



International Conference on Economics & Social Sciences

Bucharest
ROMANIA

June
26 - 27, 2023

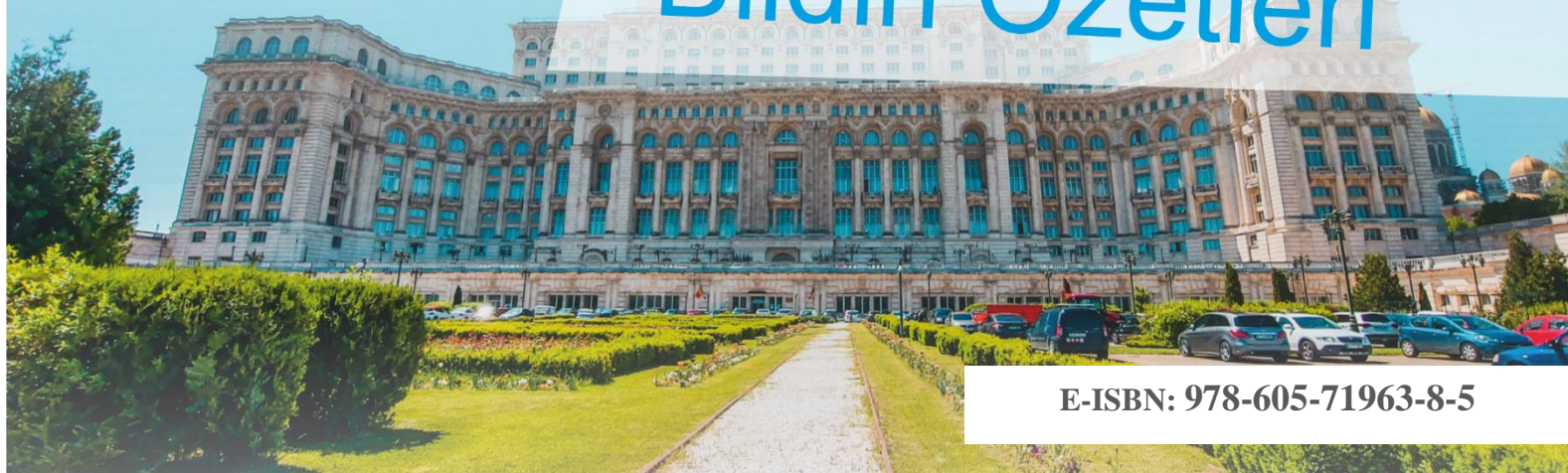
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**International Conference on
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Bucharest
ROMANIA

June
26 - 27, 2023

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hosted by
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The 10th edition of **International Conference on Economics and Social Sciences (E&SS2023b)**, hosted by University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania, June 26 - 27, 2023, was a great inspiring, motivating and exciting online experience with all our distinguished guests, participants and listeners.

There were a total of 100 papers from 19 countries, namely *Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Nigeria, TRNC, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey and the UK*.

100 papers were registered and presented during plenary sessions (35 papers by participants from Turkey, and 65 by participants from other countries; **35 % Turkish, 65 % International participants**).

We had participants from 19 countries, listed in the table and visualized in the graph below.

Hope to meet you again in our upcoming conferences!

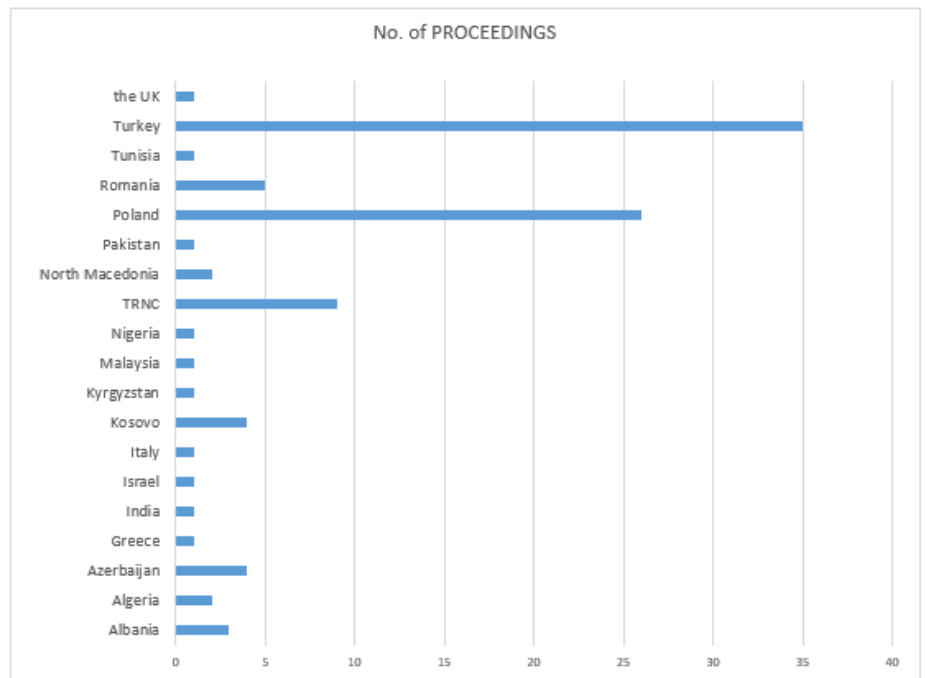
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Table 1. Countries and Number of Proceedings in E&SS2023b, Romania

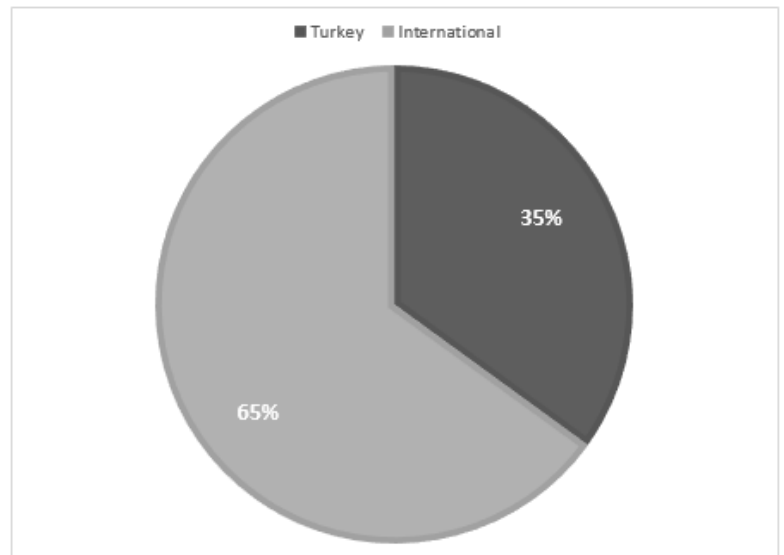
COUNTRIES	No. of PROCEEDINGS
Albania	3
Algeria	2
Azerbaijan	4
Greece	1
India	1
Israel	1
Italy	1
Kosovo	4
Kyrgyzstan	1
Malaysia	1
Nigeria	1
TRNC	9
North Macedonia	2
Pakistan	1
Poland	26
Romania	5
Tunisia	1
Turkey	35
the UK	1
Total	100

19 Countries



	No. of Proceedings	Percentage
Turkey	35	35,00
International	65	65,00

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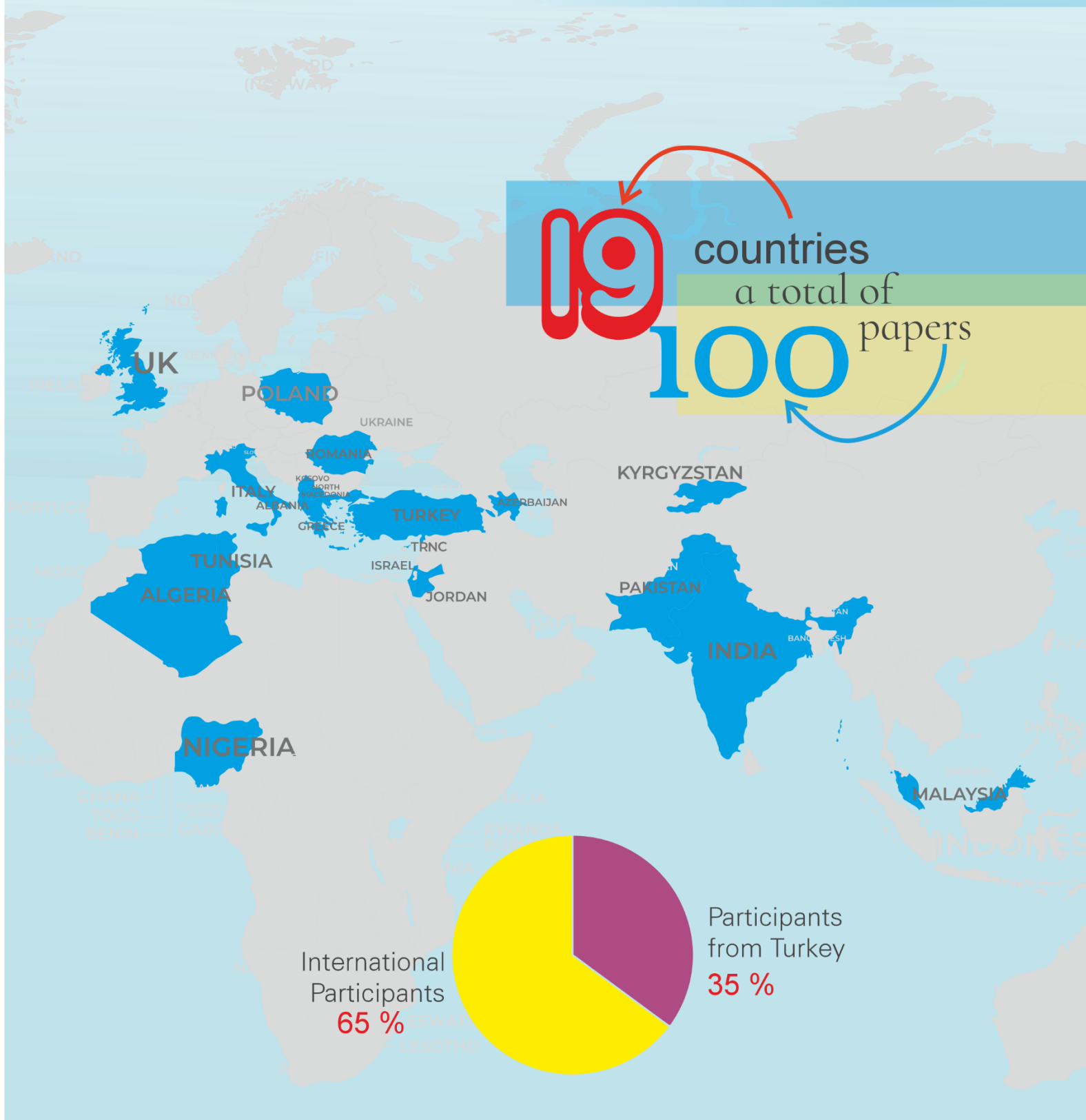
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Empathy as a Form of Effective Parenting Technique

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Abstract

The responsibility of parents and caregivers is to shape the character and quality of life of children. It is through learning those positive aspects of life that determine the quality of the individual. Good and civilized manners, decent behaviours, the ability to understand a healthy and harmonious life. These things are done through massive reading of books involving human characters who expound their moralizing experiences on every manuscript page. Human characters are needed, not talking animals that we will never meet in real life, so that the child's mind can grasp as much as possible the surrounding reality as it is. The story is downloaded into the child's brain which is in the process of absorbing theta waves, thus the story is downloaded into his mind as life behaviours. For example, a story focused on good behaviours can be useful for a child to use in their own life forever. Those behavioural programs learned from reading support the individual to develop their own health, harmony and evolution.

In all these situations, empathy is constantly needed. Of course, empathy does not come naturally, so the ability to show it needs to be developed more and more every day. Through touch we can give a feeling of affection and empathy. It's the ability to feel good about yourself and be comfortable with physical closeness, and by mastering that, we can get close and feel what closeness means to him. The use of touch is a complex method that must take into account each individual. Lishman says that for a physically or sexually abused child, touching can be intrusive and dangerous, at least without a prior discussion about the child's ability to control the interaction and what is happening with their own body. (Lishman, 1994, p. 49) This presentation focuses on identifying the right parenting tools that involve empathy in order to form efficient forms of communication with children.

Keywords: empathy, children, social work, behaviour



The Concept of World View. History and Modernity (In the Context of Lutfi A. Zadeh's Worldview)

Dünya Görüşü Kavramı. Tarih ve Modernite (Lütfi A. Zadeh'in dünya görüşü bağlamında)

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Abstract

It is known that the scale, size, form, and content of the world view is beyond calculation, expression and explanation, as it belongs to the world and to Man. Maybe it's not even right to call it an event. The worldview combines the countless compatibility inherent in both the world and man, and at the same time, it distinguishes mother and child, as close as twins, native beings as far apart as heaven and earth.

Worldview is a product of consciousness. It is a system of relationships. An individual understands the world and the environment through worldview. On the other hand, a person is perceived according to his worldview.

In the historical approach, the point of view is variable. Its objects are often outdated or rapidly updated. People are often judged according to the "oldness - newness" of their outlook.

The mass of people from the same nationality, the same religion, and the same level of intelligence do not perceive and appreciate the same period or event - for example, the feeling of joy and its opposite, the feeling of death and sadness. Because their analysis and evaluation criteria depend on their worldview. However, Westerners and Easterners, Muslims and non-Muslims do not see this event in the same way. The attitude towards the event of death also depends on being a person of which region or identity. When an oriental person loses a loved one, he or she meets it with psychological stress, from mourning for months or even years to falling ill. Western man is cold-blooded. Because the Eastern character is contrary to his worldview.



So, the worldview is far from the idea of "we". It is a phenomenon in the character of individual and social "I". If not "I" - position, attitude, the essence is the same - everything is determined by "he" - worldview. When we approach the issue more deeply, we come to the forms of worldview. For example, the attitude towards the world, nature, God, existence, religion, science, art, universe, and so on an infinite number of objective and subjective, living or non-living matter is a manifestation of human consciousness and expresses his individual outlook.

By the way, the expression "views of life" is also used as a substitute for the term worldview. The idea of philosophical views is accepted as a philosophical worldview. The religious outlook is of the same mold.

However, since the phenomenon of worldview is evaluated with different approaches according to the requirements of the time (worldview concepts), it is understood more deeply in relation to a person, especially a professional individual represented by full activity in a certain field.

From this point of view, it is important to study the worldview of Lutfi A. Zadeh, a genius scientist of two centuries, born in Azerbaijan, and benefit from his principles of viewing history and modern life. In this article, we conducted the analyzes of the historical and modern worldview consciousness in the context of the worldview of Lotfi A. Zadeh, a great scientist of Azerbaijani origin, who lived for 96 years, that is, about 1 century, and continued his activities until the last day.

Keywords: Weltanschauung, world view, Lutfi A. Zadeh, philosophy, logic, history, modernity

Öz

Dünyaya ve insana ait olduğu için dünya görüşünün ölçeğinin, boyutunun, biçiminin ve içeriğinin hesap, ifade ve açıklamanın ötesinde olduğu bilinmektedir. Belki olay demek bile doğru değil. Dünya görüşü, hem dünyanın hem de insanın doğasında var olan sayısız uyumluluğu birleştirir ve aynı zamanda anne ve çocuğu, ikizler kadar yakın, yer ve gök kadar uzak yerli varlıklar olarak birbirinden ayırır.

Dünya görüşü, bilincin bir ürünüdür. Bu bir ilişkiler sistemidir. Birey, dünya görüşü aracılığıyla dünyayı ve çevreyi anlar. Öte yandan, bir kişi dünya görüşüne göre algılanır.

Tarihsel yaklaşımda bakış açısı değişkendir. Nesneleri genellikle eskidir veya hızla güncellenir. İnsanlar genellikle bakış açılarının "eskiliği - yeniliği" ne göre değerlendirilir.

Aynı milletten, aynı dinden, aynı zeka seviyesinden insan kitlesi, aynı dönemi veya olayı - örneğin neşe duygusu ve bunun karşıtı olan ölüm ve üzüntü duygusunu - algılamaz ve takdir etmez. Çünkü analiz ve değerlendirme kriterleri dünya görüşlerine bağlıdır. Ancak Batılılar ve Doğulular, Müslümanlar ve gayrimüslimler bu olaya aynı gözle bakmazlar. Ölüm olayına yönelik tutum da hangi bölge veya kimliğe mensup olduğuna bağlıdır. Doğulu bir insan sevdiği birini kaybettiğinde bunu



aylarca hatta yıllarca yas tutmaktan hastalanmaya kadar psikolojik stresle karşılar. Batı insanı soğukkanlıdır.

Yani dünya görüşü "biz" fikrinden uzaktır. Bireysel ve toplumsal "ben" karakterinde bir olgudur. "Ben" değilse - konum, tutum, öz ayındır - her şey "o" tarafından belirlenir - dünya görüşü. Konuya daha derinlemesine yaklaştığımızda dünya görüşünün biçimlerine geliyoruz. Örneğin dünyaya, tabiata, Allah'a, varlığa, dine, bilime, sanata, evrene vb. sonsuz sayıda nesnel ve sübjektif, canlı ve cansız maddeye karşı takınılan tutum, insan bilincinin bir tecellisidir ve bireyselliğini ifade eder. görünüm.

Bu arada dünya görüşü yerine "hayata bakış" ifadesi de kullanılmaktadır. Felsefi görüşler fikri, felsefi bir dünya görüşü olarak kabul edilmektedir. Dini görüş de aynı kalıptandır.

Ancak dünya görüşü olgusu, çağın gerekliliklerine göre (dünya görüşü kavramları) farklı yaklaşımlarla değerlendirildiğinden, bir kişi, özellikle de belirli bir alanda tam faaliyetle temsil edilen profesyonel bir birey ile ilgili olarak daha derinden anlaşılmaktadır.

Bu açıdan Azerbaycan doğumlu dahi bilim adamı Lütfi A. Zadeh'in dünya görüşünü öğrenmek, onun tarihe ve modern hayata bakış ilkelerinden yararlanmak önemlidir. Bu yazımızda 96 yıl, -yani yaklaşık 1 asır ve son güne kadar bilincli yaşamış, çalışmış Azerbaycan asıllı büyük bilim adamı Lütfi A. Zadeh'in dünya görüşü bağlamında tarihsel ve modern dünya görüşü fenomeninin analizlerini yaptık ve ve bizce başarılı bilimsel ve felsefi sonuçlara ulaştık.

Anahtar kelimeler: Weltanschauung, Lutfi A. Zadeh, felsefe, mantık, tarih, modernite



Finansal Kriz Göstergeleri

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Öz

Finansal kriz göstergeleri, ülkelerin yatırım yapmaya uygun olup olmadığını gösteren ve bu bağlamda, bir finansal krizin yaşanabileceği hakkında fikir verip olası krizin boyutları hakkında bilgi veren temel kavramlardır. Finansal krizlerin ekonomiye yüklediği maliyetler ve ekonomide yarattığı sorunlar nedeniyle krizlerin önceden öngörülebilmesi, onların, hem ülke ekonomilerinde yaratabileceği tahribatı engelleyebilmekte hem de ekonomiye olan maliyetlerinin azaltılmasına katkı sağlayabilmektedir.

Birçok araştırmacı, 1990'lı yıllarda gelişmekte olan ülkelerde yaşanan finansal krizleri incelemiş ve bu krizlere sebep olan başlıca göstergeleri şöyle sıralamıştır. Bu göstergeler; Kısa Vadeli Dış Borç / Döviz Rezervi, Cari Açık / Döviz Rezervi, Cari Açık / GSYH, Bütçe Açığı / GSYH, Toplam veya Kısa Vadeli Dış Borç / İhracat, Bankacılık Sektörü Açık Döviz Pozisyonu / Döviz Rezervi, Bankacılık Sektörü Toplam Kredi Hacmi / Döviz Rezervi, M2 Para Arzı / Döviz Rezervi, Ulusal Paranın Değer Kazanması, Sermaye Hareketlerinde Dalgalanma (Oynaklık, Volatilité), Dış Borç Faizinde ve Risk Priminde Yükselme Dalgalanma, Kısa Vadeli Yurtiçi Faizlerde Dalgalanma olarak belirtilebilir. Finansal krizlerin doğacağına dair ön göstergelerin başında; reel kurun aşırı değerlendirilmesi, kısa vadeli faiz oranlarındaki aşırı yükselmeler, merkez bankalarının döviz rezervlerinin önemli miktarlarda azalması, M2 para arzının uluslararası rezervlere oranında aşırı yükselmeler, ülkeden ani biçimde çıkan büyük miktarda yabancı sermaye ve cari işlemler açığının GSYH'ye oranında yaşanan aşırı yükselmeler gelmektedir. Günümüzde ülkelerin risk seviyelerini ölçen daha modern ve kapsamlı göstergeler de geliştirilmiştir. Bunlar arasında; CDS Primleri, VIX Korku Endeksi, Bağımsız Uluslararası Kredi Derecelendirme Kuruluşlarınca Verilen Notlar, Merkez Bankası Bileşik Öncü Göstergeleri, sayılabilmektedir.

Çalışmada; finansal kriz göstergelerinden genel kabul görmüş olanları ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlatılmış ve incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal Kriz Göstergeleri, Finansal Krizler, Risk Seviyeleri.



Analyzing online marketing forms in customer engagement: Evidence from micro-enterprises

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Abstract

Online marketing not only offers opportunities to large and well-formalized companies; the opportunities and benefits of online marketing are also available to micro-enterprises. This study will investigate the impact of online marketing tools, such as web marketing and online catalogs, on customer engagement on online platforms in the context of micro-enterprises.

This study will use a quantitative data collection approach, where data is collected through a structured questionnaire. Structural equation modeling (SEM) will be used to analyze the response of 135 micro-enterprises in the Kosovar context.

The findings show that online marketing tools such as web marketing and online catalogs have a positive impact on customer engagement in online platforms for micro-enterprises in the Kosovar context. Such a positive impact helps companies in creating relationships with target customers.

The study will bring important data in online marketing to see the importance of these specific direct online marketing tools in customer engagement. It will also pave the way for other studies to see the importance of these online tools in other economic environments.

Keywords: online marketing, customer engagement, web marketing, online catalogue.



Developing mathematical thinking and scientific language: Research in Arab elementary schools in Israel

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Abstract

According to psychological and cognitive development theories, the preferences of elementary school students regarding inductive versus deductive reasoning and general types of reasoning change throughout their education when asked to prove or test the validity of mathematical claims. The current study investigates this hypothesis through a survey in which 267 students in grades 4-6 from Israel's Arab sector attended three elementary schools. The survey comprises algebra and geometry reasoning tasks based on mathematical reasoning tasks. In addition, 12 of these students' teachers were interviewed to determine their perspectives on mathematical reasoning and assignments involving the proof of mathematical arguments. 6th-grade students are less likely to accept tautological and inductive reasoning than fourth- and fifth-grade students.

However, the results do not support the hypothesis that teachers' preferences towards various types of thinking will vary. The practical implications of the research findings were discussed.

Keywords: mathematical thinking, scientific language, mathematical proof, elementary mathematics.



Lise Öğrencilerindeki Sosyal Medya Kullanımının Akademik Performansları Üzerindeki Etkisinin Demografik Değişkenlere Göre İncelenmesi: Diyarbakır Sur Örneği

Investigation of the Effect of Social Media Use on Academic Performance of High School Students According to Demographic Variables: The Case of Diyarbakır Sur District

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Öz

Bu araştırmanın amacı, sosyal medya kullanımının akademik performans üzerindeki etkisini çeşitli demografik değişkenlere göre incelemektir. Betimsel kesitsel desende araştırma, 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılında Türkiye'nin Diyarbakır Sur ilçesindeki 3 liseden 452 öğrenci üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcılar, tabakalı rasgele örnekleme kullanılarak seçilmiştir. Anket kullanılarak toplanan veriler, sosyal medyanın lise öğrencilerinin akademik başarıları üzerindeki etkisini ve demografik bilgileri içermektedir. Anketin doğrulama ve güvenilirlik testleri yapılmıştır ve yüksektir. Verilerin analizinde IBM SPSS 21.0 for windows programı kullanılmıştır. Veri korelasyonu, Pearson ki-kare (χ^2) korelasyon faktörü kullanılarak yapılmıştır.

Sonuçlar, sosyal medya kullanımının akademik performans üzerindeki etkisi ile şu değişkenler arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğunu göstermiştir: Yaş ($p \leq 0,01$); sınıf düzeyi ($p \leq 0,01$); okul not ortalaması ($p < 0,01$); anne babası boşanmış ya da ayrılmış olmak ($p < 0,05$); ve kardeş sayısı ($p < 0,05$). Sosyal medya kullanımının akademik performans üzerindeki olumsuz etkisi şu öğrencilerde daha yüksek bulunmuştur: Yaşı küçük olanlar; birinci sınıf öğrencileri; düşük not ortalamasına sahip olanlar; ebeveynleri ayrılmış veya boşanmış; ve kimin daha çok kardeşi var. Ancak sosyal medya kullanımının akademik performans üzerindeki etkisi ile şu demografik değişkenler arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamadı: Cinsiyet; okullar; ebeveynin eğitim düzeyi; evde bilgisayar olup olmaması; doğada veya dışarıda vakit geçirmek; kitap okuma; zorbalığa uğramak; mutlu olmak ve kötü olayların olduğu bir ortamda yaşamak.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal medya; akademik performans; demografik değişkenler



Abstract

The aim of this research was to examine the effect of social media use on academic performance according to various demographic variables. The descriptive cross-sectional design study was conducted among 452 students from 3 high schools in Diyarbakır Sur district in Türkiye during the 2022-2023 academic year. The participants were selected using stratified random sampling. Data collected using the questionnaire included the impact of social media on the academic achievement of high school students and the demographic information. The questionnaire's validation and reliability tests were very high. IBM SPSS 21.0 for windows was used for the analysis of the data. Data correlation was done using the Pearson's chi-square (χ^2) correlation factor.

Results showed that there is a meaningful relationship between the effect of social media use on academic performance and these variables: Age ($p \leq 0,01$); level of classes ($p \leq 0,01$); school GPA ($p < 0,01$); to have divorced or separated parents ($p < 0,05$); and number of siblings ($p < 0,05$). The negative effect of social media use on academic performance was found to be higher for these students: Younger ones; first grade students; who have low GPA; whose parents were separated or divorced; and who has more siblings. But there was no meaningful relationship between the effect of social media use on academic performance with these demographic variables: Gender; schools; the education level of parent; having computer at home or not; spending time in nature or outdoors; reading books; to be bullied; to be happy and living in an environment with bad events.

Keywords: Social media; academic performance; demographic variables



Impact of CEO on financial performance – case of Poland

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Abstract

Company's financial performance is greatly influenced by the power and competences of its CEO. CEO is responsible for the overall activities of the company, that's why it is so important to determine attributes that CEO represents. Following French economist J.B. Say CEO can be described as the person who "shift economic resources from the lower area to the area of higher productivity and higher yield".

The impact of CEOs on company financial performance is usually considered in terms of the concept of CEO power. Power can be defined as the ability of an individual to influence another person or group to obey their wishes. According to S. Finkelstein, the CEO power may come from four sources: structural power - concerning the distribution of the formal position within the enterprise, ownership power, expert power and prestige power. In this context, being the architect of the company's strategy, a powerful CEO can exert a significant influence on the company's decision-making process, which in turn will be reflected in economic results. In the case of Polish SMEs - CEOs are usually the main players in making the company's financial decisions and strategic choices, hence their power in the company and attributes are of significant importance for the company's development.

Despite the diversity of opinions on the directions of CEO power, one thing is certain - this impact is a significant and important research area with regard to the activities taking place in the enterprise. Therefore, the scope of CEO power on individual segments and strategic processes that have their final reference in financial results, is more and more often assessed.



Odczucia lęku i depresji wśród chorych z łuszczycą

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Łuszczyca (*Psoriasis*) to nieuleczalna, niezakaźna choroba skóry. Cechuje się przewlekłym i nawrotowym przebiegiem z okresami zaostrzenia i remisji. W generalnej populacji światowej odsetek dorosłych z łuszczycą wynosi ok. 2%, wśród dzieci 1,5%. Etiopatogeneza łuszczycy jest złożona, obejmuje zarówno aspekty genetyczne jak i zaburzenia o podłożu autoimmunologicznym. Symptomatologia w obrazie klinicznym jest różnorodna, począwszy od niewielkich grudek aż do rozległych ognisk zapalnych. Zmianom skórnym towarzyszy świąd i ból. Kluczowym tłem stanu zapalnego skóry jest nieprawidłowy, przyspieszony proces proliferacji naskórka ze znacznym skróceniem czasu trwania cyklu komórkowego.

Łuszczyca, podobnie jak wiele innych dermatoz ma negatywny wpływ na wygląd fizyczny chorego, co może prowadzić do obniżenia nastroju, utraty poczucia własnej wartości, stygmatyzacji i wycofania społecznego. W konsekwencji może to stanowić genę dla zaburzeń lękowych i depresyjnych, fobii społecznych czy innych problemów adaptacyjnych. Przebieg łuszczycy może być modyfikowany przez stres – nieestetyczne zmiany skórne prowadzą do obniżenia nastroju i stresu, co w konsekwencji zaostrza istniejące już zmiany skórne. Wyniki badań naukowych potwierdzają, że u niemal połowy pacjentów z łuszczycą występuje też depresja. W patomechanizmie łuszczycy i depresji potwierdzono podobieństwa w zakresie niektórych elementów, jak choćby profil cytokin prozapalnych powodujących nadmierną aktywację osi podwzgórze-przysadka-nadnercza.

Łuszczyca, której główne objawy kliniczne zlokalizowane są na skórze jest chorobą ogólnoustrojową. Diagnozowanie u pacjentów z łuszczycą zaburzeń psychologicznych oraz towarzyszących jej chorób sercowo-naczyniowych traktuje łuszczycę jako ogólnoustrojowy proces zapalny. Zatem ważnym jest holistyczne podejście wobec pacjenta z łuszczycą, tak aby terapia była skuteczna wobec zmian skórnych a także stanu psychicznego chorego.



Accounting Students' Perceptions on Distance Accounting Education in Vocational Schools: The Case of Bursa Uludag University

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Abstract

Distance education is defined as a planned teaching method in which students and teachers teach in different ways, synchronously or non-synchronously, in an internet environment, by making use of the opportunities of technology, without requiring the students to be physically where they are. Especially with the Covid 19 pandemic that started towards the end of 2019 and shook the whole world deeply, distance education was started in Turkey, as in many countries, and distance education continued in higher education due to the earthquake on February 2023 in Turkey, which was called the disaster of the century. The aim of this study is to determine the perceptions of accounting students studying at vocational schools about distance accounting education and to determine whether students' perceptions of distance accounting education differ according to demographic variables. The scope of the research consists of vocational schools where accounting and tax departments of Bursa Uludag University, a higher education institution in Turkey, are located. Questionnaire method was used as data collection tool in the study. In the first part of the questionnaire, which consists of two parts, there are questions about the demographic characteristics of the accounting students participating in the research and the frequency of following the accounting courses given remotely. In the second part of the questionnaire, there are Likert-type questions created by using the studies of Eygü and Karaman (2013) and Serçemeli and Kurnaz (2020) to measure the perceptions of accounting students towards teaching accounting courses via distance education. The data obtained as a result of the research were analyzed in the SPSS 23 package program, and the chi-square test was applied to determine whether the perceptions of accounting students about distance accounting education differ according to demographic variables. Obtained findings have been interpreted.

Keywords: Distance accounting education, accounting students, vocational schools.

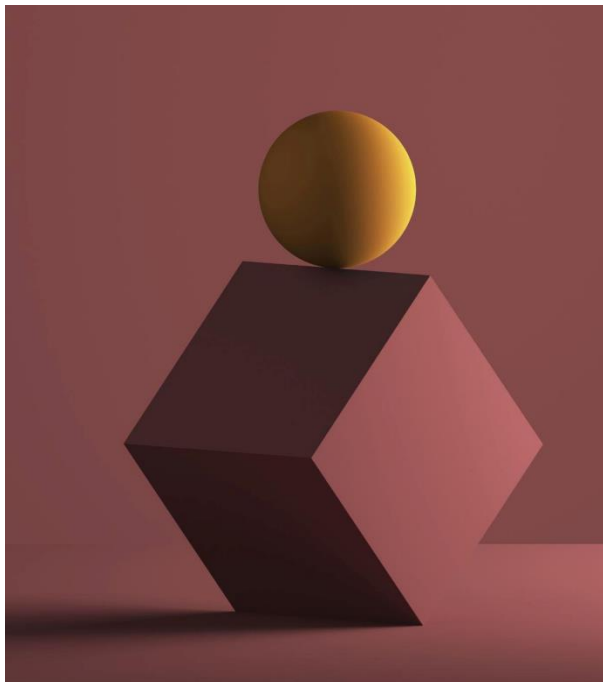


Application of the CSR concept in the insurance industry

Zastosowanie koncepcji CSR w branży ubezpieczeniowej

M.Sc. Weronika KUBKA

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Application of the CSR concept in the insurance industry

Weronika Kubka
War Studies in Warsaw



What tools and actions are taken to effectively implement the CSR strategy in insurance companies?

Solving the above problem implies the need to answer the following specific problems:

What is the level of involvement of employees of insurance companies in the implementation of the CSR strategy?

What role does the top management play in the implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility strategy in the organization?

What tools are used to implement CSR and what is their usefulness?

What is the degree of linking the organization's strategy with the assumptions of the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility?



The purpose of this study was to determine the factors of improvement in the concept of CSR among employees of insurance companies. The subject of the research was factors influencing the level of implementation of the CSR strategy among companies in the insurance industry. The choice of the subject of the analysis was made due to the fact that the insurance industry, due to its specificity, should improve the CSR strategy.



hypothesis: The factors influencing the level of CSR strategy implementation among employees of insurance companies is the level of employee involvement.

Detailed hypotheses were also listed:

The factors influencing the level of implementation of the CSR strategy among employees of insurance companies is the level of involvement of top management

The effectiveness of the implementation of the assumptions of the CSR concept is influenced by the inclusion of CSR objectives in the organization's strategy.

The level of implementation of the strategy in

Main areas of CSR and stakeholders in the company's environment



- **Taking responsibility,**
- **Holding accountable,**
- **Responsible action.**

Table 1. Model of areas of corporate social responsibility

J. Adamczyk, Społeczna odpowiedzialność przedsiębiorstw, Polskie Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne, Warszawa 2009, s. 53-64

Area of responsibility	Degree of implementation of a given area	Subject of responsibility
Economic	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximize profit while minimizing costs• Division policy,• Successful strategies
Legal responsibility	Required	Compliance with the law and established standards
Ethical responsibility	Expectations	<p>Compliance with ethical standards, thus preventing inappropriate and pathological behavior that undermine the good name of the company,</p> <p>Exposure and punishment of bad practices</p> <p>Leadership and ethics programs</p>
Philanthropic responsibility	Desired	<p>Activities aimed at helping young people and people who want to develop</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Sponsorship of science and culture</p> <p>Volunteering</p>

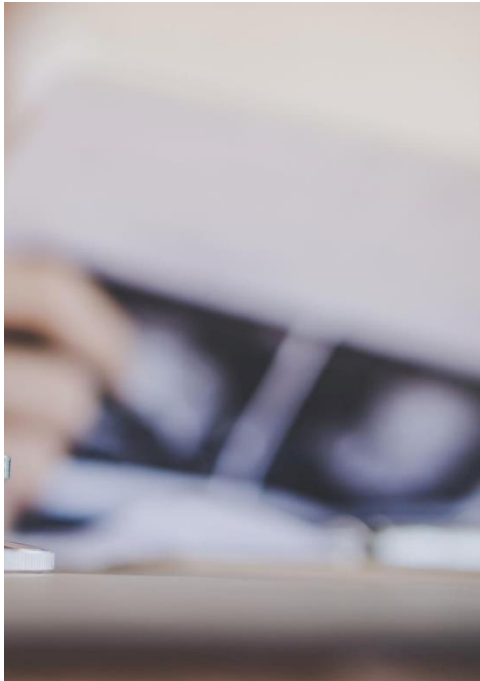


Table 2. Overview of CSR tools

www.parp.gov.pl/csr#narzedzia [17.12.2022]

	Tool name	Description
1.	Activities for the benefit of the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activities involving the support of local institutions and people,• cooperation with local organizations, programs for children and youth, ecological activities, as well as investment activities (e.g. building roads).
2.	Pro-ecological activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activities aimed at promoting pro-ecological ideas,• Initiating and implementing environmental policy,• Ecological education,• implementation of ecological technological processes and ecological products and services.
3.	Social campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• transferring part of the profits from the sale of a specific product for social purposes or pro-environmental activities,• increasing social awareness on a specific topic
4.	Social programs for employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• employee qualification programs• flexible forms of employment, equal opportunities for people over 45, people with disabilities
5.	Social Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presenting ways of managing the company and implementing the company's strategy, taking into account socially responsible activities
6.	Management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quality Management System ISO 9000• Environmental Management System ISO 14000• Social Accountability SA 8000

The insurance industry as a place for the development of the CSR concept



THE ESSENCE OF INSURANCE

The essence and the most important function of insurance is to protect the insured or the beneficiary against the risk of incurring financial or intangible loss (e.g. loss of life or health) as a result of unexpected random events beyond our control. Insurance is a form of contract between the policyholder (company or agent) and the insured entity.

Types of insurance

health insurance,

property insurance,

Communication insurance,

Travel insurance,

OC and AC insurance,

Insurance for companies,

Insurance for employees,

agricultural insurance,



Research Based on the Passenger's Perspective to Airline Alliances, The Case of Turkish Airlines, A Member of Star Alliance

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Abstract

In airline alliances, two or more airlines commit to cooperating at a substantial level. Many factors motivate airlines to join Strategic Alliances. The formation of strategic airline alliances (e.g. Star Alliance, Oneworld, Skyteam) aims to expand flight networks, share risks, increase profitability, and reduce costs. Additionally, it has commitments to passengers such as through flight, through check-in, baggage handling, a wide network, high-standard catering and in-flight comfort, and on-time departures and arrivals a measure of customer perceptions regarding the service quality of the allied alliance of Turkish Airlines was used to determine whether the alliance strategies had an impact on perceived service quality in this study. In order to compare the impact of alliance strategies on service quality before and after joining the alliance, the situation before and after joining was compared. As part of this process, passengers who had flown with Turkish Airlines, the flag carrier of Turkey and a Star Alliance member, were surveyed. SPSS was used to analyze the survey data, which comprised 147 participants.

Key words: Strategic Airline Alliances, Passenger perception, Turkish Airlines (THY), SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences)



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Competence of the 2000+ generation for green transformation and sustainable development

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Competence of the 2000+ generation for green transformation and sustainable development

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The plan of the presentation

- ☐ Objectives of the research
- ☐ Research questions and theses/hypotheses
- ☐ Terminology
- ☐ Research methods and research sample
- ☐ Selected results
- ☐ Selected research conclusions

Objectives of the research

- ☐ The **main objective** of the research was to identify, analyze and diagnose the competencies of Generation 2000+ in the field of green transformation and sustainable development
- ☐ The **detailed objective** of the research was to find the relationship between the competencies of Generation 2000+ in the field of green transformation and sustainable development and:
 - education
 - status (soldier, civilian)
 - place of residence
 - position held (managerial, non-managerial)
 - personality according to the "Big Five"



Research questions

The research conducted was aimed at finding answers to the research problems posed, which took the form of the following questions:

- ☐ **Q1.** What is the level of competence of the 2000+ generation in green transformation and sustainable development?
- ☐ **Q2.** Does place of residence, education, candidate military service experience and personality significantly differentiate the competence of the 2000+ generation representatives in green transformation and sustainable development?

theses/hypotheses

We formulated the following theses:

- ☐ **T1.** Competencies of Generation 2000+ representatives in the field of green transformation and sustainable development is not high.
- ☐ **T2.** Place of residence, education, candidate military service, position held and personality of representatives of Generation 2000+ significantly differentiate their competencies in the field of green transformation and sustainable development



Terminology

- ☐ **Generation 2000+** are those born since 2000
- ☐ **Competencies** are the knowledge, skills, abilities, and behaviors that contribute to individual and organizational performance.
- ☐ **Sustainable development** is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987).
- ☐ From a business perspective, **sustainability** was defined as a “business approach that seeks to create long-term value for stakeholders by embracing the opportunities and managing risks associated with economic, environmental, and social developments” (Galbreath, 2009)
- ☐ **The green transition** means a shift towards economically sustainable growth and an economy that is not based on fossil fuels and overconsumption of natural resources.

Research methods and research sample

- ☐ We conducted a quantitative and qualitative study based on a survey questionnaire on a sample of 2234 people.
- ☐ We used random selection, using software.
- ☐ The respondents' level of competencies in the field of green transformation and sustainable development was determined through self-assessment using a seven-point Likert scale of 1-7, where 1- very low, 2- low, 3 - rather low, 4 - don't know, 5 - rather high, 6 - high, 7 - very high.
- ☐ The Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) tool was used to measure personality according to the Big Five.



Research sample

- ❑ **Number of respondents: 2234**
 - **civilians: 2084 people**
 - **soldier: 150 people**
- ❑ **Structure of respondents from the point of view of place of residence:**
 - **60% of respondents resided in medium-sized cities (20-100 thousand).**
 - **22% in rural areas,**
 - **11% in small cities (less than 20 thousand),**
 - **6% large cities (over 200 thousand).**

The used statistical methods

We used the following statistical methods:

- ❑ **The results of answers provided in Likert scale depending on clustering variables were analysed with Mann-Whitney U test (for two groups) and by Kruskal-Wallis test (for more than two groups).**
- ❑ **Relationships between categorical variables were examined using the chi-square test and Spearman Correlation Coefficient**
- ❑ **For two numerical variables, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was used.**
- ❑ **A value of 0.05 was used as the level of statistical significance.**
- ❑ **The calculations were performed in the statistical program R ver. 3.6.0, as well as IBM SPSS Statistics version 21.**



Selected research results

The empirical exploration conducted indicates that the level of competencies in the field of green transformation and sustainable development of Generation 2000+ is not high.

The average is 4.86 on a scale of 1-7, where 1- very low, 2- low, 3 - rather low, 4 - don't know, 5 - rather high, 6 - high, 7 - very high.

	Average	standard deviation	The analyzed observations (N)
Competencies in the field of green transformation and sustainable development of Generation 2000+ (on a scale of 1-7)	4,86	1,62	2234

Source: original research results

Selected research results

Based on the Spearman correlation coefficient, the following statistically significant relationships were found:

The representatives of Generation 2000+ are more:

- conscientious (0.24*** p=0.000),
- agreeable and kind (0.24*** p=0.000) (0.24***)
- open to new experiences and perceive the world in a complex way (0.22*** p=0.000),
- agreeable (0.19*** p=0.000),
- committed to work (0.20*** p=0.000)

the higher they rate their competence in caring for the environment, green transformation and sustainability.

Although these are weak correlations, they cannot be ignored.



Selected research conclusions

- ❑ The 2000+ Generation's competence in green transformation and sustainable development (according to their self-assessment) is not high.
- ❑ Therefore, more efforts should be made to raise their level of competence in green transformation and sustainable development at the education stage of Generation 2000+
- ❑ The higher the representatives of Generation 2000+ rate their competence in green transformation and sustainable development, the higher they rate their engagement in work and learning.
- ❑ The 2000+ Generation's competence in green transformation and sustainable development depends on many factors, including education, place of residence, and personality.



Thank you for your attention

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Tamsayılar Konusunda Çoklu Zekâ Kuramına Göre Geliştirilen Etkinliklere Yönelik Öğrenci Görüşleri

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Öz

Çoklu zekâ, çevresel ve genetik etmenler ile birlikte matematik ve bilimi yorumlamaya dair bir bakış açısı olarak tanımlanabilir. Klasik Öğretim metotlarıyla işlenen matematik konuları yeni nesil öğrencilerin dikkatini çekememekte ve dolayısıyla Öğretim etkinlikleri sonucundaki sonuçlar yeteri kadar alınamamaktadır. Bu soruna çözüm olarak da klasik Öğretim metotlarının alternatif ve yeni öğretim metotların kullanımı gelmektedir. Bu yeni metotlardan biri de çoklu zekâ kuramı gelmektedir. Bu çalışmada ortaokul matematik dersinin tamsayılar konusunun öğrenme alanının alt öğrenme alanlarına ait çoklu zekâ kuramına dayalı etkinlikler geliştirilmiştir. Bu kapsamda uygulanan etkinlikler sonucu öğrenci görüşleri toplanmıştır. Bu etkinlikler sayesinde öğrencilerin öğrenme ortamına aktif olarak katıldıkları, arkadaşları ile sosyal bir öğrenme gerçekleştirdikleri ve etkinliklerde günlük hayatla ilişkilendirilme yapılmasından memnuniyet duydukları görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı, Tam Sayılar, Ortaokul, Etkinlikler



Overweight/Obesity and Time Preference: Evidence from a Survey among Adults in the UK

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Abstract

Introduction: Overweight and obesity is a global problem incurring substantial health and economic implications. Most of the interventions have concentrated on promotion of physical activities and healthy eating which may involve current sacrifices for future health gains. The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between bodyweight and how individuals state they would trade-off immediate income for higher amounts in the future (time preference).



Methods: An online survey was conducted targeting adults aged >16 years in the UK (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales) from January 1, 2016, to July 31, 2016. Using paid online adverts, as well as personal and professional networks for distribution of links to the online survey, the questionnaire asked respondents to report socio-economic and demographic information, height, and weight and to complete a time preference exercise. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics; associations were explored between BMI and respondents' characteristics and time preference using Spearman rank-order correlation and χ^2 tests as appropriate. We adopted STROBE guidelines for the reporting of the study.

Results: A total of $F = 293$, $M = 268\ 561$ were analysed. The relationship between time preference and overweight/obesity, using BMI as the measure is highly significant ($\chi^2 = 95.92$; $p < 0.001$). Individuals of normal weight have low time preferences and are more likely to invest in activities in a bid to reap future health benefits. There are also significant relationships between BMI and employment status ($\chi^2 = 37.03$; $p < 0.001$), physical activities ($p < 0.0001$), income levels ($\chi^2 = 6.68$; $p < 0.035$), and ethnicity ($\chi^2 = 18.31$; $p < 0.001$). These imply that individuals in employment are less likely to be overweight or obese compared to those who are not. People from black backgrounds are also more likely to be overweight or obese and have higher time preferences compared to people from white backgrounds.

Discussions/conclusions: People's preventive behaviours today can be predicted by their time preference and this understanding could be vital in improving population's uptake and maintenance of overweight and obesity prevention actions. People who have low time preference are more likely to invest time and resources in physical activities and healthy lifestyles to reap future health benefits hence value utilities-in-anticipation. Public health programmes should therefore use the knowledge of the association between time preference and overweight/obesity to inform designs of intervention programmes.



Capitalism and Subjectivity's transformations: Some considerations

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Abstract

Starting from the consideration of the centrality of capitalism for contemporary society and the performative role it plays with respect to human and social experience, this paper aims to investigate, through a theoretical analysis, the transformative processes that invest subjectivity in its relationship with the working dimension. The worker, with respect to the relationship with capitalism, has often been analyzed as an “object” (how much capitalism makes the worker an object). Currently, as is well known, capitalism is not limited to this type of exploitation, but affirms even more its performative dimension by shifting the perspective from the subject as an “object” to the subject as a “project”. The individual as a “project” is the entrepreneur of himself and, as such, is at the same time the subject and the object of exploitation: the contemporary individual is the one who exploits himself, in view of the growth of the self as human capital to be reinvested. This process would generate, among the others, two consequences:

1) the transformation of the class struggle into an inner struggle for the individual/worker;

2) the increase in the presence of mechanisms through which the worker constantly blames himself and no longer perceives, or perceives less, as determining the size of the “system”.

The worker seems to be inserted in a protective world, “warm and life-giving”, as Sombart states already in 1916 in his work *Modern Capitalism*, from which not only is it difficult to get out, but, perhaps, one does not want to get out. In this sense, capitalism has conquered no longer through compulsion, but through consensus and acceptance. Once you have tasted its fruits, each subject is enchanted.

What, then, are the main dynamics connected to these transformations? And what perspectives are there for the subject in an era increasingly marked by mixed forms of work? What are the proactive aspects and what are the critical issues?

Keywords: subject; project; capitalism; work; subjectivity; workspaces.



Energy Impact on FDI Globally: A Longitudinal Review (1998-2022)

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Introduction This paper conducts the first bibliometric metadata-based systematic literature review on the impact of Energy on FDI (EFDI) worldwide. The study gives a bird's-eye perspective of the literature and identifies the primary journals, authors, and articles as knowledge sources. All relevant papers were thoroughly examined in terms of the type of study, variables employed, country of analysis, type of analysis, technique, and direction of causation.

The objective of this study is to comprehensively analyze the current body of literature on on Energy and Foreign Direct Investment research in order to make substantial advancements in this field. To achieve this goal, the study utilizes descriptive and network bibliometric analysis methods, allowing the authors to make three unique contributions to the existing literature on Energy and Foreign Direct Investment (EFDI). By employing these techniques, the study aims to provide valuable insights and enhance the understanding of EFDI-related topics.

Methodology A total of 340 papers from 156 different sources were discovered in the Scopus articles database by searching for the keywords "Energy" and "FDI". The records were saved in csv format and then inputted into R's biblioshiny package for further analysis. Apart from basic descriptives of the papers' data set we went further on into qualitative analysis approaches, in an effort to locate trend topics and thematic maps in the EFDI field.

Findings The annual growth rate of publications in this field is approximately 19%, and the number of authors involved exceeds 800. Notably, the rate of international co-authorship stands at 34.31%, highlighting a strong collaborative effort. Furthermore, each paper in this field receives an average of nearly 26 citations, demonstrating their

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significant impact and relevance. According to our research, China, Malaysia and India are the leading countries on this topic, with most relevant source the Journal of Cleaner Production. Khalid Zaman of University of Sargodha (Lahore, Pakistan) is the most prolific author, and the most cited publication is Shahbaz et al (2018)'s research on environmental deterioration in France.

Conclusions/Recommendations The study's first contribution involves identifying the prominent and influential authors, publications, and journals within the field of Energy and Foreign Direct Investment (EFDI). By undertaking this analysis, the authors aim to highlight the key individuals and sources that have played a significant role in shaping the advancement of this field. This identification helps provide insights into the major contributors and their impact. The second contribution of the study involves identifying the author keywords and EFDI themes that are frequently utilized in the literature. By conducting this analysis, the authors aim to pinpoint the recurring topics and concepts that are commonly discussed in relation to EFDI. This identification of frequently used keywords and themes contributes to a better understanding of the main focuses and areas of research within the EFDI domain. By examining the frequently used author keywords and EFDI themes, the authors of the study can acquire a more profound comprehension of the significant topics and concepts currently under investigation in the EFDI field. This knowledge enhances their understanding of the primary areas of focus within the research domain. Furthermore, the study's third contribution involves identifying ongoing research trends and identifying gaps in the literature. This analysis aims to pinpoint areas that require further exploration and investigation. By shedding light on these research gaps, the authors aim to encourage future studies that will contribute to the continuous advancement and development of the EFDI field. As part of the future research recommendations, it is suggested to explore the Web of Science databases to identify any potential Energy and Foreign Direct Investment (EFDI) papers that may not be indexed in Scopus. This recommendation aims to ensure a comprehensive and exhaustive review of the available literature in the field. By consulting additional databases like Web of Science, researchers can potentially uncover relevant papers that were not captured by the Scopus database, thus expanding the scope of the study and contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of EFDI.

Keywords: FDI. Energy, Bibliometric Data Analysis

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Efficient Communication Strategies in the Mediation Process in Social Work

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Abstract

Effective communication is an essential component in traditional social assistance activities, such as: providing care services, providing data in the decision-making process, counselling, writing reports, providing advice and representing the beneficiary in legal contexts. It is essential for a social worker to be effective in the field of communication, as he promotes the self-confidence of the beneficiary in making his own decisions, as well as can support and strengthen him in assuming responsibilities. Through communication we raise awareness of the problems faced by social workers, such as poverty and discrimination or oppression based on race, gender, social class, age or disability.

The mediator assists the parties in their negotiations and makes it easier for them to exchange ideas and employ strategies. As a result, the mediator must determine the parties' preferred method of negotiation and assist them in using it, only interjecting if the talks appear to be approaching a standstill. The mediator will then have to revisit the offers and begin a new round of negotiations using a fresh strategy. The negotiating stage is more challenging for the parties if the conflict analysis is simpler since they can explain the true dispute and how it affected them and their families at that point. The parties are frequently untrained negotiators who are straightforward individuals. The sides hesitate to outright ask for something or make a concession during the negotiation in order to avoid coming across as weak or as if they are driving the talks, which makes it harder to come to an amicable agreement. The parties must prepare for the negotiation by creating a negotiation plan in which they identify their minimum and maximum boundaries, the primary objectives, the secondary objectives, etc., in order to be as capable in the negotiation as feasible. When the negotiation process reaches more challenging points, the mediator must step in to reword the suggestions so that they appear appropriate for the mediation, are pertinent, and are consistent with the parties' goals. Hence, mastering efficient communication strategies will reveal the most desirable effects.

Keywords: communication, social work, mediation, empowerment, decision-making



Causal Relationship between Economic Sectors and GDP Growth in Kyrgyzstan: Importance of Agriculture

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Abstract

Agriculture is considered as one of the essential sectors of the economy. It is related to every aspect of human life starting from food consumption and up to employment in this sector. In developing and underdeveloped countries, agriculture is considered the main sector that drives the economy. Based on the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan, the highest number of people are employed in the agricultural sector. This indicator has been rising with few fluctuations since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the share of agriculture rises as another importance of this sector rises. Other than that, agriculture and other sectors are interrelated by creating trade and other opportunities in the economy. All these points listed above create a chance to end poverty and strengthen the socio-economic condition of the country. There is a so-called “twin challenge” issue related to this sector, while its main task is to feed the growing population, another challenge is the climate issues. Balancing all these challenges is crucial in order to have food security and sustainability in the economy.

This study reviews the variety of theoretical work and agriculture and economic growth, and the history of the agricultural development of Kyrgyzstan. The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the interdependent relationship between the main economic sectors (agriculture, industry, service) and GDP growth, and highlight the importance of agriculture in the economy. World Bank Data is driven for the economy of Kyrgyzstan for the period of 1990-2021. ADF-PP Unit root, Johansen Co-integration test, and Granger causality tests were applied.

Test results showed a bidirectional relationship between the Service sector and GDP rather than Agriculture, as well as between Service and Industry sectors. A unidirectional relationship was detected between the GDP and Agriculture. Therefore, it can be concluded the effect of GDP has a bigger impact on Agriculture, rather than Agriculture on GDP. There are a few recommendations to



policyholders based on this research. The results were quite different than it was expected, but still the relationship between other sectors and mainly with GDP can be found.

Keywords: Agriculture, Economic Sectors, Economic Growth, Kyrgyzstan



Mobbing ve Tükenmişliğin Çalışanlar Üzerindeki Etkisi

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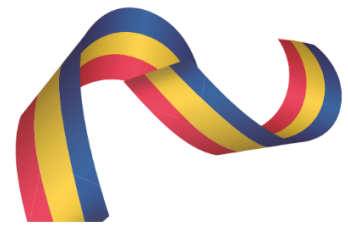
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Öz

Bu çalışmanın ana amacı Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde bulunan 5 yıldızlı otellerde görev alan çalışanların mobbing ve tükenmişlik düzeylerini tespit etmek ve iki kavram arasındaki ilişki incelemektir. Çalışmanın bir diğer amacı ise mobbing kavramının tükenmişlik üzerinde etkisini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Mevcut çalışmanın örneklemi 2022-2023 çalışma yılı boyunca 5 yıldızlı otellerde görev alan 377 otel çalışanı oluşturmıştır. Mevcut araştırmada nicel araştırma deseni ve ilişkisel tarama modeli uygulanmıştır. Katılımcı otel çalışanlarından verileri elde etmek amacı ile araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen Kişisel Bilgi Formu, Maslach ve Jackson (1981) tarafından geliştirilen ve Ergin'in (1992) Türkçe'ye uyarladığı Maslach Tükenmişlik Envanteri, Aiello, Deitenger, Nardella ve Bonafade (2008) tarafından geliştirilen ve Türkçe'ye Laleoğlu ve Özmete (2013) tarafından uyarlanan Mobbing Ölçeği veri toplama aracı olarak uygulanmıştır. Mevcut çalışmanın sosyo-demografik değişkenlerini cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim, medeni durum, görev alınan birim ve mesleki tecrübe oluşturmıştır. Mevcut çalışmada katılımcılardan elde edilen veriler normal dağılım varsayımlarını karşılamadığından parametrik olmayan anlamlı fark analizleri uygulanmıştır. Ortaya çıkan sonuçlar; katılımcıların yaşlarına, medeni durumlarına, görev aldıkları birimlere ve mesleki tecrübelerine göre tükenmişlik düzeyleri bakımından birbirlerinden anlamlı olarak farklılaştıklarını gösterirken, katılımcıların mobbing düzeylerinin; yaşlarına, eğitim durumlarına, medeni durumlarına, görev alınan birimlere ve mesleki tecrübelerine göre birbirlerinden farklılaştığı saptanmıştır. Korelasyon analizi iki kavram arasında anlamlı, pozitif ve çok zayıf bir ilişki olduğunu, regresyon analizi neticesi ise mobbingin tükenmişlik kavramı üzerinde anlamlı ve olumlu bir etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tükenmişlik, Mobbing, Otel Çalışanları Korelasyon, Regresyon.



Nominal and Real Convergence of European Union and Western Balkan Countries: Panel Data Analysis

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Abstract

Purpose: In view of the fact that the economic future of the region is the European Union, this research paper studies the economic progress of the Western Balkan countries towards the EU, based on the performance of macroeconomic indicators. The purpose of the research paper is to analyse the macroeconomic indicators of the Western Balkan countries, the assessment of the economic growth per capita during the period 2000-2020, the expectations for the future, and the measurement of the economic progress of such countries towards the European path.

Design/Methodology/Approach: Through panel data using several econometric models, the consideration of the Maastricht criteria in achieving convergence between the Western Balkan countries and the European Union countries, is examined. Using the indicator of economic growth and the GDP per capita in purchasing power parity, the direct significance of the Maastricht criteria in the real convergence between these countries is measured.

Findings: Empirical results showed that there is a relationship between real and nominal convergence, with the nominal convergence being considered a prerequisite for achieving real convergence.

Practical Implications: The agenda for the idea of European expansion should become a genuine economic policy based on economic parameters measured and analyzed with research and scientific methods. As the study highlights different aspects of economic growth promoters, the quality of institutions is one of the critical indicators that mobilize macroeconomic factors to ensure economic growth in WB countries.

Originality/Value: This paper provides a fine scientific and research example in analyzing the convergence process. The results can serve as a good guide for policymakers in navigating the right path to EU membership.

Keywords: Convergence, panel data, economic growth, European Union, Western Balkan.

JEL classification:

Paper Type: Research article.



Matematik Eğitiminde Kaynaştırma Uygulamaları ile İlgili Yapılan Lisansüstü Çalışmalarının Tematik İncelenmesi (2009-2023)

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Öz

Türkiye’de kaynaştırma eğitime yönelik yasal düzenlemelerin ve de eğitim uygulamalarının tarihi çok eski olmamakla birlikte 1983 yılında çıkarılan 2916 sayılı kanun ile birlikte ilk defa uygulanmaya başlanılmıştır. Bu uygulamalar kapsamında bir ya da birden fazla özel gereksinimli birey, genel eğitim sınıflarındaki eğitim sürecine dâhil edilmiştir. Milli eğitim istatistikleri, örgün eğitim 2021/2022 verileri incelendiğinde; özel gereksinim tanısı alarak kaynaştırma eğitimi alan okul öncesinde 1.830, ilkokulda 129.637, ortaokulda 154. 617, ortaöğretimde 71.235 öğrencinin bulunduğu görülmüştür. Fakat bu veriler sadece özel gereksinim tanısı alarak kaynaştırma eğitime kayıtlı olan bireylerin sayısıdır. Bu verilere ek olarak henüz tanı almamış öğrencilerinde olabilme olasılığı, bu sayıların daha da artabileceğine işaret etmektedir.

Kaynaştırma eğitimi, özel gereksinimli öğrencilerin akademik, sosyal ve bedensel gelişim hedefleri göz önünde bulundurularak hazırlanan Bireyselleştirilmiş Öğretim Programı (BEP) çerçevesinde sunulan bir öğretim hizmetidir. Bu süreçte özel gereksinimli öğrenci, normal gelişim sergilen akranlarıyla birlikte aynı öğrenme ortamını paylaşır ve aynı dersleri alır. Bu derslerden biriside matematiktir.

Matematik, geçmişten günümüze insan hayatında doğal olarak yer bulan bir kavramdır. Hatta ilk insanların, adına matematik demeseler bile matematikle uğraştıkları ve bu sayede de günlük yaşamlarını kolaylaştırmada matematikten faydalandıkları düşünülmektedir. Bu nedenle matematik öğretimi normal gelişim gösteren çocuklar için önemli olduğu ölçüde kaynaştırma öğrencileri içinde önemlidir.

Öğretimine önem verilmesine rağmen 2018 matematik öğretim programında kaynaştırma öğrencilerine yönelik içeriklerin olmaması, 2022 yılından önce mezun olan matematik öğretmenlerinin kaynaştırma uygulamaları dersini almamaları, öğrencilerinin yetersizliklerine bağlı olarak dersi takip edememesi gibi birçok neden Türkiye’de matematik eğitimi kapsamında gerçekleştirilen kaynaştırma uygulamalarının beklenen düzeyde olmasını engellemektedir. Bu gibi nedenlerden dolayı kaynaştırma



öğrencileri istenen kazanımları tam olarak edinememektedir. Bu durum matematik öğretim programının “Her çocuk matematiği öğrenebilir.” vizyonuyla da çalışmaktadır. Bu bağlamda matematik eğitiminde kaynaştırma uygulamaları ile ilgili genel araştırma eğilimlerinin belirlenerek kaynaştırma öğrencilerinin matematik öğrenim sürecine katılmalarını destekleyici yeni uyarlamaların planlanabilmesi için kaynaştırma uygulamaları üzerine yapılmış lisansüstü çalışmalarının incelenmesi önem taşımaktadır.

Yukarıda açıklanan tüm bu gerekçelerden dolayı Türkiye’de matematik eğitimi alanında yapılan lisansüstü çalışmaların tematik olarak incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla doküman analizi metodolojisi kullanılarak yürütülen çalışmanın örneklemini Türkiye’de 2009-2023 yıllarında arasında matematik eğitiminde yapılan kaynaştırma uygulamaları lisansüstü çalışmaları oluşturmaktadır. Yükseköğretim Kurulu (YÖK) Ulusal tez merkezi veri tabanında yapılan taramalar sonucunda ulaşılan 3 Doktora, 13 Yüksek Lisans olmak üzere toplam 16 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, Kaynaştırma Uygulamaları, Doküman Analizi

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Climate risk in commercial banks in Poland – mainly regulations and measurement methods

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to estimate credit exposures and their changes in banks' portfolios in terms of sectors important for climate policy, which exposes them to the risk of transition in Poland in 2013-2022. The research concerned the analysis of changes in the structure of the loan portfolio in terms of sectors relevant to climate change (CPRS) broken down by groups (green, black, brown, dirty), industries (fossil fuels, utility-electricity, production, manufacturing, transportation, agriculture), and types of activity divided into sections. The share of green exposures of the entire banking sector in 2013-2022 increased (to 49%) and the share of dirty exposures decreased (to 51%). Due to the link between the sections, the three pillars of industries with the greatest risk to transformation among the CPRS were: buildings, transportation and manufacturing.

Keywords: Credit portfolio, CPRS, transformation risk.

Abstract

Purpose – The aim of the study is to estimate credit exposures and their changes in banks' portfolios in terms of sectors important for climate policy, which exposes them to the risk of ESG transition in Poland in 2013-2022.

Design/methodology/approach – The research concerned the analysis of changes in the structure of the loan portfolio in terms of sectors relevant to climate change (CPRS) broken down by groups (green, black, brown, and dirty), industries (fossil fuels, utility-electricity, production, manufacturing, transportation, and agriculture), and types of activity divided into sections. The CPRS methodology was applied (Battiston *et al.*, 2017-2022), which is used in EiOPA, ECB and EBA reports for EU countries.

Findings – The share of green exposures of the entire banking sector in 2013-2022 increased (from 45% to 49%) and the share of dirty exposures decreased (from 55% to 51%). Due to the link



between the sections, the three pillars of industries with the greatest risk to transformation among the CPRS were: buildings, transportation and manufacturing.

Research limitations/implications – To date, the measurement of the transition risk is still fragmentary, there is no standard for its measurement, implementation, and verification process.

Practical implications – This study identifies banks' credit exposures to the ESG transition risk. The results are important for banks in the process of disclosing climate-related exposures, for developing strategies and business models, and for assessing the financial stability of the sector.

Social implications – An increase in the share of loans sensitive to climate change may produce a rise in operating costs, a reduction in the value of financed assets, including mortgage collateral and GDP, and consequently a deterioration in the socio-economic conditions of borrowers.

Originality/value – This work provides some additional explanations in a new area of research, which is currently the subject of work and climate regulations in international institutions (ECB, ABA, ESRB, NGFS).

Keywords Credit portfolio, NACE, ESG, transformation risk, Poland

Paper type Research paper



Computational Thinking and Researches on Computational Thinking in Science Education

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Abstract

Computational thinking refers to the thinking processes that are required to solve problems, understand complex systems and human behaviors using the fundamental principles of computer science. Computational thinking, which is used in many areas of daily life, consists of steps such as breaking down the problem, recognizing patterns, abstraction and algorithmic thinking. The importance of computational thinking in science education is related to the fact that today's science is becoming increasingly computational. Today, scientists not only use computational tools in their research, but also contribute to the design of computational tools specific to their own research fields. These tools also enable new modes of inquiry, analysis and explanation. Computational thinking skill enables students to participate in authentic science practices, use computational tools and simulations, and improve their scientific literacy and inquiry skills. Computational thinking can be implemented in various ways in science education. For example, there are methods such as using modeling-based pedagogy, integrating computational thinking skills into science teaching, using effective technology tools, and assessing students' computational thinking abilities. Computational thinking in science education can also be compatible with current science standards such as Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS). NGSS explicitly states the use of computational tools and simulations and requires the teaching and use of computational thinking as a practice of science. Computational thinking in science education can improve students' science learning outcomes, interest and motivation, collaboration and communication, creativity and innovation, and problem solving and critical thinking skills. In this study, the researches on the development of computational thinking skills in science education and their contribution to the science learning process were examined in terms of subject, method, group, tool, analysis, findings and results. In this study, how computational thinking contributed to science education and science problem solving were discussed in detail. The effect of computational thinking on students' level of understanding science concepts, science process skills, attitudes and motivation towards science, and creative and critical approaches to science problems



were also examined. In addition, suggestions were also made for future studies to use computational thinking more effectively in science education.

Keywords: Science Education, Computational Thinking, Creativity, Problem Solving, 21st Century Skills



Economics and social justice

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Abstract

In this scientific paper, I will search for a global and dangerous problem for the social sciences, which is economics and social justice. In order to crystallize thinking about this problem, I will ask the following sociological questions:

What prompts us today in the social sciences to think about the problems of economics and social justice? The justifications and motives that make this thinking of ours legitimate thinking from the logical, methodological and scientific points of view, and the research of social sciences in these issues is not an interference in the economic sciences, especially since economists consider that the issue of social justice is An economic issue, then they imagine that the problems of economics and economic sciences are problems that only the economic sciences discuss, and therefore the social sciences do not have the right to discuss issues that are economic, and the research of social sciences in economics and social justice is not a transgression of the real investigations of the social sciences?

And if it is legitimate for us, therefore, to think about the problematic of economics and social justice in the social sciences, then what do we mean by economics and what is social justice? Is it economic justice, or is it economic-social justice? In the two worlds of economics, is it economic efficiency, or is it social efficiency? What is the nature of the relationship in the economy between the economy and social justice, and what are the forms and types of this relationship? Is it an opposing relationship based on contradiction and avoidance between economics and social justice? Or is it the relationship in which the economy should be enriching and strengthening social justice? Is that what should be, according to the social sciences researching economics, that social justice be an obstacle to the economy and economic justice? Or is it justice that is a major basis for the real economy, which is a beneficial human economy? For society and not a threat to society? Shouldn't we understand that an economy that is not based on social justice is an inhuman and antisocial economy? Or is it the unjust economy or is it the economy that lacks humanity? So what are the conditions that must be met in order for the dialectical relationship to be established in the worlds of the economy between the economy and social justice so that social justice is the effective justice that is necessarily economic justice that is good for society and in order for this to be Economic and social justice is national justice with universal dimensions

In order to think about this problem, we will work on the following elements::



1- The justifications and legitimacy that today call for thinking in the social sciences in the matter of economics and social justice:

Those who call for researching this universal sociological problem are the following justifications:

- Domination and hegemony of some social sciences guarding the savage, unfair and antisocial capitalist economy

- This problem is not alien to the social sciences, but rather it is one of the basic issues raised by sociology, whether it is related to economic sociology or social sciences in general, which research everything related to and everything related to society, such as economics and social justice.

- Economics and social justice are a second social phenomenon, and because the social sciences are a study of social phenomena, from the logical and methodological point of view, the sociological research in this matter becomes a research that has justifications.

- The value of social sciences is also determined by its research in the issue of economics and social justice

- The absence of social justice in the national economy and global economies calls us necessarily to think about this issue

The imperialist, tyrannical, and unjust dictatorial, barbarian and savage economic regimes that practice economic, social, and political violence have dominated human societies.

- The dominance of economic efficiency over social justice

- Economic and political tampering with the value of social justice

- The domination of dogmatic and chauvinistic economic systems that establish a rupture between what is economic and what is social, and between the economy and society, between economic and social efficiency, between economic efficiency and social justice. Inverted and inverted social justice prevailed, which is the unjust justice that is determined by the capitalist and imperialist economy. It is partial and sectoral justice that serves only the interest of the capitalists and is a weapon against capitalist economic injustice.

2- Conceptualization of concepts: defining the possible and impossible connotations and meanings of the concepts that make up the problematic that we are thinking about:

-Economy:

-Social Justice:

We will define social justice in the social sciences first on the basis that it is a social phenomenon, just as it is an issue of the fundamental and important issues that the social sciences are concerned with, so it is a sociological problem.

- What we mean by social justice is that it is an economic value just like the economic value of success, and it is also a social value and a sociological value.

- If economic efficiency means an increase in production, the value of commodities, and the value of capitalist economic wealth, then what we mean by social justice is the fair distribution of wages.



- Also in the meaning of equality between workers in wages and in economic rights at work for the capitalist economy, social justice means inequality in wages between workers. It is also inequality in work, inequality in the right to work, inequality in the right to professional promotion, inequality in the right to social justice itself. Social justice with the aim of social justice serving only capitalist tyranny and equality between capitalists and workers.

3- The structure of the relationship in the capitalist economy between the economy and social justice:

In this context, I will show the reality of this relationship, and I will also show the capitalist perception of the relationship of the economy with social justice, which is the perception that the real social justice is the inequality in wages and inequality in the political economy and in the distribution of wealth between capitalists and between workers.

4- A critical sociological approach to the relationship between the social economy in capitalist, socialist, and communist economies and economic systems:

Within the framework of this critical sociological approach that we practice, we will show the inhumanity of the prevailing relationship in these economic systems between the economy and social justice, and on this basis, our sociological perception is in the direction of stating what should be. That the relationship between economics and social justice be formed in these systems and between the economy of efficiency and the economy of social justice, which means to us the necessity of sociological legislation and social philosophy to the dialectical relationship that must be in the economic community between the economy and social justice, and it is the relationship in which we establish the just economy and the just economy. He is the one who creates a fair, just and efficient economy, just as it is a fair, efficient economy.

What I mean by this is the need for a fair and effective economy to be based on the dialectic of effective social justice, economic success, and just economic success, social justice. Thus, we establish sociology on the dialectic of economically efficient social justice and socially just economic success.

We will also show, within the framework of our critical criticism and practice, that economics is not social and human except when it is also based on political justice, the aesthetic justice, ethical justice, and moral justice in the sense of equity.

5-Conditions that guarantee a just economy :

-Moral conditions :

-Political requirements:

The need for a strong democratic state to intervene in a brutal and tyrannical capitalist economy that relies on Adam Smith's principle: let it work, let it pass

-Aesthetic conditions :

Aesthetic distinction must be made between the beauty of a just economy and the ugliness of a tyrannical economy in which social justice dies.

Key words:social economy-economic value-aesthetical justice-chauvinistic economy



Digital Storytelling and Researches on Digital Storytelling in Science Education

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Abstract

The digital storytelling method in science education can help students understand scientific concepts, think creatively and critically, and develop communication and collaboration skills. Digital storytelling is a learning strategy that allows students to present their own scientific experiences, research or findings in a digital environment. This method can help students to be interested in science-related topics, increase their motivation and improve their scientific literacy. Digital storytelling requires students to use scientific process skills, synthesize, interpret and share information. It also enables students to use digital technologies effectively, acquire media literacy skills and develop the competencies required by the 21st century. The digital storytelling method in science education allows students to learn scientific contents in a more meaningful and engaging way. In this study, the research on digital storytelling in science education was examined in terms of the research topic, method, study group, data collection tools, data analysis methods, findings and results related to the effect of digital storytelling skills on the science learning process. In the studies examined within the scope of the research, the effects of educational digital games on science education and science problem solving were examined in detail. This study also made some suggestions for future research on the use of educational digital storytelling in science education.

Keywords: Science Education, Digital Storytelling, Creativity, Problem Solving, 21st Century Skills



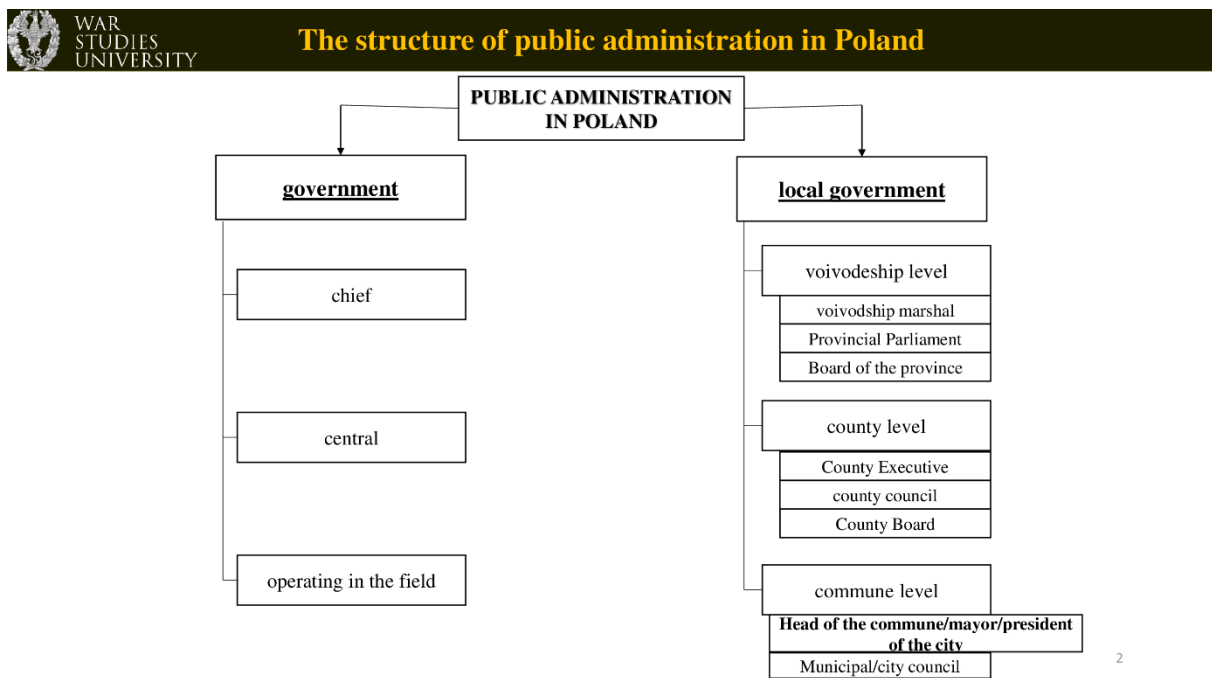
Competences of the commune head in the opinion of the local community

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Law basics

Act of 8 March 1990 on commune self-government

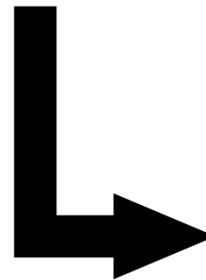
commune/city council

Regulatory and
controlling body

commune head/mayor/president of
the city

Executive body

1. Possibility of enacting acts of local law.
2. It can determine the directions of the mayor's actions.



3



Law basics

commune head/mayor/president
of the city

Executive body

- issuing administrative decisions,
- issuing order regulations in place of the commune council,
- development of an operational flood protection plan,
- announcing and canceling a flood alarm,
- announcing evacuation from hazardous areas.

- Implementation of resolutions of the commune council;
- Implementation of the tasks of the commune;
- Managing the affairs of the commune (including residents' safety and public order);
- Responsibility for the safety of residents in the event of a natural disaster (prevention and removal of effects);
- Giving orders to auxiliary units;
- The head of the commune may submit a request to authorities other than those listed in the act of organizational units;
- Restricting the rights and freedoms of residents (e.g. evacuation of the population in the event of an emergency, ban on movement, ban on organizing mass events)

4



Law basics

commune head/mayor/president
of the city

Authority competent in the field of
crisis management (commune)

- monitoring, planning, responding and removing the effects of threats in the commune (action management);
- recommendations to the municipal crisis management plan;
- development and submission to the starost for approval of the communal crisis management plan;
- crisis management training;
- preventing, counteracting and removing the effects of terrorist events;
- organization and implementation of tasks in the field of critical infrastructure.

Crisis management is the activity of public administration bodies, which is an element of national security management, which consists in the implementation of tasks based on four phases (prevention, preparation, response, reconstruction).

organizational unit of the commune (city) office

commune crisis management team

commune crisis management center

Act of April 26,
2007 on crisis
management

5



selected definitions of competences

competences are primarily knowledge, skills, abilities and predispositions for teamwork, specific skills required at work and personal culture used in the position

A. Sajkiewicz, Organizacja procesów personalnych w firmie, [in:] Zarządzanie pracownikami, pod red. K. Makowski, Poltext, Warszawa 2001, p. 30.



competencies as permanent human characteristics

A. Pocztowski, Zarządzanie zasobami ludzkimi, PWE, Warszawa 2007, p. 117.



competencies are all the features of employees, knowledge, skills, experiences, abilities, ambitions, professed values, styles of operation, the possession, development and use of which by employees enables the implementation of the strategy of the company in which they are employed

A. Szczerbina, T. Rostkowski, Zarządzanie kompetencjami, [in:] Nowoczesne metody zarządzania zasobami ludzkimi, pod red. T. Rostkowski, Difin, Warszawa 2004, p. 41.

6



The aim of the research and the main research problem

THE AIM OF THE RESEARCH



The aim of the study was to indicate the competences that a person holding the office of a commune head should have in the opinion of the local community.

THE MAIN RESEARCH PROBLEM



What competences should a person holding the office of commune head in the opinion of the local community have?

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Own research methodology

1. Research method: diagnostic survey; research technique: survey; research tool: survey questionnaire
2. Description of the tool: the questionnaire consisted of three parts, in total it contained 28 closed and semi-open questions
3. General population: residents of Nowa Iwiczna, Lesznówola commune, Mazowieckie Voivodeship. The town is adjacent to Warsaw.
4. 351 people took part in the study.
5. Research period: February 2021-May 2021
6. Support in research development: statistical package Statistica v.13.1.

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Own research results (1)

I.p.	Competence	Percentages
1.	Ability to motivate residents to work together for the benefit of the community	82,91
2.	Responsibility for own and co-workers actions	80,91
3.	Commitment to work for the benefit of the community and its inhabitants	78,63
4.	Honesty	75,21
5.	Respect for colleagues and respect for their work	70,66
6.	Acting in accordance with moral principles	69,23
7.	Ability to define priorities for the commune	59,54
8.	Ability to motivate yourself and colleagues	57,83
9.	Definitely in action	57,83
10.	Openness to cooperation with residents	56,13
11.	Otwartość na współpracę z mieszkańcami	54,99
12.	Ability to communicate	54,99
13.	Discipline	54,99
14.	Ability to conceptual, creative problem solving	52,71
15.	Resistance to stress	52,71
16.	Modesty	51,57
17.	Ability to identify and fix errors	51,57
18.	Ability and willingness to actively listen to residents	50,14
19.	Possession of specialized knowledge	51,0
20.	Consistency in action	49,86
21.	Conflict resolution skills	44,44
22.	Empathy	41,03
23.	Initiative in action	41,03
24.	Ability to think logically	41,03
25.	Ability to share acquired knowledge and experience	41,03
26.	Strategic thinking skills	41,03
27.	Fairness in evaluating the work of colleagues	39,89
28.	The ability to precisely set tasks	39,89
29.	Speed in decision making	39,89
30.	Ability to plan co-workers' activities	39,89

Source: Own study.



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Own research results (2)

31.	Ability to defend one's own opinion	39,89
32.	Ability to specify goals	39,89
33.	Acting according to the principle that "the self-government community is created by the residents of the commune, not officials - officials were elected to achieve the goals of residents"	37,61
34.	Loyalty to co-workers in the municipality	35,90
35.	Professional aspirations	34,19
36.	Ability to use the help of advisors and specialists	23,36
37.	Ability to perform tasks in accordance with procedures and legal requirements	19,66
38.	Ability to work in a group	17,95
39.	Loyalty towards people performing similar functions in other local government units (head of the commune/mayor/president of the city; poviat starost; marshal of the voivodeship)	17,95
40.	The ability to promote the community outside	16,24
41.	Truthfulness	16,24
42.	Tolerance and respect for people's differences	15,10
43.	Tolerance and respect for people's differences	12,82
44.	Focus on results in action	11,68
45.	Ability to organize the activities of colleagues	11,68
46.	The ability to control the actions performed	11,68
47.	Knowledge of a foreign language	11,68
48.	Ability to delegate authority	11,68
49.	Self-Esteem	11,68
50.	Entrepreneurial action	11,68
51.	Experience in public administration	11,68
52.	The ability to separate personal problems from the implementation of professional duties	6,84
53.	Creativity	2,28
54.	Ability to analyze the current and future situation	1,14
55.	Ability to build self-esteem in co-workers	0
56.	The ability to recognize and control one's own emotional states	0
57.	Ability to properly assess the competencies of colleagues	0
58.	Ability to acquire and appropriately use information	0
59.	Ability to make changes	0
60.	The ability to lead, to be a leader	0
61.	Calm and agreeable disposition	0

Source: Own study.



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Own research results (3)

Lp.	Competence	Percentages	Type of competence
1.	Ability to motivate residents to work together for the benefit of the community	82,91	interpersonal
2.	Responsibility for own and co-workers actions	80,91	basic
3.	Commitment to work for the benefit of the community and its inhabitants	78,63	basic
4.	Honesty	75,21	basic
5.	Respect for colleagues and respect for their work	70,66	basic
6.	Acting in accordance with moral principles	69,23	basic
7.	Ability to define priorities for the commune	59,54	basic
8.	Ability to motivate yourself and colleagues	57,83	interpersonal
9.	Definitely in action	57,83	basic
10.	Openness to cooperation with residents	56,13	basic
11.	Ability to use available resources	54,99	technical
12.	Ability to communicate	54,99	interpersonal
13.	Discipline	54,99	basic
14.	Ability to conceptual, creative problem solving	52,71	intellectual
15.	Resistance to stress	52,71	interpersonal
16.	Modesty	51,57	interpersonal
17.	Ability to identify and fix errors	51,57	intellectual
18.	Ability and willingness to actively listen to residents	50,14	interpersonal
19.	Possession of specialized knowledge	51,0	technical

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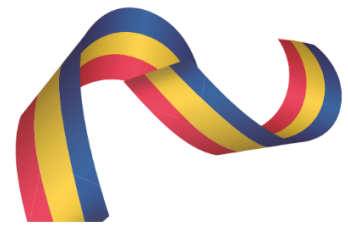


Own research results (4)

1.	Ability to build self-esteem in co-workers	0	interpersonal
2.	The ability to recognize and control one's own emotional states	0	interpersonal
3.	Ability to properly assess the competencies of colleagues	0	interpersonal
4.	Ability to acquire and appropriately use information	0	technical
5.	Ability to make changes	0	intellectual
6.	The ability to lead, to be a leader	0	interpersonal
7.	Calm and agreeable disposition	0	interpersonal



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Biomarkers of an early cognitive decline in the elderly

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Abstract

Background: Together with development of new pharmaceutical interventions, as well as introducing the concept of the initial phase of dementia, the demand for early diagnosis has been growing. Biological markers, which allow a diagnosis establishment at the early stages of the disease, are much needed. Research on potential plasma biomarkers, amazingly attractive, mainly due to the facility of deriving the material, have provided ambiguous results. **Methodology:** Candidate plasma biomarkers: 24(S)-hydroxycholesterol, amyloid beta 42, ubiquitin, as well as serum total cholesterol, LDL, HDL fractions, BDNF, CRP, and TSH were assayed/assessed. The study sample consisted of 230 participants, 109 women, and 121 men aged 65 plus. The analysis was conducted in 3 groups of cognitive performance: cognitively normal, mild cognitive impairment, and mild dementia. **Findings:** The undertaken analysis showed no differences in plasma concentrations of 24(S)-hydroxycholesterol, amyloid beta 42, and ubiquitin between different levels of cognitive performance. Statistically significant correlations between serum concentrations of LDL cholesterol and total cholesterol in different levels of cognitive performance were found. The weak negative correlation between ubiquitin and HDL cholesterol, as well as weak positive correlations for ubiquitin and total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, TSH and CRP were identified. In order to fully assess the potential of research on chosen biochemical parameters in the context of an early cognitive decline, longitudinal studies are needed.



Üslü Sayılar Konusunda Çoklu Zeka Kuramına Göre Geliştirilen Etkinliklere İlişkin Öğrenci Görüşleri

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Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı 6.sınıf matematik üslü sayılar konusunun kazanımlarını “Çoklu Zeka Kuramı” temeline dayanan etkinlikler tasarlayarak öğrencilere kazandırmaya çalışmak ve öğrencilerin yapılan çalışmalarla ilgili düşüncelerini alarak etkinlikleri tanıtmaktır. Bu amaçla çoklu zeka kuramına dayalı üslü sayılar 6.sınıf matematik kazanımları içeren beş adet etkinlik geliştirilmiştir. Çalışmada özel durum yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma grubu Diyarbakır ilindeki bir ortaokulun 6.sınıfındaki 29 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Veri toplamak amacıyla öğrencilere açık uçlu sorulardan oluşacak bir anket uygulanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda öğrenciler, tasarlanan etkinliklere ve etkinliklerin uygulandığı derslere ilişkin olumlu görüş belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Matematik Öğretimi, Çoklu Zeka Kuramı, Üslü Sayılar, Öğrenci Görüşleri



Syllogistic Reasoning And Studies On Syllogistic Reasoning In Science Education

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Abstract

Reasoning skills, which are one of the important skills that individuals should have in terms of the efficiency of the science learning-teaching process, help students to understand, apply and evaluate the basic concepts, principles and methods of science. Reasoning skills enable students to observe scientific phenomena, formulate hypotheses, collect data, analyze, interpret and draw conclusions. Reasoning skills also contribute to students' ability to establish connections between scientific knowledge and daily life and to develop scientific thinking. In this context, it can be said that it is important to develop and support reasoning skills in the science learning-teaching process. Deductive reasoning, which is considered as the highest level of reasoning, allows new information to be derived from existing information and syllogistic reasoning is an example of this. Syllogistic reasoning can be explained by two different theories about how individuals use logic rules or situation models in their minds. Mental logic theory argues that logic rules are associated with language terms, while mental model theory argues that situation models represent the meaning of language terms. The ease or difficulty of syllogistic reasoning depends on the meaning, function and complexity of logic and language terms. Syllogistic reasoning has three dimensions: inference, content and meaning. Inference is about understanding how reasoning works; content is about understanding what rules reasoning is based on; and meaning is about understanding what reasoning says. Syllogistic reasoning must be valid both formally and materially to be correct. Formal validity shows that syllogistic reasoning is done in a logical way, while material validity shows that syllogistic reasoning is based on correct information. The most common cause of error in syllogistic reasoning is cognitive bias. Cognitive bias is a biased way of thinking that distorts the logic or accuracy of reasoning. Syllogistic reasoning is an important skill in the science learning-teaching process because it supports critical, creative and scientific thinking. In this study, the topic of studies on syllogistic thinking in science education was examined in terms of research method, study group, data collection tools, data analysis methods, findings and results related to the effect of syllogistic thinking on science learning process. In the studies examined within the scope of the research, the effects of syllogistic thinking on science education and science problem solving were examined comprehensively. This study also provides some suggestions for future research on the use of syllogistic thinking in science education.

Keywords: Syllogistic Reasoning, Science Education, Deductive Reasoning, 21st Century Skills, Creative Thinking



Cultural Diversity Management in a Multi-Cultural Business Environment: Case Study of Hotels in North Cyprus

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Abstract

The movement of people from one part of the world to another has increased rapidly and as a result of this, business environments have been influenced by intercultural connections. Cultural diversity is considered a theme that is so complicated, and it has greatly influenced the way the notion of diversity in culture has been managed, and how it has been managed also influences the outcomes brought upon the organization. So, there is the need to find out the way organizations of today observe and manage the concept of cultural diversity appropriately. This paper provides an answer to this issue, particularly in a Cypriot business environment.

This paper aims at adding more general knowledge and ideas to cultural diversity management, especially suggesting an inclusive and holistic approach to the management of cultural diversity in a multicultural business environment in order to obtain a competitive advantage. It also aims at finding out whether employees in the tourism sector of Northern Cyprus do understand the notion of cultural diversity management.

The theoretical model which has been utilized to evaluate the results from the empirical findings is Adler's three approaches relating to the management of cultural diversity. The analytical method of the data of this work is both the descriptive-analytical method and the inferential method as a quantitative approach. This paper constitutes the questionnaires as the means of obtaining empirical data. Since the research concerns cultural diversity management with a focus on hotel management, 187 hotel staff responded to the questionnaires with managers inclusive too from 45 (three- to five-stars) hotels in North Cyprus.



The results revealed that some organizations in North Cyprus are void of an inclusive approach to managing cultural diversity. More so, the paper also realized that certain aspects for instance the geographical location, the aspect of organizational culture, the aspect of diversity influencing and attracting more diversity, and the viewpoint of managers does influence the availability of diversity in culture in a business environment.

This paper would help business organizations and country governments to take appropriate decisions that have to do with effective management of cultural diversity so as to boost productivity and economic growth up. Also, it would help business corporations and state governments to enhance the advantages of cultural diversity management and minimize the disadvantages.

Keywords: Cultural Diversity, Cultural Diversity Management, Organizational Culture, Homogeneity, Colour-Blind, Fairness, Accessibility, Integration and Learning, Cultural Blindness, Hotel Management, Frontline Hotel Staff, Competitive Advantage, North Cyprus.

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Anti money laundering and restrictions on freedom of economic activity

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Abstract

Pursuant to the Polish Anti Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) Act, the Obligated Institution (IO) is obliged to identify and assess the ML/FT risk related to business relations or an occasional transaction

The main criteria for risk identification are: type of customer; geographical area; purpose of the account; type of products, services and ways of their distribution; the level of property values deposited by the customer or the value of transactions carried out; the purpose, regularity or duration of the business relationship. Supplementing and developing these factors is discussed in detail in the guidelines on risk factors, which are a binding document for both the supervision and IO, but the act and the supervisory practice of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority will always prevail over them.

From the technical point of view, risk identification can be performed using advanced or simplified methods, taking into account the institution's risk level resulting from the institution's risk assessment, the nature of the activity of the obligated institution, the capabilities of the IT system in which the customer base is maintained, and the geographical scope of the obligated institution's operations.

The Polish AML/CFT Act in this respect leaves the choice of method to the obligated institution. Due to the type of activity of many obligated institutions, the products they offer and their customer base, most customers can be classified into similar risk categories, focusing the attention of these institutions on customers who do not fall into the basic risk categories.

It should be remembered that the process of assigning a risk rating is dynamic, which means that a client classified in a specific category may, during the course of business relations, meet the criteria that will oblige the IO to reclassify it to a different risk category. This requires the obligated institution to periodically review its clients in terms of applicable internal risk assessment criteria and possible changes in the classification of clients to other risk categories.

The risk-based approach (Risk-Based Approach) is not only about making the categorization of clients, which is only the first element of the entire AML/CFT process.

The level of risk assigned will determine which financial security measures the institution will apply. The Polish AML/CFT Act explicitly states that IO apply financial security measures to the extent and intensity that takes into account the identified risk and its assessment. This phrase also means a



fundamental departure from the current practice in the field of financial security measures, which allowed for the non-application of specific measures.

The current Polish AML/CFT Act allows exemption from the application of measures only in one case (electronic money up to EUR 50). In other cases, in accordance with the aforementioned principle, all financial security measures should always be applied and only after risk assessment can their frequency be moderated, but in such a way as not to lead to non-application of any of them. After specifying the criteria used when assigning a risk category to customers, the obligated institution should specify the procedure to be followed individually for each risk category.

The greatest attention should be paid to customers in the highest risk categories, with particular attention being paid to those customers whose increased risk results directly from the indications of the Polish AML/CFT Act.

The current Polish AML/CFT Act provides for increased risk and the application of increased financial security measures only in relation to four situations - relations with PEP, correspondent banking, relations with clients from high-risk countries, and a client conducting transactions incomprehensible to the institution.

In other cases, when the Act refers to the situations enumerated therein, it refers to situations of potentially high and potentially low risk. The entire customer categorization process and how to deal with each customer category should be included in the internal procedure. The most common ML/FT risk categories in practice are: low, standard, high and unacceptable

It is suggested that for high-risk customers, in particular other than natural persons, the review should not be less frequent than once a year. In the case of other clients, reviews should be carried out at intervals adequate to the level of risk identified by the IO. At the same time, as soon as the premises for lowering the risk level cease to exist, the IA should react immediately without waiting for the review dates, especially if the information held justifies raising the risk level to high.

The low risk category refers to customers whose risk assessment has confirmed a lower risk of money laundering and terrorist financing. The Act uses such a term to emphasize that the provisions contained in Art. 42 of the Polish AML/CFT Act, situations may only indicate a reduced risk, and before qualifying the client to the low risk category, and thus more lenient application of financial security measures, it should be confirmed that there are no other factors that may indicate a risk other than reduced. This is a major departure from the previous practice, where the catalog of low-risk situations was not only closed, but also de facto mandatory.

Standard risk belongs to customers who do not generate high and low risk of money laundering. This is the largest group of clients in financial institutions.

High risk is assigned either to clients who meet the parameters specified in the risk matrix of the obligated institution, indicating that they generate an increased ML/FT risk, or to clients who are expressly required by the Act to do so.

Unacceptable risk is usually assigned to persons with whom the institution does not cooperate or whose funds are frozen. The necessity of separating this category of risk remains disputed in the doctrine.



In its operations, the obligated institution applies financial security measures to customers, which include:

1. identification of the client and verification of his identity;
2. identification of the beneficial owner and taking reasonable steps to:
 - a) verification of his identity,
 - b) determining the structure of ownership and control - in the case of a client who is a legal person or an organizational unit without legal personality;
3. assessing the business relationship and, where appropriate, obtaining information on its purpose and intended nature;
4. ongoing monitoring of the client's economic relations, including:
 - a) analysis of transactions carried out as part of business relations in order to ensure that these transactions are consistent with the knowledge of the obligated institution about the customer, the type and scope of the customer's business and the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing related to that customer,
 - b) examination of the source of origin of property values at the client's disposal - in cases justified by circumstances,
 - c) ensuring that the documents, data or information on business relations held are kept up-to-date.

The obligated institutions apply financial security measures in the case of:

1. establishing economic relations;
2. carrying out an occasional transaction:
 - a) with the equivalent of EUR 15,000 or more, regardless of whether the transaction is carried out as a single operation or several operations that seem to be related, or
 - b) which is a transfer of funds for an amount exceeding the equivalent of EUR 1,000.
3. suspected money laundering or terrorist financing;
4. doubts as to the veracity or completeness of the client's identification data obtained so far.

The current definition of a client includes a reference to an occasional transaction, indicating that a client is also the person for whom the institution conducts an occasional transaction. This provision, combined with situations in which financial security measures should be applied, means that wherever the act refers to a client, it also means a person for whom an occasional transaction is made.

Thus, the relevant measures only apply if a transaction of more than EUR 15,000 or a transfer of more than EUR 1,000 is carried out. The obligated institutions apply financial security measures also in relation to clients with whom they maintain business relations, taking into account the identified risk of money laundering and terrorist financing, in particular when there has been a change in the previously established nature or circumstances of business relations. For the purposes of applying financial security measures, the obligated institutions may process information contained in the



identity documents of the client and the person authorized to act on his behalf and make copies thereof.

However, this does not apply to real beneficiaries for whom the legislator has indicated that the processing of information about them takes place without the knowledge of the persons to whom the information relates. If the obligated institution cannot apply one of the financial security measures:

- 1) does not establish economic relations;
- 2) does not carry out occasional transactions;
- 3) does not carry out transactions via a bank account;
- 4) solves economic relations.

It was left to the discretion of the IO whether the inability to apply financial security measures is the basis for submitting a suspicious transaction notification to the Polish General Inspector of Financial Information.



Power and empowerment in Social Work

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Abstract

There are some theories on power, including how it is created. Power in social work is fluid, complex, and always shifting. Power is also misinterpreted in the field of social work.

The extent of power

- The term “power over” describes the authority one dominant group has over another.

The collective strength that individuals possess to effect change is referred to as “power of.”

- Power to refers to a person's capacity to influence events or take action (also known as “transformative power”).

- Power together is about people coming together to strengthen our collective power. having influence over others. Finding common ground on ideals and actions while recognizing diversity and disagreement is necessary for building power.

- Power inside has to do with one's sense of self-worth, self-awareness, and self-esteem. It depends on people being able to hope and conceive of something different. Spirituality, introspection, and the arts can promote inner strength. (French 1985, Dominelli 2002)

In considering power as it relates to gender, Veneklasen and Miller (2002) identified the following three realms of power:



Public realm of power. This is demonstrable power that can be observed in the workplace and in public life (where, for instance, it is evident through an analysis of gender relations and the publicly acknowledged gender pay gap that men and women are treated differently).

Private realm of power. This is the power that manifests in people's private lives, such as in close ties with family and friends and romantic partnerships.

Intimate realm of power. This is strongly related to the idea of inner power; it deals with issues of self-worth, confidence, and how people relate to their bodies.

Our presentation focuses on the empowerment tools the social worker uses with the beneficiaries and the way they make themselves visible in the society.

Keywords: empowerment, social work, beneficiary, society



Muhasebe Meslek Mensuplarının Psikolojik Sağlamlık, Öz Bilinç ve Duygusal Emek Durumlarının Kariyer Uyumları Üzerindeki Etkisi: Covid 19 Öncesi ve Sonrası Karşılaştırmalı Bir Analiz

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Öz

Covid 19 pandemisi ülkelerin ekonomilerini ve ülkedeki meslekleri büyük oranda etkilemiştir. Pandeminin olumsuz etkileri birçok sektörde hissedilmekle birlikte söz konusu etkinin en fazla olduğu mesleklerden birisi, muhasebe mesleği olmuştur. Bu çalışmada muhasebe meslek mensuplarının psikolojik sağlamlık, öz bilinç ve duygusal emek değişkenlerinin kariyer uyumu üzerindeki etkisini hem Covid 19 öncesi hem de Covid 19 sonrası dönem özelinde incelemek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada nicel tasarım yöntemi benimsenmiş olup katılımcıların görüşleri anket formu yardımıyla elde edilmiştir. Covid 19 öncesi dönem için analize uygun toplam 522 anket elde edilirken, Covid 19 sonrası dönem için elde edilen toplam anket sayısı 316'dır. Yapılan çoklu regresyon analizi sonucunda, hem Covid 19 öncesi hem de Covid 19 sonrası dönemde psikolojik sağlamlık ve öz bilinç değişkenlerinin, kariyer uyumu üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Her iki dönem için katılımcıların kariyer uyumları üzerinde en büyük etkiye sahip değişkenin psikolojik sağlamlık olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu bulgu, özellikle Covid 19 gibi olumsuzlukların oldukça fazla olduğu durumlar karşısında meslek mensuplarının koşullara uyum sağlama ve ayakta durabilme güçlerinin kariyer uyumlarını önemli derecede etkilediğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid 19, psikolojik sağlamlık, öz bilinç, duygusal emek, kariyer uyumu, muhasebe meslek mensupları

Abstract

The Covid 19 pandemic has greatly affected the economies of countries and professions in the country. Although the negative effects of the pandemic were felt in many sectors, one of the professions with the highest impact was the accounting profession. This study, it was aimed to examine the effect of psychological resilience, self-consciousness and emotional labor variables of



accountants on career adaptation in both pre-Covid 19 and post-Covid 19 periods. The quantitative design method was adopted in the study and the opinions of the participants were obtained through a questionnaire form. While a total of 522 questionnaires suitable for analysis were obtained for the pre-Covid 19 period, the total number of questionnaires obtained for the post-Covid 19 period was 316. As a result of the multiple regression analysis, it was determined that psychological resilience and self-consciousness variables had a significant effect on career adaptation both in the pre-Covid 19 and post-Covid 19 periods. For both periods, it was determined that the variable with the greatest effect on participants' career adaptability was psychological resilience. This finding shows that the ability of professionals to adapt to the conditions and their ability to stand up, especially in the face of situations such as Covid 19, where there are many negativities, significantly affects their career adaptability.

Keywords: Covid 19, psychological resilience, self consciousness, Emotional Labor, career adaptability, accounting professionals.



Traditional Cigarettes Stronger Affects Wistar Rats' Locomotor Sensitization and Anxiety-Like Behavior Than E-Cigarettes

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Introduction

Cigarette smoking is a significant worldwide health burden and nicotine, the primary psychoactive constituent in tobacco, produces the addictive state and underlying sustained use of cigarettes. Other compounds of cigarette smoke such as acetaldehyde, minor alkaloids and beta-carbolines have also reinforcing value or contribute to the reinforcing actions of nicotine. Nicotine without these compounds can be admitted by electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), the handheld electronic vaping devices which produce an aerosol formed by heating an e-liquid. While the long-term health effects of prolonged e-cigarette use are unknown, these products could be a useful harm reduction tool for cigarette smokers who use e-cigarettes in place of combustible cigarettes, as the full switch from a traditional to e-cigarette decreases smokers' exposure to multiple substances. E-cigarette vaporize a solution typically composed of nicotine, propylene glycol, vegetable glycerin and flavoring agents. Compared to the traditional cigarettes, it is thought that the e-cigarettes consumption results in similar effects of nicotine concentration in the brain and the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) activity, as well as greater compulsive behavior during intake. The data suggests that low doses of nicotine may relieve anxiety, induce mild euphoria, enhance cognitive functions and locomotor activity (Anderson i Brunzell 2015; Lallai i in. 2021; Rupprecht i in. 2015; Voos, Goniewicz, i Eissenberg 2019).

In our study we investigate if nicotine of traditional cigarettes affects locomotor function and anxiety-like behavior at the same level than vapor of e-cigarettes.

Methodology

Experiment

Our experiment was conducted on 30 male Wistar rats divided into three groups: A, B, C. The animals in the A group were exposed to vapour scent free liquid of total nicotine dose of 7 mg per cage per 24



hours. During the 10 minute exposition the rats were placed in a PCV cage of the 0.1m³ capacity and they were given the inhalation of 0.6 ml liquid (propylene glycol, water, nicotine 12mg/ml) by using suction and pressure device. The rats in the B group were exposed to smoke from 10 traditional cigarettes of the same total nicotine dose than group A. The experiment was conducted on 5 days per week over the period of 6 weeks. In total, one group of animals was exposed to 210 mg of nicotine. The rats in the C group constituted the control groups and they were exposed to the same inhalation-related stress that other rats but without the nicotine element.

Subjects were examined for nicotine-mediated locomotor effects and anxiety-like behavior in an Elevated Plus Maze Test after 5 weeks of nicotine administration and in an Open Field Test after 6 weeks.

Open Field Test

The chamber was composed of plexiglass (1m x 1m x 60 cm) with a shielded white light lamp ~90 cm above the apparatus for consistent lighting. On the testing day they were individually placed into the open field and recorded for a 20 min test and then returned to their home cage at the end of each session (Gould, Dao, i Kovacsics 2009). Activity was recorded with a video camera and scored with ANYmaze software that divided the field into center and outer edge zones. We assessed horizontal activity, time spent in various regions of the open field, and the total distance traveled (Carter i Shieh 2015; Knight i in. 2021).

Elevated Plus Maze Test

In the Elevated Plus Maze Test with a four-armed platform resembling the shape of a plus sign positioned 50 cm above the ground. Two arms of the maze have tall side walls and two have no walls. Testing occurred in a quiet, dimly lit (75 lux) room. At the beginning of each test, the rats were placed in the center of the apparatus facing an open arm. The rats were allowed to explore the apparatus for 5 min, and their behavior was recorded with a camera mounted above the maze (Eltokhi, Kurpiers, i Pitzer 2020).

All work was conducted with the formal approval of the local animal care committees (136/2018).

Results and discussion

In our study locomotor activity was increased in group exposed to traditional cigarettes ($492.60 \pm 302.26\text{cm}$) in compare to control group ($53.2 \pm 76.54\text{cm}$), but also distance was longer in B group than in A group ($144 \pm 129,97\text{cm}$). Statistical analysis showed that difference was significant between B and C ($p=0.0001$ in t test), and A and B group ($p=0.02$), the difference between A and C wasn't significant ($p=0.06$).

The time of latency to starting moving wasn't significantly different between groups. Total time of latency was decreased in B group (132.5 ± 135.19), than in C (399.5 ± 326.52) and A group



(349.9±166.96). The center zone was explored by rats of group B more frequently than other groups, also rearing was observed more frequently in B group than in others.

In the Elevated Plus Maze Test animals of group B spent more time on open arms (102.95±38.31s) than rats of A group (84.14±41.69s) and group C (55.55±39.11s).

The animals were exposed to nicotine by two different way, traditional cigarettes that contain except for nicotine a lot of combustive substances, and e-cigarettes that seems to be healthier than traditional cigarettes and contain only propylene glycol and nicotine.

Behavior of animals exposed to e-cigarettes was changed, but the difference between control group wasn't significant. Therefore, we can suggest that combustive additives play an important role in cigarettes action on human body. The e-cigarettes are used as one of methods for smoking cessation, but there are the situation of "dual users", people using both, traditional and e-cigarettes, that may increase the adverse effects of cigarettes and lack of nicotine dose control (Hartmann-Boyce i in. 2021; Voos i in. 2019).

Conclusions

The results of our study showed that smoking increases locomotor activity and anxiety. Vaping e-liquid of e-cigarettes also affect behavior of rats exposed to vapor, but the different between control group and group exposed to vapor are not significantly.

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Can Türkiye Convert Into One of The Critically Noticeable Regional Energy Hubs Following the 2022 Russian-Ukrainian War?

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Abstract

The relations between Türkiye and Russia are viewed as one of the most complicated within the context of Eurasian geography throughout the last four hundred years. The contacts between Turks and Russians have occurred on confrontation-collaboration axis based on the conjunctural international relations that they have positioned. However, starting with the 1984 natural gas deal between two countries, the associations have begun to be labelled as “ENERGY-CENTRIC”. Although they have been disagreeing regarding many regional political and security issues, they are able to manage their relations and also prefer their disagreements by diplomacy since 2000s under the harmonized chemistry of Erdoğan and Putin. Each passing year, Türkiye and Russia have been advancing the scopes their bilateral relations and even considering to trade with their own national currencies. When examined in terms of natural gas, Russia has been the leading supplier of Türkiye for many years thanks to such projects as Blue Stream, West Line and Turk Stream. Following the bad experiences between Russia and Ukraine in the 2000s on gas transportation to Europe have forced Russia to reconsider new alternative transportation routes and energy centres bypassing Ukraine. Especially since 2019 and after the eruption of 2022 Russian-Ukrainian Crisis, Moscow has been seriously focusing on this issue. Within this context, Türkiye has been coming into forefront primarily at the end of 2022. Following the acceptance of Moscow’s offer regarding this issue by Ankara, both capitals have been negotiating and intensifying their efforts toward the implementation of a possible energy hub in the Thrace region of Türkiye. The likelihood of success or failure of this joint initiative by Türkiye-Russia will be determined by the conjunctural energy developments in the near abroad of both countries and possible consequences of 2022 Russian-Ukrainian War.

Keywords: Türkiye, Russia, Energy Crises, 2022 Russian-Ukrainian War, Regional Energy Hub.



Özel Yetenekli Öğrencilerin Matematik Dersinde Verilen Ev Ödevleriyle İlgili Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi

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Öz

Bilgiyi öğrenme aracı olarak kabul edilen eğitimin, kaliteli ürünler geliştirebilmesi için planlı ve programlı olması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca eğitim müfredatı, sınıf içinde ve dışında önceden planlanmış öğrenme fırsatları sunmalıdır (Demirel, 2000). Bu planlanmış öğrenme süreci sadece sınıf içindeki etkinlikleri uygulamaktan ibaret değildir. Öğrenilen konuyu geliştirmek, pekiştirmek ve öğrencilere gerçek dünya deneyimi kazanmasını teşvik eden etkinlikler de içermelidir. Bu manada, ev ödevleri öğrenmeyi teşvik eden ders dışı etkinliklerden biridir. Ev ödevleri, yeni öğrenme faaliyetlerinin yanı sıra mevcut öğrenme faaliyetlerinin değer ve anlam kazanmasına da yardımcı olur. Ayrıca ev ödevleri deneyim kazanmak için en etkili stratejilerden biridir (Oğuzkan, 1985). Bu nedenle çocuklara ev ödevi vermenin yararları, ödevin düzeyinin nasıl belirleneceği ve ne sıklıkta verilmesi gerektiği yıllardır tartışılmaktadır ve tartışılmaya devam edecektir (Demirbaş, 2011). Türk eğitim sisteminde ev ödevlerine önem verilmiştir. Tarihsel süreçte ev ödevleri ile ilgili çeşitli yasal düzenlemelere gidilmiştir. 1989 yılında okul dışı eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetlerinin düzenlenmesi ile ilgili yayınlanan yönetmelikte ödevlerin, eğitim ve öğretim sürecindeki faaliyetlerden biri olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Yönetmelikte ev ödevlerinin öğrencilerin ders dışı zamanlarında konulara farklı açılardan bakabilmeleri, geliştirme, danışma, tartışma ve soru sorma gücünü geliştirmeleri, ödevlerini özenle yapma ve zamanında teslim etme alışkanlığı kazanmaları, plan yapmayı ve beceri geliştirmeyi bilmeleri, bilmediklerini araştırıp bulmaları açısından önemli olduğu ve ödevlerin öğrenmekten zevk alacakları biçimde olması gerektiği belirtilmiştir (MEB, 1989). Bu bağlamda öğrencilerin sıkıcı, soyut ve zor bir ders olarak gördüğü (Altun, 2015) matematik içinde verilen ev ödevlerinin niteliği ve niceliği önem arz etmektedir. Matematik öğretimini bir yap boz olarak düşünürsek ödevde bu yap bozun önemli parçalarından biridir.

Eğitim sistemi ekolojisinde ise sıra dışı çeviklik, uzun dikkat süresi, gelişmiş hayal gücü, daha az uyku ihtiyacı, keskin gözlem, aşırı merak, erken ve sıra dışı dil gelişimi, aşırı duyarlılık, hızlı öğrenme yeteneği, akıl yürütme ve problem çözme becerileri, sayı ilişkileri ve bulmaca çözme becerileri, soru sorma, ilgi alanlarının genişliği, eleştirel düşünme, yaratıcılık, çoklu görev yapabilme ve gelişim gibi



özellikleriyle özel yetenekli öğrenciler, normal gelişim gösteren akranlarından ayrılmaktadırlar. Ayrıca, özel yetenekli öğrenciler eğitimleri sırasında kendilerine daha zor problemler ve görevler verilmesini tercih etmekte ve daha yüksek düzeyde tümevarımsal düşünme, mantıksal akıl yürütme ve içsel motivasyon göstermektedir (Leikin, Leikin, Paz Baruch ve Waisman, 2017; Miller, 1990; Sriraman, 2005). Özel yetenekli öğrenciler yeni bilgileri hızlı bir şekilde öğrenirler bu sebeple aynı şeylerin tekrar ettiği okul ödevlerinden ve tekrarlardan çabuk sıkılabilirler (Tempest, 1974). Ayrıca özel yetenekli öğrencilerin kolay ve hızlı öğrenmelerinin bir sonucu olarak dersi dikkatli şekilde dinlememekte, ödev veya bir proje gerçekleştirirken rehberliği kabul etmeyip yönlendirilmeyi reddetmektedirler (Arslan,2017).

Bu bağlamda özel yetenekli öğrencilerin ev ödevlerine yönelik görüşlerinin ve tutumlarının belirlenmesine yönelik alan yazında (Cımbız, Köksal, Köksal, Cımbız & Köksal, 2019; Omaç, 2019; Berder, 2019; Arslan,2017) sınırlı çalışmalar olsa da özel yeteneklilerin matematik derslerinde verilen ev ödevlerine yönelik görüş ve tutumlarını tek başına ele alan bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu sebeple yapılan çalışmanın özel yetenekliler alanına katkı sunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden örnek olay deseni kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın örneklemini Niğde ilindeki bir Bilim ve Sanat Merkezinin Bireysel Yeteneklerini Fark Eder 2 (BYF 2) programına devam eden aynı zamanda örgün eğitim gördükleri ortaokullarında 6. sınıf seviyesinde bulunan 10 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmanın örneklemini seçerken ölçüt örnekleme yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler görüşme tekniğinden yararlanılarak toplanılmıştır. Araştırmanın veri analiz süreci henüz tamamlanmamış olup sonuçlar ve tartışmalar sunum oturumlarında paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özel Yetenekliler, Ev Ödevleri, Matematik Eğitimi

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The Effect of Teaching Integers with Stories on Students' Mathematics Academic Achievement¹

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of operations with integers sub-learning domain, supported by activities and stories, on academic achievement of 7th grade students. For this purpose, the research was designed in a single-group pre-test-post-test experimental design without control group. The study group of this research consists of 30 volunteer 7th grade students from different primary schools who participated in the 4004 project "My mind cuts off mathematics", which was supported by Tübitak within the scope of the special call for the year of Mathematics. The data collection tool is operations with integers scale developed by Soydan, Aksoy, and Çınar (2022) for 7th grade students. Statistics package program (SPSS 22) was used in the analysis of the data. In the analysis of the data, as the research data showed normal distribution and met the assumptions of homogeneity of variance; dependent groups t-test was used. The significance level was accepted as .05 in all statistical operations. As a result of the research, it was seen that teaching operations with integers enriched with activities and stories had a statistically significant effect on 7th grade students' academic achievement in favor of the posttest.

Keywords: *Mathematics academic achievement, storytelling, integer teaching*

¹ This study is derived from TÜBİTAK 4004 "My Mind Cuts Off on Mathematics" project.



Cross-Cultural Dilemmas in Cross-Cultural Dialogue

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Abstract

The aim of this work was to do a study of cross-cultural dilemmas during establishing the cross-cultural environment and explore an essential role of ethical values as a reason of these issues.

The main research questions which I attempted to answer in this research paper were:

What are the factors that lead to cross-cultural dilemmas in Azerbaijan?

While the cross-cultural dialogue is considered the best way of development both economical, political and other fields of society in the modern globalized world has been taken into consideration every nation's specific ethical values?

How does education affects the awareness of cross-cultural competences?

How are these issues regulated by government?

The inquiry is situated in the field of research on values in cross-cultural environment and misunderstandings in forming the effective cross-cultural dialogue.

The study was an attempt to discuss the determinants of cross-cultural dialogue and how such kinds of dialogues affect people's lives and to challenge the victimization discourses of some national ethics in this environment.

Keywords: culture, cross-cultural awareness, cross-cultural dilemma, cross-cultural conflict, ethical values



Development of the Financial System Priority for the Economic Growth of a Country

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the relationship that exists between financial development and economic growth, the case of Albania. We note that, the financial intermediation makes possible the allocation of resources in space and time, which is important for the relationship between financial development and economic growth. In this paper we've used some important indicators for measuring financial development which are: the rate of money to income, the rate of total deposits of the banking system to income, the rate of private credit to income, the rate of private credit to total credit, as well as the rate of domestic credit to income. In this paper, we've focused on the descriptive method, from which we've drawn comparative statistical analysis expressed in % (percentage), related to the most useful indicators for measuring financial development, which is broad money as a rate against income, which measures the degree of money in the economy. The indicators serve to show the real scale of the financial sector in a growing economy, where money serves as a means of payment and as a means of saving. Narrow money better reflects the function as a means of payment, and broad money reflects as a means of saving. We've also drawn conclusions that include the results of the analysis as well as some relevant recommendations to improve the financial development for a better economic growth.

Key words: financial system, money rate, deposit rate, credit rate



Tam Sayılar, Rasyonel Sayılar ve Cebirsel Denklemler konusunda Öğrenci Proje Çalışmaları ile Çoklu Zeka İlişkisi

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Öz

Matematik eğitiminde öğrenen merkezli eğitimin önemli unsurlarından birisi etkinlik temelli öğrenmedir. Bu doğrultuda etkinlikler matematiği öğrenme-öğretme sürecinin temel yapıtaşları olarak görülebilir. Etkili öğrenme etkinliklerinin özellikleri, yapısı ve hangi amaçla tasarlandığı önemli konular arasında yer almaktadır. Ayrıca etkinlik türlerinin ve sınıflandırmasının neler olduğunun bilinmesi ve hangi zeka alanı ile ilişkisi olduğu önemlidir. Bu araştırmada tam sayılar ve tam sayılarla işlemler konularının öğretim sürecinin öğretmenlerin matematiksel model kullanımları ve model tercihleri üzerinden analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. 2022-2023 öğretim yılında 5 öğrencinin proje çalışması incelenmiş bu çalışmalar aşamasında yapılan etkinlik resimleri ve kuralları bilgisayar ortamında kaydedilmiştir. Bu araştırmada verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Öğretmenlerin hazır ders etkinliklerinin yerine öğrencinin hazırladığı çalışmaların hazırladığı etkinliklerin daha verimli ve daha çok ilgi çektiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematiksel model, Çoklu zeka kuramı, tam sayılar oyunu, Rasyonel sayılar oyunu, Uno



Antioxidant Properties of Potato (*Solanum Tuberosum* L.) Depending on Treatment and Storage of Tubers

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Abstract

Potato is a rich source of many health-promoting substances, including antioxidants. Among the most important are polyphenols, vitamin C and flavonoids. The primary function of antioxidants is to protect the body from free radicals, which can cause cancer. These compounds also exhibit antifungal, anti-inflammatory or antibacterial activity. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of seed treatment on the antioxidant value of potato for food processing. The factors of the experiment were: I - variety (Beo, Pirol, Picus), II - application of modulators (Supporter® 300 ml ha⁻¹; Moncut 460 SC 200 ml t⁻¹; Supporter® 300 ml ha⁻¹ + Moncut 460 SC 200 ml t⁻¹), III - term of the study (after harvest and after 6 months of storage). Potato tubers were freeze-dried, and then their content was determined: total polyphenols, vitamin C, flavonoids and total antioxidant capacity (FRAP).

The highest content of vitamin C and flavonoids was obtained in tubers of the Pirol variety immediately after harvest (1.49 g kg⁻¹ d.m. and 796.4 mg kg⁻¹ d.m., respectively), and the lowest for the Beo variety (1.30 g kg⁻¹ d.m. and 679.2 mg kg⁻¹ d.m., respectively). On the other hand, the highest content of total polyphenolic compounds was characterized by the Beo variety (1.62 g kg⁻¹ d.m.), and the lowest by the Pirol variety (1.25 g kg⁻¹ d.m.). The results of antioxidant potential show that the highest values were characterized by tubers of the Pikus variety (2.752 mmol kg⁻¹ d.m.), and the lowest by the Beo variety (2.344 mmol kg⁻¹ d.m.).

Using seedling treatments, the highest content of vitamin C and total polyphenols in tubers, respectively: 1.27 g kg⁻¹ and 1.78 g kg⁻¹ d.m., were obtained after using Supporter® modulator, and the lowest after simultaneous use of Supporter® and Moncut 460 SC (1.14 and 1.17 g kg⁻¹ d.m.). In addition, the highest flavonoid content was obtained for tubers grown with Moncut 460 S.C. (754.5 mg kg⁻¹ d.m.), and the lowest for tubers after Supporter® treatment (702 mg kg⁻¹ d.m.). The highest antioxidant potential was obtained by tubers grown with the simultaneous use of Supporter® and Moncut 460 SC (2,646 mmol kg⁻¹ d.m.), and the lowest by tubers after using Moncut 460 S.C. (2,371 mmol kg⁻¹ d.m.).

After storage, similar trends in the influence of the field factors studied were obtained compared to tests performed immediately after harvest. However, storage time generally reduced the content of



tuber quality parameters by: 23.1% (polyphenols), 38.5% (vitamin C), 21.7% (flavonoids) and 54% (antioxidant potential).



Statistical relationship and evidence of stability over time between capital adequacy ratio and ROE and ROA indicators in the Albanian banking system

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Abstract

The largest asset and the main source of income for commercial banks operating in Albania is the loan portfolio. As a result, credit risk is the main source of risks faced by second-tier banks in Albania. Commercial banks are exposed to many risks, but credit risk is characterized by most researchers as the main and biggest risk that directly affects the profitability of commercial banks, their market value and the value of shareholder capital. As long as lending is the main activity through which the Albanian economy is financed, credit risk and its management will continue to remain one of the most important issues for banks operating in our country. Taking into consideration that the main purpose of commercial banks, like any other business, is profitability, we considered it reasonable to treat the statistical relationship of one of the important indicators of credit risk management (capital adequacy rate) with the two important indicators of bank profitability, which are ROA and ROE. The main purpose of this study is to investigate, in addition to the relationship that exists between the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and the profitability of commercial banks in Albania (ROE and ROA), also to evidence the sustainability of this relationship over time.

Key words: *commercial bank, credit risk, capital adequacy ratio, profitability, return on assets, return on capital*



A Descriptive Analysis of Studies on Establishing and Solving Equations Based on Daily Life Situations

Ünal İÇ

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Abstract

This study examines the research on establishing and solving equations based on daily life situations in mathematics education. Data were collected using a qualitative research design called document analysis. The articles and theses accessed from the ULAKBİM and YÖK TEZ websites examined 44 studies conducted in our country since 2004. These studies are about how the problems of establishing and solving equations are used in daily life and are directly or indirectly related. Twenty-four of the examined studies are articles and 20 are postgraduate thesis studies. The distribution of the studies according to the years and the methods used was determined. The research shows increasing studies on using equation-building and solving problems in daily life. In addition, the most commonly used method in these studies is the case study (32%), followed by the experimental method (20%), document analysis (17%), scanning and mixed method (12%), and descriptive method (7%). Suggestions such as using quantitative and qualitative data are presented in future studies.

Keywords: *Mathematics Education, Setting and Solving Equations, Daily Life*



Voicing the Voiceless: Ann Bradstreet Struggles in Puritan Colonial America

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Abstract

The present paper stems out from a response of a female poet who states in a verse in her Prologue: *I am obnoxious to each carping tongue - who says my hands a needle better fits* (The Prologue, Stanza 5- Lines 25-26). Thus, the research is carried out in an attempt to investigate the situation of women writers during the colonial period in America and particularly the outstanding Puritan poet Ann Bradstreet the first woman to swim against the tide and to write a considerable body of work the majority of which remained unpublished until after her death. Despite the harsh reaction she received from her male counterpart, Bradstreet struggled with being a woman within a Puritan society. She defied the rules of her time by writing about whatever she wanted including personal thoughts, reflections, emotions, and events. A close reading and analysis of selected poems by Bradstreet point out to the hardships she faced and to the injustices and prejudices she suffered from. The study reveals how Bradstreet coped with her struggles and how she challenged the male dominated environment.

Short Biography

Dr. Merbah Kouider is currently teaching at the University of Mustapha Stambouli- Mascara – Algeria. His fields of interests include the following: 20th century American drama, postmodern American fiction, early Arabic and American poetry, trauma in English literature, and literary theory and the study of literary texts.



Cebirsel İfadeler Konusunda Çoklu Zekâ Kuramına Göre Geliştirilen Etkinliklere Yönelik Öğrenci Görüşleri

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Öz

Çoklu zeka kuramı, zekanın baskın bir yetenek olmaktan öte, çok çeşitli ve özel bir yapıya sahip olduğunu savunur. Eğitimde son yıllarda oldukça önemli bir yer kazanan çoklu zekâ kuramı, çocukların sahip oldukları potansiyelleri ve yetenekleri bularak onları geliştirmeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu çalışmada ilköğretim 7. sınıf matematik dersi cebirsel ifadeler öğrenme alanının alt öğrenme alanlarına ait çoklu zekâ kuramına dayalı etkinlikler geliştirilmiştir. Bu kapsamda uygulanan etkinlikler sonucu öğrenci görüşleri toplanmıştır. Öğrenci görüşlerine dayalı olarak çalışmanın sonucunda öğrencilerin etkinliklerden hoşlandıkları, etkinlikler sayesinde öğrenme ortamına aktif olarak katıldıkları, arkadaşları ile sosyal bir öğrenme gerçekleştirdikleri ve etkinliklerde günlük hayatla ilişkilendirilme yapılmasından memnuniyet duydukları görülmüştür. Ayrıca geliştirilen etkinliklerin, ilköğretim matematik dersinin genel amaçlarının ve konunun kazanımlarının gerçekleşmesine ve farklı zeka alanlarının gelişimine katkı sağladığı ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı, Cebirsel İfadeler, Etkinlikler



The Effect of Using Concrete Materials and Visuals in Game-Based Algebra Teaching on Secondary School Students' Achievement and Attitudes

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Abstract

This study investigated the effect of using Concrete Materials and Visuals in Game-Based Algebra Teaching on secondary school students' achievement and attitudes. In order to investigate the change in the algebra success and attitudes of the students, the pretest-posttest single-group experimental model was used and semi-structured interviews were conducted with the students. The study group of this research consists of 30 volunteer 7th grade students from different primary schools who participated in the 4004 project "My mind cuts off mathematics", which was supported by Tübitak within the scope of the special call for the year of Mathematics. As a data collection tool in the study, achievement test and algebra attitude scale were applied to the students in the experimental group and control group as pre-test and post-test. The applied pre-test and post-test results were analyzed in the SPSS 21 package program. First of all, the normality test was performed to control the distribution of the data separately, namely mathematics achievement scores and algebra attitude scores. Since the pretests showed normal distribution and the posttests showed abnormal distribution, both the independent groups t test and the Mann Whitney U test were performed (to measure the effect of the gender factor). Dependent groups t-test was also used for other achievement and attitude scores. A significant difference was found between the achievement test pre-test and post-test results. A significant difference was found between the pre-test and post-test results in the algebra attitude scale. As a result of the study, it was revealed that the activities carried out with game-based teaching in algebra teaching positively affect the attitude and success towards mathematics and algebra. According to the study, it can be suggested to design teaching with game foundations and concrete materials for other subjects and other acquisitions in the field of algebra learning in the mathematics teaching program.

Keywords: Algebra Teaching, Game Based Learning, Achievement and Attitude



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Powiązania pomiędzy poziomem aktywności fizycznej a jakością snu wśród studentów Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego

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Powiązania pomiędzy poziomem
aktywności fizycznej a jakością snu
wśród studentów Uniwersytetu
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|

MATEUSZ KOWALSKI



Wstęp

Aktywność fizyczna i sen są ważnymi i nieodzownymi elementami stylu życia z punktu widzenia profilaktyki pierwotnej. Definicja aktywności fizycznej przedstawia ją jako każdy ruch ciała wytwarzany przez mięśnie szkieletowe który prowadzi do wzrostu zużycia energii. Wiadomo że aktywność fizyczna pozytywnie wpływa na układ krążenia a także inne narządy, a co za tym idzie poprawia zdrowie fizyczne, psychiczne, samopoczucie a także jakość snu. Sen jest bardzo ważnym elementem naszego życia jak i zdrowia, na sen poświęcamy średnio jedną trzecią naszego życia. Wystarczająca ilość snu (wg. zaleceń 7-9 godzin) pomaga nam myśleć jaśniej, lepiej wykonywać złożone zadania bardziej konsekwentnie co wiąże się z lepszym funkcjonowaniem całego organizmu w ciągu dnia. Chociaż wiele pytań dotyczących roli snu pozostaje bez odpowiedzi, badania naukowe wykazały, że sen znacząco przyczynia się do kilku ważnych funkcji poznawczych, emocjonalnych i związanych z wydajnością. Badania wykazują występowanie zaburzeń snu wśród studentów. Na jakość snu wpływają różne czynniki, takie jak styl życia, czynniki środowiskowe, praca, życie społeczne, status ekonomiczny, ogólny stan zdrowia, stres i aktywność fizyczna. Z badań amerykańskich badaczy wynika że aktywność fizyczna i ćwiczenia mają związek z jakością snu u zdrowych osób dorosłych. Stwierdzono, że codzienne regularne wykonywanie ćwiczeń, pozytywnie wpływało na sen. Z powodu występowania zaburzeń snu u studentów pochodzących z różnych uczelni i kierunków studiów, a także przewidując że aktywność fizyczna może być wykorzystana jako narzędzie w poprawie problemów ze snem, celem pracy była ocena powiązania pomiędzy poziomem aktywności fizycznej a jakością snu wśród studentów Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego

Sen

Sen jest stanem czynnościowym ośrodkowego układu nerwowego, posiada określone cykle w trakcie rytmu dobowego. Przeciwnieństwem snu jest stan czuwania [1].



Sen

Sen jest naturalnym cyklicznym stanem występującym u ludzi dorosłych, dzielącym się na dwa stany: czuwanie, które trwa około 2/3 doby, i sen, który zajmuje około 1/3 doby. Sen pełni istotną rolę w odpoczynku i regeneracji organizmu, wpływając na różne układy, takie jak oddechowy, sercowo-naczyniowy, trawienny i gruczoły dokrewne. Podczas snu występują różne czynniki, takie jak melatonina i kwas gamma-aminomasłowy, które regulują nasz sen. Fazy snu obejmują REM (Rapid Eye Movement - faza szybkich ruchów gałek ocznych) oraz NREM (Non-Rapid Eye Movement - faza bez szybkich ruchów gałek ocznych). Faza NREM składa się z czterech etapów, które stopniowo prowadzą do fazy REM, charakteryzującej się aktywnością mózgu i atonią mięśni. Sen ma wiele aspektów, takich jak całkowity czas snu, opóźnienie snu i wzorce snu, które wpływają na nasze codzienne funkcjonowanie. Jest niezbędny do fizycznego odnowienia, konsolidacji pamięci i procesów uczenia się. Choć jakość snu jest trudna do obiektywnego zdefiniowania i pomiaru, ma ona istotny wpływ na nasze zdrowie fizyczne i psychiczne. W przypadku wystąpienia zaburzeń snu, takich jak bezsenność, narkolepsja czy zespół niespokojnych nóg, konieczne może być zastosowanie różnych form leczenia.

Aktywność fizyczna

Aktywność fizyczna jest to wszelkiego rodzaju ruch wykonywany przez mięśnie szkieletowe. Ruch ten nie zawsze wiąże się z czasem wolnym i rekreacją, a może być również wykonywany podczas pracy, obowiązków domowych czy czynności życia codziennego [2]



Aktywność fizyczna

Aktywność fizyczna nie musi być zamierzona ani zaplanowana, a większość form aktywności fizycznej ma wartość zdrowotną. Można ją podzielić na cztery obszary: zawodową, transportową, domową i w czasie wolnym. Według WHO aktywność fizyczna to każdy ruch ciała wymagający wydatku energetycznego o umiarkowanej lub dużej intensywności. Ćwiczenia aerobowe to długotrwałe ruchy dużych mięśni, które przyspieszają akcję serca i wzmacniają układ oddechowy. Natomiast ćwiczenia anaerobowe to wysokointensywna aktywność fizyczna, która przekracza zdolność dostarczania tlenu do mięśni. Aktywność wzmacniająca mięśnie obejmuje trening oporowy i podnoszenie ciężarów, które wzmacniają mięśnie ciała. Natomiast aktywność wzmacniająca kości to ćwiczenia z obciążeniem i intensywne ćwiczenia, które wzmacniają gęstość mineralną kości. Ćwiczenia równowagi poprawiają zdolność przeciwdziałania siłom powodującym upadki. Wieloskładnikowa aktywność fizyczna łączy elementy równowagi, ćwiczeń wzmacniających mięśnie i aerobowej aktywności fizycznej. Intensywność aktywności fizycznej można ocenić jako absolutną (wydatkowanie energii) lub względną (trudność wykonywania czynności). Metabolizm powielant zadania (MET) służy do oceny intensywności wysiłku fizycznego, gdzie 1 MET odpowiada tempu wydatkowania energii w spoczynku.

Powiązania między jakością snu a aktywnością fizyczną w różnych grupach wiekowych

Powiązania między jakością snu a aktywnością fizyczną zostały przebadane podczas przeprowadzonych badań na Uniwersytecie Technologicznym Nanyang w 2019 roku. W badaniu wzięło udział 100 studentów z kierunków: nauki o sporcie i zarządzanie. Metodą badawczą były dwa kwestionariusze: Międzynarodowy Kwestionariusz Aktywności Fizycznej - Krótki Formularz (IPAQ-SF, ang. International Physical Activity Questionnaire- Short Form) i PSQI. Współczynnik korelacji Pearsona wskazywał na ujemną korelację między aktywnością fizyczną i wynikiem PSQI, sugerując, że podwyższony poziom aktywności fizycznej prowadzi do lepszego snu. Wynik ten był jednak słaby i nieistotny statystycznie ($p > 0,05$) [3]. Kolejne badania przeprowadzone zostały, na Uniwersytecie w Braszowie. Przebadano 394 osoby (255 mężczyzn i 139 kobiet) z kierunków: wychowanie fizyczne, sport, kinezyterapia i ruchliwość specjalna. Metodą badawczą były dwa kwestionariusze: IPAQ-SF i PSQI. Wykazano jedną średnią korelację między jakością snu a aktywnością fizyczną. Wnioski wskazują, że aktywność fizyczna jest korzystna dla organizmu i może poprawić jakość i ilość snu, jeśli jest wykonywana systematycznie [4]. Na Uniwersytecie w Zagrzebiu, Chorwacja w 2018 roku przeprowadzono badania odnośnie związków między jakością snu a niewystarczającą aktywnością fizyczną wśród studentów. W badaniach wzięło udział 2100 studentów (1049 mężczyzn i 1051 kobiet) w wieku 18-24 lata. Badania przeprowadzono za pomocą PSQI i IPAQ. Do obliczenia związku między jakością snu a „niewystarczającą” aktywnością fizyczną wykorzystano regresję logistyczną. Wyniki pokazały, że „słaba” jakość snu jest związana z „niewystarczającą” aktywnością fizyczną młodych dorosłych [5].



Cel pracy

Celem głównym niniejszej pracy było zbadanie powiązań pomiędzy poziomem aktywności fizycznej a jakością snu wśród studentów Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego.

Pytania badawcze:

1. Jak kształtował się poziom aktywności fizycznej wśród studentów Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego w zależności od:

- Płci
- Miejsca zamieszkania
- Stosowania używek (alkohol, papierosy)
- Występowania chorób badanego
- Jakości snu

2. Jak kształtowała się jakość snu wśród studentów Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego w zależności od:

- Płci
- Miejsca zamieszkania
- Stosowania używek (alkohol, papierosy)
- Występowania chorób badanego

3. Czy występowały powiązania pomiędzy aktywnością fizyczną a czasem zasypiania?

4. Czy czas trwania snu ma związek z poziomem aktywności fizycznej?

Materiał i metoda

Badanie przeprowadzone zostało na Uniwersytecie Rzeszowskim w marcu 2020 roku, podczas obowiązkowych zajęć z wychowania fizycznego. W badaniu udział wzięło 145 studentów. Grupa badanych była mieszana (kobiety n=98, mężczyźni n=47) i pochodziła z różnych kierunków studiów pierwszego roku studiów licencjackich a także studiów jednolitych: • Matematyka kobiety- n= 7, • Socjologia mężczyźni- n=5, • Prawo mężczyźni - n=10, • Informatyka mężczyźni - n=21, • Prawo kobiety - n=49, • Pedagogika kobiety n=33, • Dietetyka mężczyźni n=3, • Filologia Angielska mężczyźni n=2, • Inżynieria Materiałowa kobiety n=5, • Praca socjalna mężczyźni n=3 Średnia wieku rocznikowego badanych wynosiła 20,4 lat (20 lat- n=97, 21 lat- n=27, 22 lata- n=12, 23 lata- n=2). Uczestnicy samodzielnie uzupełniali dwa kwestionariusze - Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) [79] i International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) [80] aby określić odpowiednio jakość snu oraz poziom PA, a także ankietę dotyczącą informacji ogólnych. Przekazane zostały informacje o celach i korzyściach wynikających z badania. Uczestnicy zatwierdzili udział w badaniu podpisując zgody.



Higher education, development and labor market in Algeria: Reality, prospects and challenges

التعليم العالي والتنمية وسوق العمل بالجزائر: الواقع والآفاق والتحديات

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Abstract

Higher education institutions are considered as a milestone in social development, due to the roles devoted to it to trigger development and encourage creativity to evolve the society and economics.

In this vein, those higher education institutions, as of paramount importance, remain the primary source of specialist knowledge, and main tools to develop human resources, that could make the positive change consistent to the present era and its technologies. In order to respond to the need of realization of knowledge economics, Algerian government exerted efforts to make active connection between higher education institutions and social and economic environment. Labor market is a leading project for any sustainable development and optimal utilization of human resources and comprehensive development.

Accordingly, the relation between higher education institutions and labor market is interactive, constant and sustainable, therefore, the socio-economic environment presents its needs, so the higher education institutions take on a task of resolve those issues. The current situation in Algeria emerges a paradoxical case characterized by the huge gap has been widening between the outcomes of higher education institutions and labor market requirements and opportunities.

The potential role of higher education institutions in Algeria pertains to development and sustainable development drove our research. As an operational research part, the paradox of the relation between inclusion of higher education institutions outcomes and labor market will be addressed in addition to its deficiencies that have risen the levels of professional and social exclusion of graduated youths, so this situation provoked the sense of alienation from the environment.

What are those obstacles placed in the way of establishing a potential, positive and inclusive relation between higher education institution outcomes and labor market that may impact the social and



economic development? How can we sociologically explain the problem of outcomes of those institutions and labor market and its requirements?

Ultimately, what are difficulties and obstacles that face the inclusion of universities and its outcomes in social development system?

The current paper addresses this research problem from sociological perspective, and discusses higher education institutions reality and challenges in terms of its issues of socio-economic development, and its prominent role in creating wealth, and determining the main characteristics of future.

Keywords: higher education institutions, scientific research, labor market, graduated youths, social inclusion, social exclusion.

الملخص:

تشكل مؤسسات التعليم العالي بنية أساسية ومهمة في أي مجتمع نظير أدورها في تنمية محيطه الاجتماعي والاقتصادي، وما تقدمه هذه من ابداع وسبل للتنمية المستدامة والانتاج، فهي إلى جانب اعتبارها المؤسسة الاجتماعية المتميزة، فهي معول أي تنمية أو أي تطور مستدام ينشده المجتمع.

في هذا السياق كانت وتبقى مؤسسات التعليم العالي المصدر الأساسي لكل معرفة ابداعية وانمائية، فهي أهم المؤسسات الاجتماعية، والأداة الأساسية في أي استثمار فاعل في الموارد البشرية، التي يمكنها أن تقود البلاد مستقبلا إلى التغير الإيجابي والمواكب لتطورات العصر وتكنولوجياته، كما يعبر ذلك عن تعاظم أهمية مؤسسات التعليم العالي وأدورها في اقتصاد الكلي واقتصاد المعرفة بالخصوص اليوم، ولتحقيق ذلك بذلت الجزائر جهودا مهمة منذ استقلالها للربط بين مؤسسات التعليم العالي ومحيطها الاجتماعي والاقتصادي ومنه سوق العمل نظير ما تمثله من قاطرة ومعول أي تحول ايجابي نحو التنمية المستدامة والاستغلال الأمثل للمورد البشري وكذا التقدم الشامل في مختلف المجالات.

إذن، يبدو مما سبق الإشارة إليه أن علاقة مؤسسات التعليم العالي بسوق العمل في العالم هي علاقة تفاعلية دائمة ومستدامة، فعادة ما يعرض المحيط السوسيو-اقتصادي حاجياته وخصائصه، وفي العادة تتولى هذه المؤسسات ملئ جزء مهم من هذا الخصاص، غير أن مقارنة ذلك بالحاصل بالجزائر، يجعلنا نتوقف بالبحث عند مفارقة كبيرة تميزها تلك الفجوة الهائلة بين مخرجات هذه المؤسسات ومتطلبات وعروض سوق العمل في المحيط.

هذا دفعنا للبحث في ذلك من منطلق تساؤلات اشكالية حول الدور الممكن اليوم لمؤسسات التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي بالجزائر بخصوص التنمية والتنمية المستدامة، وكجزء عملي في هذا الاشكال سنبحث في مفارقة علاقة اندماج وتضمين مخرجات هذه المؤسسات بسوق العمل بالجزائر؟ وبالمقابل لذلك سنقف ميدانيا عند الفجوات الحاصلة في هذه العلاقة، والتي عمقت مستويات الاستبعاد الاجتماعي والمهني للشباب المتخرج من هذه المؤسسات وأدخلت فئات منه في أتون الاغتراب مع متطلبات المحيط؟

إذن، ما هي الأسباب التي تقف عائقا اليوم في وجه كل علاقة ايجابية وادماجية وممكنة للجامعة ومخرجاتها بسوق العمل ومن خلاله تنمية المحيطين الاجتماعي والاقتصادي؟، وما التفسيرات السوسيولوجية الممكن تقديمها لأزمة العلاقة هذه بين مخرجات هذه المؤسسات وحاجات سوق العمل ومتطلباته.

في الأخير، ما هي المشاكل والمعوقات التي تقف حائلا في كل إمكانية لاندماج الجامعة اليوم في نسق التنمية المجتمعية ولمخرجاتها بسوق العمل؟.

كل هذا سنبحث من خلال عمل سوسيولوجي سنقف من خلاله نظريا وميدانيا عند واقع وآفاق وتحديات مؤسسات التعليم العالي اليوم بالجزائر في علاقتها بمسائل تنمية المحيط السوسيو-اقتصادي وفي ممارسة دورها الريادي كمؤسسات منتجة للثروة ومهندسة لملامح التطور والمستقبل.



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الكلمات المفتاحية: مؤسسات التعليم العالي، البحث العلمي، التنمية، سوق العمل/ الشغل، الشباب المتخرج، الاندماج الاجتماعي، الاستبعاد الاجتماعي.



Investigation of the Place and History of Division of Natural Numbers in Educational Mathematics in Teaching

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Abstract

According to Altun (2010), the purpose of mathematics teaching is to "give the individual the mathematical knowledge and skills required by daily life, to teach him how to solve problems, and to gain a way of thinking that deals with events in a problem-solving approach". Division is a key topic in primary school (Burns, 1991). It shows that the ancient Egyptians, pre-revolutionary China, and medieval Europeans had difficulty fully grasping the concept of division (Windsor and Booker, 2005). The aim of this study is to present the place and history of the division process from the mathematical knowledge skills required in daily life to the person by making use of the literature. With this study, it is aimed to present the division process, which is one of the basic subjects in mathematics, in detail by researching both its place and history in teaching by making use of the literature. For this purpose, the historical development of the division process and its place in education are given by scanning the literature. Teaching the division process, which is so important in mathematics, to students in a meaningful way will significantly affect their academic lives. Also, besides dividing, such studies are needed in the other four operations.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Division, History of Division



Quality of student: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Education is a spontaneous flow started from mother's lap and continued till death. The umbrella term "education" related with different stakeholders in education –like students, teachers, curriculum, policy of education and concerned authority. But undoubtedly the central axis of education is student for whom the total activity is conducted from years after years. The teachers played the role of gardener / care-taker to protect / shape and pave smooth way of learning of students. The relation between teacher and student is like as father and son next to parents -'Acharya Debo Bhava'. It is found that the Rig-Vedic ages to contemporary era the role of shishya / student as silent learner has turned into an active participant in student centric modern education. Teaching -learning process mostly depends on quality of students. This study is a modest step to explore the quality of student as a historical record. This qualitative study depending on secondary data (printed data) explored that the shishya /student poses the quality of i. Seva (service) to Guru ii. Deep faith on Guru iii. Control over sense organs iv. Asking questions to Guru v. Alertness vi. Patience vii. Concentration of mind viii. Failure Management ix. Friendship relation with Guru / teacher. It is true that quality of education depends on quality of students. The concerned authority of education should laid importance on qualities of student in education.

Key words-Quality, Students, Teacher



The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave (1845): A Political Manifesto or a Religious Sermon, or Both?

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Abstract

Between 1820 and 1860, African Americans produced thousands of autobiographical texts, detailing the atrocities of the co-called institution of slavery experienced particularly in the deep South. With the ultimate political goal of the abolition of slavery, this new authentic genre came to be known as the ‘Slave Narrative,’ providing the humanistic arguments for the white Abolitionists, while displaying at large the intellectual prowess and artistry of the people of African lineage, shared indeed by all sentient beings. With a three-staged formulaic pattern, the slave narrative commences with the childhood of the narrator, detailing the gruesome experiences of the narrator both as an eyewitness to and also as the victim of slavery; moving next to the narrator’s inconceivable escape from bondage towards the free-states in the north; and ultimately, concluding with the narrator’s participating in and dedication to the Abolitionist Movement. To create the deepest impact in the hearts *and* minds of the American people, the creators of slave narratives must therefore have striking rhetorical powers and oratory skills to address the public in a series of Abolitionist conventions; and an excellent craftsmanship in the written language both to transmit the message and also to be included in American *belles lettres*. Amongst the innumerable producers of such texts, one name stands out both as a superior writer and a historical person of monumental importance: Frederick Douglass.

The present study examines the first edition of *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave* (1845), to argue that Douglass’s written text has been influenced and imbued with the vernacular tradition of ‘Black’ sermon, both in terms of content and form. Hence, the present study begins with providing the ample characteristics of the African American sermon tradition to draw out its parallelism with Douglass’s written text with the requisite selected scenes and a stylistic analysis of the text. With its grave political message against American establishment during the turbulent times of slavery, the text was obviously intended to be published to reach its most extensive audience. On the



other hand, to ‘convert’ the conscience of the public, the text draws its rhetorical power from the religious context. Consequently, the present study concludes with the argument that an expert orator and as a adept writer of political consciousness, Douglass successfully grounds his argument against slavery by juxtaposing his ‘worldly’ goals with his ‘otherworldly’ sentiments, creating in the end an inspiring conversion narrative with strong political leanings.

Keywords: African American literature, Frederick Douglass, slave narrative, sermon tradition, political manifesto.



Salient Valences of the Traders' Liability for Product Non-Conformity in B2C Contracts

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Abstract

The paper approaches the problematics of the traders' liability for product non-conformity in B2C contracts, setting as conceptual pillars the typical characteristics of civil liability for product deficiencies. The purpose and importance of the study results from the necessity of interpreting the provisions of art. 6 of Directive 2019/771 which are referring to the conformity assessment of products delivered under B2C contracts based on a mixture of criteria requiring objective and subjective compliance, and which may be broken down into four interconnected levels: (i) subjective criteria extracted from expressed B2C contractual clauses (especially with regard to the atypical purposes solicited by the consumer with the consent of the seller or regarding the exclusion from the contractual field of typical characteristics of the product), (ii) objective assessment criteria for conformity of the delivered products, by reference to typical characteristics or to the typical character of the accessories that should have made the object of delivery; (iii) the reasonable expectations of the consumer, regarding the qualities and the typical features, the content of the installation instructions that accompanied the product; (iv) the professional trader's public statements from which specific references can be accurately derived to certain technical features or characteristics of the product, as it results including from Recital (29) of Directive 2019/771, according to which, in order to be compliant, the delivered products must comply not only with the subjective requirements of conformity, but also with the objective requirements of compliance established in B2C general terms and conditions. The methodology utilized comprehended conceptual studies on conformity compliance, which was assessed considering, among others, the purpose for which products of the same type would normally be used, delivery of accessories and instructions that the consumer can reasonably expect to receive, and the correspondences between delivered products and the sample or pattern which the seller made it available to the consumer at the pre-contractual stage. Results have shown that the provisions of Directive 2019/771 have drawn a clear line of demarcation between the criteria of subjective compliance (based on express contractual stipulations, including those of incorporation in the contractual field of the purpose / atypical use of the products) and the objective criteria for conformity assessment, centered on typical purposes. As a salient feature, the binomial regimen of conformity assessment may be described as one of the major innovations brought by the

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text of Directive (EU) 2019/771 on the assessment of product conformity in B2C contracts, even though, in the case of references to interoperability of the product and to non-conformity arising from incorrect installation of the products, Directive (EU) 2019/771 maintains, under a substantial percentage, the compliance criteria previously forged in judicial practice and to which the previous regulation referred (the delivered product to correspond to the one ordered in terms of identity, quality, quantity, characteristics of product functionality).

Key-words: B2C contracts, product non-conformity, consumers, traders' liability, remedial assessment.

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Academic Optimism

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Abstract

In ancient and scholastic philosophy, the name of the doctrine that accepts that everything is valuable and that every bad thought is a deficiency is called optimism. In the 4th century BC, Seneca expressed a very clear and open view for the optimistic point of view with the word "don't be sad before the time". The Turkish Language Association defines the meaning of the word optimism as a behavior or personality trait that generally evaluates thoughts and works positively.

Famous metaphysician and philosopher Leibniz states in his work "God, science and optimism" that we are in the best possible of the existing worlds. Seligman (1998), one of the first positive psychologists to analyze optimism, claims that optimism can be learned and developed. Professor of human development and education, Seginer (2000), on the other hand, is optimistic; explains it as our hopes for our success that we will achieve by stopping thinking about the negativities of the events.

Similarly, clinical psychologists Scheier and Carver (1987) express optimism as the thoughts and beliefs that positivity will occur rather than negativity in life as a personal expectation, and they state that we spend much more effort to achieve success if we believe this.

Optimists focus on positive situations in all areas of life. Thanks to this situation, which increases morale and motivation in their private life and work, an increase in the probability of obtaining good results is observed. Since optimistic teachers focus on the positive characteristics of the school, class and students, they are more hopeful that their students can achieve academic success and it is determined that they get positive results (Hoy & Kurz, 2008).

Theories on which Academic Optimism is Based

Academic optimism is a concept that is expected to occur when the teacher's perception of self-efficacy and sense of confidence and academic emphasis coexist. When examined theoretically, Bandura's Self-efficacy Theory, Coleman's Social Capital Theory and Seligman's Learned Optimism Theory are guiding the emergence of the concept of "Academic Optimism" (McGuigan & Hoy, 2006).

Bandura's Self-Efficacy Theory

It is stated that environmental and cognitive factors are involved in the individual's display of a behavior (Ergen & Elma, 2018). Canadian psychologist Bandura (1987), known for his social learning



theory studies, defines self-efficacy as the judgment that an individual can organize and achieve in order to perform certain performances. This concept, which is expressed as the ability of people to control the events that affect their own lives, includes arrangements for goals that cover cognitive, social, behavioral and emotional abilities and are too numerous to calculate (Bandura, 1997). and students are proud of their achievements, and they keep their work motivation high by following new approaches and methods in order to create effective learning environments (Erdoğan, 2013).

Coleman's Social Capital Theory

Social capital is a concept that first appeared as human capital in the industry in the 1930s (Yargıcı, 2011). The main goal is to make spiritual investments in line with the belief that social relations can be beneficial by creating the idea that more efficiency can be obtained by preventing conflicts that may occur in the organization (Şan, 2007). It is characterized as a resource that is formed by mutual trust and common value judgments and that enables individuals to move beyond communication networks (Coleman, 1966 cited in Töremen, 2002).

Seligman's Theory of Learned Optimism

The concept of learned optimism was introduced to the literature by Seligman, who is also the owner of the theories of learned optimism and helplessness. American psychologist and educator Seligman states that "learned optimism, which emerged as a result of research, is a guide for individuals who lack innate gratitude and for those who suffer from it. He states that optimism is a feature that can be developed as well as motivation and ability to achieve success. It has been determined in many studies that the effects of thoughts on people's emotions and behaviors are quite large. He claims that the perspective and reactions to events can be improved (Seligman et al., 1984).

Keywords: academic optimism, student success, sense of competence, confidence



Namık Kemal'in 'Rüya' Yazısını Hikâye Olarak Okumak

Reading as a Story of Namık Kemal's *Dream* Text

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Öz

Yenileşme dönemi Türk edebiyatının öne çıkan yazar ve şairlerinden olan Nâmık Kemal, çok yönlü aydın ve sanatkârlardan biridir. Gazete yazılarının, siyasi görüş ve faaliyetlerinin yanında değişik edebi türlerde eserler yazmıştır. Onun şiir, tiyatro ve roman türünde ortaya koyduğu ürünler bilinmektedir. Bunun yanında hikâye yazdığı konusunda edebiyat tarihlerinde ve monografilerde herhangi bir bilgiye rastlanmamaktadır. Bu yazıda onun ütöpik bir metin olan *Rüya* adlı yazısı hikâye türü içerisinde değerlendirilmekte, hikâye çözümleme yöntemiyle ele alınmaktadır. Böylece Nâmık Kemal'in diğer edebi türler yanında hikâye türüne bağlı metin de yazdığı gösterilmek istenmekte, *Rüya*'nın diğer edebi ürünleri içerisindeki yeri belirlenmeye çalışılmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nâmık Kemal, *Rüya*, ütopya, bilimkurgu, hikâye.

Abstract

Namık Kemal who is a prominent writer and poet the new Era of Turkish literature is one of the multifaceted intellectual and artist. In addition to the political ideas and activity of newspaper articles, he wrote Works in different literary genres. His products in the genre of poem, theater and novel are known. Moreover, any information in history of literature and monography is not found about writing story. In this article, his writing called *Dream* which is an utopian text is evaluated within the type of story analysis; is dealt with methods of story analysis. Thus, in addition to Namık Kemal's other literary genres, it is intended to be shown that he wrote in the text dependy on the type of stoves.

Keywords: Namık Kemal, *Rüya* (*Dream*), utopia, science fiction, story.



Relationship Between Renewable Energy Consumption, Carbon Dioxide Emissions, Fossil Fuel Consumption, and Economic Growth in Middle East and North African Countries

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Abstract

The main object of this research paper is to investigate the relationship between renewable energy usage, carbon dioxide emissions, fossil fuel consumption, and economic growth in 15 Middle East and North African countries (Egypt, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Iran, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, and Israel), using panel data conducted for the period from 1990 to 2019. The relationship between the variables of interest has been investigated as follows: Firstly, descriptive statistics are used to describe the basic features of the data and provide simple summaries. Secondly, panel unit root tests carried out to check the stationarity of the panel data. Thirdly, the panel co-integration tests and Kao residual cointegration tests employed to detect the existence of cointegration vectors prior to the fully modified least squares method estimation for the long term. And finally, the paper has tested the OLS, fixed effect, and random effect models to identify the model; it will also tested to the Hausman test to specify the model and determine which model is suitable for the panel data.

The OLS model R-square is 0.71992, the random effect model R-square is 0.1979, and the fixed effect model R-square is 0.96636, which means that 96 percent of the explanatory variables explain the dependent variable, and the fixed effect model is the best model of this panel data. The Hausman test also specified that the fixed effect model is a suitable model for the analysis. According to the empirical analyses, the FMOLS tests illustrate that fossil fuel energy usage, renewable energy usage, labour force, gross fixed capital formation, and trade openness have a positive long-run relationship with economic growth, but carbon dioxide emissions have a negative and insignificant relationship with economic growth.

Keywords: economic growth, renewable energy usage, fossil fuel usage, FMOLS, fixed effect model, Hausman test.



Ortaçağcılık Aracılığıyla Felsefe Tarihi: Eco'nun *Gülün Adı* Romanında Ortaçağ Felsefesi

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Öz

Ortaçağ, karanlık algısına karşın içerisinde birçok bilimsel, sanatsal ve felsefi gelişmelerin yaşandığı ve modern çağın temellerinin atıldığı bir çağdır. Bu çağın insanlık tarihi açısından ne gibi düşünsel gelişmeleri barındırdığını Umberto Eco'nun kurgusal nitelikte olan *Gülün Adı* adlı eserinin çerçevesinde irdeleneceğimiz çalışmamızın amacı ilk olarak Ortaçağcılık kavramını ve bu kavrama ait eserlerin incelemesinin bilimsel araştırmalar açısından taşıdığı önemi ele almaktır. Çalışmamızın *Gülün Adı* eserini felsefi bir incelemeye konu etmesinin sebebi ise, bir Ortaçağ uzmanı olarak Umberto Eco'nun, ortaya koyduğu eserler ile Ortaçağ hakkındaki en büyük yanılgı olan “karanlık” olduğu iddiasını çürütmekle kalmayıp aynı zamanda dönemin fikri ve yaşayış şekillerine de kurgusal düzlemde ışık tutmasıdır. Eco'nun *Gülün Adı* eseri de kurgusal temelinin yanı sıra çok katmanlı yapısı ile Hristiyan Ortaçağı'nın felsefi dinamiğini de metaforik öğeler eşliğinde içerisinde barındırmaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu eser, Ortaçağ felsefesine dair önemli bir kaynaktır ve Umberto Eco'nun da dönemin felsefesine olan bakışının saptanması için önem taşımaktadır.

Bu çalışma ile *Gülün Adı* eserinin kurgusunda mevcut olan döneme hakim olmuş güçlerin, döneme damga vurmuş olayların Eco'nun bakış açısı ile ele alınması, sözü geçen eserde nasıl ortaya koyulduğu ve bunların düşünsel olarak nasıl temellendirildikleri irdelenmiştir. Eserde Akdeniz Ortaçağ felsefesinin bilim, bilgi, varlık ve etik gibi konularına nasıl yaklaşıldığı ve bu yaklaşımın temelinde nelerin yer aldığı sorularına yanıt aranmıştır. Bu çalışmanın sonucunda görülmüştür ki Ortaçağcılık kavramını ve bu kavrama dair eserleri Ortaçağ araştırmaları açısından göz ardı etmek, bu eserlerin içerisinde taşıdığı bilimsel niteliklere haksızlık etmektir. Ortaçağcılık kavramına önemli bir örnek olan *Gülün Adı* eseri de içerisinde Akdeniz Ortaçağı'nın düşünsel dünyasına dair birçok anlatı barındırmaktadır ve bu anlatılar dönemin politik tartışmalarının ve toplumsal yaşantısının tam da merkezinde yer almaktadır. Bu noktada eserde geçen düşünsel dünyaya dair anlatıların çözülmesi de dönemin bilimsel gelişmelerine, politik tartışmalarına ve toplumsal yaşantısına ışık tutmaktadır ve dönemin devrimsel gelişimlerini anlamakta oldukça önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ortaçağ Felsefesi, Ortaçağcılık, Umberto Eco, *Gülün Adı*

¹ Sorumlu Yazar.



Çoklu Zeka Kuramına Uygun Cebirsel İfade Etkinliklerinin Matematik Öğretimine Etkisi

Süleyman ÇİÇEK

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Abstract

Öğrenmenin dinamik bir süreç olduğu düşünüldüğünde matematik eğitiminde öğrencilerin öğrenmelerine olanak sağlayan bir eğitim ortamı hazırlamak için öğrenme ortamındaki etkinliklere yer verilmelidir. Bu nedenle matematik derslerinde, öğrencilerin aktif olduğu bir öğrenme ortamı için çok sayıda materyal ve etkinlik sunulmalıdır. Araştırma kapsamında, İlköğretim 7. sınıf matematik dersi konularından Cebirsel ifadeler” seçilmiştir. Cebir, matematik eğitiminin önemli alanlarından biridir. Temeli aritmetik olan cebir, matematiğin başka bir alanı haline gelmekte ve bu bağlamda matematik öğreniminde kilit unsurlardan biri haline gelmektedir. Cebir bir konudan daha fazlasıdır, cebir günlük hayatımızda karşılaştığımız sorunlara çözüm bulmamızı sağlayan bir araçtır. Her birey matematikte, özellikle cebirde öğrendiklerini günlük hayatını kolaylaştırmak için kullanır. Bu nedenlerle, cebirde derin öğrenme ve cebirsel düşünme toplumun her üyesi için gereklidir. Bu bağlamda bu araştırmanın amacı Çoklu Zeka Kuramına göre hazırlanan öğretim cebirsel ifade etkinliklerinin, ortaokul 7.sınıf öğrencilerinin matematik ders tutumuna etkilerini ortaya çıkarmaktır. ÇZK etkinliklerinin uygulanması sonucunda Çoklu Zeka Kuramına uygun ders planları takip edilerek yapılan etkinliklerin öğrencilerin matematik dersine olan tutumlarını pozitif yönde etkilediği görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cebir, Çoklu Zeka Kuramı, Ders Etkinlikleri, Cebirsel İfadeler



Financial Ratio Analysis of Bank's Performance in Turkiye

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Abstract

This study explores a comprehensive examination of the efficiency of the Turkish financial system during the five-year period spanning from 2016 to 2020. The objective is to shed light on the performance of the Turkish banking sector by scrutinizing key financial ratios pertaining to profitability, liquidity, and credit quality. Through this analysis, a deeper understanding of the dynamics and trends that shaped the industry's efficiency during this timeframe is gained.

During the initial two years of the study, the Turkish banking sector exhibited an upward trajectory in terms of overall efficiency. This positive development can be attributed to a combination of factors, such as favorable economic conditions, prudent banking practices, and a relatively stable business environment. The improved profitability, adequate liquidity, and sound loan quality observed during this period indicated a well-functioning financial system capable of effectively supporting the economy.

However, the year 2018 marked a turning point for the Turkish banking industry, as the country experienced a significant currency collapse. This event sent shockwaves throughout the economy, leading to heightened uncertainty, inflationary pressures, and a decline in investor confidence. These adverse conditions had a profound impact on the banking sector, resulting in reduced profitability, strained liquidity, and deteriorating loan quality.

The challenges posed by the currency collapse were further exacerbated by the onset of the COVID-19 crisis in 2019, which reached its peak in 2019-2020. The pandemic unleashed a global economic downturn, prompting governments worldwide to implement strict lockdown measures and restrictions. In Turkey, these measures severely affected business activities, disrupted supply chains, and introduced additional strains to the banking system.



Consequently, the Turkish banking industry faced significant headwinds during this period, with banks grappling with lower profits, tighter liquidity conditions, and a deterioration in the quality of their loan portfolios. These developments raised concerns among policymakers, regulators, and industry participants, necessitating a swift response to safeguard financial stability and support economic recovery.

In light of these findings, it is crucial for policymakers, regulators, and industry stakeholders to closely monitor the performance of the banking sector and undertake proactive measures to address the challenges identified. This includes implementing effective risk management frameworks, enhancing capital adequacy, fostering transparency and accountability, and promoting prudent lending practices. Additionally, it is imperative to foster a conducive environment for innovation, digitalization, and technological advancements in the banking industry to improve operational efficiency and resilience.

By employing financial ratios as evaluation tools, policymakers and industry stakeholders can gain valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the Turkish banking sector. These insights provide a solid foundation for formulating targeted policies, regulations, and strategies that aim to enhance the overall efficiency and stability of the financial system.

In conclusion, this study highlights the fluctuations in the efficiency of the Turkish financial system between 2016 and 2020. It underscores the importance of a robust and resilient banking sector in supporting economic growth and development. By comprehensively examining financial ratios and analyzing their implications, policymakers can steer the banking industry towards a path of sustainable performance and ensure its ability to withstand future challenges.

Keywords: Banking Sector, Performance, Financial Ratios, Turkiye.

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Azerbaycan'ı tüm dünyaya tanıtan dahi şahsiyet: Haydar Aliyev

Havva MEMMEDOVA

**Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanlığına bağlı Kamu Yönetimi Akademisi Profesörü,
Tarih bilimleri doktoru, Azerbaycan**

Öz

Azerbaycan halkı, Sovyet yönetimi yıllarında bile her zaman özgürlük ve bağımsızlık için çabalamıştır. Çünkü 28 Mayıs'ın ektiği özgürlük tohumları, her türlü yoksunluğa rağmen zayıf da olsa filizlenmeye devam etti. SSCB dağılmaya başladığında, Azerbaycan özgürlük mücadelesinin arenası oldu ve kısa sürede amacına ulaştı. Ulu önder Haydar Aliyev'in sözleriyle, "Azerbaycan Demokratik Cumhuriyeti ilk kez Azerbaycan'ın tamamında ulusal özgürlük ve bağımsızlığın tohumlarını ekmıştır. Uzun bir aradan sonra bu tohumlar yeşerdi, büyüdü ve nihayet 1991'de Azerbaycan devlet bağımsızlığını yeniden kazandı."

Tüm milli ve manevi değerlere saygı duyan Ulu Önder, "Her milletin kendine has gelenekleri, milli, manevi ve dini değerleri vardır. Milli manevi değerlerimiz ve geleneklerimizle gurur duyuyoruz. İnsanımız yüzlerce, binlerce yıldır geleneklerimizi ve ahlaki değerlerimizi oluşturmuştur ve bunlar insanımızın maneviyatını oluşturan unsurlardır. Her milletin kendine has bir zihniyeti vardır. Azerbaycan halkımızın zihniyeti onun büyük zenginliğidir. Hiçbir ulus birbirine benzemez. Her milletin kendisine, tarihi köklerine, atalarının yarattığı milli ve manevi değerlere bağlılığı büyük etkindir."

Anahtar kelimeler: *Azerbaycan, Haydar Aliyev, Karabağ, diplomasi, çatışma*

Abstract

The Azerbaijani people have always strived for freedom and independence, even during the years of Soviet rule. Because the seeds of freedom planted by May 28 continued to sprout, albeit weakly, despite all kinds of deprivation. When the USSR began to disintegrate, Azerbaijan became the arena of the freedom struggle and soon achieved its goal. In the words of the great leader Heydar Aliyev, "The Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan has sown the seeds of national freedom and independence for the first time in the whole of Azerbaijan. After a long time, these seeds sprout, grew and finally in 1991 Azerbaijan regained its state independence."

Respecting all national and spiritual values, the Great Leader said, "Every nation has its own traditions, national, spiritual and religious values. We are proud of our national moral values and



traditions. Our people have formed our traditions and moral values for hundreds and thousands of years, and these are the elements that make up the spirituality of our people. Every nation has its own mentality. The mentality of our Azerbaijani people is its great wealth. No nation is alike. The devotion of each nation to itself, to its historical roots and to the national and spiritual values created by its ancestors is a major factor.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, Karabakh, diplomacy, conflict



Creative Accounting and Aggressive Accounting -the Level of Knowledge Among Students (Based on Survey Results)

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Abstract

Research objective: The subject of interest is the comparison of the results of the survey (containing the same questions), which was made available to students of the following fields of study: Finance and Accounting (December 15, 2018) and Economics (June 7, 2023) who are in the last year of bachelor's or master's studies (specialization related to accounting) in order to get to know their knowledge and opinions on two issues: creative accounting and aggressive accounting. Accounting is a field that is perceived as the language of modern business, a tool for work based on numbers (amount of money) and their processing, which should be used to present a "true and fair view" of the assets, financial and efficiency situation of the company to external users. Practice shows that it sometimes became - in the hands of irresponsible people - a tool for fabricating a better or worse image in the sphere of assets and financial results, so that economic decisions made by stakeholders were beneficial and crucial. The main purpose of the presentation is to show that the knowledge about creative and aggressive accounting is still incomplete and requires expanding awareness among students about the need to maintain an ethical attitude while practicing the accounting profession.

Research methods: The study uses: the method of analysis and criticism of literature and the method of diagnostic survey (research technique is a questionnaire).

Conclusions: Based on the analysis of the results of the survey - conducted among students - it can be seen the term "creative accounting" was better known in 2023 than in 2018 (more from lectures than the Internet - contrary to the first survey), but still associated pejoratively. In turn, the term "aggressive accounting" was less associated in 2023 than in 2018 (and mainly from lectures), but intuitively correctly perceived. In addition, it was noted terms related to the area of accounting, such as: financial audit, internal control, falsification of financial statements were known to a similar extent to both groups of students. The term "cherry picking" was still the most popular, but the least popular was: "deceitful capitalization" (while in 2018 it was: "fraudulent accounting").



Application: In the knowledge-based economy, more emphasis should be placed on the human factor and its ethical attitude, because it has a significant impact on the decision-making process of various stakeholder groups. The effect may be an increase or decrease in confidence in the information generated by enterprises (including the accounting system), which may result in the need to issue certificates and opinions confirming the correctness of their preparation and the veracity of the data contained therein (context: preparation of financial and non-financial statements (e.g. ESG) in small and medium-sized entities or issuing certificates when issuing green bonds).

Keywords: creative accounting, aggressive accounting, financial reporting, financial fraud.



The influence of National Identities in the labor market: Critical discussion

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Abstract

In the Institute for the Study of Labor Studies of the influence of ethnic identity is examined for the situation of migrant women in the German labor market. For that reason, ethnic identity is first defined upon differences, based on a model from social psychology in four forms. These are: assimilation, integration, marginalization and separation.

Based on this classification bivalent scheme the degree of national identity concerning various criteria have to be compared with the result on the labor market, in order to make visible the impact of ethnic identity in different labor market situations. The process comes to some concrete results - for example, assimilation is not necessarily an advantage for those affected over integration process.

Keywords: *Assimilation, Integration, Separation, National Identity*



Armenian in Nakhchivan during the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic historical aspect of their claims

Azerbaycan Demokratik Cumhuriyeti döneminde Nahçıvan'da Ermeni iddialarının tarihsel yönü

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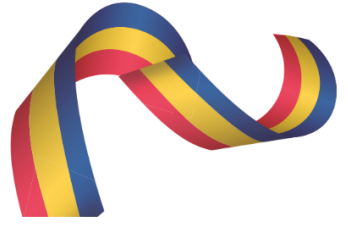
Abstract

The geopolitical situation has always maintained its existence in the territory of Nakhchivan. When looking at the history of Nakhchivan from this point of view, the reason for many conflicts, confrontations, and even wars becomes more clearly visible. As the territory of Nakhchivan is a strategic location, this region has always been kept under the control of the occupying states, and various means have been used for this purpose. It was during the People's Republic, as always, that the Armenian character was kept on the agenda from a geopolitical point of view as a tool of Russia. During this period, the Armenian claims against the territory of Nakhchivan secretly served the interests of Russia, and overtly served the interests of present-day Armenia. The baseless Armenian claims are obvious at first glance with their ridiculousness, falsity and lack of evidence. The Armenian claims that appeared during this period covered not only the territory of Nakhchivan, but all our historical lands, and the systematic war and massacres served the lie of "Great Armenia".

Of course, Nakhchivan, as a strategic area, was part of this crazy program. Even during the People's Republic, the neighboring countries made a number of territorial claims against Azerbaijan and aimed to occupy Azerbaijan. At that time, the territory of Azerbaijan was 113.8 thousand square kilometers.

Öz

Nahçıvan topraklarındaki jeopolitik durum her zaman varlığını sürdürmüştür. Nahçıvan tarihine bu açıdan bakıldığında birçok çatışmanın, çatışmanın ve hatta savaşın nedeni daha net bir şekilde görülmektedir. Nahçıvan toprakları stratejik bir bölge olduğundan bu bölge her zaman işgalci devletlerin kontrolünde tutulmuş ve bu amaçla çeşitli araçlara başvurulmuştur. Ermeni karakterinin Rusya'nın bir maşası olarak jeopolitik açıdan gündemde tutulması her zaman olduğu gibi Halk Cumhuriyeti döneminde olmuştur. Bu dönemde Ermenilerin Nahçıvan toprakları üzerindeki iddiaları



gizli Rusya'nın çıkarlarına hizmet ederken, açıktan bugünkü Ermenistan'ın çıkarlarına hizmet etmiştir. Asılsız Ermeni iddiaları, saçmalıkları, sahtelikleri ve delilsizlikleri ile ilk bakışta apaçık ortadadır. Bu dönemde ortaya çıkan Ermeni iddiaları sadece Nahçıvan topraklarını değil, tüm tarihi topraklarımızı kapsamış, sistemli savaş ve katliamlar "Büyük Ermenistan" yalanına hizmet etmiştir.

Tabii Nahçıvan da stratejik bölge olarak bu çılgın programın bir parçasıydı. Halk Cumhuriyeti döneminde bile komşu ülkeler Azerbaycan'a karşı bir dizi toprak iddiasında bulunmuşlar ve Azerbaycan'ı işgal etmeyi amaçlamışlardır. O zaman Azerbaycan toprakları 113,8 bin kilometrekare idi.



Difficulties in Learning and Teaching English Virtually During Covid-19 (2)

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Abstract

This paper aims to describe the difficulties in learning and teaching English virtually during covid-19. Difficulties during that time have been numerous and have affected distance learning. Teachers have experienced something new that they never thought they would teach online for an indefinite period of time.

This study focuses on describing the teaching difficulties and the methods used by teachers in learning English online during the COVID-19 outbreak. This research used a quantitative research approach that included surveys to investigate teachers' and students' perceptions of the influence of online English teaching and learning during COVID-19.

The study describes the seven difficulties that are most observed in learning English virtually. The first difficulty is the difficulty in learning speaking skills, during Covid-19. The second difficulty was the challenge in learning the listening skill; at that time listening in English was a difficulty associated with various factors. The third difficulty is the difficulty of learning to read; reading at that time at a distance was not realized as well as directly. The fourth difficulty during the Covid-19 pandemic was learning to write in English, during which time this difficulty was influential in learning English because it could not be accomplished so well. The last difficulty discusses how English language teachers have overcome the difficulties that they faced during Covid-19.



Common Mistakes and Shortcomings in the Standardisation Process of the Kurdish Language

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Abstract

The first part of my presentation at this conference was entitled "TirkManci (TurDish): Kurdish Fallen into Plunder". Stateless languages like Kurdish are stateless. There are many in the world, and every year one or more of them become dead languages and have no speakers left in the world. It is only thanks to a few idealistic volunteers that endangered languages can survive. Kurdish is currently in the process of adapting to modern life.

However, since this process is being carried out separately and independently by many organisations and individuals, each person and organisation sets its own standards.

This situation causes serious confusion. We can summarise these problems as follows:

- 1) Thinking in the official languages of the countries where Kurdish is spoken and speaking and writing Kurdish with the logic of those languages.
- 2) a) With the aim of a single Kurdish without dialects, bringing words and phrases from different dialects of Kurdish and using them in one's own dialect, but misunderstanding and misusing those words and phrases,
b) Or, without being aware of the origins of the words he brings from different dialects, without being aware that they are in fact words and phrases from other languages, he no longer uses the existing Kurdish words and phrases and uses new words and phrases that he thinks are Kurdish, but are in fact not Kurdish.
- 3) Not being aware of the origins of some words and phrases that have passed from Kurdish and other Kurdish-Iranian languages into other languages, and thinking that they belong to other languages, not using them anymore and deriving new ones instead, or using words from other languages in their place.

There are also other problems such as these. As is well known, there is a large Kurdish population in Turkey (although the exact population is not known).

In the first of my series of presentations, I will give examples of phrases that have been incorrectly derived by those who think with the logic of Turkish and try to adapt the logic and grammatical patterns of Turkish to Kurdish, and I will also give the correct ones.



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The Effects of a Personal Development Workshop Focused on Burnout and Secondary Trauma in Social Work Specialists

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Abstract

Mental health is an important part of our lives, and for social work specialists is essential in dealing with people in distress and especially in continuing to do such challenging work.

In order to prevent or treat burnout and secondary trauma in a group of people working in the social work field, we set up a personal development group with focus on the following objectives: developing the participants' abilities to enhance/build their personal resources; increasing the participants' resilience and finding healthy ways to cope successfully with stress and other difficulties associated with social work practice; developing the participants' self-awareness and self-care strategies skills in order to prevent burnout and vicarious trauma.

In our work with the participants, we chose an experiential art-based approach: experiential learning; meditative guidance with art-therapeutic support; drawing technique; therapeutic cards; collage technique etc. The personal development workshop took place over a weekend (from Friday to Sunday, 20 hours of personal development). We used a questionnaire to identify the level of stress and burnout before and after the personal development group.

The participants (15 people) had the chance to work in a safe environment, where everyone was seen, accepted and valued by the others, each one benefitting from the empathy and emotional support of the other members of the group. The personal development group focused on the process of exploring the participants' inner world, emotions, fears etc., but also on identifying and practicing different self-care strategies and positive coping mechanisms, in order to address or/and to prevent burnout and vicarious/secondary trauma.

At the end of the personal development workshop, the participants became more aware of the correlation between their current life and different past traumatic or stressful events, more connected to their personal resources, vulnerabilities and limits. Getting insights, a deeper sense of trust in themselves and the others, building resilience, but also understanding the value of their work and the need of self-care were other effects that the participants acknowledged at the end of the workshop.

Key Words: self-care, burnout, vicarious trauma, personal development, resilience



SME Growth Strategies and the Impact of Information Technology

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Abstract

The rapid development of information technology, the use of the Internet and its inclusion in the business world, is paving the way for many small and medium-sized companies to successfully develop their business activity. Using the Internet to achieve the company's overall goals, which are largely related to growth, is critical not only for public organizations but also for private organizations. In recent decades, a number of articles have been published to understand the importance of the Internet for the growth of firms, presenting not only the development of this field, but also important arguments on how technological development has affected the largest firms of modern times. Even in our country, most of the small and medium-sized enterprises, among their internal resources which are essential for the growth of these companies, are devoting great importance to the use of the Internet and are seeing it as a strategic resource through which can achieve competitive advantage over competitors. In this research we will try to clarify the great role that the use of the Internet has in the growth of companies, the new trends of technological development, the challenges of companies in the use of modern technology, how advanced companies in Kosovo are in the use of the Internet as well as we will give relevant recommendations to small and medium enterprises in Kosovo on how the use of information technology will affect their growth.

Keywords: Information technology, Internet, Small and Medium Enterprises, Growth of firms.



Matematik Öğretiminde Puzzle Maker: Denklem ve Özdeşlik Örneği

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Öz

Puzzle maker; Öğretmenler, öğrenciler ve veliler için bir bulmaca oluşturma aracıdır. Kendi kelime listelerinizi kullanarak özelleştirilmiş kelime arama, çaprazlama, matematik bulmacaları ve daha fazlasını oluşturup yazdırabilme olanağı sunan bir programdır (Puzzlemaker, 2023). Puzzle maker programının tam olarak anlaşılıp buradan hazırlanan eğitim etkinliklerinin öğrencilerin kavramları tanıyıp daha iyi anlamaları için fayda sağlanacağı düşünülmektedir. Matematik eğitiminde işlemsel öğrenmenin yanında kavramsal öğrenmenin de sağlanabilmesi için kullanılabilecek bir etkinlik aracıdır. Bu çalışmada puzzle makerin nasıl kullanılacağı ve burada matematik bulmacalarının nasıl hazırlandığı denklem ve özdeşlik konusu kullanılarak anlatılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Puzzle Maker, Denklem ve Özdeşlik, Matematik Eğitimi



Richard Wright's Cacophonic Symphony: Blurring of Realist, Naturalist, Existentialist and Absurd Tones in *Native Son* (1940)

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Abstract

Richard Wright has been considered as one of the founding fathers of African American novel together with his contemporaries, viz. Ralph Ellison and James Baldwin. Wright wrote in a period when the influence of the deterministic philosophies of Charles Darwin and Karl Marx ran deep. Mostly classified as a black Naturalist text and a representative of the protest tradition in black literature, Wright's *Native Son* (1940) is the gruesome tale of a twenty-year-old African American boy, Bigger Thomas, growing up fatherless, impoverished, uneducated, and apolitical during the great depression. Bigger is, above all, enraged with the Jim Crow rules conditioning his segregated life in Chicago's Black Belt ghetto. Trying to structure a sense of self-appreciation with the white supremacist social structures surrounding him, the protagonist is doomed from the onset to a dreadful fate within the narrow confinements of his milieu. Divided into three major sections (Fear, Flight, Fate), the novel opens with a typical day in the life of Bigger, delineating his personal profile until his horrific murder of Mary Dalton, the daughter of his new wealthy white employer. Next, his evasion tactics from the authorities and the chain of events leading to his capture are narrated within a 48-hour time frame. The last section of the book spends about a month in the juridical system of American legal structure, during which Bigger is tried in a mock trial and executed in the end.

Native Son was later criticized especially by Wright's fellow writers, Baldwin and Ellison, for being too harsh, and the picture of the American black man was too negative to worsen race relations. As a representative of "resistance literature" in Barbara Harlow's terms, the present study analyses the shortcomings of the text in terms of its novelistic artistry, sacrificed for the overtly political message of the author who was a communist when he wrote the novel. Wright thus scrutinizes Bigger's case and the role of society in it from a myopic Marxist point of view in favor of committing to the criteria of the Naturalist voice in literature, where the position of the writer vis-à-vis his subject matter has



been acknowledged as a laboratorian. In that sense, Wright sets up the necessary conditions for his experiment, and yet fails to observe with clinical detachment without involving in his experimentation for the best possible results. With selected scenes from the text, the present study concludes with the argument that although Wright's most renowned novel sets up the formula for the subject-matter of the upcoming generation of Black protest writers of the 1960s, the texts fails to deliver novelistic artistry with its blurring of a motley of literary standpoints and its resolute political message.

Keywords: African American literature, Richard Wright, Native Son, Naturalism, Protest Literature.



Corporate Governance and Sustainability Initiatives During Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The paper examined the impact of corporate governance- board of directors' characteristics and ownership structure on the extent of sustainability initiatives reporting by listed non-financial companies before and during Covid-19 pandemic in Nigeria. Based on the crisis management and stakeholder theories, the study adopted seven board and ownership structure characteristics as independent variables (board size, board gender diversity, board meeting frequency and board financial expertise, institutional ownership, foreign ownership and managerial ownership). The sustainability initiatives (dependent variable) was measured using the GRI-G4 sustainability disclosure guidelines. The sample size consisted of fifty-three (53) non-financial companies from five different sectors (agriculture, consumer goods, healthcare, industrial goods and oil and gas sectors) was considered by prior studies as environmentally sensitive sectors in the Nigeria's Exchange Group (NGX) for a period of six (6) financial years (2016-2021). The years 2016 to 2018 was taken as pre-COVID-19 periods, while 2019-2021 was taken as during and one-year post-COVID-19. The findings showed an average sustainability disclosure level of about 38% during the 3-year pre-COVID-19 periods (2016-2019) compared to an average of about 40% in 2019-2021 (pandemic period). The paired sample t-test showed no significant difference in the companies' disclosure of sustainability initiatives in the pre and during-Covid-19 periods. Moreover, results of corporate governance equally showed no noticeable corporate governance changes between the two periods, in terms of the selected board of directors and ownership structure characteristics.

Keywords: Corporate governance, sustainability, Covid-19



Phenotype-genotype correlations in X linked retinitis pigmentosa

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Abstract

Retinitis pigmentosa (RP) is a heterogeneous group of inherited retinal disorders characterized by progressive loss of photoreceptor cells, primarily rods. X-linked Retinitis Pigmentosa (XLRP) is one of the most severe forms of this disease, and it's caused by mutations in genes located on the X chromosome.

Phenotype-genotype correlations in XLRP provide critical insights into the disease mechanisms and potential therapeutic targets. These correlations aim to establish relationships between the clinical manifestations of the disease (phenotype) and the underlying genetic mutations (genotype). Variations in specific genes can result in different forms and severities of the disease, which may help explain why XLRP's clinical course can be highly variable. Understanding these correlations can also aid in prognosis and treatment development, by identifying how specific mutations influence disease progression and response to therapy.



Evolution and Effectiveness of Confidence Building Measures in Cyprus Peace Process

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Abstract

Lack of confidence has long been cited as a prime cause of parties' reluctance to move forward Cyprus peace negotiations. Since the first set of measures were introduced by the UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in 1990s, all involved actors resorted to various tools under the label of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) to patching things up when relations are broken or prospects for reaching an outcome seems bleak. Despite the manifest aim of the measures to increase trust of parties to each other and the ongoing process, the current state of negotiations reveals little proof that CBMs actually delivered what has been promised. This paper focuses on this rather overlooked dimension of the Cyprus peace process, analyzing the extent CBMs contributed to the establishment of a propitious environment for peace. The paper does not provide an all-inclusive analysis of the phases of the Cyprus peace process, nor it engages in an argument on the root causes of the issue. The aim of the paper is to provide an in-depth analysis of the applicability and impact of CBMs on Cyprus peace negotiations to understand why most of the discussed measures did not yield the expected results. We scrutinize diverse sources ranging from official reports by the UN to political declarations, to leaders' statements to capture over 30 years of efforts to build confidence between the conflicting parties.

Keywords: Confidence building, Cyprus Conflict, peace negotiations, bargaining



The Effect of Using WEB-Based Applications in Transformation Geometry Teaching on Secondary School Students' Achievement and Attitudes

Ünal İÇ

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Abstract

This study investigated the effect of using WEB-based applications in the teaching of Transformation Geometry on student achievement and attitudes. In the study, one of the quasi-experimental research designs, the pretest and posttest control group design, was used to investigate the change in students' achievement and attitudes toward Transformation Geometry teaching. The study group the research consisted of 40 students in total, 20 students in the experimental group and 20 students in the control group, from two different branches, studying in the eighth grade of a public school affiliated with the Ministry of National Education in the second term of the 2022-2023 academic year. In this study, web-based applications were applied to the experimental group and traditional teaching was applied to the control group. In the study, Transformation Geometry Achievement Test developed by Barçın (2019) and the Attitude Towards Geometry Scale developed by Özdişçi (2019) were used as data collection tools. The achievement test and attitude questionnaire was administered to the experimental and control groups students as pretest and posttest. The data obtained from the pretest and posttest applied in this study were analyzed in the SPSS 21 package program. The analysis results were interpreted and discussed with the literature, and the results were given. As a result of the analysis of the study, it was seen that the teaching of web-based transformation geometry positively affected the achievement and attitudes of secondary school students.

Keywords: *Web Based applications, Transformation Geometry, Success and Attitude*



Development of A Leadership Model for Excellence Malaysian Leaders of Vocational Colleges

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Abstract

A need to change Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) education has been debated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). However, the demand was not taken seriously by some TVET stakeholders such as leaders of Vocational Colleges. This is because the leaders are lack of knowledge to implement the changes. In fact, the existing models which have been applied, do not fit with the local context because most local researchers keep modifying and applying the western models in their researches. For this reason, this study is to develop a Leadership Model for Excellence Malaysian Leaders of Vocational Colleges by having consensuses among expert panel of TVET Leadership field from various position and workload backgrounds. To achieve the study's purpose, multi-method which applied a three-round Delphi study was used to collect data. For the first round of the Delphi study, data were collected using a qualitative method through some interview sessions with six experts of TVET Leadership field. The first round's findings reported that there are six domains with their 21 sub domains and 501 elements each as a content of the Model. The domains are: (a) leading diversity, (b) leading a shared vision, mission and values, (c) leading professional leadership, (d) leading data enrichment, (e) leading development of the college communities' competencies and (f) leading partnership among stakeholders. The second round's findings that applying expert checking method was to verify the content of model. To obtain the prototype model, the third round of the Delphi study which participated 23 experts among practitioners of the field, applying Fuzzy Delphi method in order to get consensuses among them. In fact, the method ranked the domains, sub domains and their elements. This round found that the



experts approved to agree with the model's content when the average percentage of expert agreement is 90.61% and the average threshold value, d is 0.102. This finding implies the importance of producing the educational product that is based on the local needs and capabilities due to *One size does not fit all*.

Keywords: Development, Model, Leadership, Excellence Malaysian Leaders of Vocational Colleges



The computer and internet in favor of teaching – learning

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Abstract

The XXI – st century is considered the century of information where the life can not be imagined without computer and internet. It is said that in the 21st century you are not illiterate if you do not know how to read or write, but you are illiterate if you do not know how to use Information Technology (computer and internet). The computer, in the beginning of its use, was seen as a passive tool, and not so important, and today it is an integral part of the teaching-learning process. As in all other fields, in the field of education - respectively in the process of teaching - learning, computer and internet play an important role. The latest case, when the Covid - 19 pandemic, has involved almost the whole world, the learning process is carried out at a distance (e - learning), were created, through various platforms, the virtual classrooms and much more, where in the meantime, in addition to other technologies, the computer together with the internet occupied an important place. In this research the inductive approach was used, the mixed method was used (quantitative and qualitative). The following tools were used for data collection: *e-mail interview* with teachers and *electronic questionnaire (Google form)* with pupils in two schools, elementary and lower secondary school “ 8 Dëshmorët” – village Kralan, and elementary and lower secondary school “ Ukshin Miftari” – Village Skivjan (include students from grades VII - IX and lower secondary teachers) in both schools, both in the Municipality of Gjakova. There are a total of 120 pupils and 10 teachers.

From the results obtained from this paper we have received positive responses regarding the use of *computers and the internet* in the teaching-learning process. Answers to the first hypothesis raised, teachers and students stated that computer and the internet affect the increase of motivation during the teaching-learning process, as well as to the second hypothesis, teachers and students stated that the computer and the Internet affect the increase of teacher-student interaction during the e-learning process. So the two hypotheses raised have been validated and tested through the SPSS program. We conclude that the *computer and the internet* affect the increase of motivation during the teaching-learning process, as well as the increase of teacher-pupil interactivity during the e- learning process

Key words: *The computer, Internet, e-learning, teaching, learning*



Seamless/Mobile Learning in Science Education and Researches on Seamless/Mobile Learning in Science Education

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Abstract

Seamless/mobile learning in science education is an approach that enables students to learn science at different times and places. Seamless/mobile learning allows students to have science-related experiences and connect them in formal (school), informal (museum, science center, etc.) and informal (home, street, etc.) settings. Seamless learning can increase students' attitudes, interests and motivation towards science. It can also improve students' scientific literacy, scientific process skills and the competencies required by the 21st century. The use of seamless learning in science education enables students to learn science not only in school but in every aspect of life. Seamless learning helps students to understand science concepts more deeply, apply them in different contexts and transfer them. Moreover, seamless learning enables students to benefit from the resources and people in different settings, manage and regulate their own learning processes. The benefits of seamless learning in science education contribute to students' lifelong learning skills and scientific citizenship roles. In this research, the studies on seamless/mobile learning in science education were examined in terms of the research topic, research method, study group, data collection tools, data analysis methods, findings related to the effect of seamless/mobile learning on science learning process and results. The studies examined within the scope of this research comprehensively investigated the effects of seamless mobile learning on science education and science problem solving. This study also made some suggestions for future research on the use of mechanistic reasoning in science education.

Keywords: Science Education, Seamless Learning, Mobile Technology, Internet, 21st Century Skills



Scientific Reasoning and Studies on Scientific Reasoning in Science Education

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Abstract

The purpose of science education is to provide students with the skills and knowledge necessary to understand and question the natural world. Science education enables students to learn and apply scientific concepts, theories, models and laws related to science. Science education also aims to develop the scientific reasoning skills that are necessary for students to find answers to questions, solve problems and make decisions related to science. Scientific reasoning is a thinking process that is used to draw logical conclusions from observations, data and evidence. Scientific reasoning is part of the scientific method and involves steps such as hypothesis formation, experiment design, data collection, data analysis and inference. Scientific reasoning shows how knowledge is produced and evaluated to understand and explain the natural world. Scientific reasoning is one of the reasoning skills that is important in the science learning-teaching process in terms of developing individuals' scientific literacy and critical thinking skills. Scientific literacy can be defined as the ability to understand basic concepts related to science, follow current events related to science, evaluate arguments related to science and contribute to ethical issues related to science. Critical thinking can be defined as the ability to think logically, objectively, systematically and creatively. Science education helps students acquire these skills and enables them to succeed in both their individual and social lives. This study examined the research on scientific reasoning in science education in terms of the topic, research method, study group, data collection tools, data analysis methods, findings and results related to the impact of scientific reasoning on the science learning process. The studies examined within the scope of the research comprehensively investigated the effects of scientific reasoning in



science education and solving science problems. This study also made some suggestions for future research on the use of scientific reasoning in science education.

Keywords: Science Education, Reasoning, Scientific Reasoning, Critical Thinking, Science Literacy, Creative Thinking



Impact of inflation, exchange rate and interest rate on GDP growth rate

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Abstract

This study examines the effects of exchange rate, interest rate and inflation trio on GDP in Turkey.

I used the annual time series data obtained from the Turkish Statistical Institute between 1985 and 2020. When the considered variables of restricted VAR are cointegrated, Vector Error Correction (VECM) model is used to test the causal relationship of these variables.

The results show that the depreciation of the Turkish lira with inflation, the losses in real interest rates and the negative effects of the exchange rate do not have a direct impact on RGDP in the short run. Therefore, this study serves as an important warning for those who advocate the export-led growth model. However, it has been observed that high inflation and exchange rates have some important long-term effects on growth for countries that use high imported inputs and have high current account deficits.

Keywords: Exchange rate fluctuation, interest rate, consumer price index, Turkey, RGDP.

JEL Classification: F: International economics, F4: macroeconomic aspects of international trade and finance



Nâzım Hikmet'in Ahmet Hâşim'e Eleştirel Bakışı

Nâzım Hikmet's Critical View of Ahmet Hâşim

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Öz

Usta şairler arasında, özellikle çağdaş şairler arasında çekişmenin, eleştiri ve polemğin olduğu bilinir. Bunun çeşitli görünümünün izini Klâsik Türk edebiyatından modern döneme kadar sürmek mümkündür. Muallim Naci ile Recaizade Mahmut Ekrem arasındaki tartışmalar, Tevfik Fikret'le Mehmet Âkif arasındaki kavgalar hatırlanmalıdır. Aynı kuşaktan olan Yahya Kemal ile Ahmet Hâşim arasında geçen çekişmeler ve polemikler dönemin edebiyat çevrelerinin konuşmalarında ve yazılarında yansıma alanı bulur. 1920'lerin başında genç bir şair olarak beliren Nâzım Hikmet'in kendi kuşağından şairlerle olduğu gibi, önceki kuşaklardan şairlerle de polemikleri, kavgaları olmuş, kimi yazar ve şairlere sert eleştiriler getirmiştir. Onun eleştirel bakış getirdiği, yer yer eleştirinin dozunu kaçırarak işi hakaret ve aşağılamaya kadar vardığı yazı ve sözleriyle karşılaşılır. Bu bildiride Nâzım Hikmet'in Ahmet Hâşim'e yönelik eleştirileri ve polemikleri ele alınmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nâzım Hikmet, Ahmet Hâşim, eleştiri, polemik.

Abstract

It is known that there is contention, criticism and polemic among master poets, especially contemporary poets. It is possible to trace its various aspects from Classical Turkish literature to the modern period. Discussions between Muallim Naci and Recaizade Mahmut Ekrem, and the fights between Tevfik Fikret and Mehmet Âkif should be remembered. The conflicts and polemics between Yahya Kemal and Ahmet Hâşim, who are from the same generation, find reflection in the speeches and writings of the literary circles of the period. Nâzım Hikmet, who emerged as a young poet in the early 1920s, had polemics and fights with poets from previous generations, as well as with poets from his generation, and brought harsh criticism to some writers and poets. One can come across with his writings and words, in which he brings a critical view, sometimes overdoing the criticism and bringing it to insult and humiliation. In this paper, Nâzım Hikmet's criticisms and polemics against Ahmet Hâşim will be discussed.

Keywords: Nâzım Hikmet, Ahmet Hâşim, criticism, polemic.



Tourism-led Growth Hypothesis: International Tourism Versus Domestic Tourism, The Case of Türkiye

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Abstract

In accordance with WTTC (2020), the tourist sector is currently a large economic sector that significantly contributes to the economy through two key channels, namely economic growth and employment (Alam & Paramati, 2017). The connection between tourism development and the economic growth has drawn increased attention among policymakers and researchers worldwide because of the perception that the tourism industry is important to a country's economy, especially international tourism. Nevertheless, researchers have recently begun to investigate the potential effects of domestic tourism on economic growth. The lack of a widely acknowledged definition of domestic tourist activities and statistics on domestic tourism; however, has kept the number of research at a minimum (Llorca-Rodríguez et al., 2020).

Domestic tourism is different from international tourism in a number of important ways. Domestic tourism is defined as travel undertaken for both business and pleasure by the nation's citizens (WTTC, 2019). International tourism is viewed from the perspective of economic activity as an exporting industry that is dependent on external demand as well as some external supply (such as transportation). In contrast, internal demand and supply define domestic travel. Along with its positive effects on the economy (such as job creation, investment, and productivity), domestic tourism has several qualities that can significantly help lessen economic vulnerability (Canh & Thanh, 2020).

The importance of tourism as an export-led growth strategy is indicated by the fact that it accounts for the second-largest share of Turkey's overall exports, behind the manufacturing industry. From the standpoint of international tourism, the tourist-led growth theory is extensively investigated, but there are few studies that focus on domestic tourism.



Therefore, the aim of this study is to investigate the tourism-led growth hypothesis while comparing the effects of domestic and international tourism activities on the economic growth of Türkiye for the period of 1995 to 2022. All the variables will transform into natural logarithm, the unit root tests will be conducted to check the stationarity and the Johansen co-integration test would be run to identify the long-term relationships.

Keywords: International tourism, Domestic tourism, Economic growth, Türkiye, Co-integration, GraTourism-led growth hypothesis

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The importance of non-governmental organizations in the prevention of dysfunctions in local communities on the example of the Penitentiary Association „Patronat” Branch in Warsaw, Poland

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*The importance of NGOs in the prevention of dysfunctions
in local communities on the example of the Penitentiary
Association „Patronat” Branch in Warsaw, Poland*

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Karina Górską-Rożej, PhD



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Presentation layout

1. Methodological assumptions
2. Theoretical approach
3. Presentation of own research results



1. Methodological assumptions

The main research problem expressed in the form
of a question:

*What is the importance of NGOs in preventing
dysfunctions in the local community?*



1. Methodological assumptions

Surveys were conducted among beneficiaries from the help of non-governmental organizations dealing with prisoners.

The survey covered a total of 149 people, including: 47 beneficiaries of non-governmental organizations and 102 convicted in the period up to 6 months before leaving penitentiary units.



2. Theoretical approach

Non-governmental organizations are organizations that work for a chosen interest and do not act for profit [1].

Social pathologies are phenomenas of social behavior of individuals and groups and the functioning of social institutions, contradicting the values and principles accepted by a given society [2].

Dysfunctions are defined as such phenomena that have an adverse impact on a given community/social system. The impact of dysfunction causes certain unfavorable, wrong-way changes in this system[3].

Local community is a kind of community inhabiting a separate, relatively small territory, such as a parish, village or housing estate, in which there are strong ties resulting from common interests and needs, as well as from the sense of rootedness and belonging to the inhabited place[4].

[1] <https://fakty.ngo.pl/slownik>

[2] <https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/patologie-spoleczne;3955029.html#:~:text=patologie%20spo%C5%82eczne%2C%20zjawiska%20spo%C5%82ecznego%20zachowania%20s%C4%99%20jednostek%20i,z%20warto%C5%9Bciami%20%20zasadami%20akceptowanymi%20przez%20dane%20spo%C5%82ecze%C5%84stwo%3B,> accss, 14.06.2023

[3] Dysfunkcja – Encyklopedia Zarządzania (mfiles.pl), access, 14.06.2023

[4] Kurczewski.pdf (zut.edu.pl)



2. Theoretical approach

The Penitentiary Association "Patronat" is a non-governmental organization registered in the National Court Register in 1989. Current activities are a continuation of the hundred-year tradition of social assistance to prisoners in Poland. Moreover, in 2004 the Association was registered as a Public Benefit Organization.

The Penitentiary Association "Patronat" resumed its activities in 1989 after the dissolution, following the introduction of martial law, of two patronage associations established in 1981. This time, they joined their activities to create one association, referring to the tradition of the pre-war "Patronat", and it can even be considered that this association is its continuation.

Warsaw became the seat of both the Main Board of Patronat and the first branch of the association. Whose president is currently Mrs. Magdalena Kamieńska, a professional probation officer. [5]

[5] <http://www.patronat.eu/index.php/dzialalnosc/>, access 14.06.2023



2. Theoretical approach

The main goals of the Penitentiary Association "Patronat" are:

- providing spiritual, material and legal assistance to persons deprived of liberty, released from prisons and their family members at risk of social exclusion,
- initiating and participating in crime prevention and social exclusion,
- conducting mediation activities, including alleviating the consequences of committed crimes, in accordance with the recommendations of the Council of Europe,
- influencing the humanization of punishment[6].

[6] <http://www.patronat.eu/index.php/dzialalnosc/>, access 14.06.2023



3. Presentation of own research results

Table 1. Why do
you use (will use)
the help of non-
governmental
organizations?

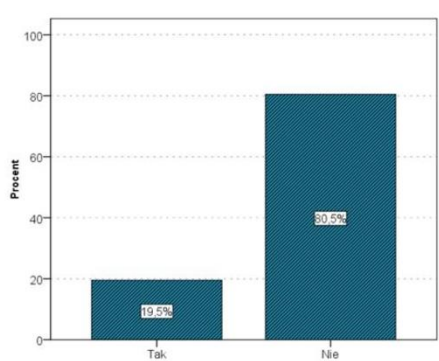
	Średnia	Odchylenie standardowe
Trudna sytuacja materialna	3,80	1,58
Trudna sytuacja mieszkaniowa	3,77	1,61
Trudności w znalezieniu pracy	3,71	1,62
Brak informacji, gdzie szukać pomocy i wsparcia	3,55	1,60
Samotność	3,12	1,67
Brak zainteresowania ze strony rodziny	3,09	1,73
Różnego rodzaju uzależnienia	2,85	1,74
Lęk przed byciem na wolności	2,67	1,72
Brak zaradności życiowej	2,45	1,58

Source: own study.



3. Presentation of own research results

Table 2. Does your
family also benefit
(will use) the help of
non-governmental
organizations?



Source: own study.



3. Presentation of own research results

Table 3. How do you assess each of the following types of assistance offered by NGOs?

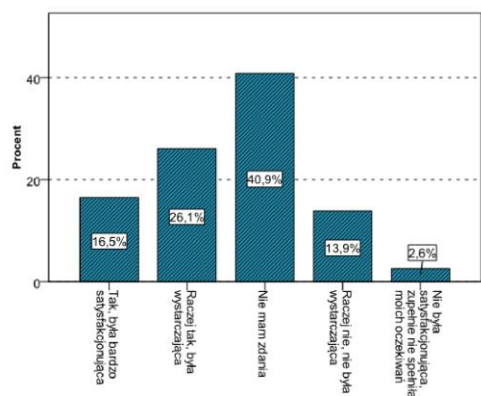
	Średnia	Odchylenie standardowe
Pomoc prawna	4,15	1,26
Pomoc w znalezieniu pracy	3,91	1,42
Uregulowanie sytuacji mieszkaniowej	3,80	1,60
Kursy, szkolenia, warsztaty	3,79	1,34
Talony na żywność	3,77	1,53
Udostępnienie telefonu, Internetu	3,70	1,51
Praca nad relacjami z rodziną	3,65	1,44
Zapewnienie biletów na podróż do domu	3,63	1,66
Udział w zajęciach kulturalno-oświatowych	3,39	1,30
Porady psychologa, pedagoga	3,38	1,38
Pomoc z wyrobieniem dokumentów	3,38	1,63
Zapewnienie odzieży adekwatnej do pory roku	3,29	1,60
Udział w różnego rodzaju terapiach	3,12	1,56
Czasowe zamieszkanie w ośrodku	3,00	1,73
Artykuły papiernicze	2,98	1,47
Mediacje	2,91	1,40
Opieka duszpasterska	2,67	1,46

Source: own study.



3. Presentation of own research results

Table 4. Do you think the assistance provided by NGOs is sufficient?

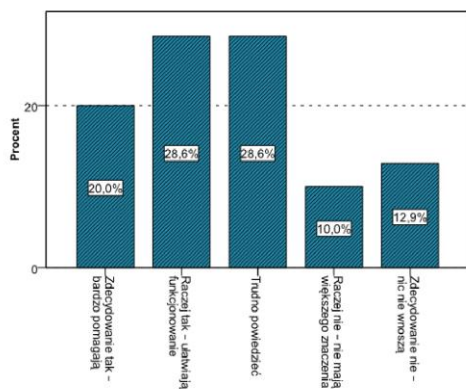


Source: own study.



3. Presentation of own research results

Table 5. In your opinion, do the actions taken and the assistance provided by non-governmental organizations help to return to a fair life in accordance with social norms?



Source: own study.



Conclusions

Based on the above data from empirical research, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the preventive activities of non-governmental organizations such as the Penitentiary Association "Patronat" and counteracting social dysfunctions at the local level.

The beneficiaries used the help offered by this NGO and know where to look for help. Their families also turn to the Penitentiary Association "Patronat" for help.

Help provided by non-governmental organizations prevents a return to crime and allows for a return to proper functioning in the local community.

According to the respondents, the most important goals to be achieved in freedom are: taking up a job, improving the quality of life, changing the living environment, starting a family and cutting off from the criminal subculture.



*The importance of NGOs in the prevention of dysfunctions
in local communities on the example of the Penitentiary
Association „Patronat” Branch in Warsaw, Poland*

Marlena Niemiec, PhD
Karina Górska-Rożej, PhD

Thank you for your attention



WAR
STUDIES
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12. Sınıf Temel Matematik Ders Kitaplarının Kök Değerler Açısından İncelenmesi

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Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 12. sınıf temel düzey matematik ders kitaplarında kök değerlere ne ölçüde yer verildiğini değerlendirmektir. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada iki adet 12. sınıf temel matematik ders kitabı, TTKB tarafından hazırlanmış on kök değeri içeren kriter tablosu kullanılarak incelenmiş ve analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Analiz sürecinde; öncelikle çalışmanın ilk iki yazarı ders kitaplarını birbirlerinden bağımsız olarak analiz etmişler, daha sonra bu iki yazar bir araya gelerek uyumsuzlukların olduğu durumlar üzerinde tartışmış ve fikir birliğine varmışlardır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda 12. sınıf temel matematik ders kitaplarında en fazla yer verilen değerlerin “sorumluluk” ve “vatanseverlik” olduğu, buna karşılık “dostluk”, “dürüstlük” ve “sabır” değerlerinin ise en az yer verilen değerler olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Değerlerin öğrenme alanlarına göre dağılımı incelendiğinde ise en çok değere “Denklem ve Eşitsizlikler” öğrenme alanında, en az değere ise “Katı Cisimler” öğrenme alanında yer verildiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre; öğrencilerin ve öğretmenlerin öğretim materyali olarak en çok kullandıkları ders kitaplarında öğretim programlarında belirtilen on kök değere daha fazla yer verilmesi gerektiği önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Değerler eğitimi, Matematik eğitimi, Kök değerler, Ders kitapları



Militer Hümanizm Özelinde Yükselen ve Yüceltilen Şehitlik Söylemleri: *Al Sancak*, *Dokuz Oğuz*, *Sipahi*, Teşkilat ve Yalnız Kurt Dizileri Üzerine Sosyolojik Bir Değerlendirme

**The Trending and Glorified Discourses of Martyrdom in the Context of
Military Humanism: A Sociological Evaluation of *Al Sancak*, *Dokuz Oğuz*,
Sipahi, *Teşkilat* and *Yalnız Kurt* TV Series**

Rıza SAM

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Öz

Dayanışmacı toplumların en belirgin özelliklerinden birisi, asabiyet duysusu özelinde kendini göstermektedir. Bu duygu, kolektif hislere dayalı olarak yürütülen “hepimizin bir, birimizin de hepimiz olduğu” birlikte hareket etme anlayışıdır. Böyle bir anlayışta bireyin kendisi, grubun, topluluğun veya toplumun kendisiyle ülküsel bir coşkunlukla bütünleşmektedir. Bu bütünleşmenin içerisinde, her türlü sevinç, heyecan, beklenti, haykırış, tasa, dert, keder ve kaygılar da ortak bir biçimde yer almaktadır. Buna göre her birey, ait olduğu grubun, topluluğun, toplumun veya yapıların, “biz” duygusunu egemen kılan, yapılandıran, yaşatan, tescil eden ve gerektiğinde bu uğurda hayatından vazgeçmeyi ödev bilen bir özetidir, denilebilir.

Bu bağlamda bireyden ziyade “biz” etrafında örgütlenen yapı ve yapılanmalarda kalıcı olan şey, şehitlik mertebesine erişenlerin ölümsüzlüğünde yaşatılmaya, yüceltmeye ve muhafaza edilmeye çalışılan devlettir, vatandandır ve millettir. Bunun dışında her şey, tek başına hiçbir anlamı olmayan sadece birer detaydan ibarettir ve gelip geçici bir hüviyete sahiptir. Yapılan çalışma bu anlamda, devlet ve özel televizyon kanallarında yayınlanan, konsepti itibarıyla Milli İstihbarat Teşkilatı (MİT), Askeri Komutanlık, Özel Harekât, Jandarma ve Polis Emniyet Teşkilatı bünyesinde resmi ve sivil saha unsurları vasıtasıyla gerçekleştirilen operasyonları işleyen beş dizi film üzerinden incelenmektedir. Bu



incelemede, hayatlarını, vatanına, milletine ve devletine adanmış yiğitlerin militer hümanizm özelinde şehitlik ile ilgili yücelttikleri söylem ve içeriklere odaklanılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şehitlik, Militer Hümanizm, Vatan Aşkı, Adanmışlık, Ülkü.

Abstract

One of the most distinctive features of solidarity societies manifests itself in the feeling of *asabiyyah*. It is a feeling of social cohesion, based on the collective conscience, with an understanding of “we are all one and one is all of us”. In such an understanding, the individual integrates in the group, community, or society with an idealistic enthusiasm. This integration includes all kinds of joy, excitement, expectation, clamour, worry, trouble, grief, and anxiety are common. Accordingly, it can be said that each individual is an extract of the group, community, society, or structures to which they belongs, that superordinates, constructs, vitalizes, and registers the feeling of "us" and accept that it is their duty to sacrifice their life for this cause when necessary.

In this context, what is permanent in the structures and constructions organized around the concept of “us” rather than the individual is the state, the homeland, and the nation, which are sought to be kept alive, glorified, and preserved through the immortality of those who attained the honor of martyrdom. Other than that, anything is just a detail that has no importance in itself and has an ephemeral identity. In this study, we examined five TV series broadcasted on state and private TV channels, which cover the operations carried out by the National Intelligence Organization (*Millî İstihbarat Teşkilatı*, MİT), Military Command, Special Operations, Gendarmerie and Turkish National Police through official and paramilitary field forces. This study focuses on the discourse and content that the brave men who devoted their lives to their homeland, nation, and state glorified about martyrdom in the context of military humanism.

Keywords: Martyrdom, Military Humanism, Patriotism, Devotion, Idealism.



Sustainable use of the biodiversity and ecosystem services in Shkodra Region

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Abstract

The article focuses on the importance of biodiversity in the productive lives of many rural communities in Shkodra Region that are dependent primarily on nature for their livelihood. Biodiversity conservation crucial for rural development and sustainable economic activity. In Shkodra Region a lot of communities live in harmony with nature and biodiversity. It gets regenerated and, in the process, provides the community with resources required by them for their livelihood. This dependency leads to an understanding of human communities and nature as being part of the same living, breathing ecosystem. Calculation of ecosystem services is important for the community life. Taking the example of agriculture, it is very common to find rural households in many parts of the world that tend cows, chicken, and other domestic animals within their households. Thus humans, plants, animals, water, soil, air, sunlight, and other elements of nature interact closely for life to flourish. Here we see an active renewal in process where nature is altered but not exploited. Biodiversity conservation is not meant to be restricted to wildlife sanctuaries and national parks since it is the active interaction between humans and nature that, while helping humans produce, also rejuvenates nature, thus making the act of production sustainable.

Understanding the need for biodiversity to maintain the delicate balance in an ecosystem and being mindful of the same in employing different methods of production is a good start toward practicing sustainability.

Key words *biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, wildlife, ecosystem, production of biomass, ecosystem services.*



Sustainable use of the biodiversity and ecosystem services in Shkodra Region

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**International Conference on Economics and Social Sciences, University of Bucharest
June 26-27, 2023**

23 Strategic Biodiversity per Shqipëria

ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the importance of biodiversity in the productive lives of many rural communities in Shkodra Region that are dependent primarily on nature for their livelihood. Biodiversity conservation crucial for rural development and sustainable economic activity. In Shkodra Region a lot of communities live in harmony with nature and biodiversity. It gets regenerated and, in the process, provides the community with resources required by them for their livelihood. Calculation of ecosystem services is important for the community life. Taking the example of agriculture, it is very common to find rural households in many parts of the world that tend cows, chicken, and other domestic animals within their households. Biodiversity conservation is not meant to be restricted to wildlife sanctuaries and national parks since it is the active interaction between humans and nature that, while helping humans produce, also rejuvenates nature, thus making the act of production sustainable. Understanding the need for biodiversity to maintain the delicate balance in an ecosystem and being mindful of the same in employing different methods of production is a good start toward practicing sustainability.



Key words: *biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, wildlife, ecosystem, production of biomass, ecosystem services.*

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The article is concerned as a review of some important projects implemented in North Albania for the protection and sustainable use of the biodiversity. It was used the analytical and comparative method. Are given some recommendations based on the principles of sustainable development and sustainable use of lands in order to see the biodiversity as a economical services for the economy of peoples living near natural or protected areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A lot of awareness projects are implemented in Albania and especially in North Albania for the protection of the biodiversity and endangered species. The communities are more aware for the values of species, for the services that traditional and medical plants could gave, for the good values of flora and fauna living in the forest of North Albania. The most important initiative was the involvement of the business in good practices for the management of the biodiversity with environmentally friendly investments. Strong collaboration with other institutions like Universities and Research institutes working in the field of biodiversity protection is considered a very strong point for the investments on biodiversity protection. The real situation of flora and fauna and the status of each endangered species as important during the management of protected areas and mainly protected species and key habitats. All these serve to fulfill the main goal of the Albanian Strategy for Biodiversity to stop lousing the biodiversity and to stop the degradation of ecosystem services. The Albanian ecosystems should be restored in a biological harmony and the policies for the protection of the biodiversity are effective. Understanding the need for biodiversity to maintain the delicate balance in an ecosystem and being mindful of the same in employing different methods of production is a good start toward practicing sustainability.

CONCLUSIONS

KBA and priorities for conservation habitats and species are on the basis to realize a good monitoring of the biodiversity. Biodiversity protection and research in the field, can do the good the evaluation of the indicators for the biodiversity and the update the results of research studies on biodiversity and monitor the law implementation. For the capacity building component is good to have more knowledge and skills for stakeholders during planning period, to build capacities on biodiversity conservation methods and create manuals for farmers, land users and hunters, business, etc for ecosystem services and their management. Integrate the politics for biodiversity protection in all relevant sectors in order that the national strategy for the biodiversity protection is taken into consideration during the decision making process. Strengthen and support the actors included in the social function of the biodiversity. Involve the private sector in biodiversity protection. Encourage the sustainable land use, the sustainable use of genetic resources for food and in agriculture. Encourage the system of certification of forest in order to have the sustainable use of forest. Fulfill the gaps in spread, status and habitats of threatened species in the sea .Sustainable use of wetlands with good practices.



Factors of Crime Impacting the Living Standard of the Society

Zubair HUSSAIN

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Abstract

This study investigates the factors that are boosting the crime rate in division Sahiwal of Pakistan. Pakistan is a developing country with population over 220 million and ranked 26th position in the world of crime rate over 156 countries. The crime index in Pakistan is a 56.63% and safety index is a 43.37%. The main objective of the study is to investigate the economic and psychological factors that are enhancing the crime in Sahiwal area and role of the police and society to curb these crimes. Purposive sampling technique will be applied to conduct the case studies of 500 criminals. Data will be collected with a structural questionnaire and interview and will be analysed by using SPSS software and Smart PLS. Descriptive and Inferential statistics (chi-square & gamma) statistics will be applied for data analysis. Expected results factor those impacting crime rates and its impact on the individual and public livings. It can also improve the crime free society.



Educational Digital Games and The Use of Educational Digital Games in Science Education

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Abstract

Games that contribute to the physical, emotional, social and cognitive development of children are an indispensable part of their lives. Playing an important role in the development of children's creativity, language development, problem solving and decision-making skills, games can also increase children's motivation, self-confidence and attitude levels and positively affect their social relations. Depending on the fact that games play an important role in child development, they have also started to be used in education-teaching processes in line with certain purposes and acquisitions. Educational digital games are interactive games that support the learning process, educate while entertaining, and are designed for a specific purpose. Educational digital games have become easily accessible and playable with technological tools such as computers, tablets and smart phones. Educational digital games can be used in educational environments in accordance with the interests and needs of today's students, especially those who are called digital natives. Educational digital games can help improve students' motivation, participation, collaboration, creativity, critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Educational digital games can also enable students to concretize abstract concepts, make sense of and apply information, receive feedback and make self-assessment. Educational digital games in science education are games that aim to present the subjects and concepts of science courses to students in a fun, interesting and interactive way. Educational digital games are games that support students' science learning, develop science process skills, positively affect science attitudes, make connections between science and daily life, and increase science literacy. In addition to the benefits they provide to students in the learning-teaching process, educational digital games can also provide important advantages for teachers. By using educational digital games in their lessons, teachers can attract students' attention, enrich the learning process, and present materials suitable for different learning styles and needs. On the other hand, factors such as teachers' having sufficient knowledge and skills in using educational digital games, solving technology access and infrastructure problems, support and encouragement from school management, colleagues and parents are also important. In this study, the subject of



research on educational digital games in science education was examined in terms of research method, study group, data collection tools, data analysis methods, findings and results related to the effect of mechanistic reasoning skills on the science learning process. In the studies examined within the scope of the research, the effects of educational digital games on science education and the solution of science problems have been comprehensively examined. In this study, some suggestions were made for future research on the use of educational digital games in science education.

Keywords: Educational Digital Game, Technology, Science Education, 21st Century Skills, Creativity



Determinants of talent management in crisis

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Talent management - literature review
- Research methodology
- Data analysis and results
- Summary



Introduction

- The COVID - 19 crisis has affected almost every area of our lives.
- At a time when knowledge and information are becoming the cornerstones of development, the biggest pain points for modern organisations are the poor identification of talent or the shortage of talent. The biggest gains in the economy are made by innovative companies, often created using the start-up formula.
- In addition to the negative effects associated with the pandemic, there are also positive effects of the crisis.
- The current crisis is an excellent example of how organisations or 'talent managers' can adapt their actions to such an extreme external environment. COVID - 19 has accelerated the implementation of modern technology or online marketing.

Basic concepts and definitions

- The concept of talent is variously defined in the literature.
- Talent is "the sum total of a person's abilities - their innate gifts, skills, knowledge, experience, intelligence, judgement, attitudes, character and enterprise, as well as their ability to learn and improve". (E. Michaels, H. Handfielda-Jones, B. Axelrod).
- R. S. Wellins, A. B. Smith and L. Mc Gee prefer to define talent management as "the recruitment, development, promotion and retention of talent, planned and executed in accordance with the current and future goals of the organisation"



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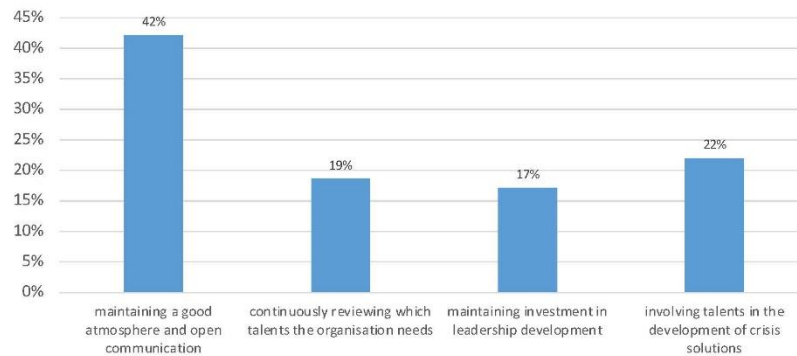
Research methodology

- **Research objective:** To present the theoretical aspects regarding talent management in the organisation, as well as to identify the factors that support talent management in times of COVID - 19 crisis in small and medium-sized companies.
- **Research methods :**
 - ✓ diagnostic survey,
 - ✓ analysis of literature in the area of talent management;
 - ✓ the survey was conducted in the first half of 2022 on a random research sample of people employed in organisations,
 - ✓ 268 people took part in the survey.



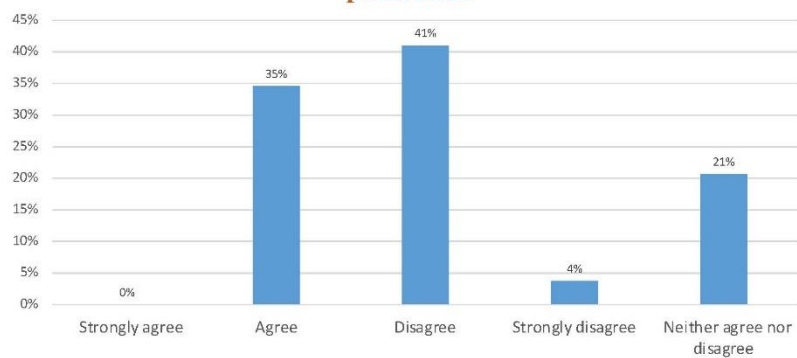
Data analysis and results

Factors shaping intellectual capital management in a crisis situation



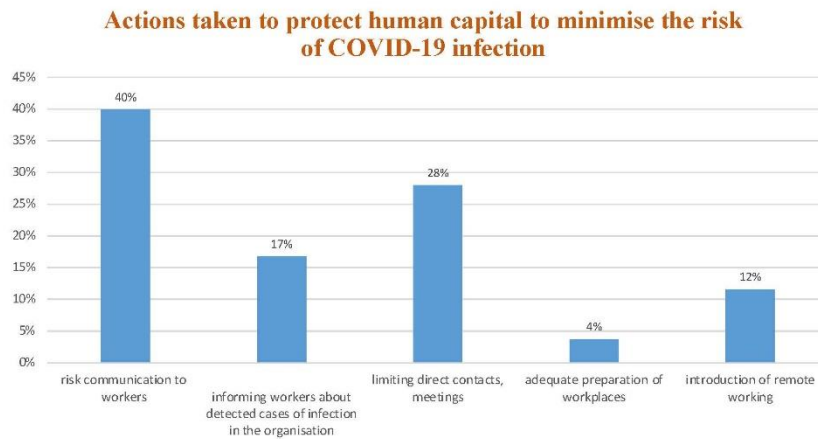
Data analysis and results

Opinions on making changes to the ongoing pandemic

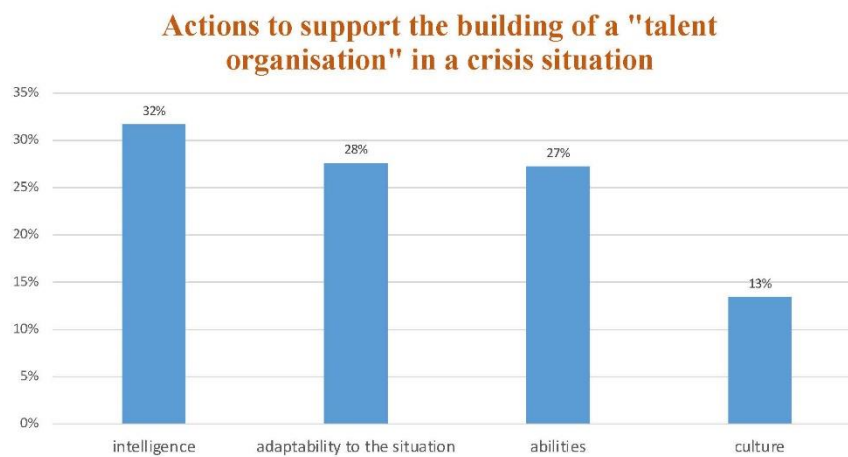




Data analysis and results



Data analysis and results





Ortaöğretim Onuncu Sınıf Matematik Ders Kitaplarının Kök Değerler Açısından İncelenmesi

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Öz

Bu çalışmada ortaöğretim 10. sınıf matematik ders kitaplarının öğretim programlarında kapsamı çizilen 10 kök değer açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu değerler adalet, dostluk, dürüstlük, öz denetim, sabır, saygı, sevgi, sorumluluk, vatanseverlik ve yardımseverliktir. Araştırma nitel araştırma modeli ile yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ders kitaplarını değerler açısından analiz etmek için TTKB tarafından hazırlanmış on kök değeri içeren kriter tablosu kullanılmıştır. Veriler betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. İki adet ortaöğretim 10. sınıf matematik ders kitabı çalışmanın ilk iki yazarı tarafından öncelikle birbirlerinden bağımsız olarak analiz edilmiş, daha sonra bireysel analizler tamamlandıktan sonra bu iki yazar bir araya gelerek uyuşmazlıkların olduğu ifadeler üzerinde tartışmış ve fikir birliğine varmışlardır. Araştırmanın sonucunda ortaöğretim 10. sınıf ortaöğretim matematik ders kitaplarında en çok “sorumluluk”, “sevgi”, “yardımseverlik” ve “vatanseverlik” değerlerine yer verildiği; en az yer verilen değerlerin ise “sabır”, “dürüstlük”, “dostluk”, “adalet” ve “saygı” olduğu görülmüştür. Öğrenme alanlarına göre incelendiğinde ise ortaöğretim 10. sınıf ortaöğretim matematik ders kitaplarında en çok “Sayılar ve Cebir” öğrenme alanında, en az ise “Geometri” öğrenme alanında kök değerlere yer verildiği görülmüştür. Ders kitabı yazarlarına ders kitaplarını yazarken kök değerlere daha fazla yer vermeleri önerilmektedir. Ayrıca sadece bazı değerlere değil, ders kitaplarında öğretim programında yer alan 10 kök değere de yeterince yer verilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kök değerler, Değerler eğitimi, Ders kitapları, Matematik eğitimi



International Conference on
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10



General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces Poland Values-based leadership as a response to the contemporary VUCA environment

Ph.D. Dorota BALCERZYK

Ph.D. Agnieszka BEKISZ

General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces, Poland

Conference on Economics and Social Sciences

June 28 – 29, 2023 Bucharest, Romania



VALUES-BASED LEADERSHIP AS A RESPONSE TO THE CONTEMPORARY VUCA ENVIRONMENT





AGENDA

- Introduction
- Basic definitions
- Research methodology
- Data analysis and results
- Summary

2

INTRODUCTION

- The characteristics of the modern world are no longer just about development and incredible technological advances, which are undoubtedly changing social reality.
- In recent times, we as a society have also been experiencing a number of situations that affect our sense of security.
- We are talking about pandemic periods and wars abroad and beyond.

3



LEADERSHIP

- ✓ is described as the totality of processes used to cause members of an organisation to work together in the interests of the organisation (R.W. Griffin).
- ✓ leadership can be referred to when people voluntarily follow a person who will lead them to achieve a desired outcome (K.Eikenberry and W.Turmel).
- ✓ is the ability to effectively influence people by unleashing their strength and potential to enable them to pursue the greater good (K.Blanchard).

If a leader is to show his followers the way, he must know himself first and foremost, and not get lost in the chaos of life, his own desires and conflicts" (V.Pasternak)

4

VALUE-BASED LEADERSHIP

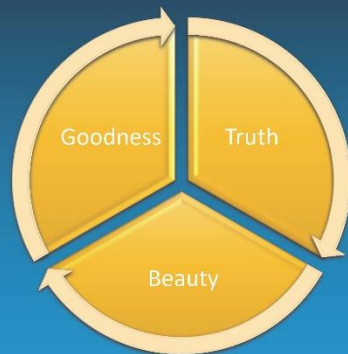
What factors make for effective leadership?

- ✓ Values,
- ✓ everything that is regarded as important and valuable for the individual and society and is worthy of desire, is at the same time connected with positive experiences and constitutes the goal of human endeavour (Rev. J. Zimny)
- ✓ principles and beliefs that are the basis of ethical norms accepted in a given community (Dictionary of the Polish Language)

5



THE PLATONIC CANON



- **Goodness** understood as justice, mercy, freedom.
- **Truth** as verifiability, predictive value, conformity.
- **Beauty**, meaning originality, expressivity, mastery of execution.

"...only the good is truly beautiful...", and "...beauty is... a symbol of ethical goodness..."

J. Tischner, *Myślenie w żywiole piękna*, Wyd. Znak, Kraków 2013, s. 20.

6

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- What ideal of an educational leader is expected by the younger generation?
- According to Generation Z, is it important for an educational leader to be value-driven in life?
- What values are most important to generation Z?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research used:

- interview (pilot),
- survey method,
- N=164 respondents
- critical analysis of the literature.

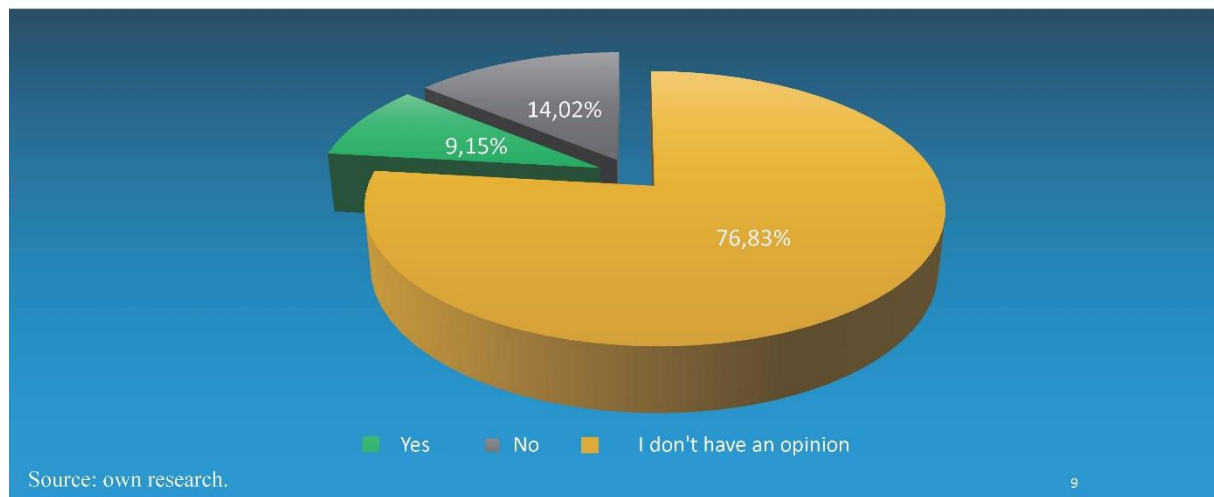
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HIERARCHY OF QUALITIES/VALUES OF AN IDEAL EDUCATIONAL LEADER

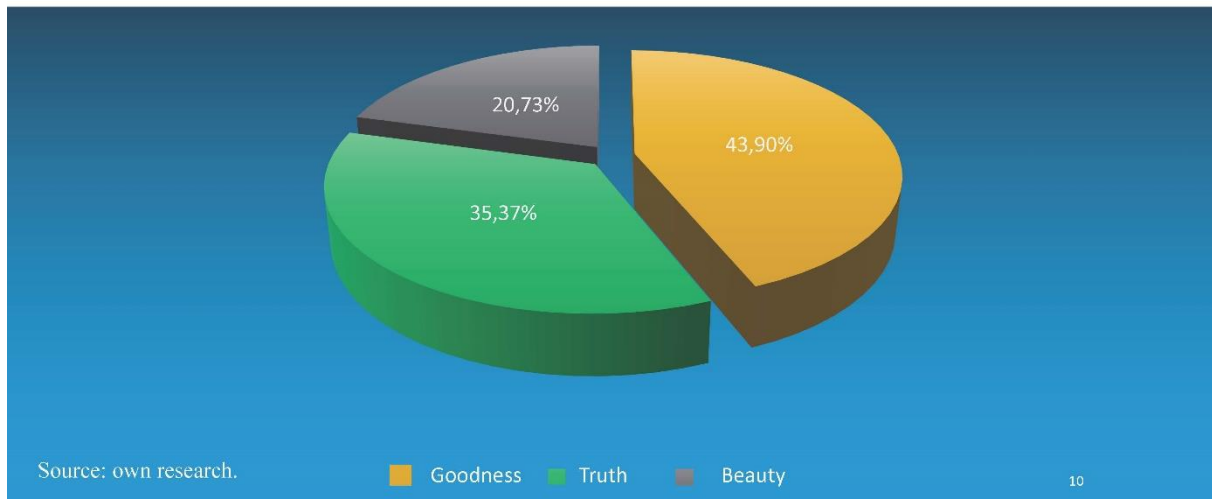


IS IT IMPORTANT FOR AN EDUCATIONAL LEADER TO BE GUIDED BY FIXED VALUES IN LIFE?





WHICH VALUES ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO RESPONDENTS?



SUMMARY

- In such a challenging environment as the volatile, unstable VUCA environment, it appears that values become the foundation, the backbone on which the younger generation can build. More, Generation Z expects their leader to be guided by values in their lives.
- The research also shows that the canon of the Greek triad: goodness, truth and beauty has not become obsolete. Representatives of generation Z included all the values of the canon in their statements.
- This demonstrates the universal nature of the canon, and it can thus be seen as a foundation on which the young generation can base their choices.

11



SUMMARY

- The research also resulted in a representation of the ideal of the educational leader. It is a symbol not only of the expectations of Generation Z respondents, but also a representation of their needs.
- On the basis of the research analysis, a hierarchy of qualities/values of the ideal educational leader was proposed, among which, according to the ranking of weights, are: patience forbearance, consistency, cheerfulness, objectivity, responsibility, education, sympathy, sincerity, ambition.
- Undoubtedly, each of these is important for the specific role that falls to the educational leader.
- The expected qualities and values to which a leader should aspire when developing his or her competencies - help both the leader and his or her followers to function, to adapt in an environment of change, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity.



Mechanistic Reasoning and Researches on Mechanistic Reasoning in Science Education

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Abstract

There are abstract and complex concepts and topics in science. In the science learning process, learners' reasoning about the relationships between concepts and topics and the processes of events enable them to understand science concepts and acquire more permanent learning. In science education, while explaining concepts and topics, mostly a cause is linked to a consequence, while the events and relationships that occur in the process are ignored. Mechanistic reasoning is the explanation of all the steps and relationships that occur in the process of any event, phenomenon or situation. In this study, the researches on mechanistic reasoning in science education were examined in terms of the subject, research method, study group, data collection tools, data analysis methods, findings and results related to the effect of mechanistic reasoning skills on the science learning process. In the studies examined within the scope of the research, the effects of mechanistic reasoning on science education and science problem solving were examined comprehensively. In this study, some suggestions were also made for future research on the use of mechanistic reasoning in science education.

Keywords: Science Education, Mechanistic Reasoning, Document Analysis, Problem Solving, Scientific Process Skills



Türk ve Alman Ceza Hukukunda Suç Ortağının Gönüllü Vazgeçmesinin Ceza Sorumluluğuna Etkisi

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Öz

TCK m. 41/1’de, “İştirak halinde işlenen suçlarda, sadece gönüllü vazgeçen suç ortağı, gönüllü vazgeçme hükümlerinden yararlanır.” denilmektedir. Maddede sadece gönüllü vazgeçen suç ortağının gönüllü vazgeçme hükümlerinden yararlanacağı belirtilerek TCK m. 36’da düzenlenen gönüllü vazgeçme kurumuna gönderme yapılmıştır.

TCK m. 36’da failden, sadece kendi işlemekte olduğu suçun “icra hareketlerinden vazgeçmesi ya da suçun tamamlanmasını veya neticenin gerçekleşmesini önlemesi” istenirken; iştirakin özelliği gereği, ortaklaşa işlenen bir suça katılan suç ortaklarının her biri diğer suç ortaklarının işlediği hareketlerden de sorumlu olacağından, gönüllü vazgeçen suç ortağının sadece kendi katkısını ortadan kaldırması yeterli görülmemiştir; suç ortağı iştirak halinde işlenen suçun gerçekleşmesini önlemeye yönelik ciddi bir çaba da sarf etmelidir. Nitekim TCK’nın 41/2 maddesinde, “Suçun... gönüllü vazgeçenin gayreti dışında bir sebeple işlenmemiş olması, ... gönüllü vazgeçenin bütün gayretine rağmen işlenmiş olması” denildiğinden, suç ortağından kanun koyucunun asıl istediği; ortaklaşa işlenmek istenen suçun gerçekleşmesini önlemektir. Böylece TCK m. 36 ile iştirakte suç ortağına, gönüllü vazgeçme kurumundan yararlanabilmesi için suça katkısını aşacak şekilde ya icra hareketlerinden gönüllü vazgeçmesinin ya suçun tamamlanmasının veya neticenin gerçekleşmesinin önlenmesi yükümlülüğünün de getirildiği rahatlıkla ifade edilebilir.

Ortaklaşa işlenen suçta şayet teşebbüs aşamasına geçilmişse, suça katılanın gönüllü vazgeçme hükmünden yararlanabilmesi için mutlaka suçun tamamlanmasını önlemesi gerekir. Suç ortağının, gönüllü vazgeçmeden yararlanabilmesi için, sadece kendi katkısını geri alması her zaman yeterli olmaz. Suçun tamamlanmasını önlemesi ya da kanuni tipe uygun sonuç onun gayretinden bağımsız olarak gerçekleşmiyor veya bütün gayretine rağmen gerçekleşiyorsa, gönüllü ve ciddi olarak sonucu önlemeye çalışması da gerekmektedir.

İnceleme konusu açısından meseleye yaklaşıldığında, iştirakte gönüllü vazgeçmenin temel şartlarından birisini teşebbüs aşamasına geçilmiş bir suçun varlığı oluşturmaktadır. Bu da çeşitli şekillerde karşımıza çıkabilir: İlki, sadece teşebbüs edilen bir suçtan vazgeçilebilmesidir. Bir başka deyişle suçun, TCK m. 35’e göre cezalandırılabilir bir teşebbüs evresine girmesi gerekmektedir. Böylelikle



TCK m. 41, cezalandırılabilir bir teşebbüs alanına girilmediği takdirde uygulanmaz. İkinci durum, suç ortağının katkısının suça bir etkisinin olmaması durumudur. Gerçekten de suç ortağı, hazırlık aşamasında bir katkı sağlamış, ancak daha hazırlık aşamasındayken bu katkısını tamamen etkisiz hale getirmişse, TCK m. 41'in uygulanmasına da gerek olmayacaktır. Üçüncü durum ise hazırlık hareketleri aşamasında vazgeçmenin mümkün olmasıdır. Zira TCK m. 41'in uygulanabilmesi için gönüllü vazgeçmenin mutlaka teşebbüs aşamasında gerçekleşmesine gerek yoktur. Hazırlık hareketleri aşamasında vazgeçme de TCK m. 41'in uygulanmasını gerektirebilir. Fakat bunun için hazırlık aşamasında gerçekleştirilen vazgeçme çabalarının, sağlanan katkının tamamen etkisizleştirilmesi yönünde olması gerekmektedir. Bu son durum, vazgeçmenin varlığı için suçun teşebbüs aşamasına gelinmesi gerektiği kuralına da aykırı değildir.

Çalışmamızda bu konu güncel yargı kararları ışığında Türk ve Alman hukuku bakımından mukayeseli olarak incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teşebbüs, İştirak, Gönüllü Vazgeçme, Hazırlık Hareketleri, İcra Hareketleri



Çoklu Zeka Kuramı Çerçevesinde Doğrular ve Açılar Konusuna Yönelik Dinamik Matematik Yazılımı Etkinliklerine İlişkin Öğrenci Görüşleri

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Öz

Öğrenciyi öğrenme sürecine aktif olarak katan ve sürekli olarak öğrenmesini sağlayan yani öğrenmeyi öğreten yöntemlerden biri de Gardner'in Çoklu Zeka Kuramıdır. Gardner'in modeli zekanın ne olduğu sorusuna daha geniş bir anlam kazandırmıştır. Zekanın birbirinden bağımsız olarak işleyen sekiz bileşeni olduğunu ileri sürmekte ve bir etkinliğin aslında birkaç zeka bileşeninin birlikte çalışması olduğunu belirtmektedir. Bu kapsamda bu kavram içinde 8 tür zekadan bahsedilmektedir. Çoklu Zeka alanları gözetilerek bir derse hazırlanırken yapılacak ilk iş ilgili öğrenme etkinliklerini belirlemektir. Öğrencinin derse aktif katılımı için de mutlaka kendisine uygun bazı etkinlikler ve materyaller hazırlanmalıdır. Çoklu Zeka kuramı öğrencilerin sadece izleyen konumundan kurtararak etkileşimli bir ortamda kendini ifade etmeye çalışan bireyler haline getirilmesine yardımcı olur. Bu çalışmanın amacı ilköğretim matematik öğretmenlerinin Çoklu Zeka kuramına dayalı olarak 7.sınıf matematik dersi Doğrular ve Açılar öğrenme alanının alt öğrenme alanına ait etkinlikler geliştirmek ve teknoloji entegrasyonu ile yani bir dinamik matematik yazılımını ve çeşitli etkinlikleri kullanma düzeylerini başarı değişkenlerini dikkate alarak incelemektir. Geliştirilen bu etkinliklerle; konuların zeka alanları işe koşularak öğretilmesinin dersi daha zevkli hale getirdiği ve öğrenmenin kalıcı olduğu kanısına varılmıştır. Aynı zamanda; öğrencilerin öğrenmelerini kolaylaştırmış, yaratıcı düşüncelerini ve kendilerine güven duygularının geliştirmelerini sağlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, Çoklu Zeka Kuramı, Doğrular ve Açılar, Etkinlikler, Dinamik Matematik Yazılımı



The Grand Cham ve Köroğlu Romanlarında Beyazıt ve Timur

Zeki TAŞTAN

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Öz

Türkiye’de tarihî romanın ortaya çıkışı Tanzimat yıllarına rastlar. Ahmet Midhat’ın *Yeniçeriler*’i ve Namık Kemal’in *Cezmi*’si türün ilk örnekleri arasında sayılır. Türün yaygınlaşması ve rağbet görmesi ise Cumhuriyet yıllarına rastlar. 1928’de Nizamettin Nazif tarafından yazılan ve *Vakit*’te tefrika edilen *Kara Davut*, kısa zamanda büyük rağbete mazhar olur. Günlerce sürmanşette duyurulan tefrika gazete satışlarını da arttırır. Halk, resimlerle süslü, merak ve heyecan uyandıran romana büyük ilgi duyar. “Aynı gazetenin iç sayfalarında Reşat Nuri (*Yeşil Gece*), Halide Edip (*Zeyno’nun Oğlu*), Hüseyin Rahmi (*Kokotlar Mektebi*, *Şeytan İşi*) ve Ercüment Ekrem (*Gemi Arslanı*) gibi devrin önemli yazarlarının romanlarının tefrika edildiği düşünülürse o devrede *Kara Davut*’a, dolayısıyla da tarihî romana gösterilen rağbetin ehemmiyeti daha iyi anlaşılacaktır. Okuyucu, tecrübeli romancılar yerine bu sahada ilk defa görülen bir yazarın romanına teveccüh göstermiştir.” Nizamettin Nazif, görülen bu rağbet üzerine aynı yıl *Deli Deryalı* ve *Köroğlu* romanlarını da yayımlar. Ancak Fatih Sultan Mehmet, Kanunî Sultan Süleyman ve Yıldırım Beyazıt gibi Türk tarihine damga vurmuş muzaffer liderleri konu alan bu romanlarda Osmanlı hanedanı ve üyelerine bakış açısı oldukça menfidir. Biz de bu yazımızda kendi kültür ve tarihine bu kadar olumsuz yaklaşan bir romanı, yabancı bir yazarın benzer konuda kaleme aldığı bir romanla mukayese etmek istedik. Araştırmalarımız neticesinde Beyazıt ve Timur’u konu alan *The Grand Cham* ve *Köroğlu* romanlarının buna uygun eserler olduğunu tespit ettik. Bu romanlar, türleri, muhtevaları, yayım tarihleri, yazarlarının yaşadıkları dönem, kahramanları nedeniyle mukayese edilmeye değer eserlerdir.



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