VISION

INTERNATIONAL REFEREED SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

Gostivar, Republic of North Macedonia
March, 2019

International peer - reviewed journal which accepts articles in the fields of Social sciences in English and publishes two times a year (on March and September)

Vision International Refereed Scientific Journal is indexed and abstracted in following databases:

- Academia Social Science Index (ASOS).
- Journal Abstracting and Indexing (ROOTINDEXING)
- Advanced Sciences Index (ASI)
- International Institute of Organized Research (I2OR)
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THE PREACHER AND HIS LANGUAGE

ABSTRACT

The reality of Preacher's function implies its objective language, and the Preacher would not be successful succulent not related to its objective purpose as well as the concrete responsibility to society and the environment where it lives, namely to the world to which it is addressed during his language.

The Preacher in Islam, during his Da'wah function, lives in a real life and faces objective problems, which must be elaborated and resolved. If there is no correlation between his language and objective reality, it cannot be said that there will be any cruel influence nor can it be discussed for eventual success in his sermons because, in such cases, the man with such responsibility, will be considered as a man dealing with fictitious issues, which are known in the world with the term "Fiction".

Key words: *Preacher, language, mission, reality, objective.*

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INTRODUCTION

The Preacher deals with real life, and during his activity never operates outside of this world, because on the basis of his responsibility as a performer of the Divine Language in this world, he is inspired by the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet and that any disappearance of such connections implies the dysfunction of the objective language.

The modes of the Preacher's operation are diverse and interdisciplinary, but all have a unique and ultimate religious purpose.

The Preacher is considered to be the main character in the development of the main events of life, a controller of positive and negative social movements, and a fierce critic of any event that hinders the normal development of normal norms because, according to the Divine Empire, man must be a factor in social changes.

REALITY AND LANGUAGE

If we analyze the world we live in, we will notice that after every massive casting, there are special people and programs that work to make such ideas as widespread among people. Such ideas have different nature and intentions, but they are all overlooked by the human mind to advertise something that is in the interest of this world, namely in the interest of any corporation, company, political party, organization or association. Such ideas are not foolishly dismissed in front of people, but are strategically and well-programmed because no idea can penetrate without studying the reality.

Huge amounts of finance and a large number of studios work on preparing the ground to win the human mind. Considering the importance of such a method or better, by studying objective reality, we observe that all such people are engaged in an objective language for certain interests, but not for something superhuman, because their initiatives come from objective objective interest.

In such a world of conflict between ideas, the role of man is the role of propagandists in the world. For us, as Muslims, when we are confronted with the interweaving of such ideas on the surface of the earth, we immediately recall the language that we have an obligation from the Glorified God, which is clearly emphasized in the Qur'anic verse: "Who

is on the road better than who calls on the path of Allah doing good deeds, and who says, "I am of the Muslims?"[1]

Thus, such obligation, which is directly implied by the Divine Ordinance, is considered a concrete language of objective nature, and the Preacher in Islam is conditioned by the "language" and the "deed" relation, for otherwise it would be only theoretical words that 'have any effect on society.

In context of the ideas in the world, there is no universal spirit derived from the Glorified God except the Preachers in Islam because, in such a case, the Preacher's responsibility is to the Glorified God.

The Preacher has an objective language in life, which is formed by the Holy Quran and the Hadiths of the Prophet (pbuh). "We can say freely that Islamic civilization is the fruit and output of the Islamic religion, for this civilization is presented together with the appearance of the Islamic religion. Ever since the Islamic religion has reached, civilization has also come to fruition. Any nation accepting Islamic religion in its bosom will also include that civilization. "[2]

The Preacher's language to Islam is formed by the Islamic religion, and for that very reason it has Islamic responsibility. The language formed during the time of the Prophet (pbuh) a.s. was focused on forming a new concept of thinking over life despite the old polytheistic idolatrous concept.

So the Preacher's duty in Islam was "to free the mind of man from the hut and the superstitions of idolatry without using violence in any way, because they were obedient to the principle that God guides what he or she wants ..."[3]

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[1] Fussilet, 33, Kur'ani, përktheu dhe komentoi në gjuhën shqipe (Translated and commented in Albanian by) H. Sherif Ahmeti, Shtëpia e botimit të Kuranit, Medine.

[2] Sami Frashëri, (2002), Qytetërimi islam, (Translated from Turkish-Ottoman by) përktheu nga gjuha turko-osmane në gjuhën shqipe Mehdi Polisi, Logos – A, Shkup, p. 35.

[3] Menufi, Muhamed Ebu El-Fajd, (1983) Filozofija Islama, (Translated from Arabic) s arapskog Seid Smajkic, Islamska Zajednica BiH, Sarajevo, p. 22.

Such a Preacher had a continuous language in his life, and the same language that was then successful could be now but on condition if practiced as it was practiced during the early days of Islam.

PREACHING TIME

The Preacher's language in Islam does not have certain periods and periodic seasonal breaks because in his conviction prevails the principle that "Islam is a continuous activity and long-term endeavor, and therefore sees that it requires from the Muslims to always work, to try and be active by refusing permanent stagnation and flight from work." [4]

The movement of the weaving earlier was slower, while today we are talking about movements that exceed the speed of voice or light, and in such a world, the Preacher's obligation to Islam is more complicated. The Preacher in Islam is confronted with many ideas and ideas that spread rapidly from different countries to the promotion of ideas and thoughts. In this context, Muhammad Iqbal says: "The most important phenomenon of contemporary history is the great speed with which the Islamic world turns to the West.

There is nothing wrong with this movement, because European cultures, from an intellectual point of view, follow the development of the most developed phase of Islamic culture. We just fear that the superficial brightness of European culture will stop our movement and will hinder us to achieve the essential goal." [5]

From the beginning of the revelation of Islam in the time of the Prophet (pbuh) a. to date, the Muslim faces different ideas and with different peoples, of whom some become Muslims, and some, not. All this legacy was formed by Preachers in Islam, who acted in different ways. Some of them acted directly with people, while some others were in educational institutions.   The Preacher's language in religion, both earlier and today, we see as a legacy formed for centuries. In this context, Corbin

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[4] Nedevi, Sejjid sulejman, (1973), Er-risaletu El-Muhammedijjetu, bot. II, Translated from Urdu into Arabic by Muhamed Nadhim Nedevi, Darul-Fet-hi, Damascus, p. 254.

[5] Muhamed Ikbal, (1979) Obnova vjerske misli u Islamu, (Translated from English) s engleskog Mehmed Arapcic, Islamska Zajednica BiH, Sarajevo, p. 17.

says: "Any legacy is alive and is transferred to life only in the circumstances of ever-revival." [6]

Such is the objective language of the Preacher in Islam, alive and passable from generation to generation, from school to school and from scholar to scholar ... Such a language is multidisciplinary because the Preacher faces different disciplines that have different intentions, and if he is not able to survive in such waves, the influence of his word will be disoriented and faded.

 In such complex circumstances, for the Preacher in Islam, it is of great importance to apply the Qur'anic verse: "You (Muhammad) call on the path of your Lord with wisdom and good advice and argue with them (opponents) is the best. " [7]

In such cases, if the Preacher's language fails, then "*mundus imaginalis*" will disappear, which   greatly preoccupied our Muslim thinkers. The reason for this is the western attack, which is destroying the structure of traditional civilizations. [8]

The Preacher's main task should be the multi-dimensional professional preparation to be successful in the contemporary real world. Such a person should not be out of the reach of problems in society, nor leave them, because, on the contrary, he will be considered a man of words without works, that is, he will only be the proponent of theoretical thoughts that can not apply them to practical life. If his objective language is formed in the illusory world, he will not be able to continue his responsibility in this world because the illusive world has no place in the real world, and in that case will be qualified as a beautiful orator but not functional. "To understand how the Islamic spirit is actually manifested in the da'wah, it is necessary to understand the founding function of his art, which forms the forms of life of the believers' society, and thus forms the most suitable environment on the path of every man in this world and in his return to God…" (Pasquier, 1993: 108)

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[6] Henry Corbin, (1980) Historija islamske filozofije II, (Translated from English) preveo s engleskog Tarik Haveric, Veselin Maslesa, Sarajevo, p. 132.

[7] En-Nahlu, 125, Kur'ani, përktheu dhe komentoi në gjuhën shqipe (Translated and commented in Albanian) H. Sherif Ahmeti, Shtëpia e botimit të Kuranit, Medine.

[8] Henry Corbin, ibid, p. 123.

The Preacher's duty, in the midst of this world of conflict, must offer the concept that Islam offered earlier when confronted with others. Since the language at that time was successful, I am sure that the present language will also be successful. Islam offered new worldview for the world and society, and was therefore also accepted as a "new concept of the function of religion in the life of society." [9]

The new concept was closely intertwined with the reality of life and provided a completely different life for humans. The active participation of the Preacher in Islam guarantees the objective language in human daily life because "everything that has nothing to do with reality cannot be accessible to human intent." [10]

So the Preacher's language in Islam is very closely related to the reality of life, and in every movement of life, he must be a promoter, protector and public guide of the values of Islam, so that people are more successful in their confrontation with current problems, which are overly complicated and lead to general deprivation.

The Preacher's language to Islam is currently not easy because he needs to be prepared for his activity. In this context, "we must discover the motivating forces of both civilizations - Islam and the Modern West - and then explore how far the potential cooperation between them can go. Given the fact that Islamic civilization, in essence, is religious, then we must first strive to determine the general role of religion in human life."[11]

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[9] Watt, W. Montgomery, (1971) Muslim intellectual, University press, Edinburgh, p. 179.

[10] Vahidud-Din Han, (1973), El Islamu jetehadda, translated from English into Arabic Dhafr Al Islam Khan, Darul-buhuthil-ilmijjeti, Kuwait, p. 185.

[11] Muhammad Asad, (1987), Islam at the crossroads, Noor Publishing House, Delhi, p.10.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, from the current data that prevails today in the world, the Preacher needs to have extensive knowledge of current activities and movements because only in this way, his language, based on comparative preparations and on the basis of data that possesses, can be successful in his language and can supply what is lacking on the other side, and perhaps the best method to succeed in calling (Da'wah) would be the beginning of antithesis.

So, in this context, the Preacher takes responsibility in the processes of human movements within the structure of Islamic principles, and his success on such a language implies progressive success in the social structure.

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INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION - ANTI-CORRUPTION BODIES

Gjorgi Slamkov, Zoran Filipovski**, page 17-42

ABSTRACT

Corruption undermines democracy, destroys the rule of law and violates citizens' trust in the institutions of the system. Corruption hampers social and economic development, discourages investors, threatens the market, and at the same time poses a significant threat to security and stability.

Corruption is a major threat to the common values of civilization, creates instability and undermines the foundations of a modern society based on respect for human freedoms and rights and the rule of law.

In the true sense of the word, the international approach in the fight against corruption begins about 30 years ago, with the official overcoming of the block`s division. Namely, in the past period, various conventions, declarations, principles, recommendations for combating corruption from a global and regional aspect have been adopted. Most of the acts emphasize the need to build a specialized body for the prevention and repression of corruption.

International experiences show different institutional approaches in building anti-corruption bodies. They range from independent operating bodies with investigative powers, through bodies installed in other institutions, to preventive and auxiliary bodies.

Each of the approaches has advantages and disadvantages, taking into account the specific characteristics of each country. However, there are parameters for measuring the effect of their work, thus opening the way for the implementation of new standards in dealing with corruption.

Key words: corruption, anti-corruption bodies, anti-corruption measures, prevention, repression,

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Declaration of interest: The authors reported no conflict of interest related to this article.

INRODUCTION

The fight against corruption is a complex process that requires the engagement of the whole society, all social groups and various categories.

An essential element in tackling corruption is to strengthen the awareness of the individual, among all citizens, about the harmful consequences of corruption. Right here, at the starting level, the fight against corruption begins, but it requires possession of a system of moral values based on modern civilization achievements, that is possession of internal defense mechanisms that will prevent the acceptance of temptation, that is integrity.

We can not be idealists and say that there is no corruption. Corruption is everywhere, in every society, but the question is to what extent it is present, are the institutions effective in dealing with it, how citizens perceive it, whether social energy is strong enough to permanently reduce space for its presence.

On the other hand, the fight against corruption is not temporal, but it is a continuous process through which it is necessary to constantly finding mechanisms for reacting to new forms of corruptive actions. As an example, Sweden is one of the top ranked countries on the list of Transparency International (among the top five countries), but some studies show that, unlike ten years ago, when corruption was perceived to be at a low level, in the past few years, several bribery cases involving Swedish companies have been registered (https://thelawreviews.co.uk/edition/the-anti-bribery-and-anti-corruption-review-edition-7/1177244/sweden). This is in the direction of the need for continuous action in building mechanisms, both for prevention and for repression of corruption.

The fight against corruption requires the existence of an adequate legislative framework and effective bodies/institutions to deal with it. Regarding the legislation, it could be emphasized that under the influence of several international bodies and initiatives, new standards for more efficient fight against corruption are constantly being imposed. These standards serve as a basis for implementing new legal solutions in their own legislation.

The greatest responsibility in tackling corruption have bodies/institutions to deal with it. International acts provide general recommendations for the creation of such bodies, but specific solutions

depend on policy makers in each country. Practice knows different structural solutions, there is no template approach, and it's good because through their results, it creates a space for comparison, and therefore appropriate ranking.

In the continuation of the paper a concrete overview of each structure of anti-corruption bodies will be given, but here it should be noted that regardless of the formal approach in order to have positive results in the work, any anti-corruption body should rely on several principles. Among them, the most important are independence, impartiality, responsibility, integrity, transparency, quality staffing solutions, and satisfactory financial resources.

1. International legal bases

The problem of corruption, as socially harmful behavior that hurts and endangers the most important social goods, values and interests, has been observed from the oldest written legal acts, that is, starting with the Hammurabi Code or decrees of the Roman emperors. But for a truly international contribution to the fight against corruption, we can speak only from the end of the 20th century, with the end of the Cold War.

The UN has a leading role in the international reaction against corruption, namely, Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the International Anti-Corruption Conference held in September 1997 in Lima, organized by UNDP, said: „Corruption is a curse and an attack on the foundations of any civilized society. It undermines morality, democracy, good governance and the rule of law. It swallows resources needed for development. And it is an affront to people who bring high ethical standards to their work and dealings with their fellow human beings and who expect the same in return, in the time-honoured tradition of "do unto others". Corruption is evil and insidious, and must be opposed at every turn."(https://www.un.org/press/en/1997/19970905.SGSM6318.html).

The question of corruption gained international importance in the late 1990s, and was accompanied by the growing debate about the role of specialised anti-corruption institutions. This process has been closely linked with the process of political democratisation and economic liberalisation in many parts of the world, including Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa. It is also related to the

efforts of building the rule of law and good governance in many post-authoritarian and post-conflict environments, as economic and political transitions offer fertile ground for corruption.

Namely, in the 1990s occurred eruption with the problem of corruption. Globalization, the strengthening of civic activism, increased freedom of the press, and the lightening development of means of communication were preconditions for a strong international reaction to the problem of corruption. The result of these processes is the adoption of a series of international acts for the prevention and repression of corruption that contained the basics for creating national bodies for the fight against corruption.

In this direction, besides the United Nations Organization, the Council of Europe has a strong contribution, through several acts, including the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and the Civil Law Convention on Corruption, both since 1999. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) also contributes significantly, in particular with the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997. Other intergovernmental, non-governmental, global and regional initiatives have also contributed to this issue.

1.1. United Nations Organization - UN

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is the strongest commitment of the international community to a unified approach to tackling corruption. The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 31 October 2003 and it was signed on December 9, 2003 in Merida, Mexico. By mid-2018 it was signed by 140 UN member states (https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/uncac.html).

Its main purpose is to promote and strengthen the measures for efficient and successful prevention and fight against corruption. In addition, the purpose of the Convention is to promote and facilitate international co-operation in order to prevent and combat corruption, including asset recovery, as well as the promotion of integrity, accountability and good governance of public affairs and state property.

The Convention is a global mandatory response to corruption and other phenomena that have a detrimental effect on the rule of law. It consists of four pillars (prevention, criminalization, international cooperation, asset recovery) and a mechanism for implementation.

Basis for establishing of specialized anti-corruption bodies are contained in articles 6 and 36 of the Convention (https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf). They require each state to establish one or more anti-corruption bodies. Bodies should have guaranteed independence, be provided with appropriate materials, protected from external influences and trained professionals. According to the Convention, the UN Secretary-General maintains a list of national institutions for its implementation.

However, these articles of the Convention are general guiding provisions, which means that member states should implement solutions that respond to the problems they face, specific normative properties, and other characteristics. In fact, articles 6 and 36 of the UNCAC open a series of dilemmas: whether to form a body guided by a person or collegial body; whether it is a completely new institution or within another body certain officials can be trained in specific activities; the way of cooperation with other institutions; the manner of determining the budget; what measures are being taken to achieve institutional independence; how to raise transparency and accountability in the work; the manner of staffing; precise definition of competencies and similar issues.

When talking about the standards for the work of anti-corruption bodies need to be mentioned "Jakarta principles" (https://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/WG-Prevention/Art_6_Preventive_anti-corruption_bodies/JAKARTA_STATEMENT_en.pdf). Namely, at the conference held in Jakarta, November 2012, organized by the Commission for Combating Corruption of Indonesia, UNDP, UNODC and IAACA (International Association of Anti-Corruption Bodies), the famous "Jakarta principles" were adopted.

These principles provide a broad framework for the action of anti-corruption bodies, starting with raising public awareness and education, through prevention, investigation, and prosecution. This means that the mandate of the specialized bodies may be different and the state

authorities will apply the model most appropriate to their social needs. In addition, as a prerequisite for efficiency in the process, the need for cooperation is emphasized, nationally, with other institutions, civil society, private sector, as well as international cooperation (https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/fighting_corruption_the_role_of_the_anti_corruption_commission).

The principles require the expertise and professionalism of staff in such bodies, as well as a transparent way of selecting the leading positions, which must have a high degree of integrity, objectivity and impartiality in the proceedings.

Financial autonomy is one of the principles that give autonomy to the specialized body in the disposal of budget funds, of course, within the legal framework.

Accountability and transparency in the exercise of competencies, by these bodies, are necessary to gain trust and public support in the execution of complex obligations. Thus, the principles impose an obligation to formally inform the public about the work of the body at least once a year, as well as open communication with the citizens.

Briefly, sixteen "Jakarta principles" aims to increase the efficiency and independence of anti-corruption bodies.

1.2. Council of Europe

The Council of Europe is an international organisation whose stated aim is to uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe. A core document is the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms since 1950. While fundamental principles are: respect for human freedoms and rights, development of democracy, the rule of law, equality, the fight against organized crime and terrorism.

The Council of Europe played a significant role in the establishment of specialized anti-corruption bodies.

"The Twenty Guiding Principles for the Fight against Corruption" is a document adopted by the Committee of Ministers in 1997, in order to

undertake effective measures for preventing corruption, raising public awareness and promoting ethical behavior (https://rm.coe.int/16806cc17c).

Within the framework of the twenty principles, in the section on the establishment of specialized bodies for the fight against corruption, the principles three and seven are of great importance. According to them, the subjects involved in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and judging corruptive cases should be independent, protected from influences, then, there should be protection for persons who assist in the detection and proving of corruptive actions and to have a higher degree of secrecy. They seek to promote the specialization of individuals or bodies in charge of fighting corruption and supporting them with working conditions and specialized training.

The Council of Europe adopted about 200 conventions, of which the fight against corruption relates: Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, 1999; Civil Law Convention on Corruption, 1999; Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention, 2003 and the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, 1990, revised in 2005.

The Criminal Law Convention on Corruption was enacted in 1999 and entered into force in 2002. The main goal is coordinated criminalization of a large number of activities that are corruptive, then creating measures for improving the international cooperation in the prosecution of cases related to corruption, also prescribes criminal offenses of active and passive bribery committed by domestic and international perpetrators, money laundering (https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/173).

The Convention emphasizes the cooperation between states in efforts to prevent corruption, including the extradition procedure. The Convention places emphasis on the confiscation of illegally acquired property, liability of legal entities, establishment of a system of effective sanctions, as well as creation of specialized anti-corruption bodies.

Article 20 of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption imposes the need for the creation of specialized anti-corruption bodies. Namely, each country is required to create conditions for appointing persons or

establishing bodies specialized in the fight against corruption. Those persons or bodies should be independent and protected from influences. In addition, employees should be properly trained and have the necessary financial resources to successfully perform their duties.

The Republic of Macedonia ratified the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption on July 28, 1999, and entered into force on July 1, 2002. It was the legal basis for adopting the Law on Prevention of Corruption in 2002, and immediately afterwards for the establishment of the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption, as a specialized body for prevention of corruption.

From the past five rounds of evaluation of the implementation of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and Civil Law Convention on Corruption by GRECO, the independent specialized anti-corruption bodies were included in the first round of evaluation (2000-2002) on the topic "Independence, specialization and means available to national bodies involved in the prevention and fight against corruption; extent and scope of immunities".

1.3. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental economic organization with 36 member states, established in 1961 to stimulate economic prosperity and world trade.

It is a forum of countries that are described as devoted to democracy and the market economy. Most OECD members are highly developed countries.

The OECD has a multidisciplinary approach in the fight against corruption: combating bribery of foreign public officials, integrity in the public sector, fiscal transparency, suppression of corruption in lending to exports, integrity in lobbying.

One of the most important legal acts of the OECD in dealing with corruption is the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions from 1997, (www.oecd.org/corruption/oecdantibriberyconvention.htm).

Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions is a OECD anti-corruption convention aimed at reducing political corruption and corporate crime in developed countries by encouraging anti-bribery sanctions in international business transactions committed by companies established in the States Parties to the Convention.

Its purpose is to create a true equal field in international business relations. The Convention requires signatories to criminalize acts of offering or giving a bribe. The OECD Task Force on Bribery in International Business Relations oversees the implementation.

When talking about the role of the OECD in the fight against corruption and the contribution of anti-corruption bodies the mention of the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN) as a regional anti-corruption program is inevitable. It links governments of more than 20 countries to OECD governments, as well as representatives of civil society and business. International organizations and international financial institutions also actively participate in network activities through regional conferences, evaluation of member states and thematic projects.

Founded in 1998, the main goal of ACN is to support member states in the fight against corruption by providing regional forums to promote anti-corruption activities, exchange of information, presentation of best practices and donations.

ACN has contributed to the introduction of a number of practical measures, such as: submitting asset declarations by public officials, establishing anti-corruption bodies, adopting national anti-corruption strategies and action plans, integrity, prohibition of bribery of public officials, liability of legal entities.

2. Competencies and models of bodies for the fight against corruption
2.1. Competencies

The competencies of anti-corruption bodies can be different and move in several directions, depending on the characteristics and needs of each country.

Thus, research and planning is one of the basic activities. It covers the preparation of medium-term anti-corruption strategies with action plans, and monitoring of their implementation.

The preparation of the strategy is a complex process with the participation of many different entities, institutions and NGOs, taking into account the characteristics of the country and the emerging forms of corruptive behavior. According to article 5 paragraph 1 of the UNCAC, each country prepares and applies policies for the effective prevention of corruption and mechanisms that favor the participation of society and express the principles of the rule of law, good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability.

The next activity of anti-corruption bodies is the prevention of corruption in the public sector. It encompasses a whole range of actions - increasing transparency and integrity in public institutions, effective exercise of the right to free access to information of public character, monitoring the financing of political parties, controlling the fulfillment of the legal obligation to submit asset declarations and statements of conflicts of interest, and other actions aimed at preventing corruption in the public sector.

Anti-corruption bodies take appropriate preventive actions. Education, information and raising public awareness are an integral part of everyday work activities. Their goal is to approach the public, gain their trust and support. This requires constant communication, introducing the public with new achievements, acting in specific cases that attract the attention of the public, conducting trainings in cooperation with other institutions, non-governmental sector, private sector.

Activities of anti-corruption bodies may also include actions that signify investigation and prosecution. This means that the body is involved in the detection, investigation and prosecution of a corrupt criminal offense.

The international regulation leaves an opportunity for each state to determine what competences its body for fighting corruption will have. There are no templates here, so, somewhere competences will be more extensive, and elsewhere significantly limited, also, making combinations in competences is quite normal.

In general, the responsibilities are set up in three groups: education, prevention and investigation. Some anti-corruption bodies prefer a "full frame" of competencies

(Poland (https://cba.gov.pl/en), some deal with prevention and investigation (Austria (https://www.acauthorities.org/country/at), and some perform one specific function – prevention, investigation or prosecution (Slovenia (https://www.kpk-rs.si/en/).

2.2. Models

Considering the multitude of anti-corruption institutions worldwide, their various functions it is difficult to identify all main models. However, some trends can be established based on different purposes of anti-corruption institutions (viewed through their functions). Thus, starting from their competences, the bodies for fighting corruption are divided into three models:

- Multipurpose agencies with powers of prevention and law enforcement.
- Law enforcement institutions - Specialized departments within the police or prosecutor's office.
- Preventive institutions, for policy development and coordination.

2.2.1. Multipurpose agencies with powers of prevention and law enforcement.

These are bodies with complex competences. These include actions to prevent corruption, educating and informing the citizens in order to gain their support, as well as conducting investigations.

As with other models, and in this model close cooperation with other institutions is a prerequisite for effectiveness in the implementation of legal competencies.

In this group, firstly, are included: Hong Kong Independent Commission against Corruption; Singapore Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau; Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau of Latvia; Independent New South Wales Corruption Commission.

- Hong Kong Independent Commission against Corruption,

The Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) of Hong Kong was established 1974, when Hong Kong was under British rule. Its main aim was to clean up endemic corruption in the many departments of the Hong Kong Government through law enforcement, prevention and community education.

Hong Kong offers an example —probably the best in the word — of successful transformation from widespread corruption in the 1960s to clean government. According to Transparency International's 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index, Hong Kong is ranked 14th (https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018).

The ICAC from its inception has adopted a unique strategy - the three-pronged approach, to fighting corruption. The three-pronged approach covers: education, prevention and law enforcement (https://www.icac.org.hk/en/about/struct/index.html).

The Community Relations Department is in charge of educating the public about the harmful consequences of corruption in order to gain public support. The essence of education is to teach citizens self-discipline, to develop integrity and to refuse any form of corruption.

According to the 2016 ICAC Annual Survey, 98.5% of the 1,500-odd respondents said they had not encountered corruption in the past 12 months. Only 1.2% of them said they had come across corruption. Almost all respondents (99.2%) considered that keeping Hong Kong corruption-free is important to the overall development of Hong Kong, and 96.2% of the respondents considered the ICAC deserving their support (https://www.icac.org.hk/icac/post/issue26/post_en.html).

Accordingly, a majority of citizens believed that the ICAC could help "maintain a corruption-free society", "uphold fairness and justice" and provide "efficient investigation of corruption cases". With high levels of public confidence, citizens would more willing to share and collect information and cooperate with agencies to assist crime fighting work.

The Corruption Prevention Department is responsible for: examine the practices and procedures of government departments and public bodies and secure revision of any that may be conducive to corruption, and advise upon request of private organisations or individuals on how to prevent corruption.

The Department conducts assignment studies of all major public functions such as law enforcement, licensing and regulatory system, procurement, staff management, and public works. Almost all government departments and most public bodies have had their key procedures studied.

One of the responsibilities of the Department is to advise private sector entities on ways to prevent corruption in order to help companies and private organizations strengthen and continually improve their systems, procedures and controls to prevent corruption and related irregularities.

The Operations Department is the investigative arm of the ICAC. Its statutory duties are to: receive and consider allegations of corrupt practices; Investigate any alleged or suspected offences under the ICAC Ordinance, the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance and the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance; Investigate any alleged offences of blackmail committed by an officer through misuse of office; Investigate any conduct of an officer, which is connected with or conducive to corrupt practices.

The Operations Department is the ICAC's largest department. Led by the Head of Operations, it comprises two divisions that investigate corruption and related offences in the public and private sectors. The Head of Operations, who is also the Deputy Commissioner, reports to the Commissioner (Ming-Li Hsieh, A Case Study: Lessons from the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption, International Journal of Criminology and Sociology, 2017, 6, https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/cfc0/2a5053faf52e7a199774ab556b4e5 cdd14c9.pdf).

Within the Operation Department, there are several support groups, such as: Intelligence, Informant handling and undercover operations, Witness protection and firearms, Surveillance and technical aid, Detention centre, Report centre, International and mainland liaison, Quick response team, Forensic accounting, Audit and inspection services, Information technology and Computer forensics.

It is an extremely operational body with big competences. Namely, from about 1200 employees in ICAC, most of them or 80% are in the Operations Department.

As an additional indicator of the effect of the actions of the ICAC is the fact that according to 2019 Index of Economic Freedom, Heritage Foundation, Hong Kong is the world`s freest economy for the 25th consecutive year (https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking). Namely, in the mentioned ranking it is stated that Hong Kong has a high-quality legal framework and provides effective protection of property rights and strongly supports the rule of law. Besides that, there is little tolerance for corruption and a high degree of transparency.

2.2.2. Law enforcement institutions - Specialized departments within the police or prosecutor's office.

The law enforcement model has various forms of specialization, it can be applied to the detection and investigation bodies, or in the prosecution bodies. This model can also combine specialized anti-corruption detection, investigation and accusations into one body. Sometimes, the law enforcement model includes elements of prevention, coordination and research functions. This is the most common model used in Western Europe. In fact, specialized departments are institutionally integrated into existing prosecution and police structures.

This group includes: Central Office for the Repression of Corruption (Belgium), Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organised Crime (Croatia), Norwegian National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime, Special Prosecutors Office for the Repression of Economic Offences Related Corruption (Spain).

- Central Office for the Repression of Corruption (Belgium),

The establishment of the Central Office for the Repression of Corruption – CORC, was a part of the major reform of the Belgian law enforcement system, which was carried out in 2001. The CORC has been established as an integral part of the Federal Police and has national jurisdictions for investigating all serious cases of corruption offences. The CORC investigates complex and serious crimes and other offences related to public and private corruption, supports the judicial police in investigating such crimes and offences, investigates and supports investigations of offences related to public procurement, public subsidies, permits and approvals. The CORC is also responsible for the management and analysis of specialised documentation. The service recruits a number of specialists and experts in different fields in order to carry out its functions effectively.

The CORC is in charge of investigating and supporting the investigation of crimes to the prejudice of the state's interests, as well as to crimes of complex and serious corruption.

The investigations of the CORC particularly concern the crimes of bribery, misappropriation of public funds, conflicts of interest and embezzlement with public procurement contracts, grants, permits and approvals (https://www.police.be/5998/fr/a-propos/directions-centrales/office-central-pour-la-repression-de-la-corruption-ocrc-0).

The CORC is led by a head of unit and assisted by a secretariat and by a strategic analyst. The head of unit leads the activities of the service and coordinates in particular the operational missions in collaboration with the section heads and their assistants.

The CORC is organised in 2 sections:

- The „public procurement contracts" unit mainly deals with files regarding the fight against fraud in public procurement.
- The „financial fraud" unit deals with all the other fraud files given to the CORC, in particular grant fraud or permit or approvals' fraud.

According to Transparency International's 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index, Belgium is ranked 17th (https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018).

On the other hand, according to 2019 Index of Economic Freedom, Heritage Foundation, Belgium is ranked 48th behind many countries from Eastern Europe, South America and Africa (https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking).

- Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organised Crime (Croatia),

The Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organised Crime (OSCOC/USKOK), established in 2001, is a special body within the Public Prosecutor's Office with a mandate to direct police investigations and conduct prosecutions in corruption and organised crime cases. The criminal offences under the USKOK's jurisdiction are strictly enumerated by the Law. The USKOK has intelligence, investigative, prosecutorial and preventive functions and is responsible for international cooperation and exchange of information in complex investigations (http://www.dorh.hr/Default.aspx?sec=18).

According to the Law, USKOK is a specialised Public Prosecutor's Office. The head of USKOK holds the position of Deputy Public Prosecutor General and is appointed by the Public Prosecutor General. Special prosecutors are appointed by the Public Prosecutor General on the proposal of the Head of USKOK.

Organisationally, the USKOK is an autonomous prosecution service attached to the Prosecutor's General Office with its central office in Zagreb. The USKOK has established four departments in order to perform its main functions as established by the law: (1) Prosecution, (2) Investigation and Documentation, (3) International Co-operation and Joint Investigations; and (4) the anti-corruption and public relations department.

According to Transparency International's 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index, Croatia is ranked 48th (https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018). On the other hand, according to 2019 Index of Economic Freedom, Heritage Foundation, Croatia is ranked 86th in the competition of 180 countries (https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking).

2.2.3. Preventive institutions, for policy development and coordination.

This model includes institutions that have one or more functions in the process of preventing corruption.

Namely, they may be responsible for investigating the phenomenon of corruption; assessing the risk of corruption; monitoring and coordinating the implementation of national and local anti-corruption strategies and action plans; reviewing and drafting relevant legislation; monitoring the rules for conflict of interests and requesting disclosure of the property status of public officials; preparation and implementation of codes of ethics; assisting in the fight against corruption for officials; publishing guidelines and providing advices on issues related to government ethics; facilitating international cooperation and cooperation with civil society and other issues.

This is the most heterogeneous model and it can be divided into three forms:

- Interinstitutional Council for Coordination of the Fight against Corruption (collegium from representatives of different institutions and NGOs, who follow the implementation of strategic documents);
- Specialized bodies for prevention of corruption (main themes are prevention of corruption, conflict of interests, lobbying, strategic documents, asset declarations, raising awareness, training) and
- Public institutions that contribute to the prevention of corruption through the execution of activities of their competence (State Auditor, Public Revenue Office, Ombudsman, Public Procurement Bureau).

Such institutions are the following: State Commission for Prevention of Corruption (Macedonia), Central Service for the Prevention of Corruption (France), Permanent Commission against Corruption (Malta).

- State Commission for Prevention of Corruption (Macedonia),

In order to create and apply effective anti-corruption policies and practices, as well as strengthening the normative and institutional capacity

of the Republic of Macedonia for prevention of corruption and conflict of interest on long-term basis, in 2002, with the Law on Prevention of Corruption was established - the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption (SCPC).

It is a preventive body that arises from international acts (Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, UNCAC) to combat corruption which referred to the establishment of a specialized and independent anti-corruption body capable of effectively and professionally carrying out the functions and implementation of measures and activities for preventing corruption.

The competencies of SCPC arise from the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of Interest, the Law on Lobbying and the Law on Protection of Whistleblowers. (https://www.dksk.mk/index.php?id=home).

SCPC is basically, a preventive body. Although the new Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of Interests, from 2019 (Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of Interest, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 12/19, www.dksk.mk/fileadmin/user_upload/Zakon_za_sprecuvanje_na_korup cija_i_sudirot_na_interesi.pdf) made efforts to increase its competencies from investigative character, however, in general, SCPC maintains the model since its inception in 2002.

SCPC has the authority to adopt the strategic document for the prevention of corruption and conflict of interest (confirmed by the Parliament) and in cooperation with other institutions, NGOs, and other entities, it realizes in practice. The SCPC conducts anti-corruption education, monitors the property status of public officials, acts in cases of conflict of interest, monitors the legality of financing of political parties and election campaigns. However, if it finds any violation of the law, the SCPC notifies the other competent institutions. This means that the SCPC is the initiator of the procedure, but some other state authority is competent (for example, the public prosecutor's office, the court, public revenue office).

The members of the SCPC are appointed by the Parliament and are responsible for their work before it, including the legal obligation to submit an annual report on the work done.

With the law of 2019 a more transparent way of selecting members was introduced, to a certain extent, reflecting the model of the Republic of Slovenia. However, the question arises whether this was not the right moment to approach a more serious change in the model of the anti-corruption body. For example, to replace the collegial body with an individual authority (Agency), or to build a body that will have operational competencies. This is very important from the aspect of the time frame, namely, if you are not satisfied with the current model, change should be made. On the other hand, any essential change in the model requires a certain implementation period (minimum of five years), and then conclusions about the advantages and disadvantages of the new model are built.

According to Transparency International's 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index, Macedonia is ranked 93th (https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018). On the other hand, according to 2019 Index of Economic Freedom, Heritage Foundation, Macedonia is ranked 33th in the competition of 180 countries (https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking).

3. Assumptions for efficient and effective work of anti-corruption bodies

National bodies for the fight against corruption play a essential role in society for the development of democracy, respect for human rights and economic progress. In order to play their role, they need to be independent in their actions, to be immune to influences, and to be fully objective and impartial in the decision-making process.

All employees in these specialized bodies should have integrity and absolute professionalism in acting. The appointment and employment should be through an objective, transparent and independent process.

On the other hand, to be effective these bodies should have the necessary financial resources, to have sufficient human staff, and at the

same time, to create assumptions for continuous upgrading of the knowledge of the employees in order to respond to the new challenges.

National bodies mandated to fight against corruption have the duty to operate under the highest ethical standards. Their credibility in the eyes of the citizens is dependent on transparency, integrity, accountability and resistence from influence.

The European Partner Against Corruption (EPAC) and European contact-point network against corruption (EACN) in 2011 contributed to the definition of the Standards for the work of anti-corruption bodies (Anti-Corruption Authority Standards and Police Oversight Principles, EPAC/EACN, IACA, 2012, https://www.iaca.int/images/sub/activities/EPAC/EPAC_Handbook.pdf). These are standards that are contained in the most important international legal acts for combating corruption. Thus, EPAC and EACN as the most important standards emphasize:

- The rule of law - a legal assumption without which the functioning of the legal system is not possible, condition for respecting the freedoms and rights of citizens, condition for the functioning of all institutions, including anti-corruption bodies.

- Independence - can be of a different nature (political, financial, operational), but in essence means the exclusion of influences and pressures of any kind. Independence is very important in the decision-making process and their implementation.

- Accountability - it means establishing an internal system of controls in order to avoid certain unacceptable situations, as well as relevant integration in decision-making, their argumentation and justification.

- Integrity and impartiality – by definition, Integrity means the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles that you refuse to change or the quality of being whole and complete. Integrity and impartiality are two essential assumptions for the efficient operation of anti-corruption bodies.

- Transparency - implies publicity in the conduct, thus eliminating any suspicion of objectivity in the work. It enables the citizens to get

acquainted with the situation in the field of corruption and the measures that are being undertaken for improvement.

- Availability of resources - it is about adequate human resources that can respond to real problems, in addition, satisfactory financial, material, technical and other resources are a condition without which successful fulfillment of legal obligations is impossible.

- Objective employment - employing the best, through a series of selective procedures, objectivity in conducting the selection, excluding any influence. The staff structure of these bodies is crucial for the entire institution because the lead team can not hope for substantial results if there are no motivated, educated and prepared employees behind them.

- Cooperation on national and international level - cooperation is the key to success in each area, but in the fight against corruption is necessary. Namely, the body for the prevention of corruption must have a strong institutional network for cooperation at national and international level. Through the rapid exchange of information, sharing of experiences and knowledge, joint activities, etc., the space for corruption, conflict of interests, nepotism, cronyism and other unacceptable phenomena is narrowed.

CONCLUSION

Corruption is a harmful social phenomenon that has its roots from ancient times, and as such is present in our time. A huge number of papers have been written about its harmful effects, the endangering of the state system, the national economy, the rights of citizens, security, or all segments of social life.

The real challenge is how to respond to it, with which instruments to achieve a positive effect for the shortest period of time, ie, to be reduced to minimum.

After the end of the so-called Cold War, pre-conditions for a global reaction to corruption have been created, with several universal international legal acts affecting all countries in the world, for a unified approach to tackling corruption. The most significant impact was the legal acts of the UN, the Council of Europe, the OECD, and other regional initiatives.

International legal acts served as a basis for creation of national regulations and national bodies for the fight against corruption. Starting from the specifics of each country, different forms of national bodies have been created, but they can all be categorized into three groups or models. It all depends on their competencies, which can be operational, investigative, preventive or educational.

Regardless of which model will be implemented, there are some basic standards that need to be applied by anti-corruption bodies. These are standards that apply to all institutions, but specifically apply to bodies in the area of anti-corruption, such as integrity, independence, objectivity and accountability.

Starting from the specifics of the issues they deal with, these bodies are under constant surveillance of their work. The assessment of their work is multidirectional, so public opinion is a citizen's assessment, then researchs by NGOs is another type of evaluation. Significant evaluations are made by international bodies such as GRECO, UNODC, OECD. All evaluations have their own positive effect, that is, they direct and assist anti-corruption bodies, which enable improvement of the effects in the fight against corruption.

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BIBLIC PARABLES IN THE EPISTLES OF SAINT CLEMENT, PATRIARCH OF ROME, WRITTEN BY EPISCOPE ST. CLEMENT OF OHRID

Dobrila Milovska , page 43-50

ABSTRACT

The epistles of praise of St. Clement of Ohrid were written in accordance with the form of the Byzantine epistles of praise. Their dominant characteristics include emotionality, dynamism and musicality. They were written in accordance with the form used by the hymns and megalynarions which were read during the ceremonious religious services. The epistles of praise of St. Clement of Ohrid have the characteristics of a hymn. Their main characteristic is the prominence of religious stories. The epistles praise the heroes of the Church of Christ (such as the case in the Epistle of St. Clement, patriarch of Rome) and the other saints. The epistles of St. Clement of Ohrid give prominence to the stylistic and lingual adeptness of the author, which is full of emotion and beauty. St. Clement makes use of various epithets, comparisons, antitheses, dramatic situations, hymnologic forms. He most often uses comparisons to: the sun, the light, the dawn, the rays of light, the shining etc., which infuse the epistle with vivacity, light, optimism and hope.

In the first part, after the short poetic introduction, St. Clement makes use of the repetition of the same words to construct a rhythmic-intonational whole, as the most effective way of praising the saint.

In the final part, the saint floods the hero with praise with selected words from the Christian religion.

Key words: St. Clement, epistles of praise, Epistle of St. Clement of Rome

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The main literary genre which prevails in the literary works of St. Clement consists of various educational epistles and epistles of praise. In his Extensive biography of St. Clement, Theophylact regards the literary works of St. Clement as rich and diverse: his epistles which are dedicated to all of the holidays are simple and clear, they do not contain any profoundness or wisdom, on the contrary, they can be understood by even the simplest people. Here, the Christian teaching is interpreted by using examples of biblical persons, evangelical events and holidays. Some of the epistles are practical lessons that can be applied to various situations. As opposed to the educational epistles - the epistles of praise **(Grasheva, 1966:267-278)** of St. Clement of Ohrid were written in accordance with the example of the Byzantine epistles of praise. They were written in order to reach the educated masses and are similar to the Byzantine literature which was very familiar and which was mastered by the author. However, the epistles that refer to the living saints, such as the sermons of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, with whom the author had maintained a personal relationship, along with the intimate gratified relationships of the author with the persons which are subject of his works, are distinguishable by high stylistic adeptness, namely due to the fact that Ss. Clement was an author with high personal and acquired educational and artistic qualities. In his selection, St. Clement has chosen prophets and saints which have played an important role in the discovery and the formation of the Christian religion.

The epistles of praise of St. Clement usually consist of two parts. The first part consists of biblical places where the essence of the celebration is revealed, along with general information about the life of the saint or the essence of the holiday **(Stanchev 1985: 80),** whereas the second part contains the rhetoric praise. In the epistles of Ss. Clement he frequently uses repetition (**Saint Clement of Ohrid 2008: 35**) of the same words to construct a rhythmic-intonational whole, as a way to praise the saint. Here, the use of anaphors is especially characteristic which plays an unique role and the rhythmically organized parts. They characterize the saint and the relationship of the author with him.

ANGEL WITH A BRIGHT IMAGE

(EPISTLE OF SAINT CLEMENT, PATRIARCH OF ROME, WRITTEN BY EPISCOPE CLEMENT)

Saint Clement of Ohrid wrote an incredibly subtle Epistle of the roman patriarch Ss. Clement. The remains of the roman martyr were discovered during the Khazar mission (860-861). They were moved to Rome, in the church of Saint Clement. St. Clement held the priest in high regard. Therefore, it is not strange at all that he wrote an epistle of praise for him, along with other potential epistles which remain undiscovered, along with a Canon-service for the priest.

The epistle of St. Clement, patriarch of Rome is filled with biblical content. At the beginning of the epistle, the light is presented as a symbol of divinity, with various variations, and with few interconnected semantic groups: *The sky is celebrating with joy, it is decorated with bright stars, which send their unspoken praise to their creator…* **(Ugrinova-Skalovska 1996: 135)** The text is related to the words of apostle *Paul: You are the light of the world. The light turns on… and it gives light to everyone … let your light shine before others.* **(Matthew 5: 14-16)**

In the Bible, the wisdom of God is mentioned on many occasions, whereas in the Gospel, the following words of Christ are written: *For I will give you words and wisdom.* **(Luke 5: 21-15).** Based on this, St. Clement praises the roman saint:

Wisdom gave birth to him and brought him up well, and after raising him, the Holy Spirit placed him as a wreath and beacon for the whole universe.

The saint compares the saint to a beacon, to a city, to the Sun and the light and he ends with the Epistles of the holy apostle Paul: *he was praised in in psalms and he taught himself from spiritual songs* **(Ephesus 15:9)**

The saints were called lights in the world of the holy apostle Paul, who writes: *You shine as lights in this world.* Adequately, further ahead in the text of the epistle, saint Clement added: *He shone as the sun in this world.*

(Phillip 2:15) The Bible words: *God is truth and all who bow before HIM must bow in the spirit and in truth.* **(John 4:24)** are also used in John.5.6 and John.16.13. To answer to question of Pilate with regards to the truth or namely-What is truth-Christ said: *'I Am the Way, the Truth, and the Life.* **(John 14:6).**

The truth as the only acceptable category was used in the Prayer to God, where with regards to His Followers, the following is written: *Sanctify them by the truth; your word is truth* (**John 17:17**)

However, according to the words of St. Clement of Ohrid, St. Clement of Rome relied on the words of the bible and he fulfilled the words of God. The Bible seeks speaking of truth, but also, love of *truth and peace* (**Zechariah 8:16**)

The truth and righteousness were the highest categories in Christianity. As a result, St. Clement of Rome was described as a truthful man, who spoke only justice and judgement (**Psalm 36:30**)

Apart from the words of apostle Peter- apostle Paul is also mentioned in the epistle, whose words are cited in order to describe the saint as: holy, benevolent (**Philip. 3:20**). In the following episode, there is a description of the martyrdom of St. Clement of Rome. Citing the holy apostle Paul, and his words on the Holy Trinity where *all of the treasures of wisdom and knowledge* are concealed, St. Clement wrote about St. Clement of Rome, stating that he is an unexpected treasure of the wisdom of God. In the Bible it is literally written that *the kingdom of heaven is like treasure hidden in a field* (**Matthew 13:44**). Through the words of the Bible, St. Clement has described the separation of the saint from the world: *the blessed Clement has left all of his treasures and fame on earth, and not just the treasures, but also his relatives, friends, father, mother and brothers and even his life.* (**Luke 14:26**).

By citing the biblical text from the psalms of the finding of the holy remains of St. Clement of Rome in the Black Sea, St. Clement of Ohrid wrote:

In the council of the saints God is celebrated; God, You are mighty, and Your truth is around You. You guide the might of the sea and its mighty waves, and You tame them. (**Psal.88:7-9**)

God protects the bones of the holy righteous ones, and adequately David wrote in his psalms that *God protects all of their bones* (**Psal.33:20**).

St. Clement has not forgotten the miracle works of St. Clement of Rome bestowed on him by Moses (**2 Mos.:17**)

In order to mark the of the epistle, the preacher makes use of the epistles and the Gospel and the following words as a theologist, biblicist and an educated liturgical scholar:

Our time is nearing its end, and in one moment we shall all be resurrected and shall stand before Him and we shall answer about our complete life- about our actions, thoughts and words. Here, no father can come to the aid of his own son, no mother can come to the aid of his own daughter, no brother can come to the aid of his own brother and no servant can come to the aid of his master…, everyone is responsible only for his own actions **(1 Kor.7:29)**

The epistle ends with a call to salvation and a lesson on the love of Christ and the Holy Trinity for humanity.

What is particularly characteristic about this epistle is the use of functional Christian symbols in the text itself. For example. The thunder – lightning symbolizes the wrath and anger of God, *as a heavenly fire or as a sign of God himself* (Petkanova **2000:38**). More precisely, the thunder symbolizes "speed, loudness, similarity- resemblance to God" (Petkanova **2000:38**).

Here is how St. Clement of Ohrid confirmed the fact that St. Clement of Rome was chosen by God with the use of this symbol, his godlike image "…struck the whole world like lightning, illuminating it with its light." **(Clement of Ohrid 1996:136).** Often**,** St. Clement also uses the symbol of the vine, which symbolizes the "source of life and sweetness, but in a figurative spiritual sense and spiritual fruitfulness" **(Petkanova 2000:117):** "Rejoice, sweet vine that has spread through the whole world and that has given pious teachings to the world **(Clement of Ohrid 1996:136).** St. Clement also uses the symbol of the flower in this epistle as a sign of Christ, which originates from the "interpretation of separate images in the Bible" **(Petkanova 200:120):** "The sky is celebrating with joy, it is decorated with bright stars, which send their unspoken praise to their creator. The Church of Christ also represents the light with its own pleasant-smelling flowers –prophets and apostles, martyrs and archierei, and other reverend figures decorated with praiseworthy words. With these pleasant-smelling flowers the whole universe is crowned with joyfulness…" (**Clement of Ohrid 1996: 135).** In this context, the semantics can be extended to include the meaning of the silent curse for the belief in Christ.

The epistle of St. Clement of Rome was not very popular in the old Macedonian, Bulgarian, Russian and Serbian literature, and the large influence of the other works on Clement of Rome is stated as one of the reasons for this, in particular the biographical texts. The oldest transcription of the Epistle dates back from the XIV century, with the exception of three South Slavic transcriptions (XIV and XVII century), and all of the other found transcripts are written in Russian handwriting. The literature can be found in 28 transcriptions, 3 of which are south Slavic, whereas the remaining are Russian.

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John 17,17.

Zechariah.8,16 и 19

Psalm.36,30.

Philip. 3,20.

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Luke 14,26; sp. Matthew 10,37

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NATIONALISM AND POWER POLITICS ON BALKAN

ABSTRACT

Before the Ottomans the Bulgars were the most important Turkic community on Balkan. They were also the only ones who formed a state. Bulgaria stayed as a toponym also when those people were disappeared. Meanwhile, were they assimilated and with whom is total another question. In any case four century passed without any sign or mention of them as a crowd. Just in the era of romantic nationalism those ancient people were found in history and were used for building a new nation. Those tendencies however were intermixed with politics of the superpowers.

Keywords: Balkans, Turkic people, Nation building, Misusing history, Nationalism, Panslavism, the Other.

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1.**INTRODUCTION**

On the 19th century in the Eastern Europe there were three dominions: the Russian Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire or Turkey. At the turn of 19th century, all of these had ethnic Slavs, whereas Turks lived mainly in Russia and the Ottoman Empire area. The Ottoman Empire had received its area and capital straight from Rome, or "East Rome" or "Byzantine". The government and bureaucracy models were also received from the Byzantine, although there is also continuity to an early Oghuz alliance and the Seljuk governance too. To adopt the "place" of the Byzantine state was natural, because the Turks had not suddenly arrived from somewhere, but they had lived in the Roman Empire area for a long time, often as units led by small princes; on the Balkan, they had actually lived for centuries before Asia Minor. When the Sultan Muhammed (Mehmet) II, born in Dimetoka on Balkan, took over the Constantinople in 1453, the Pope suggested the Roman emperor - which is what Muhammed was now - converting to Christianity. (Jelavich 2006a, 43-50. 1) The Ottoman sultan was a sovereign monarch and since 1517 also the spiritual leader of the Islamic world. The Ottoman sultans had not made the Orthodox people of the Balkan areas they had conquered to convert into Islam or to learn Turkish. The Orthodox people were left in the subordination of the Constantinople patriarchate even after the conquest of Constantinople, and it was given wide cultural and religious rights (this is called the millet system). The Balkan Orthodox people saw the sultan as an emperor (or czar), but the "czar" was only a secular ruler, not their religious leader. Jusdanis states that the Constantinople patriarchate influence was greater in the Ottoman era than it had been during the Byzantine era; its responsibility area included the civil administration of the Christian subordinates. (Karpat 2004, 13-18, Jusdanis 1998, 41.) The eastern and western churches had by the mid15th century reached a principled consensus of union as the conquest of Constantinople ended the ambitions. As a consequence of the conquest, Moscow formed a patriarchate of their own that wanted to take the lead from that of Constantinople. The dispute lasted for centuries. During the 19th century, Moscow's patriarchate became an essential part of the Russian supremacy aspirations. The Orthodox faith - lead by the Moscow patriarchate - tsarism and nationalism formed a triple alliance to push Russia's position as a major power. Moscow had become a third

Rome for the Russian elite, one that would stay forever, and a fourth should never come. (Kohn 2007, 137.)

Panslavism, originally born in the Habsburg reigned Austro-Hungarian Empire out of the aspirations of the Slavic subordinates to defend their own culture, became a central ideological weapon for Russia's aspirations to become a super power. Panslavism is defined as an idea of the cultural bond between all Slavic nations that was used to argue the political and national belonging as well. The most powerful pusher of the cultural Panslavism is said to be a Czech poet Jan Kollar, whose enthusiasm for the general Slavism had been awaken by J.G. Herder. Herder's thought of the cultural unity of a nation with a single language offered a basis for political unification and independence demands as well. It lies in the background for example of the unification of Germany, but also of the "finding" of many nations through a common language on several Slav inhabited areas. (Kohn 2007, 23-30.)

Panslavism includes an obstinate myth of the unity of Slavic nations, not only linguistically, but also culturally and ethnically. Actually, related languages only bind Slavs together.

In the first Slavic congress held in Prague 1848, the national questions already arose: the Slavs under the Habsburg regime were demanded autonomy. (Kohn 2007, 89-114.) In Russia, Panslavism was understood as Russian lead Slavic coalition. In the Slavic congress held in Moscow 1867, the non-Russian Slavs criticized the Russian understanding of Panslavism, which is that for Russians, Panslavism meant Panrussism. The view matched the facts: Panslavism had become an instrument of Russia's power politics. Russia aimed at getting a dominant position in the world for its language and the Orthodox religion. In Austria-Hungary and Turkish Balkan, a similar Russianisation was supposed to be executed as had been in the Ukraine and Poland. (Kohn 2007, 164-180.)

The Panslavist ideology naturally worked against the Ottoman Empire on the Balkan. Also the Greek ambitions of independence from the Ottoman authority was originally started by Russian initiative. A friendship society was founded in Odessa "Philike Hetaeria" (Society of Friends, 1814) that was meant to defend the Balkan Orthodox people. The society caused before all the anti-Turkish rebellion of the Greeks in 1821. Support for the Greek independence aspirations was received from the western, British Philhellenism that was not religiously emphasized. One can say that the Greeks found the idea for identifying with the antique Hellas from the

west. (Jusdanis 1998, 56-63.) The rebellion lead to the independence of Greece in 1829. The newborn state was still lacking a culturally united nation. The building of a united Greek Nation started only after this. The Greekifying policy included mandatory Christianism among others. Istanbul remained for a long time after Greece's independence a center for Greek ("Roman") culture, where for example most of Greek literature was printed. (Jelavich 2006a, 239-258.)

At the same time that Russia tried to divide the authority sphere of the Turkish Empire by fanning the Balkan nations into nationalist rebellions disguised as religion defense, it pushed the Slavic language speakers into unifying in the name of Panslavism on the Habsburg empire area. A unified Orthodox Russianism was meanwhile built within the Russian empire. (Kohn 2007, 115-131.)

The Panslavist ideology combined with Russia's power political ambitions on the Turkish dominated Balkan forms a background for the birth of the state of Bulgaria. Ethnic Bulgars had of course existed long before Bulgaria, but paradoxically they were not Slavic but Turkic. Thus, the birth of Bulgaria as a Panslavist achievement and as a - non-deliberate - result is a multiple historical paradox.

2. **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Most English dictionaries present the headwords Bulgars and Bulgarians separately. Bulgars are told to be Turkic people that founded a state on South Balkan 600 BC. Bulgarians are a nation living in (current) Bulgaria speaking a south Slavic language. A Hungarian Turkologist Gyula Németh has in the 20th century determined the etymology of the word Bulgar. It is originally Turkish, and its primitive is the verb *bulga-* "mix up, stir", added with an aorist suffix -r. Németh's analysis was left unfinished when he gave the word a meaning "mixed". He corrected and completed the explanation himself later, but the correction was published in a Bulgarian publication and has been left unknown. (Németh 1978.) With the suffix –r the word turns out to be a derivative of an active verb, so it means "mixer" or "rebel". As such, the word is rather typical for the contemporary appellation conventions. (Ercilasun 2004, 201, Tekin 1987, 62-63, Caferoğlu 2001, 83-102.) The word's first meaning had however managed to spread wide, and it related to typically projected modern ideological meanings and explanations. So, for example R.J. Crampton

writes: "Proto-Bulgars, a group of Turkic origin [...]. The Proto-Bulgars originated in the area between the Urals and the Volga and were a pot-pourri of various ethnic elements, the word Bulgar being derived from a Turkic verb meaning 'to mix'." (Crampton, 1997, 8-9.) Bulgars were, however, no more "potpourri" than the other nomad peoples of the steppe.

There had in fact been several Bulgar realms. During the 400-600's, there had been Greater Bulgaria on the north side of the Black Sea. It collapsed as the Bulgars migrated at the pressure from Khazars to the Volga bend on the one hand and to the lower course of the Danube on the other. So, there was a Bulgaria of the Danube and that of Volga in the 7th century. The awareness of a shared origin and of the other branch lasted for a very long time in the midst of Bulgars. (Stojkov 2003.)

The Bulgaria of the Danube lasted relatively independence for a long time on the Byzantine area, and the pagan state did not convert to Christianism. The Volga Bulgaria instead adopted Islam. By the 11th century, the Danube Bulgaria had ceased to be an independent entity. The Volga Bulgaria remained until the Mongol invasion, when a considerable number of Turks from the steppe had fled there to get away from the Mongols. During the Mongol invasion, the capital Bolgar was destroyed and the nation, whose new capital became Kazan, belonged to the subordination of the Golden Horde. As Russia expanded on the 16th century, Ivan the Terrible conquered the area. The Turkic language remained on the area, as did the Bulgar identity. (Ercilasun 2004, 205. Stojkov 2003.)

On the 13th century, there were several Turkic little princes in the Bulgaria of the Danube - roughly the modern Bulgaria - whose attitude towards the churches on the area was primarily strategic. These princes both competed against one another and pursued independence from the Byzantine Empire and at times gained it, too. "Bulgaria" remained the name for that area, although there was no united Bulgar nation. One must note that the Danube's Bulgar realm of both the 7th and 13th centuries was a state in that dynastic sense that the Turkic originated Bulgar and Cuman families formed dynasties. However, it was not a question of a modern sense realm formed by the Bulgar nation. In the 14th century, the area became a part of the Ottoman empire. (Vasary 2005, 166-167.) Vasary states that between the years 1185 and 1330, the influence of Turkic Cumans on the political history of the Balkan was extremely significant.

The Cumans were the founders of the three dynasties of Bulgaria's second realm (Asen, Terter and Shishman) as well as Valakia (Basaraba), in addition to which their wide settling on different sides of the Balkan prepared a basis for the Ottomans. Karpat states that this was crucial for the formation of the Ottoman Turkish Rumelia. Vasary too says at the end of his book that this fact "may disperse the rosy clouds of nostalgia that hang over the medieval golden age of the pre-Ottoman Balkans, depicted with so much zeal by the historiographies of the Balkanic nation states."

The name Bulgaria remained in the writings of history to usually mean the ancient Bulgaria of the Danube. Later, the Bulgaria of the Danube would be including within Rumelia, or "Rome's land", which is what the Balkan was called from the 14th century on. The name Balkan, which originally meant the mountains, became a name for the area only at the end of the 19th century, when it replaced the name Rumelia. (İsen 1997, 74.) History does not know the word "Bulgar" as a name for any group of people during the time between the 15th and 19th centuries on the Balkan. People, who traveled the Balkan, do mention Serbs, Bosnians, Valaks and so on, but there are no known references of "Bulgars". The Volga Bulgarians are, however, talked about in Russia and even in the Soviet Union until the times of Stalin, when the name Bulgar was at Stalin's orders replaced with the name Tatar. (Devlet 1999, 121-133, Karpat 2004, 55.)

3. BUILDING IDENTITY WITH RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PAST

In the 18th century, the word Bulgar comes to use in a new meaning on the Danube Bulgarian area. In its new meaning it refers to the Slavic population living on the lower course of the Danube. Although in this meaning the use of the word can be traced back to the 18th century, it only becomes significant as it becomes a tool of the Panslavist nations politics on the 19th century. (Şimşir 1989b, 88.)

Still in the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th, the Orthodox Slavs of the Ottoman Empire had been willing to adopt the Greek identity, because it was more valued to be Greek than Slavic. The "Bulgar Slavism" was born as a construction against Greekism. As the Constantinople patriarchate began its Hellenizing politics after 1767, including among others the demand to only have church services in Greek,

the Slavic language men of religion arose in opposition. (Jusdanis 1998, 57, Karpat 2004, 53.)

The starter of the "Bulgarian national awakening" – or in other words, the inventor of the Slavic Bulgar identity – is used to be thought of as Paisi, the monk from the Athos mountain. However, Antero Leitzinger thinks that the original inventor of the "Slavic Bulgarism" might have been another monk called Ioann Raich (Jovan Rajic), who had discovered the Bulgars from the history and been inspired to explain that they were originally a Slavic nation. Raich's book on the matter was published in St. Petersburg in 1795. Before that, Raich had already in 1758 met monk Paisi, who he had spoken of the idea with, and who had handled the matter in his manuscript called "The history of Slavic Bulgars" from the year 1762. (Leitzinger 2006, 74.) Hand copied excerpts of this manuscripts spread for decades until it was published for the first time in 1844, anonymous at the time. In 1871, the first Slavic Bulgar historian Marin Drinov identified Paisi as its author. Paisi's piece had been written in a Russian redaction of the church Slavic that was used on the Balkan in the mid 18th century; from a later nationalistic Slavic Bulgarian point of view the language has been defined as Bulgarian (as had the church Slavic that was altogether interpreted as an older form of Bulgarian). (Nuorluoto 2003, 117-121.) Thus, the primary other that Slavic Bulgarianism was defined against, was Greekism with Paisi.

Another important constructor of the Slavic Bulgarian identity was a Ukrainian national poetry collector and historian born under the Habsburg regime, Georg Huca or Juri Venelin (1802-1839). Venelin had moved from Austria-Hungary to Russia. Russia's academy sent him back to the Balkan to Dobrudža, apparently to collect folklorist material concerning the "Slavic Bulgars". In 1829 he published a book "Old and new Bulgars in political, ethnographic, historical and religious relationships to the Russians". The meaning of the book was to prove that the Bulgars were of Slavic and not Turkish origin. Venelin died in Moscow, and the Odessa Slavic Bulgar community gave him a memorial that thanked him for "summoning up" the Bulgar forefathers. (Kohn 2007, 87.) Crampton states that "The importance of Paisi and his fellow awakeners lay not so much in their roles as creators of the national revival as in the fact that they provided post facto explanations for it."(Crampton 1997, 49.)

It should be added that Raich's, Paisi's and Venelin's books were read widely and that they had a large influence, although their "explanations" were not scientifically valid. In them, a Slavic Bulgar identity is built for the "others": For Raich and Paisi the "Other" is the Orthodox Greek identity, for Venelin Turkishness. Their position is different to Slavic Bulgarianism in that in the former case, Slavic Bulgars are demanded to defend their own identity against a culturally stronger other group of "orthodoxes", whereas in the latter it is about the dispute within the concept of Bulgar and excluding "Turkishness" from "Bulgarianism".

In the Ottoman archive documents, the word Bulgar is first presented in 1794 or 1795 in a writ addressed to Mihal, the voivoda of Bogdan. (Ergenç 1989, 1, Refik 1989, 1.) Now, the name apparently refers to Slavic Bulgars. The invention of Slavic Bulgarianism was a prerequisite for the birth of the state of Bulgaria in 1878. At the same time, the birth of the state of Bulgaria was a result, although not an objective, of the Russian Panslavist politics. Russia's power politics aimed at something else, namely to reach Russia's realm into the Ottoman Empire area all the way to Constantinople. (Şimşir 1989b, 54-58)

At first, the Panslavist and nationalist thinking had only been adopted by a group of intellectuals. The school system and people's education were in a key position in spreading the thinking. In Russia, the changes in this matter also had a direct influence on the Slavic language school system on the Ottoman area. In Russia, Sergei Uvarov acted as an ideological architect for the conspirative police state that Nikolai I created. He brought up in 1832 the idea of "a holy trinity" including autonomy, Orthodox faith and nationalism. (Luukkanen 2001, 117, Kohn 2007, 144.) Uvarov pushed into the schools a Panslavist (in reality Panrussist) and nationalist syllabus. He became the Minister of Education and a protector of the Panslavists. With his support, the first Panslavist publication, Moskovityanin -began to publish in Moscow. Russianisation did not become the official state policy until some decades later during the time of Alexander III. (Kohn 2007, 146-147.) Russian Panslavists were active both in Russia and outside of it. M. P. Pogodin (1800–1875) wrote grand duke Alexander in 1838 of his thoughts concerning the future Russia:

"What an excellent phenomenon is Russia on the stage of the world... What state could possibly compare itself to Russia in greatness? A population of 60 million... in the near future it shall be 100 million! Let us unite all our 30 million Slavic brothers spread throughout Europe... The Slavs that regardless of the geographical or political obstacles form a spiritual connection with us... As this is the state of things, Slavs must be disconnected from the populations of Austria, Turkey and the rest of Europe, and bound to us. What then will be left of those states and what shall be our power? This dazzling perspective confuses the human mind." (Kohn 2007, 148-149.) The grand duke, who the letter was written to, as the Czar of all Russians crossed the Danube forty years later on his way to "rescue" the Slavs from the Ottoman Empire's subordinacy.

The Panslavist thinking spread early on also to the Ottoman Empire's Slavic school system. Before this, the Slavic school system in the Ottoman Empire had included church schools, where reading and writing church Slav was taught. These schools still existed at the beginning of the 19th century, although the Constantinople patriarchate had tried to shut down all Slavic language teaching in the year 1800 and to bring only Greek teaching instead. A merchant who had made a fortune in Russia, Vasili Aprilov founded the first new, Panslavist-nationalist schools on the Ottoman Empire area. He had joined a Greek nationalist society founded in Odessa 1814, and having been an active Hellenist for more than a decade, he turned Panslavist after reading Venelin's book and founded a Slavic language school into his home town of Gabrovo in 1835. Here, the Bell-Lancaster teaching method was used, where older students continued to educate younger ones. By 1840, Aprilov had opened altogether 12 of these schools. (Şimşir 1989b, 66-69) The Russian Panslavists started to recruit Balkan Slavic youth as stipendiates into Russian schools. Those educated in Russia acted as teachers in Bulgar schools. Before the 1877-1878 war, four fifths of teachers in the Danube province had studied in Russia. Einaud, the French consular in Ruse (the capital of the Danube province) states in 1869 what the teaching in these schools was like:

"The teachers train the children by the system that was used upon themselves. Teaching is but a political tool. Their teaching is more simple than simple, but they will rant long and hard about the goodness of the Czar and the future of the great Slavic fatherland. The Ottoman

government will be proved as an oppressor of the Bulgar nation, the western powers an enemy only trying to delay the day of salvation for the Bulgar nation. Lessons begin and end with a prayer for the Czar. The sultan's name will only be mentioned in official ceremonies such as presentation where a Turkish government official is present." (Şimşir 1989b, 77-78)

At the end of the 19th century, Russia's Foreign Minister Gortšakov and several others were not Panslavists. Count Nikolai Ignatyev, who became Russia's Istanbul ambassador, however, was. He acted to widen the Slavic school system on the Balkan and as the head organisator for the Balkan Panslavist network. (Şimşir 1989b, 85-87)

Panslavists hoped there would be national rebellions on the Balkan, through which Slavic states could be born. The attempts shrank to not being able to get the people to join the rebellion: even though the schools taught Panslavism, the group of Panslavist nationalists was very small. They were, however, able to bring on agitation during 1876, so that it received international attention. The Panslavist propaganda machinery's aim was just that, to create agitation to entitle foreign powers to step in, foremost Russia, whose financial and strategic advantages were in question. In this situation, Russia attacked Turkey, in order to "defend the Christians". The Russians attained victory, as a result of which a large portion of Turkey, especially the Bulgarian area, was supposed to be subordinated to the control of Russia. However, Bismarck, Germany and other western superpowers, who did not think highly of the growth of Russia's authority, intervened in the matter. The Treaty of Berlin of 1878 that was thus created, decided that the Bulgarian principality mainly covering the Danube province would remain in name in the subordination of Turkey, but temporarily under Russia's military control. During the state of war, more than a million ethnic Turks were banished from Bulgaria. (Karpat 2004, 55.)

The Russian occupation quickly made the Bulgarians define themselves Slavs but not Russians. (Kohn 2007, 88.) They wanted to get rid of the Russian occupation and the supremacy of the Russians. In this situation, Bulgaria chose itself a German ruler from the German small princes. Only in 1908 did Bulgaria, who was then only formally subordinate to Turkey, declared it an independent kingdom. (Jelavich

2006a, 396-403, Jelavich 2006b, 41.) During the years 1912-13, Bulgaria together with Serbia, Montenegro and Greece attacked Turkey in an aspiration to gain control of Macedonia. In the second Balkan war in 1913, the same states were at war with each other for the control of their plunder, Macedonia. In the Great War, Bulgaria then allied with Turkey. (Uğurlu 2007, 7-10.) After the communist era after the Second World War, Bulgaria became the most devoted ally of the Soviet Union. It petitioned twice to become a Soviet republic. (Crampton 2007, 167.) So, on the other hand, the sovereign state of Bulgaria was born as an accomplishment of Panslavists whose ideology originated in Russia, and on the other hand Russia's military stepping in and, at the end, of the western intervention. One must think that Russia ultimately did not pursue the founding of an independent Slavic Bulgar state. The Russian aspiration was more Panrussist: The Russian Empire had to be reached all over the Slavic areas. In the least phase, the aim was at conquering Constantinople and creating a third Rome.

Considering the crucial effort of the Russians in the birth of Bulgaria, it is interesting to compare this to the fate of the other Bulgar state left in Russia's territory, Volga Bulgaria. In Volga Bulgaria, since 1920 called Tatarstan, the Turkic language has been preserved until today, as well as the Bulgar identity. While Russia was conquering the Balkans from the Turks, Russian Bulgars reminded that they are a Turkic people. Now they feared that the Balkan nationalism would seize the Bulgar history to its own use. If the Bulgars were banned from being Turkish, perhaps soon the Volga Bulgaria would be explained to be a Russian created state and its Bulgars an originally Slavic people. (Leitzinger 2006, 77.) Until the 1920's, the Muslim Turks on the Volga riverfront were called Bulgars and the Christian Turks Chuvashes. Of these the former were mostly urban citizens, the latter rural peasantry. The Chuvash language was a direct continuation of the Bulgar Turkish, which had been the language of the first Bulgar people in the 5th-7th centuries. The Bulgar language, however, had come closer to the general Turkish because of the Turks from the steppe that had fled the Mongols. General Turkish was not only the language of the Ottoman Empire but also the common communicating language of other Turkish clans. (Ercilasun 2004, 199-211, 359-371.)

In Russia, there had already been plans to Russianize Turks in the 19th century. Priest Nikolai Ilminskiy (1822-1891) who worked in the University of Kazan, whose goal was to convert Russia's Turks into the Orthodox religion and to russianise them, had proposed a strategy to dismantle the Turkish language at first into separate dialects. Everyone would have to use the Cyrillic alphabet and the differences in writing the different dialects would be made with different diacritic markers. While Russian would be proposed as a general language, this would before long replace the use of small group dialects. Contrary to this, a Turk, İsmail Gaspıralı had in his magazine publications written about the linguistic unity of all Turkish ancestry peoples and practically also applied his thoughts in his writings. Ilminskiy was aware of Gaspıralı's actions and he wrote prosecutor Pobedobčev some letters of complaint: "He is trying in his own publications to make Ottoman Turkish a shared language of all Turkish ancestry Muslims". Ilminskiy was worried about this development: "I have heard that in Kazan, the number of Turkish magazines and in addition school books is increasing from year to year. The contents of the books are European and language Ottoman Turkish." (Kurat 1993, 361. Kengerli 2005, 141-144.)

Ilminskiy could not stop Gaspıralı, but after the revolution in 1917, the Soviet government executed Ilminskiy's program. This did not only apply to Turkish peoples, but was a general policy concerning minority nationalities: publishing in their own languages was allowed but it was at the same time limited to such a narrow realm that its significance was mainly folkloristic.

At the same time as Volga Bulgaria turned into the autonomous Tatarstan soviet republic in 1920, the appellation Bulgar was banned at the order of Stalin. From then on, the word "Tatar" had to be used, which in the Russian language had a pejorative, conqueror Mongol reference. In Russian and Soviet school teaching there were mentions of the "yoke of the Tatars", referring to the Mongol conquering. (Leitzinger 2006, 78-79.) The Bulgar identity still was not forgotten. According to Leitzinger, there were at the census of October 2002 a great number of citizens speaking a language related to Turkish, who wanted to define themselves Bulgars instead of Tatars. (Leitzinger 2006, 80.) During Putin's period, in 2003, the "Tatars" have made an official petition for restoring their honor and the name "Bulgar". In the reply from the Russian federation's commission

for defending the rights of persecution victims number A 19-3-12, 15/04/04, it is said that the petition has been forwarded. (http://www.mi.ru/~bolgar 02.03.2003.)

While the Volga Bulgarians tried to remind people of the original meaning of the word Bulgar, the state of Bulgaria has worked determinedly to build a far-reaching history for the Slavic Bulgar nation. (Karpat 2004, 329.) When Bulgaria after the Treaty of Berlin was left to live as an independent unit, the construction of the nation was severely unfinished. The new Bulgarian identity was created in a hurry, and as for the other new states on the Balkan, the identity was desired to be simplified into a single (Slavic Bulgarian) element. This is why it was filled with distortions, conflicts and anachronisms. The most important part of the Slavic Bulgar nationalism was to present the Slavic Bulgar "nation" as eternal, to achieve which, continuity was needed. The "eternal" Slavic Bulgar nation construction began when Panslavistically oriented intellectuals were invited to Sofia to build a Slavic identity with the guidance of Russians. A Czech historian was selected as Minister of Education, and the Ministry of Education founded in 1878 had a central mission of formulating a national Bulgarian history and to create national literature. (Şimşir 1986, 33-40.)

Useful in building a national identity was the Russian model, where the identity was built for an opposing identity. This happened with the ambiguity of the word Tatar: "Tatars" were now interpreted as Ottoman, and as the Russians complained having been under the yoke of Tatars or Mongols for centuries, it was now complained that the Bulgarians have been under the yoke of the Ottoman. Thus the first Bulgarian novel is Ivan Vazov's *Under the Yoke* from1894. Vazov wrote his piece in Russia and it is about "the last years under the yoke and the nation preparing for battle". There never was such a battle or preparing for one. Vazov's construction of the Bulgarians happens on an artificial analogy and it is situated in the 19th century.

When they wanted to use history as an argument for the Slavic Bulgarianism, the use of the word "Bulgarian" became a stumbling stone. In the 20th century it was no longer possible to deny the fact that the Bulgars that history knows had been a Turkic people. When the newer studies' results had been brought to the general awareness of the scientific world, nationalists could no longer invalidate them, no matter how

inappropriate for their causes they were. Since then, the solution has been to speak of the Turkic Bulgars the history knows as "proto Bulgars" and say that these Proto Bulgars had merged with Slavs, which had resulted in a nation that was Slavic although named Bulgarian. No specific attention has been paid to the "scientific" proving of the merging claims. This is seen in for example that the "merging" in the Bulgarian history descriptions seems to have happened in an instant, as in a single strike (even within a year). Constructing the Slavic history beyond the 19th century is simply creating myths. The nationalist ideology has contorted the Balkan historiography throughout and continues to do so as we speak. One of the most significant sources of contortion has been projecting the nationalistic thinking and people into times where they did not exist. So, all these projections are unfounded. None of these claims that consider the discovery of the "original" people behind centuries, are based on original data; on the contrary, theory severely conflict the sources and zeitgeist. (Stojkov 2003.)

One of the paradoxes related to the establishment of the Bulgarian state was that to create a Slavic state, the population structure was the least favorable on all of the Balkans in the Turkish Danube province left in Russia's occupation: there were fewer Slavs in relation to Turks than anywhere else. Ethnically the Turkish Gagauzes are of the oldest derivation in the Bulgarian area. If "Bulgarianism" was to be searched in the area's oldest people, it would be the Gagauzes. The same trail on the north side of the Black Sea that the first Bulgars (who were ethnically Turkic) had used, several Turkish clans had followed: Pechenek, Oghuz, Cuman. The southern route through Asia Minor had been trodden with the permission of East Rome's Emperor in the 13th century by the Oghuz who traveled, lead by the Seljuk ruler. The Seljuk dynasty had adopted Islam, but after arriving in their new homeland, the Oghuz largely converted to Christianity. Permanently Islam came to the area with the Ottomans on the 14th century. (Stojkov 2003.) The Bulgars had settled in Dobruja and a part of Misia, where there had been no Slavic population before the 19th century. The population was ethnically Turkic Christians and Turkish Muslims. There is no righter way to see the origins of the area's Turkish population than to see descendants of the Turks king Asparuh lead to the country in the 9th century. A large part of these had kept their ethnic self-consciousness still in the 19th century. "They called themselves

Bulgarians and were considered as ancestors of the Turkish Bulgarian from the Middle Ages, also recorded are their historical legends, such as the one for the existence of two Bulgarian capitals, something which the historical science at the end of the 19th century was not able to foresee." (Stojkov 2003; footnote 17: quotation of K. Shkorpil.) The Ottoman population count was not done on ethnical but religious grounds. Still on the 19th century, the divide into Christian and Muslim centrally defined the people's way of understanding their identity: in addition to Slavs there existed both Muslim and Christian Turks. Back then the Bulgarian identity did not exist, but it was given birth to, as depicted above, artificially by Russian-lead Panslavists during the 19th century. Still in 1960 it was possible even officially to bring up the historical truth that conflicted the new Bulgarian identity. For example, in the foreword to a Bulgarian-Turkish anthology from 1960, its editor, a Bulgarian-Turkish literature professor İbrahim Tatarlı states:

"A part of Bulgarian-Turks, especially many of the North-East Bulgarian Turks have come here by the Black Sea north coast in several different phases before the Ottoman Turks arrived on the Balkan. A large part of these Turks had become Slavs and a part has remained minority groups. This is proven by some linguistic special features of the northern Turkish peoples and the existence of such Turkish geographical names as Deliorman before the Ottoman Turks arrived. Later, after the Ottoman Turks arrived on the Balkans, people have come here from Anatolia who has mixed with the earlier population. Later this combination has been added with Turkified Slavic clans." (Tatarliyef 1960, 9.)

The name used for Slavic Bulgars, even today by the Gagauzes is *Tukan*. Slavic Bulgar language has been and is called simply Slavic. The origins and etymology of the word Gagauz is unexplained. It is a fairly new name, only generalized in the 19th century, at the same time as Slavs adopted the name Bulgar. The identity created by Bulgaria's ultra-nationalistic school education, paralleling Bulgarianism to Bulgarian Slavs, is naturally not met among southern Slavs outside Bulgaria. In 1765 – 1812, Balkan's Christian Turks - Gagauzes - moved a lot to Bucak (nowadays an autonomic area in Moldova). (Tatarliyef 1960, 9.) Even after this move Deliorman's population structure was Turkish in majority. A Bulgarian Slavic writer Anton Strashimirov (1872-1937) tells about his childhood on the Bulgarian Turkish area at the end of the 19th century:

"In our childhood in Varna, whose 20 000 inhabitants only included seven Bulgarian families, we spoke Turkish. My grandmother from Razgrad taught me a Slavic prayer "otšen naš". But my grandmother's daughters, including my mother, had become Gagauz. They were born and raised in Varna. As my Razgradian father died I was only five years old. By what coincidence, I don't know, but from a folksong book by brother Milyadinov we had at home, I started to learn Bulgarian well. What a shame that even after Bulgaria had become independent, even educated kids spoke Turkish in Varna..." (A. Strašimirov: Biblioteka za uçenika. Sofia 1985, 264. quotation translated by Zeynep Zafer.)

4. CONCLUSION

We have to conclude that the ethnic problems on the Balkan are badly investigated and sometimes even fake, thus the ethno-genetic processes are not studied from scientific position. The misuse of history has been the most significant element in the creation of national myths, and through them in the modeling of the national consciousness. Developing in the national states, the historiography often was made to be a maid of the national doctrine. The consequences are huge in all areas of the historiography but are especially hard in the research of those historical periods, in which there was no nationalism. The last developments show that the ultranationalist drifts are in use of the right-side populist movements. Same time they are more fantastic than ever.

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THE CHANGE OF EMOTION AND THE HUMAN ROLE IN THE PRESENT

ABSTRACT

By understanding our existing emotions, we recognize the changes in emotions, which emotions have effects on our body, in this way we not really exhaust our emotions. We must realize that human beings have a great share in their emotions and reactions to emotions. According to the studies, nowadays, the ability to manage emotions, to benefit from them effectively, and to have a balanced and harmonious life by understanding oneself and others, has revealed the concept of emotional intelligence. Studies have shown that individuals with high emotional intelligence are more adaptable and balanced and as a result emotional intelligence has emerged.

Emotional awareness helps us know what we want and what we need. Being aware of our emotions can help us talk about feelings more clearly or resolve conflicts better, and avoid or move past difficult feelings more easily.

Keywords: Human, Emotion, Emotional changes

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Introduction

One of the most important factors encountered in human relations are emotions. No matter how important an idea is, if we do not have the reflection of emotion that accomplishes that thought, the communication is incomplete. People evaluate what is said not only with their minds, but also with their hearts. Traditional education cannot meet the needs of the information society. A new approach is needed in the upbringing of information age people. Development of emotional intelligence of people seems to solve many problems.

In this study, the concept of emotional intelligence, emotional intelligence competencies and emotional intelligence models are defined systematically. Subsequently, it discussed the role of emotional intelligence in education. There are emotions people experience in their lives. In the first place, they are feelings experienced by being aware and felt. In some cases, even if it is not mentioned, it is something that a person lives and is aware of. These can be positive or negative emotions.

What is human?

Human is the only rational (mental) being of the universe. Reality and human consciousness have a certain identity; with a specific nature and needs. To understand reality and to survive, the most basic tool of human is his "MIND". Reality is one, and human consciousness has one nature. Human being is a hero, who has a free will, can handle himself and capable of producing. The real need of human consciousness is: "to discover the hierarchy and principles of values that will guide him in his choices, his activities, his values, his relations with existence, his purpose and his aims. Human beings cannot survive momentarily or without future: they cannot integrate their capacity of integration and imprison their consciousness in the perceptual range of an animal.

Just as an animal's consciousness cannot be compelled to become abused with abstraction: human consciousness also cannot be narrow by making it impossible to deal with anything other than the present concretion. Its human! Using this mechanism for an informational purpose requires a voluntary action. [1]

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[1] http://www.turkcebilgi.org/bilim/felsefe/insan-nedir-24826.html / 22.04.2017

One of the characteristics that make people human is their cognitive power. With this power he becomes superior to other creatures and takes them under his command. By trying to cope with the nature produce cultural values; and by improving technology makes life easier and meaningful. Education also guides the development of human cognition. Cognition includes advanced mental processes. Mental process contains many features such as, attention, perception, memory, language development, reading and writing, problem solving, reminiscence, thinking, reason, creativity, etc. Cognitive development, it is a development area that includes all mental processes in stages of acquisition, starting from birth, acquiring knowledge which allows interaction with the environment and environmental understanding.

Refers to thinking about objects that the child sees, hears, touches and tastes. Skills such as reasoning in an abstract way, logical thinking about hypothetical situations, organizing rules in a complex and higher structure, understanding similarities and differences between objects, categorizing objects are included in the field of cognitive development.

According to Piaget, cognitive development is defined as a periodic change in the organism through different stages, from birth to death. Cognitive development is the process of thinking and understanding human beings. It is the development of the mental activities that enable the individual to understand and learn. Cognitive development deals with information processing, sources, perceptions, language, learning and other aspects of brain development in humans. Cognitive development is the development of the human brain, which makes all of this.

What is emotion?

Emotions play an important role in people's behavior, practical and theoretical knowledge acquisition, aesthetics- art and other fields of activity, as they show a specificity, whether specific objects, events or views are consistent with people's needs and interests. The most important resource that develops emotion is various forms of study. Whether it is the object-oriented practical material production activity, scientific and artistic activity, they are stimulated by emotions and at the same time lead to new emotions. Lenin stated that there is no question that people will never search for the truth without emotions, nor can they be and will not be in the future. Active emotions affect people positively. People's

emotions relate to their thoughts and interact closely with the ideology of classes and social psychology. The integrity of thinking and **perception** is of great importance for the formation and solidity of socialist consciousness. In this process where the emotions and knowledge gained by the people is consciously educated, it is important to bring the emotional world into harmony with the thought and to provide an emotional basis by giving the necessary emotions to the theoretical knowledge. This process is an important condition for the consolidation of socialist consciousness. Sublime feelings that are particularly intertwined with the ideology and social psychology of the working class are known as feelings of class solidarity, socialist patriotism, pride in the successes of socialism and internationalism.[2]

It is difficult to give a simple answer to the question of what emotion is. Because emotion is a complicated process. Emotions in general have physiological and cognitive elements and sensations of influencing behavior. Think about it, what makes us happy? First, unlike other emotions, we experience certain physical changes in our body: Maybe our heart rate increases, maybe joy surround us on all sides; our understanding and evaluations about what is happening shape our feelings about happiness. It is also possible to experience emotions in the absence of cognitive elements. We can react with fear to a new and unfamiliar situation. For example, we may be scared when we meet an odd person who we don't know and who isn't right; or, without the presence of any emotion or cognitive element, it is possible to enjoy something. People develop cognitive elements in relation to the new situations they face, and then react emotionally. According to this idea, it would be more useful for us to think about the stimulant or the situation and to understand them before they react emotionally (Lazarus, 1984). Our emotional experiences vary considerably in terms of both species and violence. For example, sadness and joy are different kinds, and fear and terror are the same type, but emotional experiences of different intensity. With the definition of emotion, it is necessary to emphasize the definition of four different experiences.

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[2] http://www.nedir.com/duygu / 22.04.2017

Emotions, Emotion-Cognition Relationship, Functions of Emotions

The individual is also influenced by strong emotions, ambitions and various other emotional factors while directing to think and reasoning. When two individuals with similar thoughts and different emotions are considered, it is seen that the emotions specific to individuals can direct two individuals to completely different behaviors. This means that any emotion activates the individual to do anything and often directs the individual's course of action (Ekman, 1994). The expression of the different emotions used in each language to improve the vocabulary playing an important role in personal development should be examined in order to know the differences in satisfaction between the ratings and even the mixtures. The subject of adjectives that are attached to people who are in emotion and satisfaction situations are examined and the subject of emotion develops. While you are happy, in an hour if you're grieving and while you are grieving if you feel happy beware! You may be faced with borderline personality disorder. The main characteristics of people with borderline personality disorders are their variability and emotional instability. We are not talking about the difficulty of making a choice, but the instability in the sense that the emotions are not stable. Their emotions change quickly, so they can exhibit very variable moods and behaviors during the day. When they are very happy, they can suddenly be very sad or, on the contrary. Because of this variability, people can confuse borderline personality disorder with bipolar disorder. Some researchers compare emotions to watch batteries. As the clock without batteries is not active, as well as the individual who is not driven by emotions, lack the energy to perform functions just like the battery- free clock. [3] These explanations do not mean that emotions are the sole source of individual orientation. Individuals act in order to meet their basic needs regarding nutrition, shelter and maintenance of body temperature. These are the necessities for survival. In order to meet these three needs as a priority, the individual will use his reasoning power. However, in some cases individuals are behaving in a much more desirable and unsatisfied manner, even though these basic needs are met. **According to Aristotle,**

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[3] Goleman, Daniel. (1996). Duygusal Zeka Neden IQ'dan Daha Önemlidir? İstanbul: Varlık Yayınları.

individuals living a good life depend on their distinction to what is good for the and what it looks like to be good.[4]

In making such a distinction, cognitive assessments, broader thoughts, have an important function. At this point, emotions can cause the individual to make a wide range of decisions that are rational, irrational and even diseased. This does not mean that emotions are negative or contradictory. On the contrary, emotions are complementary to logic. Although individuals have unique abilities, they may not strive to succeed. In this case, interest and ambition are the appropriate feelings that will help an individual to use his / her abilities successfully (Compton's, 1998)[5]

No one, including scientists and researchers, can fully explain how the brain works, what is thought, and the source of emotions. It is not known exactly how the brain produces emotions.

However, it can be said that emotions are related to the chemical balance or imbalance of the brain, and that there is a direction that moves along with cognitions and is affected by them. (Fisher ve Adams, 1994)

Although there are difficulties in conceptually identifying emotions, there is a need to scientifically identify emotions.

Emotion leads the individual to be ready for "action, priorities and plans". Emotions are accompanied by bodily changes, emotional expressions (verbal and non-verbal), and movements.

In order to explain how the relationships between emotion elements emerged, some research reveals a pattern in which these elements are sometimes intertwined, sometimes there is no relationship between them, sometimes the emotions are subjective, and this is accompanied by occasional physical changes. One of the reasons for this; cognitive, physical and verbal expressions may have different functions. The main point of emotions is seen as a change for readiness, giving priority to some goals and using it as a tool in social relations. Different emotional phenomena have different time course. Facial expressions and many physical changes usually occur within a few seconds. Exposing emotions are better than suppressing them and being aware of emotions and

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[4] Goleman, Daniel, Boyatzis, Richard, McKee, Annie. (2003) Yeni Liderler. İstanbul: Varlık Yayınları.
[5] http://dergipark.gov.tr/download/article-file/50126./ 22.04.2017

expressing emotions provide the flow of truth and truth to the body. However, when emotions are very strong, revealing them causes internal and external confusions. External confusion arises, when strong emotions are experienced, when directed to cold, unresponsive, emotionally insufficient individuals and when an attempt is made to keep the person in charge against the current mood and when not receiving enough response. The internal confusion occurs, when the individual initiated by himself, or believes that someone is suffering because of him, so that the individual can experience shame or guilt. Most of the time, these strong emotions lead to the accusation (are you teasing me, you make me cry) of those in the environment because of the feelings that are felt, and to fall into the trap of believing that someone controls and manages their emotions. What is the solution if it should not be expressed and suppressed because it causes emotions, inward and outward-looking complexities? Is a man living in a cave alone?

Only when the person directs and directs his / her emotions to certain areas, he / she may partially withdraw from the negative effects of these feelings. When the individual strikes out his / her emotions, he / she expects to understand and to value his / her feelings. The expression of emotions depends on their understanding of other individuals and the transformation of emotional messages into action. When feelings are suppressed, they are expected to be resolved in the intrapsychic field and transformed into a more acceptable form. Strong emotions also carry a large amount of energy. If these emotions are accepted and the energy, they carry can be well-guided and time is left to understand them, all emotions will become tools for the use of the individual.

For example, anger and resentment narrows the boundaries of the individual's perceptions and distributes the energy in a way that allows for stronger protection. The energy that draws in the sadness and the frustration, draws this energy for improvement in us. Similarly, ignoring positive emotions leads to the energy that emotions carry, and leads to the siege of the individual. In short, all positive or negative emotions belong to the individual and the individual must learn to live with them. By directing these feelings in the right time, the individual can continue his life more positively, more constructively, comprehensibly, efficiently and productively both within the society and within himself.

The Functions of emotions: Different researchers indicate that emotions have different functions. According to these researchers, the functions of emotions can be listed as follows:

1) Emotions are adaptive. Emotions are connected to the organism through evaluation processes because they are intended to ensure the organism's compliance (Safran and Greenberg, 1991).

2) Emotions are important and vital motivation in the emergence of target-oriented behaviors. Emotions serve as satisfying and safe protectors in the goals of the entire human system. These objectives include accepted standards of what is and is not. Basically, emotions depend on systems (eg self-protection, the need for attachment, reproduction). Emotions are formed in such a way as to include targets or standards that arise from the needs of these systems and develop as a result of learning (Safran and Greenberg, 1991).

3) Emotions provide information about their behavior. Emotions evaluate the readiness of the system and provide information that causes the person to behave in a certain way. Emotions, in this sense, constitute a kind of behavioral tendency. It is thought that there is an innate connection between emotions and behavior. For example, anger is used to assess the readiness of the system to protect the individual under threat, or love is used to assess information and readiness, or the system related to attachment. (Frijda,1994)

4) Emotions are motivating. It proves the individual the necessary driving force to meet the needs of the individual (Frijda,1988)

5) Emotions organize inner-system priorities. Emotions have a compelling effect on the whole system due to their important functions related to life protection. Frijda (1988) calls this "priority in control" (control precedence). This means; the individual tends to behave in a behavior associated with an emotion, regardless of long-term goals. For example, the sense of anger may overwhelm a rational decision. Finding an individual attractively can lead to potential risks not being evaluated rationally. The nature of emotional experience has an important place in the functioning of human systems at the highest level. For

example, a life-threatening situation, such as being attacked by a predatory animal, takes precedence over a target, rather than other targets such as nutrition and socialization in the system. In this context, emotions determine the individual decision-making styles among multiple and noncompliant goals. These kinds of priorities are somehow coded into the system. Others are learned. (Safran and Greenberg,1991)

6) Emotions contain different expressive motor patterns. Expressive-motor elements constitute the essence of emotional experience. These elements depend on the system and include specific expressive-motor formations (physiological responses, facial expressions, postur and verbal), which correspond to each basic emotion. These are formations that gives quality features to emotions. (Ekman, 1994; Izard,1993; Leventhal and Scherer,1987)

7) Emotions are primarily communication systems. Emotions are in harmony with the systems that determine the organism's own behavior and stimulate others and read emotional reactions. (Safran and Greenberg,1991)

8) Emotions are a form of self-expression. Emotional processes, provide information quickly and economically in the face of an unexpected event, considering the standards and objectives of the whole system. In a very short period, sometimes it provides information to the organism without having to spend any time. It is economical because it can summarize the table of complex situations through the emotional experience of various targets and standards for the entire system. Therefore, emotional experience is a form of expression in a short, concise and understandable manner. (Safran and Greenberg, 1991).

9) Schematic emotional responses are produced through emotional memories. From birth, the individual begins to make certain emotional encodings for memory for specific events. These encodings, which are formed through emotional experiences for generations, affect the individual's future experiences. These coding and recordings play a central role in the emotional life of the individual. The production of emotional responses includes basic expressive-motor behaviors, cognitive combination, and

evaluation of the complexity of the event or situation (Safran and Greenberg, 1991).

10) The activation of emotional schemes produces emotional experiences. This scheme will act when the specific stimulus or intrinsic processes in the environment or a specific emotion scheme or the key subject in a specific emotion scheme are correctly matched (Lang, 1983). When this situation occurs, the schemas contain images, expressive-motor behavior and automatic revival. These streams of information are subject to further processing in an information processing that will have an emotional meaning for the individual. Combinations of these processes result in complex subjective emotional experiences (Safran and Greenberg, 1991).

11) Emotional schemes are constantly enriched by new experiences. The existing schema becomes active when new situations are encountered. The information contained in the scheme is processed in order to understand the form of the event, the meaning of the event and to reach an integrity. This information is then coded into the emotional memory sequentially. (Leventhal and Scherer, 1984).

12) Cognitive-emotional processes provide a fast, but flexible response system. Because emotions are inherent in the movement of the system, so that we can react to the potential for adaptation to different unexpected events. The expressive-motor elements of the emotional experience are like the reflex reactions in this sense. Leventhal and Scherer (1987) point out that emotion is something different than a reflection. Unlike reflex responses, expressive-motor elements of emotion can provide information for a further process before the decision is made for the behavior. Thus, the vital value of reflexes is identical to rapid behavior but may also result in a bad position of the organism. On the contrary, emotional processes are associated with cognition, thus enabling the organism to react more flexibly. (Safran and Greenberg,1991)[6]

Complete profile of human psychology
IQ + Personality

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[6] http://dergipark.gov.tr/download/article-file/50126./ 22.04.2017

For over 100 years, psychologist has measured IQ. Even longer, psychologists have measured human personality. IQ and personality were thought to define human psychology. Personality tests measured intrinsic personality traits and measured their intellectual skills in IQ tests. It was thought to be a complete measure of human psychology. Before the concept of EQ was introduced, there was an 'emptiness': there were features in human life that neither the concept of IQ nor the personality concept accommodated. In addition, the direct connection of IQ with success could not be seen. Although some of the factors are part of the personality, for a long time, the relation between the factors related to the emotions independent of IQ was associated with success. For example, people with high intelligence may be unsuccessful because they are just shy or lazy, or people with low-to-average intelligence can be successful because they can focus well or have good relationships with people. Being shy, lazy, having a good relationship, or being able to focus, although it is difficult to count as personality traits, it can be considered as personal skills. A person may have the ability to communicate well with people even though they are introverted. While IQ and EQ show the level of skills, the concept of personality does not show this. Instead, personality defines the unchanging properties of person. These are not related to skill. Neither the concept of personality nor the IQ defines the skill measurements performed by EQ.

IQ + Personality + EQ

The addition of the EQ concept to personality and intelligence has completed our ideas about human psychology. Psychologists now know that everyone has a personality, a certain level of IQ and a certain level of EQ.
Personality is what a person is born from, "for example, into, or outward-oriented," or "thinking-oriented" or "feeling-oriented". If you want to know your personality, try the free Swiss 16 PT Personality Test. IQ measures your mental skill level. Logic

thinking measures your ability to absorb knowledge, transfer information, and solve problems. It is a good indicator of success at school but is not a sign of success in the workplace and private life. EQ measures one's emotional skill level. EQ measures the ability to understand emotions, control emotional responses, self-motivate, understand social situations and communicate well with others. It is a good determinant of your success in your private life, but it is not a good determinant in determining your success in your school or business life. However, the combination of EQ and IQ is an excellent determinant of school, business and private life.

People with a "thinking-oriented" personality tends to be of high IQ, but with a lower EQ than people with "emotion-oriented" personalities. This is not to say that "thinking-oriented" people will have high EQ and low IQ, but there is a collation. At the same time, compared to people who are extroverted, introverted people tend to have higher IQs and lower EQs. People with a low IQ tend to have a low EQ; As the IQ increases, the EQ also usually increases. However, if the IQ is too high, EQ is usually reduced.

Causes of emotional changes.

Our feelings change many times in our daily life.
For example; In the morning we wake up happy from the bed and during the day we turn to the feeling of nervousness by the pouring of coffee on the dress, which is a state of nervousness caused by carelessness. Briefly, our feelings change with external or internal problems. Can we prevent emotional changes?
It is a matter of debate, but it is very difficult to control this because our emotions develop in the face of events. Our emotions exist in every part of our lives and do not leave us, so whether you accept or not, they exist and may change. You can learn to calm yourself during emotion change, so you may experience fewer disturbances. Life is already there with our emotions and this is what makes us a little more appealing to our ordinary life. Feelings of emotion are hard to prevent, but if you want to change

something, you can start from your way of life because it affects your emotions. This is a small measure that you can only take if you take out things that will annoy you, or you get less annoyed. During the day we get angry a lot, or we are happy, what is meant is that our feelings are managed by our life, people and the environment. We are only experiencing these emotions that are secreted by our brains, that is, fear, sadness and excitement through our hormones. The parts of the nervous system are activated here. Family life is the school that gives us the first emotional lessons; in this pot of close relationships, we will see ourselves and how others will react to our feelings; how we should think about these feelings and what options we have when reacting; we will learn how to read and express hopes and fears. These emotional lessons are given not only by the parents directly to their children, but also by the interaction model between them. Some parents are gifted emotional teachers, and some are cruel.

There are hundreds of studies showing that the children have deep and lasting consequences for his emotional life, whether parents treat children in the strict discipline or with an empathic approach or without caring or with a warm way. However, concrete findings that recently has been achieved showing that the presence of parents with emotional intelligence are of great benefit.

In addition to their direct relationship with their children, how a husband and wife deal with their feelings among themselves give very effective lessons to children who are smart enough not to miss even the subtle emotional exchange in the family. Among the emotionally insufficient parenting styles, these three are the most common.

To completely ignore feelings. Such parents, evaluating the emotional distress of children as a source of trouble, they believe that they should wait to pass spontaneously. They cannot use emotional moments as an opportunity to get closer to the child or to help him learn something about his emotional competence.

Too much release. Such parents are aware of what the child feels, but no matter how the child deals with the emotional storm in him, they don't even interfere with anything he does, even if he hit someone else. As with the types that ignore the child's feelings, these parents rarely attempt to teach their children an alternative

emotional response. They try to placate all their ailments, and for example, to relieve their sorrow or anger they apply to bargaining or bribery.

Conclusion

Emotions, there are emotions that they live in people's lives. In the first place, they are feelings experienced by being aware and felt. In some cases, even if it is not named, it is something that a person lives and is aware of. These can be positive or negative emotions. In the case of positive emotions, people have higher performance, and performance decreases in negative emotions. It is easier to find the negative that will be accepted as the common feature of people. People who perform well in their lives can always identify positive emotions. People with a bad performance in their lives define negative emotions more easily. Emotions are features that shape the person's life. When they are positive, life adds positive characteristics, and when they are negative, they can show themselves in every aspect of life. People should evaluate the conditions under which they live and give direction to their lives. People have biologically adequate equipment to feel emotion. However, the cultural and social environment of people genetically shapes the potential of experiencing emotions. It gives shape to the social and cultural environment, how emotions will be experienced, which behaviors will be made effective, what emotion will be accompanied by emotion and how much of the emotion can be expressed. But even these are not the sole determinants of emotions. Emotions are experienced in the processing of different biological mechanisms. Although it is initially formed in the brain, it affects the body through biological mechanisms. For example, when the person is excited, with the effect of the sympathetic nervous system the heart starts to work faster. Emotions are things that begin in the brain, are realized and have reflections on the body through the nervous system. A person's emotion is a factor that affects his / her behavior if he / she is aware of the other person, understands and feels the emotion. Emotions do not act independently from the ideas as many researchers mentioned above, or they do not function as very different structures. Conversely, feelings and thoughts function as complementary processes. In making decisions in the life of the individual, they can make more effective decisions by not only using their logic but also by adding their feelings to the work. Thus, emotion and logic will be compromised,

and the quality of life will be increased as the objective life can be used more functionally. Since the Psychological Counseling and Guidance area aims to contribute to the more effective and accurate decision-making process of individuals, it is seen that not only informs and thoughts are important processes in effective decision making but also emotions can be used effectively in decision making process. Emotions forms the individual's perspective on events and behaviors. It affects the environment and the ability to understand and respond appropriately to events. Understanding and managing emotions are therefore also within the scope of intelligence.

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DEVELOPİNG A BUSİNESS WİTH OUTSOURCİNG USİNG THE İNTERNET

Jasmina Perisich, Jusuf Ajrula, M.Sc. page 85-98

ABSTRACT

Internet changed the wold and the whole business from period when digital products started to be ordered and payed online then which also started to get delivered to the customers by internet, instead of ordering physical products through internet and delivering them to the customers prhysically. With that businesses realised the power of internet and lots of new methods of doing business over the internet has emerged. One of those new methods that has emerged is arranging human resorses over internet, that is called outsourcing. In this paper outsourcing through internet will be covered in depth, by clearly stating the difference among outsourcing people online and on tradional ways and defining the strenghts and weaknesses of online versus tradional outsourcing. Then an empyrical analysis of outsourcing will be made of one international and one Macedonian SMEs, and a diagnose of situation and opportunities of developing a business with outsourcing using the internet will be shown. By which, businesses can differ and measure the power of hiring outsourced people online and by tradional ways.

Keywords: outsourcing, human resources, internet

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Declaration of interest:
The authors reported no conflict of interest related to this article.

INTRODUCTION

At early stages of the Internet, it has been using as an media for marketing and basic communication. Payments through Internet were made only by people who believe in this new medium. Definitely, for beginning of outsourcing through internet, there should be transfer of money from the person that give jobs – employee, to the person who offer service – employer. At the beginning of the Internet era, Internet shopping was meaning ordering a product and the distribution was made by traditional channels. That's why at that period there were no such a big need of outsourcing people through internet because this idea could not be accepted by the Internet users, to do all of the business only through Internet. But as people started to buy digital products i.e. products that could be payed and used or downloaded all through Internet, then the world started to understand the real potential of the Internet. At that time it became evident the real Internet business.

Nobody can achieve anything significant in the business sense without using the effort of other people. The principle is true for business as well as all the other walks of life. The sooner this principle is grasped the better it would be for the entrepreneur to compete in the business arena. The big corporations like Apple, Microsoft, Coca-Cola and Google, happened as a result of someone being introduced to someone. There is no example when a big company would grow and it would become a huge corporation and for the success to be accountable only one person.

The big corporations in the area of the internet and technology, can really grasp this trend of hiring people using the internet. They are using their very own competitive advantage and they achieve great extraordinary results. But, in practice we can see that the big corporations who are into the more traditional business like selling gadgets for homes, food and other things, are also beginning to use this method of hiring people.

OUTSOURCING OVER INTERNET AND DIFFERENCE WITH TRADITIONAL METHOD

Human resources is a term used to describe the people that create the workforce of a corporation.(Www.wikipedia.org, 2016)

From the corporate objective, employees have been traditionally viewed as assets to the enterprise, whose value is enhanced by further learning and development, referred to as human resource development (Elwood F. Holton II, James W. Trott, 1996).

Outsourcing is an arrangement in which one company provides services for another company that could also be or usually have been provided in-house. Outsourcing is a trend that is becoming more common in information technology and other industries for services that have usually been regarded as intrinsic to managing a business. In some cases, the entire information management of a company is outsourced, including planning and business analysis as well as the installation, management, and servicing of the network and workstations. Outsourcing can range from the large contract in which a company like IBM manages IT services for a company like Xerox to the practice of hiring contractors and temporary office workers on an individual basis (Www.techtarget.com, 2016).

Difference among traditional way of outsourcing people for different type of jobs and outsourcing over the Internet in general could be seen at the price, speed and quality. This differences in more details are explained as follow:

1. The entrepreneur can send his offer from his work spare to thousands of web sites over the internet and with that can gather bigger number of candidates and much faster can deal a work
2. Because to an offered job then of thousands candidates can concur, it's obvious that every candidate will be much qualified then the other. At the end of the interviewing process they can choose the most qualified one.
3. Also the entrepreneur can hire candidate for cheaper price because over internet they have the luxury to choose among much more candidates.

The speed is incomparably faster if all the process of hiring people is going over internet. The speed is faster because after placing an offer immediately some qualified person can apply for the job. After couple of minutes they can share their contacts and communicate over Skype of by phone if accepted. After the conducted interview if the entrepreneur see

that the other side math the needs he can send over e-mail and agreement and the work immediately to be started. All of this process can be effectively proceeded without boundaries of place all over internet.

Afterwards beside the speed also the quality is enormously better with online engagement of human resources. That's because the entrepreneur over Internet has the ability to choose from all over the world. After, the entrepreneur again also very easily could find exchange for the engaged one if he or she could not execute the needed activity correctly. Last difference among the traditional and online way of outsourcing is the price. The price every time on online outsourcing should be lower than the traditional outsourcing, because everyone depends on the income and will work faster and better to gain the agreed amount of money.

In the table below some other differences and characteristics of traditional and online outsourcing methods have been revealed (Turban, David, & Lang. Judy, 2011):

Table 1: Online vs. traditional outsourcing

Traditional versus Online outsourcing		
Characteristics	**Traditional outsourcing**	**Online outsourcing**
Costs	High	**Could be lower**
Lifecycle	Short	**Long**
Location	Usually local or restricted	**Global**
Content	Could be complicated	**Fast and simple**
Place for details	Restricted	**Huge**
Easy of location	Hard	**Fast and easy**
Possibility for the employer to find an employee	Hard	**Easy**
Connection of supply and demand	Confuse	**High**
Confidentiality	Hard copy material could be easily get lost	**Easy**
Communication among employers and employees	Could be slower	**Fast and easy**
Possibility of employees to compare work places	Restricted	**Huge**

Source: Introduction to Electronic Commerce, 3rd Edition, 2011

STRENTHS AND WAKNESSES OF ONLINE OUTSOURCING

The traditional way of outsourcing is existing from whenever exchange of stock and services exit on the earth. Actually this method every time was available and will be in the future forever. For sure that also and today it's the most dominating method of outsourcing. Most of entrepreneurs want to work with people in same territory that have been hired. On the other hand, the virtual hiring brings with it couple of strengths and weaknesses, from which some could be easily defines some not so. Still a huge number

of people are refusing to use the online model of outsourcing, because they think that outsourcing has much weaknesses then strengths.

Some of the obvious weaknesses of online outsourcing of human resources that actually from the other side are the strengths of traditional method of outsourcing could be described as:

1. Lack of seeing of physical reactions of the interviewed candidates during the interviews. Only interviewing through skype with online conversation is excluding this lack that actually bring and couple of advantages.
2. If some hard or more complicated activity should be done, definitely that the employee will have more questions that will need to state for successfully complete the activity-work. If they will be in a same place (office) it will be done very fast. On the other side, as with the case with virtual working, communication by email itself brings some disabilities that could be seen at the final results.
3. It's very difficult if the entrepreneur want to see how the employee is executing the job or by witch steps he or she is going through.

As couple of inabilities, there are definitely and couple of strengths that come with online outsourcing, which here are the weaknesses of the traditional way of outsourcing human resources that could be stated as follows:

1. Ability to hire workers from around the world. That brings with it two good things. There are much more chances to recruit people with more qualified skills. The labor market differs with intensive labor rivalry which is a great opportunity for the entrepreneurs, because when there is a huge rivalry they could select the most appropriate workers with most of skills and experience. The next valuable part of online outsourcing is that they can hire people at the lowest prices.
2. The ability to grow is much higher. If the entrepreneur wants hire let's say 50 people, they must make 50 computers available, they must pay electricity etc. costs. But if they work virtually, work

from home, they can hire 500 workers at a time without any need for extra fixed costs.

3. Hired workers must send reports. This is conducted with the term called creative avoidance. This means that the worker at the end of the day must send a report with everything done in that day. This tells that the results will be transparent.

ANALYSE OF SUCCESSFUL INTERNATIONAL SME

Every day we met new SMEs that are available only online and are selling products. This trend shows that in future bigger number of companies will be available online, will get promoted

online and will distribute their products online. The international company that will be evaluated is called "Replace Myself".

Picture 1: www.replacemysel.com

Source: www.replacemyself.com, 2016

This middle company exists from 2008 and is founded by John Jonas. By their website could be read that the company is headed by only two employees that actually are the managers of the company. But in reality they have 150 workers – employees around the globe, from which the greatest amount are from Philippines. Replace Myself has an annual turnover of around 1.5 million US dollars and because near all of their activities are conducted over internet, more than 50% of that revenue is actually their profit. Their products that are offered by the internet are all digital and are mainly oriented for entrepreneurs that want to establish their own online presence and manage it all over the internet. Actually the products that they are selling are video shoots for how to hire people from other countries, mainly from Philippines, how to manage them, how to

communicate with them, how to delegate everyday activities, how to retain the great workers and to reward those great ones.

Because we are speaking for hiring workforce over internet, for sure that some problems will emerge with the employees. Big part of the workers that actually have started jobs with some companies, constantly will search for other better jobs that could be payed higher. That's the way how online workforce is behaving, because online there are so many available offers and if someone is talented in the area that he or she is working, for them acquiring new jobs will be so easy. This phenomenon require giving constant qualitative education to human resources. So, after some period of time they will stop to work for the same employer, the new hired worker again will need to be educated. Because all of this process is occurring many times and is very monotone, documentation of the training or education is a clever think to be done.

Replace Myself helps exactly in this point of the process. They have already prepared video materials for how an employee should be trained that will promote the web site through the

internet. How somebody should be educated that will do audio or podcast transaction of and interview. How a logo should be designed and uploaded by themselves on the webpage. How to create a new product, new advertisements, and social media campaigns, how to do programming and how to incorporate all of this thing etc. Founders of Replace Myself were hiring people from 2004, where they saw that the whole process of education started to be repetitive, they came to the idea to get documented the whole process on word files, for using them later as a reference. After by conduction couple of analyses of the market they came to the knowledge that many other entrepreneurs need to hire human resources over the internet but didn't know how to educate them for taking the maximum from those workers and get the job done in beautiful manner. With that the idea has raised by Dan and John for creating video material where entrepreneurs will see how to do that. Training of hired people from around the world and learning how the entire system of virtual working should be done.

One of the principles why Replace Myself is very successful is because before to sell something to entrepreneurs on their web site, first they offer free sample that is shown through a webinar. Short for Web-based seminar, a webinar is a presentation, lecture, workshop or seminar that is transmitted over the Web using video conferencing software (Www.webopedia.com, 2016). In this case the webinar that is offered on replacemyself.com tells about the main principles of online hiring people, more exactly for hiring people from Philippines. After that, why Philippians are better than Indian workers, how to deal with Philippians, which are their characteristics etc. To help promote Replace Myself, John Jonas owns and another website, called onlinejobs.ph. Here job offeror's from all around the world offer their jobs and Philippians apply to them. One of the things why Philippians are the best workers why should be hired for different jobs is because of that, that they are speaking English very well. Big part of them really knows good programming languages, design, video production, internet marketing etc. Also the fact that in Philippines exist a huge number of unemployed people plays a big role for favoring them.

DIAGNOSE OF SITUATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR RISING BUSINESS WITH OUTSOURCING HUMAN RESOURCES OVER INTERNET

Part of people forgot how much opportunities are there on the internet. How many ways of making something from nothing. How much ways of forming companies with human resources engaged by online outsourcing. Only before 20 years the internet that we all now know it didn't exist. It couldn't get believed to communicate with someone from other side of the world, to engage someone from abroad and grow a business with that much little money invested in it.

Near 85% of success of an entrepreneur will depend to the quality of relationships that will occur during his personal life and during his business activities. How many people will have around him that have a quite positive thinking about him that much successful the entrepreneur will be and they will progress faster. Successful people in their entire life are creating a network of relationships with people that are qualitative and of high value in the society, and as a result of that they get much more

success in their business and also private life from people that keep their leisure in their first place. Much more of the success 90% depends from the called reference group. The referent group is identified as a group of people with whom the entrepreneur in general is identified and with whom he passes his leisure and also working time (Tracy, 2004).

With evolution of the internet, today everyone can use this phenomenon at a very effective and efficient way. The internet and the IT technologies altogether have created a platform for hiring people – outsourcing that never been much easier in the history. Actually, all trends and predictions are talking that the electronic medium i.e. the internet will be used much and much more for outsourcing human resources. Without any difference in which businesses the company will be or in which general industry, they for sure will need forces that will create their IT presence. That is all true because today every single company in the world has some sort of contact with information technologies that could be giving values, serving to customers and creating brands.

For implementing outsourcing on successful ways, the entrepreneurs must differ the fundamental things from other business trends and they must be conscious for the high value of risks. They need to face the facts. With using the internet all views are targeted to sources that are giving cheaper prices (Brown, 2010). All facts are showing that. Today with enormous speed new industries and technological segments are rising.

Innovation is increasingly becoming commonplace and only the bravest and those who are willing to take risks may have a piece of the pie. History is evident that small companies with enormous speed could become big companies with revealing new industries or with improving existing technologies in different ways or maybe with creating new products at all. But suddenly, in more cases of those companies the leadership was taken by other companies who became rival and most of them come later in the market by using the original idea (Gibson & Skarzynski, 2008).

Afterwards it's definitely true that by using the internet more and more opportunities will arise for creating businesses. More techniques for retaining relationships with existing and new customers will arise. Today, only by using e-mails new methods are arising in practice that still are not

evidenced on papers. But also the big rivalry with the internet could not be bypassed. Because everything is getting global, for the entrepreneur of Macedonia direct rival could be an entrepreneur from China. On internet no local business is existing. If they will be oriented for a strict location that means that only part of it activities are brought online. This means that selling and marketing activities are conducted mainly by traditional ways, they are using the internet only as value added medium for growing the actual business. On the other hand, the fact that the rivalry is much higher on the internet than everywhere else is actually a good thing for clever entrepreneurs. And clever entrepreneurs are those that know that they should use the efforts of other people. They knew that there is every time someone more capable and more experienced in doing something than them.

Nowadays the trend is going up to using virtual assistants. Finding good potential virtual assistants, their engagement and managing all over the internet, is an entire different section for researching. Today it is very hard to function without online presence, actually without having a web site. For that, entrepreneurs could outsource people for creating a web page for them, people who have entire expertise for creation, managing, promoting and bringing visit from the targeted group. In western countries there are virtual assistants located near the business who are helping them even in everyday activities, that means not only with activities connected with the working of the company, also personal activities are included. Here we have a big question when on the Balkans we will have such a virtual personal assistants as they are in western countries and sure in USA. This should be considered especially today when there are huge number of techniques ant talents that need to be developed. On the other hand not a single person could possess a huge number of talented knowledge. Also, the fact that there is tough competition is good news because there will be relatively larger part of many entrepreneurs who will easily give up. When hindered Internet during the daily operation, or a problem related to an employee, you think you might have done wrong in the business that they started. The system online is very selective and cruel. Selects only that part of entrepreneurs who are willing to offer something new. To create something that has value and that really helps people.

SUMMARY

Much of the most successful businessmen today unanimously declare that their huge companies would be neither a third of it as if they would work without several of their most valuable individuals within their human resources. Bill Gates, one of the richest people in the world said that if any of his top 20 people will leave the work, he tells that Microsoft would become an unimportant company. Michael Dell, founder of Dell Computers Inc. in more of his lectures intended primarily for entrepreneurs, said that one of the main reasons for his company became so successful is because he was aggressive in locating and hiring a number of people who are smarter and more capable than him.

No matter how big the changes to the general thinking and philosophy of marketing, future changes and practices as a result of technology will be even greater. Experts today examined existing theories about maintaining relationships with customers and expansion of the business. Computers and the Internet will bring enormous changes in buying and selling.

As e-commerce in the world is developing at great speed and is represented in almost every aspect of human life, of course there are a lot of opportunities and ways to earn online and to help developing businesses as well as home and internationally.

One of the methods that are more practiced is hiring a human resources. The fact is quite understandable because the costs in the act greatly reduced, the procedure is simplified and in most of the cases, the results prove to be better and more effective.

In business terminology there is something called "creative avoidance". The entrepreneurs have people working for them. If you monitor these people and see the work they perform based on what they do while at work, you will notice that they actually work. Look busy. Whenever you look they are constantly working on the computer. It gives entrepreneurs an illusion or a distorted image that they are actually productive. Creative avoidance is in fact just that. Avoiding to work in a creative way. Entrepreneurs seem to work but nothing actually cooperate. This example is known in practice in business can perfectly display by hiring human resources electronically.

On the other hand, if a person works for an entrepreneur across the world, some possibly from India or the Philippines, the entrepreneur will not be able to see it. We can only make conversation through the Internet or communicate through e-mail but can't see it while running. And that means that person will have to submit a report every day or once a week for things that worked. Entrepreneurs will never see how they have worked and were the looked busy, but they will the most important thing – the job done - RESULTS. Entrepreneurs will evaluate people working with them based on proactive, initiative and of course by the level of productivity. So and that's the natural way actually of working with human resources by online outsourcing

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CATALAN NUMBERS AND APPLICATIONS

ABSTRACT

Catalan numbers have a significant place and major importance in combinatorics and computer science. They form a sequence of natural numbers that occur in studying astonishingly many combinatorial problems. They appear in the triangulation problem of polygon and polyhedron, binary trees, multiplication ordering, lattice path problem, etc. Today, application of the Catalan numbers we see in engineering in the field of computational geometry, geographic information systems, geodesy, cryptography, and medicine. In the problems of computational geometry, they are generally used in geometric modeling. In cryptography are used in the forming of keys for secure transfer of information. In this study, we consider Catalan numbers, their properties, generating function and related problems with them.

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1. Introduction

In this paper we give some of applications of Catalan numbers. Catalan numbers appear as a sequence in many combinatorial problems such as polygon triangulation, balanced parenthesis, lattice path, Dyck's paths, the problem of binary trees, multiplication ordering and in the many other problems. These interesting numbers were first encountered by Leonhard Euler (1703-1783) and Johann Andreas von Segner (1704-1777), by studying the problem of triangulation of the convex polygon. The problem was first resolved by Euler in 1760, who by using combinatorial tools obtain the number of triangulations in the convex polygon. Recursive relations of this numbers are introduced from Segner, while many of the properties and identities of these numbers by studying well-formed sequences of parentheses in 1838 are discovered by side of Eugene Charles Catalan (1814-1894). In his honor, these numbers today are called Catalan numbers.

Definition. *Catalan numbers C_n are integer sequence defined by*

$$C_n = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!\,n!} = \frac{1}{n+1}\binom{2n}{n}, \quad n \geq 0 \qquad (1.1)$$

Catalan numbers are implemented in the Mathematica Sofware Package as

 CatalanNumber[n].

The first 10 values of Catalan number given in the table below are find with code:

CatalanNumber /@ Range[0, 10]

$$C_n = \{1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796\}$$

There is an alternative way of defining C_n:

$$\binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} - \frac{(2n)!}{(n-1)!\,(n+1)!} \tag{1.2}$$

$$= \frac{(2n)!}{n!\,(n+1)!} = C_n$$

These numbers were completely independent discovered from mongolian mathematician Ming An-Tu (1692-1763) in 1730. Ming's work was published in Chinese and was not known in the West long time. He used this sequence of numbers to express $sin(2x)$ and $sin(4x)$ in terms of $sin(x)$, i.e

$$sin2x = 2sinx - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{C_{k-1}}{4^{k-1}} (sinx)^{2k+1}$$

2. Related Problems with Catalan Numbers

2.1 Triangulation of convex $n-$gon

We will denote the convex polygon with n sides with P_n. It is described by a sequence of vertices $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$. The inner diagonal connecting the vertices v_i and v_j is marked with δ_{ij}. Also, and the polygon sides are considered as diagonals, so also $\delta_{i,i+1}$ represents the side $v_i v_{i+1}$. Set of triangles of the maximal way of decomposition of a convex polygon P_n to the $n-2$ triangles is denoted with T_n. For triangulation is necessary to draw $n-3$ non-intersect diagonals (O'Rourke, 1997). Since the triangle is already triangulated, there is only one way of triangulation and therefore $T_3 = 1$. For a square $(n = 4)$ we can draw one diagonal. This can be done in two ways (because the square has two diagonals) so it is $T_4 = 2$.

Figure 2.1 Triangulations of an *n*-gon, where $3 \leq n \leq 6$
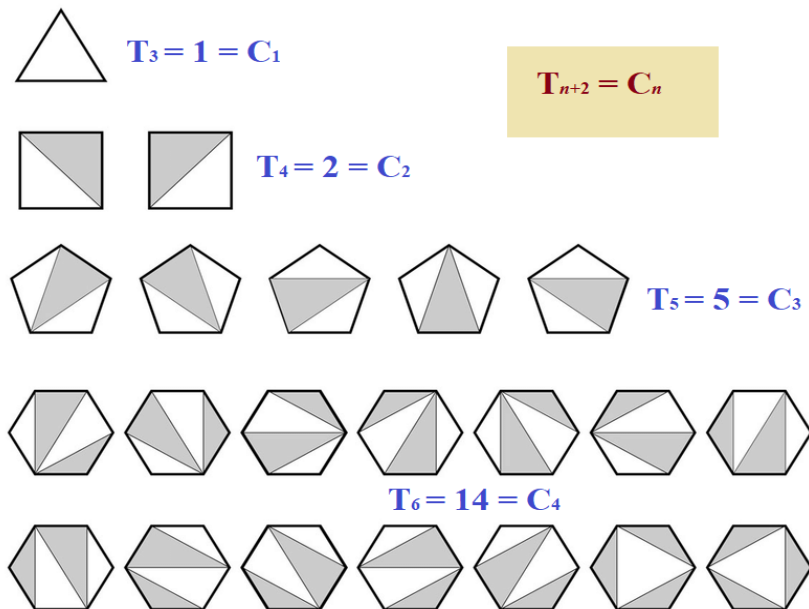
For the pentagon $(n = 5)$ solution is less obvious, there are 5 ways of triangulation. Let us now look at the general solution for the number T_n of triangulation of $n-$gon. Note that each $n-$gon side is a part of the triangle in a triangulation. For counting of different triangulations of a convex polygon, we will use recursion and the following way. Randomly select and fix one particular side and call him the base. We count the triangulations in which each of the triangles has the base $(1, \ n)$ as a side. In every triangulation the edge $(1, \ n)$ is a side of exactly one triangle. In the polygons S_1 and S_2 there are k and $(n - k + 1)$ vertices, respectively. Since the polygons S_1 and S_2 can be triangulated independently, the number of triangulations in S_1 is T_k , and in the S_2 is T_{n-k+1} . We define $T_2 = 1$.

Since the triangulation choices of the polygons in decomposition are independent of each other, the combinatorial principle of the product is valid, and for arbitrary points k is equal to the $T_k T_{n-k+1}$, see Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2 Polygonal Dissection (De Loera, 2010: 3)
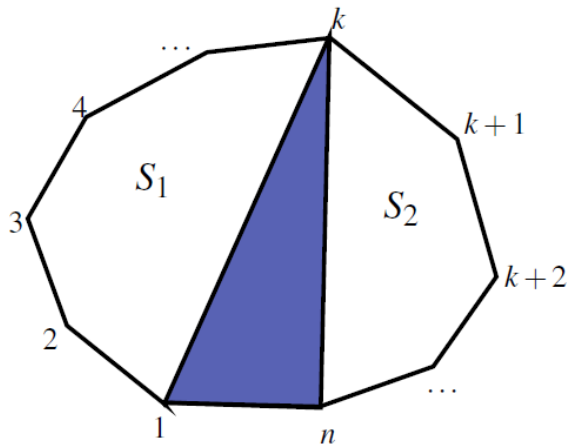
The choice of this point can also be done in several (independent) ways, so we still have to go through all the possible values of k. The final form of recursive formula for triangulation T_n is:

$$T_n = \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} T_k T_{n-k+1} = T_2 T_{n-1} + T_3 T_{n-2} + \cdots T_{n-1} T_2 \, , \qquad n \geq 3$$

Therefore, the value of the Catalan number C_{n-2} determines the number of triangulations corresponding to the polygon P_n (Saračević, 2013: 5). Based on the formula (1.1) for obtaining the values of Catalan numbers we can define value T_n, for $n \geq 3$:

$$T_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \binom{2n-4}{n-2} = \frac{(2n-4)!}{(n-1)!\,(n-2)!}$$

The value of T_{n+2} also can be expressed equivalent form to (2.9):

$$T_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1} \cdot \binom{2n-1}{n} = \frac{1}{n+1}\binom{2n}{n} = C_n$$

Since $C_n = T_{n+2}$, for $n \geq 1$ and $C_0 = 1$ we obtain the *Segner's recurrence relation* for C_n:

$$C_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_k C_{n-k-1}$$

2.2 Catalan Numbers and Multiplication Ordering/ Balanced Parenthesis

Suppose we have $n + 1$ numbers to multiply together, meaning that there are n multiplications to perform. By changing only the multiplication order, without changing the order of the numbers themselves this numbers can be multiplied in many orders (Stanley, 2015). Multiplication is a binary operation and therefore in the multiplication of the $n + 1$ numbers first we have to multiply the two, then multiply their multiplicity by the next element and so on. Multiplication is ended when all numbers are multiplied. To show the multiplication ordering explicitly, we will use parenthesis. For $n = 1$ we have 2 numbers to multiply and 1 multiplication $(a \cdot b)$, $n = 2$ we have 3 numbers to multiply and 2 different multiplication ordering $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$. For $n = 3$ we have 4 numbers to multiply and 5 different multiplication ordering $(((a \cdot b) \cdot c) \cdot d) = ((a \cdot b) \cdot (c \cdot d)) = ((a \cdot (b \cdot c)) \cdot d) = (a \cdot ((b \cdot c) \cdot d)) = (a \cdot (b \cdot (c \cdot d)))$, and so on.

The multiplication ordering is equivalent to the problem of balanced parenthesis variables. To show that the problem of the balanced parenthesis satisfies the Catalan number sequence at the first we look the problem of balanced parenthesis for n numbers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$. Let the number of multiplications of these n numbers is marked with M_n. Then from discussion above $M_0 = 1 = M_1$.

The first i pairs can be correctly grouped in M_i ways and the remaining $n - 1 - i = n - i - 1$ pairs in M_{n-i-1} ways. Using the multiplication principle, these two events can take place together in $M_i M_{n-i-1}$ different ways. From addition principle we have

$$M_n = M_1 M_{n-1} + M_2 M_{n-2} + \cdots \ldots M_{n-1} M_1$$

From this equation, we see that M_n satisfies the Segner's recurrence formula as a C_n, thus $M_n = C_n$.

2.3 Triangulation and Binary Trees

A rooted tree is called an *m*-ary tree if every internal vertex has no more than *m* children. The tree is called a full *m*-ary tree if every internal vertex has exactly *m* children. An *m*-ary tree with $m = 2$ is called a binary tree (Rosen, 2012: 747). From the definition of the binary tree for n ≥ 1 follows that the number of B_n binary trees with n vertices is equal to the number of arranged pairs (B, B') of binary trees with a total of $n - 1$ vertices, where the tree B has $n - k + 1$ vertices, and B' has k. Again from the rule sum and the product follows

$$B_n = B_1 B_{n-1} + B_2 B_{n-2} + \cdots \ldots + B_{n-1} B_1$$

A binary tree with the degree of root one and each internal vertex three is called the planted trivalent binary tree (Koshy, 2009: 235). There is a bijection between the set of binary trees and the set of planted binary trees. By attaching a new root at the existing root of a binary tree, we get a planted binary tree, by deleting the root of a planted trivalent binary tree, we get an ordinary binary tree. It means every planted binary tree with n vertices correspondent to the binary tree with $n - 1$ vertices. There is a bijection between the set of triangulations of an $n -$gon and the set of balanced parentheses with n pairs, where each containing C_n elements. From the equation between the number of planted trivalent binary trees with *n* vertices and the number of binary trees with *n* - 1 vertex, we can establish a one-to-one correspondence between polygonal triangulations and planted trivalent binary trees. There is a bijection between the set of triangulations of a convex $n -$gon and the set of planted trivalent binary trees with $n - 1$ leaves (Saracevic, 2019).

2.4 Catalan Numbers and Lattice Paths

The integer lines parallel to coordinate axes in the Cartesian coordinate system form the lattice of integer lines or discrete lattice. The set $L = \{(m, n): m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ are the points of the lattice and the lines joining these points are called the edges of the lattice. Let's fix two points (m_1, n_1) and (m_2, n_2) in this lattice, such that $m_2 \geq m_1$ and $n_2 \geq n_1$. A **increasing/lattice** path from (m_1, n_1) to (m_2, n_2) is a subset $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_k\}$ of L such that:

- either $e_1 = (m_1, n_1 + 1)$ or $e_1 = (m_1 + 1, n_1)$;
- either $e_k = (m_2, n_2 - 1)$ or $e_k = (m_2 - 1, n_2)$; and
- if we represent the tuple $e_i = (a_i, b_i)$, for $1 \leq i \leq k$, then for $2 \leq j \leq k$,
  - either $a_j = a_j - 1$ and $b_j = b_j - 1 + 1$
  - or $b_j = b_j - 1$ and $a_j = a_j - 1 + 1$.

The movement on the lattice is either to the **right** or **up**, see Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3 A lattice with a path
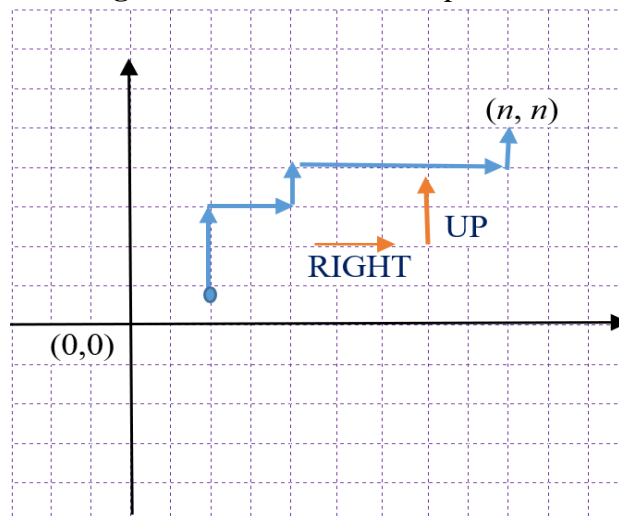
Let's look the $n \times n$ size discrete lattice. How many different paths can be drawn in this discrete lattice? That is, the number of possible lattice paths from $(0,0)$ to the lattice point (n, n) on the discrete lattice such that from any lattice point (x, y), we can walk one block right (R) or one block up (U), where $x, y \geq 0$. Every path can be represented by a word made up of exactly n $R's$ and n $U's$. So, the total number of paths through the discrete lattice to the point (n, n) is $\binom{2n}{n}$. The shortest paths in the lattice are the paths that do not go above the diagonal $(y = x)$. The number of shortest lattice paths or valid paths from $(0, 0)$ to (n, n) on the $n \times n$ grid is given by

$$\binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1} = \frac{(2n)!}{n!\,n!} - \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!\,(n-1)!} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)n!} = C_n$$

2.5 Catalan Numbers and Dyck Paths

The problem of Dyck paths consists of drawing all possible mountain ranges consisting of n upstrokes and n downstrokes, assuming they are always legal. If $n = 0$, it can be drawn only one path, for $n = 1$, there is also only one path. For $n = 2$ it is possible to draw two and for $n = 3$ five different paths. By replacing each upstroke with an open parenthesis and a downstroke with a closed parenthesis is not hard to see that the problem of the Dyck mountain paths corresponds to the problem of balanced parenthesis.
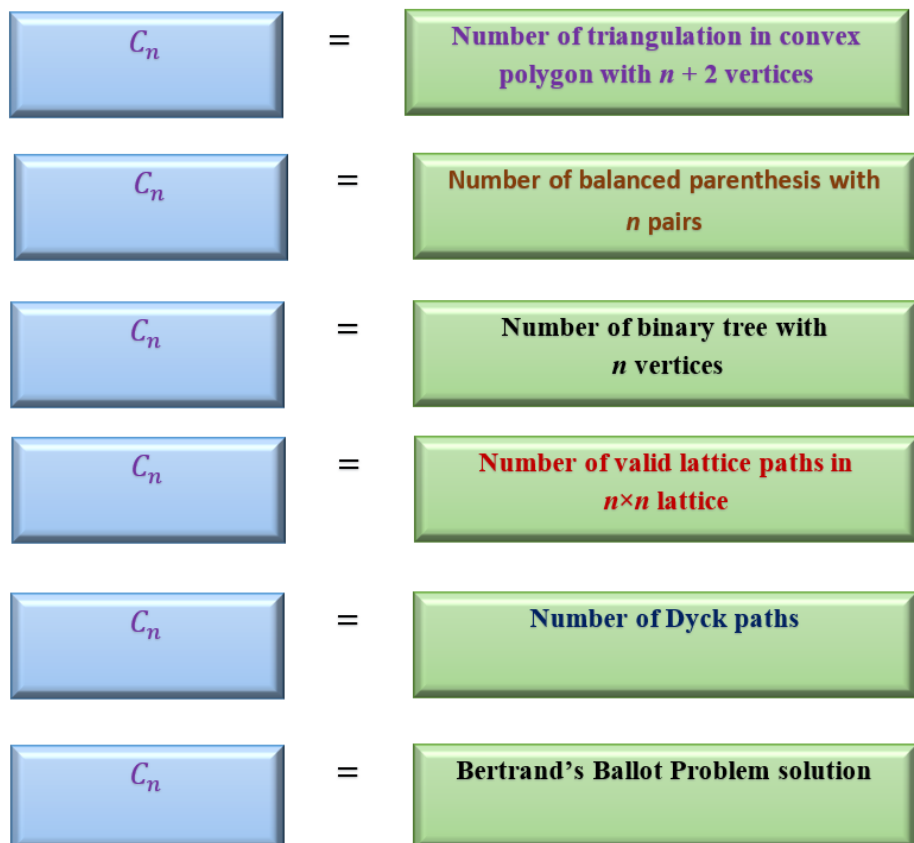
Figure 2.4 Number of Dyck paths

$n = 0$:	*	1 way
$n = 1$:	/\	1 way
$n = 2$:	/\ /\, / \	2 ways
$n = 3$:	/\/\/\, /\/ \, / \/\, / \ , / \	5 ways

2.6 Bertrand's Ballot Problem

Consider an election with two candidates *A* and *B* where *n* voters vote one at a time. The candidate *A* receives *a* votes and candidate *B* receives *b* votes, where $a \geq kb$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. For example, $w = ABAABBBA$ means Voter 1 voted for Candidate A, Voter 2 voted for Candidate B, and so on. Bertrand's ballot problem is to determine the probability (assuming that all voting histories are equally likely) that Candidate A is always ahead of Candidate B in the election (Roman, 2015: 9). The number of ballots in which Candidate A has *k* times more votes then Candidate B is $\frac{a-kb}{a+b}$. This problem is reminded of the other problems above mentioned, and all they are in the correspondence with the Catalan numbers, see Figure 2.5.

Figure 2.5 Catalan numbers correspondences

C_n	=	**Number of triangulation in convex polygon with *n* + 2 vertices**
C_n	=	**Number of balanced parenthesis with *n* pairs**
C_n	=	**Number of binary tree with *n* vertices**
C_n	=	**Number of valid lattice paths in *n*×*n* lattice**
C_n	=	**Number of Dyck paths**
C_n	=	**Bertrand's Ballot Problem solution**

3. Applications

Computational geometry is a discipline of computer science that deals with the research of algorithms from the aspect of geometry (Selimi, 2019a). As a branch of computer science is dedicated to the study of algorithms that can be expressed in terms of geometry. Some of these studies the purely geometric problems, while others are obtained as the corollary of examining computational geometric algorithms. Algorithms of computational geometry today are applied in numerical computation, geometric modeling, computer vision, computer graphics, geodesy, dynamic computing, isothetic computational geometry, and parallel computing.

In (Stanley, 2011) are listed 95 problems that are solved with Catalan numbers. Catalan numbers as a correspondence of triangulation problem are applied in various areas of computational geometry, cryptography, medicine, and banking. Triangulation is a procedure which is applied in the representation of three-dimensional objects. As a procedure provides the glazing mechanism which is used for approximation of the three-dimensional objects with polygons. The techniques of triangulation also are applied in obtaining of triangular networks in the surface decomposition which are presented with the three-dimensional image. These triangular networks share the image in several non-overlapping regions and have similar characteristics (Selimi, 2018).

Catalan numbers in combination with dynamic programming technique in the paper (Selimi, 2019) are used for obtaining and storing of minimum weighted triangulation of polygons. In this paper optimal triangulation is based on matrix chain product and memorization method. The values optimal triangulations are stored in a table which is divided with its diagonal into two parts.

Throughout the history of mankind, there was a need for a secure exchange of information. The problem of secure communication has already been dealt with by Egyptians and Indians more than 3,000 years ago, and since then the basic idea has not changed - to transfer a message from one place to another that is safer, to make an algorithm that would allow the original message to be hiding so that it is completely incomprehensible to persons who would have unauthorized access to its property. The first methods used were not complex mathematical algorithms, but began using alternative languages that were known only to a small number of people.

The development of more complex methods of secure communication began only with the development of a letter, which allowed for any information to be displayed by a certain number of characters that would, after using a particular key, form a re-initial message. Eventually, the idea of displaying letters with other symbols appeared. Examples that are still in use today are Morse code, Braille letter, and ASCII code. The task of cryptography is to enable two persons (sender and receiver) to maintain the secrecy of messages, even communicating with an unstable communication channel (computer network, telephone line), which is available to third parties. The discipline that allows this is cryptography. Cryptography has been used for centuries to ensure the secrecy of predominantly military and diplomatic communications. Cryptography is the science of preparing secret codes and breaking them. Protocol and algorithms are used to ensure communication security. Today, encryption methods are used in many different ways to ensure secure transfer of information. Cryptography is a very dynamic, current, and widespread discipline, a contribution to the application of combinatorics and computational geometry (Saračević, 2018: 30).

The importance of Catalan numbers in the cryptography, are seen primarily in the development of algorithms for generating binary sequences that are necessary for generating keys. The sequence of these numbers are applied a simple polygon triangulation algorithm in the process of generating hidden cryptographic keys from one segment of a 3D image is represented.

In the paper (Saračević, 2017a), is shown the other application of Catalan numbers in the encryption process. Catalan keys are implemented on the ballot problem, stack permutation, and balanced parentheses. The ballot problem is a problem which determines the combinations there are to put the 2n votes in such way that in each adding a new vote, the number of votes that have been won by candidate A is greater or equal to the votes of candidate B. In this paper are covered some mathematical concepts of cryptography and is represented a contribution of Catalan numbers in this field. Also, this paper contains information about bit balance property in the binary notation of the Catalan numbers. There are given a few suggestions and examples of Catalan number application in encrypting files. The emphasis is placed on the application of stack permutation in text encryption, where also Catalan numbers are used in the encoding.

One other application of Catalan numbers are seen in the paper (Saračević, 2017b). In this research, the authors represent an application of the decomposition method in the dynamic generation of the valid binary Catalan-keys. In the paper is presented one example of Catalan numbers decomposition and their application in steganography. The sequences are used in the form of combinations of Catalan numbers sequences – decomposition of Catalan numbers. In developed technique, sequence represents one set of constants and the other sequence is represented by variables which are conditioned by the given variables, that is, they are

calculated based on them. The formula for Catalan numbers serve as a generator for the first numbers sequence (constants) and the decomposition method serves as a generator for the second sequence (variables). These two sequences are interchangeably connected. The decomposition method generates variables based on constant and avoids the application of Catalan numbers with other numbers like Fibonacci or Lucas numbers.

A new application of Catalan numbers, primarily as a generator of pseudo-random numbers in combination with several combinatorial problems, with the purpose of text encryption and decryption, is given in (Saračević, 2018c). This paper shows the application of lattice path in text encryption.

There are provided examples and are given experimental results of text encryption speed for some combinatorial encryption methods ballot problem, stack permutations and balanced parentheses in comparison with Lattice Path. Also is applied the NIST statistical test battery in assessing of the quality of the Catalan keys.

A novel approach to steganography based on the properties of Catalan numbers, Dyck words and machine learning is presented in the (Saračević, 2019e). In this paper, authors show the application of Catalan numbers in a data hiding method and Dyck words. According to the analysis of this research is concluded that computing resources limit the entire Dyck words set generation process, hence that brute force steganalysis is impossible.

4. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we give some of the application of Catalan numbers. Today, we can see their application as a correspondent of the triangulation method in the biometric identification process. There are many polygon triangulation methods in field of computational geometry which are based in Catalan numbers and are used in face recognition techniques. Steganography and visual cryptography give the possibility of application the Catalan numbers in quantum cryptography. Quantum cryptography and DNA will present the basis for the protection of confidential documents in the near future. According to that, we can expect the scientific works with application of Catalan numbers in medicine, banking, e-commerce, networks, and information security. Further works direction for Catalan numbers application lies in their combination with cyclic sieving phenomenon in the building of triangular networks in convex and concave polygons and polyhedron.

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BIG DATA, STRUCTURE, CURRENT STATUS AND APPLICATIONS

ABSTRACT

Formerly, Data in Big-Data is compiled from non-traditional sources, such as blogs, social media, emails, sensors, photos, videos, etc. Therefore they are usually unstructured and bulky. However, they have the promise to give enterprises deeper insight into their customers, partners and businesses. Such data can provide answers to questions that were not previously posted. Enterprises must learn to understand how best to use Big Data.

Nowadays big data has become a popular concept and it is interpreted as beginning of a new era. While a huge transformation occurs with the creation of big data concept, institution and organizations point of view and benefits gained from the data have changed and come to a different point. In this study, big data is conceptually analyzed and compared with structured and unstructured data. The usage areas of big data in the world and examples were given.

Key words: Big Data, Big Data Definitions, Big Data Development Model.

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1 INTRODUCTION

In the global economy, almost all major organizations have begun to rely on feedback from their customers, business operations and ultimately the organization's internal processes to open up new opportunities for sustainable economic growth. In the process of detecting these observations, massive data sets are generated that are to be managed and manipulated by highly qualified data professionals.

Big Data is now a popular topic and is used to represent a huge volume of unstructured and structured data that is difficult to deal with just a relational database and techniques of traditional analysis to create a Big Data Analysis. In the most common enterprise scenarios, the data is too massive. Big Data has great potential to help organizations improve their operations and make better decisions (Jawell, 2014).

Today in the world online networking has turned into a basic flow of communication in everyday life of individuals. This flow of communication gives a gigantic measure of information called Big Data.

Big Data can encourage incredible pieces of knowledge; there may be a capacity to make sense as the main driver of issues and disappointments and further inconvenient behavior that affects the earnings of businesses to those.

Big Data allow connections to be found regarding the decision-making of business patterns, the nature of research, the legitimate references for connection, and controlling the simultaneous traffic conditions of internet traffic.

Working with Big Data has different means. It differs by relying on the abilities of the gathering that deal with the set and considering the applications they use. Big Data can deal with information packages that can hardly deal with conventional databases.

Some Of The Advantages Of Using Big Data In Marketing:

• Define the root causes of disasters, flaws in almost real time, which can save billions of dollars a year.

• Organizing a campaign in order to offer better services on available and past purchases to the buyer.

• Recalculate the target portfolios of risks in no more than a few minutes.

• Detection of customers that are important

Data

The concept on which our study is based is *data*. Therefore, some definitions of data should be considered here. Information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined and considered and used to help with making decisions (Dictionary, 2019).

Data can be classified into groups as follows:
• Structured, Unstructured, Semi-structured
• Static, dynamic, flowing
• Secure / open, private / public
•Paid free
• Open government data
• Open data
• Big data...........

Analyzing data can be structured or unstructured

Structured data: The data inside the changed constraints, records, or documents are known as organized information. Safe from the way in which organized information - even in large quantities - can be entered, separated, challenged and terminated in a basic and clear way, this information is best served by the traditional database.

Unstructured data: Data coming from different sources, for example, emails, text documents, videos, photos, etc.

According to some estimates that by 2020, the digital universe will contain more than 40 zettabytes of data. That's 40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. They also estimate that 90 percent of what we call "Big Data" is unstructured data. And this big data can be handled with the help of applications like Hadoop.
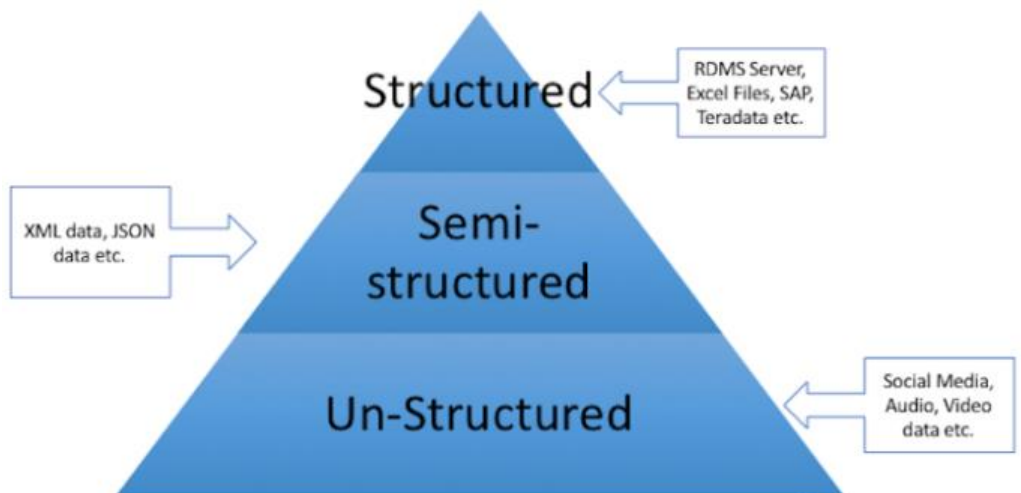
Semi-structured: Data somewhere between structured and unstructured data such as It is not organized in a complex manner that makes sophisticated access and analysis possible; however, it may have information associated with it, such as metadata tagging, that allows elements contained to be addressed. And we can understand more clearly about semi-structured Here's an example: A Word document is generally considered to be unstructured data. However, you can add metadata tags in the form of keywords and other metadata that represent the document content and make it easier for that document to be found when people search for those terms — the data is now semi-structured. (Wigmore, 2019)

Getting data from unstructured data through data mining. Data mining. Based on the semantic structure of Natural Languages; research technique aimed at finding and uncovering " Data mining can also be defined as the discovery of information from data. In data mining, it is aimed to extract information from large amounts of data by using automated and partial automated methods. uses algorithms from various disciplines such as statistics, artificial intelligence, computer science. It combines all the technologies that can analyze database information to find useful information in the data and to find possible, meaningful and useful relationships (Monino, 2016).

WHAT IS BIG DATA - BIG DATA?

The term Big Data is used and defined first by (Laney, The Importance of 'Big-Data': A Definition, 2012). Since then, the number of articles and reports has appeared on this topic. Some of them are included in the references.

When the database becomes so large that it is not possible to analyze, process, and visualize this data set using simple database tools then the database becomes Big Data. (Kumar, 2016)

Big data can be characterized by the following 6V data: volume, value, velocity, variety, veracity and variability (Ristevski, 2018)
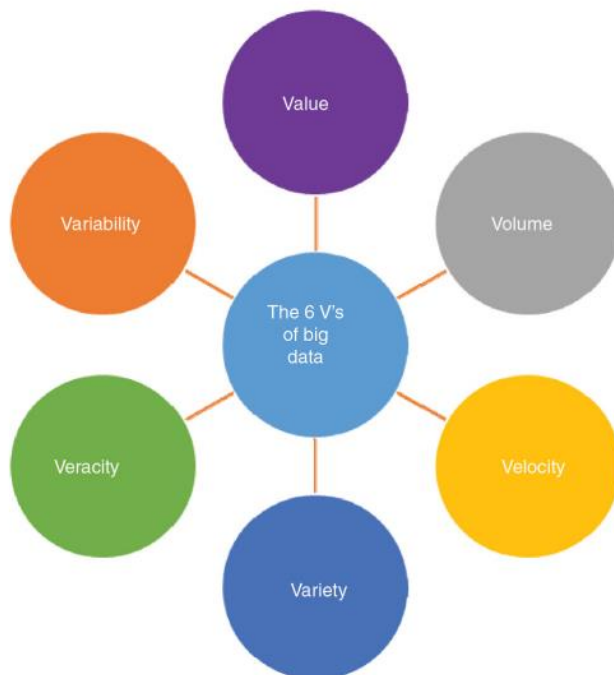
Database vs. big data

Today, the social world generates huge data collections. As a result, the Big-Data analysis has become an important device for businesses that hope to exploit large-scale valuable data on benefits and competitive advantage. While the Big Data lives up to a great deal of excitement, there are certain situations where workloads on a traditional database can be a better arrangement (Dijks, 2013).

Will the implementation of Big Data be economical?

Economical efficiency is always a concern for companies that hope to adopt new technologies. When considering the implementation of Big Data, companies need to do their job to ensure that the benefits derived from the deployment of Big Data exceed the costs. All the things that are being considered, Big Data have a number of things that draw out all the stops to make the implementation more financially exhausted by the companies they can realize. One thing, Big-data saves money by plugging open source with ware servers.

Why big data is needed

Companies and industries are increasingly aware that data analysis is increasingly becoming a vital factor to be competitive, to discover new insights and personalize services (Ahmed Oussous, 2017).

The organization needs a Big Data and Analysis strategy for three reasons (Waddell, 2014):

To create smarter, independent organizations

Today, the number of Google searches for housing and real estate, starting from a quarter, and then to the next, ends with a prediction more precisely.

To equip the organization

As most organizations agree, it is essentially unrealistic to conduct the conversations they once had with the customers. There are many dialogues ranging from different sources.

Application of big data and some examples

There are four areas of application for Big Data according to (McGuire, 2012):

• **As organizations create more transactional data.**

They can gather more detailed information about the performance of everything, from the inventory of objects to frail days, and therefore exhibit variability and performance support. In fact, some leading companies use their ability to collect and analyze Large-scale data for direct controlled experiments in order to make better management decisions. Големи-податоци поддржува потесна сегментација на клиенти.

- **Big Data analysis can improve predictions, minimize risks**.

- For example, firms use the information obtained from machine sensors embedded in products to create an innovative maintenance process. Many people consider Big Data as an extraordinary trendy expression. (White, 2012).

Google MapReduce

MapReduce is a programming model as well as the application associated with the processing and creation of large data sets (Dean and Ghemawat 1). Google has used the MapReduce programming model for many different purposes. Google MapReduce links its success to a variety of reasons. First, the use of this model is easy for programmers who do not have parallel and distributed system experience. Second, a wide variety of problems, such as MapReduce calculations can be expressed easily. For example, MapReduce can be used to generate data, for Google's search engine service, for ranking, for data mining, for machine learning, and for many other systems. Third, Google has developed a scalable application of MapReduce to large machine clusters that contain thousands of machines. This application enables the effective use of machine resources and is therefore suitable for large numerical problems encountered on Google (Dean Jeffrey, 2016)

HADOOP

Apache has developed a Hadoop library that is 100% open source and develops a fundamentally new way of processing data. Hadoop lists parallel processing of large amounts of data and can scale unlimited.

Hadoop is Google MapReduce's biggest competitor. It is very popular today in processing big data and has become the symbol of the change that comes with big data. It divides large data into smaller clusters and shares them to other machines. It assumes that the data is not clean and organized, that is, the data is too large to be cleaned before processing. While basic data analysis requires a process called ETL to move the data to the place where it will be analyzed, Hadoop recognizes that the amount of data instead of this process is very large, so it cannot be moved and should be analyzed where it is. The outputs of Hadoop are not as precise as relational databases. But it is much faster than relational databases in many areas where precise answers are not required. That only 5% of all

digital data is structural, it is useful to use these programs to use the remaining 95% non-structural data, such as web pages and videos. Today, Hadoop has become indispensable for many institutions and organizations that develop and use big data technology.

Some examples of Big Data

Giving examples of some of the successful applications of big data in different areas of the world can make the subject easier to understand.

• Sentimental motives: rules of addiction

They introduce a new paradigm of the analysis of sensitive concept levels that combines semantics, practical skills for knowledge judgment and machine learning to improve the accuracy of tasks, for example, polarity detection. By allowing feelings to penetrate from concept to concept based on the dependence of the info-sentence. (Poria, 2014)

- **Walmart**

In 2004, Walmart and Teradata's digital analysts examined huge databases including data on which customers bought which product, total costs, what else was available in shopping carts, times of day and even situations. In conducting this review, the company noticed that not only flashlight sales were increasing before a hurricane but also sales of Pop-Tarts, a sweet American flakes. Afterwards, it increased sales significantly by storing Pop-Tarts next to hurricane supplies at the front of the store for customers quickly entering and exiting. In the past, a central employee had to be born before data collection and testing of ideas, but since today Walmart has such data and better tools, it has been able to generate correlations much faster and inexpensively and use them in company operations, and today it (Schönberger Viktor Mayer, 2013).

- **Time Corporation: epochs, opinions and changes**

(Popescu, 2014) suggest to explore diachronic phenomena using large churches of chronologically ordered languages.

- **Analysis of future communities**

(Jung, 2014) see the research group as a social network, where communication occurs through academic work.

• **Meta-level Sentiment Models**

As different dimensions of feelings, for example, subjectivity, polarity, intensity, and emotions, complement each other in specific scenarios (Bravo-Marquez, 2014).

• **PoliTwi: Early detection of new political topics**

(Rill, 2014) is a system designed to discover new political points in Twitter earlier than other standard information channels. In addition, the authors checked their determination through Google Trends to notice that the themes appeared earlier in Twitter.

• **Extract relevant knowledge to detect sarcasm**

A system is needed that can manage some sort of knowledge to interpret the emotional language used. The results of the paper show that the task of detecting sarcasm is beneficial by incorporating etymological and semantic sources of information (Justo, 2014).

• **Big Data analysis of news and social content**

The analysis of media content is central in the social sciences. This process provides opportunities for conducting mass surveys, real-time monitoring and modeling the system-wide level of the global media system. This study describes how the analysis of Twitter content can reveal changes in the disposition throughout the population, as political relations between US leaders can be extracted from the huge data name (Flaounas, 2012).

- **World Cup 2014 Brazil**

As is known, in 2014, FIFA World Cup champion Germany (Brazilian Federal Government). In the tournament, SAP and the German Football Federation (DFB) collaborated in an innovative way to transform big data into smart decisions to improve player performance in the cup. Working on the SAP HANA platform, this solution is designed to facilitate analysis of training, preparations and tournaments, and to improve player-team performance. Oliver Bierhoff states that 10 players in 10 minutes produce data from more than 7 million data points. With this solution, the data of this magnitude could be analyzed in the training and preparation of the next match (SAP SE). These analyzes played a major role in bringing the trophy to Germany. This solution, which has a share in the success of the

football world, is an important development both in terms of the diversity and development of the fields of use of big data and in terms of the sports world. In this example, it is possible to evaluate the importance of the data collected in the match to the transformation of information and to obtain important information by using this information in decision processes.

• Big data analysis using a Naive Bayes classifier

A typical method of obtaining valuable information is to get an attitude or a conjecture from a message. Therefore, machine learning technologies have the ability to learn from a set of training data to anticipate or strengthen the decision-making process with relatively high accuracy (Liu, 2013).

• Distributed Analysis of Real Life

The Big Data trend has forced remote data systems to have constant fast data (Rahnama, 2014). In recent years, real-time analysis of current data has been established in a new field of research, which aims to answer questions about what is happening - now with a negligible delay. The real challenge with real-time data processing is that it is impossible to store data cases and therefore use online analytical algorithms. To perform real-time analytics, pre-processing data should be executed in such a way that only a brief summary of the stream is stored in the main memory. In addition, due to rapid arrival, the average processing time for each data instance should be in such a way that the approximation of the cases is not lost without being trapped. Lastly, it should provide high analytical measures for accuracy. Sentinel is a distributed system written in Java that aims to solve this challenge by implementing the process of learning and processing in a distributed structure. Sentinel is based on the Apache Storm's top, a distributed figurative platform. Sentinel also uses storage space to keep the data flow summary and saves the summary in the data collection structure.

CONCLUSION

The importance of big data is increasing day by day. Although the works and services of various states, institutions and organizations are available on the internet, they have not been evaluated in a good way. States, institutions and organizations have realized that by processing large data they can provide great benefits for themselves. Therefore, this issue is given great importance today. If institutions and organizations do not pay attention to this technology, it is impossible for them to progress. According to the results of the research, the following things can be listed as follows:

Universities and other science-related institutions and organizations need to support the development of technology and applications related to big data. For those who want to evaluate big data in line with their professions, the necessary environment should be provided for them to receive the necessary training and this issue should be included in the training programs. Practical seminars and in-service trainings on the subject of big data and tools should be organized. In the trainings to be provided, the results obtained from the processing of big data should be put forward in a concrete manner, and thus, the people who will receive training should be able to realize the importance of the subject more realistically.

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TESTING PRONUNCIATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE USE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

ABSTRACT

The evaluation of students' pronunciation is not given the place it deserves in many EFL and ESL classes. Yet, it's known and generally accepted that the purpose of testing pronunciation is not only to evaluate knowledge and award grades, but also, and probably more importantly, to motivate students to be sensitive to this aspect of English. Given that the motivation of many students for learning English is instrumental rather than integrative, pronunciation tends to be neglected by many learners as long as they know they will not be tested on it. English may be one of the most difficult languages in the world to pronounce. Therefore, teaching English Pronunciation from the beginning should be treated equally with Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing.

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Declaration of interest:
The author reported no conflict of interest related to this article.

1. **Introduction**

Pronunciation is tested in different types of conversational exchange, interview, reading aloud, etc., that go on in the classroom. Of course, there are some test types that can be employed as formal tests in ELT classes. It's obvious that, especially in our country, it's not always possible to devote a lot of time on testing when crowded classes are concerned. Still, some tests can be used in order to make the students aware of the importance of accurate pronunciation and motivate them in this way. In this study, the importance and different types of pronunciation tests will be unearthed. As previously mentioned has been that the pronunciation is not given the importance it deserves in many teaching environments. What seems to be insufficient is the testing of accuracy - that is, to assess the learner's management of specific features, segmental or suprasegmental. This insufficiency is due to two main causes. First, many teachers do not consider it useful to test specific features. This attitude is based on the belief that the mastery of specific features, taken individually, does not matter much in real-life situations where the context usually provides the cue for the learner to interpret what he hears (Heaton,1995:64) or to make himself understood even if the ideal quality of phonemes is not reached. It is possible for people to produce practically all the correct sounds but still be unable to communicate their ideas appropriately and effectively. On the other hand, people can-make numerous errors in both phonology and syntax and yet succeed in expressing themselves fairly clearly (Heaton,1995:88).

The second, and surely more important, cause is the particular difficulties involved in testing oral skills. One of the greatest problems in oral testing is administration. It is often impossible to manage the large number of students to be tested. Testing equipment, like laboratories or tape recorders, is scarce in many countries where English is taught. Even when such material is available, testing may be rendered impossible by the lack of even more basic facilities like electricity.

The ideal way of testing pronunciation is to actually listen to the learner. But since this is not always possible or suitable, the alternatives discussed below can be used for testing segments and word stress.

2. **Types of Pronunciation Tests**

2.1. **Reading Aloud**

In this type of test, the testees are given a passage including the words that are taught during the lessons and asked to read them aloud. In fact, although this is a good way of testing the pronunciation skills of the students, it may give superiority to those who are good at reading. Since the purpose is to test pronunciation not reading, this variable may cause difficulty for the teacher while evaluating the basic pronunciation skills of the testee (Carrol,1985:47). An important point to be considered in this test type is to give sometime to the students in order to get familiar with the text they will read.

2.1. **Interview**

Another effective way of testing pronunciation is to use interviews. The students are asked to have an interview on a predetermined topic in pairs as in the tests of speaking. In this way, the teacher can evaluate how well the students can pronounce the target language words.

2.2. **Dictation**

Knowing that speaking and listening skills are interrelated, dictation, an old exercise, remains one of the ways of testing the learner's pronunciation. This testing method is based on the assumption that, most often, if the learner has a wrong pronunciation of a word, he will not understand it when it is read with a different pronunciation. For example, if a student's pronunciation of sword is [swOd], he/she will not understand and therefore not spell it correctly if it is read (RP) [sOd].

A dictation exercise may appear in different forms. First, it may consist of a whole passage incorporating target words to be tested. It may also consist of a set of individual words incorporating the segmental or stress features being tested. A third interesting type of dictation consists in a cloze test (Bachman, 1996:124): the testee is given a text from which target words have been removed and replaced by blanks; the examiner reads the full passage and the testee fills in the blanks with the words he has heard. One precaution to take here is that the context should be as neutral as possible; a context that is too supportive will elicit the correct word even if the student's pronunciation of it is faulty.

2.3. Test Segments

In addition to the various forms of dictation mentioned above, there are many listening activities (and others that could involve the interpretation of gestures and pictures) designed to test the learner's ability to discriminate phonemes or groups of phonemes. Following are a few examples:

2.4. Same or Different?

The testees listen to a pair of words or pairs of sentences and indicate whether they are the same or different; e.g.,

a. suck - sock
b. but - bought
c. seat - seat
d. hut - hurt
e. Is that my pen? Is that my pan?
f. He was severely beaten by his wife. He was severely bitten by his wife.

The exercise can also be done by showing the testees a set of pictures corresponding to words that elicit contrasting sounds; one of the words is spoken by the examiner or played on tapeBobda, 1993: 4).

2.5. a or b (or c)?

A multitude of sound-discrimination tests can be grouped under what can be broadly termed an a or b (or c) test. For example, the testees are shown pictures eliciting the following words:

1. a. sock b. sack c. suck
2. a. cat b. cut c. cart
3. a. court b. caught c. cart

The examiner says, for example:

1. sack
2. cat
3. court

The testee writes the letter corresponding to the most appropriate word; i.e., 1. b; 2. a; 3. a. The exercise, in which the list can be reduced to minimal pairs, can be done without pictures. But pictures are useful because they make the class livelier. This type of exercise is probably one of the simplest sound-discrimination tests (Heaton, 1995:48).

2.6. Which Definition?

A word is read twice, and several different definitions, including one that is correct for the word, are given; the testees are asked to select the correct definition for the word heard; e.g.,

1. bought - bought
   a. a vehicle that moves in the sea
   b. past participle of buy
   c. coordinating conjunction
2. hid - hid
   a. not to like [hate?]
   b. placed where it cannot be seen
   c. knock

This type of exercise has the extra advantage that it tests vocabulary at the same time.

2.7. Which Ones Are the Same?

The testees listen to a list of words and mark the ones that are the same.
1. a. pot b. pot c. port
2. a. bid b. bit c. bid

2.8. Fill the Gap

The testees listen to a sentence and select from a set of words the one they hear; e.g.,

1. Did you see the _____ you were looking for?
   a. people b. pupil c. purple
2. He died at the age of _____ .
   a. forty b. fourteen c. thirty

2.9. Using colour cards

Colour cards are particularly useful in testing the many phonological alternations that exist in English; e.g., [s, z, Iz]; [t, d, Id]; [g], [aln, alt; In, It], [S, Z], [ks, gz], etc.(Bobda, 1993:5). After giving each testee a set of cards of different colours corresponding to the various alternates, the tester pronounces or writes forms and asks the students to show the corresponding card. He may start by pronouncing some forms, a fairly simple exercise if the lesson has been properly taught; e.g.,

[s], [z] or [Iz]?

books, schools, cats, churches, students', plays, James's [t], [d]
or [Id]?
wanted, added, jumped, robbed, increased, showed, carved
[ng] or [n]?

>finger, singer, hanging, prolongation, prolonging
>[aln, alt], or [In, It]?
>Catherine, Muscovite, acolyte, finite,
>masculine, infinite, valentine
>[S] or [Z]?
>version, invasion, conclusion, Persian, division, coercion, tension,
>casual, measure, mansion
>   [ks] or [gz]?
>maximum, taxi, exist, Texas, exhaust, taxonomy

2.10. Tests other than listening comprehension

Turning now from listening exercises to those specifically testing the learner's ability to perceive and identify segments, several writing tests not combining listening are available. They include the controversial phonetic transcription exercises, finding odd members out of a set, regrouping, matching, and many other miscellaneous types.

2.11. Phonetic Transcription

It's known that many EFL and ESL textbooks on the syllabus in our country use phonetic transcriptions; e.g Headway series. Opinion is divided among teachers as to the relevance and/or possibility of teaching or testing phonetic transcription in secondary school. The reluctance of many teachers is due to the fact that they themselves cannot cope with the exercise.

Some scholars state that when secondary-school pupils have a good introduction to phonetic transcriptions, many of them acquire the skill quickly and even enjoy the exercise in the long run (Heaton,1995:127). It's suggested that students at least be taught to attempt partial transcription. For example, students can be gradually introduced to the sounds of English and eventually be made to transcribe specific sounds in a word. They can, then, attempt such tasks as "Transcribe the sounds represented by the underlined letters": journey, peasant, favourite, penal, southern.

2.12. Finding an Odd Member

The testees are given sets of words in which one word has a sound that differs from the others. The question can be put thus:

In each of the following sets of words, three words have the same sound and one does not. Write down the number and the letter of the one that does not.

1. a. dull b. bull c. wool d. pull
2. a. warn b. dawn c. scorn d. barn
3. a. pour b. poor c. sure d. tour

2.13. Regrouping

The testees are given a list of words and asked to regroup the words that have the same sound (it can be specified whether the common sound is a vowel or a consonant):

let, say, gene, quay, meat, rate, maid, says, said

2.14. Matching

According to Bobda (1993), the testees are asked to find words that have the same sound as a given word. This exercise is similar to the one above. But here, the words illustrating the key sounds are suggested and the testee is asked to find from the list words that have the same sound.

Find from the list below words that have the same sound as the following:

cut, pot, push

tin, than, thatch

List of words:

swamp, buffalo, cook, one, swallow, bosom, country, squander, bush thing, Thames, either, although, three, Mathilda, clothes, Theresa, cloth Matching can also be done by finding the words that rhyme with a given word; e.g.,

Pick out from the following list words that rhyme with *cat, lone, tore, poor, here, pair,* respectively:

Joan, plait, bat, mere, tour, clear, rare, pour, chair, share, roar, known, sure

2.15. Miscellaneous Ways of Testing Pronunciation.

This kind of test includes asking testees to circle silent letters.

Circle letters that are not pronounced in the following words:

aren't, weren't, sword, debt, bombing Greenwich, Parliament, evening

It is better to have students circle rather than underline the letters; this avoids hesitant students cheating by drawing a line under two letters. It should be noted that the foregoing exercises require a thorough knowledge of English pronunciation, yet they do not necessitate the use of phonetic symbols.

2.16. Testing Word Stress

It does not seem relevant to dwell on listening comprehension as a method of testing word stress; the method can be used in about the same way as for testing segments. There are other methods of evaluation that are particularly useful for testing knowledge of stress (Carrol, 1985:74).

One possible method derives from the very nature of English stress. In native English speech, stress is so strong that it is generally accompanied by a movement of some part of the body (head, eye, hand, etc.). To exploit this characteristic of English stress, one first teaching exercise may consist in asking the testees to identify the stress of a word by a bodily movement, like tapping, shaking one's fist, moving one's head, etc.

	teacher	A	merican	Senega	lese
Ipardon	lieu	tenant	kanga	roo
	challenge	a	rena	appoin	tee

In writing, the testees may be asked to use one of the conventional ways of marking stress;

e.g., Put the stress symbol before the stressed syllable or on the stressed vowel.

|salad or salad

suc|cess or success

pre|paratory or prep**a**ratory

The testees can also be asked to use less conventional methods, like underlining, making a circle below the stressed syllable (Heaton,1995:45), circling the stressed syllable, capitalizing, etc.

The disadvantage of capitalization is, first of all, that it is likely to cause bad spelling habits in the learner. It is also inadequate when the syllable receiving stress consists of a capital vowel, as in |Agatha. The shortcoming of underlining is that, as seen above, in a serious test situation, a learner who does not want to commit himself will put the line between two syllables if he is not quite sure of the answers; e.g., de<u>vel</u>op, Agatha, etc. To forestall cheating, therefore, circling remains the most appropriate unconventional method of testing word stress.

3. CONCLUSION

It's known that the evaluation of students' pronunciation is not given the place it deserves in many ELT environments. However, it's known and generally accepted that the purpose of testing pronunciation is not only to evaluate knowledge and award scores, but also, and probably more importantly, to motivate students to be sensitive to this aspect of English. Given that the motivation of many students for learning English is instrumental rather than integrative, pronunciation tends to be neglected by many learners as long as they know they will not be tested on it. Thus, it's obvious that students should be encouraged to pronounce the words accurately. English may be one of the most difficult languages in the world to pronounce. Therefore, teaching English Pronunciation from the beginning should be treated equally with Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing.

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LEGAL AND POLICY CONSIDERATIONS FOR OBTAINING EFFECTIVE CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

ABSTRACT

Crises are an integral part of social processes and everyday life. The art of dealing with them, the ability to predict and prevent, and the effectiveness in the alleviation of their consequences, is what predefines the development of the society as a whole-it is defined by the resilience and the fast recovery.The institutional structure is the key for establishing the mechanisms, and it is the normative framework that predefines it, converted into a legal and sub legal acts. The text aims to look at the current institutional arrangements for crisis management in the Republic Macedonia and see if it suits the purpose of crisis management in general, as well as some comparative expereinece as a suggestions for implementation of legal reforms, as precodnsition for obtaining effective institutional framework for implementation.

Keywords: crisis, management, law, framework

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Declaration of interest:
The author reported no conflict of interest related to this article.

INTRODUCTION

"Every crisis gives rise to a chance of a revival" - Nina O'Neill

Attempt to define crisis management as a general term would led to a definition like: complex of measures and activities, from preventive and reactive character, which the competent state institutions seek to response with all sources of decreasing the threat to the security of citizens, eliminate them or reduce their effect to tolerant limits (Government of RM, 2009). Only in the last decade, the crises gave a new dimension and a challenge to the political leadership and those who are professionals in the field of crisis management. From Haiti to Japan, the new crises are characterized by:

- Unexpectedly large volume

- The fact that they are new, or altered, at least in memories (Leonard, 2012)

- Transnational (cross-border) character (Boin, A. et al 2010),

This means that crisis management requires more resources (which are certainly more limited), more knowledge and skills, greater cooperation and greater prevention and awareness of the consequences. If global warming a few years ago was considered a myth, today it increasingly charge their taxes, and hardly isolated efforts could be effective in the prevention of potential crises that originate from it.

Japan is a good example of how one catastrophe in another creates a "vicious circle" (Baubion, 2013)

1. Earthquake
2. Tsunami
3. Nuclear accident
4. Lack of electricity
5. Doubt about overseas exports and product quality
6. Fall of tourism

The effects of this cycle of crises were felt far beyond the state border of Japan.

Managing the risk of natural and man-made disasters brings with it the potential to save billions of dollars. Disaster risk management costs are similar to those envisaged for climate change, estimated at between $ 75 billion and $ 100 billion for the 2010-2050 period. The risk as an imaginary constructor is the basis for as many as 63 percent of global businesses, who see an opportunity for profit in reducing the risk of disasters (Sekutovski, 2017).

Crisis management as an activity of high state interest is established for the purpose of prevention, early warning and dealing with crises that pose a risk to the life and health of people and animals, material, natural and cultural goods, as well as general security in the state(Government of RM, 2009)

The basic legal framework for crisis management is the Crisis Management Law of the Republic of Macedonia, defining that:

- "Crisis" is a phenomenon that endangers the basic values, the permanent and vital interests and goals of the state, like the constitutional order and the security of the Republic;

-"Crisis situation" is a condition caused by risks and dangers that can endanger the good, health and life of people and animals and the security of the Republic, for whose prevention and / or regulation the use of a larger amount of resources is required.

Identical definition of the crisis also occurs in the Law on Protection and Rescue.

In addition, some of the issues that are addressed in crisis management are covered by the Law on Protection and Rescue, the Law on Occupational Safety and Health, and certainly a number of by-laws as well as special, or "thematic" laws.

It is difficult to list the sources of threat or potential crisis: from accidents, (ie earthquakes, fires and floods) , to a migrant crisis, internal riots, political and economic crises, social and economic crisis, crises, military and security crises, terrorist attack , An epidemic of infectious diseases - it all comes under the generic notion of crisis. And it's all part of everyday life. Risks can not be avoided - but they can be managed successfully, less successful, or failing. And precisely this depends on the development of each microcosm.

Regardless of the source, the elements of the crisis are identical:

• There is an element of surprise;

• There is a perceived or actual loss of control, especially in the early stages;

• no urgent obvious solutions;

• there is a lack of time

In the management framework of a crisis, the same principles should always be integrated regardless of the nature of the threat or the current crisis, but it could remain flexible on individual circumstances. To be effective throughout the process, you must plan ahead, and be subject to regular training and targeted exercises. The example of the United Kingdom indicates that the crisis management system should be embedded within three layers, that is within an organization it is considered to be functioning on (Moore & Lacha, 2009).

Strategic level

Strategic level is more commonly known as GOLD (Gold) in many, but not in all parts of the UK, used in the context of senior management positions headed by a Chief Executive Officer. The strategy can be defined as a comprehensive plan to combine and streamline resources to manage a potential crisis, and to cope effectively with what should happen. The objective at the strategic level, therefore, is to establish a framework policy that will integrate the other two levels of the system.

Tactical level

Tactical level is commonly known as SILVER (Silver). In business terms this is likely to be a mid-rank manager. The tactic can be defined as a method of deploying and redeploying resources in order to achieve the overall plan. Therefore, the responsibility of those on a tactical level is to prioritize the distribution of tasks, planning and allocation of resources.

Operational level

The operational level is commonly known as BRONZE (Bronze). Those on an operational level. They will have responsibility for a function or area. An additional element is the Emergency Services.Often, emergency

services will be involved in crisis situations involving commercial organizations. Examples from the UK over the last twenty years are numerous.

Organization and functioning of the organs and bodies in the crsis managment system of R.Macedonia

Unlike the practice of the United Kingdom, the impression is that the system is more "state-centric" than the separate organizations as actors that are not heavily involved in the crisis management system, except that they are obliged to adopt measures and plans for protection , approved by the Directorate for Protection and Rescue, and to comply with the requirements of the Law on Safety and Health at Work, ie to provide minimum measures and standards for fire protection, first aid, grounding of electrical installation and but. Even for these minimum standards, often implementation is a problem.

With the Law on Crisis Management, a Steering Committee and an Assessment Group are formed in the Crisis Management System and a Crisis Management Directorate (Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Law) is established. The Steering Committee is the Government's body for coordination and management of the crisis management system. The Steering Committee is composed of ministers: the Ministry of Interior, Health, Transport and Communications, Defense, Foreign Affairs and the Head of the Assessment Group.

The assessment team consists of the Directors of the Public Security Bureau, the Security and Counter-Intelligence Directorate, the Intelligence Agency; Directors and deputy directors of the Center for Crisis Management and the Directorate for Protection and Rescue; The Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, as well as the Head of the Security and Intelligence Service in the Ministry of Defense. With the law, in the crisis management system, an independent state administration body has been established by position and function of a directorate, with the status of a legal entity under the name Crisis Management Center, which oversees the implementation of the Law through its field inspectors. Inspection supervision is carried out in the state administration bodies, municipalities, public enterprises, public institutions and services, as well as trade companies that are of special importance for working in a crisis

situation. However, this list can not be exhausted completely, nor can all of the risks be completely eliminated. Inspection supervision, for example, can not sort out all the shortcomings for which special attention should be paid from the very nature of potential sources of threat: for example, testing the design of a particular plant and different technical and technological risks, ensuring quality of materials for work, providing electrical installations, etc. At the end of the day, awareness (and high penalties, but also the support and facilitation of working with high quality tools and materials for example) for each particular sector, is how they have an impact on the crisis management system.

The crisis management system can operate as a separate institutional framework, but it must not be seen as something separate and alien - because the risks exist in every sphere of living and functioning and form an integral part of development and evolution. An effective crisis management system requires integrative approach and inclusiveness, as well as an evaluation of the effectiveness, measures and results - that is, there must be a control system to determine whether the established system can respond to the purpose for which it was established.

Legal framework for the crisis management system in R. Macedonia

The basic legal framework in the Republic of Macedonia. Macedonia is established with the Law on Crisis Management (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 29/05 of 04.05.2005, with the amendments and supplements). But, de facto, much of what is crisis management is regulated by a separate Law on Protection and Rescue (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 36/04 of 10.06.2004 with the amendments and amendments) and in a smaller Some aspects of risk management treat the Law on Occupational Safety and Health (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 53 from 11.04.2013), the Law on Health Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 43, 29.03.2012 Year), the Law on Local Self-Government and others. It is important to note that R. Macedonia has not yet defined its critical infrastructure, at least not within the legal framework.In practice, in case of crisis, institutions usually forward the problem to each other (Jordanovska, 2006).

With this, the crisis management was largely bureaucratized, and in practice it is difficult to improve by amending. The two bodies that

emerged as successors at the centers of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior (Crisis Management Center and Directorate for Protection and Rescue) were developed to respond to the challenges, but unfortunately on the ground, the crisis situations are very often repeated , with an already expected order from the wider public.

Beyond the legal framework that directly relates to crisis management, legal regulation and public policies in other areas should also be taken into account, and how they affect the overall processes. Legal solutions   are in conjunction, and the displacement of one can have a domino effect.

For example, if taken as a case study of floods in Tetovo(Spasovska-Trpkovska,2015), one of the key segments are the uncleaned riverbeds, which alludes to the problem of waste management, as well as the environmental awareness of the citizens and the local community in general. Systematic pollution that emanates its consequences is more in recent years, and how it is a crisis itself, but it is difficult to see systemic steps in that direction.

In addition to legal solutions, there are different regulatory instruments that are in use, such as the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, the Strategy for Risk Management 2016-2025(Government of RM,2010) , the National Strategy for Protection and Rescue for the period 2014-2018 (Protection and rescue directorate, 2014), adopted by Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia.

From the tactile listing itself and from the inconsistency of the periods, it is more than obvious that the approach to risk management issues was neither integral nor aligned.

Also, different state administration bodies and various organizations can come up with their own suggestions and recommendations, such as the State Administrative Inspectorate's Strategy for Risk Management 2015. The Ministry of Information Society and Administration was initiator of the mobile application for early registration and risk prevention in 2012, but there is no feedback on the efficiency and value of the same (MISA, 2012).

The Red Cross of the Republic of Macedonia plays a particularly important role, having its own strategic plan for preparedness and action in case of disasters(Macedonian Red Cross,2012)

Municipalities and organizations, within their jurisdictions and as a legal obligation, assess vulnerability and adopt appropriate protection measures and plans, but the question is how often they are harmonized and updated, for example by changing the detailed urbanistic plan.

De lege lata versus de lege ferenda (The law as it is versus the law as it should be, Latin proverb)

General practice and theory refer that there are a few phases in the crisis management that should be considered, and implemented by law (OECD, 2013)

The crisis management system consists of different stages:

- a phase of preparation before the crisis,

- a response phase to limit the damage

During the crisis and

- Feedback after the crisis.

The preparation should include:

- risk assessment (systematic, sectoral, historical, national)

- an early warning system

- Procurement, maintenance and control of equipment and installations, training and exercises for emergency situations

- appropriate institutional structures

Once a crisis materializes, the answer should include:

-Detecting the crisis

-Monitoring the development of the crisis

-Select the appropriate plan and emergency response

The response should be coordinated and effective

-It has established operational procedures

-Leadership plays a crucial role

Effective crisis management urges for multi stakeholders approach, and the role of both private sector and state institutions is a must. However, the responsibility for the effectiveness of the crisis management system remains on the state, that should have its own mechanisms for making each actor plays by the rules.

Each organization needs a crisis management system for :

• preventing the potential crisis from developing into real crises;

• bring the crisis under control;

• through crisis management activities to direct its development and thereby contribute to an acceptable solution. A permissive solution is what restores the situation to normal, with a minimum number of casualties and damage to property and the environment, which at the same time, will maintain the security, integrity and ability of the affected organization to function. (Moore & Lacha, 2006)

Comparative experineces

The Czech Republic has an integrated disaster management system. The legal framework is based on the Law on Crisis Management and the Law on Integrated Rescue System, both of the 2000s. Additionally, certain segments are covered by the Law on Defense and the Law on Economic Measures in Crisis Situations. De facto, dealing with crises takes place through "staffing" operations. At the national level, they are led by the government and through the National Security Council chaired by the Minister of the Interior, and at the regional and local level by the competent governors or mayors. The National Security Council is a government advisory body composed of the relevant ministers, which operates through four committees, including the so-called Committee on Civil Emergency (European Commission, 2017).

In the R. Slovenia, in turn, a central body for protection and rescue is a separate administrative unit within the Ministry of Defense. It manages, organizes and directs all administrative and professional procedures related to crisis management, protection and rescue. The legal framework is broader and covers different acts at different levels of governance(European Commission, 2017)..

In Sweden, the central role is played by the Secretariat for Coordinated Crisis Management, which is a government body and manages the complex administrative process (different is the social system itself named more than 200 municipalities, regions and a completely different administrative organization), and in close coordination with the Government on a daily basis. Besides him, the focus is in the Ministry of Defense(European Commission, 2017). .

CONCLUSION

Facing theory versus practice shows a clear necessity for assessing the effectiveness of the crisis management system and reforms. Although more than ten years have passed since the crisis management system was established as we know it, there is no publicly available analysis of its effectiveness or evaluation of mechanisms, and crises are repeated with mathematical precision: floods by short period of raining, fires, drizzles, snow that surprises the institutions in the season. Despite the serious efforts that are being made, we still must stumble upon low constraints.

There is no publicly available analysis of the effectiveness of the crisis management system in the Republic of Macedonia. Macedonia, although it has gone a long time since the new legal framework was adopted.

There is a serious administrative-bureaucratic framework, practical duplication of credentials and activities, but the field lacks results.

It takes serious analysis of why this is so, and what can be done to improve it. Otherwise, everything will be reduced to remediation of the consequences rather than solving the systemic problems, which in the long run generates crises, and does not prevent them.

It is necessary to establish a strategically effective and efficient partnership between state institutions private sector.

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