, which indicates the fact that, despite the strong influence of the Turkish language on the dialects of Samkhruli, the phonetic structure of the Georgian language retains its individuality.

Keywords: Klarjuli Speech, Turkisms, Georgian Language Individuality, Phonetic Patterns

ASPECTS OF EULOGISTIC POETRY DEDICATED TO LEADERS IN THE SOVIET LITERATURE

DR. MANANA TAVDGIRIDZE

The aim of the scientific article is to analyze the depressing influence of the Soviet dictatorial policy on Georgian literature and current literary processes. In the first half of the 20th century, the process of turning the artistic word into a servant of the conquering ruling political force became especially active, the purpose of which was to kill creative freedom and strengthen the Soviet hegemony of writing by the slavish spirit. Anyone who dared to bring free speech to the readers, to reject the demands of Soviet writing, was declared an enemy of the country and the people, which was traditionally followed by repression. The executioner government executed true, free writers. This is how they chased the writer's own, free concept and moral responsibility with fire and sword. An organic part of Soviet literature was poetry dedicated to leaders. The article analyzes the ersatz poems to praise of leaders, which have no artistic value, and which were presented as an abundant stream of creativity of writers working in Georgia, in particular Adjara and which present an enormous part, characterize and appear to be an essential part of the writing of the period. Stalin was the central figure of eulogistic poetry. Poets vied with each other in glorifying him, searching for original artistic faces and human or supernatural qualities to ascribe to the idol of the new age. They also glorified other political figures, leaders of union or local importance - Beria, Orjonikidze, Vorosholov.

Keywords: Georgian Literature, Eulogistic Poetry, Leaders, Black Sea Coast, Soviet Dictatorship

RECONSIDERING GEOPOLITICS: EXPLORING AWKWARD DYNAMICS IN EMERGING MIDDLE POWERS A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BRAZIL AND TÜRKIYE"

ZOLTÁN KARA-SZABÓ

This study aims to compare the XXI. century geopolitical positions of Brazil and Türkiye, two countries with distinctive international surroundings. Both Brazil and Türkiye displayed notable similarities in the last 20 years: the common trajectory is enhanced through military capacity, accelerated economic emergence, assertive geopolitical posture, active participation in multilateral platforms and a sense of dissatisfaction with the global distribution of power. Despite their geopolitical and geographical differences, both nations express discontent with their global political status and are motivated to challenge the prevailing international institutional framework. Positioned between traditional middle powers and major powers, they face difficulties in finding their place within the world's geopolitical hierarchy. The contemporary geopolitical discourse remains significantly influenced by the narrative of the Cold War, its language, and the material conditions of power analysis. However, the global landscape has undergone substantial transformations since the Cold War and post-Cold War eras, resulting in changes in the criteria and tools of power subtleties. In the recent discourse, a new classification emerged, highlighting the concept of "Awkward Powers", introduced by Thomas Wilkins and Gabriele Abbondanza. The framework has gained significant popularity in the conceptualization of modern geopolitics. Awkward powers exhibit an uneven distribution of material capabilities, primarily influenced by economic and military assets, leading to an imbalance in their power profile. Hence, assessing the global role of these awkward powers proves challenging, often rendering them as points of "frustration" within the world order. While Brazil was characterized as an "Awkward Great Power" due to its unique, rather imbalanced attributes, the framework hasn't been tested on Türkiye yet. The study aims to assess the presence of "awkward" power characteristics in Türkiye, exploring whether its geopolitical position falls within the ambiguous realm of emerging powers or adheres to more classical geopolitical concepts. Through an examination of the international behavioural patterns of the two countries, this research seeks to provide a nuanced categorization, shedding light on the intricate dynamics of these emerging middle powers within the contemporary global order. Understanding the distinct geopolitical activities and national characteristics of these countries can offer valuable insights into their strategies, challenges, and opportunities on the international stage.

Keywords: Brazil, Türkiye, Geopolitics, Awkward Powers, Developing Countries

MODERNIZATION OR COLONIZATION OF IRAN - THE REUTER CONCESSION AND ITS GEOPOLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

ISTVÁN DÁVID VÁCZ

The Reuter Concession was concluded in 1872 between the Iranian government and the British contractor Reuter. Mirza Husein Khan and Malkam Khan, who were the most influential figures in the Iranian liberal reform group, played a major role in its creation. The pact was intended to modernize Iran, because they thought that the state needed comprehensive reform in the face of the Russian threat, and this transformation could be achieved by importing foreign capital and interests. They wanted to bring in the British to counter the Russians and to integrate Iran into the world's economic system. On the other side, British interests were usually cited as the driving force behind Reuter's activity, but the British geopolitical discourse and decision-makers were not enthusiastic about the concession, unlike the press. The Russians and large sections of Iranian society were against it, with the result that the Shah finally withdrew the concession in 1873. Nevertheless, the history of the concession did not end there, and research argues that it became even more important in later decades and that its significance in the processes of the period was decisive. Although the Reuter concession appears in the academic literature, it lacks a geopolitical perspective and a deep structural analysis, and this research makes a modest attempt to reduce this gap. The research aims to explore the reasons behind the creation of the concession and to present and analyze its significance from a geopolitical perspective. The paper argues that the Reuter Concession contained essentially all the British geopolitical agendas that emerged in later years and that it revealed much about the dynamics of British geopolitical discourse and related processes. According to this study, British geopolitical discourse was highly flexible, local actors carried great weight, and individual ventures and initiatives were supported by British diplomacy. The research argues that the contract would have been a failure, both because it became a constant reference point and because it also served as a pretext for the creation of what later became very important interests such as the Imperial Bank of Persia (IBP). In other words, an individual initiative, with minor modifications, later became Britain's geopolitical agenda, and it owed a significant part of its influence in Iran to the compensation that followed the fall of the treaty, namely the creation of the IBP. The research argues that the treaty already highlighted Iran's major 19th and 20th century (and still ongoing) problem of how to integrate into the world economy and geopolitical order.

Keywords: Iran, Qajar dynasty, Reuter Concession, Geopolitics, Modernization

ONE WORD/TWO WORD CORRESPONDENCES IN INTERLANGUAGE CONTEX

PROF. ASSOC. DR. EDA SHEHU

This paper explores the observations of equivalent words in one language having distinct meanings compared to another language. It examines these equivalent words at a comparable level within various languages, including Albanian, English, Italian, and Greek. This phenomenon is observed when we compare a string of words of the second language with the first. On the other hand, when these two languages are compared with other languages, it is observed that these languages' sentences can also have two words with different meanings or, in specific languages, a single word. Thus, if we compare the Albanian word *nip* with the equivalents in English, we will see that *nip* has two equivalents: 1. nephew (brother's son) and 2. grandson (parent's son). As in Russian: 1. племянник and 2. внук. It differs in Italian and Greek (if we take the Albanian comparison as a basis). Thus, *nip* (in Albanian) = (in Italian) *il nipote* = (in Greek) ο εγγονός. Evidence of these inconsistencies and taking them into account is of particular importance in overcoming the difficulties in finding equivalents relevant to the practical use of a foreign language, especially in the formation of sentences by pupils and students. (possible corresponding word: *rrugë* – road / street) / way – (in Albanian) *rrugë* / *rrugicë*, etc.)

Keywords: lexicon, compatibility, incompatibility, corresponding words

THE HARMONIZATION OF CONTRACT LAW, A CONTINUOUS CHALLENGE FOR THE EU

SONILA KAMAMI

Diversification of contract law based on the national legislation of member states within the EU has posed a persistent challenge to the Union's economy, impacting not only the performance of the internal market but also global competitiveness. Contract law directly influences market security, stability, and trust, thereby enhancing economic activity and promoting the development of the internal market in the EU. The European Parliament has been advocating for over 25 years for the commencement of preparatory work on the formulation of a European Code of Private Law, as only through the unification of private law can a single market be realized. The COVID-19 health crisis, as well as the current energy crisis, demand a clear assessment of the state of this crucial legal instrument for the functioning and performance of the EU economy. The results of this study indicate that to date, there has been no significant progress toward the creation of a unified European Civil Code or a harmonized European contract law. Also, the Establishment of the Single Digital Market represents another challenge for contract law in the EU. The issue of harmonization remains one of the current challenges in the EU legal system.

Keywords: Contract Law, Harmonization, Diversification, EU Legal System, Performance of The Internal Market

LEGAL BRIDGES: TURKEY-ALBANIA RELATIONS AND BROADER IMPLICATIONS IN AFRO-EURASIAN JURISPRUDENCE

DR LORENCA BEJKO

The geopolitical landscape of Afro-Eurasia is a complex web of interrelated legal systems and diplomatic relations. At the heart of this web, the interaction between Turkey and Albania stands out as a potential model for regional cooperation and legal integration. This paper delves into the multifaceted legal and diplomatic engagements between Turkey and Albania, critically analyzing their bilateral agreements, enduring historical connections, and the robust legal frameworks that have evolved over time. Employing qualitative research methodologies, the study meticulously examines treaties, memoranda of understanding, and cooperative legal instruments to assess their impact on shaping the jurisprudence within the Afro-Eurasian nexus. The role of Turkey and Albania extends beyond their bilateral interactions, as they are positioned uniquely at the crossroads of Europe, Asia, and Africa, thereby holding the potential to influence a wider set of regional dynamics. The analysis reveals how their legal dialogues have the capacity to establish a precedent for legal convergence and harmonization across diverse legal cultures and jurisdictions. This paper does not only focus on the current state of affairs but also investigates the historical legal precedents that have paved the way for present and future legal cooperation between these two nations. The investigation is structured to first contextualize the strategic significance of Turkey and Albania within the broader Afro-Eurasian legal fabric. It then progresses to dissect the specific legal agreements and cooperative frameworks that have been established between the two countries. Furthermore, the research contemplates the extrapolative implications of these relationships on broader regional legal practices, considering how they might inform the development of a more cohesive legal ecosystem across Afro-Eurasia. The findings of this paper are expected to offer insightful perspectives on the power of legal diplomacy and the capacity of bilateral relationships to engender wider regional change. By highlighting the pivotal role that Turkey and Albania may play in bridging disparate legal systems, this study aims to contribute to the discourse on legal pluralism, international law, and the facilitation of transnational legal cooperation. The implications drawn from the Turkey-Albania legal nexus offer a blueprint for understanding and enhancing legal interconnectivity in the broader Afro-Eurasian sphere, thereby underscoring the strategic importance of jurisprudential bridges in an increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords: Turkey-Albania Relations, Afro-Eurasian Jurisprudence, Legal Diplomacy, International Law Legal Convergence and Harmonization, Transnational Legal Cooperation, Bilateral Agreements, Legal Pluralism, Regional Legal Integration, Geopolitical Dynamic

THE CHALLENGES OF DATA PROTECTION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ELECTRONIC CONTRACTS AND NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS

MA. MIGENA KALTHI

The pandemic Covid-19, the development of technology and the speed of civil circulation have encouraged the development of electronic commerce. Electronic commerce aims the exchange of goods and services between parties located in different places, but it necessarily requires the presence of electronic communication tools. Despite the large number of distance contracts, especially electronic contracts, electronic commerce is still informal in Albania, regardless the existence of legal framework and public institutions for consumer protection. The lack of registration of these traders, the lack of written contracts, as well as the violation of consumer rights have presented many important issues to Albanian public institutions. Personal data of consumers in electronic contracts is constantly violated and made public by traders. Although Albania has established legal and institutional framework in the field of consumer protection and personal data protection, this field is still a challenge. During the years, the progress reports of the European Union for Albania have considered it as an area in the first phase. All these aspects, especially from Albanian consumer point of view will be the main object of the analysis of this article. The author will also emphasize the obligations arising from negotiation process in European Union.

Keywords: Electronic Contract, Data Protection, Consumer Protection, Consumer Protection Commission

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL EDUCATION ATTAINMENT AND THE PREVALENCE OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG THEIR CHILDREN IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS IN TIRANA

DR. ENEIDA ZALLI

DR. ADISA TELITI

Aggressive behavior is a common occurrence among adolescents, and due to its adverse outcomes, it's imperative to identify protective factors that can impede or mitigate its escalation before it solidifies. In this study, involving a group of 1239 teenagers, we sought to investigate the link between parental education and aggressive behaviors in children aged between 14 and 19 years. The role that parents play in the lives of their children is of paramount importance, from their formative years through adolescence. Children's values and aspirations are, in part, influenced by the values and expectations they encounter within their family. Among the numerous factors that shape the parent-child dynamic, one particularly crucial element is the educational background of parents. This study aims to investigate how the educational levels of parents affect their children's proclivity for aggressive behavior. The tool used for collecting data in this study ASEBA, YSR – the Youth Self-Report. ASEBA provides a comprehensive approach to assessing adaptive and nonadaptive functions of children and adolescents. The YSR is used to assess a wide range of emotional and behavioral problems that children and adolescents may experience. This can include internalizing problems (e.g., anxiety, depression) and externalizing problems (e.g., aggression, conduct problems). Overall, the father's educational level appears to be more dominant compared to the mother's level of education in influencing the issues related to the aggression of young people.

Keywords: Mothers and fathers' level of education, Aggressive behavior, Adolescent

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE IN PROSPECTIVE OF CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY THE EXPERIENCE IN ALBANIA

ERILDA PAPAGJONI

In Albania, civil liability stemming from medical malpractice is governed by a comprehensive legislative framework, continually supplemented, especially since the 1990s. However, both judicial and extrajudicial practices related to civil liability arising from medical malpractice have predominantly evolved within the last decade. It can be so asserted that this area of law is still relatively nascent. This article aims to address specific issues encountered in Albanian legal practice concerning civil liability arising from medical malpractice, notably focusing on civil means of complaint. Three legal remedies for the restoration of rights infringed upon by medical malpractice are delineated. Among these, two are extrajudicial in nature: complaint addressed to the healthcare institution and complaint addressed to the relevant professional order. The third remedy is a civil action (lawsuit/indictment), serving as a procedural avenue for the judicial resolution of such conflicts. These remedies represent alternative courses of action, which can be pursued simultaneously and independently of each other. Each of these avenues will also delve into jurisdictional or competency matters they encompass, critical elements for the procedural validity of the legal proceedings they initiate. Additionally, this article will explore the contractual or non-contractual nature of civil liability arising from medical malpractice, as well as the selection of the appropriate civil lawsuit to commence the judicial process, a topic of particular interest within this context.

Keywords: Medical malpractice, civil liability, civil means of complaint, complaint lodged within the healthcare institution, complaint lodged within the relevant professional order, civil action (lawsuit/indictment) filed in court, jurisdiction and competence, nature of medical civil liability, doctor/healthcare institution-patient relationship as a contract, doctor/healthcare institution-patient relationship as non-contractual

LEGAL AND FISCAL FRAMEWORK OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN ALBANIA. CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS

ASSOC. PROF. DR. ERSIDA TELITI

MA. HERJETA DELIAJ

Non-profit organizations are a key element in Civil Society in Albania. The legislator has taken care to adopt specific acts, laws or bylaws on the right to be organized on voluntary basis, the freedom of expression, the right to be organized and registered or to be organized as informal group, the legal and fiscal obligations arising from registration. Albanian Civil Code, adopted in 1994, has ruled non-profit organizations under the private legal persons. It states that nonprofit organizations could be: associations, foundations and centers. Besides this, there are other acts which rules the establishment, organization and the functioning of non-profit organizations. The law no. 80/2021, dated 24.06.2021 “On the registration of non-profit organizations” aims to facilitate the registration procedures of nonprofit organizations by creating a transparent and enabling environment for the development of their activity. Besides this, NPOs are still facing lots of problems and some provisions of this law are still not applicable. This article aims to analyze the legal and fiscal environment of Civil Society Organizations, the challenges of electronic register, the problems with VAT compensation. At the end, the authors would underline some conclusions and recommendations on improving the working environment of non-profit organizations in Albania, in order to fulfill also the obligations raising from EU Integration.

Keywords: Non-Profit Organization, Association, Foundation, Center, Electronic Register

PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE FOOD OBLIGATION FOR CHILDREN DURING AND AFTER THE DIVORCE

DR. ADISA TELITI

DR. ENDRI BALLA

Marriage is the legal cohabitation, which is based on the moral and legal equality of the spouses, on the feeling of mutual love, respect and understanding, as the basis of family unity. With the termination of the reasons for which the marriage was concluded, with the mutual consent of the parties or with the request of one of the spouses, the marriage can be dissolved by addressing to the Court. In cases where the parties have minor children, the Court with its mechanisms regulates the consequences of the dissolution of the marriage, the consequences of the dissolution of the marriage are related to the exercise of parental responsibility, the meeting with the other parent and the food obligation for the minor children. The study aims to describe and analyze the problems encountered by litigants regarding the food obligation for minor children, during the divorce process (marriage dissolution) and after its dissolution. The result of the study using the qualitative method of data collection presented a clear picture of the problems encountered from the moment the spouses no longer lived with each other, waiting for the Court's decision regarding the food obligation, charging the party who took care for the child in meeting all the needs of children. Problems also resulted in the determined value of the food obligation and its compliance by the party that had to deposit the determined income. Important in this process is the synchronization of the persons involved in the process protecting the best interest of minor children. Also the coordination of the work of all actors and institutions taking care of the well-being and physical, emotional and psychological development of minor children.

Keywords: Dissolution Of Marriage (Divorce), Minor Children, Child Support Obligation

THE DIGITALIZATION OF THE MEDIA MARKET AND ITS IMPACT ON THE LABOR MARKET

OLTA STASA LL.M.

ASSOC. PROF. DR. ERSIDA TELITI

Albanian society has moved forward in terms of technology and developments in the field of broadcasting. Despite the lack of legal framework in force, private platforms continued digital transmissions. The media showed that economics and technological developments often precede legal regulations, imposing their will on legislators to regulate this situation legally. This article aims to present the steps and time phases that digital broadcasting has gone through. Special attention will be given to the role of the Audiovisual Media Authority in this process. The transition to digital broadcasts has a direct impact on the consumer, on the quality of services, the number of channels and program packages offered, and the reduction of various costs. The article, beyond the qualitative method, also uses the quantitative method, providing data regarding the labor market during the transitional period of digitalization.

Keywords: Digitalization, Digital Transmissions, Audiovisual Media, Platform

DAMAGE COMPENSATION FROM COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT. THE CASE OF ALBANIA

ASSOC. PROF. DR. ANJEZA LIÇENJI

This paper analyzes the award of damages resulting from copyright infringement, highlighting the current issues and challenges of this issue in the digital environment. It begins by outlining the fundamental principles of copyright law and the significance of damage compensation as a crucial element in maintaining the integrity of the creative industry. It underlines the necessity of addressing, reporting and punishing all copyright infringements in an era where digital technologies and new developments are moving at an extraordinary speed. While the enforcement of copyright law is essential to protect the intellectual property of the owner, determining the right compensation for copyright infringement can be a complicated and lengthy process. The complexity of estimating non-economic damages, such as reputational harm and emotional distress, is also explored, underlining the need for a comprehensive framework to determine appropriate compensation. In addition to analyzing cases of copyright infringement, the paper also explores future trends in copyright infringement, including developments in artificial intelligence in the production of counterfeit content. In conclusion, this paper provides a comprehensive overview of the challenge of compensating damages in cases of copyright infringement, emphasizing the importance of establishing the infringement, the different methodologies for calculating damages and their reflection in legal provisions as more effective and applicable.

Keywords: Copyright Infringement, Internet, Artificial Intelligence, Compensation, Damages

HITLER FROM AN ARAB PERSPECTIVE

ZOLTÁN PRANTNER

ABDALLAH ABDEL-ATI AL-NAGGAR

Different opinions about Adolf Hitler's personality, views and political activities were also expressed within the Arab world. The initial attempts to forge links between the Führer and certain leading figures in the Arab world, the impact of Nazi propaganda in the Arab world, and the ideas of Arab writers who commented on or portrayed Hitler undoubtedly contributed to the sometimes contradictory image of the Third Reich chancellor. The authors aim to provide insights into this complex image of Hitler in official political circles and the media. For the sake of a more nuanced portrayal of the personality, the presentation concludes with noteworthy (funny and ironic) news about the Nazi leader.

Keywords: Adolf Hitler, Third Reich, Arab world, Nazi

FROM OTTOMAN LANGUAGE TO DIDACTICS OF TURKISH ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN ALBANIA AND TÜRKIYE

ASSOC.PROF.DR. ADRIATIK DERJAJ

Albania and Turkey have historical and cultural ties dating back centuries. Ottoman rule in the Balkans, including Albania, has left a lasting impact on the region's history and identity. The Ottoman Empire controlled parts of Albania for several centuries until the early 20th century. As a result, there are shared cultural, linguistic, and historical elements between the two nations. Albania and Turkey established diplomatic relations on March 7, 1922. Since then, they have generally maintained positive and friendly relations. Diplomatic ties were officially re-established after the fall of communism in Albania in the early 1990s. Cultural and educational exchanges have played a role in strengthening ties between Albania and Turkey. Programs promoting language learning, academic exchanges, and cultural events have contributed to people-to-people connections. The Ottoman Empire had a significant historical influence on Albania, and as a result, the Ottoman Turkish language left its mark on the region. During the period of Ottoman rule, which lasted for several centuries until the early 20th century, Ottoman Turkish was the administrative and cultural language of the empire, and it was used in official documents, legal matters, and other formal contexts. Cultural and educational ties between Albania and Turkey, along with the influence of Turkish media and literature, played a role in shaping the language. Turkish language education, cultural exchange programs, and media exposure contributed to the adoption of modern Turkish in Albania.

Keywords: Political Linguistics, Areal Linguistics, Turkish, Albanian

ANALYSIS OF SALARIES (MOTIVATING FACTOR FOR INCREASING PERFORMANCE) IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR ACTIVITIES (CASE ALBANIA)

ASSOC. PROF. DR. ULPIAN HOTI

PH.D. CANDIDATE SABINA CENOLLI

The evaluation of individual performance has always been an element for the motivation of the employees of the public administration and the increase of its performance. In this study there are efforts done to point out some problems of the evaluation of individual performance as a part of the organization's culture, which affects the increase of efficiency and consists of the key for a successful management of the public administration. The concept of evaluation must be considered as a psycho-social and administrative process which has its own impacts on the motivation and performance of the public administration. The right relations between them, increase of the evaluation criteria, the combination of the evaluation of individual performance with the respective structure as a strong bond of evaluation and career, use of the method of self-evaluation, evaluation for your superior and your colleague, financial rewards etc, are not only the success of the administration but also guarantee a qualitative management. In many countries of Europe the public sector is going through a deep reformation. The most important element of this reform in the public sector is the incentive related to the reformation of the public administration. This process is necessary to face the challenges and to have better services with few sources possible. The public services are oriented by the input. The structures and the organizational procedures are created in order to involve the employees and need efforts and contribution from them. In the public the results of service department are considered as a product of the efforts and staff's capacities. The requirement of these results is lead by an inspirational vision, which is a clear mission and has some strategic aims, and these aims are transformed in objectives which aim to improve the performance. Improving performance, better services, time spent on the assignments realization, the responsibility and the effectiveness of the programs and public services, are very important to everybody, for the persons who offer these services and for the ones who receive it. But there are a lot of political, bureaucratic and technical hindrances that affect the performance of the Public Administration.

Keywords: Performance of the Public Administration, Organizational Procedures, Inspirational, Public Services, Strategic Aims

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN AJARA

DR. TEONA GOGITIDZE

As Bloomberg calls to Batumi, Europe's next Boomtown, is the Black Sea port city and capital of Georgia's Ajara region. Opportunities in tourism, real estate and plan for block chain are bringing in investors and visitors. Especially Tourism industry is a vital contributor to the economy of the Ajara region, providing employment opportunities, generating revenue, and contributing to the overall development of destinations. This beautiful seaside region of Western Georgia, with Luxury hotels, casinos, beaches, and all kinds of activities attracts 2 million International Visitors and numbers are growing annually by 10%. Region also hosts wildlife, rural, adventure and eco-tourism opportunities. The rich biodiversity of Ajara, with its protected areas and national parks - three of them were recently awarded UNESCO World Heritage status - lends itself perfectly. There is something for every nature lover: Hiking, horse riding, rafting, zip-lining, camping, glamping, bird watching, sightseeing etc. For these and many other reasons Batumi has been awarded two times in 2019 and 2023 the main prizes – "Europe's Leading Emerging Tourism Destination" and "Europe's Leading Emerging Tourism Destination 2023" by "World Travel Awards", often referred to as the Oscar of tourism. The government and private companies are investing heavily in developing their tourism industries to attract tourists from all over the world. As a result, however, tourism development is not without its peculiarities and challenges. The present article examines the current situation and development trends of the Ajara tourist market, existing problems and challenges, prospects for tourism development and other important issues. Along with the growth of tourism, there is overloading of tourist places and tourist infrastructure, the field of services remains a challenge. Nevertheless, the difficult political situation in the region has put tourism sector in front of significant challenges. Despite the challenges, Ajara and its capital city Batumi continue to bet its future on tourism, enriching day after day the offer for tourists who decide to come and visit this region, where, really, there is something for everyone.

Keywords: Batumi, Tourism, Boomtown, Economy, Challenge

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATION AND THE ROLE OF TEACHERS!

DR. YMER LEKSI

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly transformed various aspects of our lives, including education. This conference abstract explores the multifaceted impact of AI on education and contemplates the question: "Is AI going to replace teachers?" As AI continues to evolve and integrate into educational systems, it raises significant questions about the role of educators and the future of pedagogy. AI technologies have already made remarkable inroads into education. Adaptive learning platforms, personalized tutoring systems, and smart content recommendations are just a few examples of how AI is enhancing the learning experience. These technologies have the potential to make education more accessible, engaging, and effective. However, as AI becomes more sophisticated, concerns about its impact on traditional teaching roles have emerged. One of the most common apprehensions is the fear of job displacement among educators. AI-driven tools can automate routine administrative tasks, grading, and even provide personalized instruction, which has led some to speculate that teachers may become redundant. This abstract delves into the nuanced perspective that, while AI can automate certain tasks, it cannot fully replace the holistic role of a teacher. Teachers are more than just conveyors of information; they are mentors, motivators, and role models. Human interaction, empathy, and emotional support are fundamental aspects of education that AI cannot replicate. Therefore, the coexistence of AI and teachers is likely to be more synergistic than adversarial. Educators can harness AI's capabilities to personalize learning, identify struggling students, and adapt their teaching strategies accordingly. Moreover, AI can assist teachers in professional development. AI-driven analytics can help educators track student progress more comprehensively, allowing for data-informed instructional improvements. Additionally, AI can facilitate lifelong learning for teachers by providing them with curated resources and insights tailored to their specific needs. Furthermore, this abstract explores the ethical considerations associated with AI in education. Issues of data privacy, bias in algorithms, and the potential for over-reliance on technology in classrooms need to be addressed. It is essential to strike a balance between utilizing AI as a valuable tool and preserving the human-centric aspects of education. The presentation will also delve into the benefits and challenges of AI in education on a global scale. While AI can help bridge educational disparities by providing personalized learning experiences to students in remote or underserved areas, it also highlights the digital divide. Ensuring equitable access to AI-enhanced education is a pressing concern for policymakers and educators alike. To conclude, this abstract underscores that AI's impact on education is multifaceted. While it has the potential to augment and transform the learning experience, it is unlikely to replace teachers entirely. Instead, educators should embrace AI as a complementary tool that can enhance their teaching practices, provided that ethical and equitable considerations are prioritized. In essence, this presentation aims to foster a nuanced discussion on the evolving role of teachers in the era of AI and explore the symbiotic relationship between human educators and artificial intelligence in shaping the future of education.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Education, Teacher Role in AI Era, Ethical Considerations in AI Education, Equitable Access to AI-Enhanced Education

ANALYZING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TÜRKIYE – ALBANIA AND ALBANIAN COMMUNITIES IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

ASSOC. PROF. DR. MEVLUDIN IBISH
SEZER FERHAD, MSC

When we observe the Western Balkans, it is easy to see a significantly long and profound relationship between Türkiye and Albania, especially when we include the larger context of Albanian communities throughout the Western Balkans, the ties become even more evident. These ties continue to exist even when the Turkish position in the Western Balkans has become quite complex with Türkiye trying to play a mediating role during conflicts and is aiming to establish influential presence throughout the Western Balkans. Considering the complex situation that Türkiye finds itself in the Western Balkans, one must also take into account the existence of legitimate reasons behind Türkiye's involvement, such reasons being the springboard through which Türkiye launches its diplomatic moves. In a period when Albania and the Western Balkans are pushing further to integrating into the EU, the Turkish position is also quite important, as the EU can be a positive factor for Türkiye and its relations with Albania and the Western Balkans at large. In this paper, the aim will be to analyze the developing relations between Türkiye and Albania as well as the larger context of Albanian communities in the Western Balkans. In order to provide an in-depth analysis, we will utilize a new approach which will incorporate the historical, economic, political and social background of the topic. In addition, we will pursue a redefinition of the Turkish role in the Western Balkans with an emphasis on its relations to Albania and the Albanian communities.

Keywords: Türkiye, Albania, Western Balkans, Complexity, Integration, Mediator

ARNAVUT OKURLARIN YAŞAR KEMAL'IN ESERLERİNİN EVRENSELLİĞİNE YAKLAŞIMI

DR. ALBAN FOÇI

Edebiyat denilince hepimizin aklına zaman içinde okumuş yazarların eserleri gelir. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluşunun bu 100. yıldönümünde şahsiyetlerin isimleri, eserleri, etkinlikleri, ülkeler arasındaki dostluk ilişkilerini dile getirmek istiyoruz. Yaşar Kemal'in eserleri de öyledir. Neden Türk Edebiyatından bahsettiğimizde hemen arnavut okuruna "İnce Mehmet" romanı aklına gelmektedir. Türk Edebiyatında Yaşar Kemal çok önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bu çalışmamızın amacı Arnavut okuların Yaşar Kemal'in eserlerinin evrenselliğini incelemektedir.

Anahtar kelime: Edebiyat, Evrensellik, Yazar, Eser, Zaman

MORE UXORIO COHABITATION – PROPERTY ASPECTS

ASSISTANT LECTURER GRETA PETRITI

SPECIALIST NIKOLETA PEPAJ

The focus of this paper is more uxorio cohabitation, especially the property (financial) relationships that are created, as well as the way in which the sharing of created wealth and property is handled when this cohabitation ends. The purpose of addressing this topic is to highlight the nature of more uxorio cohabitation, the specifics it presents in relation to marriage, and also to show where it stands in the Albanian legal system and beyond. Such a topic has academic importance considering how vague and scarce the information is compared to other institutions, which are now well-established. Among other things, this paper aims to link the scholarly importance of more uxorio cohabitation to its practical significance. Isn't it strange that we have so much doctrinal-legal vacuum when more uxorio cohabitation attracts more and more couples towards it every day? Logic dictates that social phenomena of this kind deserve more attention from the legislature, considering the disagreements or disputes that such cohabitation generates when it comes to the division of property created during the cohabitation between a man and a woman. The law cannot stand still for what more uxorio cohabitation entails, and this cohabitation should not be addressed with an indifferent approach compared to the institution of marriage. Taking into consideration that the real difference between more uxorio and marriage lies in their formal aspect rather than their essence, their consequences are in fact handled as being derived from two diametrically opposite institutions. Don't both forms constitute a way of creating family life?

Keywords: More Uxorio Cohabitation, Property Relationships, Property Division, Cohabitation Agreement, Institute of Marriage

ONE TURKISH SUFFIX IN ALBANIAN AND BULGARIAN LANGUAGES (STUDY ON DIALECT MATERIAL FROM THE TWO LANGUAGES)

PROF. AS. DR. RAQI BELLO

The present study examines the suffix *ci/-çi* in Albanian and Bulgarian languages based on material collected from the Devol region, where Bulgarians and Albanians live side by side. The study will be of interest to Bulgarian, Albanian and Balkan linguistics.

Keywords: Suffix, Devol, Albanian Dialectology, Bulgarian Dialectology, Balkan Linguistics

RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR AND TURKEY'S MEDIATION ROLE

ASST. PROF. DR. INDIRA PHUTKARADZE

The Russia-Ukraine war is a complex international conflict. In the new global environment that emerged with the collapse of the Soviets, Russia had to re-establish relations with both its immediate surroundings and the powerful actors of the global system. In this context, Russia started the process of redefining relations with the countries in its immediate surroundings. The countries in Russia's immediate surroundings are the former countries of the Soviet Bloc. Although Ukraine, a former Soviet country, declared its independence in 1991, it was governed by governments close to Russia in political attitudes until 2014. However, the situation changed in 2014. By overthrowing the pro-Russian government, the country began to approach the Western bloc. This caused tensions in relations with Russia. Ukraine has a strategic position in accessing Europe through the transit of energy resources. With the increasing role of the energy sector in the Russian economy, Ukraine, a country in the energy corridor position, has become even more important for Russia. On the other hand, Ukraine, a country that is not rich in natural gas and oil resources, is a country dependent on Russia in this field. Therefore, since Russia has energy resources and Ukraine is a transit country, a relationship of mutual dependence has been formed between the two countries. However, Ukraine's steps towards membership in the European Union and NATO have caused serious tension in Russia-Ukraine relations. After Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014, separatist groups supported by Russia emerged with demands for secession in Eastern Ukrainian regions such as Donetsk and Lugansk. These developments have led to a major international crisis. This situation, which threatens Ukraine's independence and territorial integrity, has attracted the attention of the international community. Turkey played a mediating role in this conflict. Turkey has a number of factors in the development of relations between Russia and Ukraine throughout history. Today, Turkey maintains its relations with both countries in political, economic and strategic terms. The war broke out after Russia attacked Ukrainian territory on February 24, 2022. Turkey, which is not a party to the war between Russia and Ukraine, has not cut off its relations with both Russia and Ukraine since the beginning of the war, and has tried to end the conflict within the scope of mediation activities between the two states. For example: Turkish diplomats have established various diplomatic contacts in order to facilitate communication between the parties and end the conflict. Turkey made efforts to make the crisis an international issue. Turkey has stood by Ukraine in NATO and other international platforms and encouraged international cooperation to resolve the crisis. Although Turkey's efforts are aimed at achieving consensus between the parties, the solution process depends on many factors and requires the participation of multiple international stakeholders. Diplomatic solutions and the efforts of the international community are important to end the war. However, the deep-rooted problems underlying this conflict may be difficult to resolve in the short term.

Keywords: Russia-Ukraine War, Ukraine's Geopolitical Shift, Mediation, NATO

LEARNING GREEK AS A SECOND/FOREIGN LANGUAGE THROUGH TURKISH TO STUDENTS OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE. DIFFICULTY AND CHALLENGE

DR. İSİDA FOÇI

Learning Greek as a second/foreign language through Turkish poses unique challenges for students of the Turkish language. This difficulty stems from the distinct linguistic structures of Greek, an Indo-European language, and Turkish, which belongs to a different language family. Various linguistic elements, such as word formation, racial systems, gender concepts for nouns, as well as numerous morphological and syntactic phenomena, contribute to the complexity faced by students. This paper will delve into these challenges and aims to elucidate them for Turkish-speaking students majoring in the language.

Navigating the intricacies of learning Greek exclusively through Turkish is itself a formidable challenge. Students must comprehend and internalize the nuances of a language that differs significantly from their own, without the intermediary assistance of the Albanian language, which they are already familiar with.

Keywords: Greek language, Turkish language, teaching, vocabulary, morphological aspect, syntactic aspect.

CROSS-CULTURAL NATIONAL MODERNISMS IN ARCHITECTURE: A READING THROUGH SEDAD HAKKI ELDEM AND BORIS ČIPAN'S ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTIONS

ASST. PROF. DR. BEDRIYE AYLIN KARTAL

The aim of this research is to explore the works of two architects - Sedad Hakkı Eldem (1908-2012) and Boris Čipán (1918-2012) - and their interpretation of modernism with nationalistic tendencies in architecture. Eldem is known as the pioneer of nationalism in architecture in Turkey, while Čipán was a prominent figure of Macedonian modern architecture after World War II. Modernism was the dominant philosophy of architecture and design in the late 1920s and early 1930s. It was characterized by an analytical approach to the function of buildings, a rational use of new materials, structural innovation, and the elimination of ornament. However, by the late 1930s in Turkey, national architecture debates started against modernist aesthetics in architecture. Eldem led these debates, advocating for the use of the vernacular building traditions of the "Turkish Houses" to nationalize modern architecture. He used the renowned layout and facade aesthetics of "Turkish Houses" in his residential building projects. Similarly, Boris Čipán investigated the characteristics of old architectural heritage and traditional vernacular houses in Macedonia and found parallel characteristics with the modernist principles in architecture. In his Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, he reinterpreted modernism with traditional, regional motifs and themes. Both architects used nationalistic reinterpretations of modernist architecture in their works, which are considerable examples for an investigation of the cross-cultural interactions in architecture.

Keywords: Modernism, Nationalism, Regionalism, Sedad Hakkı Eldem, Boris Čipán

THE IMPACT OF TURKISH COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AGENCY (TIKA) ACTIVITIES ON TURKEY-ALBANIA RELATIONS

ASSOC. PROF. DR. NURGÜL BEKAR

Relations between Turkey and Albania, which have historically, culturally and geographically very close relations, have been increasing since 1990. Various institutions also contribute positively to the economic and political development of relations between the two countries. Among these, TIKa's work in Albania since 1996 has both demonstrated the importance of the two countries for each other and improved relations. In this study, based on the question of whether TIKa's activities have had an impact on Turkey-Albania relations after 1991, the projects carried out will be analyzed and the impact of these studies on the relations between the two states will be investigated.

Keywords: Turkey-Albania Relations, Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency, Balkans

IMPACTS OF RUSSO-UKRAINIAN WAR ON THE EU-AFRICA RELATIONS

PH.D. CANDIDATE QUANG HONG TRIEU

Entering the second year of the Russo-Ukrainian war since February 2022, there are still no signs that the conflict will end soon due to disagreements in negotiations among both sides, thereby causing critical consequences to the entire world. The European Union (EU) has faced rising energy prices because of its heavy dependence on Russian gasoline, high living costs, and faltering relations with Russia. While African countries, in decades under civil war and the effects of climate change, have become more vulnerable due to their dependence on grain supplies, with about 80% from Russia and Ukraine. Hence, the conflict has profoundly influenced European and African relations due to different stances on the war (EU against Russia, but Africa supports Russia) and increasing engagements from Russia and China in Africa. This article attempts to study the impacts of the crisis in key fields (politics, economy, and security) and assess some opportunities and challenges within bilateral relations under the war between Russia and Ukraine.

Keywords: EU, Africa, Russia, Ukraine, Impacts, Challenges, Opportunities

SEPARATION OF POWERS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN ORGANIC AND FUNCTIONAL TERMS

ASSOC. PROF. DR. ENGIN ŞAHİN

The 1982 Constitution of the Republic of Turkey has been amended nineteen times since its submission into force. Starting with the Law No. 3361 dated 17.05.1987 on the Amendment of Articles 67, 75 and 175 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey No. 2709 and the Repeal of Provisional Article 4, the last in the series of constitutional amendments is the Law No. 6771 dated 21.01.2017 on the Amendment of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. The constitutional amendments made by Law No. 6771 were submitted to the referendum on 16/4/2017 and adopted. The main feature that distinguishes the last constitutional amendment from the other eighteen constitutional amendments is that it changed the parliamentary system of government established by the 1982 Constitution into a system similar the presidential system called the Presidential Government System. It is described in the literature that presidential systems are based on a rigid separation of powers between the legislature and the executive, and this is the case in practices around the world. Although the Presidential Government System implemented in Turkey has provided a rigid separation of powers in organic terms, the separation of powers in this system has not been discussed in functional terms. In this study, the separation of powers in functional terms will be explained through the one-sided president, the president's decision to renew the elections, the president's declaration of a state of emergency and its legal consequences, the disciplined party system, the budget and final account law, the procedure for the selection of deputies in general elections, and the legislature's tools and consequences of the executive branch's supervision.

Keywords: 1982 Constitution, Presidential System, Presidential Government System, Separation Of Powers

ABOUT THE LANGUAGE AND STYLE OF F.M. DOSTOEVSKY IN THE NOVEL "CRIME AND PUNISHMENT"

MA. ELVIRA XHAMANI

The study of the language of a specific person, especially a writer, is important because, on the one hand, it reflects the main features of the literary language of the era in which this person lived. On the other hand, a prominent personality influences the development of the literary language. Through his language, through the texts he creates, we can understand his personal characteristics, worldview, emotional perception of the world, get to know him ourselves. Dostoevsky's artistic world, full of contrasts and contradictions, is clearly reflected in the language of his works. F. M. Dostoevsky is one of the most decisive innovators in the history of Russian prose. The article is devoted to the writer's language and style, which characterize him as an artist. It will be treated, not only the specific individuality of the author's language and the use of specific words, but also the features of his "linguistic personality", Keywords and phraseological units that are important for understanding and describing the writer's worldview.

Keywords: Crime and Punishment, Novel, F. M. Dostoevsky, Dostoevsky's Artistic World

THE OTTOMAN OVERLAY IN THE ALBANIAN EPIC OF KRESHNIKS

DR. DRËTA ISUFAJ

ASSOC. PROF. DR. ADRIATIK DERJAJ

The Epic of Kreshniks, a significant work in Albanian folklore, bears discernible traces of cultural influences from the Ottoman period. This phenomenon is not uncommon in epic compositions, where multiple cultural layers often overlay the primitive core of national epics. This paper focuses on the pervasive presence of Ottoman elements, particularly within the religious aspects of the Kreshnik Epic.

One notable aspect pertains to the incorporation of Muslimism elements into the rhapsodies, manifesting through cliché formulas intrinsic to legendary Albanian folk poetry. Notably, these formulas were omitted from publications by the Institute of Popular Culture before the 1990s due to censorship during the communist dictatorship. The apprehension of the potential Islamization of the Kreshniks, or the accentuation of their faith over national identification, led to the decision to refrain from incorporating Turkish language elements in the Tirana-published summaries.

The exploration extends to an analysis of Muslimism and oriental influences evident in the names of key characters, such as the brothers Muj and Halil. Despite attempts to attribute their names to local etymological sources, the unmistakable Turkish-Arabic origin of these names becomes apparent. The broader Muji clan members, who are part of the Kreshniks, consistently bear Muslim names like Ali, Mehmet, Hasan, and others. Furthermore, titles within the epic also display a Turkish-Arabic influence, exemplified by designations such as aga, dizdar, and bajraktar.

The subsequent investigation delves into specific rhapsodies wherein characters engage in Islamic rites, such as the performance of ablution. Additionally, the study examines various songs featuring oriental formulas for greetings, congratulations, and curses. The paper concludes with an exploration of daily life rituals and customs influenced by Ottoman practices.

Keywords: Epic, Cultural Overlay, Muslimism, Formulaic Elements, Muj, Religion

NEW PERSPECTIVES OF TEACHING GREEK AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE ALBANIAN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

MA. EMONA ZYKAJ

Current foreign language teaching perspectives have evolved along with development of technology. Not only the methods for learning foreign languages compiled according to the European Framework of Languages (Common Framework of Recommendations), but also access to technology, free movement of students through Erasmus Plus programs, models for the development of students' communicative competences in foreign languages, platforms, applications and programs that are used today for foreign language teaching and learning, simulation models, make it easier to acquire a foreign language and understand the culture of the society that speaks this foreign language. As it is known, communicative ability depends on grammatical, social grammatical and pragmatic components. Each of these components include the grammatical knowledge of the language system, social and cultural conditions of language use, functional use of language resources using interactive scenarios and models.

In this new perspective, learning Greek language in higher education system in Albania consists of a growing interest of students for many reasons. Opportunities offered to students to participate in Erasmus Plus programs, collaborations with universities in Greece, a country of the European Union, boost their interest in learning foreign languages, and obviously also in learning Greek language. New cooperation programs between local universities and foreign universities offer the exchange of teaching experiences and new approaches to foreign language teaching among teaching colleagues, as well as opportunities for students, who can develop their communicative competences in the country where foreign language is spoken.

In this paper, we shall provide an overview of the perspectives of Greek language teaching based on the didactic experience so far and fruitful collaborations with universities in Greece.

Keywords: perspective, foreign language, communicative competence, technology, exchange programs

TEMPORARY IMPOSSIBILITY OF PERFORMANCE IN TURKISH CONTRACT LAW

ASSIST. PROF. DR. KÜRŞAD YAĞCI

Temporary impossibility is a concept in contract law that addresses situations where the performance of a contract becomes temporarily impossible due to extraordinary events beyond the control of the parties or due to the fault of one of the parties. The first case may be referred to as "temporary impossibility for which the obligor is not responsible" and the second case may be referred to as "temporary impossibility for which the obligor is responsible". While permanent impossibility of performance is regulated under Article 136 and 112 of the Turkish Code of Obligations (TCO), there is no provision regulating temporary impossibility of performance. Unlike the permanent impossibility of performance, temporary impossibility does not relieve the parties from their obligations permanently. During the period of temporary impossibility, the performance of the contract is suspended. Once the impossibility ceases, the parties are required to resume performance and fulfill their contractual obligations. Where the obligor is not responsible for the impossibility, it results in a postponement of performance: In the case of a permanent impossibility of performance, the obligor is permanently relieved from the obligation to perform. However, in the case of a temporary impossibility of performance, the obligor is exempted from the obligation to perform for a period of time. To qualify as temporary impossibility, the event causing the impossibility must be extraordinary, unforeseeable, and beyond the control of the parties. Examples of such events include natural disasters, war, strikes, pandemics, government restrictions, or any other event that objectively renders the performance of the contract impossible.

The period of postponement of the obligor's performance obligation is a reasonable period of time determined according to the rule of good faith, taking into account the characteristics of each concrete case. The Turkish Court of Cassation refers to this reasonable period as the "contractual tolerance period". In the event that the impossibility does not disappear at the end of this period, the impossibility shall be deemed to be of a permanent nature and the provisions regarding permanent impossibility shall be applied accordingly. As for the subsequent temporary impossibility for which the obligor is responsible, in such cases, the parties' adherence to the contract shall continue for a reasonable period of time, which shall be determined according to the rule of good faith within the framework of the characteristics of the concrete case. However, while determining the reasonable period, taking into account that the obligor caused the temporary impossibility, it may be necessary to determine the period of adherence to the contract as a period that does not harm the interests of the creditor (for example, a shorter period).

The fact that the parties remain bound by the contract for such reasonable period does not result in a postponement of the obligor's performance obligation. The obligor shall bear the legal consequences (delay penalty, default interest, etc.) of the delay in performance due to the temporary impossibility caused by itself. However, after the temporary impossibility of performance ceases to exist, the obligor is under the obligation to duly fulfill its obligation.

If the temporary impossibility for which the obligor is responsible does not disappear at the end of a reasonable period of time, the impossibility in question is deemed to be of a permanent character. In this case, Article 112 of the TCO shall apply. As a result, the obligor shall be liable to pay compensation as a consequence of his failure to perform his obligation duly. It should be added that, when faced with temporary impossibility, the party affected by the event must notify the other party as soon as possible. This notification should include the reasons for the impossibility, the expected duration, and any other relevant information. Failure to provide timely notice may result in the party being held liable for damages caused by the delay or non-performance.

Finally, it is often seen in practice that provisions regarding the temporary impossibility of performance are included in contracts; for example, if the temporary impossibility of performance does not cease at the end of a certain period of time, the parties may terminate the contract or the contract will be deemed to be automatically terminated, or even the parties may request the adaptation of the contract. The appropriateness of such provisions in terms of legal technique should be evaluated separately. For example, in cases where the impossibility does not end within a reasonable period of time due to force majeure, it may not be meaningful to write in the contract that the contract will be terminated by the parties' declarations of will in these cases, since the permanent impossibility will have already terminated the contract automatically.

Keywords: Temporary Impossibility, Temporary Impossibility of Performance, Provisional Impossibility, Permanent Impossibility, Performance Obstacles, Postponement of Performance, Suspension of Performance, Force Majeure, Pandemic and Law, Extreme Difficulty of Performance, Hardship

"The painting symbolizes the 100th year of Turkey-Albania relations and peace was created by 6-year-old Eljon Derjaj from Kavaje - Albania."

