



THE COMMUNAL EFFECTS OF BET MATCH FIXING IN FOOTBALL

Faruk Salih Şeker¹ⁱ,

Mehmet Şahin²

¹Mehmet Akif Ersoy University,
School of Physical Education and Sports,
Turkey

² Dr., European University of Lefke,
School of Physical Education and Sports,
TRNC

Abstract:

The bet match fixing scandals that started to affect European football in 2009 comprised Europe and Asia countries. The bet match fixing scandal, started in the bottom of the league in 2010, arose in 2011 in Spor Toto Super League and turned the market upside down. In the investigation of bet chicanery in which unethical behaviors were to be determined; club leaders, managers, technical directors, journalists, football players, national players and many fans were investigated and some were even arrested. This study, investigating how bet chicanery scandal effects social morality, included a questionnaire of 33 questions, 7 of which considering independent variables and 26 considering bet players' betting status and their point of view. In this study in which the titles "Football from Past to Present in Turkey", "Bet from Past to Present in Turkey" and "Mach Fixing Past to Present in Turkey" were considered, we can see Turkish people's betting statistics, their perspective of football clubs, attitudes towards these clubs and social effects about bet match fixing.

Keywords: sport, football, bet, match-fixing, ethics

1. Introduction

Sports philosophy, an area that has not been fully worked out, has prepared materials for many studies that can be done with the field of science and with the living. It is the purpose of this work to evaluate the views of the chaotic relations and the actions involved in this association, which are part of the social morality, the spore, the wisdom, and the confusion.

ⁱ Correspondence: email salih_seker@hotmail.com

This study was carried out to see how the football betting affected the society both materially and spiritually, with the consequences. In this context, a total of 1637 players were randomly surveyed in 13 provinces where 2010 – 2011 Spor Toto Süper Ligi played.

From Past to Present Football in Turkey, Betting From Past to Present in Turkey and From Past to Present in Turkey Match-Fixing betting issues examined were supported by the survey attempted to reveal how structures affect the social morality of match-fixing.

1.2 From Past to Present Football in Turkey

Like nature, soccer, which develops like human, has begun to take its closest shape to the present day in the 17th century. Long working hours in England, unhealthy working conditions, misery costs are working under difficult conditions with working hours of fourteen and sixteen hours a day in 1830s. The British working class is to direct the attention of workers to a different kind of spore, namely football, in order to remove the rebellions such as protests, strikes, job-leaving (2). Colleges and universities in England had school teams in their own right (6). In addition, each of these teams was playing football with rules specific to their schools or territories (7). The Sheffield city spent part of the period when the rule union was absent by adopting Cambridge rules; but then Sheffield F.C. it has laid the foundations for some rules reaching Daily (8). These basic rules came into the world at a tavern in London on December 8, 1863. That day, the Football Association there is adjudicated game rules; these rules follow a straight path, albeit laborious rules have created today's game (3). In 1957, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the establishment; due to the contribution made to sports and athletes, Hillsborough in Sheffield England National Team with a special match that F.C. the club was awarded in 2004 with the "Order of Merit", the greatest honor award given by FIFA (5-9).

Football game in Turkey has begun to be played after nearly 50 years of modern football. It started in Thessaloniki in the Ottoman period and spread over time to the Bornova meadows (11). The La Fontaine family, dealing with trade in Izmir, was instrumental in playing football in Anatolia for the first time. Of cargo ships arriving from England, while days of discharge, the crew spends his days in Izmir making a football match in Bornova meadow. In the following days, British families set up a league between themselves and their matches began to be played in Istanbul (11).

1.3 Betting From Past to Present in Turkey

People have resorted to ways of providing unfair profits for centuries in order to save a lot of money by giving little effort. Soccer was one of the places where this unfair advantage was obtained. Even the supporters who are in love with the colors of the managers, technical staff, soccer players, sponsors, and even the team they have searched for and found ways to make irregular money from this game.

Ankara, 1994 printed, *Piyangonun Dünü Bugünü ve Milli Piyango İdaresi* in the book: The lottery was played in the Ottoman State in the 18th century in non-Muslims.

In 1855, the ban was written in the Ottoman Empire. Among the reasons for prohibition are the "Bakara" and "Maide" surahs in the Qur'an. Abdulaziz was released again in 1865 with his ascension to the throne. January 9, 1926 in the Republic of Turkey has started to play the lottery with Tayyare first legal lottery game. During these times, the lottery was not only money, but also cash prizes.

Of illegal betting in Turkey, also not mentioned in written sources; camels, dogs, oxen, and roosters are known to be wrestling wildly under the name of wrestling. The first legal betting game played in Turkey, was played on 26 March 1960's. Football Federation President Ulvi Yenil at the time *"Bet is not a joint gamble. It is based on prediction and information. It increases enthusiasm for football. In addition, the necessary revenue for sports facilities is obtained. This is done so that new facilities and new sites. The sport is busy bigger audience the opportunity arises"* was the description (10).

1.4 From Past to Present in Turkey Match-Fixing

Initially the sport began to be played for the game, Athenian Solon said; Olympia was also able to earn money by earning virtues by putting money prizes for those who succeeded in their games. Today, the global economy is turning into an industry that can not be overcome by directing football, and continues to grow day by day (4).

The first football match-fixing case in the history of Turkey; in the 1st Football League in 1989, Turkey was applying for fixing a match between Boluspor and Adana Demirspor. But the encounter has concluded in agreement. It was claimed that Boluspor administrators gave money to the administrators of Adana Demirspor. Boluspor's cluster was saved from falling. Malatyaspor falling from the league had applied to the court. Plenty of trial before the Court of First Instance took two years. Two seasons later the case was closed with Malatyaspor abandon the application (1).

Özsahrayıcedid Sports Club President Ali Fevzi Bir, football referees; Sadık İlhan, Cafer Kuştepe, Kenan Kozak, Nurhan Altın Saat, Ferhat Gündoğdu, Hasan Serdar Çakıroğlu and Volkan Uymankuy'a, escort women, and bought a match for sex at Taksim Euro Plaza Hotel *"Kirlı Kramponlar Futbol-Mafya-Para-Siyaset"* it is located in the book. Another event that escort girls in Turkey used to make match-fixing. Gaziantepspor coach Samet Aybaba Ali Fevzi has lived in a phone interview between. Aybaba asked for help for the victory of Gaziantepspor. The referees were with the women who Ali Fevzi Bir provided at the Euro Plaza Hotel in Taksim the night before. This match won 3-1 Gaziantepspor (1). The above-mentioned arbitrators and those who have organized the organization have suffered from a lack of evidence as a result of one year of trial.

2. Materials and Method

This study used screening methods. Research enveloped the whole of Europe and Turkey to the match fixing scandal in Turkey, which is intended to measure the social impact and creating the reactions. The survey data collection tool was used to realize this aim in the study.

The universe of your research was people who are betting in Turkey.

Betting games; in 2010-2011 Super League teams, the players who played Iddaa game were seen as the target audience. Random sampling method was used in the selection of participants in study groups. A total of 1637 people participated in the survey.

2.1 Collection of Data

The data source for the study consisted of data collected from the survey. The surveys were conducted with people who play in the Betting Betting dealer. Applied questionnaire consists of 33 items. The questionnaire consists of two parts. In the first part of the questionnaire, there are 18 items that reflect the descriptive information of the participants. This section includes questions about the age, job, monthly income, educational status, marital status and gender of the people who bet.

The second part has 15 items. In this section, a 3-point likert type scale is used. The 3-point Likert scale used is coded with 1, undecided 2, and 3 agree.

2.2 Analysis of Data

The information obtained from the questionnaires applied to participants was coded and loaded onto the computer. For analyzing the data obtained, SPSS 15.0 software was used. The collected data were subjected to statistical processing with the statistical package program SPSS program, and they were transformed into tables that can be interpreted. The obtained data were subjected to frequency, arithmetic mean, t-test, Anova test and Chi-square tests.

3. Findings

Play Betting examined the characteristics of the participants; 10.3% of the respondents were 18 years or younger, 43.3% were 19-24 years, 19.8% were 25-30 years, 17.7% were 31-40 years, 6.8% age 41-55 years and 2,2% age group 56 and above. When the age variable was considered, it was found that the majority of the betting participants consisted of individuals between the ages of 19-24, and a significant inverse relationship was found between age increases and betting.

When the business changes were examined, it was determined that 19,3% of the participants were workers, 11,5% were self-employed, 10,6% were civil servants, 10,4% were unemployed and 2,2% were farmers. 46% of the betting players are in the other profession group. It was determined that those who participated in the survey had the opportunity to privatize other options and professions with regard to business, and that this would not be enough to divide the business.

In the distribution of monthly income status variable; 38,2% have 1-600 Turkish Liras while 29% have 601-1000 Turkish Liras. 19,8% have an income of 1001-1500 Turkish Liras, while 9,7% have an income of 1501-2500 Turkish Liras. The 3.3% is seen to have the 2501 Turkish lira and higher revenues. According to the findings of the

monthly income situation descriptive information, it was determined that people with low income level played more bets.

When examining the educational status of the betting players; It is seen that 6.4% is graduated from primary education, 31.5% is secondary education, 20.4% is associate degree, 37.7% is graduate and 4% is graduate. When the educational status of the participants was examined, it was determined that the majority of the markers of the license material were 37.7%.

In the distribution of marital status variables; 25,7% were married, 68,7% were single and 5,7% were separated. In addition, 85.6% of the participants were male and 14.4% were female.

3.1 The distribution of participants according to their level of interest in sport

67,9% of participants were supporters, 21,3% were amateur athletes, 3,4% were professional athletes, 2,7% were managers, and 4,7% preferred other options. When asked about the level of spore interest of participants in the questionnaire, fans are majority with 67.9%.

3.2 Participants play bets; the presence of familiar entering the financial problems

25,2% of respondents of this question answered yes, 74,8% of them answered no. According to this, the percentage of those who placed bets and entered the economic recession was 25.2%.

3.3 Participants play bets; presence of acquaintances who make money with match fixing

Participants of this questionnaire showed 9.7% yes, 90.3% no, respondents. According to this, betting; the percentage of those who earned money by match fixing; the rate was determined as 9.7%.

Table 1: According to occupational groups of participants; distribution depending on whether your environment play betting is entering the huge economic predicament

Variables	Worker	Self Employed	Official	Farmer	Unemployed Other	Total
Yes	84	54	38	9	43	185
No	232	135	135	27	127	568
Total	316	189	173	36	170	753

Participants are questioned whether they are betting around the profession groups' circles and whether they are entering very large economic outbursts; workers, self-employed, civil servants, farmers, unemployed and other occupational groups. This difference between the variables was not significant.

From participants; workers, self-employed, civil servants, farmers, unemployed and other occupational groups all gave "no" answers. Chi-square (χ^2) analysis of the differences between the variables found χ^2 value of 16.06. This value was statistically significant ($p < 0.00$).

Table 2: Participants' distribution according to whether or not acquaintances who make money with match-fixing by bet in circles according to profession groups

Variables	Worker	Self Employed	Official	Farmer	Unemployed	Other	Total
Yes	14	21	14	4	15	91	159
No	302	168	159	32	155	662	1478
Total	316	189	173	36	170	753	1637

$\chi^2 = 16.06, p < 0,01$

Table 3: Participants' Opinions about the Betting Game

Variables	\bar{x}	SS
Match-fixing in football led people who want to make money on the easy way to the betting game.	2,66	0,65
Club managers were uncomfortable with the match-fixing that occurs in other clubs.	2,42	0,72
Professional footballers; match fixing incidents are extremely uncomfortable.	2,23	0,80
There are those who bet on matches they play from professional footballers.	2,47	0,73
Match fixing stories on the media has reduced the interest in betting games.	1,79	0,84
Match fixing stories on the media popularized betting games.	2,11	0,84
Betting games; causing psychological depression.	2,23	0,78
Match fixing of the betting news stories on the media, bets increased interest in the game.	2,15	0,84
Betting games caused economic depression.	2,16	0,79
Bets are match fixing; it shows the decay in the understanding of social morality.	2,52	0,73
When I learned match fixing of the betting, my interest in betting games like Iddaa decreased.	2,01	0,87
When I learned to match fixing of the betting, my interest in spore decreased.	1,64	0,83
My interest in sports has diminished when I learned to the match fixing.	2,34	0,78
Although I knew that it would be a match-fixing in the betting game, I still prefer to make a betting.	2,10	0,88
In betting games; It is very difficult to win without taking tips.	1,99	0,86

The items to which the participants most participate; (= 2,66, SS = 0,65), "The fact that the betting games are chic indicates the decay of the social ethics" (= 2,66, SS = 0) "(= 2,47, SS = 0,73)" Club administrations were disturbed by the match-fixing that occurred in other clubs "(= 2,42, SS = 0), 72). It has been identified as:

Table 4: Comparison of Participants' Opinions about Betting According to Occupational Differences

	Worker	SS	Self Employed	SS	Official	SS	Farmer	SS	Unemployed	SS	Other	SS	F	p
Match-fixing in football led people who want to make money on the easy way to the betting game.	2,58	0,73	2,57	0,73	2,64	0,65	2,66	0,63	2,70	0,61	2,71	0,60	2,6	0,02
Professional football players have also made bets on matches they play.	2,52	0,75	2,33	0,80	2,27	0,81	2,33	0,82	2,50	0,71	2,53	0,67	5,59	0,00
Match fixing of the betting news stories on the media; has reduced the interest in betting games.	1,83	0,85	1,92	0,88	1,96	0,89	1,94	0,79	1,72	0,81	1,71	0,82	4,13	0,00
Match fixing stories on the media has reduced the interest in betting games.	2,03	0,89	2,03	0,84	2,05	0,84	2,02	0,81	2,10	0,84	2,18	0,81	2,39	0,03
Match fixing of the betting news stories on the media, bets increased interest in the game.	2,10	0,87	2,07	0,87	2,02	0,88	2,25	0,80	2,10	0,85	2,24	0,80	3,23	0,00
Betting games caused economic problems to the people around them.	2,03	0,88	2,05	0,73	2,16	0,72	2,25	0,80	2,24	0,78	2,22	0,78	3,82	0,00
When I learned match fixing of the betting, my interest in betting games like Iddaa decreased.	1,98	0,90	2,05	0,88	2,16	0,84	2,36	0,83	2,04	0,87	1,95	0,87	3,04	0,01
When I learned to match fixing of the betting, my interest in spore decreased.	1,67	0,86	1,65	0,85	1,64	0,83	1,86	0,86	1,76	0,89	1,58	0,79	2,20	0,05
People who made betting were uncomfortable with match-fixing.	2,51	0,74	2,41	0,75	2,39	0,75	2,44	0,69	2,31	0,79	2,24	0,80	5,87	0,00
In betting games; I know betting is a match fixing.	2,22	0,87	2,19	0,88	1,93	0,89	2,02	0,87	2,04	0,89	2,08	0,88	3,10	0,00

The items in the second part of the survey, according to the results of Tukey HSD business differences are examined; "Match-fixing in football led people who want to make money on the easy way to the betting game" ($p=0,02$), "There are those who bet on matches they play from professional footballers" ($p=0,00$), "Match fixing of the betting news stories on the media; has reduced the interest in betting games" ($p=0,00$), "Match fixing of the betting. News stories on the media; popularizing betting games" ($p=0,03$), "Match fixing of the betting. news stories on the media, bets increased interest in the game" ($p = 0.00$), "Betting games caused economic depression" ($p = 0.00$), "When I learned match fixing of the betting, my interest in betting games like Iddaa decreased" ($p = 0.01$), "When I learned to match fixing of the betting, my interest in spore decreased" ($p = 0,05$), "Those who bet, match fixing of the betting feel uncomfortable" ($p = 0.00$), "Betting is a betting game when I know it is a match fixing of the betting game" ($p = 0.00$) significant differences were found in the materials. "Match fixing of the betting news stories on the media; has reduced the interest in betting games", "Match fixing of the betting news stories on the media; popularizing betting games", "Betting games caused economic depression", "When I learned the match fixing of the betting, my interest in betting games like Iddaa decreased" ve "When I learned to match fixing of the betting, my interest in spore decreased" agents; most approved by the participants who are farmers. "Match-fixing in football; "Those who want to make money from the easy way" quickly led to the betting sector", "There are those who bet on matches they play from professional footballers" and "Match fixing of the betting news stories on the media; popularizing betting games" items are emphasized by the group called "other." The presence of students in this group is the front plan. Participants who are workers., "Those who play bets are uncomfortable with Match fixing of the betting" and " In betting games; I know betting is a match fixing." agents include; the more they participated.

4. Results

Sports match-fixing is seen as scandalous relationship; in 2010, it has embraced all of Europe. In 2011, it also takes place in the football betting match-fixing scandal in Turkey. The aim of this study is to measure the impact of a football match-fixing scandal on people playing betting games, and the reactions of these people make to this scandal.

Results of this study is shown below:

- 43.3% of the participants were between the ages of 19-24. Moreover, there was a significant inverse relationship between the age increase and betting.
- 46% of participants were in the other profession group (except farmer, self-employed, worker, official, unemployed). Furthermore, 37.7% of these participants were university students.
- 85.6% of the participants were male and 14.4% were female. According to their marital status of those who make betting; 25,7% were married, 68,7% were single

and 5,7% were separated. It was determined that 61.8% of the participants who are bettor have played the game 1 to 8 times per a month.

- It was revealed that 34.4% of participants knew someone who earned between 1000 to 10000 TL. 74.8% of participants who made bets have not observe the people around them who had great financial problems by making bets. On the other hand, 25.2% of them have friends who are experiencing financial problems.
- Although people from football community explain the followings in the interviews and newspaper headlines in 2010; Bülent Korkmaz: "...if there were match-fixing, it would be in the Anatolian Clubs." Mehmet Özdilek: "I have never witnessed such a thing until now." Hakan Unsal: "...it was obvious that arise." Yılmaz Vural: "Who gets match fixing, God damn you!" Osman Tanburacı: "We are the deaf sultan... (He means that everybody knows about match-fixing however they turn a deaf ear)", 9.7% of participants knew someone who made bets and get money with match fixing.
- Most of the participants who graduated from undergraduate program emphasized that "Match-fixing in football led people who want to make money on the easy way to the betting game", "Professional football players were also make bets on matches they play" "Match fixing stories on the media popularized betting games", "Betting games caused economic depression". Most of the participants who graduated from high school emphasized that "Club managers were uncomfortable with the match-fixing that occurs in other clubs.", and "Although I knew that it would be a match-fixing in the betting game, I still prefer to make a betting", "People who made betting were uncomfortable with match-fixing". Lastly, most of the participants who graduated from elementary school emphasized that "Match fixing stories on the media has reduced the interest in betting games".
- Participants who were farmers mostly emphasized that "Match fixing stories on the media popularized betting games", "when I learned the match-fixing in betting games, my interest in making bets was decreased.", and "when I learned the match-fixing in betting games, my interest in sports was decreased." Participants who were in the other profession group (except farmer, self-employed, worker, official, unemployed) emphasized that "Match-fixing in football led people who want to make money on the easy way to the betting game", "Professional football players were also make bets on matches they play", and "Match fixing stories on the media popularized betting games". Most of the participants in these other profession group were students in the universities. Participants in the "workers" group stated that "People who made betting were uncomfortable with match-fixing" and "Although I knew that it would be a match-fixing in the betting game, I still prefer to make a betting".
- According to the participants' interest in sports, fans who made betting were mostly stated that "Club managers were uncomfortable with the match-fixing that occurs in other clubs.", "People who made betting were uncomfortable with match-fixing.", and "My interest in sports has diminished when I learned to the

match fixing". Participants in amateur group mostly emphasized that "Match-fixing in football led people who want to make money on the easy way to the betting game" and "Match fixing stories on the media popularized betting games", and "Match fixing stories on the media has reduced the interest in betting games". Participants in the other group mostly stated that "Betting games caused economic problems to the people around them" and "Match fixing stories on the media has reduced the interest in betting games".

5. Discussion and Recommendations

The purpose of this study is to measure the impact of a football match-fixing scandal on people playing betting games, and the reactions of these people make to this scandal. Independent variables such as age, work, monthly income, education, marital status, and gender had an insignificant effect on making bets; all the participants continue playing game despite the fact of match fixing on the football.

1637 people in the place where making İddaa bets voluntarily attended this study by filling out the survey. All groups participating in the survey were aware of betting and match-fixing and all of them were uncomfortable. Researchers who are interested in the disciplines of sociology and psychology should investigate that although people were uncomfortable about the news in the newspapers, television, internet and other media organs, why they still continue making bets.

Sport Concept is used as synonymous with football on the media. Since the sport is now in the forefront of economic direction, it may not be strange that people turn to match-fixing events. In this case, if the economy in which the sport is located is not planned again, emotional traumas and sadness of the achievement of undeserved successes can be experienced because of the match-fixing events in football.

The match-fixing event that emerged in football showed that football is not a sport but a show vehicle. That's why we can say that for professional football, it is the largest of illegal gambling organizations. Because the huge amount of money is involved in football, match-fixing is not pretended. To oppose this great gambling organization, the responsibility should be on the sports scientists and sports fans as well. For football to be built on ethical values, ethical values are needed that everyone should follow in order to prevent match-fixing scandal on football. The loss of confidence in sports makes it necessary to get rid of the match-fixing, because suspicion of rival, referee and even one's teammate affect footballers in a bad way.

Sports Toto Organization Presidency; The newspaper announcement dated June 29, 2011 followed by the statements of the Chairman Bekir Yunus Uçar; 93% of the matches preferred in the coupons are from foreign leagues; 7% of the matches were in Turkish league. This also shows that; people living in Turkey have not trusted their national teams. The institution that needs to be trusted should focus on releasing sport functions, releasing safety functions, and leaving sporting functions. Sports and football are not tools for economic relations; steps must be taken to ensure that it is seen as a goal, as a value.

Football should not be associated with Sports Toto, Iddaa and other games of chance. In the legal solution of disputes and living problems arising in sports fields, Sports Courts should be authorized. Games of chance; not by the state or the private sector to be manipulated by the society to make money in an easy way; games of chance must be unequivocally rejected.

Betting match-fixing scandal in 2010 began in the lower leagues in Turkey and it appeared in Super League in 2011. Then all markets "including stock market" has turned upside down. In the betting investigation, where unethical behavior was detected; police questioned club presidents, managers, technical directors, journalists, soccer players, national soccer players, and even some of fans and some of them were arrested. In these days when a sports environment without a straight and without a wager is needed more than ever, sport, friendship, peace, brotherhood and respect for the efforts of forwards all sectors of society to come forward the message; common mind, there is a need to act jointly.

In these days, there is a necessity for a sport environment without a match-fixing and bettings. Moreover, there is a need to act jointly for friendship, peace, unity, and respect in order to support the efforts for clear football in all sectors of society. The social effects can be negative because of the betting hegemonic experience, as a result of this society moves away from the sport.

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