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Indonesia

March 2 - 3, 2024

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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E&S 2024
11th Eurasian Conference on Economics and Social Sciences

hosted by
Ahmad Dahlan University, INDONESIA

March 2 - 3, 2024

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The 11th edition of **International Conference on Econnomics and Social Sciences (E&SS2024)**, hosted by Ahmad Dahlan University, Indonesia, March 2 – 3, 2024, was a great inspiring, motivating and exciting online experience with all our distinguished guests, participants and listeners.

There were a total of 85 papers form 14 countries, namely *Albania, Azerbaijan, India, Israel, Italy, Kosovo, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Indonesia, Poland, Germany and Turkey*.

85 papers were registered and presented during plenary sessions (only 27 papers by participants from Turkey, and 58 by participants from other countries; **32 % Turkish, 68 % International participants**).

We had participants from 14 countries, listed in the table and visualized in the graph below.

Hope to meet you again in our upcoming conferences!

Thank you for your support and collaboration.

Organizing Committee

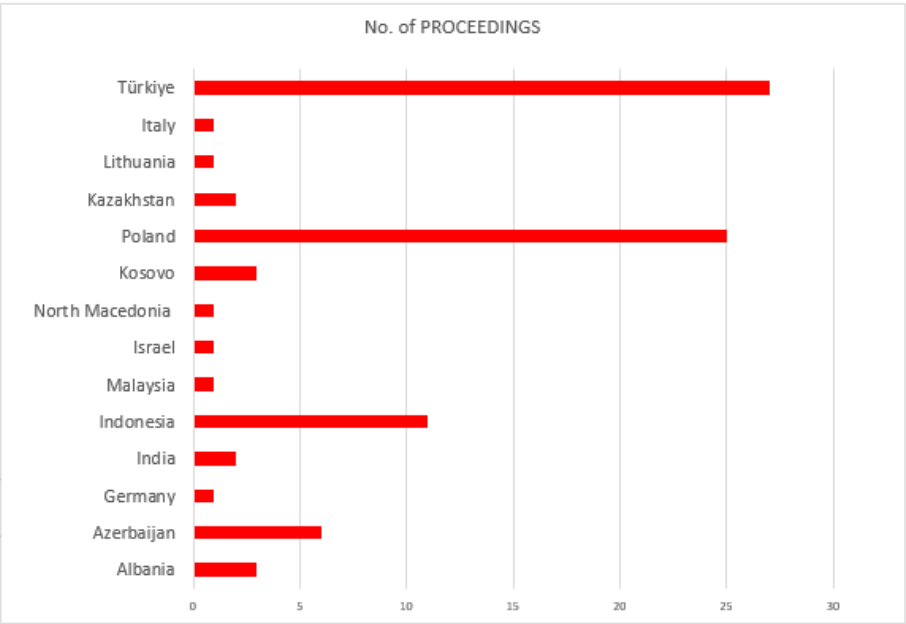
Table 1. Countries and Number of Proceedings in E&SS2024, INDONESIA

COUNTRIES **No. of PROCEEDINGS**

Albania	3
Azerbaijan	6
Germany	1
India	2
Indonesia	11
Malaysia	1
Israel	1
North Macedonia	1
Kosovo	3
Poland	25
Kazakhstan	2
Lithuania	1
Italy	1
Türkiye	27

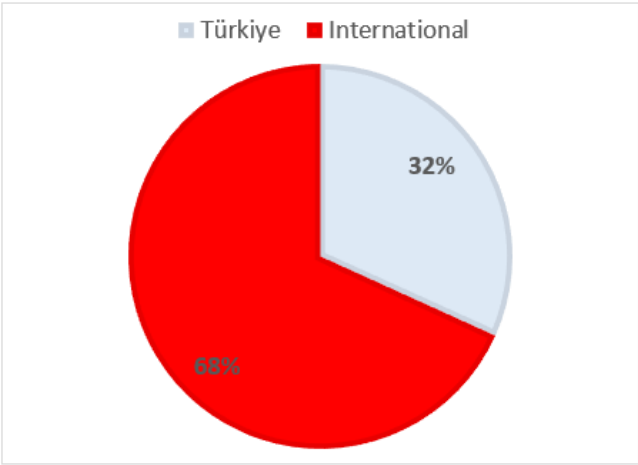
Total **85**

14 Countries



	No. of Proceedings	Percentage
Türkiye	27	31,76
International	58	68,24

Türkiye	31,76
International	68,24





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ABSTRACTS

BİLDİRİ ÖZETLERİ



Optimizing the Proficiency of Elementary School Teachers in the Use of PMM (Platform Merdeka Mengajar) as an Application of IoT (Internet Of Things)

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Abstract

The Merdeka Mengajar Platform (PMM) is a platform that makes it easy for teachers to access features used by teachers in teaching, providing student assessments and also providing training to increase competency for both teachers, students and colleagues. With this platform, teachers can improve performance by developing teacher creativity. However, in practice there are several obstacles in accessing the platform, including teachers' lack of knowledge in accessing the PMM platform, teachers' lack of skill in operating the platform so that teachers are not optimal in implementing learning in the independent curriculum. Given these obstacles, researchers have made various efforts to optimize teachers to be able to adapt to the use of PMM, which is one of the applications of IoT (Internet of Things). This research categorizes teachers based on their productive age, namely at the age of 50 years, consisting of several schools in the regional coordinator of the city of Blora as a sampling who are given special assistance so that it can result in teachers being able to use and optimize the application of IoT (Internet of Things) by accessing and utilizing the features contained in the Merdeka Mengajar Platform (PMM) so that you can carry out learning and be able to implement the independent curriculum (KM).

Keywords: Internet Of Things (IoT), Platform Merdeka Mengajar (PMM), Teachers, Elementary Schools, Curriculum Merdeka (KM).



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World Industrial Revolutions and The Development Of Artificial Intelligence System

Dünya Sanayi Devrimleri ve Yapay Zeka Sistemlerinin Gelişimi

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Abstract

The objective-scientific conclusions obtained from the researches conducted in various fields of science prove that era and worldview are in unity and are phenomena that determine one another, and era and worldview are the most important phenomena in the understanding of geniuses, historical events, including personalities who have left a mark on the history of politics, and every individual as a whole. and it is appropriate to briefly consider the problem in the context of Human and Personality factors. It is known that Man has tried to understand natural phenomena since the beginning of time. During this realization, as he solved the problems that were important or useful for his life, his contact with the material world had an effect on his consciousness, subconscious world, changed his worldview and formed. As cultural civilizations replaced each other, and material and spiritual development of all spheres of life took place, the event of periodization, which was caused by the content and essence of the progress events, took place and became a system.

If we take Europe, the people of the Ice Age of 300,000 years ago, who engaged in hunting to solve their hunger needs, in other words, the age of dinosaurs, have spread to many parts of the world from Africa, where they lived in order to survive and meet more of their daily needs. The extensive integration of agricultural Ice Age People into the Earth included farming, fishing, animal husbandry, hunting, as well as handicrafts, etc. has led to the revolutionary development of the fields.

As economic activities led these first inhabitants of the planet from caves to less comfortable shelters, then to good houses, then to palaces, labor activities in various occupations, including crafts, developed rapidly. Thus, the fads of the era who differed from the crowd (later this class will be called personalities, geniuses...-Kh.G.) began to appear.



If we approach the issue from the point of view of history, we witness that the world view determines the development in different periods. This idea can be expressed in such a way that each period can be considered to have developed or experienced a crisis according to the level of worldview.

In this direction of our thoughts, the question arises: So, what is the phenomenon of worldview of this era - XXI century? Based on the general content of the current events, characterized as the Globalization stage of the modern world, we can say that the outlook of the historical stage we live in is based on the achievements of the last stage of the industrial revolution.

In this article, by analyzing the history of the artificial intelligence system during the World Industrial revolutions, we will study both the concept of progress of the Industrial revolutions and the progressive and at the same time regressive development of the artificial intelligence system.

Key words: world, industrial revolutions, artificial intelligence, development

Öz

Bilimin çeşitli alanlarında yapılan araştırmalardan elde edilen objektif-bilimsel sonuçlar, çağ ve dünya görüşünün birlik içinde olduğunu ve birbirini belirleyen olgular olduğunu, çağ ve dünya görüşünün dehaların, tarihi olayların anlaşılmasında en önemli olgular olduğunu kanıtlamaktadır. Siyaset tarihine iz bırakan şahsiyetlerin ve her bireyin bir bütün olarak ele alınıp, sorunun İnsan ve Kişilik unsurları bağlamında kısaca ele alınması yerinde olacaktır. İnsanoğlunun zamanın başlangıcından bu yana doğa olaylarını anlamaya çalıştığı bilinmektedir. Bu idrak sırasında hayatı için önemli veya faydalı olan sorunları çözerken, maddi dünyayla olan teması onun bilincine, bilinçaltı dünyasına etki etmiş ve dünya görüşünü oluşturmuştur. Kültürel medeniyetler birbirinin yerini aldıkça ve hayatın her alanında maddi ve manevi gelişme yaşandıkça, ilerleme olaylarının içerik ve özünden kaynaklanan dönemselleşme olayı da gerçekleşmiş ve bir sistem haline gelmiştir.

Avrupa'yı ele alırsak, 300.000 yıl önceki Buzul Çağı'nın, açlık ihtiyacını gidermek için avcılıkla uğraşan, yani dinozorlar çağının insanları Hayatta kalabilmek ve günlük ihtiyaçlarının çoğunu karşılayabilmek için yaşadıkları Afrika'dan dünyanın birçok yerine yayılmışlardır. Tarımsal Buzul Çağı İnsanlarının Dünya'ya kapsamlı entegrasyonu çiftçiliği, balıkçılığı, hayvancılığı, avcılığı ve el sanatlarını vb. içeriyordu ve çok sayıda alanların devrim niteliğinde gelişmesine yol açmıştır.

Ekonomik faaliyetler gezegenin bu ilk sakinlerini mağaralardan daha az konforlu barınaklara, ardından iyi evlere, ardından saraylara yönlendirirken, el sanatları da dahil olmak üzere çeşitli mesleklerdeki emek faaliyetleri hızla gelişti. Böylece, çağın kalabalıktan farklılaşan modaları (daha sonra bu sınıfa kişilikler, dahiler...-X.Q denecek) ortaya çıkmaya başladı.

Konuya tarih açısından yaklaştığımızda dünya görüşünün farklı dönemlerdeki gelişimi belirlediğine tanık oluyoruz. Bu düşünce öyle ifade edilebilir ki, her dönem dünya görüşünün düzeyine göre bir kriz yaşamış ya da gelişmiş olarak değerlendirilebilir.



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Düşüncelerimiz bu doğrultuda şu soru ortaya çıkıyor: Peki bu dönemin - XXI. yüzyılın dünya görüşü olgusu nedir? Modern dünyanın Küreselleşme aşaması olarak nitelendirilen güncel olayların genel içeriğinden hareketle, içinde bulunduğumuz tarihsel aşamanın görünümünün, sanayi devriminin son aşamasının kazanımlarına dayandığını söyleyebiliriz.

Bu yazımızda yapay zeka sisteminin Dünya Sanayi devrimleri sırasındaki tarihini analiz ederek hem Sanayi devrimlerinin ilerleme kavramını hem de yapay zeka sisteminin ilerici ve aynı zamanda gerici gelişimini inceleyeceğiz. dünya, sına

Anahtar kelimeler: dünya, Sanayi devrimleri, yapay zeka, gelişim



Preeclampsia – do we know everything about this condition?

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Abstract

Preeclampsia is a pathology whose pathogenesis still poses many unexplained questions to researchers. Classifying women into risk groups is still a challenge for medical staff. Preeclampsia is characterized by hypertension after the 20th week of pregnancy, proteinuria and a threat to the well-being of the fetus. The causes of preeclampsia are found in abnormalities resulting from increased systemic vascular resistance, increased tendency of platelets to aggregate, activation of the coagulation system and endothelial dysfunction. Researchers also attribute the pathogenesis of preeclampsia to placental abnormalities. Due to the complexity of the pathogenesis of this condition, there are different classification criteria for specific types of preeclampsia. The pathogenesis of preeclampsia is not fully known. Many researchers point out its complex nature, taking into account both maternal and fetal risk factors. It is indicated that it is related to excessive anti-angiogenic proteins secreted by the placenta, but the genetic basis of this condition is increasingly being justified. It is estimated that over 1/3 of preeclampsia cases are related to genetic conditions. This background is confirmed not only by the latest molecular research. The study aimed to analyze the results of laboratory tests of pregnant patients in the context of early indicators that may help classify women into risk groups at the early stage of pregnancy or in the preconception period. The study revealed differences in the parameters of the coagulation system as well as in blood groups. Undoubtedly, conducting research on preeclampsia is of great importance for the well-being of both the mother and the fetus.

Keywords: preeclampsia, pregnancy, fetus



The Relationship Between Self-Adjustment And Degree First-Year Student Anxiety In Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Students are people who are enrolled in one of the institutions and enrolled in education and are currently still enrolled there. This student can be defined as a person who studies at the university level in public and private schools, every first-year student must experience a transition period from high school to college. Here they will face a new environment, such as gaining a larger, less personal school structure, interaction with peer groups from more diverse regions and sometimes with even more diverse ethnic backgrounds, and increased attention to academic achievement and assessment. At this time, first-year students will unconsciously adjust to various new things faced in college, in this adjustment, it is not uncommon for first-year students to feel anxiety in themselves. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship between self-adjustment and the anxiety level of first-year students in Yogyakarta. This research is quantitative research that uses a correlational method. The number of respondents to the study was 116 respondents of first-year students in Yogyakarta with vulnerable ages of 18-21 years. The measuring instrument of this study has two scales, namely the scale of self-adjustment and anxiety with purposive sampling techniques. The data analysis used in this study is Person Product Moment Correlation. The results of the hypothesis test show that anxiety has a relationship with self-adjustment with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there is a relationship between anxiety and self-adjustment experienced by first-year students with the direction of a negative relationship that can be assumed where the higher the level of adjustment of first-year students, the lower the anxiety, And vice versa, if the lower the level of adjustment of first-year students, the higher the anxiety. The r-square value is 0.363 so the efficacy contribution is 36%. There is a significant negative relationship between anxiety and adjustment in first-year students in Yogyakarta.

Keywords: anxiety, adjustment, first-year student, academic achievement.



Neurosurgical Therapeutic and Diagnostic Aspects in Craniosynostosis: Analysis of Impact on the Visual Organ and Implications for Ophthalmic Care

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Abstract

Craniosynostosis, a condition characterized by premature fusion of cranial sutures, poses diagnostic and therapeutic challenges in pediatric patient care. Given the potential neurological complications, including visual impairments, neurosurgical interventions are often necessary. This study focuses on analyzing the impact of neurosurgical reconstructive interventions on the visual organ in patients with craniosynostosis. It presents the essence of various clinical aspects related to visual disorders, including strabismus, refractive errors, and neuropathy. A multidisciplinary medical team plays a crucial role in the care of these patients, with a pediatric ophthalmologist serving a significant function in monitoring and treating vision-threatening complications. The study underscores the importance of collaboration between neurosurgeons and ophthalmologists in striving for optimal clinical outcomes and preventing permanent vision loss in patients with craniosynostosis.

Keywords: craniosynostosis, visual impairments, strabismus, refractive errors, neuropathy



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Payment Methods in International Trade and Their Importance for the Logistics Sector

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Abstract

With the acceleration of globalization in world economies at the end of the 1980s, significant increases were recorded in commercial activities. Due to this increase, logistics began to develop and concepts on this subject began to be reinterpreted. Foreign trade transactions have an important place in the ever-increasing transaction volume in the world economy. Foreign trade has structural difficulties compared to domestic trade and competition increases day by day, making payment methods important. With the introduction of International Banks and Payment Institutions, payment methods that protect Importers and Exporters have been developed. The aim of this study is to reveal the payment methods in foreign trade in terms of both exports and imports in a theoretical framework.

Keywords: Payment methods, international trade, letter of credit



The Center of Zionism in The Middle East: Israel

Siyonizmin Ortadoğu'daki Merkezi: İsrail

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Abstract

Zionist Jews, who had long-standing ambitions on the Palestinian lands in the Middle East region of the Ottoman Empire, which lost its power and was defeated at the end of the First World War, made plans to carry out operations on the Palestinian homeland and settle by usurping it from outside, with the support and encouragement of England, one of the powerful states of that time. and they implemented it. After the transition of the region to British hegemony in 1917 for the Zionist state, which was designed by the Zionist Congress held in Basel, Switzerland in 1897, Jews took more concrete and bigger steps and started to buy land and houses in the region. At one point, Sultan Abdülhamid Khan sensed this plan and bought back the lands from the Jews, but the situation could not be prevented. England, which has supported and encouraged the Zionist state from the very beginning, brought the issue to the United Nations in 1947 and took the lead in the transition of Israel, which can be considered the center of Zionism in the Middle East, to state status. Especially with the terror, intimidation-violence-oppression methods of the Zionist Jews, which started in 1947, the Palestinian people were killed or became refugees. With the help of Jews and Zionist supporters. Since then, the occupation position in Palestine has continued. Finally, the 2000s came when 85% of the Palestinian homeland was occupied by Israel, and a full Israeli blockade and embargo was maintained in non-existent areas such as Gaza, the West Bank and Jerusalem. The people of Palestine/Gaza, who have been struggling under siege and sanctions for 20 years, made the Hamas political movement a government, but could not come to power because of Israel. The Israeli terrorist state was inflicting all kinds of oppression on Palestinian and Gazan Muslims. Thereupon, one day, on the night of October 7, 2023, the Al-Qassam Brigades from Gaza entered Israel with an infiltration operation and took 250 prisoners or hostages. Maybe to save those who were unlawfully held and tortured in Israeli prisons. Using this one-day operation called the Al-Aqsa Flood as an excuse, the cruel state of Israel declared war on Hamas, established a war government, and destroyed cities in the Gaza strip with 80 thousand tons of bombs for more than 4 months, leaving no stone unturned. He committed all kinds of crimes against humanity and war. He made plans for a villa in Gaza. As of January 21, 2024, 25,105 Gazans, 70% of whom were children, babies and women, 26,750 as of January 30, and 30,000 as of February 11, committed genocide by killing Gazan civilians with bombs. In fact, during this genocide period, which Israel considered a war but not a war, but lasted more than 4 months and amounted to



massacres, the Occupation State could not achieve what it wanted, and the Palestinians from Gaza who did not leave their homeland at the expense of their lives and were killed could not be defeated. Al-Qassam Brigades killed over 500 Israeli soldiers and destroyed hundreds of tanks. The depopulation of Gaza has not occurred. A ceasefire and a fair peace agreement must be made as soon as possible for this long-standing and difficult process.

Keywords: Israel, Palestine, Gaza, Jerusalem, Ottoman Empire, West Bank, Zionism, Genocide, Migration

Öz

Birinci Dünya Savaşı sonunda gücünü kaybeden ve yenik düşen Osmanlı Devleti'nin Ortadoğu bölgesinde yer alan Filistin toprakları üzerinde önceden beri emelleri bulunan Siyonist Yahudiler o zamanın güçlü devletlerinden İngiltere'nin de destek ve teşvikleri ile Filistin vatanı üzerinde operasyonlar ve dışardan gelip gasp ederek yerleşme planlarını yaptı ve uyguladılar. 1897'de İsviçre/Basel kentinde toplanan Siyonist Kongresi ile tasarlanan Siyonist devleti için 1917'de bölgenin İngiliz hegemonyasına geçişinden sonra Yahudiler daha somut ve büyük adımlar atmış, bölgeden arazi ve ev almaya başlamışlardır. Bir ara Sultan Abdülhamid Han bu planı sezerek Yahudilerden arazileri geri satın almışsa da duruma engel olunamamıştır. Baştan beri siyon devletine destek veren ve teşvik eden İngiltere 1947'de de meseleyi Birleşmiş Milletler'e taşıyarak resmen Ortadoğu'da Siyonizm'in merkezi sayılabilecek olan İsrail'in devlet statüsüne geçişinde öncülük yapmıştır. Özellikle 1947'de başlayan Siyonist Yahudilerin terör ve yıldırma- şiddet- baskı yöntemleri ile Filistin halkı öldürülmüş veya mülteci durumuna düşürülmüştür. Yahudi ve Siyonistlerin destekçilerinin yardımlarıyla. İşte o zamanlardan beri Filistin'de işgal pozisyonu devam edegelmiştir. Nihayet öyle ki Filistin vatanının % 85'i İsrail tarafından işgal edilmiş ve edilmeyen Gazze ve Batı Şeria, Kudüs gibi bölgelerde de tam bir İsrail ablukası ve ambargosunun sürdürüldüğü 2000'li yıllara gelinmiştir. 20 yıldan beri kuşatma ve yaptırımlar altında zorluklarla mücadele eden Filistin/ Gazze halkı Hamas siyasi hareketini hükümet yapmış ama İsrail yüzünden iktidar yapamamıştır. İsrail terör devleti her türlü zulmü Filistinli-Gazzeli Müslümanlara yaşıatıyordu. Bunun üzerine bir gün 7 Ekim 2023'gecesi bir sızma harekâtıyla İsrail'e giren Gazzeli El Kassam Tugayları 250 esir veya rehine almışlardı. Belki İsrail hapis hanelerinde hukuksuz şekilde tutulup işkence edilen kişileri kurtarabilmek için. Aksa Tufanı adı verilen bu bir günlük operasyonu bahane eden zulüm devleti İsrail, Hamas'a savaş açtığını ilan ederek savaş hükümeti kurmuş ve 4 ayı aşkın süre boyunca Gazze şeridinde taş üstünde taş bırakmayacak şekilde kentleri 80 bin ton bomba ile yıkmıştır. Her türlü insanlık ve savaş suçlarını işlemiştir. Gazze'de villa planları yapmıştır. 21. Ocak 2024 tarihi itibarıyla % 70'i çocuk, bebek ve kadınlardan oluşan 25. 105, 30 Ocak itibarıyla 26.750, 11 Şubat itibarıyla 30.000 Gazzeli sivil halkı bombalarla öldürerek soykırım yapmıştır. Aslında İsrail'in savaş saydığı ama savaş değil bu 4 ayı aşkın katliama varan soykırım sürecinde İşgal devleti istediğine ulaşamamış, canları pahasına vatanlarını terk etmeyip öldürülen Gazzeli Filistinliler mağlup edilememişlerdir. El Kassam Tugayları toplam 500'ün üzerinde İsrail askerini öldürmüş ve yüzlerce tanklarını tahrip etmiştir. Gazze'nin insansızlaştırılması



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gerçekleşmemiştir. Uzun süredir devam eden bu zorlu süreç için en ivedi şekilde ateşkes ve adil bir barış antlaşması yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İsrail, Filistin, Gazze, Kudüs, Osmanlı Devleti, Batı Şeria, Siyonizm, Soykırım, Göç



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Sustainability indicators to achieve circular economy: through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and plastic waste recycling in MSMEs in Indonesia

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Abstract

The introduction of the circular economy is a key objective in shifting the traditional economic paradigm to a sustainable and environmentally friendly model. The concept involves the practice of recycling, product reuse, and renewable energy utilization to optimize the use of natural resources and reduce negative impacts on the environment. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plays an important role in driving circular economy, especially in the context of small and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs). MSMEs in Indonesia, as the backbone of the economy, have a significant role in managing the plastic waste problem. Many MSMEs are directly or indirectly involved in the use of plastic as the raw material for the production of goods in the use of goods packaging. Thus, MSMEs have great potential to contribute to recycling and plastic waste management efforts.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), MSMEs, Circular Economy



Transfer Issues from Turkmen Turkish to Turkish Turkish -An Essay on Turkmen Folk Tales-

Türkmen Türkçesinden Türkiye Türkçesine Aktarma Sorunları -Türkmen Masalları Üzerine Bir Deneme-

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Abstract

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, political, social, economic, and cultural relations with the Turkic world began to increase. This convergence has also brought about mutual transfer of scientific, artistic, and cultural works. So far, the transfer studies have not been at the desired level. One of the obstacles to the transfer between dialects is the use of different writing languages and systems that have arisen due to historical and political reasons.

As is known, the Turkish writing languages used today are based on fundamental dialects such as Oghuz, Kipchak, Uyghur, and Bulgar, and they are divided into secondary dialects among themselves. Over time, due to various political, economic, geographical, and cultural reasons, some differences in sound, form, word, and syntax have occurred in these dialects dependent on these sources.

In addition, transferring between dialects is not as easy as it seems. Differences in the world of words, false equivalent words, differences in cultural elements, and words taken from Russian and Western languages are some of the other factors that make transfer difficult. Despite all these difficulties, relations between Turkey and the Turkic world are rapidly advancing culturally as well as politically, socially, and economically.

In this study, the problems encountered in intra-language transfer or translations from Turkmen Turkish, one of the Oghuz group of Turkish dialects, to Turkish Turkish, and solutions are discussed. As an example, twelve tales belonging to Ak Welsapar, one of the representatives of modern Turkmen literature living abroad, were selected. These tales were first transferred to Turkish Turkish, and then the encountered problems were classified into main and sub-headings, and examples were given.

Keywords: Turkish dialects, Turkmen Turkish, Turkmen folk tales, Transfer issues.



Öz

Sovyetler Birliğinin yıkılmasından sonra Türk dünyası ile olan siyasi, sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel ilişkiler artmaya başlamıştır. Söz konusu bu yakınlaşma bilim, sanat ve kültürel eserlerinin karşılıklı olarak aktarımını da beraberinde getirmiştir. Şimdiye kadar yapılan aktarma çalışmaları istenilen düzeyde değildir. Lehçeler arasındaki aktarma çalışmalarının önündeki engellerden biri de tarihi ve siyasi sebeplerden dolayı ortaya çıkmış olan farklı yazı dilleri ve sistemlerinin kullanılıyor olmasıdır.

Bilindiği gibi günümüzde kullanılan Türk yazı dilleri kaynak bakımından Oğuzca, Kıpçakça, Uygurca ve Bulgarca gibi temel lehçelere dayanmakta ve bunlarda kendi aralarında ikincil lehçelere bölünmektedir. Tarihi süreç içinde çeşitli siyasi, iktisadi, coğrafi ve kültürel sebeplerden dolayı bu kaynaklara bağlı lehçelerde bir takım ses, şekil, kelime ve söz dizimi farklılıkları meydana gelmiştir.

Bunun yanında lehçeler arası aktarma yapmak sanıldığı kadar kolay değildir. Kelime dünyasındaki farklılıklar, yalancı eşdeğer kelimeler, kültürel öğelerin farklılığı, Rusça ve Batı dillerinden alınan kelimeler aktarmayı zorlaştıran diğer unsurlardan bazılarıdır. Bütün bu zorluklara rağmen Türkiye ile Türk dünyası arasındaki ilişkiler siyasi, sosyal ve ekonomik alanda olduğu gibi kültürel yönden de hızla ilerlemektedir.

Bu çalışmada, Oğuz gurubu Türk lehçelerinden biri olan Türkmen Tü.den Türkiye Tü.ne yapılan dil içi aktarma veya çevirilerinde karşılaşılan sorunlar ve çözüm önerileri üzerinde durulmuştur. Örneklem olarak ise modern Türkmen Edebiyatının yurtdışında yaşayan temsilcilerinden biri Ak Welsapar'a ait on iki masal seçilmiştir. Söz konusu masallar öncelikle Türkiye Tü.ne aktarılmış, ardından karşılaşılan sorunlar ana ve alt başlıklar halinde tasnif edilerek örnekler verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Türk lehçeleri, Türkmen Türkçesi, Türkmen masalları, Aktarma sorunları.



Teenage Criminal Behaviors and TV Crime Show Exposure: A Case Study of Pakistani Juvenile Delinquents

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Abstract

The media has come under fire for promoting and glamorizing illegal activity, which has been accused of encouraging crime. The phenomenon is commonly referred to as a contagion or copycat. This study focuses on the dangerous habits that Pakistani teenagers who watch crime episodes on television may have developed into juvenile offenders. Pakistan and the rest of the world face a severe problem with juvenile delinquency. Research goals include determining which teenage television crime shows are the most watched, learning how Pakistani youth pick up criminal skills from these shows, and examining and characterizing the additional positive and negative (aggression) and positive (fear of punishment, hate of crime) effects of youth crime shows on youth behavior. to determine how socioeconomic factors affect the way that Pakistani teenagers learn about crime. This paper's conclusion was that the majority of research on the relationship between media and adolescent delinquency, particularly on TV's effects, focuses on aggression. When juvenile offenders are transitioning from childhood to adolescent, their deviant friends encourage them to commit significant crimes.

Keywords: Television crime shows; Crime learning behaviors; Pakistani Juvenile Delinquents



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Lojistik Sektörünün Rekabet Gücü: Türkiye Örneği

Competitiveness of the Logistics Sector: The Case of Türkiye

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Abstract

With the acceleration of globalization in world economies at the end of the 1980s, significant increases were recorded in commercial activities. Due to this increase, logistics began to develop and concepts on this subject began to be reinterpreted. Foreign trade transactions have an important place in the ever-increasing transaction volume in the world economy. Foreign trade has structural difficulties compared to domestic trade and competition increases day by day, making payment methods important. With the introduction of International Banks and Payment Institutions, payment methods that protect Importers and Exporters have been developed. The aim of this study is to reveal the payment methods in foreign trade in terms of both exports and imports in a theoretical framework.

Keywords: Payment methods, international trade, letter of credit



Çevre Eğitimi ile İlgili Geliştirilmiş Olan Ölçme Araçları

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Öz

Çevre eğitimi; dünümüz, bugünümüz ve en önemlisi yarınımız için çok büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Bu eğitim çevresel tüm sorunların yok olabilmesi için oldukça önemli bir araçtır. Çevre eğitimi sayesinde çevre bilincine ve çevreye karşı saygın davranan bireylerin yetiştirilmesi hedeflenir. Çevre eğitimi, sadece ekolojik bilgilerin aktarılmasını değil aynı zamanda bireylerde çevreye karşı duyarlılık ve sorumluluk anlayışını geliştirerek bu tutumların somut davranışlara dönüşmesine yardımcı olmaya çalışır. Bu konu hakkında oldukça fazla araştırma yapılmış ve bazı araştırmalarda verilerin toplanabilmesi için çevresel konular hakkında geliştirilmiş olan ölçekler kullanılmıştır.

Çalışmanın amacı; çevre eğitimi ile ilgili geliştirilmiş olan ölçeklerin taranıp, tarama sonucunda derlenebilmesidir. Çevreye karşı olan tutum ve motivasyon düzeyi, çevre okuryazarlığı, çevre bilinci ve çevresel duyarlılık ile ilgili ölçme araçlarını taramak, tespit etmek ve bunları derleyebilmektir.

Çalışmanın amacı doğrultusunda, çevre eğitimi ile ilgili geliştirilmiş olan ölçme araçları hakkında şu sorulara cevap aranmıştır:

-Ölçek kim tarafından geliştirildi?

-Ölçek ne zaman geliştirildi?

-Ölçek kimler için kullanılabilir?

-Geçerlik ve güvenilirlik çalışmaları nasıl yapılmıştır?

-Ölçek ne tür araştırmalarda kullanılmıştır?

Araştırmanın evreni; çevreye karşı olan tutum ve motivasyon düzeyi, çevre okuryazarlığı, çevre bilinci ve çevresel duyarlılık konuları ile ilgili yapılmış olan araştırmalar, araştırma makaleleri ve tezlerdir. Araştırmanın evreni oluşturulurken veri tabanı kullanıldığı için kullanılan yöntem uygun örneklem yöntemidir. Araştırmanın analiz birimi ise konularla ilgili olan araştırma raporlarıdır (makale, bildiri, tez).



Çevre sorunları ile ilgili yapılan araştırmalarda kullanılan ölçekler; çevre bilincini ölçmek için geliştirilmiş olan ölçekler, çevresel duyarlılığı ölçmek için geliştirilmiş olan ölçekler, çevre okuryazarlığını ölçmek için geliştirmiş olan ölçekler ve çevreye karşı tutum ve motivasyonu ölçmek için gelişmiş olan ölçekler olarak gruplandırılmıştır. Ayrıca ölçeklerin; içerik analizi, analiz birimi, geçerlik güvenirlik çalışmaları ve geliştirilme aşamaları hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir.

Yapılan bu çalışmada kullanılan araştırmalar sonucunda tespit edilen ölçekler; Yetişkinler İçin Çevre Okuryazarlığı Ölçeği (ELSA), İlköğretim II. Kademe Öğrencileri İçin Çevre Okuryazarlığı Ölçeği, Biyoloji Öğretmen Adaylarının Çevre Bilinci ve Çevresel Duyarlılığı Ölçeği, Biyoloji Öğretmen Adaylarına Yönelik Çevre Tutum Ölçeği, Orta Öğretim Öğrencileri için Çevresel Tutum Ölçeği, Çevresel Bilgi Ölçeği, Sürdürülebilir Çevre Bilinci Düzeyleri Ölçeği, Çevre Sorunlarına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği ve Çevresel Tutum Ölçeği olarak belirlenmiştir.

Çalışmanın sonucu olarak yapılan araştırmalarda kullanılan ölçekler; Çevre bilincini ölçmek için geliştirilmiş olan ölçekler, çevresel duyarlılığı ölçmek için geliştirilmiş olan ölçekler, çevre okuryazarlığını ölçmek için geliştirilmiş olan ölçekler ve çevreye karşı tutum ve motivasyonunu ölçmek için geliştirilmiş olan ölçekler olarak 4 başlık altında kategorize edilmiştir.



The Implementation of Microlearning in Optics Physics Learning: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

To enhance problem-solving abilities in optics physics learning, a learning strategy capable of visualizing optical physics concepts effectively is required. One learning approach that can be utilized is microlearning. This study aims to analyze the implementation of microlearning in optics physics learning through a bibliometric approach using VOSViewer software. The method employed in this research is bibliometric analysis. There are 6 classification clusters identified through the VOSViewer software. The research results indicate that articles using the keywords "physics learning" and "microlearning" have seen a rapid increase in 2020, 2021, and 2022. From the analysis using VOSViewer, the term "microlearning" frequently appears, indicating a substantial amount of research on microlearning. However, it is innovative when associated with physics learning, both in terms of teaching and learning media. Optics physics learning using microlearning represents an innovation in physics education, allowing students to better comprehend optical physics materials.

Keywords: microlearning, physics learning, optic physics, bibliometric analysis.



Fen Bilimleri Eğitiminde Simülasyon Yönteminin Kullanılması

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Öz

Günümüzde görerek, yaparak, yaşayarak, duyarak, hissedilerek öğrenilen bilgilerin kalıcı olduğu hemen herkes tarafından kabul edilmektedir. Fen Bilimleri dersi de öğrencilerin deneyerek, keşfederek, dokunarak gerekirse mühendislik tasarımı dahi kendisi yaparak öğrenilebilecek dersler arasında olduğu bilinmektedir. Edgar Dale'nin öğrenme konisine göre de;

Okuduklarımızın %10'unu,

Duyduklarımızın %20'sini,

Gördüklerimizin %30'unu,

Hem görüp hem duyduklarımızın %50'sini,

Hem görüp, hem işitip hem de söylediklerimizin %70'ini,

Hem görüp, hem işitip, hem söyleyip hem de yaptıklarımızın ise % 90'ını hatırladığımızı gösteriyor.

Simülasyon yönteminin Edgar Dale öğrenme konisine göre ne kadar başarılı olduğu yazılan makale ve tezlerle irdelenmeye çalışılmış ve yapılan çalışmalarda simülasyon yöntemi başarılı sonuçlar vermiştir.

Simülasyon yöntemi ile, gerçekleştirilemeyecek durumlarda ki deneyler de veya soyut kavramların somutlaştırılmasında Fen Bilimleri dersi için öğrencilerde kalıcı öğrenme sağlayacak yöntem olarak karşımıza çıktığı ve yapılan çalışmalarda simülasyonların Fen Bilimleri dersi için etkili bir yöntem olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi , Edgar Dale, Simülasyon

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Factors driving the attraction of foreign investments in Albania: political stability under ambiguous times

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Abstract

Referring to the various definitions of foreign direct investment, three common elements can be identified: the involvement of two different economies, controlling interest in the host country's company, and long-term investment.

Businesses invest outside their territory to find new markets that offer comparative advantages over their home country's economy. According to various economic theories, investing abroad has comparative advantages related to factors such as input prices, host market size, monetary and fiscal policies, and social and political characteristics of the host country.

In its early stages as an open market, Albania has recognized the importance of foreign investments as a potential driver of the country's development. The evolution of these investments in Albania, regardless of their dynamics, shows that definitive and clear conclusions about the advantages in the national economy cannot be drawn.

This empirical research aims to identify the causes behind the FDI evolution in Albania considering that the Albanian economy can offer different advantages, which are also identified by economic theories about FDI attraction.

This investigation analyses the principal factors affecting net inflow FDI according to economic theory. At the same time, they are examined the reasons for the FDI evolution in Albania focusing on yearly data from 1992 - 2022 and using the ARDL approach to analyze the long-term relationship between independent factors and the FDI evolution in Albania.

The study's results indicate that the traditional economic factors affecting FDI inflow, such as exchange rates volatility, market size, and human capital quality do not significantly impact FDI fluctuations. However, the study found that trade openness and political stability have a significant and positive effect on the FDI evolution.

This study indicates that the evolution of FDI in Albania is primarily attributed to the country's political stability and trade openness. It is important to note that political stability and its preservation are significant advantages for a small country like Albania, particularly in an uncertain geopolitical



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situation. However, policy makers should consider the development of other competitive advantages in Albania, such as the development and motivation of human capital towards economic sectors with added value and a comparative advantage over other countries in the regional economy.



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Dil Eğitiminde Küresel Dil Emperyalizmi ve Dil Politikalarının Etkisi

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Öz

Dil emperyalizmi kavramı, imparatorlukların üç bin yıl boyunca yükselip düşen sosyo-politik yapıların tarihsel gerçeğiyle ve son yüzyıllarda dünya sahnesine hakim olan imparatorluklarda dilin rolünün analitik keşfiyle örtüşmektedir. Dünya çapında dil hiyerarşilerinin düzenlenmesinde büyük bir akışkanlık ve dinamizm olduğu her alanda görülmektedir. Dil emperyalizmi, ticari kurumların önderlik ettiği küreselleşmenin yeni emperyal bir dünya düzenini dayatmaya veya teşvik etmeye çalıştığı, hızla gelişen bir dünyada iletişimsel, kültürel, eğitimsel ve bilimsel emperyalizmle örtüşmektedir. Ulusal ve uluslararası diller arasında ve ulusal egemenliği, dil çeşitliliğini ve kişisel özgürlükleri koruyarak küresel ekonomiye katılımı uzlaştırma konusunda çözülmemiş büyük gerilimler olduğu aşıkardır. Bu çalışmamızda dil eğitiminde küresel dil emperyalizmi ve dil politikalarının etkisini ele almaya çalıştık. Bu bağlamda, dil politikası, ulusal dillerin konumunu korumaya yönelik yukarıdan aşağıya baskılar ile dilsel çeşitliliği ve dil haklarının uygulanmasını güvence altına almaya yönelik aşağıdan yukarıya baskılar arasında bölünmüş durumdadır. Bu eğilimlerin her ikisini de etkileyen, dünya çapında İngilizcenin giderek artan kullanımıdır. Bu da küresel olarak dil emperyalizminin dil eğitiminde uygulanacak olan politikaları doğrudan etkilemesi sonucunda tüm ülkelerde yabancı dil olarak özellikle İngilizceyi ön plana çıkarmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Küresel Dil Emperyalizmi, Dil Politikaları, Dil Eğitimi, Dünya Dilleri



The Application of Health Insurance is Necessary for Safety at Work a Dignified Life

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Abstract

Background-The very word "Insurance" in different languages, in addition to the economic, legal or technical importance, has an even wider meaning, a general meaning that, according to the etymological meaning, marks the concept of ensuring trust in something, protection, security. Methods- The study is a cross-sectional correlational study. There were 56 participants in this study, 38 (67.9%) men and 18 (32.1%) women. The youngest age of the participants in this study is 21 years old, while the oldest age is 59 years old. Workplace health and safety survey and sociodemographic question was used for this study. Findings - The findings from this study show that people who do not have health insurance are more dangerous in the workplace, ($M=4.64$, $SD=1.9$), compared to people who have insurance, so why do they have a more dangerous workplace high they do not have health insurance. Conclusions-Due to the need for economic protection from the material consequences of damages and accidents, society went through the insurance process. Through this premise, the general rationale of insurance is perceived, i.e. the need for insurance. Because people often faced the force of the elements and accidents and were powerless to resist as individuals, and to reduce the consequences and material damage they began to organize economic defense with joint forces and mutual relations.

Keywords: health insurance, worker, danger at work



Content, stylistic and linguistic structure of Kazakh films and documentary programs during the pandemic

Пандемия кезіндегі қазақ кинофильмдері мен деректі бағдарламаларының
мазмұндық, стильдік және лингвистикалық құрылымы

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Keywords: *kinodiscourse, anthropocentric direction, addressee, addressant, pragmatics, pragmatic presupposition, crossword, linguistic elements, logoepectema, communication.*

Annotation. This article aims to identify changes in the content, style, and linguistic structure of films and documentary programs related to the history of the coronavirus pandemic by analyzing **IRN AR14870178 (State Registration number 0122RK00597) titled "Language Content of Kazakh Society: Changes and Updates (Pandemic Times; 2020-2022)."** The article is based on a scientific project addressing the study of distinctive stylistic and linguistic structures in Kazakh film and documentary programs depicting life during quarantine in the pandemic. It explores the psychological state of Kazakh society and its linguistic reflection in film programs and various shows. Additionally, the article aims to identify the main topics of these years, clarify their causes, and highlight the features of film text during the pandemic, considering addressant and addressee factors.

Аңдатпа. Мақала коронавирустық пандемия тарихына қатысты кинофильмдер мен деректі бағдарламалардың мазмұндық, стильдік, лингвистикалық құрылымына талдау жасау арқылы ондағы өзгерістерді анықтауға арналған **ИРН АР14870178 (Мемлекеттік тіркелу номері 0122РК00597) «Қазақ қоғамының тілдік контенті: өзгерістер мен жаңарулар (пандемия кезі; 2020-2022 жж.)»** тақырыбындағы ғылыми жоба негізінде жазылды. Пандемия уақытындағы карантин өмірінен хабар беретін қазақ кинофильмері мен деректі бағдарламалардағы ерекшеленген стильдік, лингвистикалық құрылымдарын зерттеуге, кинодискурстан, әртүрлі бағдарламалардан алынған қазақ қоғамының психологиялық ахуалын, оның тілдік көрінісін зерттеуге, осы жылдардағы басты тақырыптарды анықтауға және оның себептерін нақтылауға, пандемия кезіндегі киноәтін ерекшеліктеріне, адресант, адресат факторларына негізделеді.



Math with Songs

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Abstract

In this study, teaching with songs was applied in order to determine the effect of teaching the subjects of measurement and circle, which are included in the sixth grade mathematics course in secondary school, on academic success and retention. This study was conducted in the 2021–2022 academic year with a total of 47 sixth grade students studying in 2 different branches of a secondary school in Bolu. The study was designed in a quasi-experimental design with an unequal control group. One of the classes was assigned as the experimental group and the other as the control group. There are 23 students in the experimental group and 24 students in the control group. Achievement test developed by the researcher as a data collection tool; It was applied as pre-test, post-test and permanence test. During the application process, the subjects were taught with songs in the experimental group, while the subjects were taught with activities in the current program in the control group. As a result of the research, it was determined that teaching with songs was more effective in ensuring both academic success and permanence compared to the application with activities in the current program.

Key Words: Mathematics education, music, song, academic success, permanence.



Explicit and implicit attitudes towards selected spice products

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Abstract

Consumer behavior on the market, their attitudes, needs and purchasing decisions have been in the centre of interest of entrepreneurs for many years. Understanding the factors influencing these behaviors can significantly contribute to gaining a competitive advantage and achieving market success. In recent years, particular attention has been paid to the psychological aspects of consumer behavior and the assessment of behaviors related to food and nutrition.

According to attitude-based theory, consumer attitudes are divided into two types: explicit and implicit. Explicit attitudes are commonly studied, while in the case of implicit attitudes research is scarce. The subject of these tests – the consumer – can have them at the same time, in addition, they can be different without creating a conflict.

The study examines the explicit and implicit attitudes towards selected spice products. The research method used in this study was a computer simulated avoidance method Aleksandra Fila-Jankowska and Konrad Jankowski [Fila-Jankowska, Jankowski 2008]. This method made it possible to determine the tendency to behave in relation to the stimuli representing the studied phenomenon, and the influence of the form of the product and its brand on the attitudes of a selected group of respondents was examined.



"Uzarlik" medicinal plant

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Abstract

It contains various substances that have a beneficial effect on the human body, such as alkaloids such as garmalol, garmin, peganin, macroelements such as potassium, magnesium, iron, and microelements such as manganese, aluminum, and nickel. This plant is useful in diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system, dry joints, various infections, skin diseases and fighting against insects.

"Uzarlik" has been used among Turkmen since ancient times. Our ancestors often hung it in their houses, smoked it occasionally and spread its smoke around. In this way, they prevented the spread of several infectious diseases. Even today, one can see a bunch of this plant in every Turkmen house. It has already been proven that bacteria, harmful insects and snakes escape from the smell of an uzarlik.

This is due to the very strong effect of alkaloids in the herb and seeds of the plant. In Turkmenistan, the symbol of medicine has an image of an uzarlik. This is no accident. The plant is used against more than 50 diseases in Turkmen folk medicine and scientific medicine. Information about medicinal properties of the plant can be found in Abu Ali Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medical Science", Sayyid Ismail Gurjani's (Jurjany) "The Book of Medicine" and Muhammed Hossein's "Treasure of Ointments".

This plant is a well-known plant used in folk medicine to treat "hundreds of diseases". From early times, its seeds were used in eye diseases, diaphoretic, anti-antecticide, and general stimulant. Our people use the plant for two purposes - medicinally and as a dye plant. It is used as a remedy for swelling, flatulence, varicose veins and malaise. The duration of this treatment is 3-4 months. The patient should follow a strict diet (it is strictly forbidden to eat acidic foods and drink alcohol)

When you have a toothache, you should mix the seeds of this plant with black grapes and then apply it to the aching tooth. Muhammed Hossein writes about the use of this plant in Eastern folk medicine: "This plant is a gentle remedy, cures chest diseases caused by dampness, and removes the smell from the intestines; removes soluble and thick, purulent masses in the stomach and intestines. In folk medicine, a herbal decoction prepared from the herb, seeds and flowers of the plant is used for colds and fever. Dryness, itching and other skin diseases are treated by washing the patient's body with boiled water.



The peoples of Central Asia use the extract of this plant as a mouthwash when their gums hurt. In Afghanistan, the smoke of this plant is used to treat asthma. An ointment prepared from the seeds of the plant is useful in asthma and kidney diseases. In medicine, peganine hydrochloride (in the form of capsules and ampoules) is used as a laxative in myopathy and myasthenia gravis, as well as in constipation and intestinal atony. It is recommended to use Garmin in epidemic epicephalitis, dysentery and Paraxon disease.



The role of the strategy map in managing a strategic medical entity during the COVID 19 pandemic

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Abstract

Healthcare facilities that want to effectively manage the existing resources, as well as better and more efficiently respond to changes in the environment, looking for new management methods. Especially in times of limited resources of medical staff during the fight against the COVID 19 pandemic. Taking into account the above factors, managing a medical entity will require managers to be interested in the strategy map. The strategy map was analyzed and its role in the strategic management of a medical entity was shown. National and foreign literature and legislation were used for the analysis.

Keywords: strategy maps, hospital, change management



Cemil Kavukçu'nun "Gölgeli Muhabbetler" Adlı Eserinde Yazar – Okur İlişkisi

The Relationship Between Author And Reader In Cemil Kavukçu's Work "Gölgeli Muhabbetler"

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Öz

1980 sonrası Türk hikâyeciliğinin önemli isimlerinden biri olan Cemil Kavukçu, devrin siyasî, sosyal yaşantısını ele aldığı felsefî derinlikli hikâyeler yazar. Kavukçu'nun son hikâye kitabı olan "Gölgeli Muhabbetler" gündelik hayatla birlikte geçmişe dönük hatıraların yeniden hatırlanması ve okura sosyal ve siyasî mesajların verildiği sekiz hikâyeden oluşur. Hikâyeler birbiri ile bağlantılı olmakla birlikte yazarın anlatıcı olarak başkahraman olması, hikâyeleri sonlandırmadan bitirmesi okura hikâyeleri tamamlama ve kendinden bir şeyler katma imkânı tanır. Son hikâye ile birlikte yedi hikâyenin birleşim noktası olarak ana tema şekillenir. Hikâyeler anlatıcının bakış açısı ile birlikte yarım bırakılan olaylar, metin altı akış okuru hikâyeleri anlamaya zorlamakla birlikte yorum yapma imkânı da tanır. Konuşma cümleleri havasında bir kahve muhabbetini hissettiren hikâyeler, toplumun gündelik hayatı ile birlikte sosyal yaşantısına dair izler de taşır. Hikâyeler hemen her okurun başından az çok geçmiş ya da tanık olduğu olayları ele alması bakımından okuru içine çeken, yazar ile okuru birleştiren bir yapıya sahiptir. Kavukçu hikâyelerinde gündelik hayatı ve lise hayatını, daha sonra lise arkadaşları ile buluştuğu günleri ele aldığı hikâyelerde içinde yaşadığı toplumun kültürel, ahlakî değerlerine yabancılaşmasını, kültürel hafıza kaybının ve değişen içinde değişmeyen fark edilmesini amaçlarken farklı uyarıcılarla geçmişle bağını kurmaya başlayan bireyler kurgular. Hikâyelerdeki kişilerin kurguda doğrudan bir müdahaleleri olmasa da onlar toplumu temsil eden model kişilerdir. Bu kişiler, okurun aynı zamanda kendisini bulduğu ve yazarla konuştuğu, kendi kafasında oluşan sorulara cevap aradığı sıradan ancak örnek olabilecek kişilerdir. Kavukçu diğer hikâyelerinden farklı olarak anlatıcıyı olay kahramanlarından değil bizzat kendisini olayların içinde başkahraman ve anlatıcı olarak konumlandırır. Doğrudan bir olay üzerine yoğunlaşmayan hikâyeler, sosyolojik, psikolojik ve felsefî yorumlara açık, okuru düşünmeye zorlayan hikâyelerdir. Bu çalışmada, yazar-anlatıcı ile okur arasında konuşma şeklinde açık yoruma imkân tanıyan hikâyeler yazar – okur ilişkisi içerisinde incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni Türk Edebiyatı, Cemil Kavukçu, Hikâye, 1980 Sonrası Türk Hikâyeciliği, Gölgeli Muhabbetler.



Abstract

Cemil Kavukçu, one of the significant figures in Turkish storytelling after 1980, writes philosophically profound stories addressing the political and social life of the era. Kavukçu's latest storybook, "Gölgeli Muhabbetler," consists of eight stories that involve the recollection of past memories alongside everyday life and deliver social and political messages to the reader. Although the stories are interconnected, the author's role as the narrator and his manner of leaving the stories unfinished before concluding them allow the reader the opportunity to complete the stories and add their own interpretations. The main theme takes shape as the culmination of the seven stories alongside the last one. The stories, along with the narrator's perspective and the events left unresolved, compel the reader to understand the stories and also provide the opportunity for interpretation. Resembling casual conversations over coffee, the stories convey traces of societal life alongside everyday life. By addressing events that almost every reader has experienced or witnessed, they engage the reader and establish a connection between the author and the reader. In Kavukçu's stories, the aim is to highlight the alienation from the cultural and moral values of the society one lives in, the loss of cultural memory, and the recognition of the unchanging within the changing, as individuals begin to establish a connection with the past through various stimuli. Although the characters in the stories do not directly intervene in the narrative, they represent model individuals within society. These individuals serve as both ordinary yet exemplary figures where the reader finds themselves, engages in conversation with the author, and seeks answers to the questions forming in their mind. Unlike his other stories, Kavukçu positions himself as the main character and narrator within the events rather than the characters directly involved in the events. The stories, which do not focus directly on a single event, are open to sociological, psychological, and philosophical interpretations, compelling the reader to think. In this study, stories that allow for open interpretation in the form of a conversation between the author-narrator and the reader will be examined within the author-reader relationship.

Keywords: New Turkish Literature, Cemil Kavukçu, Story, Turkish Storytelling after 1980, Shaded Conversations.



The Impact of Unusual Events on the Financial Condition of Companies – on selected examples

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Abstract

The aim of the presentation is to indicate the impact of global phenomena, such as the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, on the financial results of companies operating in various industries. Globalization, while facilitating life, also carries risks, including the rapid spread of economic crises. The pandemic and the war in Ukraine have had a varied impact on businesses, depending on the nature of their operations. Companies engaged in online trade, courier services, medical services, and the production of hygiene or medical products have seen growth, while businesses in the gastronomy, apparel, and entertainment industries have faced financial difficulties. The presentation aims to illustrate the diversity of firms' responses to unusual events and the influence of these phenomena on their economic condition. The analysis examines the impact of the economic environment on the operations of different companies, focusing on three entities: Sfinks S.A. (gastronomy industry), Mercator Medical S.A. (medical industry), and Monnari Trade S.A. (apparel industry). The Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine were crucial factors shaping the business environment. Mercator Medical S.A. experienced increased business activity during the pandemic, enabling expansion and investment without external capital. In contrast, Sfinks S.A. faced financial difficulties, leading to restructuring due to declining revenues and asset depreciation. Meanwhile, Monnari Trade S.A. maintained stability during the challenging pandemic period through swift management actions. Additionally, the outbreak of the war in Ukraine led to increased operational costs for companies, particularly due to rises in raw material and energy prices. Changes in consumer behavior negatively impacted the gastronomy and apparel industries, while the medical sector saw a decline in revenues due to a decreasing number of Covid-19 cases. The presentation thus highlights the varied responses and strategies of entities to the dynamically changing economic environment.



The Animistic ‘Sarna’ Religion at Crossroad: Struggle for survival or detribalisation of the Tribals of Central India?

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Abstract

With the formation of a separate State Jharkhand from erstwhile Bihar, the Political efforts have well amalgamated with religion. Jharkhand being a tribal dominated state, they constitute a significant vote bank. It was right from the formative years, the political parties understood the alliance of religion with politics. There was a surge in the religious activities of the tribals, especially the Animistic faith. The unifying efforts of the Sarna Faith witnessed a new energy and all kinds of assessment, reforms, and the process of integration found its way among the Sarna faith. There was a drastic change in socio-religious practices which encompasses gender roles as well. These changes unified the Sarna faith followers but there was a cost for it. In the entire process many of the ancestral practices were foregone and new practices which were adapted seemed to be borrowed from the religious sects of the neighbourhood. This positions the Sarna Faith at a crossroad. The changes that have been adopted may



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challenge their sociocultural identity. This paper makes an effort to understand these efforts and ascertain whether it is a struggle for survival or are they under the process of detribalisation?

Keywords: Sarna, Detribalisation, Animistic, Socio-religious change, tribal identity.



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5.Sınıf Temel Kavramlar ve Puzzlemaker

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Öz

Puzzlemaker 11 farklı bulmaca türü oluşturup, oluşturduğunuz bulmacaları yazdırabileceğiniz oldukça işlevsel bir programdır. Bu program ile hazırlanan çalışmaların birçok öğrencide oluşmuş olan matematik sadece işlemlerle ilgili sıkıcı bir derstir algısını yıkarak öğrencilerin matematiğe karşı olumlu bir tutum geliştirmesini sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca programda bulunan kelime arama, çaprazlama gibi bulmacaların öğrencilerin matematik kavramlarını ezberlemek yerine anlamlı olarak öğrenmelerine faydalı olacaktır. Bu çalışmada puzzlemaker programı kullanılarak matematik bulmacalarının nasıl hazırlanabileceği 5.sınıf temel geometrik kavramlar konusu aracılığı ile açıklanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Puzzlemaker, temel geometrik kavramlar, matematik öğretimi



Literary D(a)emon: The Author according to Antoine Compagnon

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Abstract

The discursive book "Literature, Theory, and Common Sense" by the French literary theorist Antoine Compagnon presents his focused research endeavor around seven theoretical-literary issues: literature, authorship, world, readers, style, history, and value. Examining them in interrelation with each other, these seven knots constitute his theoretical system, where each knot initially responds to a relation with itself and then to the relation with other knots. Organized around these seven concepts, the book provides a synoptic genealogy of literary theories from antiquity to contemporaneity, placing them in debate with each other, on the one hand, and with what is known as "common sense," on the other hand, to also leave room for authorial stance, which adheres to a middle path and mostly reaches an aporetic conclusion. This paper focuses particularly on Compagnon's treatment of the fierce theoretical debate of the 1960s on the role and function of the author, an issue to which he dedicates the largest chapter of the book titled "author." In this paper, through the spirit and method of metacritical and commentary, it aims to identify Antoine Compagnon's contribution to the debate on the author, while focusing on the rivalries and conflicts that different theories of literature maintain with each other in relation to the steadfast resistance that "common sense" imposes on them.

Keywords: author, literature, intention, interpretation, literary theory



Influence of Physical Activity on the Quality of Life of Women in the Premenopausal Period

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Abstract

The study aimed to assess the impact of physical activity on the quality of life of women in the premenopausal period, with particular emphasis on the analysis of ovarian reserve and leptin concentration. A review of scientific literature and analysis of clinical trial data related to this topic were conducted. The results indicate that regular physical activity positively affects the overall health status of women in the premenopausal period by improving physical fitness, reducing the risk of heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. Moreover, a significant association between physical activity and ovarian reserve is observed. It may be crucial for fertility and chances of natural conception. Additionally, physical activity may regulate leptin concentration, which could be important for weight control and reducing the risk of obesity-related diseases in premenopausal women. The conclusions of the study suggest that promoting physical activity may be an effective strategy in maintaining the health and good quality of life of women in the premenopausal period.

Keywords: premenopause, physical activity, leptin, AMH



Examining the Efficacy of Reading Strategy Instruction on Comprehension and Motivation in High School EFL Students

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Abstract

Reading in a foreign language is essential for academic success. It helps students improve their language skills and exposes them to different cultures and perspectives. By reading in a foreign language, students can expand their vocabulary, enhance their comprehension, and develop critical thinking skills. Additionally, it allows them to access a broader range of academic resources and stay updated on the latest research and developments in their field of study. Overall, reading in a foreign language is valuable for academic success. This research examined the efficacy of teaching reading strategies to Gjakova High School students studying English as a second language. In addition, the research aimed to determine if instructing these techniques would enhance the student's awareness of their reading abilities and foster a greater desire to read in English. The effectiveness of the teaching was evaluated through the use of a questionnaire and reading assessment, as well as through semi-structured interviews and group conversations with the students. High school English GPA, reading skills, and frequency positively correlated with success in reading comprehension tests. Moreover, the perceived frequency of reading strategy and motivation are positively correlated. The obtained results from qualitative data processing show that some respondents have made significant progress, not only in reading but also in motivation to read, self-confidence, and independence. Overall, the findings suggest that students who excel in high school English and have strong reading skills are likelier to perform well on reading comprehension tests. Additionally, students who perceive themselves as using reading strategies frequently and are motivated to read are also more likely to succeed in reading comprehension. These results highlight the importance of developing reading skills and fostering motivation and self-confidence in students to promote their overall reading success.

Keywords: *Learning Reading Strategies, Motivation to Read in English, Reading Comprehension in English, Reading Strategies*

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2021 ve 2022 Yılları Liseye Geçiş Sınavı (LGS) Matematik Sorularının Öğrenme Alanları ve Yenilenmiş Bloom Taksonomisi Bağlamında Karşılaştırmalı Değerlendirilmesi

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Öz

Bu araştırmada 2020-2021 ve 2021-2022 LGS matematik dersi sorularının Bloom taksonomisine ve alt öğrenme alanlarına göre incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda belirtilen yıllarda LGS’de yer alan toplam 80 matematik sorusu incelenmiştir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden durum çalışması deseninden, veriyi toplamak için doküman incelemesinden yararlanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada verileri analiz etmek için tümdengelsel içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Hatırlama basamağında herhangi bir sorunun sorulmaması, çalışmada dikkat çekici bir sonuç olarak düşünülmüştür. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar bağlamında, taksonomi açısından soruların bütün basamaklara hitap edecek düzeyde ve dengeli şekilde dağıtılması gerektiği önerilmiştir.

Anahtar sözcükler: LGS, Matematik, Bloom taksonomisi



Ortaokul Öğrencilerinin Matematik Öğretmeni Hakkındaki Metaforik Algılarının İncelenmesi

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Öz

İnsan yaşamı için önemi ve bilimsel gelişmelere olan katkıları nedeniyle matematik öğretimi önem kazanmakta ve öğretimine okul öncesinden başlanılarak ilköğretim ve sonrasında geniş zamanlar ayrılmaktadır. Fakat öğretimine atfedilen öneme rağmen matematik dersi öğrencilerin büyük bir çoğunluğu tarafından zor olarak algılanmaktadır. Öğrencilerin bu algılarının oluşmasında birçok faktör olmasına rağmen en büyük neden matematik öğretmeniyle ilgili yaşantılarıdır. Çünkü matematik öğretmeni, dersinde sadece öğrenme konularına odaklanır, öğrencilerinin dersine karşı algı ve tutumlarıyla ilgilenmez ise, zaman içerisinde matematiğin yapısından da kaynaklanan etmenler dersini zor bir ders haline getirir. Ayrıca bu durum ortaokul matematik öğretim programında öğretmen rolü olarak tanımlanan “*Öğrencilerin matematiğe yönelik tutum geliştirmelerini sağlamak.*” rolü ile de çelişki göstermektedir. Bu bağlamda öğrencilerin matematik öğretmeni hakkındaki algılarının onların matematiksel kazanımlara ulaşmalarında ve başarılı olmalarında önemli olduğu ifade edilebilir. Özellikle eğitim ortamlarında yer alan, okul, sınıf, öğrenci, öğretmen vb. kavramlarına yönelik algıları saptamada kullanılan araçlardan birisi de metaforlardır.

Metafor, bireylerin herhangi bir olgu, durum veya süreç hakkındaki algı ve tutumlarının belirlenmesini sağlayan, söz konusu öğelere karşılık gelen zihinsel kavramlardır. Bu bağlamda ortaokul öğrencilerinin matematik öğretmeni hakkındaki metaforik algılarının ortaya çıkarılmasının özelde matematik öğretmeni hakkındaki olumsuz algıların giderilmesine yönelik uyarlamalar yapılmasına genelde ise etkili bir matematik eğitim sürecinin gerçekleştirilmesine katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmüştür.

Yukarıda açıklanan tüm bu gerekçelerden dolayı ortaokul 5., 6., 7. ve 8. Sınıf öğrencilerinin matematik öğretmeni hakkında metaforik algılarının sınıf seviyesi, cinsiyet, matematiği sevmeye durumu ve anne-babanın eğitim durumu değişkenlerine göre incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla çalışma



nitel yöntemlerden olgubilim (fenomoloji) desenine göre yürütülmüştür. Çalışmanın örneklem grubunu 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılında Osmaniye ilinde Mili Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı bir ortaokulda öğrenim görmekte olan 5., 6., 7. ve 8.sınıf öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak öğrencilerin sınıf seviyesi, cinsiyet, matematiği sevme durumu, anne-baba eğitim durumu değişkenlerini ve “*Matematik öğretmeni.....gibidir. Çünkü.....*” ifadesinin bulunduğu metafor formu kullanılacaktır. Bu kapsamda toplanan geçerli metafor verileri, içerik analizi yöntemi ve Ki-kare testi kullanılarak analiz edilecektir. Araştırmanın veri analiz süreci henüz tamamlanmamış olup sonuçlar ve tartışmalar sunum oturumlarında paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ortaokul Öğrencisi, Matematik Öğretmeni, Metaforik Algı

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Prawa pracowników w sytuacjach kryzysowych: rola gminy w zapewnieniu bezpieczeństwa, wsparcia socjalnego i utrzymania miejsc pracy

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Abstrakt

Zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa obywatelom jest jedną z najważniejszych funkcji państwa, o czym stanowi art. 5 Konstytucji Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 2 kwietnia 1997 r. Pomimo wieloletnich wysiłków, aktualne struktury i procedury zarządzania kryzysowego często nie spełniają oczekiwań, szczególnie na poziomie gminnym. Celem tego artykułu jest dokonanie analizy obecnego stanu prawnego *de lege lata* oraz sformułowanie propozycji zmian *de lege ferenda* dotyczących zarządzania kryzysem na poziomie gminy.

W sytuacjach kryzysowych, takich jak pandemia, klęski naturalne, prawo pracy staje przed wyzwaniami w zakresie zapewnienia odpowiedniej ochrony pracowników. Gmina, jako podstawowa jednostka samorządu terytorialnego, jest istotnym podmiotem w świadczeniu usług publicznych oraz zapewnieniu ochrony prawnej. Niniejszy artykuł analizuje rolę gminy w kontekście ochrony praw pracowników w sytuacjach kryzysowych, przy uwzględnieniu aspektów prawnych i administracyjnych.

Analiza opiera się na przeglądzie literatury i rzecznictwa identyfikując obowiązki gminy w zakresie zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa pracy, wsparcia socjalnego oraz utrzymania miejsc pracy. Omawiane są również kompetencje gminy w zakresie zarządzania kryzysowego oraz współpracy z innymi organami administracji publicznej i podmiotami prywatnymi w celu efektywnej reakcji na sytuacje nadzwyczajne. Podkreślana jest rola gminy w tworzeniu i egzekwowaniu miejscowych przepisów dotyczących bezpieczeństwa pracy oraz świadczenia pomocy socjalnej pracownikom dotkniętym kryzysem.



Turist Tercihlerinde Sosyal Medyanın Etkisi: Mardin Örneği

The Influence of Social Media on Tourist Preferences: A Case Study of Mardin

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Öz

Mardin, Türkiye'nin güneydoğusunda yer alan tarihi ve kültürel zenginlikleriyle ön plana çıkan bir şehirdir. Turist tercihlerinde sosyal medya Mardin gibi destinasyonların popülerliğini artırmada önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, sosyal medyanın turistlerin seyahat tercihlerini nasıl etkilediğini ve bu etkinin Mardin gibi bir destinasyon üzerinde nasıl görüldüğünü incelemektir. Bu çalışma, sosyal medyanın turizm endüstrisindeki rolünü anlamak ve turist davranışlarını şekillendirmedeki önemini vurgulamak için Mardin'in sunduğu benzersiz kültürel ve tarihi zenginliklerin yanı sıra sosyal medya platformlarında nasıl temsil edildiğini araştıracaktır. Mardin'in benzersiz mimarisi, tarihi dokusu, yöresel mutfağı ve etnik çeşitliliği, sosyal medya üzerinden paylaşılan görseller ve yorumlar aracılığıyla geniş kitlelere ulaşmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, yapılan döküman incelemesi sonucunda Instagram, Facebook ve TripAdvisor gibi platformlardaki fotoğraf ve yorumlar, turistlerin seyahat planlarını oluştururken, Mardin'i tercih etmelerinde etkili olmakta ve Mardin'i keşfetmek isteyen turistlerin ilgisini çekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Turist Tercihleri, Turizm Destinasyonu, Mardin

Abstract

Mardin is a city located in the southeast of Turkey, renowned for its historical and cultural richness. Social media plays a significant role in increasing the popularity of destinations like Mardin among tourists' preferences. The purpose of this study is to examine how social media influences tourists' travel preferences and how this effect is observed on a destination like Mardin. This study will explore the representation of Mardin's unique cultural and historical riches on social media platforms to



understand the role of social media in the tourism industry and highlight its importance in shaping tourist behavior. Mardin's distinctive architecture, historical texture, regional cuisine, and ethnic diversity reach wide audiences through images and comments shared on social media. In this context, a document analysis will be conducted to investigate how photos and comments on platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and TripAdvisor influence tourists' preferences in choosing Mardin as they plan their travels and attract the interest of tourists who wish to explore Mardin.

Keywords: Social Media, Tourist Preferences, Tourism Destination, Mardin



Effect of the epic Ramcharitmanas in Psyche of International Relations (IR) of nation India since 1947

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Abstract

The study considers the objective to acquire an understanding of the effect of the epic Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas (1511-1623) in International Relations of nation India since 1947. This is a qualitative study, descriptive in nature depending on secondary data collected from books, journals, research papers, articles and websites. Content analysis is used here. The major findings of the study are: i. the past is always an important 'input' and determinant of the present international relations. ii. Foreign policy of nation India highly followed by the foreign policy the epic Ramcharitmanas. iii. Both after "Operation Pawan"- Indian intervention of Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in the Sri Lankan Civil War in 1987-1990 to enforce the disarmament of the LTTE and "Operation Searchlight"- in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1971, by the West-Pakistan and consequently Indian military support to East Pakistan, India left Srilanka and Bangladesh without occupying an inches of land. iv. Till date Govt. of India intervene military operation in different countries like Pakistan (1965), Bangladesh (1971), Madives (1988) etc and maintained the policy of non- occupying other's land as like as Lord Rama helped Sugriva to get back his kingdom (Kiskindha) and also placed Bivhishana as the king of Srilanka after death of Ravana. It can be concluded that the epic Ramcharitmanas –is the guide line of Indian psyche of international relations of nation India and it is till continuing. The study recommends for introducing the classical literature in curriculum to build up psychological nature of our future generation.

Keywords: Epic, Ramcharitmanas, Psyche, International Relations, nation India



Power Solidarity in Women Entrepreneurship: Case of KOSGEB

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship requires, above all else, dedication to venture. Every society desires to produce economic values that will contribute to socio-economic development. Entrepreneurs bring together production factors for this purpose. They also assume various risks. Obtaining useful and useful outputs is more important here than gender. So, it is not that important whether the entrepreneur is male or female. However, some balance must be achieved in the field, especially in areas where women's entrepreneurship is needed. Therefore, there is a need to increase economic, social and cultural support for women. Such supports may differ from country to country and culture to culture. For example, notable examples can be found in economically and socially developed countries. There are also promising situations for our country, which is gaining momentum towards development. Here, KOSGEB (The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization of Türkiye & The Small and Medium Enterprises Development and Support Administration) is one of the leading institutions in this regard. This study titled “Power Solidarity in Women Entrepreneurship: KOSGEB Example” is aimed at the mentioned issues. It was prepared to reveal the importance of the institution in terms of developing women's entrepreneurship. The study basically includes three separate headings. In the literature review section, entrepreneur, women's entrepreneurship and KOSGEB are discussed. In the methodology dimension, the problem, purpose and importance of the research, as well as the research method and scope, are explained. In the findings and discussion section, the supports provided to women entrepreneurs by KOSGEB were emphasized. As a result of the study, current suggestions that women entrepreneurs can consider are listed.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Women Entrepreneurship, KOSGEB



Correlation between Lymphovascular Space Invasion (LVSI), Histological Grade of Tumor, and Invasion of Uterine Myometrium in Endometrial Cancer

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Abstract

Due to the increasing incidence of endometrial cancer worldwide and the results remaining at a comparable level despite the progress that has been made in medicine in recent years, this cancer is the subject of intensive research. The incidence of this type of cancer is highest in highly developed countries, where it is the most common cancer of female organs. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the epidemiology of EC in Poland has begun to resemble that observed in the world. In the light of research on this type of cancer, the key role of diet and nutrients in the process of shaping this disease is highlighted. Reports from recent years indicate that natural nutritional products have preventive or therapeutic potential in the fight against these diseases. The influence of environmental factors, lifestyle, and exposure to pollution does not go unnoticed in the case of this disease. Improper eating habits among women of reproductive age contribute to a growing tendency to morbid obesity, metabolic diseases, diabetes and polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), which in the long run may escalate the risk of endometrial cancer. Obesity, diabetes and overweight are unfavorable factors for invasion and metastasis.

In the context of this disease, lymphovascular space invasion (LVSI) is an important clinical prognostic factor. The role of LVSI in relation to the risk of disease recurrence and the selection of appropriate treatment remains controversial and unclear. Different researchers express different opinions on this topic and there are significant discrepancies between them. The study aims to



summarize the current knowledge and scientific research on LVSI, or its lack, as the strongest independent prognostic factor in the case of regional recurrence in the minor pelvis, distant metastases and overall survival.

Keywords: endometrial cancer, LVSI, metastases



Risk Factors Associated with the Incidence of Pregnancy Anemia as an Etiology of Under-Five Stunting in Indonesia

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Abstract

Based on the 2018 Basic Health Research, the anemia rate among pregnant women reached 48.9 percent. Meanwhile, the global target for nutrition in 2025 was to reduce the rate of anemia in women of childbearing age (WUS) to reach 50 percent. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of pregnancy anemia as a cause of under-five stunting in Cikunir Village, Singaparna Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya Regency, West Java, Indonesia. This research design used crosssectional. The population in this study were pregnant women in Singaparna sub-district with a sample of 90 pregnant women in Cikunir Village, Singaparna District. This study used purposive sampling technique with research instruments in data collection in the form of questionnaires and interviews. Data analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis with Relative Risk calculation using epi info.. The results showed that age (RR = 1.4359; CI = 0.7797-2.644, p-value = 0.18); number of children (RR = 0.8438; CI = 0.5473-1.3010; p-value = 0.23075); Parity (RR = 0.6389; CI= 0.3350-1.2185; p-value= 0.07023), gestational age (RR=0.8182; CI=0.4694; p-value= 0.23619); occupation (RR=1.0411; CI=0.5537-1.9576; p-value= 0.4530); Fe consumption (RR=0.7688; CI=0.3058-1.9323, p-value=0.28); Fe side effects (RR=0.9453; CI=0.5728-1.5601; p-value= 0.41503) were not associated with the incidence of pregnancy anemia, while education (RR=1.9310; CI=1.3281-2.8076; p-value= 0.0025) and hemoglobin examination or



Hb level (RR=4.5158; CI=2.5522-7.9900; p-value=0.0000) were associated with the incidence of pregnancy anemia. The conclusion of this study was that the most dominant risk factor associated with pregnancy anemia was hemoglobin examination.

Keywords: risk factors, anemia, pregnancy, stunting



Decision support elements used by medical dispatchers in the context of the Polish National Medical Rescue System

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Abstract

In the face of society's evolution and dynamic progress in the field of information technology, emergency medical systems worldwide, particularly the Polish State Emergency Medical System (SEMS), face increasing challenges. A significant role in counteracting these challenges is played by decision-support tools for medical dispatchers, which become the subject of this analysis. The article begins by presenting the general context of SEMS functioning, then moves on to a detailed assessment of implemented command support systems and decision-making tools. Using survey methodology, the authors investigate dispatchers' direct feelings about the utility of these technologies, shedding light on their perceptions and delineating areas requiring further development.

The analysis also extends to important legal and ethical aspects, which are an integral part of using decision support in the medical environment. Examining the effectiveness of current tools, the article identifies key gaps and opportunities for improvements, suggesting that innovations could significantly contribute to optimizing decision-making processes. The authors emphasize the value of inspiration drawn from the experiences of international emergency systems and practices from other sectors, highlighting the potential for innovative technological solutions in SEMS.

In conclusion, the article anticipates that the introduction of new technologies and the improvement of existing decision-support tools can significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of rescue actions in SEMS, directly impacting public safety and health in Poland. This study not only evaluates the current state but also paves the way for further discussions on future innovations. In this way, the article makes a significant contribution to understanding the role of technology in emergency medical services, paying particular attention to the needs and expectations of dispatchers, who are a key link in providing assistance in emergencies.



Recycling and in the Packaging Industry and Zero Waste

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Abstract

Today, societies have generally turned into a consumer society. Mass consumption brings with it many problems, especially the environment. Packaging materials are used to transport, protect, present, present and sell a manufactured product. In this context, there are almost no unpackaged products. Packaged products appear in a paper/cardboard box, sometimes in a plastic container, sometimes in a glass jar, sometimes in a tin can. The packaging materials remaining after using the product in the packaging quickly pollutes the environment as waste. The waste in question arises from homes, offices, cars, in short, in all living spaces. Recycling and zero waste practices are implemented to reduce environmental problems. Here, there are opportunities to reuse packaging waste as raw material. Used packaging waste can be turned into raw material and re-used by going through various operations and processes.

Keywords: Packaging Industry, Recycling, Zero Waste



Hybrid or Not? When IT projects start using hybrid project management approach?

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Abstract

This review delves into the evolving landscape of project management methodologies, emphasizing the necessity for updated definitions and criteria, particularly in the context of the hybrid approach. The focus is on large organizations engaged in software development projects and their quest to optimize value through agile project management within a hybrid framework. By integrating insights from project management fundamentals and literature review methodologies, this paper offers a comprehensive analysis of the hybrid approach's relevance in modern project environments. Through a systematic review of literature, utilizing SCOPUS and Web of Science databases, the abstract endeavors to unveil the current comprehension of hybrid project management. Findings elucidate the prevailing notion of hybrid management as a fusion of agile and waterfall methodologies. Recognizing inherent constraints, particularly in the coverage of analyzed research articles, the author maintains mostly a critical stance toward the current understanding of the matter. The author proposes a fresh framework aimed at refining the delineations and operational guidelines of hybrid project management and advocates for a nuanced understanding of hybridity, emphasizing the importance of methodology identity, which encompasses principles, values, processes, and practices. This new framework seeks to transcend the confines of existing literature reviews, offering a more comprehensive understanding of hybrid methodologies, including insights from scaled agile practices, product management, and quality management. Despite acknowledged limitations, the hybrid approach emerges as a potent tool for enhancing competitiveness within the context of large organizational structures. Findings suggest a growing inclination towards hybrid methodologies as a pragmatic response to the complexities of contemporary project environments. The delineation between project tailoring and hybrid methods is a key focal point, prompting the need for further research to establish clear distinctions and guidelines. The paper highlights the transformative potential of the hybrid approach in addressing the complexities and demands of contemporary markets, transcending industry boundaries beyond IT and software development. With the possibility that many organizations and project managers are inadvertently employing hybrid approaches, there arises a fundamental challenge to the traditional framework of individual project management methodologies. A future research avenue explores the widespread adoption of hybrid methodologies across organizations, posing intriguing questions about the future landscape of project management methodologies and their relevance.



Preservice Preschool Teachers Design Science Activities to Develop Children's Scientific Process Skills: The Example of TÜBİTAK 2237-A Project ¹

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Abstract

It is essential to teach science using appropriate methods and techniques in preschool institutions to develop children's thinking skills, which will affect their future learning and interest in science. Additionally, creating a conducive learning environment and supporting it with relevant activities will aid in gaining scientific process skills. Therefore, preschool teachers should be capable of designing activities that help children develop these skills. According to the literature, the development of a strong scientific foundation in children is dependent on the teaching techniques employed by teachers and their attitudes. Therefore, teachers' attitudes and the activities they prepare have a direct impact on the use of scientific processes and the development of thinking skills in children. Moreover, it is often recommended to provide training and workshops for pre-service teachers on the use of science activities based on scientific process skills in the literature. Concordantly, creating easily accessible resources that include examples of applications with rich content and developing rich learning environments can help them adopt these methods and use them when they become teachers. However, few studies focus on developing scientific process skills in early childhood for pre-service preschool teachers. Thereby, this project was initiated to enhance the competence of pre-service preschool teachers in designing activities that promote the development of children's scientific process skills. As part of the 2237-A programme supported by TUBİTAK, 30 preservice preschool teachers in the 3rd and 4th grades received training on designing science activities to develop children's scientific process skills. The training lasted for six days and was supervised by five experts in preschool education and five experts in science education. The trainers emphasized the significance of scientific process skills in preschool education on the first day. During the subsequent sessions, experts introduced innovative

¹ This study is based on project code '1129B372300826', which was supported by TUBİTAK



methods and techniques for developing activities and shared sample activities. In the second session, activities were designed each day under the guidance of field experts, utilizing innovative methods and techniques discussed in the session. These included WEB 2.0 tools, picture storybooks, experiments, games, and STEM. Daily, five groups were formed, each consisting of six individuals. One preschool expert and one science expert were assigned to each group for counselling. The activity development process was then carried out. During the previous session, field experts interpreted and evaluated these activities using the rubrics developed by the project team.

Keywords: preschool, science activities, scientific process skills



Sınıf Öğretmeni Adaylarının Gözünden Okul Dışı Öğrenme Etkinliklerinin Değerlendirilmesi

Evaluation of Out-Of-School Learning Activities from the Perspective of Prospective Primary School Teachers

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Öz

Bu araştırma, fiziksel ve sanal gezi olarak planlanan okul dışı öğrenme etkinlikleri hakkında sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının görüşlerinin incelenmesidir. Bu araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, Karadeniz bölgesinde yer alan bir eğitim fakültesinde öğrenim gören sınıf öğretmenliği son sınıf öğretmen adayları (44 kız, 16 erkek) oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan durum çalışması yöntemi kullanılarak yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın veri toplama aracını, okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarında gerçekleştirdikleri etkinliklere ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemek üzere tasarlanan ve dokuz açık uçlu sorudan oluşan görüş formu oluşturmaktadır. Öğretmen adaylarının yanıtları içerik analiziyle analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde, öğretmen adaylarının planladıkları uygulamaları gerçekleştirebildikleri, öğrencilerin bu hususta keyifli vakit geçirdikleri ve uygulanan etkinliklerin hedeflenen kazanımlara uygun olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Öğretmen adayları yapmış oldukları uygulamalarda sanal gezi aracı olarak Thinglink uygulamasının kullanılmasının öğretim sürecinde önemli etkileri olduğunu belirtmektedir. Bununla beraber fiziksel geziler gerçekleştiren öğretmen adayları ise sürecin kendileri için de keyifli ve öğretici geçtiğini vurgulamaktadır. Bu bulgulardan hareketle sanal ve fiziksel gezi olarak tasarlanan okul dışı öğrenme etkinliklerinin öğrencilerin öğrenmelerine ve öğretmen adaylarının hedefledikleri kazanımların gerçekleşmesine yönelik olumlu katkılar sağladığı söylenebilir. Okul dışı öğrenme ortamı olarak tercih edilen sanal geziler ve okul bahçesi, müze ziyaretleri gibi planlanan fiziksel etkinliklerin öğrencilerin ön öğrenmelerini belirlemek ve dersin kazanımlarını kazandırmak açısından öğretmen adayları tarafından tekrar deneyimlemek istedikleri yönünde görüşler belirtilmiştir. Bu çalışmada sanal gezi aracı olarak “Thinglink”



uygulaması; fiziksel ortamlar olarak da okul bahçesi ve müze gezileri okul dışı öğrenme ortamı olarak belirlenmiştir. Yapılacak olan diğer araştırmalar için araştırmacılara farklı öğrenme ortamlarında farklı etkinlikler yürütmeleri önerilmektedir. Ayrıca çalışmanın farklı lisans programlarında yürütülerek karşılaştırmalı bir araştırmanın gerçekleştirilmesi de öneri olarak belirtilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Okul dışı öğrenme, Öğretmen Adayları, Thinglink Uygulaması

Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine the opinions of pre-service classroom teachers about out-of-school learning activities planned as physical and virtual trips. The study group of this research consists of senior pre-service classroom teachers (44 female, 16 male) studying at a faculty of education in the Black Sea region. The research was conducted using the case study method, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The data collection tool of the study was an opinion form consisting of nine open-ended questions designed to determine their views on the activities they carried out in out-of-school learning environments. The responses of pre-service teachers were analysed by content analysis. In the analysis of the data obtained, it was emphasised that the pre-service teachers were able to carry out the applications they planned, that the students had a pleasant time in this regard and that the activities implemented were appropriate for the targeted outcomes. The pre-service teachers stated that the use of Thinglink application as a virtual trip tool in their applications had significant effects on the teaching process. On the other hand, pre-service teachers who carried out physical trips emphasised that the process was enjoyable and instructive for them as well. Based on these findings, it can be said that out-of-school learning activities designed as virtual and physical excursions make positive contributions to students' learning and to the realisation of the achievements targeted by pre-service teachers. The pre-service teachers stated that they would like to re-experience the virtual excursions preferred as out-of-school learning environments and the planned physical activities such as school garden and museum visits in terms of determining students' prior learning and gaining the outcomes of the course. In this study, "Thinglink" application was determined as a virtual trip tool and school garden and museum visits were determined as out-of-school learning environments. For further research, researchers are recommended to carry out different activities in different learning environments. It is also suggested that a comparative study should be carried out by conducting the study in different undergraduate programmes.

Keywords: Out-of-School Learning, Prospective Teachers, Thinglink Application



Cognitive Activity Problems in Modern Educational Conditions

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Abstract

Cognitive activity largely depends on the interest of students and students in learning, and interest depends on the conditions in which educational activity is established. Developmental factors that participate in this process and provide cognitive activation can only show their effects under appropriate training conditions. In educational activity, this occurs through the interaction of mental processes, on the one hand, and the environment in which these processes take place, on the other hand. Therefore, in modern education, activation of the cognition of students and students (students) is possible as a result of the interaction of their internal (mental) and external (social) relations.

In pedagogy, the activity of the personality is considered as individual activity directed towards the environment, leading to growth and development, towards the growth of oneself and the environment, and based on social experience. Therefore, in pedagogy, the concepts of activity and effectiveness are often used synonymously.

Many studies have been carried out in the field of development of cognitive activity in students (L.V. Zankov, M.N. Akimova, G.I. Sukina, M.N. Kazimov, A.A. Alizade, A.N. Abbasov, A. S. Bayramov), significant results have been obtained. These studies have shown that activism gives the personality the opportunity to act constructively, develop life strategies and tactics, and organize communication and relationships. Considering this fact, the family and the school have important tasks to solve. In order to fulfill these tasks, it is necessary to first determine the characteristics of cognitive activity in adolescents.

Modern researchers (A.A.Rean, A.Arlin, D.Hamilton, L.Dotta, etc.) state that empirical thinking is mainly developed in students in the traditional education system. In fact, it has been proven that cognitive activity takes place on the basis of special modeling and that it is a lawful process. According to these considerations, each stage of cognition has its own function in processing information. Therefore, in pedagogical conditions, it is necessary to take into account the regulation of cognitive activity through the connected, legally established interaction of separate processes. Weakness of cognitive activity, or high activity, is understood as the fact that individual cognitive processes working in this process have natural capabilities superior to others. Taking these into



account, the characteristics of the processes that determine cognitive activity during training should be studied. Taking into account the above, the conditions of cognitive activation in modern education are considered in the context of learning mental operations. In this direction, they put forward ideas on the types of generalization in training (V.V. Davydov), visibility and student activation (L.V. Zankov), intelligence and creativity (T.V. Ivanova).

The essence of cognitive activity accompanied by complex processes is that every idea that enters the mind must be consolidated in the mind and also a new, creative product must be formed. Because cognitive activity is not just about actively responding to what is learned and mastered. This process requires creative learners to make new additions to the knowledge they have acquired. These are possible based on the experience gained due to the consistent, systematic performance of cognitive operations in training conditions. We can also call this cognitive ability, thinking ability, and problem-solving ability as a whole. In modern education, these issues are widely explained in classification theory.

Cognitive activity is based on motivation. Cognitive motivation determines the productivity of activity results. Therefore, the activation of students, orientation according to their abilities, activities from small successes to big successes requires a systematic approach. For this, it is necessary to determine the conditions for the activation of cognition in each age period. The sources provide an extensive explanation of cognition and related concepts. In the Azerbaijan Encyclopedia of Life, cognition is "an active social-practical process consisting of reflecting the objective reality in the human brain and gaining correct knowledge about it. People understand the world around them based on the truths obtained in the cognitive process and change it in accordance with their needs.

Key words: learners, activity, cognitive activity, personal effectiveness, learning activity, cognitive ability, cognitive motivation, taxonomy, learning goal.



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Disciplinary liability of state officials in the Polish People's Republic

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Abstract

In the times of the Polish People's Republic (PRL), the disciplinary liability of state bodies was controlled by the party apparatus, and decisions on this matter were binding within the party and subordinate structures. This principle is applied to people considered unfaithful to the party's ideology or inconsistent with the imposed norms. This procedure was often eliminated by eliminating consequences, which led to ensuring real effectiveness and fairness in disciplinary processes.



Life Crisis as the Main Problem of Modern Psychology

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Abstract

One of the interesting issues of psychological science is the problem of psychological crisis. Since the end of the 19th century, the problem of psychological crisis has attracted the attention of psychologists and specialists in related fields; a number of theories related to the problem of psychological crisis have been put forward. At the same time, despite the widespread use of the concept of psychological crisis in literature and practice, issues related to the development of the personality of this concept are not sufficiently developed from a theoretical point of view. From this point of view, in the modern era, psychological crisis cases of personality development depend on age, gender, etc. Research related to its characteristics continues. As we know, personality development continues gradually until the end of a person's life, and each age stage has its own unique problems, which manifest them as a personality crisis. A crisis situation is an integral part of the personal development of every person; this period has the maximum impact on the development of the individual and provides the further direction of personal development. One of the most important cases is that the development of the psyche, becoming richer and more complex, is not a stable and continuous process. This is an intermittent process, and crises cannot be avoided. 1.0.7 of the law on psychological assistance. The article states that a crisis situation is a situation that a person cannot eliminate on his own and which causes psychological problems [155]. "Crisis" from the ancient Greek word "crisis" means a decision, a turning point, a result, and in Latin it means a turning point, a turning point, a decisive period of a transitional state. In Ojegov's dictionary, crisis is interpreted as a sharp difficult situation, a harsh, sharp change in something. To the meaning of the word crisis are added features associated with negative emotional colors: difficulty, difficult situation. Researchers addressing the problem of psychological crisis use different concepts: "internal crisis", "existential crisis", "life crisis", "spiritual crisis", "life meaning crisis", "identity crisis", "age crisis", "professional development crisis", "personal crisis", "crisis of meaning", "crisis of meaninglessness", etc. "Crisis" from the ancient Greek word "crisis" means a decision, a turning point, a result, and in Latin it means a turning point, a turning point, a decisive period of transition. In Ozhegov's dictionary, a crisis is interpreted as a sharp



difficult situation, a sharp, drastic change in something. To the meaning of the word crisis are added features associated with a negative emotional connotation: difficulty, difficult situation. Researchers considering the problem of psychological crisis use different concepts: "internal crisis", "existential crisis", "life crisis", "spiritual crisis", "crisis of the meaning of life", "identity crisis", "age crisis", "professional development" " crisis.", "personal crisis", "crisis of meaning", "crisis of meaninglessness". In addition, there are concepts that express phenomena inextricably linked to the problem of identity crisis: "internal conflict", "interpersonal conflict", "existential vacuum", "excitement", "crisis situation", etc. However,

L. G. As Jedunova noted, when the term "crisis" is used in psychology, it implies a personal crisis. Indeed, researchers commenting on different types of crises note a number of points that are the same and put all diversity in an almost synonymous order [23, p.151]. To confirm these words; let us turn to the analysis of ideas related to understanding the essence of an identity crisis. When studying a psychological crisis, the following questions should be considered. Firstly, this is the source of the identity crisis, secondly, the significance of external changes in the emergence of an interpersonal crisis, thirdly, the significance of the crisis for the process of development and personality formation.

A crisis is a long-term mental state of a person arising from dissatisfaction with his inner world and environment, and it affects the sphere of values and needs that are most fundamental, important for life, is accompanied by strong emotional excitement and dominates the inner life of a person. Three types of theories about the crisis are distinguished: Material crises; social crises; mental crises. All experienced crisis situations lead to a change in the structure of personality, and each of them has its own internal content[23, p.151]. An internal crisis may be accompanied by external conflicts, but the elimination of nonfactual development involves acquiring new tools, mastering new spheres of life, and expanding opportunities. If the new demand is drowned out by external social demands, then the crisis may become acute and prolonged. It is necessary to analyze the crisis situation in order to determine how the exit from the crisis will be constructive or deconstructive. At this time, it is necessary to pay attention to the content of the psychological crisis, the person's attitude to the crisis, the length and development period of the crisis. The crisis situation ensures the further development of self-awareness in the intellectual and emotional spheres, and the resolution of the conflict acts as an indicator of personality development. But, on the other hand, the crisis can cause nervous disorders. Thus, a difficulty arises, a problem leads to a disruption of previous ways of functioning, tension arises, old ways of solving the problem are checked, if they are not adaptive, tension intensifies. At the next stage, the involvement of external and internal resources for the understanding of the problem takes place, which results in the following: reconsideration of the problem and exit from the situation; the impossibility of solving the situation in possible ways and the next violation of the system, moving away from solving the problem or destructive output.

The problem is the realization that it is impossible to solve existing difficulties and contradictions by using the knowledge and experience that a person has gathered for that moment in specific conditions. Therefore, there is a need for outside knowledge and experience to find the cause of the crisis, the fulcrum and to accept the situation as it is. The life path of each person, his development as a personality is accompanied by the substitution of potentials and forms of self-manifestation. A crisis situation is always stressful, contains stress and uncertainty. A crisis means the loss of any existing



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form of life to which a person is accustomed and creates a person is accustomed and creates an opportunity for him to move to a new form of life that is not yet known. A crisis situation becomes dangerous when a person cannot get out of this situation, he is not able to accept the crisis situation and fight with it.



Artificial intelligence (IA) in education

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Abstract

The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence is playing a major impact on education. (Giannini, 2023)

Starting with this statement from the Assistant Director General at UNESCO, we will see some data in the world about the use of AI technology in the Education system in general.

Various international data have been included for this paper - including, various websites, International Journals on Education, EU and US reports, and even the World Organization for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage (UNESCO).

In this paper, first, it is about the history of AI, then the inclusion of AI in education – in the teaching and learning process, not overlooking the versions of CHATGPT (versions 3.0, 3.5 and 4.0). For the transformation of education in the framework of AI technology, then for applications and platforms (20 already), which, using AI, are used in the education system - emphasizing their importance in general.

As important, and where it is included in this paper, is the challenge of using AI in the educational process as well as the ethical aspect, regarding the use of AI in the educational process.

At the very end, this paper ends with some recommendations, always based on the findings from the aforementioned documentation, and with the conviction that the work done will provide important data in this direction!

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, ChatGpt, teaching, learning, recommendations



Drone Flights in the Airspace

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Abstract

UAVs are a promising source of innovative services for society designed to enhance transport and mobility, among other things. Drones also provide an opportunity for green aviation and optimised delivery. The aim of the European aviation authorities is to promote a transport system that is accessible, affordable, efficient, safe and environmentally friendly, and to create the conditions for a competitive industry generating economic growth, jobs and the development of new technologies and procedures.

The U-space concept is a set of new services based on a high level of digitisation and automation of functions and specific procedures, supported by artificial intelligence, designed to provide safe, efficient and protected access to airspace for a large number of unmanned aircraft, operating autonomously, automatically or controlled within line-of-sight.

Drone flight operations will steadily increase. Therefore, it is necessary to design new digital solutions that will have an impact on the safety of air navigation, minimise the burden on ATS, increase the efficiency of airspace use with a particular focus on urban airspace, have no negative impact on the environment and contribute to the development of new technologies.



Care for seniors - a challenge for scientific research

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Abstract

Nowadays, more and more people are living to old age. Estimated data shows that by 2025 the number of older people will increase to 30%, with the current rate in Poland being over 10%. According to the Central Statistical Office data, in 2005 the share of seniors in the population of our country was 17.2%, while in 2021 it was 25.7%. The age of a senior is defined in various ways. Some indicate 55 as the age defining a senior, others 60 or 70.

In Poland, every person over 60 years of age has the opportunity to obtain a National Senior Card. Each elderly person adapts to the passage of time differently. Older people struggle with problems such as depression and loneliness. This mainly applies to people living alone in single-person households without support from relatives. Often people from rural areas do not demonstrate social activity and integration with other people. Older people have needs that should be diagnosed and then met. It is important to conduct scientific research in this area. It is necessary to create the best possible care, support and quality of life for seniors.

To sum up, it should be stated that:

- there is a need to conduct scientific research among older people,
- it is advisable to conduct research in order to take effective preventive and therapeutic measures,
- it is important to undertake educational activities to raise awareness of older people, caregivers and medical workers in the researched areas relating to seniors.



Social Responsibility Vision for SMEs

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Abstract

Businesses provide convenience to sustain life. In this sense, large enterprises may come to mind first. However, not every business may be large-scale. In other words, there are also “micro, small and medium” sized enterprises. Those at this scale are grouped under the heading of SMEs (Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises). Many criteria can be used when determining business scales. Among these, "number of personnel" and "annual net sales revenue or financial balance sheet" are the prominent criteria. Undoubtedly, the socio-economic development levels of countries are also a factor. Regardless of their size, every business has a specific founding purpose. Some of these are general, some are specific. Among the general objectives, "profit, service to society, social responsibility, survival and growth" are important. Among the specific objectives, "quality products for customers, good wages for employees, improving work environments, employee training, career management, continuity in employment" may stand out. Undoubtedly, global structure, society, sector, firm scale, entrepreneurial style and management levels may require changes in these goals. There are generally accepted performance criteria in businesses. In other words, the issues of "efficiency, productivity, effectiveness, adequacy and profitability" are vital for every business. This study focuses on the "social responsibility" dimension, which is listed among the general objectives. Regardless of the scale, this dimension becomes more important day by day. Because businesses have to feel responsible for the environment they operate in while producing goods and services. In order to maintain their existence, they must demonstrate sensitivity towards society. In other words, they are expected to operate in a socially responsible manner. In this sense, one of the best ways to gain the trust and support of stakeholders is the concept of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility). With globalization, this issue has become more widespread. There are also rapid technological developments, legal regulations and public awareness. Consumers are acting more organized day by day. Their impact on businesses is also increasing. Many large-scale businesses can make CSR a corporate culture and act accordingly. There are also people who use this situation as an advertising tool. Nowadays, social



responsibility is expected from every business, regardless of its scale. It is believed that this will make their adaptation to the environment easier. This study basically includes three separate headings. In the literature review section, the topics "SME definition and scope, CSR and social responsibility for SMEs" are explained. In the methodology dimension, the problem, purpose and importance of the research, as well as the research method and scope, are explained. In the findings and discussion section, the social responsibility vision for SMEs was emphasized. The study was concluded with results and recommendations.

Keywords: SMEs, Corporate Social Responsibility, Social Responsibility Vision in SMEs



Homework as A Part of Curriculum: The Perceptions of Arab Schools Students in Israel Concerning the Importance of Homework

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Abstract

Homework is a part of school life for any student. The importance of homework in today's world is well-expressed when analyzed within the context of the educational system. Doing homework is influenced by various factors, including parents and teachers at school. In this study, the researcher examined the motivation behind doing homework and the student's beliefs about the importance of doing homework in Arab junior-high and high schools in Israel. It also examined the improvement of students' motivation to do homework while moving from one grade to another and the existence of gender differences regarding the motivation for doing homework. The study is based on a quantitative method using two questionnaires with 26 items. The sample consists of 501 students (seventh to tenth graders) from Arabs Israeli schools. The study findings show the crucial role of teachers and parents in motivating the students to do homework. Also, changes occur in the intensity of the internal and external motivating factors such as students' age, gender differences, the decrease in the perception of school achievement, and the importance of studying accompanying the maturation process. This study



raised teachers, parents, and the educational system toward the significance of motivation and beliefs of doing homework in the students' learning process.

Keywords: *Mathematics, Motivation, Gender, Homework, Study, Education, Teachers, Parents, Age, Beliefs.*



Hija E Maleve, In the Psychology of Ernest Koliqi's Characters

“Hija E Maleve Në Psikologjinë E Personazheve Te Ernest Koliqit”

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Abstract

Albanian prose, with special emphasis on the Albanian story, takes its modern form with the creations of Ernest Koliqi. His narration, theme and discourse make Koliqi one of the most important personalities of modernism in Albanian literature.

This artistically prosaic creation is a combination of tradition and modernity. The author reveals the spiritual state of man by treating his psychic and emotional element. Through this, a rare uniqueness of these creations is achieved compared to those of contemporaries. The power of the narrative penetrates deeply into the reader's feeling.

Koliqi puts the theme on the individual level, making the narrator the bearer of the processes and concepts of a society, which obviously has an identity crisis. The problem of such a society begins and is elaborated by returning to tradition, evoking memories and consequently moving this picture to the modern and contemporary plane.

The life of the Albanian, unbroken by the canon of a tradition with pagan outbursts, has been put under the author's lens and handled neatly. The transition of a society from complete darkness to a habitat where light should prevail has not been easy. Therefore, this transition has created such a situation where the author has found social problems that have become part of his pen. The influence of European literature, especially Italian literature, can be easily seen in these creations, but they have a unique character, not being separated from the national trunk.

Keywords: *Koliqi, prose, Albanian society, psychic element, modern literature etc.*



Abstrakti

Tregimet si: “*Gjaku*”, “*Se qofsh, pleqnofsh*”, “*Miku*”, “*Ke tre lisat*” dhe “*Diloca*” janë krijime që Koliqi i shkroi për banorët e Shqipërisë së Veriut, të cilët jetonin nën ndikimin e Kanunit. Koliqi në këto tregime sjell personazhe nga jeta e malësisë, ku ndërthureshin elemente të botës emocionale, shpirtërore, mentale, ndjesi individuale, që i çojnë këto rrëfime në nivele më të larta letrare dhe psikologjike.

Kodi zakonor për një pjesë të Shqipërisë ka qenë ligji kryesor rreth të cilit kanë jetuar dhe vepruar shqiptarët deri në fund të jetës. Këto kode kanë ndikuar drejtpërdrejt, jo vetëm në stilin e jetesës, por edhe në koshiençën e subkoshiençën e tyre, si dhe ndërtimin e personalitetit individual.

Kjo do të pasqyrohet nga Koliqi me finesë të vepra letrare e tij: “*Hija e maleve*”. “*Gjaku*” është njëra nga tregimet më të ndërlikuara dhe më të ndjera që Koliqi ka shkruar në këtë vepër. Aty është shkruar, jo vetëm talenti i Koliqit, por edhe idetë e pikëpamjet e tij personale, me anë të së cilave ndërton personazhin kryesor, Dodën.

Doda ka një program të qartë dhe të menduar mirë për edukimin e brezave të rinj të vendlindjes së tij. Mbas novelës “*Gjaku*”, “*Diloca*” është një tjetër novelë që është po aq e ndërlikuar dhe e shkruar me mjeshtri prej penës koliqiane.

Trajton anën psikologjike të rrëfimitarit (Lecit ose vetë autorit) dhe Dilocës, malësorese së misterhme që e vë rrëfimitarin në epiqendër të ndjesive të panumërta. “*Se qofsh, pleqnofsh*” ka për bazë zgjidhjen e një problemi kanunor, gjyqin dhe avokatinë e asaj kohe. Në këtë tregim, babai vret të bijën e cila ishte e pamartuar dhe ngel shtatzënë.

Tregimi “*Miku*” është më e thjeshtë si përmbajtje dhe konstrukt. Ajo pasqyron besnikërinë e një malësori që i përmbahet kodit zakonor më shumë se sistemit ligjor e shtetëror. Tregimi “*Ke tre lisat*” pasqyron dramën e dy të rinjve të dashuruar, familjet e të cilëve janë në hasmëri.

Fjalë kyçe: *Kanuni, kodi zanonor, kodi civil, mali, gjaku, miku*



The Problem of Self-Actualization of Young People in the Modern Period and its Social-Psychological Bases

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Abstract

The problem of self-realization is one of the most urgent problems in modern psychology. Representatives of many leading psychological schools of psychology have dealt with this problem. Since self-realization is considered one of the important conditions of psychological health, it is necessary to study its essence more thoroughly. A person has the potential for positive and constructive development genetically from the day of birth, and this potential can be realized if there are suitable conditions and environment.

If people want to realize themselves, they must overcome the limitations of society and satisfy their deficit needs. Man is naturally good and capable of self-improvement. If a person is not hindered by the environment, circumstances, in essence, he always goes towards personal development, shows a tendency to creativity and self-discovery. The theory of self-actualization states that a person is unique and has much potential. Most of the people, maybe even all of them, need inner improvement and are looking for it. The conducted studies have led to the conclusion that the realization of the potentials we have is natural and important (must).

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Fear and shame in man, everything that strengthens the soul, also strengthens his tendency to return to the search for security and protection. It is true that most people tend to maintain specific habits, more precisely; they tend to behave in old ways. In order to realize the need for self-realization, we need to be open to new ideas and experiments. Children brought up in a safe, friendly, caring environment have healthier ideas about the development process. In short, in healthy conditions, i.e., when nothing prevents the satisfaction of a person's basic needs, the development process of a person gives him a sense of satisfaction, and a person tries to be as good as possible. Self-realization is being able to be the person we can be, reaching the peak of our potential.



Kümeler Konusunun Öğretiminde Okul Dışı Öğrenme Ortamlarının Etkisi

The Effect of Out-Of-School Learning Environments on the Teaching of Sets

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Öz

Bu araştırma, okul dışı öğrenme ortamında tasarlanan kümeler konusuyla ilgili bir etkinliğin kümeler konusunun öğrenimi üzerindeki etkisinin incelenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda ‘Samsun Bafra Yakup Durmuş Müze Evi’ ne gidilmiş olup orada yer alan eserler, öğrenciler tarafından kazanımla ilgili olarak incelenmiştir. Bu araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, bilim ve sanat merkezi byf grubu öğrencileri (13 5. sınıf öğrencisi) oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma tek gruplu ön test- son test yarı deneysel yöntem ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın veri toplama araçlarını, okul dışı öğrenme ortamında tasarlanan etkinlikte verilmesi planlanan kazanım doğrultusunda araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan eş değer *ön test* ve *son test*, ayrıca öğrencilerin planlanan müze evinde gezisi esnasında gözlemlediklerini not alabilecekleri, araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulmuş *müze evi inceleme formu* oluşturmaktadır. Ön test ve son testlerde ilgili kazanım doğrultusunda 10 soru yer almaktadır. Elde edilen verilerin analizde öğrencilerin cevapları; doğru (1 puan) ve yanlış veya işaretlenmeyen soru (0 puan) olarak iki kategoride değerlendirilmiştir. Öğrencilerin müze evi inceleme formuna aldıkları notlar incelendiğinde, müze evindeki eserleri ilgili kazanım doğrultusunda değerlendiren öğrencilerin çoğunlukta olduğu, burada yer alan eserlerin küme oluşturacak şekilde tasnif edebildikleri gözlemlenmiştir. Dolayısıyla küme kavramını anlamlandırdıkları, bir topluluğun küme olması için gereken şartın ne olduğu ile ilgili bilgi sahibi oldukları görülmüştür. Öğrencilerin okul dışı öğrenme ortamı olan Yakup Durmuş Müze Evi gezisi öncesi ve sonrası yapılan test ortalama puanlarının karşılaştırıldığında son test lehine anlamlı farklılık olduğu belirlenmiştir ($t=-2,624$; $p<.05$). Bu bulgudan hareketle müze gezisi etkinliği olarak tasarlanan okul dışı öğrenme ortamının öğrencilerin öğrenmelerine olumlu katkı sağladığı söylenebilir. Okul dışı öğrenme ortamı olarak belirlenen müze evinin kümeler konusunun öğretimine etkisini incelemek amacıyla yürütülen bu çalışmada; etkinlik öncesi uygulanan ön test ve etkinlik sonrası uygulanan son test puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak



son test lehine anlamlı fark olduğu görülmüştür. Dolayısıyla, okul dışı öğrenme ortamı olarak belirlenen müze evinde tasarlanan kümeler etkinliğinin, konunun öğretimine olumlu katkı sağladığı düşünülmektedir. Ulusal ve uluslararası literatür incelendiğinde okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarında tasarlanan matematik eğitimi ile ilgili yürütülen araştırmaların sınırlı sayıda olması, literatürdeki bu boşluğun yapılacak olan okul dışı öğrenme faaliyetleriyle ilgili yürütülecek araştırmalarla doldurulabilir. Bu araştırmada müze evi, okul dışı öğrenme ortamı olarak belirlenmiştir. Yapılacak olan diğer araştırmalar için araştırmacılara farklı öğrenme ortamlarında farklı matematik etkinlikleri yürütmeleri önerilmektedir. Ayrıca çalışmanın farklı okul türlerinin de dahil olduğu daha büyük örneklem grupları ile yürütülmesi de ileride yapılacak çalışmalar için önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matematik eğitimi, okul dışı öğrenme ortamları, müze evi, kümeler

Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine the effect of an activity designed in an out-of-school learning environment on the learning of the subject of sets. For this purpose, 'Samsun Bafra Yakup Durmuş Museum House' was visited and the artefacts there were examined by the students in relation to the acquisition. The study group of this research consists of science and art centre byf group students (13 5th grade students). The research was conducted with a one-group pretest-posttest quasi-experimental method. The data collection tools of the study consisted of the equivalent pre-test and post-test prepared by the researchers in line with the acquisition planned to be given in the activity designed in the out-of-school learning environment, as well as the museum house inspection form created by the researchers, in which the students could take notes of what they observed during their visit to the planned museum house. There are 10 questions in the pre-test and post-test in line with the related learning outcome. In the analysis of the data obtained, the answers of the students were evaluated in two categories as correct (1 point) and incorrect or unmarked question (0 points). When the notes taken by the students on the museum house examination form were examined, it was observed that the students who evaluated the artefacts in the museum house in line with the relevant outcome were in the majority and that they were able to classify the artefacts in the museum house in a way to form a cluster. Therefore, it was observed that they made sense of the concept of cluster and had knowledge about the conditions required for a community to be a cluster. When the mean test scores of the students before and after the Yakup Durmuş Museum House trip, which is an out-of-school learning environment, were compared, it was determined that there was a significant difference in favour of the post-test ($t=-2,624$; $p< .05$). Based on this finding, it can be said that the out-of-school learning environment designed as a museum trip activity contributed positively to students' learning. In this study, which was conducted to examine the effect of the museum house, which was determined as an out-of-school learning environment, on the teaching of the subject of clusters, it was seen that there was a statistically significant difference between the pre-test scores applied before the activity and the post-test scores applied after the activity in favour of the post-test. Therefore, it is thought that the clusters activity designed in the museum house, which is determined as an out-of-school learning environment, contributed positively to the teaching of the subject. When the national and international



literature is examined, the limited number of studies on mathematics education designed in out-of-school learning environments, this gap in the literature can be filled with studies to be conducted on out-of-school learning activities. In this study, the museum house was determined as an out-of-school learning environment. For further research, researchers are recommended to conduct different mathematics activities in different learning environments. In addition, it is recommended that the study be conducted with larger sample groups including different school types for future studies.

Keywords: Mathematics education, out-of-school learning environments, museum house, sets



Hazards reported on food of plant origin in the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) from 1997 to 2021 and their occurrence, prevention and reduction

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Abstract

Between 1997 and 2021, notifications relating to food of plant origin accounted for 44.6% of all notifications in the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) operating in the European Union (EU). Using cluster analysis, notifications of this type of food during the period indicated were examined taking into account the following variables: hazard, product category and country of origin in relation to the year of notification. Mycotoxins, pesticide residues and pathogenic micro-organisms were mainly reported. Meanwhile, the most frequently notified product categories were nuts and seeds, fruit and vegetables, and herbs and spices. These products originated from Asian, African and South American countries. Aspects related to the occurrence, prevention and reduction of the risks mentioned were also presented. Attention was drawn as well to: the need to carry out controls at EU border points, monitor and update risk limits and improve the rapid exchange of information and response to detected risks.



An Educational Chance Beyond Remote Area Socioeconomic Challenges: Ethnography analysis on Indonesian Youth Perspectives

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Abstract

This study aims at analysing a strong link between students' socioeconomic background and educational opportunity. In this concern, the investigation focuses on how Indonesian university students define the role of socioeconomic challenges towards their educational attainment. This study is significant to serve in-depth account of how university students in remote areas navigate socioeconomic difficulties. Therefore, this study addresses a twofold objective: to shed a light on what need to consider regarding remote area socioeconomic challenges and how socioeconomic challenges shifting to an educational chance for youth generation. Ethnographic approach is employed due to the importance of understanding students' way of thinking towards educational chance beyond socioeconomic challenges. Participants are the socio-economically disadvantaged students in university level. In attempt to discover a comprehensive perception, FGD and interview will be carried. Data collection and analysis process are still on going. Results and discussion will be shared in the presentation session.

Keywords: Educational chance, remote area, socioeconomic challenges



Knowledge of cardiopulmonary resuscitation among medical personel

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Abstract

Introduction. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation is a medical action that saves lives. A distinction is made between basic life-saving procedures and advanced life-saving procedures. Sudden cardiac arrest is a sudden medical condition in which mechanical function of the heart stops, causing cessation of blood circulation. The proper course of action after the diagnosis of sudden cardiac arrest is to begin resuscitation as soon as possible. Medical personnel must be familiar with the algorithms for both basic and advanced resuscitation procedures. Cardiac arrest can occur in any person.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study was to assess the knowledge of basic CPR procedures among nurses working in hospital wards.

Methodology. The survey was conducted from 01.02.2023 - 01.03.2023 among 165 representatives of nursing staff (88 representatives of nursing staff working at SPWZOZ MSWiA in Bydgoszcz and 77 representatives of nursing staff working at the Oncology Center in Bydgoszcz). A proprietary questionnaire based on the European Resuscitation Council's Resuscitation Guidelines 2021 was used for the study. The study was approved by the Bioethics Committee.

Conclusions. The level of knowledge of nursing staff on current resuscitation guidelines is at a good level. Sources of knowledge on resuscitation procedures, are mainly knowledge gained during training or completion of a specialized course "Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation". Employers in healthcare entities organize training courses to improve the skills and thus the level of knowledge of nurses. The frequency of training varies. They are usually held once or twice a year. The impact on increasing the level of knowledge of nurses / nurses in the field of resuscitation is the completion of a specialized course. Influence on increasing the level of knowledge of nurses / nurses on resuscitation is organized in the workplace courses, or trainings. The impact on increasing the level of nurses' / nurses' knowledge of resuscitation is influenced by whether or not a person has participated in resuscitation activities. Those who participated more often in life-saving procedures scored more points on average.



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Statistical analysis showed no relationship between gender, age, length of service, education and place of residence and the respondents' level of knowledge of resuscitation procedures according to the ERC guidelines.



Differentiated Learning and Social Science Lesson Content for Grade IV Students in Elementary Schools

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Abstract

The changing curriculum framework necessitates that components of the education system adapt to the prior curriculum. This curriculum modification promotes a shift in curriculum and educational paradigms. The planned paradigm shift is to improve teachers' freedom as control holders in the learning process, to remove overly restrictive standard constraints, and to require a uniform learning process in all Indonesian educational institutions. Learning in the context of the conventional educational process entails not only the instructor providing the subject matter but also the act of regulating the environment to ensure that pupils learn.

Differentiated learning enables teachers to view learning from a variety of perspectives, including paying attention to learning profiles that require teachers to pay attention and act to meet the needs of students, recognizing learning readiness in responding to learning based on differences, and identifying student learning interests. Differentiation learning has been used at SD Muhammadiyah Notoprajan, one example being in the content of science lessons through four stages of learning, namely differentiation of content, processes, products, and learning environments, despite the limitations and constraints faced by both teachers and students.

The goal of this research is to describe the use of differentiation learning in science lesson content at SD Muhammadiyah Notoprajan, as well as the supporting and inhibiting factors. The peculiarity of this study is that it investigates and describes how, through the use of differentiation learning, it is possible to determine what supportive and inhibiting factors and difficulties students and teachers face.

Keywords: Differentiation Learning, Science Learning, Elementary School



The Place and Importance of Body Language in Offices

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Abstract

Offices are important business units for institutions. Every institution or organization has functions such as "planning, organizing, directing, coordinating and controlling". Whether it is a public or private enterprise; Each organization may have several offices. This situation can also be evaluated in terms of "business functions" specifically for business organizations. In other words, effectiveness can be targeted in "management, supply, production, marketing, financing, accounting, human resources management, public relations and research & development" functions. Direct office management may be needed for some of these, and indirect office management may be needed for others. After all, it is an office reality. In the globalizing world, intense competition is on the agenda, especially among business organizations. It has become very important to adapt to developments within and outside the organization in a timely and appropriate manner. For this reason, every organization has turned to searching for qualified personnel. Selection, orientation and proper employment of human resources have become indispensable. Offices contain many people in different numbers and roles. Office management interacts closely with human resources management. Here, communication effectiveness is very much needed. Offices are also a kind of communication scene. In other words, different communication roles can be witnessed at each level. When these roles are adequately demonstrated, organizational success can be positively affected. The body language that accompanies them is as important as the words used in interpersonal communication. While organizational activities are exhibited, a lot of body language activities are witnessed. This situation is not only valid for intra-organizational relations. Body language is also needed in communications with the environment outside the organization. It has a very wide area of influence. It is also known that it has the feature of a kind of evaluation criterion in human relations. This study consists of three separate parts. In the literature review section, office management, body language and body language effectiveness in offices are explained. In the second chapter, the methodology is introduced. In the findings and discussion section, the place and importance of body language in offices is emphasized. The study was concluded with conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Office Management, Body Language, Body Language Activity in Offices



"Exploring the Correlation between Entrepreneurial Behavior and Education Level"

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Abstract:

Entrepreneurship has been widely recognized as a key driver of economic growth and development in emerging markets, including Albania. However, despite the potential benefits of entrepreneurship, there is a significant gap in the literature when it comes to understanding the factors that influence entrepreneurial behavior, particularly in relation to education level.

To address this gap, this research paper examines the correlation between entrepreneurial behavior and education level in Albania. Drawing on a range of sources, including surveys of entrepreneurs and analysis of secondary data, the paper explores the ways in which education level affects the likelihood of individuals becoming entrepreneurs, the types of businesses they start, and their chances of success.

The paper finds that education level plays a significant role in shaping entrepreneurial behavior in Albania. Individuals from higher-income families are more likely to become entrepreneurs, particularly in sectors such as technology, finance, and professional services. These individuals are also more likely to start larger and more profitable businesses, and to have access to more resources and networks that can help them succeed.

However, the paper also finds that education level is not the only factor that influences entrepreneurial behavior in Albania. Other factors, such as experience, and access to financing, also play important roles in shaping the likelihood of individuals becoming entrepreneurs and their chances of success.

In light of these findings, the paper offers several policy recommendations aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among individuals from lower-education level individuals in Albania. These



recommendations include increasing access to education and training programs that can help individuals develop the skills and knowledge needed to start and grow businesses, improving access to financing and other resources, and promoting entrepreneurship as a viable career path.

In conclusion, this research paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the correlation between entrepreneurial behavior and education level in Albania. By shedding light on the ways in which education level affects the likelihood of individuals becoming entrepreneurs and their chances of success, the paper offers important insights into the factors that shape the entrepreneurship landscape in Albania. The paper also provides practical recommendations for policymakers and other stakeholders to promote entrepreneurship among individuals from lower-income families, supporting economic growth, job creation, and social mobility in the country.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Education Level, Albania, Business Development, Economic Growth



The use of robotic technology in the surgical operating theatre. The role of anesthesiology professionals in robotic surgery

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Abstract

Introduction. Robotic procedures are medical, surgical or technical procedures that use robotics to perform precision operations or manipulations. These technologically advanced systems are designed to assist surgeons, doctors or engineers in performing complex tasks, minimizing errors and increasing precision. Surgical procedures performed robotically include prostate, colorectal, thoracic, heart and many others. Anesthesiological care for robotic procedures is a key element in ensuring patient safety and comfort during surgeries performed using robotic systems. Anesthesiology personnel play an important role throughout the process, from assessing the patient's condition and selecting the appropriate method of anesthesia, to monitoring the patient's condition during the procedure and ensuring safe recovery after surgery. Important aspects of anesthesiological care for robotic procedures include: assessment of the patient's condition (a detailed evaluation of the patient's health, including an analysis of the patient's medical history, current medical conditions, allergies and medications taken; based on this information, the anesthesiologist decides on the appropriate type of anesthesia); selection of the appropriate anesthetic technique (for robotic procedures, general anesthesia is often preferred to ensure that the patient is completely unconscious and unable to feel pain); monitoring during the procedure (continuous monitoring of the patient's condition throughout the procedure); anesthesia management (anesthesiologists control the level of anesthesia during the procedure, adjusting the dose of anesthetics as needed to ensure adequate analgesia and avoid complications); postoperative management (after the procedure, anesthesiologists supervise the process of awakening the patient from anesthesia, ensuring a safe transition from anesthesia to full consciousness; the patient's response to analgesics and other agents used in the postoperative period is monitored).

Aim of the study. The aim of the study was to evaluate robotic procedures performed at the Professor Łukaszczyk Oncology Center in Bydgoszcz in the period from 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.



Results. The robotic procedure system at the Prof. Lukaszczyk Cancer Center in Bydgoszcz became operational on 28.10.2022 and by the end of 2022, 58 robotic urological procedures - radical prostatectomy with pelvic lymphadenectomy using the robotic system were performed. The procedures were performed on patients with a diagnosis of C61 - Malignant neoplasm of the prostate gland. A total of 478 procedures were performed between 01.01.2023 and 31.12.2023: 355 robotic urological procedures (mostly radical prostatectomy with pelvic lymphadenectomy using the robotic system), 33 robotic gynecological procedures (modified radical excision of the uterus with adnexa. Bilateral sentinel node procedure), 35 robotic thoracic procedures (RATS lobectomy. Mediastinal lymphadenectomy. Left pleural cavity drainage) and 55 robotic surgical procedures (mostly anterior rectal resection). The number of complications requiring prolongation of the patient's stay in the unit or readmission to the hospital - amounted to 1.9%. In terms of anesthesia procedures, anesthesia was unproblematic, and analgesic administration was less compared to procedures using classical methods. The patient after robotic surgery was less of a burden on the staff - he required pain medications far less often, he slept through the night without alerting the nursing staff of the nurses, he was already independent in terms of self-care (washing, meals) the next day, the change of dressings after trocars was quick, in most cases he went home on the second day after surgery.

Conclusions. Robotic procedures offer many advantages, such as smaller incisions, lower risk of complications, shorter recovery time and faster return to normal activities. However, they require proper training of medical personnel and adequate follow-up to ensure their safe and effective performance. Anesthesia care during robotic procedures requires a high degree of cooperation and coordination between the anesthesia, surgical and nursing teams. This is a key element in ensuring the safety and success of surgeries performed using advanced robotic technology. For robotic surgery, the patient does not require any special preparation beyond the typical. Robotic procedures are fraught with a low rate of complications compared to procedures using classical methods.



Determination of Pre-Service Preschool Teachers' Perspectives on Science Activities Focused on Developing Children's Scientific Process Skills¹

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Abstract

Preschool preservice teachers must plan, implement, and evaluate activities based on science process skills and these activities should be interesting, innovative, and stimulating to encourage active participation from children. Literature reviews have shown that teachers and pre-service teachers face challenges in planning and implementing science activities that focus on basic science process skills. They also struggle with using methods and techniques to acquire and develop these skills, providing tools and equipment, and demonstrating competencies in science activities. Additionally, preschool teachers often receive insufficient science education during their undergraduate studies, which hinders their ability to teach effectively. While preschool teacher candidates may have taken sufficient theoretical science courses during their university years, they often lack practical examples to draw from. Concordantly, this study aimed to enhance the competencies of pre-service preschool teachers in designing activities that promote the development of children's scientific process skills and to determine their perspectives on science activities based on scientific process skills in preschool. Following a 6-day training on designing science activities to develop children's scientific process skills, structured interviews were conducted with 30 pre-service preschool teachers to determine their perspectives on developing science activities based on scientific process skills and their views on the training. The 6-day online training provided guidance on designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating sample activities for pre-service preschool teachers. The training was effective in teaching methods, techniques, and strategies appropriate for children's age and developmental characteristics, to

¹ This study is based on project code '1129B372300826', which was supported by TUBITAK.



help them acquire scientific process skills. It was found that pre-service preschool teachers were capable of enhancing the learning environment based on children's interests and curiosities. This, in turn, boosted their self-efficacy in implementing various methods and applications that address scientific process skills. Additionally, it increased pre-service teachers' awareness of scientific process skills in science activities and fostered a positive perspective toward conducting science studies. To further diversify the positive contributions, it is recommended to conduct an experimental study on training preservice preschool teachers to design science activities that develop children's scientific process skills in face-to-face environments where they can actively participate.

Keywords: preschool, preservice preschool teachers, science activities, scientific process skills



Matematik Eğitimi Alanındaki Lisansüstü Metaforik Çalışmalarının Tematik İncelenmesi (2010-2023)

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Öz

İnsan hayatı için önemi ve bilimsel gelişmelere olan katkısı nedeniyle matematik öğretimi önem kazanmakta ve öğretimine okul öncesinden başlanılarak geniş bir zaman ayrılmaktadır. Öğretimine bu denli önem verilmesine rağmen ilköğretim ve ortaöğretim öğrencilerinin matematikle ilgili temel kavramları öğrenmede sıkıntılar yaşamaları ve matematik ders başarılarının düşük olması önemli bir sorundur. Ayrıca matematikte başarısız olan öğrencilerin çoğu ne kadar çok çabalarsa çabalasın hiçbir zaman başarılı olamayacağına yönelik olumsuz tutum ve önyargıya da kapılabilmektedir. Bu da matematik öğretim programının “*Matematiğe yönelik olumlu tutum geliştirecektir.*” amacının gerçekleştirilmesi engellemektedir. Öğrencilerin matematiğe yönelik tutumlar geliştirmesinin birçok nedeni olabilir. Bu noktada öğrencilerin matematiğe yönelik tutumlarının ortaya çıkarılması önem kazanmaktadır. Eğitim öğretim ortamlarında öğrenci tutum ve algılarının saptanılmasında kullanılan önemli araçlardan biriside metaforlardır.

Metafor, bireylerin herhangi bir olgu, durum veya süreç hakkındaki algı ve tutumlarının belirlenmesini sağlayan, söz konusu öğelere karşılık gelen zihinsel kavramlardır. Bu bağlamda metaforlar, öğrencilerin matematiğe karşı duydukları olumsuz tutumların belirlenerek ortadan kaldırılmasına ve matematik öğretim programının “*Matematiğe yönelik olumlu tutum geliştirecektir.*” hedefine ulaşılmasına yönelik yapılacak yeni uyarlamalara önemli katkılar sağlayabilir. Bu anlamda matematik eğitiminde metafor kavramına ilişkin çalışmaların incelenmesi ve bu alandaki genel araştırma eğilimlerinin tespit edilmesi son derece önemlidir.

Yukarıda açıklanan tüm bu gerekçeler kapsamında Türkiye’de matematik eğitimi alanında metafor kavramına ilişkin yapılmış lisansüstü çalışmaların tematik olarak incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu



amaçla doküman analizi metodolojisi kullanılarak yürütülen çalışmanın örneklemini Türkiye’de 2010-2023 yıllarında arasında matematik eğitimi alanında metafor kavramına ilişkin yapılmış lisansüstü çalışmalar oluşturmaktadır. Yükseköğretim Kurulu (YÖK) Ulusal tez merkezi veri tabanında gerçekleştirilen alan yazın taramaları sonucunda ulaşılan 1 Doktora, 18 Yüksek Lisans olmak üzere toplam 19 lisansüstü çalışma doküman incelemesi yöntemiyle incelenecektir. Ayrıca tezlerin yapıldığı tarih, üniversite, örneklem ve araştırma yöntemi gibi özellikleri betimsel sonuç ve önerileri ise içerik analizi yöntemiyle verilerin, benzerlik ve farklılıklarına göre analiz edilecektir. Araştırmanın veri analiz süreci henüz tamamlanmamış olup sonuçlar ve tartışmalar sunum oturumlarında paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, Metafor Kavramı, Doküman Analizi

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The environmental policy in Poland as an element of the sustainable development strategy

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Abstract

It is in the interest of every society to develop, both economically and socially. In general, development can be defined as "a series of the following social phenomena which, on the basis of available knowledge, can be assessed as more beneficial for a given community than others"¹.

More concretely, socio-economic development takes place "as a result of the accumulation, creation and enlargement of the real size of the social product, with simultaneous changes in economic institutions and relations"². As a result of development processes, the quality of life improves, the availability and redistribution of goods and services improves, the division of labour is better, social conflicts and the possibility of economic crises are reduced.

Socio-economic development will only be sustainable if it is carried out with respect for the natural environment. That is why the importance of the so-called sustainable development has been emphasized for many years, and such development is currently the goal of conscious societies. According to European Union standards, sustainable development is "development that meets the needs of present generations without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development is about raising people's living standards by providing them with real choices, creating an enabling environment and disseminating knowledge and better information. This should lead to a situation where we 'live well within our planet's boundaries' through smarter use of resources and a modern economy that serves our health and well-being."³

Sustainable development is a multidimensional process that entails a variety of changes in social structures, attitudes and institutions, as well as in economic growth processes, and is expected to lead to the reduction of social inequalities and the eradication of poverty. Its primary objective is to achieve

¹ Hryniewicz J., *Czynniki rozwoju regionalnego w: Oblicza polskich regionów* pod red. nauk. B. Jałowieckiego, Studia Regionalne i Lokalne, EUROREG 17 (50) Warszawa 1996 a. 90.

² Serafin P., *Identyfikacja podstawowych pojęć rozwoju regionalnego i lokalnego*, Zeszyty Naukowe / Akademia Ekonomiczna w Krakowie, 2001, nr 568, s. 85.

³ *TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE EUROPE BY 2030*, 6 European Commission COM(2019)22 of 30 January 2019 REFLECTION PAPER, s. 14



a balance between the environment, the economy and society. Therefore, we can talk about three aspects (pillars) of sustainable development – environmental, social and economic¹.

In this article, the most important aspect is the environmental one, implemented, inter alia, by means of pro-ecological policy, which is one of the development policies. Article 2 of the Act on the Principles of Development Policy states that "development policy is understood as a set of interrelated activities undertaken and implemented in order to ensure the sustainable and balanced development of the country, socio-economic, regional and spatial cohesion, increasing the competitiveness of the economy and creating new work places on a national, regional or local scale."²

Environmental policy consists in setting such norms and principles as well as conducting specific actions by the state or its agencies that will ensure the rational use of resources and values of the natural environment and its proper protection. In order to implement the environmental policy in Poland m.in the "National Environmental Policy 2030 – Development Strategy in the Area of Environment and Water Management" (PEP2030) was adopted on 16 July 2019³.

Its basic role is to ensure ecological security of Polish and high quality of life for all residents, as well as to strengthen the state's activities consisting in building an innovative economy while maintaining the principles of sustainable development⁴.

This article will discuss the individual general and specific objectives of the eco-friendly policy and their impact on the sustainable development of Polish.

¹ Mensah J, *Sustainable development: Meaning, history, principles, pillars, and implications for human action: Literature review*, Cogent Social Sciences, 2019 s. 10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2019.1653531>

² Ustawa z dnia 6 grudnia 2006 r. o zasadach prowadzenia polityki rozwoju, Dz. U. z 2021 r. poz. 1057, z 2022 r. poz. 1079, 1846

³ <https://www.gov.pl/web/srodowisko/polityka-ekologiczna-panstwa-polityka-ekologiczna-panstwa-2030>

⁴ ibidem



Academic Procrastination: Inevitable Disaster or Irresponsible

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of the problem of academic procrastination in the context of students' educational activities. The article also presents the results of an empirical study.

In psychology, procrastination means deliberately postponing the implementation of planned actions, despite the fact that this will entail certain problems. It can affect any area of the subject's activity: labor (failure to implement a project on time, submit work on time), social (postponing important phone calls, meetings, answering letters, etc.), household (postponing planned repairs, avoiding doing household chores). duties, etc.) etc.

According to available data, procrastination is one of the significant factors causing learning difficulties. In this regard, a separate direction in the study of procrastination is identified - the so-called academic procrastination.

Therefore, we can conclude that academic procrastination, which is mainly manifested by delays in completing coursework, current assignments, postponing preparation for exams until the last day, etc., is accompanied by a deterioration in student grades and, accordingly, a decrease in overall performance.

Academic procrastination involves a delay in completing academic tasks and is associated with poor study skills, disorganization, forgetfulness, and general behavioral rigidity. The consequence of this behavior in most cases is a decrease in academic performance and learning effectiveness. Despite the widespread prevalence of this psychological phenomenon, there are practically no studies of this kind in our country. It is hoped that new data will bring greater clarity to the study of the sources of academic procrastination and, accordingly, ways to cope with it.

Based on the purpose of the study, a diagnostic complex was constructed, including the following methods: "Student Procrastination Questionnaire" (C. Lay, tested by T. Yu. Yudeeva), "Diagnostics of typologies of psychological defense" (R. Plutchik adapted by L. I. Wasserman), "Coping Methods Questionnaire" (R. Lazarus, S. Folkman, adapted by L. I. Wasserman).

During the study, the following results were obtained:



1. A negative relationship was found between academic procrastination and student performance. Therefore, we can conclude that academic procrastination is accompanied by a deterioration in students' grades and, accordingly, a decrease in overall performance.

2. Student procrastinators often use the following unproductive coping strategies: "escape-avoidance", "confrontation", "distancing", "accepting responsibility". Also, the most characteristic defense mechanisms for them are "replacement" and "regression".

Prospects for studying. Further study of academic procrastination seems highly promising due to the lack of knowledge of this social phenomenon and requires an assessment of its prevalence among schoolchildren of different ages, college students, university students of various specialties, etc. Further development and creation of normative indicators of academic procrastination and the study of its psychological determinants are also necessary, creation of psychological correction programs.



The Essence of the Concept of Generalization in Psychology

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Abstract

The process of generalization in psychology has not been sufficiently investigated. The reason for this is the complexity of the concept of generalization, its penetration into various fields of science more and more. The concept of "generalization" was first brought to the scientific literature by I.P. Pavlov. The scientist explained the essence of the concept from a physiological point of view, as it was based on the results of his researches on physiology. However, in modern times, the concept of generalization is used not only in psychology, but also in research related to various fields of medicine, cartography, management, and creativity.

I. P. Pavlov considered the phenomenon of generalization in the context of thinking. One of the important aspects of I.P. Pavlov's approach to the issue is that he reveals the connection between the phenomenon of generalization and the associations created directly or indirectly by the world around us. I.P. Pavlov shows that the emergence of thought is related to association. How true the idea is, how well it meets the requirements of correct generalization depends on the nature of the association and the level of neural connections it creates.

As noted by I.P. Pavlov, this is a part of thinking, a stage, and the associative relationship is analyzed in the thinking process. Here, the analytical ability of the receptors and the cortex of the large hemispheres of the brain come into play, the nature of conditioned stimuli is revealed. Two cases arise. Either correct generalization occurs or reflexes triggered by previous associations result in generalization.

The outcome of generalization is highly dependent on whether the irradiation is associated with arousal or retardation. Retardation and arousal are related to the mental processes involved in the formation of conditioned reflexes. To what extent and at what level do the receptors' analytical capabilities come into play? The correct answer to this question is an important factor in the formulation of generalization as a concept.

Keywords: generalization, event, thinking, in the context, in the attitude of I.P. Pavlov, to the issue.



The Impact of Health Expenditures on Human Development Indicators

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Abstract

On a global scale, it is a fact that growth and development are not at the same pace for all countries. Since 1990, the United Nations Development Programme has been publishing Human Development Reports in which the Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated for each country. This index is important in that it offers an alternative to unidimensional development measures based on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) calculations. The index has three different dimensions. The basic indicators of the Human Development Index (HDI) used to explain human development are education, health and standard of living (income). Therefore, according to this index, health services must be accessible and adequate. Expenditures on health services, which are very important for the society, are one of the primary components of social sector expenditures for any country. Since the mid-20th century, with the increase in development and welfare-oriented approaches in the economy, the health sector, which has a significant externality effect on society and the economy, has come to the fore. Following these developments, more resources have been allocated to health expenditures within the framework of development-oriented public programmes. Health expenditures include all expenditures for the provision of health services, family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid for health. Although increasing health expenditures in recent years have been associated with better health outcomes, especially in low-income countries, there is no accepted level of expenditure as a benchmark for health expenditures. Whether health expenditures affect HDI, like many other indicators of social welfare and development level, has been the subject of various studies. One of the most important economic characteristics of health services is that they emit positive externalities both to the individual receiving the service and to the whole society starting from the environment of the individual. The fact that health services are so effective in the economy makes it necessary for the state to intervene effectively in this field through health expenditures. All over the world, states are trying to progress both on the path of human development and in ensuring justice in income distribution by developing their own health systems. In this context, it is essential for states to allocate more resources to health services for development purposes. In this study, the relationship between health expenditures and human development index in E-7 countries is analysed using annual data for



the period 2000-2022. The cointegration test revealed that there is a long-run relationship between health expenditures and human development index.

Keywords: E-7 Countries, Health Expenditures, Human Development Index, Panel Data Analysis.



Rural Political Dynamics in Indonesia: A Case Study of Genuine Democracy and Leadership Selection in Payaman Village

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Abstract

This paper aims to explore the dynamics of democratic governance and leadership selection through a case study of village head elections in Payaman, Solokuro District, Lamongan Regency, Indonesia, conducted in December 2021. The primary objective is to scrutinize the degree to which these elections embody principles of good governance and participatory democracy at the grassroots level. The study employs a qualitative research approach, utilizing data collected through interviews and observations. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including village residents, election officials, and candidates, to gain insights into the selection process, perceptions of democracy, and governance dynamics. Observations were made during campaign events and election proceedings to understand the interaction between candidates and the electorate. The findings reveal a multifaceted picture of democratic governance and leadership selection in Payaman Village. The village head elections were characterized by intense competition among candidates, reflecting a vibrant political landscape at the grassroots level. Contrary to conventional perceptions of Indonesian democracy as elitist and predatory, the election process showcased elements of participatory democracy, with active engagement from the community in candidate selection and electoral decision-making. The village operates as a hybrid model of community-led governance, where the village government represents not only a local administrative body but also a platform for community involvement in decision-making. Beyond mere local state governance, the village operates as a community-led entity, embodying a hybrid model of self-governing community and local self-government, as theorized by Zaini. While familial ties and nepotism within the village apparatus persist, efforts have been made to professionalize the administration and mitigate dynastic politics through regulatory reforms of "Lamongan Regency Regulation No. 43 of 2017". Moreover, the election process served as a catalyst for community empowerment and civic engagement, fostering a sense of ownership and accountability among residents towards village development. Contrary to oligarchic tendencies, competition among village head candidates reflects the realization of everyday politics at the village level, aligning with Antlov's conceptualization of devolving public affairs to the grassroots. Elected village heads emerged as transformative leaders capable of mobilizing community initiatives and creating a conducive political environment for collective action. This finding highlights



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the significance of inclusive community participation in grassroots governance and underscores the potential of village head elections to promote democratic principles and local development agendas.



The Role of Agriculture in Ensuring Poland's Energy Security

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Abstract

Agriculture is a complex system that combines natural, economic, cultural, and political factors. This paper discusses the potential of obtaining energy from agricultural production and its significance in the country's energy security. The main source of renewable energy is biomass in solid form. The production of energy in agricultural biogas plants is becoming increasingly important, as well as the conversion of wind energy into forms useful for humans. The aim of the presentation is to indicate the directions of sustainable development of energy economy in rural areas of Poland, taking into account the energy used in modern agriculture, with an emphasis on renewable energy sources. The paper will discuss the "2030 Sustainable Development Strategy for Rural Agriculture and Fisheries," which is the basic strategic document of agricultural policy and rural development presenting goals, intervention directions, and actions to be taken by the year 2030.

Changes occurring in agriculture can be described as a revolution. A rapidly developing new field of agriculture is energy agriculture. According to the assumptions of Poland's energy policy by 2030, there is an emphasis on supporting the sustainable use of energy from renewable sources (RES). Its positive effects include, among others, increasing energy security through diversification of energy sources. In Polish conditions, renewable energy sources can have a significant share in the energy balance and contribute to improving energy supply in areas with poorly developed energy infrastructure.

Energy balance of the country involves the sustainable adjustment of supply to the forecasted demand for energy and fuel both in the short term and in the long term. It should take into account economic and ecological aspects as well as the ability to manage energy demand without limiting the satisfaction of consumers' needs for useful energy. Biogovernance for the European Union is defined as the sustainable production of renewable biological resources (plants, animals, microorganisms), as well as their rational use in the production process of food, feed, industrial goods, and bioenergy.

The European Union advocates for the development of second-generation biofuels as a means to more effectively reduce CO₂ emissions. The essence of second-generation biofuels lies in the utilization of waste materials that are not suitable for food production. The widespread adoption of decentralized energy sources with low capacity, generating energy locally and supplying it directly to households, is of great importance. These criteria are best met by installations using renewable energy sources such as biomass boilers, micro biogas plants, small wind turbines, and solar collectors. Utilizing energy



from renewable sources on farms allows for the replacement of increasingly scarce and expensive non-renewable resources in agriculture, such as coal and coke, for generating electricity, heating spaces and water, and liquid fuels used to power internal combustion engines and heating.

Despite ongoing changes, the energy potential of Polish agriculture is not fully utilized. Agriculture will play a significant role in achieving goals related to renewable energy sources. In addition to supplying raw materials, rural areas can process energy resources locally and utilize them at the site of production.



Studies on Mathematics and Music

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Abstract

Mathematics is a branch of science. Music is a branch of art. Although mathematics and music seem independent from each other, these two branches have shown parallelism since their existence in history. The purpose of this research is to examine postgraduate thesis research relating mathematics and music in the field of education in Turkey. For this purpose, document review, one of the qualitative research designs, was used. In the research, 14 postgraduate theses that could be accessed at the National Thesis Center of the Council of Higher Education were examined. These were examined in terms of thesis type (master's degree, doctorate), publication year, university where the thesis was conducted, discipline in which the research was conducted (mathematics education/music education), research method, and sample type variables using the "Research Evaluation Form". In the light of the findings obtained, the results of the study were reached. Additionally, various suggestions were made as a result of the study.

Keywords: Mathematics, music, mathematics and music



Ethical and Unethical Behaviors in Management: A Conceptual Evaluation for Managers

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Abstract

Work organizations are necessary units for the survival of life. Here, human and technical capital collaborations are intense. Managers are important human and social capital elements for organizations. The issue of ethics is important here, as in all areas of life. Stakeholders (employees, customers, suppliers, distributors, shareholders, the total environment, institutions and organizations) expect managers to demonstrate ethical behavior. In corporate management, management principles such as transparency, responsibility, accountability, ethical practices and meeting quality standards stand out. Factors such as the longevity of businesses, their competitiveness, and their ability to maintain their current status are directly related to how ethically they are managed. The proverb "A right wall never falls" is a very appropriate and timely statement for the management of businesses. Ethical practices are essential for long-term management and business success. Unethical behavior disrupts the regular operation of the system. Resources are used inefficiently. The market system breaks down. Money is spent on unnecessary things. Indirectly, the economy and people are harmed. Stakeholders who pay a fee and have expectations from the business want to receive full value for this price. If they do not receive this response, the supply-demand balance will be disrupted, things will go bad, and as a result, the business will fail. The business that encounters negative results stops, slows down and begins to go backwards. Trust is very important in business life. The saying "The greatest wealth is trust" explains this. Trust is reputation, wealth, success. The concept that will ensure trust in competitive business life is ethics. These are ethical practices. Literature dimension of this study; The concept and scope of ethics includes the subheadings of ethical behavior in management and unethical behavior in management. In the second chapter, the methodology is introduced. In the findings and



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discussion section, general manager behaviors are first summarized. Then, "A Conceptual Evaluation on Ethical and Unethical Behaviors in Terms of Women Managers" was made. The study was concluded with conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Concept of Ethics, Ethical Behaviors in Management, Unethical Behaviors in Management, Women Managers



Sait Faik'in “Hişt Hişt” Öyküsünü Alımlama Estetiği Bağlamında Çözümleme Denemesi

Sait Faik's Aesthetics of Reception of the "Hişt Hişt" Story Analysis Attempt in Context

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Öz

Modern Türk öykülüğünün öncülerinden biri olan Sait Faik Abasıyanık, öykü sanatında önemli yenilikler yapmış bir yazardır. O, öyküde serim, düğüm, çözüm kısımlarını kaldırır. Başlangıcı ve sonu olan, olay örgüsünü gerilimin yönlendirdiği öykü yerine okuyucuda bitmemiş izlenimi uyandıran bir öykü yazma yoluna gider. Çehov tarzı öyküden hareketle kendine özgü yazma tekniği geliştirir. Öykülerinde hayatın içerisinde sıkça karşılaşılan *küçük insan*ı konu alan Sait Faik, gözleme ve izlenime dayanan bir teknik geliştirir. Öykülerinde gittikçe insan ve tabiat sevgisi, yaşama sevinci, yalnızlık teması öne çıkmaya başlar. Hastalığının da etkisiyle son yıllarında gerçeküstücü/sürrealist bir anlayışa yönelir. Onun ele alınmaya çalışılacak olan “Hişt Hişt” öyküsü de sanat hayatının son döneminde yayımlanan *Alemdağ'da Var Bir Yılan* adlı kitabında yer alır. Bu bildiride Sait Faik'in “Hişt Hişt” başlığını taşıyan öyküsü alımlama teorisi/estetiği çerçevesinde anlamlandırılmaya/çözümlemeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Alımlama teorisi, Sait Faik, öykü, “Hişt Hişt”.

Abstract

Sait Faik Abasıyanık, one of the pioneers of modern Turkish storytelling, is a writer who has made important innovations in the art of short stories. He removes the exposition, knot and solution parts from the story. Instead of a story that has a beginning and an end, where the plot is driven by tension, it resolves to write a story that leaves the reader with the impression of being unfinished. Unique writing technology technology based on the story in Chekhov style. The subject of Sait Faik's stories, the little person who is frequently seen in life, is a technical development based on observation and impressions.



Gradually, the themes of love for people and nature, joy of life, and loneliness begin to come to the fore in his stories. In the last years of knowledge, its proportions tend towards a surrealist approach. His story "Hişt Hişt", which will be tried to be captured, is in Alemdağ'da Var Bir Yılan, whose artwork was recently published. It is located as. In this paper, Sait Faik's story titled "Hişt Hişt" will be tried to be interpreted/analyzed within the framework of reception theory/aesthetics.

Keywords: Reception theory, Sait Faik, öykü, "Hişt Hişt".



School Leader Innovative Leadership Model

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Abstract

It is a necessity for a developing country to have a leader who is capable to lead a country comparable to a developed country. The characteristics of the leader should have high-order thinking skills such as creativity and innovation. However, the number of such leaders is still small compared to leaders who apply traditional leadership styles. Therefore, this study aims to develop an innovative leadership model. The data to develop the model were collected through qualitative research methods by applying a meta-analysis approach. The meta-analysis approach which was implemented by focusing on the previous studies of five models about innovative leadership. This research finding reported that there are five new characteristics for an effective innovative leadership: (a) sharing mission, vision, and values, (b) developing a collaborative culture, (c) leading changes, (d) leading networking and partnership among stakeholders, and (e) owning professional leadership style. By having this innovative leadership model, school leaders are able to use the model as a guideline to lead their educational institutions that often encounter with environmental changes, especially policies related to education.

Keywords: School Leader, Innovative, Leadership, Model



Impact of Energy Transformation on the Valuation of Renewable Energy Companies

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Abstract

The ongoing global process of energy transformation, influenced by climate change and the economic repercussions of the Ukraine war, has profound implications for the valuation of companies in the renewable energy sector. This study explores the shift away from fossil fuels by governments worldwide through financing programs supporting modern and environmentally friendly alternatives, leading to a decline in market value for companies reliant on fossil fuels and a rise in valuation for renewable energy firms. One of the key drivers behind the increasing significance of renewable energy companies is their growing market share. Additionally, the continuous growth in revenue and operational cash flows generated by these companies directly influences their valuation using the income approach. This is a result of a growing number of businesses investing in modern heating sources and energy supply methods, such as photovoltaics, heat pumps, and the utilization of hydro and wind energy. The decreasing operational costs over time due to innovation, coupled with rising sales revenue, contribute to higher cash flows for these renewable energy companies. Post-discounting, these cash flows translate into an augmented present value for these companies. Consequently, the heightened valuation provides renewable energy companies with opportunities to secure higher capital values in the market, as potential investors recognize their potential for further value growth and potential dividends from their investments. The ongoing discussions on the international stage regarding the impact of climate change and the resultant energy transformation enhance the credibility of renewable energy companies regarding the stability of their future development. The research delves into the influence of energy transformation on the valuation growth of renewable energy companies and the correlation between this growth and the decrease in market value for fossil fuel-based energy companies. This study employs financial statements, non-financial reports related to energy and environmental activities, and financial indicators concerning profitability, liquidity, and efficiency in assessing the impact of energy transformation on the valuation of renewable energy companies. It also scrutinizes risk factors for the operations of these companies, including variable political regulations and fluctuations in commodity prices.

The findings from this research regarding the valuation of renewable energy companies are pertinent for potential investors and policymakers seeking to stimulate the development of the renewable energy sector. This study contributes to understanding the dynamics of the energy market within the context of energy transformation and its effects on the value of companies in the renewable energy sector. It complements previously published works and reports in this field, which have seen increased attention in the past 2-3 years due to recent global events.



The Relationship between Self-Adjustment and Degree First-Year Student Anxiety in Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Students are people who are enrolled in one of the institutions and enrolled in education and are currently still enrolled there. This student can be defined as a person who studies at the university level in public and private schools, every first-year student must experience a transition period from high school to college. Here they will face a new environment, such as gaining a larger, less personal school structure, interaction with peer groups from more diverse regions and sometimes with even more diverse ethnic backgrounds, and increased attention to academic achievement and assessment. At this time, first-year students will unconsciously adjust to various new things faced in college, in this adjustment, it is not uncommon for first-year students to feel anxiety in themselves. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship between self-adjustment and the anxiety level of first-year students in Yogyakarta. This research is quantitative research that uses a correlational method. The number of respondents to the study was 116 respondents of first-year students in Yogyakarta with vulnerable ages of 18-21 years. The measuring instrument of this study has two scales, namely the scale of self-adjustment and anxiety with purposive sampling techniques. The data analysis used in this study is Person Product Moment Correlation. The results of the hypothesis test show that anxiety has a relationship with self-adjustment with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there is a relationship between anxiety and self-adjustment experienced by first-year students with the direction of a negative relationship that can be assumed where the higher the level of adjustment of first-year students, the lower the anxiety, And vice versa, if the lower the level of adjustment of first-year students, the higher the anxiety. The r-square value is 0.363 so the efficacy contribution is 36%. There is a significant negative relationship between anxiety and adjustment in first-year students in Yogyakarta.

Keywords: anxiety, adjustment, first-year student, academic achievement.



Android-Based Stem-AR and Its Contribution to Environment Literacy of Primary School Students

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Abstract

This research is motivated by environmental literacy and student learning achievement which is still low in elementary school students. This research aims to measure the influence of Android-based STEM-AR on the Environmental Literacy of elementary school students. The type of research used is quantitative research with One Group Pretest-Posttest Design. A total of 31 grade 5 elementary school students in Yogyakarta, Indonesia were involved as samples. Samples were taken randomly from 9 public schools in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The research instruments include lesson plans and Augmented Reality media which can be accessed with an Android cellphone. STEM is a reference for compiling subject matter. Treatment was carried out 4 times with a duration of 70 minutes per meeting. Students' environmental literacy was measured before and after treatment. Validated multiple choice tests are used to measure these variables. The data analysis technique uses the t test with a significance level of 5%. The Paired Sample Test results show a value of $\text{sig}(2\text{-tailed}) = 0.001 < 0.05$, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This research contributes to proving that the use of Android-based STEM-AR can have an influence on the Environmental Literacy of elementary school students.

Keywords: STEM-AR, environmental literacy, elementary school.



Revolutionizing Glioblastoma Treatment with NK Cells: The Triad of Cytokines, Checkpoints, and CARs

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Abstract

Glioblastoma (GBM) represents a formidable challenge in the field of oncology due to its aggressive nature and resistance to conventional therapies. Natural killer (NK) cells, integral components of the innate immune system, have shown significant promise as an off-the-shelf allogeneic cell-based immunotherapy for combating GBM. This review explores various strategies and methods to harness the potential of NK cell-based therapy for GBM treatment.

To bolster the efficacy of NK cell-based immunotherapy for GBM, various approaches have been explored. Engineered NK cells have been developed to block adenosine signaling via CD73 and achieve dual antigen recognition by modifying them with multi-CARs targeting disialoganglioside (GD2) and NK group 2D (NKG2D) ligands. These engineered NK cells also release an antibody fragment that disrupts immunosuppressive purinergic signaling by cleaving a tumor-specific linker. This trifunctional construct allows NK cells to target heterogeneous antigen combinations, sparing healthy cells. The success of human CAR-NK therapy in GBM treatment depends on administration regimen, dosage, and adoptive transfer frequency.

Additionally, therapies that combine NK cells with other agents have shown promise. NK cell-mediated tumor regression can be enhanced by combining STING agonists and anti-PD1 antibodies. Clinical trials have demonstrated the safety of allogeneic primary NK cells in humans, and genome-edited NK cells have the potential to prevent inhibitory receptor expression. Furthermore, memory-like NK cells that develop in response to specific antigens or cytokines offer long-term anti-tumor responses.

The methods employed to enhance NK cell activity in GBM therapy include blocking immunosuppressive receptors, disrupting inhibitory signaling, and utilizing cytokines such as IL-2, IL-15, and other interleukins. Moreover, combination strategies involving NK cells, chemotherapeutic



drugs, and immunomodulatory cytokines have demonstrated promise in improving the anti-tumor response.

In conclusion, optimizing the activity of NK cells is crucial in developing effective immunotherapies for GBM. Various methods and combination therapies have been explored, each contributing to the potential for enhanced NK cell-based treatment strategies. These approaches hold promise for the future of GBM therapy by harnessing the innate immune system's potent antitumor capabilities.

Keywords: Adoptive cell therapy, Antigen recognition, CAR-NK cells, Checkpoint blockade, Cytokines, Glioblastoma, Immunotherapy, NK cell activity, Tumor microenvironment, Triad therapy



Nurullah Ataç'ın Günce I-II adlı denemelerinde yer alan deyimleşmiş fiil gövdeleri

Idiomatized compound verbs found in Nurullah Ataç's journals I-II

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Öz

Dinamik bir yapıya sahip olan dil sürekli ve çeşitli yollar vasıtasıyla yeni kavramlar üretir. Yeni kavramların oluşturulmasında kullanılan yollardan biri, varolan kavramların birleştirilmesidir. Dilimizde yer alan birleşik fiiller bu yolla oluşturulmuştur. Birleşik fiil, bir yardımcı fiilin, bir veya birkaç isim, isim yerine geçen sıfat-fiil veya asıl fiilin bir araya gelmesinden oluşur. Bu birleşik fiillerin içerisinde yer alan deyimleşmiş fiil gövdeleri ise, zaman içinde anlam kayması ve kalıplaşması sonucunda, bir asıl fiil ile birleşen isim veya isim soyundan gelen bir veya birden çok sözcüğün birleşmesi ile ortaya çıkar. Bu tür birleşik fiillerdeki asıl fiil olan unsur sözlük anlamını yetererek yardımcı fiil değeri kazanmıştır (Korkmaz 2009; Daşdemir 2015). Nurullah Ataç'ın Günce I-II adlı denemelerindeki metinlerin yaklaşık üçte biri taranarak deyimleşmiş fiil gövdeleri tespit edilmiştir. Bu tespit edilen deyimleşmiş fiil gövdeleri Nesne tamlaması şeklinde deyimleşmiş fiil gövdeleri, Zarf tamlaması şeklinde deyimleşmiş fiil gövdeleri, Çekimli isim + fiil şeklinde deyimleşmiş fiil gövdeleri başlıkları altında tasnif edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: deyimleşmiş fiil gövdeleri, birleşik fiil, dil bilimi, anlam bilimi

Abstract

Language, with its dynamic structure, constantly generates new concepts through various means. One of the methods employed in creating new concepts is the combination of existing ones. Compound verbs in our language are formed through this process. A compound verb consists of an auxiliary verb, one or more nouns, adjectival verbs replacing nouns, or the combination of the main verb with these elements. The idiomatized verb stems found within these compound verbs emerge through the fusion of a main verb with one or more words derived from a noun, resulting in a shift and solidification of meaning over time. In these compound verbs, the main verb element has acquired auxiliary verb value



by sufficiently encompassing the dictionary meaning (Korkmaz 2009; Daşdemir 2015). Approximately one-third of the texts in Nurullah Ataç's essays in "Nurullah Ataç'ın Günce I-II" were analyzed, revealing idiomatized verb stems. These identified idiomatized verb stems are categorized under Object Phrase-Formed idiomatized verb stems, Adverbial Phrase-Formed idiomatized verb stems, and Inflected Noun + Verb-Formed idiomatized verb stems.

Keywords: idiomatized compound verbs, compound verb, linguistics, semantic



Innovative Small and Medium Enterprises in Poland – directions of development

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Abstract

Innovations have become an inseparable element of contemporary economy. For enterprises, innovative solutions bring new opportunities but also new challenges. Global market, new investments in technology as well as strong competitions oblige enterprises to move forward with products and services, methods and processes implemented in the company. Innovations can be an answer to that needs.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in Poland are a specific group of enterprises. They are smaller and more delicate in case of crisis, but they are more flexible and prone to change. Innovations in SME can lead to fast growth and new opportunities, like internationalization or new products, but for small and medium enterprises they can also bring a high risk. Nowadays, more and more enterprises decide to be involved in innovative solutions as a chance to keep up with developing economy, even though the risk of failure is still at a high level.

SME on their way to implement innovations should take into consideration many aspects directly or indirectly impacting an innovation's process. R&D investments or educated, experienced human capital can be a key aspect of success in the area of innovations. Companies need to consider their strength and owned assets that can turn into an advantage in the whole innovation process.



The Effect of Talent Management Strategies on Work Engagement in the Finance Sector: A Study on Bank Employees

Miraç ASLANTAŞ

Abstract

As the significance of human resources increases, effectively utilizing the human potential within organizations has become a crucial factor in gaining competitive advantage. In recent years, advanced human resource management practices focusing on the talents of employees in business organizations have been gaining importance. This study examines the applications of talent management in the banking sector, encompassing fundamental elements such as the appropriate employment, training, development, and retention of organization employees based on their talents. The aim of the research is to elucidate the impact of talent management practices in banks on work engagement. Towards this aim, hypotheses have been formulated, and surveys have been conducted among bank employees to test these hypotheses. The data obtained have been analyzed using various statistical methods and testing techniques (frequency distribution, ANOVA, correlation, and regression). A statistical significance level of $p < 0.05$ has been adopted for the analyses. Consequently, it has been determined that there is a positive and significant relationship between talent management and work engagement, and furthermore, it has been observed that talent management practices enhance work engagement behavior.



SWOT Analysis of Voluntary Insurance for Individuals in Poland

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Abstract

In Poland, we can divide insurance into, among others, social and economic. Social ones are compulsory and aim at the preventive and insurance protection of life, health

and ability to perform work. This system is intended to protect employees and their families against temporary or permanent inability to perform gainful employment.

Business insurance, on the other hand, is voluntary and is designed to pass on to the insurer potential financial problems resulting from random damage caused by unexpected events beyond the control of the insured.

By analysing the strengths and weaknesses as well as the opportunities and threats associated with taking out voluntary personal and non-life insurance, we can reaffirm the

that it is worth investing in your own protection. In case of unexpected random events causing material, but also human losses. Whether looking at the increase in various illnesses or the occurrence of damage to health caused by more than just accidents. In each of the above-mentioned and unmentioned cases, a so-called 'cash injection' is welcome in order to meet needs and be able to return to normal life as quickly as possible.

Insurance companies meet people's needs and financial possibilities so that everyone has the opportunity to take advantage of additional voluntary protection for themselves and others.



Analysis of Difficulties in Understanding Physics Concept for Blind Students: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

Equal learning opportunities are the right of every child, including the opportunity to learn physics. Physics, characterized by its interpretation of natural phenomena, poses challenges for blind students due to its complexity and abstract nature. The limitation in visually interpreting concepts affects blind students' understanding of physics materials. This study aims to identify which physics materials are perceived as difficult for blind students to learn. Conducted as a literature review, data were analyzed through stages of reduction, presentation, and conclusion. The study sourced articles from primary science education journals indexed in leading research databases to gather data on conceptual understanding of physics and inclusive education. Using the document analysis method, relevant studies in the literature were systematically searched from two databases. The investigation focused on Indonesian studies published between 2020 and 2024, reflecting the most recent findings on physics concepts for blind students. The results indicate that blind students find physics materials such as the solar system, atoms, Archimedes' principle, optical devices, electricity, and electromagnetic waves particularly challenging

Keywords: Difficulties in Understanding, Physics Concepts, Blind Student



Jak zakupy wpływają na samopoczucie konsumentów? Analiza wpływu stanu emocjonalnego na wybory zakupowe i wzajemne relacje między procesem zakupowym a poprawą nastroju

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Zakupy stanowią część życia każdego z nas, generując niekiedy skomplikowane odczucia emocjonalne. To, jak te emocje wpływają na nasze samopoczucie, staje się kluczowym aspektem przeprowadzonego badania. Celem badania ankietowego było zrozumienie, w jaki sposób emocje kształtują zachowania konsumentów. W okresie styczeń-luty 2024 br. zostało przeprowadzone badanie ankietowe za pomocą formularza Google wśród 99 respondentów. Wnioski wskazują na kilka istotnych kwestii. 42.5% osób badanych, dokonując zakupów pod wpływem pozytywnych emocji rzadziej doświadcza żalu po dokonaniu zakupów, natomiast 43.4% osób badanych robiących zakupy pod wpływem negatywnych emocji przyznaje, że czasami żałują swoich zakupów, co może sugerować, że negatywne emocje mogą skłaniać konsumentów do impulsywnych zakupów w celu złagodzenia nieprzyjemnych uczuć. Warto podkreślić, że świadomość naszych emocji podczas zakupów ma ogromne znaczenie dla późniejszego zadowolenia. Zakupy wykonane podczas pozytywnych emocji rzadziej generują wyrzuty sumienia niż te dokonane w atmosferze negatywnych uczuć.

Słowa kluczowe: zakupy, emocje, konsument, pozytywne emocje, negatywne emocje, impulsywne zakupy



Principles of combating terrorism financing and money laundering on the capital market

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Abstract

The basis for the functioning of the national system for counteracting money laundering and terrorism financing are generally applicable legal provisions, both those that directly relate to it and those that concern areas only indirectly related to it.

These regulations define the scope of activity, including the obligations and powers of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT) financial intelligence units, Obligated Institutions and cooperating units, and also define the rules for the use of products and services used on the financial market. The level of their coherence, completeness and adaptation to the existing level of risk of counteracting money laundering and terrorist financing has a significant impact on the effectiveness of the entire system of counteracting money laundering and terrorist financing.

The capital sector is highly diversified in terms of products and services offered to clients. Entities operating in this sector, important from the point of view of the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing, can be divided into two groups: investment companies and investment funds.

Brokerage activities (submitting orders to the regulated market operated by the Stock Exchange or another authorized domestic or foreign entity for execution) and accepting and transmitting customer orders, as well as maintaining investment accounts, which are often connected with these activities, are the activities most exposed to the risk of laundering in this sector. money and financing of terrorism.

In the case of brokerage activities, the client has access to the market through the brokerage house and may execute orders or use the cash account in a manner inconsistent with its intended purpose.

According to one of the definitions, crowdfunding is a type of collection and allocation of capital transferred for the development of a specific venture in exchange for a specific return benefit, which involves a wide range of capital donors, is characterized by the use of ICT technologies and a lower entry barrier and better transaction conditions than generally available on the market.

In the case of collecting and sending funds for terrorist activities, we are dealing primarily with donation crowdfunding. The official purpose of the fundraising will not directly indicate the intention to use the collected funds for money laundering or terrorist financing. The fundraising organizers send appeals for funds via applications such as Twitter. After finding people interested, they also contact



them via instant messenger, e.g. Skype. Donors make cash donations to the initiators of the campaign or buy international prepaid telephone cards, the numbers of which are then made available to them.

The activities of terrorist organizations (both those closely related to terrorist activities, logistics and recruitment) may also be financed from funds from legal business activities. Income from legal activities comes primarily from those sectors of the economy in which there are no formal qualification requirements when starting a business (such as a master's certificate, license) and where starting a business does not require significant investments. The risk that a company will divert funds to support terrorism is greater when the relationship between reported sales and actual sales is difficult to verify and in the case of capital-intensive activities.

Financing of terrorist activities may also take place from internal sources, including financing from families, income from one's own work and other non-criminal sources. The amounts of money needed to carry out small attacks can be raised by individual terrorists and their support networks using savings, access to credit, or other profits from activities they control.

Terrorist organizations may be largely decentralized, and self-financing may also include cases in which financing is provided by an autonomous external entity that is not directly involved in the planning or execution of the attack, despite providing funds for this purpose.

Because modern terrorism and the international money laundering system consist of various organizational structures, there is a constant evolution of techniques used in response to international efforts to counteract this phenomenon on the capital market.

Although it is difficult to determine which technique is the most common method of transferring money for terrorist purposes, it seems that from the point of view of the activities of terrorist organizations, the most convenient method is to use the capital sector. In this way, activities closely related to terrorist activities, such as logistics or recruitment, can be easily financed. Money can be transferred using the financial system both within one country and can be transferred from one country to another. Funds transfer transactions may be disguised by using accounts in false names, charities or companies to disguise the ultimate recipient.

The use of the financial system, including the capital market, to transfer funds may take the form of transferring legal and illegal funds to countries with conflicts or countries bordering countries where terrorist organizations operate. Funds are often transferred to accounts in financial and credit institutions located in jurisdictions that do not comply with international AML/CTF standards and recommendations.

Bank accounts and capital accounts belonging to individuals associated with terrorists (family and other close contacts) can be used to make cash deposits and subsequent cross-border transfers. There is also self-financing of terrorists (especially "lone wolves") from their own funds, accumulated in a bank or capital account (often from completely legal sources - earnings, credits/loans, scholarships, donations from family).



Organic Milkfis Pond Agribusiness with Utilization of IoT Smart Sensor Monitoring to Enhance Competitiveness and Farmer Independence

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Titin RAHMIATIN

Abstract

The village of Towua has tremendous potential in the field of fisheries because 52.35% of its area is fisheries area. The livelihood of the people in Towua Village is generally farming, both pond farming and rice farming. The area of ponds in Towua Village is 585.69 hectares, used for the cultivation of milkfish and Vannamei shrimp. Overall pond productivity is still very low because it is still managed traditionally with high mortality, even up to 50% of the total number stocked. The issues faced by prospective target partners certainly require efforts to minimize the losses experienced while increasing farmers' profits sustainably. One thing that can be done is to implement or apply the results of university research, including introducing organic farming systems and utilizing IoT Smart Sensor Monitoring to assist in monitoring pond water quality. In addition, solutions include increasing the supply of natural feed through organic farming systems, improving pond management, and business management training. The resolution of these partner issues is carried out through a holistic and multidisciplinary research-based approach conducted by the implementing team and support team to achieve farmer welfare and village economic self-reliance. The results achieved are: (1) Increased understanding and knowledge of partners regarding organic pond farming. (2) Increased skills of partners in organic pond farming and utilization of IoT Smart Monitoring. (3) Increased income of partners in pond farming. (4) The kosabangsa program is very beneficial for implementing universities because they receive technology assistance from the support team, which is also very beneficial for the community

Keywords: Pond, Organic, IoT, Towua, Sensor, Monitoring

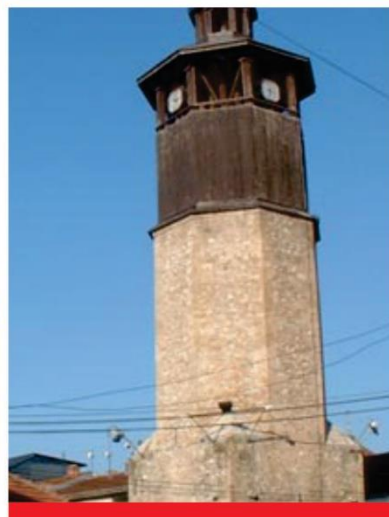
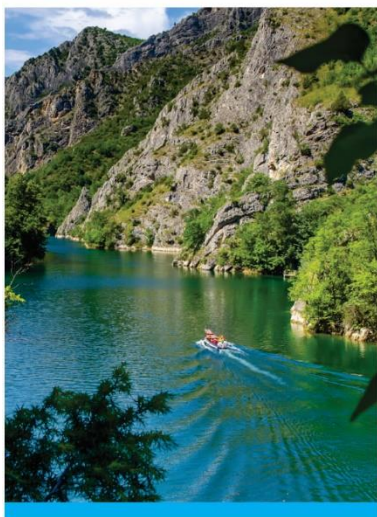


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