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Kyrenia, TRNC

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May 5 – 7, 2023 – Kyrenia, TRNC



International Conference on Economics & Social Sciences

Kyrenia, TRNC

May 5 - 7, 2023

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9



The 9th edition of **International Conference on Economics and Social Sciences (E&SS2023)**, hosted by Cyprus Science University, Kyrenia , TRNC; May 5 - 7, 2023, was a great and exciting experience with all our distinguished guests, participants and listeners.

There were a total of 164 papers from 20 countries.

papers presented during plenary sessions (58 papers by participants from Turkey, and 106 by participants from other countries; **35,36 % Turkish, 64,64% International participants**).

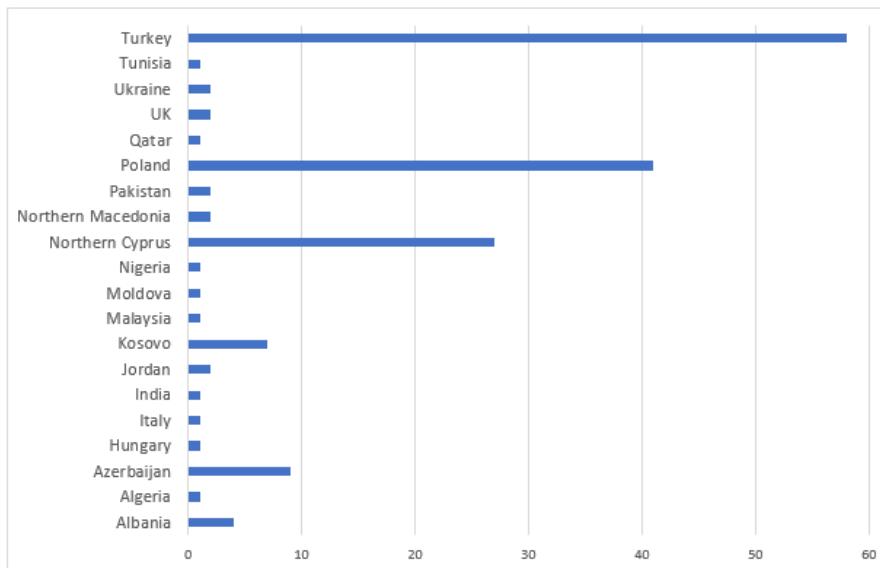
We had participants from 20 countries, listed in the table and visualized in the graph below.

Hope to meet you again in our upcoming conferences!

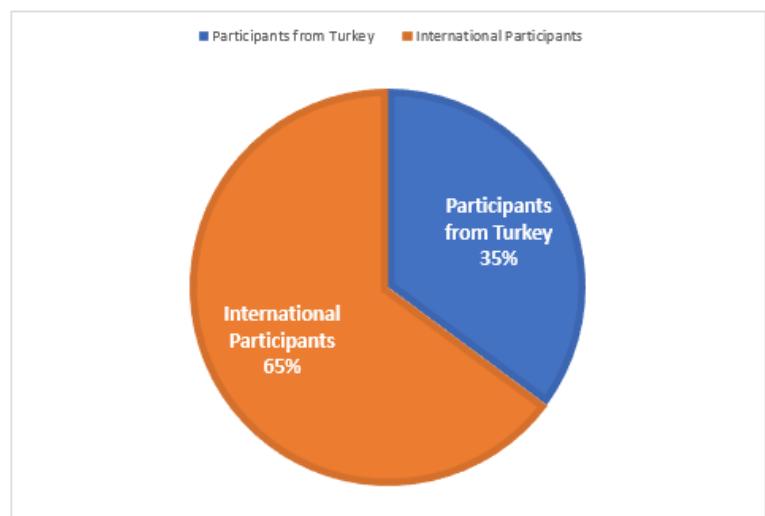
Thank you for your support and collaboration.

Organizing Committee

Country	Papers
Albania	4
Algeria	1
Azerbaijan	9
Hungary	1
Italy	1
India	1
Jordan	2
Kosovo	7
Malaysia	1
Moldova	1
Nigeria	1
Northern Cyprus	27
Northern Macedonia	2
Pakistan	2
Poland	41
Qatar	1
UK	2
Ukraine	2
Tunisia	1
Turkey	58
TOTAL	165



	Number of Papers	%
Participants from Turkey	58	35,15
International Participants	107	64,85





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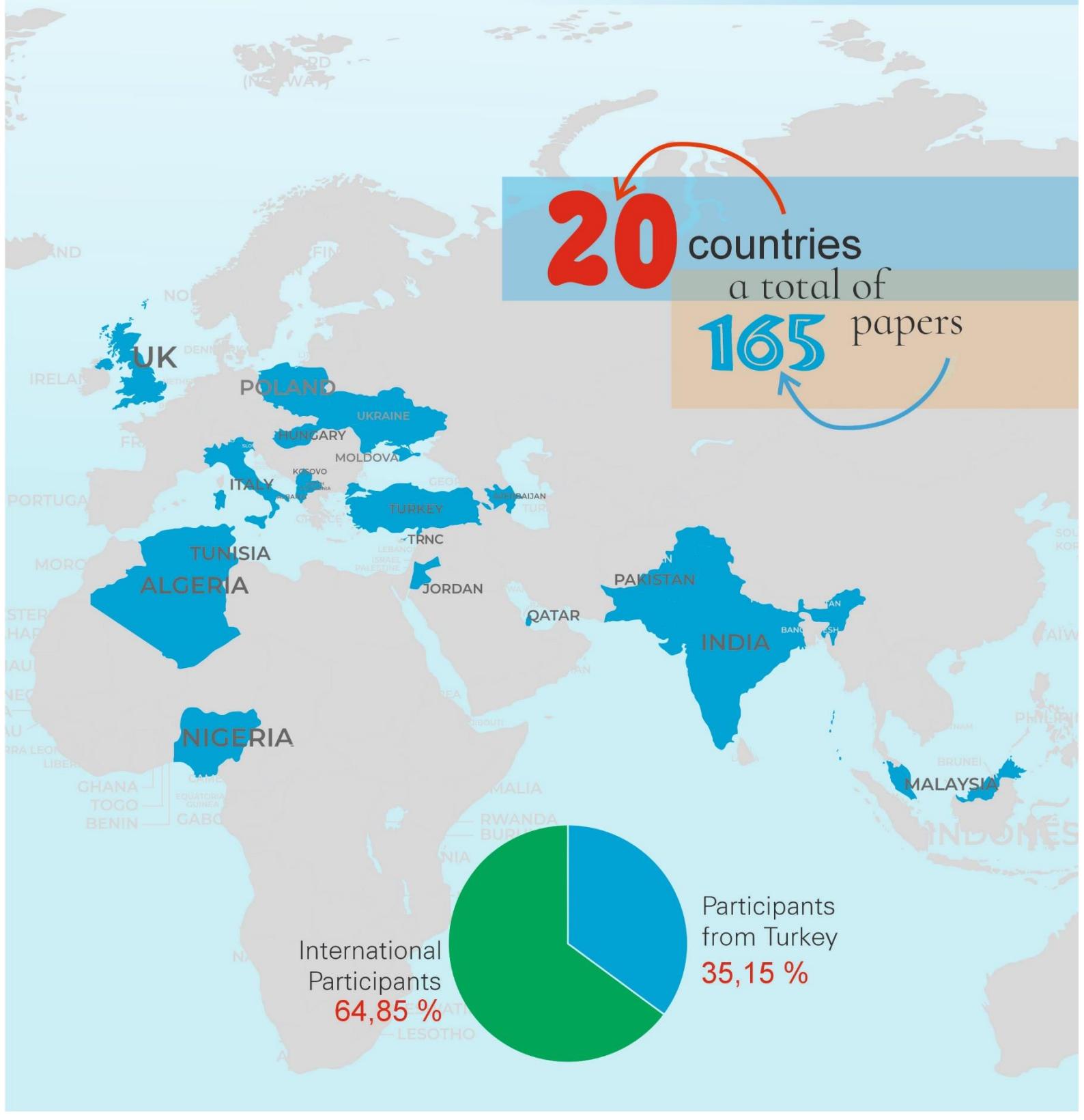
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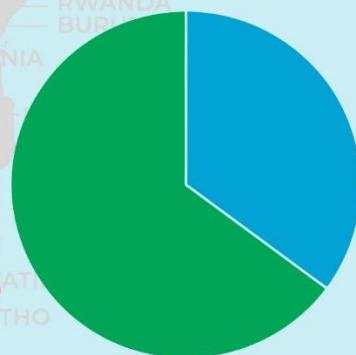


Statistics İstatistikler



20 countries
a total of **165** papers

International
Participants
64,85 %



Participants
from Turkey
35,15 %



The Great Leader Haydar Aliyev's Worldview

Ulu Önder Haydar Aliyev'in Dünya Görüşü

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Abstract

Worldview leads to scientific analysis as one of the always relevant issues in the life of a person, including Political Leadership, social-political and even literary-artistic activities, and heritage as a whole. The worldview is also an interesting phenomenon in the secular, national context, especially from the philosophical point of view.

When the political heritage of the great leader of the Azerbaijani people, the great state founder Heydar Aliyev, his decades-long political activities are deeply examined with the demands of modern science, the essence and historical significance of the Worldview phenomenon once again confirms its importance.

The historical period in which the worldview of the great leader Heydar Aliyev was formed - the family in which he was born and grew up, his school and education years, the environment he was in later, the society that prepared him to become a leader., the collective around him, as well as trust (or vice versa, indifference, prejudice) ethics and moral issues, etc. In fact, his 80-year turbulent life includes his worldview so completely that he can find his scientific-objective solution through monographic studies.

He was the Political Leader of a nation with an ancient history, national-spiritual and material power, who can live forever. He rose step by step from his youth and gained world fame. Heydar Aliyev worked with one goal and one position in two political leaderships of two political authorities for a hundred years. In the most complex processes, he saw the people he came out of. He was always loyal to his religious faith - Islam, even if he worked under the ideology of atheism. He was also able to establish an independent national state with national feelings and raise it to the level of the world states by developing it. These and many other facts and evidences express the world view of the great leader Heydar Aliyev in a complete and complete way.

Like all famous people, Heydar Aliyev has "Wise Thoughts", "Words" or "Quotes". In this context, the ideas and thoughts of the great leader clearly and fully show his worldview.



For example, "The people should not be for the state, but the state should be for the people."; "If the people of any country understand their rights and can protect them, then even the smallest country will be as strong as the largest": "Freedom and independence are the national wealth of every nation." "Whoever claims to be beyond his knowledge and ability will always be defeated."; "The difference between religion and all the spiritual wealth of people is that it always invites people to friendship, solidarity, and unity, regardless of their religion."; "Injustice does not serve justice."; "Where there is intelligence, there is no need for power." and so on. and .

In addition, as Heydar Aliyev's "Wise Thoughts" covers the nation, people, state, politics, mother tongue, spirituality and dozens of other contents, this source clearly illuminates the world view of the great leader.

In addition to these "Wise Thoughts" of Heydar Aliyev, his rich political heritage, which consists of about 150 works, contains thoughts on many topics such as the world - man, the universe, science, education, various fields, individual historical figures, politicians and historical figures as a whole. which reflect the worldview of the great Leader as a solid model.

From this point of view, in this article, we will try to analyze and evaluate the important factors that make up the Worldview of the great leader Heydar Aliyev, whose 100th anniversary is celebrated, including the main scientific-theoretical provisions of the time.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, State, Heydar Aliyev, leader

Öz

Dünya görüşü Siyasi Liderlik de dahil olmak üzere, şahsiyyetin hayatında, sosyal ve politik ve hatta edebi ve sanatsal faaliyetlerde ve ayrıca bir bütün olarak mirasta her zaman ilgili konulardan biri olarak bilimsel analizin yolunu açar. Dünya görüşü aynı zamanda dünyevî, ulusal bağlamda özellikle felsefi yönden ilgi uyandıran bir olgudur.

Azerbaycan halkın Ulu önderi büyük lider, büyük devlet kurucusu Haydar Aliyev'in siyasi mirası ve onlarca yılı kapsayan siyasi faaliyetleri modern bilimsel düşünçenin gereklilikleriyle derinlemesine incelendiğinde Dünya Görüşü olsunun özü ve tarihsel önemi bir kez daha doğrulanmaktadır.

Ulu önder Haydar Aliyev'in dünya görüşünün formilete olunduğu tarihi dönem - doğduğu ve içinde büyüdüüğü aile, okul-öğrenim yılları, sonrasında içine atıldığı çevre, onu lider olmak için hazırlayan toplum, etrafındaki kolektif, ayrıca güven (veya tam tersi kayıtsızlık, önyargı) etik ve ahlaki konular vb. aslında 80 yıllık çalkantılı hayatı o kadar eksiksiz bir mirası içermektedir ki bilimsel-objektif çözümünü monografik çalışmalarla bulabilmektedir.

Gençliğinden adım adım yükselsek kadim bir tarihe, milli-manevi ve maddi güçe sahip, sonsuza kadar yaşayabilecek bir halkın 30 yılı aşkın bir süre Siyasi Lideri olmaya,, yüz yılda iki siyasi gücü siyasi makamlarda temsil etmeye., karmaşık süreçlerde içinden çıktıığı halkı, dini inanç bakımından mensubu olduğu İslam'ı ve kurduğu devleti koruması Haydar Aliyev'in dünya görüşünü tam anlamıyla ifade etmektedir.



Tüm ünlüler gibi Haydar Aliyev'in de "Hikmetli Düşünceleri", "Sözleri" veya "Alıntıları" vardır. Bu bağlamda büyük önderin fikir ve düşünceleri onun dünya görüşünü açık ve tam olarak göstermektedir.

Örneğin, "Halk devlet için olmamalı, devlet halk için olmalı." ; "Herhangi bir ülkenin halkı haklarını anlar ve onları koruyabilirse, o zaman en küçük ülke bile en büyüğü kadar güçlü olacaktır": "Özgürlik ve bağımsızlık her ulusun ulusal zenginliğidir." "Bilgisinin ve yeteneğinin ötesinde iddiada bulunan, her zaman mağlup olmuştur." , "Dinin insanların tüm manevi kaynaklarından farkı, hangi dine mensup olursa olsun insanları her zaman dostluğa, dayanışmaya ve birliğe davet etmesidir.", "Adalet adaletsizlikle yerine gelmez." "Aklın olduğu yerde güce gerek yoktur.", "İstiklal elde etmek ne kadar zorsa, onu sürdürmek, kalıcı ve ebedi kılmak daha da zordur." vb. ve i.a.

Ayrıca Haydar Aliyev'in "Hikmetli Düşünceleri" milleti, halkı, devleti, siyaseti, anadilini, maneviyatı ve daha onlarca içeriği kapsadığı için bu kaynak büyük liderin bakış açısını net bir şekilde aydınlatmaktadır.

Haydar Aliyev'in bu "Bilge Düşünceleri" dışında, yaklaşık 150 eserlik zengin siyasal mirasında, dünya - insan, dünya, evren, bilim, eğitim, çeşitli alanlar, bireysel tarihi şahsiyetler, politikacılar vb. - hakkındaki düşünceleri de sağlam bir model olarak dünya görüşünü yansıtır.

Bu noktadan hareketle sunduğumuz yazımızda, bu yıl 100. yılı kutlanan Büyük Devlet Kurucusu Haydar Aliyev'in Dünya Görüşünü oluşturan önemli faktörleri, dönemin temel bilimsel-teorik hükümlerine yer vererek analiz etmeye ve değerlendirmeye çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Devlet, Haydar Aliyev, lider



Publication Bibliographies in Island Countries: The Case Of Northern Cyprus Publications Bibliography 2022

Ada Ülkelerinde Yayın Bibliyografyaları: Kuzey Kıbrıs Yayınlar Bibliyografyası 2022 Örneği

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to examine the national bibliographies published in 5 island countries in different geographies of the world and their functions for those countries. For this purpose, the research methods of documentary source analysis and content analysis and the technique of collecting information through documents and publications were used. The study focuses on the structure and content of these national bibliographies, as well as possible differences between them and national bibliographies in mainland countries. The main question of the study is to what extent differences in geographical location, level of economic development and volume of publishing activities are related to bibliography publishing. In fact, island countries differ in technical areas such as logistics, infrastructure, transportation, etc., and island societies differ in social characteristics, socio-cultural elements, etc. All these differences and peculiarities determine the production and consumption of publications and individual and institutional preferences, which in turn are reflected in and shape national bibliographies. From this point of view, the national bibliographies of Iceland, Japan, Malta and New Zealand (The Icelandic National Bibliography, Iceland; The Japanese National Bibliography, Japan; Malta National Bibliography, Malta and New Zealand National Bibliography, New Zealand) were examined and their content and structure were evaluated according to the main



question of the study. In order to further concretize the study, the structure and content of the Northern Cyprus Publications Bibliography 2022, which is the first bibliography published in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, an island country, for the first time in 20 years, has been included as a case study. The first data observed regarding this selection is that the bibliography contains a content parallel to the Cypriot publishing culture and the preferences of literate individuals, and offers additional features and access ways in line with the changes in digital technology.

Keywords: Island Countries, Bibliography, Northern Cyprus Publications Bibliography



Determinants of the judicial sentencing - theoretical analysis. Remarks in the context of the Polish Penal Code

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DETERMINANTS OF THE JUDICIAL SENTENCING - THEORETICAL ANALYSIS. REMARKS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE POLISH PENAL CODE

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THIS PAPER DEALS WITH BASIC CONCEPTUAL ISSUES REGARDING JUDICIAL SENTENCING.

A JUDICIAL SENTENCING IS ONE OF THE BASIC TERMS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW, INVOLVES A DECISION ON THE TYPE AND SEVERITY OF THE PENAL REACTION PROVIDED FOR BY THE LAW. IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE THAT IT IS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE STATUTORY MAXIMUM SENTENCING AND THEREFORE NEEDS TO BE WITHIN ITS LIMITS. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROPOSED VIEW, A JUDICIAL SENTENCING IS A SPECIALIZATION OF THE STATUTORY MAXIMUM SENTENCING, WHICH RESULTS FROM APPLYING A SET OF SUBSTANTIVE LAW NORMS TO THE FACTS OF A CERTAIN CASE AND INCLUDES APPLYING THE PENAL CONSEQUENCES PROVIDED FOR BY THE LAW.



WHILE DISCUSSING FACTORS WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE A JUDICIAL SENTENCING, IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE THAT THE JUDICIAL DISCRETION IN THIS RESPECT IS BEING DISTINCTLY RESTRICTED. SIGNALLING THEREBY THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES RELATED TO RESTRICTIONS ON JUDICIAL DISCRETION PROVIDED FOR BY THE LAW – ARTICLE 53§1 OF THE POLISH PENAL CODE, IT MUST BE MADE CLEAR THAT THE DISCUSSED STATUTORY REGULATION IS MUCH MORE COMPLEX BECAUSE IT AUTHORISES A COURT TO IMPOSE A SENTENCING AND AT THE SAME TIME IT OBLIGES THE SAID BODY TO MAKE USE OF THIS COMPETENCE.

THIS INTERPRETATION IS CONFIRMED BY THE OBLIGATORY WORDING OF THE ACT WHEREBY: "THE COURT SHALL IMPOSE A SENTENCING". NEVERTHELESS, IT NEEDS TO BE NOTED THAT THE ABOVE MENTIONED OBLIGATION TO MAKE USE OF THE COMPETENCE DOES NOT PRECLUDE THE EXPRESSLY STATED JUDICIAL DISCRETION, WHICH IS INHERENT IN THE MANNER IN WHICH THE COURT MAKES USE OF THE COMPETENCE. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE LAW MAKER – DESPITE USING "SHALL" IN THE PROVISION CITED ABOVE – WANTS A JUDGE TO HAVE SOME DISCRETION WHEN IMPOSING A SENTENCING. THE RELATIVE DISCRETION DESCRIBED HERE REMAINS IN THE "RESTRICTION ZONE" DEFINED BY PRINCIPLES, GUIDELINES AND CIRCUMSTANCES, WHICH AFFECT A JUDICIAL SENTENCING.



THE PRINCIPLES BINDING A JUDGE WHEN IMPOSING A SENTENCING WHICH ARE MENTIONED FIRST ARE USUALLY DESCRIBED AS IDEAS SHAPING A CERTAIN SYSTEM WHICH ARE LEGALLY RELEVANT IN THAT THEY REGULATE THE MANNER IN WHICH ISSUES RELATED TO APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS GOVERNING IMPOSITION OF PUNISHMENT AND PENAL MEASURES ARE DECIDED ON. SOME OF THEM ARE CONTAINED IN THE BASIC LAW AND OTHERS IN RATIFIED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

AMONG THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE CONSTITUTION THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE MENTIONED: THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPECT FOR THE INHERENT AND INDISPENSABLE HUMAN DIGNITY (ARTICLE 30 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND), THE PRINCIPLE BANNING TORTURE AND CRUEL TREATMENT (ARTICLE 40 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND), THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL TREATMENT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (ARTICLE 32(2) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND), THE PRINCIPLE OF AOF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS (ARTICLE 31(3) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND). UNDOUBTEDLY, THE HIGH IMPORTANCE OF THESE CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES MENTIONED ABOVE DEMONSTRATES THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE FINAL SENTENCING.



AS FAR AS THE SENTENCING PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN IN OR INFERRRED FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE CODE ARE CONCERNED, THE VAST MAJORITY OF CRIMINAL LAW AUTHORS LIST AMONG THEM: THE PRINCIPLE OF RELATIVE JUDICIAL SENTENCING DISCRETION, THE PRINCIPLE OF HUMANITY, THE PRINCIPLE OF INDIVIDUALISATION OF PUNISHMENT, THE PRINCIPLE OF CREDITING A TERM OF ACTUAL IMPRISONMENT TOWARDS A SENTENCING IMPOSED, THE PRINCIPLE OF IMPOSING PUNISHMENT AND PENAL MEASURES WHICH ARE PRECISELY DEFINED. THE NAMES OF THESE PRINCIPLES WERE RECONSTRUCTED ON THE BASIS OF THE APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE CODE WHICH SERVE AS A MEASURE TO ACHIEVE THEIR FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE.

BESIDES THE PRINCIPLES OF JUDICIAL SENTENCING, THE SECOND IMPORTANT GROUP OF FACTORS RESTRICTING THE JUDICIAL DISCRETION ARE THE GUIDELINES WHICH HAVE MUCH TO DO WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF SENTENCING. THEY REFLECT AN IMAGINED SITUATION TO WHICH THE AUTHORITY APPLYING THE LAW SHOULD ASPIRE. IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE THAT THE JUDICIAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES CONTAINED IN THE CODE DIFFER AS TO THEIR NATURE. TAKING THESE DIFFERENCES INTO ACCOUNT, CRIMINAL LAW ACADEMICS OPTED FOR DIVIDING THE JUDICIAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES INTO GENERAL AND SPECIAL.



Çoklu Zeka Kuramı ÇerçeveSinde Cebirsel İfadeler Konusuna Yönelik Etkinlikler Uygulayarak Öğrenme Zorluklarının Belirlenmesine Yönelik Öğrenci Görüşleri

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Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı 8. sınıf matematik dersi cebirsel ifadeler konusunda çoklu zekâ kuramına göre geliştirilen ve uygulanan etkinlikler hakkında öğrenci görüşlerini incelemektir. Çalışma grubu 40 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada özel durum yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Öğrenci görüşleri, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen öğrencilerin etkinliklerle ilgili görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla, 9 açık uçlu sorunun yer aldığı bir soru formu kullanılmıştır. 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 etkinlıkların, ilköğretim matematik dersinin genel amaçlarının ve konunun kazanımlarının gerçekleşmesine ve farklı zeka alanlarının gelişimine katkı sağladığı ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Matematik Eğitimi, Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı, Cebirsel ifadeler



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Abstract

Dünyada ve Türkiye de olduğu gibi Kıbrıs'ta da giderek artan boşanma oranlarının yüzde 70' le re yaklaştığı bir dönemden geçiyoruz. Boşanmanın nedenleri hususunda araştırma yaparken aldatmanın ön planda olduğu dikkati çekmiştir. Aldatma konusunda akademik bir çalışma yapmak amacı ile öncelikle alan literatür taraması yapılarak 73 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Yapılan çalışmalarda aldatmanın nedenleri, aldatma davranışının kökenleri, aldatmanın ölçülmesi, biyolojik nedenleri, bireysel- ilişkisel ve çevresel faktörler, aldatma eğiliminin geniş aile yapısı ile ilişkisi, bağlanma stilleri, erken dönem uyum bozucu şemalar, aldatma eğilimi, aldatma davranışının patolojisi, sosyal medya bağımlılığı, aldatmanın önlenmesi, aldatmanın sonuçları olarak ele alınmıştır.

Literatürde aldatmanın tanımı ise; Evli ya da flört ilişkisi olan bireylerin aralarında anlaşarak birbirlerine karşı sadık ve bağlı kalacakları hususunun bir şekilde ihlal edilmesidir. Eşlerden birisinin ya da her ikisinin de partnerleri haricinde bir başka kişiyle duygusal, cinsel, zihinsel veya sosyal yönden sadakatsız davranışmasıdır.

Duygusal, fiziksel ve sanal aldatma olarak bilinen ayrıca toplumsal olarak da onaylanmayan aldatma davranışını yapmış olan bir kişi bu nedenle sürekli tedirgin olur ve kaygı yaşar. Aldatma sorunu değerlendirilirken partnerinin dışındaki ilişkinin türü, eşin kişilik bozukluğu olup olmadığı, eşlerin evlilik ile ilgili algıları ve eşlerden birinin alkolizm veya seks bağımlılığı, duygusal ve cinsel olarak tatminsizlik yaşaması, narsistik kişilik bozukluğu ya da antisosyal kişilik bozukluğu gibi benzeri durumların göz önünde bulundurulması gerekmektedir.¹². Yapılan araştırmalarda erken dönem uyumsuz şemalar ile aldatma eğilimi arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Erkeklerde aldatma ile zedelenmiş özerklik şema alanı ile ve anneye dair aşırı izin verici/sınırsız ebeveynlik ve babaya dair aşırı izin verici/sınırsız ebeveynlik şemalarının arasında aldatma eğilimi ile anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirtilmektedir².

Keywords: Aldatma, aldatmanın biyolojik yapısı, aldatma davranışının patolojisi, aldatmanın nedenleri.



Rekonstrukcja zrzeczenia się dziedziczenia. Uwagi z perspektywy nowelizacji Kodeksu Cywilnego

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Abstrakt

W polskim systemie prawnym, poza wyjątkami przewidzianymi w ustawie, istnieje zakaz zawierania umów o spadek po osobie żyjącej. Umowa zrzeczenia się dziedziczenia jest jedyną umową *mortis causa* przewidzianą w obecnie obowiązującym Kodeksie Cywilnym. Uregulowana została w przepisach art. 1048-1050, w których dość lapidarnie ustawodawca unormował zaledwie kwestie formy umowy, skutków jej zawarcia oraz rozwiązania. Umowa ta zawierana jest pomiędzy dwoma stronami, jedną z nich jest potencjalny spadkobierca- osoba, która zgodnie z dziedziczeniem ustawowym mogłaby po spadkodawcy dziedziczyć drugą stroną zaś jest spadkodawca. Umowa zrzeczenia się dziedziczenia powinna być zawarta, pod rygorem nieważności w formie aktu notarialnego.

Zawarcie umowy o zrzeczenie się dziedziczenia wywieranie niezwykle doniosłe skutki, bowiem spadkobierca – strona umowy, nie będzie dziedziczył ustawy po spadkodawcy, co więcej traktowany będzie tak jakby nie dożył otwarcia spadku (fikcja prawa). Konsekwencje te co, do zasady rozciągają się też na zstępnych spadkobiercy, chyba że w treści umowy zostanie zawarte postanowienie wyłączające ten skutek. Uchylić umowę można poprzez kolejną umowę, zawartą pomiędzy stronami, w formie tożsamej do umowy pierwotnej- aktu notarialnego. Umowa zaczyna wywierać skutki w momencie śmierci spadkodawcy.

Są to jedyne regulacje, które ustawodawca zdecydował się unormować w przepisach prawa, co jest niezwykle problematyczne w sytuacji, gdy strony postanawiają, w ślad za swobodą umów modyfikować treść umowy zrzeczenia się dziedziczenia.

Do tej pory do głównych zagadnień spornych poruszanych w doktrynie była m.in. możliwość zrzecenia się jedynie prawa do zachowania w całości albo w części, jak również dopuszczalność zrzecenia się dziedziczenia na rzecz oznaczonej osoby. Dyskusję nie ułatwiał fakt, że w obecnym stanie prawnym ustawodawca nie recypował rozwiązań z Dekretem Prawo spadkowe z 1946r., który wszakże te kwestie regułował wprost. Na skutek nowelizacji Kodeksu Cywilnego, która została



wprowadzona na mocy Ustawy z dnia 26 stycznia 2023 r. o fundacji rodzinnej, ustawodawca zdecydował się na powrót do regulacji ujętych właśnie w Dekrecie z 1946r., a mianowicie do art. 10 § 2, który przewidywał możliwość zrzeczenia się prawa do zachowku oraz art. 13, normującego możliwość zrzeczenia się dziedziczenia na rzecz oznaczonej osoby, pod warunkiem, że dojdzie ona do dziedziczenia.

Rekonstrukcja zrzecenia się dziedziczenia – powrót do regulacji sprzed wejścia w życie Kodeksu Cywilnego – tj. 1964 r. należy ocenić niezwykle pozytywnie, ponieważ w ten sposób zakończone zostaną kwestie dyskusyjne – przynajmniej niektóre. Chociaż pomimo to, dość uboga regulacja umowy zrzecenia się dziedziczenia nadal wywołuje pewne problemy wykładnicze.



Kosova'daki Öğretmenlerin Tükenmişlik Düzeylerinin Çeşitli Değişkenlere Göre İncelenmesi

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Öz

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Kosova'da Mamuşa şehrinde Atatürk Lisesi ve Anadolu İlk Orta ve Alt Öğretim Okulunda görev yapan öğretmenlerin tükenmişlik düzeylerinin çeşitli değişkenlere göre incelenmesidir.

Araştırmanın katılımcılarını Mamuşa ilindeki Atatürk Lisesi ve Anadolu İlk Orta ve Alt Öğretim okulunda görev yapan sınıf öğretmenleri ve diğer alan öğretmenleri oluşturmaktadır. Tükenmişliğle ilişkin verileri elde etmek için “Maslach Tükenmişlik Ölçeği”, kişisel ve mesleki özellikleri belirlemek için ise araştırmacı tarafından düzenlenen Kişisel Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır.

Araştırma bulgularına bakıldığından, Tükenmişlik Ölçeği alt boyutlarından Kişisel Başarı alt boyutu yüzdelik değerlerine bakıldığından Mamuşa' daki öğretmenlerin kişisel başarı alt boyutunda tükenmişlik düzeylerinin düşük olduğu dolayısıyla kendilerini kişisel olarak mesleklerinde başarılı buldukları söylenebilir. Duygusal Tükenme alt boyutu yüzdelik değerlerine bakıldığından Mamuşa' daki öğretmenlerin duygusal tükenme alt boyutunda tükenmişlik düzeylerinin düşük olduğu söylenebilir. Duyarsızlaşma alt boyutu yüzdelik değerlerine bakıldığından Mamuşa' daki öğretmenlerin duyarsızlaşma alt boyutunda tükenmişlik düzeylerinin düşük olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğretmenlik meslesi, Tükenmişlik,



Bir Savunma Lojistiği Örneği olarak 3. Parti Askeri Kontratçı Firmalar: Ulusal Düzeydeki Başat Uygulamaların İncelenmesi

Third-Party Military Contractors as an Example of Defense Logistics: Examination of Leading Practices at the National Level

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Öz

Lojistiğin gelişimsel sürecinde, savunma lojistiği uygulamalarına konu olan kontratçı firmalar genellikle askeri organizasyonlar için teknolojik ürün ve hizmet sunan şirketlerdir. Dünya üzerindeki uygulamaları incelendiğinde, bu firmalar “Performansa Dayalı Lojistik” olarak da bilinen teknoloji yoğun sistemlerin etkili ve sürekli lojistik destek sağlanması uygulamalarına yüksek düzeyde uyum sağlamaktadır. Ülkenin bekası açısından ulusal düzeydeki bu organizasyonların varlığı, niceliği ve verimliliği de stratejik önem taşımaktadır. Türkiye’de faaliyet gösteren önemli kontratçı firmalara Aselsan, Tusaş, Havelsan, Roketsan ve Tübitak Sage, Baykar Makina FNSS Grup, Kale Grup, BMC gibi şirketler örnek verilebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, askeri kontratçı firma kavramının teorik temellerinden harekelle, savunma lojistiği içerisinde kritik öneme sahip olan ulusal düzeydeki Askeri kontratçı firmaların incelenmesidir. Çalışmanın yöntem ve analiz sürecinde ise nitel araştırma deseni içerisinde “yarı yapılandırılmış derinlemesine görüşme” tekniği kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca ilgili kontratçı firmaların genel bilgileri ikincil kaynaklardan elde edilerek araştırmanın analiz süreci desteklenmiştir. Araştırmanın bulguları; “Performansa Dayalı Lojistik” açısından ulusal askeri kontratçı firmalarını uyum düzeyinin yüksek olduğunu, savunma lojistiği ihracat rakamlarının kayda değer artışında kontratçı firmaların katkısının yüksek düzeyde olduğunu, ulusal askeri kontratçı firmaların inovasyon düzeyinin yüksek olduğunu, Bu firmaların hem dış ticaret hacmi hem de jeostratejik rekabet üstünlüğünü elde etme ve nitelikli istihdam hususunda kurulu oldukları ülkelere dolaylı katkıları da sunduklarını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Savunma Lojistiği, Kontratçı Firma, Dış Kaynak Kullanımı, Askeri Lojistik, Üçüncü Parti Lojistik (3PL)



Abstract

In the developmental process of logistics, contractor firms that are subject to defense logistics practices are generally companies that provide technological products and services for military organizations. When the applications around the world are examined, these firms are highly compatible with the effective and continuous logistical support of technology-intensive systems, also known as "Performance-Based Logistics." The presence, quantity, and efficiency of these organizations at the national level are strategically important for the country's survival. Examples of important contractor firms operating in Turkey include Aselsan, Tusaş, Havelsan, Roketsan, Tübitak Sage, Baykar Makina FNSS Group, Kale Group, BMC, and others. The aim of this study is to examine national military contractor firms that are critically important within defense logistics, based on the theoretical foundations of the military contractor firm concept. In the method and analysis process of the study, the "semi-structured in-depth interview" technique was used within the qualitative research design. Additionally, the analysis process of the research was supported by obtaining the general information of the relevant contractor firms from secondary sources. The findings of the research indicate that the national military contractor firms have a high level of compatibility with "Performance-Based Logistics," the contribution of contractor firms to the significant increase in defense logistics export figures is high, the innovation level of national military contractor firms is high, and these firms indirectly contribute to the countries they are based in by achieving both foreign trade volume and geostrategic competitive advantage, as well as providing qualified employment.



KÜMİ FRS ie MSUGT'nin Finansal Durum Tablosu Açısından Karşılaştırılması

Doç. Dr. Hakan YAZARKAN¹

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Öz

2019 yılında Kamu Gözetimi Muhasebe ve Denetim Standartları Kurumu (KGK) tarafından bağımsız denetime tabi olmayan ve hali hazırda muhasebe işlemlerini Muhasebe Sistemi Uygulamaları Genel Tebliği (MSUGT) çerçevesinde yürüten işletmeler için Küçük ve Mikro İşletmeler İçin Finansal Raporlama Standardı (KÜMİ FRS) adıyla bir yerel standart taslağı oluşturulmuş ve kamuoyu görüşüne sunulmuştur. KÜMİ FRS taslak metninin kamuoyuna duyurulmasından yaklaşık dört yıl sonra bu standart, KGK'nın 20.12.2022 tarihli ve 01/13755 nolu kurul kararıyla, 16.01.2023 tarihli ve 32075 mükerrer sayılı Resmî Gazete'de yayımlanmıştır. Buna göre KÜMİ FRS, 01.01.2023 tarihi ve sonrasında başlayan hesap dönemlerinde uygulanmak üzere yayımı tarihinde yürürlüğe girmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı işletmelerin muhasebe sistemi içerisinde düzenlemek zorunda oldukları temel finansal tablolardan biri olan Finansal Durum Tablosunu (Bilanço) KÜMİ FRS ve MSUGT açısından karşılaştırmaktır. Böylelikle MSUGT'den KÜMİ FRS'ye geçişte Finansal Durum Tablosu açısından işletmelerin karşılaşacakları yenilikler ortaya koyulacaktır.

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Ergenlerde Kariyer Kaygısının Yordayıcıları Olarak Ergen-Ebeveyn Kariyer Uyumu ve Öz-Yeterlik

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Öz

Bu araştırmada lise öğrencilerinde kariyer kaygısı, ergen-ebeveyn kariyer uyumu, öz yeterlilik arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma, ilişkisel tarama modelinde yürütülmüştür. Çalışma grubunu, 14-18 yaşları arasında 468 kız ve 123 erkek olmak üzere toplam 591 lise öğrencisinden oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, Kariyer Kaygısı Ölçeği, Ergen-Ebeveyn Kariyer Uyumu Ölçeği ve Çocuklar İçin Öz-yeterlilik Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler korelasyon analizi ve çoklu regresyon analizi ile incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın bulgularına göre, kariyer kaygısı ile ergen-aile kariyer uyumu ve öz yeterlilik istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve negatif yönde ilişkili olduğu görülmüştür. Regresyon analizi sonucu öz-yeterliliğin ve ergen ebeveyn kariyer uyumunun kariyer kayısını yordadığı bulunmuştur. Ayrıca kariyer kayısının cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir biçimde farklılaşlığı kıșların kariyer kayısının daha yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kariyer Kaygısı, Ergen-Ebeveyn Kariyer Uyumu, Öz-Yeterlik



Cultural pathology of male circumcision in Iran, focusing on children's rights and the right to the body

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Abstract

Circumcision is one of the most significant events in a boy's early life. Even though this ancient ritual violates the rights of children, it is still practised in some societies such as Iran. Despite this, adequate scientific understanding of this phenomenon, its challenging dimensions, and its overt and covert effects have not been developed. In traditional societies, the operation on the private part of the child's body is performed along with a special ritual to reduce the anxiety of the child as he enters adulthood, but in modern societies, every person under the age of 18 is considered a child, and any change in his body is without his intervention and permission and the further performing of circumcision ceremonies has a negative educational impact in addition to being against children's rights. In this article, two main goals have been pursued: firstly, to analyse the cultural and religious dimensions of the issue of male circumcision in Iranian society, and then to objectively recognise this issue with a view to the rights of the child and the right to the body to help formulate effective programs and policies in reducing and eliminating its resulting consequences. To do this, in addition to using field research with a qualitative methodology, documentary and library studies, and targeted interviews with a number of circumcised Iranians living both inside and outside of the country, as well as interviews with some experts and scientific experts, the experiences of the participants were analysed. The role of religion has been crucial in the endurance of the practice of circumcision, as shown by the empirical data and the available historical documents, and as a result, this practice has been performed throughout history by individuals who have no other justifiable explanation than to obey religious orders. Some people and social groups are persuaded to the point where, while accepting the potential risks of circumcision, they carry out this procedure based on medical advice and justifications because of an institutionalised belief about the benefits of circumcision that is derived from religion and culture. Even though the majority of medical defences are disseminated by experts in the field and through specific channels like scientific and research articles in the media, these arguments are primarily the product of some forms of misinformation campaigns often meant to conceal the financial motivations of institutions like heavily commercialized circumcision clinics. This shows the relationship of medicine with the economic mafia of advertisements and discourses dominating the cultural/religious industries and confirms that the medical discourse is influenced by the ideological structures of power to such an extent that it adjusts its functions in collaboration and interaction with



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them. This discourse utilized the field of health to legitimize its business, and thus propagates social attitudes to accept the practice of circumcision as a natural and necessary action rather than a social construct.

Keywords: Male circumcision, the right to the body, children's rights, cultural pathology, Iranian society.



The role of mRNA in endometrial cancer

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The Role of mRNA in Endometrial Cancer

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Endometrial cancer

How common is the endometrial cancer?

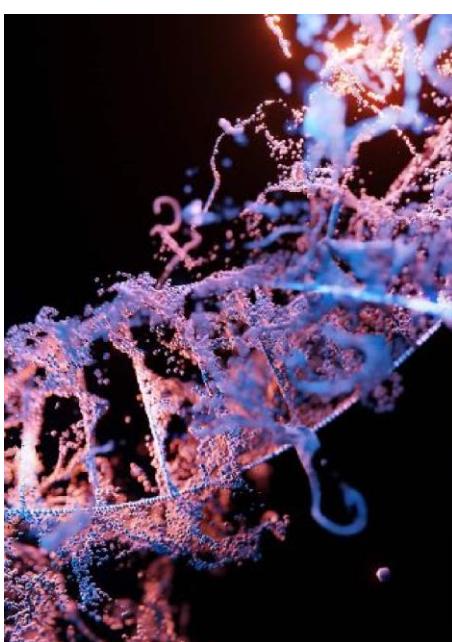
Endometrial carcinoma is the most common and the second most lethal gynecologic cancer in the United States, causing over 8,000 deaths annually

Type I

Type I endometrial carcinomas are mostly endometrioid adenocarcinomas, which seem to develop from abnormal glandular proliferations (i.e., endometrial hyperplasia) driven by hormonal mechanisms.

Type II

In contrast, Type II endometrial carcinomas often display serous or clear cell histology and arise from atrophic endometrium in a less hormonally dependent manner.



The Non-Coding RNA and mRNA in Tumor Metabolism

Non-coding RNA (ncRNA) is a type of transcript that does not encode proteins, but can regulate gene expression and protein function. Recent studies have shown that ncRNA plays a crucial role in regulating tumor metabolism, making it a promising area for research. By exploring the regulatory role of m6A on ncRNA, scientists hope to gain a better understanding of the underlying mechanisms of tumor progression and discover new therapies.



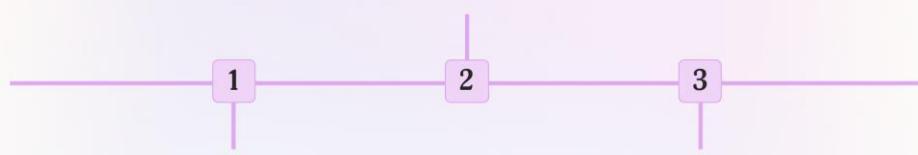
The Role of m6A RNA Methylation in Tumor Metabolism

In eukaryotes, m6A RNA methylation is involved in almost all stages of the RNA cycle, including transcription, maturation, translation, degradation, and stability. It plays a crucial role in regulating physiological and pathological processes, including cancer. By targeting m6A RNA methylation, scientists hope to discover new therapies for regulating tumor metabolism-related molecules and pathways.

The Impact of mRNA on Cancer Development

Protein Synthesis

mRNA is responsible for the synthesis of proteins, which can have a major impact on cancer development and progression.



Dysregulation of mRNA

Abnormal expression of mRNA in cancer cells can lead to a variety of changes, including alterations in cell growth, survival, and migration.

Drug Targeting

Due to its central role in cancer development, mRNA has become a promising target for the development of novel anti-cancer drugs.



The Role of FTO and ALKBH5 in Tumor Metastasis and Drug Resistance

In metastatic endometrial carcinoma, FTO can promote tumor invasion and metastasis by increasing the expression of HOXB13, which activates the Wnt signaling pathway. Silencing ALKBH5 can promote malignant biological behaviors of cancer cells and drug resistance by reducing the m6A modification of Wnt inhibitor factor 1 (WIF-1), which regulates Wnt- β -catenin signaling.



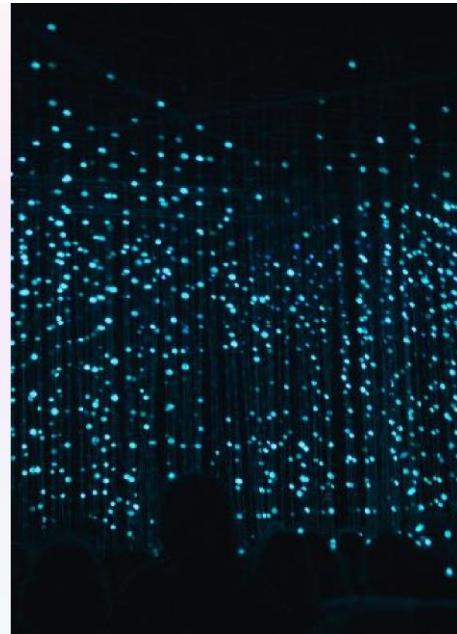
m6A Methylation in Regulating Tumor Cell Metabolism

Recent research has focused on the role of m6A methylation in miRNAs and its potential impact on tumor cell metabolism. MiR-221 and miR-222 have been found to cooperatively participate in insulin resistance, leading to metabolic syndrome and potentially chemotherapy resistance. Increased METTL3 expression in bladder cancer promotes the maturation of pri-miR-221/222 in an m6A dependent manner, reduces the expression of downstream gene PTEN, and contributes to disease progression and poor prognosis.



The Role of Transcription Factors in Tumor Metabolism

Transcription factors play a critical role in regulating gene transcription and signal pathways in tumor metabolism. Comprehensive analysis of the common signaling pathways and transcription factors correlated with metabolic recombination in the tumor microenvironment can provide insight into the impacts of metabolic recombination on tumor progression as a whole.



Potential mRNA-Based Therapies for Endometrial Cancer

Targeted mRNA inhibitors

Drugs that can specifically inhibit the expression of mRNA associated with endometrial cancer could be a promising therapeutic strategy.

mRNA vaccines

Vaccines that target specific mRNA molecules could stimulate the immune system to attack endometrial cancer cells.

mRNA-based therapies

Therapies that use mRNA to code for specific proteins could provide a novel approach to treating endometrial cancer by targeting abnormal protein expression.



The level of job satisfaction among education employees in Kosovo

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Abstract

This paper aims to determine the levels of job satisfaction of teachers. Also, the paper aims to identify the differences between the levels of job satisfaction of teachers according to gender, level of education, type of school, work experience and the level at which teachers teach. A descriptive-research method was selected for the realization of the work from the quantitative approach. The "Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (short form)" questionnaire was used to determine the job satisfaction levels of teachers. The five-category Likert-type questionnaire contains a total of 20 questions. The questionnaire was completed by 217 teachers who teach in public and private schools, at all levels of pre-university education, in the 2022-2023 school year. The collected data were analyzed with the Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) v.25. Descriptive analysis, Independent Samples Test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used to analyze the data.

The findings of this paper show us that the teachers have a mean on the border of the mean level of satisfaction and a high level of job satisfaction. Female teachers have higher levels of job satisfaction compared to male teachers, also teachers who teach in private schools have been found to be more satisfied at work than public school teachers. Also, teachers who have 1-10 years of work experience have higher levels of satisfaction in their work compared to teachers who have more years of experience. On the other hand, teachers who teach at the preschool and primary level are more satisfied with their work than the teachers who teach at the higher levels. Meanwhile, no significant difference was found in the level of job satisfaction between teachers who have completed the bachelor's level of education, and those who have completed the master's level of education.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, teachers, public, private



Career Barriers of Female Teachers: Gender Roles, Responsibilities, Attitudes

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Abstract

People need to develop a career. However, it is an undeniable fact that there are obstacles in front of the career process. When the relevant literature is scanned, it is seen that female teachers are exposed to obstacles and their career paths are hindered due to the gender roles and sexist approaches attributed to them. The purpose of the research is to reveal the career barriers that female teachers face. The research is one of the qualitative methods patterned in the document review model. Three themes come to the fore in the research findings: gender roles, family responsibilities and the attitude of the environment. Some of the findings are as follows:

Female teachers face many obstacles in the process of making a career. Family factor is the biggest obstacle in front of career. Due to these gender-based role attributions in the social structure, it is seen that the male-dominated structure is dominant in the family. The patriarchal system defines "motherhood" as the primary social role of women, and it is thought that their primary responsibility is related to the home and children. Apart from this, they encounter social-based career barriers.

She expected her to be a good wife and mother. The gender approach sees men and women differently. Due to the obstacles created by prejudiced behaviors and attitudes towards them in their schools, they are discouraged to pursue a career and are prevented from promoting. During the career process, women are affected by the negative attitudes of those in the school environment and the environment. The fact that senior men feel uncomfortable working with women is one of the problems in working life. The career process requires a certain amount of expenditure. Problems may arise in cases where the expenses for career development force the household budget. Especially the expenditures of married women need the support of the spouse while planning the family economy. Negative attitude towards women negatively affects the career process. Career studies can lead to enlargement of the environment, thus increasing their social activities. In this case, it is mistaken that it may cause disruptions in the home and maternity responsibilities attributed to the woman. These gender roles imposed on women by socialization affect working life and negatively affect their career expectations. In addition to traditional gender-based values and attitudes, women in male-dominated organizational structures affect their career development.

Keywords: Women, career, teacher, barriers, gender roles



Ndërtimi i Qëndrueshëm i Sistemit Përballë Sfidave Nga Të Papriturat Dhe Emergjencat! Përvojat Nga Sistemi I Menaxhimit Emergjent Në Kosovë

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Abstrakt

Jemi dëshmitarë se gatishmëria e një sistemi apo shoqërie për t'iu përgjigjur emergjencave kombëtare, shpesh anashkalon faktorin e kohës. Për rrjedhojë, reagimi ndaj emergjencave shpesh mund të jetë i ngadaltë ose jo në kohën e duhur, e si rrjedhojë mund të rezultojë në pasoja të pariparueshme në kosto njerëzore dhe materiale.

Nga ky këndvështrim, përvojat e nxjerra nga dy dekadat e fundit të Sistemit të Menaxhimit të Emergjencave në Kosovë, nxjerrin në pah rëndësinë e faktorit kohë në aspektin periodik, se si dhe kur Kosova ka iniciuar dhe udhëhequr përpjekjet për ta integruar këtë faktor në sistemin e menaxhimit të emergjencave. Në rastin e Kosovës, për të siguruar qëndrueshmëri përballë të pa priturave, vendi ka përfshirë faktorin e kohës në ligjin themelor për mbrojtjen nga fatkeqësitet natyrore dhe fatkeqësitet tjera. Gjithashtu, ka përfshirë faktorin kohë në dokumentin strategjik; Sistemi i Menaxhimit të Emergjencave në përbajtjen e tij fillestare³ <https://ame.rks-gov.net/content/templates/ame/uploads/2020-10/SIME%20i%20Miratuar.pdf> (Sistemi i Integruar i Menaxhimit të Emergjencave).

Ky dokument elaboron dhe përcakton elementet kryesore të cilat përkufizojnë edhe faktorin kohë nga afér me aktorët e tjerë përkatës kombëtarë, brenda detyrave të tyre përkatëse për menaxhimin e emergjencave. Prandaj, Kosova e ka adoptuar elementet kryesore karshi sfidave, por kohën si një faktor dhe nacion të rëndësishëm në kuptimin që mat kur ka filluar dhe kur ka përfunduar një ngjarje në situatë të pa pritur –emergjente.

Një nga dëshmitë e këtij prioriteti në Kosovë është fakti se u deshën vetëm dy vjet, nga pavarësia e Kosovës në vitin 2008 deri në vitin 2010, kur vendi përgatiti dhe miratoi dy dokumente strategjike në fushën e menaxhimit të emergjencave, si: Planin e Reagimit Kombëtarë PRK, dhe Sistemin e Integruar të Menaxhimit të Emergjencave SIME.

³ <https://ame.rks-gov.net/content/templates/ame/uploads/2020-10/SIME%20i%20Miratuar.pdf>



Krahasuar me vendet e rajonit, sidomos kur analizohet gjatë kohës së miratimit të dy dokumenteve, dëshmon rëndësinë e lartpërmendur të faktorit kohë për qëndrueshmëri të sistemit përballë sfidave të pritshme. Kjo u arrit, fillimisht me rregullimin e akteve ligjore në fushën e menaxhimit të emergjencave në nivel kombëtar. Burime të besuara nga vendet e rajonit bëjnë me dije se vendet dhe institucionet e tyre përkatëse ende nuk e kanë përcaktuar këtë faktor të rëndësishëm, bazuar në standardet ndërkontinentale dhe praktikat më të mira të nxjerra nga mësimet e identifikuara. Miratimi i standardeve Evropiane dhe ndërkontinentale për reagimin e shpejtë dhe efektiv ndaj emergjencave kombëtare, vendos një theks shumë të rëndësishëm në komunikim dhe koordinim.

Në këtë drejtim, Kosova dy dekada më herët ka miratuar dhe vënë në veprim numrin unik emergjent Evropian 112, ndërsa vendet e rajonit ende po diskutojnë se si dhe ku duhet ta vendosin dhe si të operojnë me këtë numër Unik Emergjent 112. Vënia në përdorim e numrit emergjent Evropian, në thelb u ka ofruar qytetarëve një zgjidhje gjithëpërfshirëse për përgjigjen emergjente, e disponueshme 24/7 në të gjithë territorin pa pagesë nga të gjithë operatorët e komunikimeve elektronike. Prandaj, edhe nga ky aspekt specifik i kësaj teme është kahja e ndërtimit te qëndrueshmërisë, ku koha eshte një ndër faktorët përcaktues në cilësinë dhe efektivitetin e shërbimeve emergjente që u ofrohen qytetarëve nga reaguesit e parë, të njojur në Kosovë si : Policia e Kosovës, Zjarrfikësit Shpëtues, dhe Shërbimi i Emergjencave Mjekësore, të cilët vazhdimisht matin kohën e reagimit të tyre në reagim ndaj incidenteve specifike, brenda domeneve të tyre juridiksionale. Bazuar në këto matje, ata përmirësojnë dhe përshtatin organizatat e tyre, për të arritur rezultate më të mira. Synimi përfundimtar i seçilit institucion përgjegjës për ndihmë dhe shpëtim është, të janë sa më efektiv dhe të shpejtë në vendin e ngjarjes, duke e ditur se çdo sekondë ka rëndësi.

Fjalë kyçe: koha, emergjencia, gatishmëria dhe reagimi, menaxhimi, sistemi i komunikimit, reaguesit e parë.



Współczesne wyzwania dla doskonalenia jakości kształcenia akademickiego

Contemporary challenges for improving the quality of academic education

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Contemporary challenges for improving the quality of academic education



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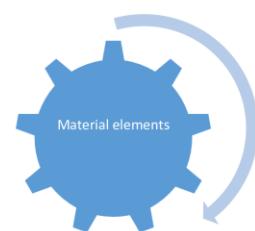
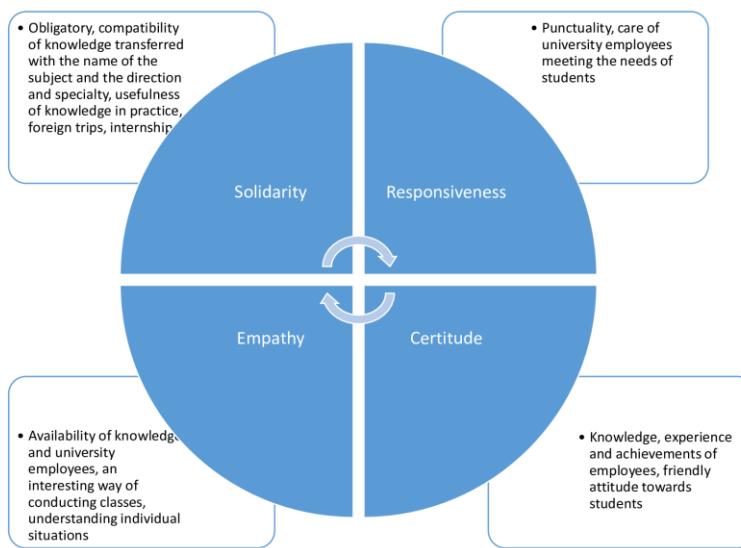


PLAN SPEECHES

1. Admission
2. Academic teacher and his assessment
3. Evaluation of academic teacher's work by students
4. Contemporary challenges for improving the quality of academic education
5. Summary

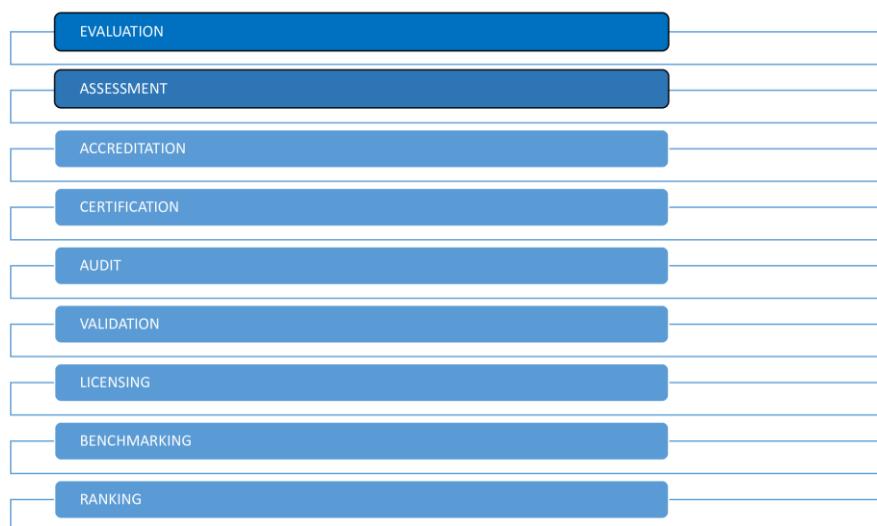
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The essence of the quality of academic education





Synonyms - quality of academic education

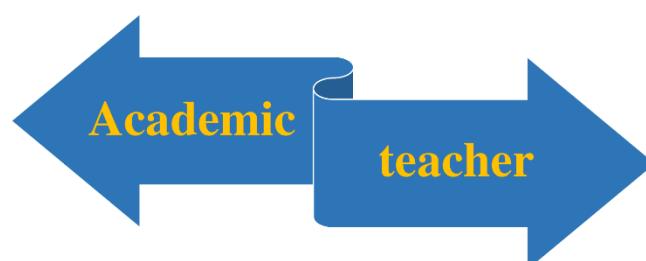


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Academic teacher and his assessment

„The maxim of the academic teacher is contained in the words research and educate. Meanwhile, the processes of massification and marketization of higher education have resulted in the disappearance or even non-existence of the community (universitas) of professors and students, the withering of relations between ↔ the researcher-didactic student; They deformed the meaning and functioning of the university, degraded its historically established dignity and quality”.



Source: Twardowski 2011, s. 231

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International Conference on Economics & Social Sciences

Kyrenia, TRNC

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Academic teacher and his assessment

Kozielecki

An academic teacher – by nature – should be a particularly active and willing participant in the evaluation of one's own work. Usually, its effect is a good or bad graduate, which in itself is already an assessment of his actions, but illegible (sometimes intentionally) because he usually participates in a group of educators, each of whom has some influence on it.

Fedor i Person

The assessment of a specific person and their classes may therefore be a condition for feedback, e.g. a change in the model of conduct (teaching) or only details of behavior.

Zajaczkowska

The need to assess the communicative competence of academic teachers. Taking into account the results of the research, the author pointed out that the main communication barriers between the teacher and the student are related to the difficulty of understanding the content of messages, which is caused by various disturbing external factors and excessively extensive information (content).

K. Zatoń, *Evaluacja jakości kształcenia nauczycieli akademickich*, Rozprawy naukowe Akademii Wychowania Fizycznego, Wrocław 2014, p. 45, 17-24.

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Evaluation of academic teacher's work by students

In Poland, studies of the evaluation of the work of academic teachers by students are carried out, their aim is the need to verify the methods and methods of didactic procedure

In the Law on Higher Education [Act of 27 July 2005] Article 132(1) states 'All academic staff members shall be periodically appraised' and paragraph 3 further adds that assessing academic staff in the scope of His/her teaching duties take into account the assessment presented by students and doctoral students at the end of each cycle of classes Teaching.

Since 2005, by virtue of a decision taken by the Sejm of the Republic of Poland on all universities are required to conduct cyclical surveys opinions of students at all levels of academic education about academic teachers and the quality of their work. In accordance with knowledge guidelines about human resource management This is useful both employers and employees, because it allows you to make diagnoses and build HR improvement programs.

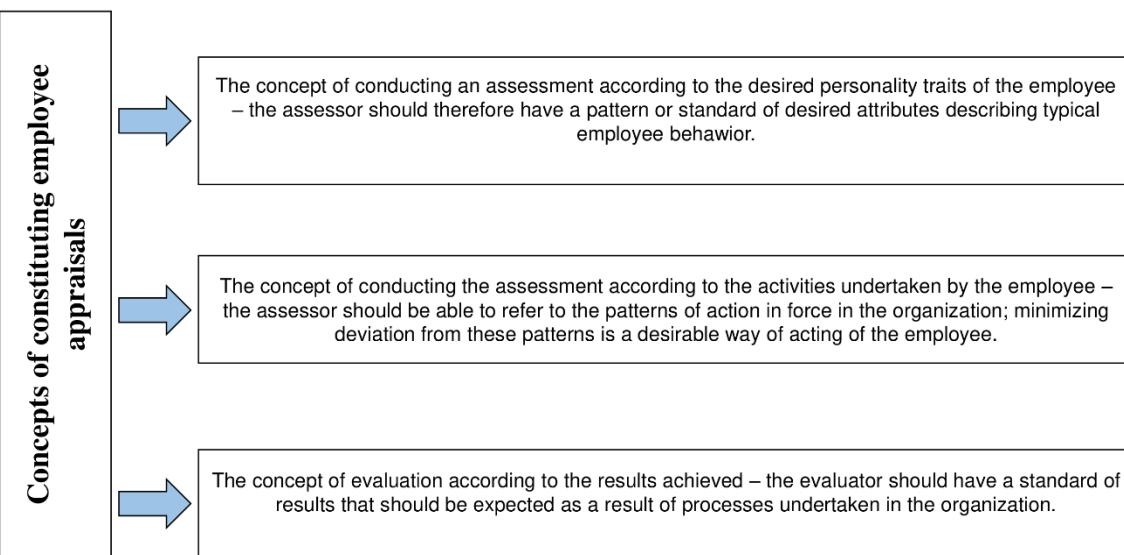
In the literature on the subject, three main concepts of constitution are indicated:
employee appraisals,

Reasons for Periodic Evaluations
academic teachers are both formal and legal in nature as well as substantive

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Evaluation of academic teacher's work by students



8

Adequacy of the opinion survey of students and doctoral students about academic teachers

There is an "online community culture" whose use of emojis to simplify evaluation results when it comes to evaluating assessments.

The result of this culture is the desire for a very simplified formulation of assessments and the conviction of its rightness. A similar trend can be observed in the field of opinion survey tools on the quality of teachers' work Academic. Regardless of the nature of the teaching activities, the same questionnaire containing the fewest possible number of questions.



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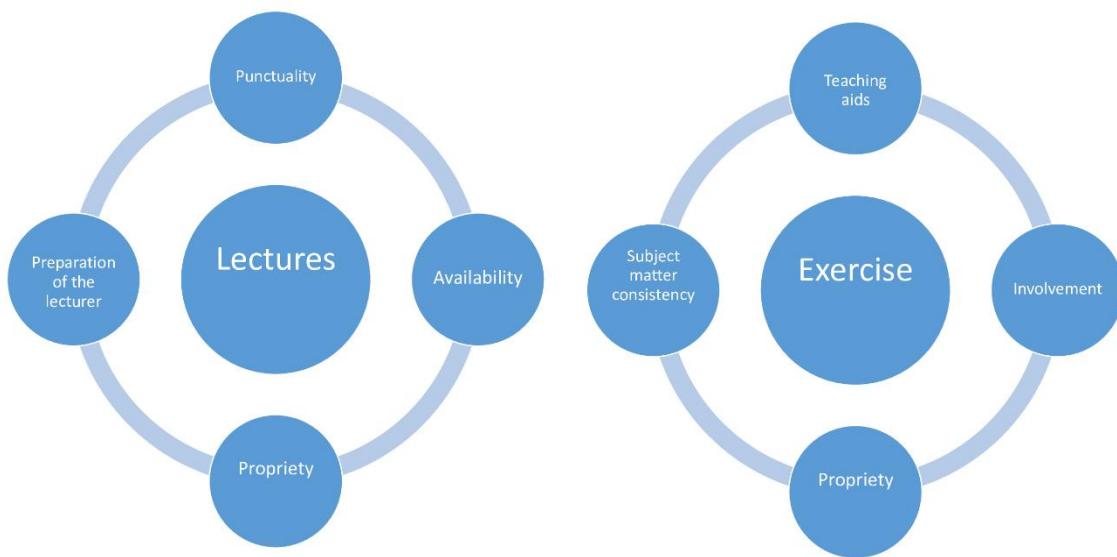
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Student satisfaction factors for attending student lectures and exercises

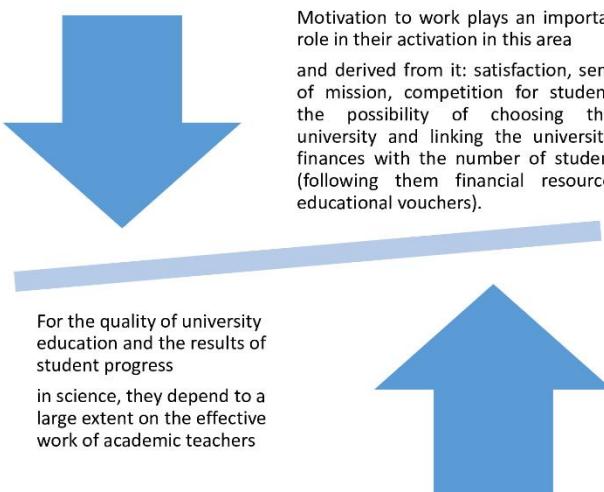


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KEY CHALLENGES OF UNIVERSITY DIDACTICS



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Summary

- The quality of university education is conditioned by: knowledge (general and specialist), qualifications of academic teachers, intellectual level of students, study programmes, infrastructure of the university.
- Concern for the quality of university education requires that the objectives it is to serve are the consequence of: the diagnosis of "an assessment of the needs of the economy and at least a three-year forecast of the need for qualified staff, and a clear assessment of the needs of the labour market for various qualifications and professional competences that university graduates should have in due time.
- A high-quality university can be said to exist if all areas of its activity, i.e. research, education, university management, function efficiently. A good university defines its mission and carries out tasks that meet the needs of students, academics, communities of the region and the country, interested in its activities. This approach results from putting into the hands of the university many decisions concerning it, because, according to tradition, the university itself decides on the ways to achieve the overall educational goals. However, the most important thing is to create conditions for the multilateral development of students.

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Thank you for your attention



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Sınıf Öğretmeni Adaylarının Okul Dışı Uygulamaları

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Öz

Okul dışı öğrenme farklı eğitim kademelerinde, derslerde ve ortamlarda uygulanabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda öğretmenlerin hizmet öncesi veya esnasında bu uygulamalara ilişkin öğrenim görmeleri önem arz etmektedir. Bu önem doğrultusunda son yıllarda eğitim fakültesinde sınıf öğretmenliği vb. programlarda buna ilişkin öğrenim gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu bakımdan bu araştırmmanın amacı, sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının “Okul Dışı Öğrenme Ortamları” dersinde okul dışında gerçekleştirdikleri uygulamaların farklı açılardan değerlendirilmesidir. Araştırma; durumu derinlemesine incelemek, daha iyi anlamak ve detaylı bilgiler elde etmek için nitel araştırma desenlerinden özel durum yöntemi kullanılarak gerçekleştirılmıştır. Araştırma grubu, çalışmanın amacına uygun olarak amaçlı örneklem yöntem türlerinden uygun durum örneklemesi kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. Bu kapsamda araştırma grubunu dördüncü sınıfta ilgili dersin öğrenimini gören 64 sınıf öğretmeni adayı oluşturmuştur. Araştırmmanın verileri, bu öğretmen adaylarının 2-6 kişilik gruplar halinde okul dışında gerçekleştirdikleri 18 uygulamadan elde edilmiştir. Bu veriler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuş, öğrenme ortamına, derse, sınıf düzeyine, konuya, ders saatine, öğretim modeline ve ölçme-değerlendirme tekniğine göre kategorilendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının uygulamalarında başta müzeler olmak üzere camii, kilise, ekopark, botanik park gibi farklı ortamları tercih ettikleri belirlenmiştir. Bu uygulamaların başta hayat bilgisi olmak üzere ilkokul ikinci, üçüncü ve dördüncü sınıftaki farklı derslere ilişkin, çoğunlukla iki ve bazen bir ders saatı olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırmada katılımcıların bazıları 5E modeline göre olmak üzere bu uygulamaların tamamını yapılandırmacı yaklaşıma göre gerçekleştirdikleri ve ölçme değerlendirme soru-cevap, klasik değerlendirme, sunum gibi farklı teknikleri kullandıkları tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmada farklı eğitim fakültelerinde, programlarda ilgili dersin çıktılarına ilişkin araştırmalar gerçekleştirilmesi, sonuçlarının önceki ve bu araştırmmanın sonuçları karşılaştırılması önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sınıf öğretmeni adayı, okul dışı öğrenme, farklı ortamlar



Examination of the Relationship Between Attention Skills and Mathematics Success of 8th-Grade Students

Ülkü Sena İLHAN

Büşra NAYIROĞLU

Tayfun TUTAK

Firat University, Turkey

Abstract

Attention ability is one of the competencies required for solving skill-based questions that secondary school students are constantly exposed to. This study examines the relationship between attention skills and mathematics achievement within the scope of secondary school 8th-grade students. In this context, the scanning model will be used in this study. The study will be applied to 200 secondary school 8th-grade students studying in different public schools in the province of Elazig in the 2022-2023 academic year. In order to collect data in the research, the student's first-semester mathematics grade averages will be taken as a reference and the D2 attention test developed by Brickenkamp (1975) will be used as a scale in the measurement of attention skills. As a result of this study, the student's first-term mathematics written grades and the D2 attention test results will be compared and the relationship between attention skill and mathematics grade averages will be analyzed. The analysis results will be interpreted and discussed with the literature, and the results will be given and suggestions will be made.

Keywords: Attention Skill, Mathematics Achievement, D2 Test



Kosova'da Öğretmenlerin Teknolojik Araçlarının Kullanılmasına Yönelik Tutumları

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Öz

Gelişen ve değişen dünyada toplumun ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması, bilim ve teknolojinin değişim takibinin olumlu yönde yansıtılabilmesi önemli bir husustur. Öğretmenler de bu takibe ayak uydurmak zorundalar. Çağdaş eğitim sisteminin hedefi; araştırmacı olan, bilgiye ulaşma yollarını araştıran, öğrendiği bilgiyi nerede ve nasıl kullanacağını bilen, problem çözebilen, eleştirel düşünmeye sahip bireyler yetiştirmektir. Bu da gelişen bilim ve teknolojiye bağlı olarak kendini daima eğiten nitelikli öğretmenlerle mümkündür.

Bu araştırma öğretmenlerin eğitimde teknolojik araç-gereç kullanımına yönelik tutumları ortaya koymak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma, 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılının birinci döneminde, Mamuşa Anadolu İlköğretim okulu, 1-9 sınıflarında bulunan ve Türkçe eğitim veren 40 öğretmene yapılmıştır. Araştırma tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. “Öğretmenlerin eğitimde teknolojik araç-gereç kullanımına yönelik tutumları” konulu çalışmada nicel anket kullanılmıştır. Ankedin bir kısmında kişisel bilgi formu bulunurken, diğer kısmında da öğretmenlerin eğitimde teknolojik araç-gereç kullanımına yönelik tutumları yer almaktadır. Ankette verilerin analizinde “SPSS 18.00 paket programıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgular, Öğretmenlerin eğitimde teknolojik imkanlardan yararlanarak dersin daha kolay açıklanması ve öğrencilerin motivasyon üzerinde anlamlı bir farklılığa yol açtığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Eğitim teknolojisi, tutum, motivasyon, öğretmen



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

Ünal İÇ

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Elif İLERİ

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Abstract

Web-based teaching is a hypermedia-based teaching program that uses resources on the WWW to provide a meaningful learning environment in which learning is supported and encouraged. This program allows students to listen to the topics when they need help understanding or want. In this study, the effect of Web-based instruction on students' achievement and attitude in mathematics will be examined. For this study, the effects of Transformation Geometry and Geometric Objects, one of the geometry topics, on learning will be examined using the appropriate websites. In this study, one of the quasi-experimental research designs, the pre-test and post-test control group design, will investigate the change in students' achievement and attitudes toward geometry. The study group of the research will consist of 40 8th-grade students studying in two different classes in secondary school in the second semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. As a data collection tool in the study, achievement tests and attitude questionnaires will be applied to the students in the experimental group and control group as pre-test and post-test. The pre-test and post-test results to be applied in this study will be analyzed in the SPSS 21 package program. The analysis results will be interpreted and discussed with the literature, and the results will be given. Suggestions will be made in line with the results of the research.

Keywords: *Web Based Teaching, Mathematics Teaching, Achievement and Attitude*



Çok Kutuplu Dünyada Yeni Güçlerden Biri Gibi Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı: Problemler ve Çözüm Yolları

The Organization of Turkish States Like one of the New Powers in the Multipolar World: Problems and Solutions

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Öz

Batı iki asırdır milliyetçilik ve dini mezhepcilik mefkurelerinden maksimum seviyede yararlanmakla sadece dünyada süper güçlerden olan herhangi bir Türk devletini (Osmanlı, Safevi vb.) değil, aynı zamanda İslam Dünyası'nı da başsız ya da领导者 bırakmıştır. Çünkü Batı için İslam Dünyası'nda mevcut olan herhangi bir süper güç ilk sırada bir tehlike kaynağıdır. Şüphesiz, bu “tehlike” hiç de dünyayı mahvedecek nükleer yeteneklere sahip herhangi bir Müslüman, ya da Türk-Müslüman devletin ortaya çıkmasıyla ilgili değildir. Asıl “tehlike” birbüyük asırdan uzun bir süredir dünyada alternatifsiz olan Batı-Hristiyan dünyası için yeni bir güç merkezinin oluşmasıdır. Aslında Batı da-Avrupa da, Çin ve Rusya'dan, İslam devletlerinden birinin veya birkaçının bir yerde yeni güç merkezine dönüşmesinden daha fazla rahatsız değil. Bu nedenle, İslam dünyasının temel noktalarından biri olan Yakın ve Orta Doğu bir asırdan uzun süredir, dini ve ulusal zemindeki çatışma alanlarından kurtulamıyor, üstelik çatışma alanlarının artma tehlikesi vardır.

Eğer son kez dış güçlere karşı Müslüman Türkler'in merkezi bir rol oynadığını dikkate alırsak, Batılı güçler Türkler'i zayıflatmak için hem onların entellektüllerinden hem de Farslar ve Araplar'dan maksimum seviyede yararlanmışlardır. Bugün de Rusya "Fars faktörü"nden, AB ve ABD ise "Arap Sorunu"ndan istifade ediyorlar. Üstelik "Kürt Sorunu", "Ermeni Sorunu" de son bir asırdır Türkleri, Türk Devletlerini hedef alıyor. Bütün bunların sebebi, ABD, Avrupa Devletleri ve Rusya'nın İslam Dünyası'nda, özellikle de Yakın ve Orta Doğu'da sadece Türkler'in, özellikle Türk Dünyası'nın en güçlü devleti Türkiye'nin kaybolan gücünü yeniden canlandırma yetisinde olduğunu hesap etmeleridir. Bunun gerçekleşmemesi için Türkiye "Kürt Sorunu", "Ermeni Sorunu", "Irak sorunu", "Suriya sorunu" ile karşı karşıya bırakılmış, zaman zaman İslam Dünyası içinde yeni iç çatışma alanı olarak bu kardeş ülke hedef alınmıştır.

Bütün bunlara rağmen Türkiyenin son yıllarda artan gücü göz önüne alınsa ve dahası Türk Devletleri Teşkilatının ortaya çıkması dünyada yeni bir gücün varlığını haber vermektedir. Azerbaycan,



Türkiye, İrak, Suriya türklerinin de yer aldığı Orta Doğu coğrafyası strateji alanına göre Türk devletleri için son derece önemlidir. Bu bakımdan Türk Geneşinin 8. İstanbul Zirvesinden sonra Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı adı altında özünü beyan etmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bir tarafдан Şuşa beyannamesi (Azerbaycan-Türkiye birliyi), Bakü andlaşması (Azerbaycan-Türkiye-Pakistan birliyi), diğer tarafından Türk Geneşinin Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı çerçivesinde öz faaliyetine daha güçlü ve en esası siyasi birlik gibi devam etmesi gararını alması, bütün bunlar yalnız Ortadoğu'da deyil, dünyada yeni bir güç merkezinin oluşması demektir. Şübhесiz, yeni güç merkezinin çeyirdeğinde ise Azerbaycan ve Türkiye dayanmaktdadır. Bu ise o anlama geliyor ki, Azerbaycanın bütünleşmesi sureci de kaçınılmaz bir hale gelmektedir. Başka değişle, bölgesel ve uluslararası düzende geden süreçler Azerbaycanın bütünleşmesini de ortaya koymaktatdır. Bunun karşısını neinki Ermenistanın, hiç onun çok güvendiği Rusya Federasyonu, İran İslam rejimi, yahut da Fransanın almak gücü ve iktidarı yoktur.

Bu anlamda çok yakın vakitlerde Birleşik Azerbaycan mefkuresi de Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı gibi gerçekleşecektir. Hatta, dünə kadar her iki ideanın alehdalarları olan bazi güçlü devletler ve uluslararası teşkilatlar bununla razılaşmak çaresizliği içindedirlər. Çünkü dünyada ve bazi bölgelerde (Suriya, İrak, Ukrayna veb.) geden dağıdıcı süreçlerin karşısını, ancak bu iki ideanın gerçekleşməsi fonunda almaq mümkündür. Bizce, Türkiyenin dünyada güçlü bir devlete çevrilmesi fonunda Azerbaycanın 44 günlük müharipeden zaferle çıkışması, daha sonra Şuşa beyannamesi, Bakü andlaşması ve Türk Geneşinin 8. İstanbul Zirvesi bunun esas temel taşıdır. Dünya yeni bir gücün oluşmasına "gebe"dir ve hemin gücü Türk Devletleri Birliyidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Batı, Rusya, Avrupa Birliği, Çin, Şuşa Beyannamesi, Güney Azerbaycan, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı

Abstract

By making maximum use of the ideals of nationalism and religious sectarianism for two centuries, the West has left not only any Turkish state (Ottoman, Safavid, etc.) that is one of the superpowers in the world, but also the Islamic World without a head or leader. Because for the West, any superpower existing in the Islamic World is a source of danger in the first place. Of course, this "danger" has nothing to do with the emergence of any Muslim state with nuclear capabilities to destroy the world. The real "danger" is the formation of a new power center for the West-Christian world, which has been without alternatives in the world for more than a century and a half. In fact, in the West-Europe, they are no more bothered by China and Russia, that one or more of the Islamic states has turned into a new power center somewhere. For this reason, the Near and Middle East, which is one of the main points of the Islamic world, has not been able to get rid of conflict areas on religious and national grounds for more than a century, and there is a danger of increasing conflict areas.

If we take into account that the Turks played a central role against foreign powers for the last time, the Western powers made maximum use of both their intellectuals and the Persians and Arabs to weaken the Turks. Today, Russia is benefiting from the "Persian factor", while the EU and the USA are benefiting from the "Arab Question". Moreover, the "Kurdish Question" and the "Armenian Question" have been targeting Turks for the last century. The reason for all this is that the USA, European States and Russia calculate that only the Turks in the Islamic World, especially in the Near and Middle East,



are capable of reviving the lost power of Turkey, the most powerful state of the Turkic World. In order to prevent this from happening, Turkey was confronted with the "Kurdish Problem" and the "Armenian Problem", and even this brotherly country was targeted as a new area of internal conflict within the Islamic World.

Despite all this, Turkey's increasing power in recent years is in sight, and moreover, the emergence of the Organization of Turkish States heralds the existence of a new power in the world. The geography of the Middle East, including Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iraq, and Suriya Turks, is extremely important for Turkish states according to the strategy area. In this respect, it is very important for the Turkish Generality to declare itself under the name of the Organization of Turkish States after the 8th Istanbul Summit. On the one hand, the Shusha declaration (Azerbaijan-Turkey union), the Baku agreement (Azerbaijan-Turkey-Pakistan union), on the other hand, the Turkish Genesis is expected to continue its own activities as a stronger and most fundamental political union within the framework of the Organization of Turkish States, all these are not only in the Middle East. means the creation of a new power center in the world. Undoubtedly, Azerbaijan and Turkey are based in the quarter of the new power center. This means that the process of integration of Azerbaijan is becoming inevitable. In other words, the processes in the regional and international order also reveal the integration of Azerbaijan. Because Armenia does not have the power and power to oppose it, neither the Russian Federation, Iran's Islamic regime, nor France, which it trusts very much.

In this sense, the United Azerbaijan ideal will be realized like the Organization of Turkish States in the very near future. In fact, some powerful states and international organizations, which were the opponents of both ideas until yesterday, are in despair to come to terms with it. Because it is possible to face the disintegrating processes going on in the world and in some regions (Syria, Iraq, Ukraine etc.) only on the basis of the realization of these two ideas. In our opinion, the victory of Azerbaijan after 44 days of war against the backdrop of turning Turkey into a powerful state in the world, the Shusha declaration, the Baku agreement and the 8th Istanbul Summit of the Turkish Gemeshi are the main cornerstones of this. The world is "pregnant" for the emergence of a new power, and it is the Union of Turkish States in power.

Keywords: West, Russia, European Union, China, Shusha Declaration, Southern Azerbaijan, Organization of Turkish States



Wybrane komponenty składu masy ciała, a ciśnienie tętnicze w grupie studentów

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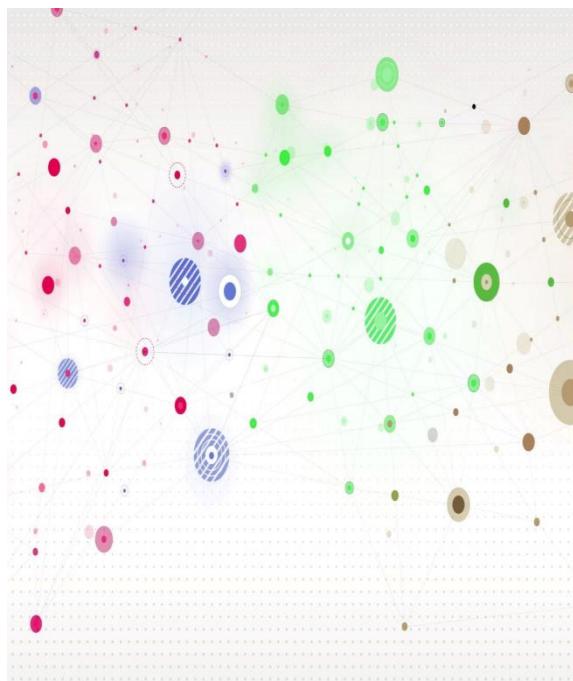
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Wybrane komponenty składu masy ciała, a ciśnienie tętnicze w grupie studentów Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego

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Przegląd literatury

- Pomiar składu masy ciała pozwala określić zmiany w organizmie człowieka powstałe na skutek przyjmowania zbyt dużej lub zbyt małej ilości składników odżywcznych. Badania przeprowadzone przy pomocy analizatorów pozwalają określić BMI (ang. Body Mass Indeks) jak również prawidłowy stan wisceralnej tkanki tłuszczowej, nawodnienie organizmu czy też zawartość tkanki mięśniowej w organizmie.
- W znacznym uproszczeniu można stwierdzić, iż ludzki organizm zbudowany jest z beztkankowej masy ciała oraz tkanki tłuszczowej. Tkanka tłuszczowa zlokalizowana jest pomiędzy organami w jamie brzusznej, jednak głównie znajduje się pod skórą. Poziom jej w okolicy mięśni i stawów zależy od kondycji czy też wytrenowania organizmu. W momencie pojawienia się deficytu energetycznego związanego z niewystarczającą ilością dostarczanego pożywienia, dochodzi do hydrolizy tkanki tłuszczowej dzięki czemu uwalniana jest energia dla prawidłowego funkcjonowania podstawowych przemian metabolicznych. Mimo wszystko nadmierne otyłość organizmu może prowadzić do powstawania patologicznych zmian. Rozważane podejście do tematu odżywiania, aktywności oraz suplementacji wraz z regularnym monitorowaniem składu masy ciała, może doprowadzić do zniwelowania ryzyka powstania chorób takich jak: cukrzycy, anemia czy też otyłość. Ocena poszczególnych komponentów składu masy ciała stanowi odrębny dział badań naukowych. Zdaniem Stewarta na masę składają się elementy fizyczne oraz chemiczne [1].

Przegląd literatury cd.

- Związek między masą ciała a wysokością ciśnienia tętniczego jest znany od dawna. Z badań prospektywnych wynika, że otyłość wyprzedza rozwój nadciśnienia tętniczego pierwotnego, a wyższe wartości ciśnienia tętniczego w wieku dziecięcym korelują z otyłością trzewną w młodym wieku dorosłym.. Ścisły związek między nadmierną ilością tkanki tłuszczowej a wysokością ciśnienia tętniczego tłumaczy, dlaczego dominującym fenotypem pośrednim nadciśnienia tętniczego pierwotnego w wieku rozwojowym jest otyłość lub nadwaga oraz otyłość trzewna. Towarzyszą temu typowe dla otyłości trzewnej zaburzenia metaboliczne będące składowymi zespołu metabolicznego. Dokładniejsze analizy pozwalają na stwierdzenie, że to nie tylko sam nadmiar tkanki tłuszczowej, ale względne zmniejszenie ilości masy mięśniowej i zwiększenie ilości tłuszcza trzewnego charakteryzuje nadciśnieniem tętniczym pierwotne u dzieci i młodzieży. Tym samym, schematyczny podział różnych postaci nadciśnienia tętniczego pierwotnego opiera się na ocenie ilości i dystrybucji tkanki tłuszczowej. W takim ujęciu, nadciśnienie tętnicze pierwotne u dzieci i młodzieży z prawidłowym BMI i prawidłowym składem ciała byłoby właściwie określonym nadciśnieniem tętniczym pierwotnym. Podwyższone ciśnienie tętnicze jest głównym czynnikiem ryzyka choroby wieńcowej serca (CHD), niewydolności serca, chorób naczyń mózgowych, choroby tętnic obwodowych (PAD), niewydolności nerek i migotania przedsięwzięć [2].



Cel pracy

- Celem pracy było zbadanie powiązań pomiędzy wybranymi komponentami składu masy ciała, a ciśnieniem tętniczym w grupie studentów Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego.
- Pytania badawcze:
- Jaka była częstość występowania nadwagi i otyłości ocenianej na podstawie BMI oraz FAT% w badanej grupie?
- Jaka była częstość występowania nadciśnienia tętniczego w badanej grupie?
- Czy wybrane czynniki społeczno-demograficzne były powiązane z występowaniem nadmiernej masy i otłuszczenia ciała?
- Czy wybrane czynniki społeczno-demograficzne były powiązane z występowaniem nadciśnienia tętniczego?
- Czy nadmierna masa i otłuszczenie ciała były powiązane z występowaniem nadciśnienia tętniczego?

Materiał i metoda

- Badanie realizowane było w Uniwersytecie Rzeszowskim w marcu 2020 roku. W badaniu wzięło udział 149 studentów. Badana grupa zawierała zarówno kobiet wykazującą liczbę 99 jak i mężczyzn w liczbie 50. Grupa pochodziła z różnych kierunków studiów będących na 1 roku studiów licencjackich: studentki prawa (n=49), studenci prawa (n=12), studentki pedagogiki (n=37), studenci informatyki (n=21), studentki matematyki (n=9), studenci socjologii (n=5), studenci dietetyki (n=5), studenci filologii angielskiej (n=2), studentki inżynierii materiałowej (n=5), studenci pracy socjalnej (n=4)
- Przedział wiekowy badanych mieścił się od 20 do 23 roku życia, a średnia wieku rocznikowego wynosiła ($M=20,3$) z czego: 104 osoby w wieku 20 lat, 21 osób w wieku 21 lat, 12 osób w wieku 22 lat oraz 12 osób w wieku 23 lat.
- Na podstawie ankiet informacji ogólnych zostały zebrane dane dotyczące:
- 1) Pochodzenia demograficznego, którego podział został wykonany na podstawie ilości mieszkańców: wieś, miasto poniżej 20 tys. mieszkańców, miasto od 20 tys. do 100 tys. mieszkańców, miasto od 100 do 200 tys. mieszkańców, miasto od 200 do 500 tys. mieszkańców, miasto powyżej 500 tys. mieszkańców
- 2) Wykształcenia rodziców, które było rozpatrywane w 4 kategoriach: podstawowe, zawodowe, średnie, wyższe
- 3) Przyjmowanych leków wraz z okresem czasu od kiedy są one przyjmowane, jak również aktualne choroby osób biorących udział w badaniu wśród których wyróżnić możemy: nadciśnienie tętnicze, cukrzyca, choroby nerek, zaburzenia endokrynowigiczne, zakażenia układu moczowego, zespół metaboliczny, choroby naczyń krwionośnych, zaburzenia lipidowe
- 4) Chorób występujących wśród krewnych osób badanych: nadciśnienie tętnicze, nadwaga, otyłość, cukrzyca, choroby nerek, zaburzenia endokrynowigiczne, zawał serca, udar mózgu, choroba wierćowa, zakażenie układu moczowego, zespół metaboliczny, zaburzenia lipidowe.



Materiał i metoda

- W ankiecie ogólnej zawarta została również informacja na temat palenia papierosów oraz częstotliwości ich palenia przez osoby badane, jak również informacja odnosząca się do spożywania alkoholu, jego rodzaju oraz regularności z jaką dany rodzaj alkoholu jest spożywany przez osoby badane. Ankieta pozwalała również określić czas spędzony w pozycji siedzącej przez badanego w dni powszednie oraz w weekendy. Pomiar masy oraz składu ciała wykonano metodą BIA z wykorzystaniem analizatora (dc-430 MA, Tanita, Tokio, Japonia) podczas którego badany, był bez obuwia, stawał na wcześniej skalibrowane urządzenie (wprowadzenie danych badanego do oprogramowania: masa ubrań, wysokość ciała , roku urodzenia, ptcj) w sposób taki aby pięta znajdowała się na środku tylnej elektrody, a śródstopie na środku przedniej elektrody. Podczas przeprowadzenia badania pilnowano aby uczestnicy nie mieli na sobie urządzeń emitujących promieniowanie magnetyczne, które mogły doprowadzić do zakłócenia wyniku pomiaru. W wyniku impulsu elektrycznego o słabym natężeniu dochodziło do pomiaru składu masy ciała zawierającego w sobie pomiar: masy ciała w kg, procentową zawartość tkanki tłuszczowej, masę mięśni przedstawioną w kg, masę kostną w kg oraz zawartość wody w organizmie w kg. Wynik badania przedstawiany był w formie wydruku. Badanie określające wysokość ciała badanego wykonano przy pomocy przenośnego stadiometru (HR-200, Tanita, Tokio, Japonia), podczas którego badany stawał na przyrządzie pomiarowym bez obuwia oraz garderoby, która mogła zakłócić proces pomiaru ciała. Osoba podczas badania przyjmowała pozycję wyprostowaną, a plecy dotykały przyrządu pomiarowego tak aby pięty, pośladki, ramiona oraz głowa miały ciągły kontakt z urządzeniem pomiarowym. Głowa badanego była ustawiona w płaszczyźnie frankfurckiej. Pomiar obwodu talii badanych dokonywany był na końcu naturalnego wydechu w pozycji stojącej. Miejsce pomiaru znajdowało się w połowie odległości pomiędzy wierzchołkiem kości biodrowej a ostatnim wyczuwalnym żebrzem w osi pachowo-średowej. Badanie było przeprowadzone przy użyciu taśmy antropometrycznej.

Materiały i metoda cd.

- Ciśnienie tętnicze badanych zostało zmierzone przy pomocy standaryzowanego ciśnieniomierza elektrycznego naramiennego, którego mankiet został dopasowany do obwodu ramienia, a następnie umieszczono go na prawym ramieniu tak, aby znajdował się w odległości 2-3 cm od zgięcia łokciowego. Podczas pomiaru osoba przyjmowała pozycję siedzącą, a ramię osoby badanej znajdowało się na wysokości serca. Aby uniknąć błędu pomiarowego wykonywane były 3 próbki. Zebrane wyniki zostały podzielone na 3 grupy na podstawie wytycznych American College of Cardiology / American Heart Association dotyczących zapobiegania, wykrywania, oceny i leczenia wysokiego ciśnienia krwi u dorosłych:
 - Normalne - skurczowe: poniżej 120 [mmHg], rozkurczowe: poniżej 80 [mmHg]
 - Podwyższone - skurczowe: 120–129 [mmHg], rozkurczowe: poniżej 80 [mmHg]
 - Wysokie ciśnienie krwi (nadciśnienie) - skurczowe: 130 [mmHg] lub więcej, rozkurczowe: 80 [mmHg] lub więcej [33].



Wyniki

- Wyniki badań przeprowadzonych w marcu 2020r, na grupie studentów Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego (n=138), pozwoliły określić procentowy rozkład norm BMI oraz FAT% wśród badanych. Ilość osób mających niedowagę (n=13) stanowiło 9,42% całej liczby osób przebadanych, osoby posiadające normalną masę ciała (n=93) stanowili 67,39% badanych, osoby z nadwaga (n=27) stanowili 19,57% badanych, a osoby otyłe (n=2) stanowiły 3,62%, wyniki norm zostały określone a podstawie wartości wskaźnika BMI. Częstość występowania nadwagi i otyłości na podstawie wartości wskaźnika BMI zostały umieszczone w tabeli 1.

Tabela.3 Częstość występowania nadwagi i otyłości na podstawie wartości

BMI	Liczba osób n(%)
Niedowaga	n=13 (9,42%)
Norma	n=93 (67,39%)
Nadwaga	n=27 (19,57%)
Otyłość	n=5 (3,62%)

Źródła: badania własne

Wyniki cd.

Prawidłowe ciśnienie tętnicze (120-129/80 [mmHg]) odnotowano wśród 40 osób , co stanowiło 28,99% przebadanych. z pośród nich 4 wykazywało niedowagę , 28 osób miało prawidłową masę ciała, natomiast by 8 miało nadwagę. Wyniki zostały umieszczone w tabeli 20.

Tabela.20 Występowanie ciśnienia podwyższzonego na podstawie podziału norm BMI wśród osób badanych.

Zmienne	Liczba osób n(%)
Ciśnienie podwyższone (120-129/80 [mmHg])	40 (28,99%)
Niedowaga	4 (2,9%)
Normalne	28 (20,29%)
Nadwaga	8 (5,8%)

- Źródło: badania własne



Küresel Emtia Zincirlerinde Dengeleyici Güç: Tekel Gücü ve Rekabet Politikası

Monopoly Power and Competition Policy as a Stabilizing Force in Global Commodity Chains

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Öz

Küresel emtia zincirleri, hiper-küreselleşme çağının merkezi bir özelligidir. Ekonomik merkezlerden önde gelen şirketler, küresel üretim ağlarını organize etmektedir ve Küresel Güney'den tedarikçiler, kendi özelliklerine göre üretim yapmaktadır. Bunun faydaları çok eşitsiz bir şekilde dağılmıştır. Önde gelen firmalar girdi maliyetlerini düşürerek tekel gücünü ve karlılıklarını artırırken, tedarikçi firmaların tekel gücü düşmüştür. Bu, küresel emtia zincirleri içindeki pazar yapısının asimetrisi ile açıklanabilir. Lider firmalar oligopol pazarlarda faaliyet gösterirken, tedarikçi firmalar lider firmalardan gelen siparişler için yoğun bir rekabete karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Kooperatiflerin veya kartellerin yanı sıra bölgesel entegrasyon ve rekabet politikası yoluyla dengeleyici bir gücün geliştirilmesi temelde mümkün görünmektedir, ancak birçok önkoşul vardır.

Hala çok az sayıda mal, münhasıran bir şirket içinde veya bir ülke içinde üretilmektedir. Farklı sektörlerdeki şirketler arasında yoğun girdi-çıktı ilişkileri vardır ve mal üretimi, araştırma ve geliştirmeden hamadden çıkarımına ve perakendeciliğe, tüketim eylemine ve müteakip atıkların işlenmesine kadar çeşitli aşamalarda işbölümü temelinde gerçekleşir. 1970'lerde, küresel emtia zincirleri biçiminde yeni bir mekânsal ve organizasyonel üretim organizasyonu gelişmiştir. ABD ve Avrupa'dan giyim ve elektronik endüstrisindeki şirketler, hem organizasyonel (dış kaynak kullanımı) hem de mekânsal (offshoring) olarak çoğunlukla emek yoğun ve teknolojik olarak basit faaliyetler olmak üzere üretimin bireysel aşamalarını dış kaynak kullanmaya başlamıştır. Temel yetkinliklere odaklanmak için ilgili dikey parçalanma, kâri ve hissedar değerini en üst düzeye çıkarmalıdır. Sonuç, artık Ricardocu nihai mal mübadelesine değil, daha çok bir "görev ticareti"ne, yani yerlerin aşırı uzmanlaşmasıyla sonuçlanan daha ince bir işbölümüne karşılık gelen bir işbölümüdür.

Bu gelişmenin 1970'lerde başlamış olması, politik-ekonomik bir yoruma göre tesadüf değildir. Düşen kâr oranları, örneğin sendikaların artan pazarlık gücü nedeniyle, sermayenin sömürü krizini mekânsal genişleme yoluyla geçici olarak aşmak için Harvey'in anladığı anlamda yeni bir "mekânsal düzeltme" çağrısında bulunmuştur. 1990 civarında hiper-küreselleşme çağının başlamasıyla, küresel emtia zincirlerinin büyümesi hızlanarak toplam ticaretin %50'den fazla payına ulaşmıştır; küresel emtia



zincirleri boyunca giderek daha fazla endüstri organize edilmiştir. 2008/09 ekonomik krizinden bu yana, küresel emtia zincirleri durgunlaşmış ve gelişimin şu anki sınırında, kısmi bir küreselleşmeden uzaklaşmanın artan belirtileri mevcuttur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Rekabet, Küresel Emtia Zincirleri

Abstract

Global commodity chains are a central feature of the epoch of hyper-globalization. Leading companies from the economic centers organize global production networks and suppliers from the Global South produce according to their specifications. The benefits of this are very unequally distributed. While leading companies were able to increase their monopoly power and profitability through lower input costs, the monopoly power of the supplier companies fell. This can be explained by the asymmetry of the market structure within global commodity chains. While leading companies operate in oligopoly markets, supplier companies face intense competition for orders from leading companies. The development of a countervailing power through the formation of cooperatives or cartels as well as regional integration and competition policy appears fundamentally possible, but there are many prerequisites.

Very few goods are still being produced exclusively within a company or within a country. There are intensive input-output relationships between companies in different sectors and the production of goods takes place on a division of labor basis along various stages from research and development to raw material extraction and retailing to the act of consumption and the subsequent treatment of waste. In the 1970s, a new spatial and organizational organization of production developed in the form of global commodity chains. Companies in the clothing and electronics industry from the USA and Europe began to outsource individual stages of production, mostly labor-intensive and technologically simple activities, both organizationally (outsourcing) and spatially (offshoring). The associated vertical disintegration to focus on core competencies should maximize profit and shareholder value. The result is a division of labor that no longer corresponds to the Ricardian world of an exchange of final goods, but rather a “trade in tasks”, i.e. an even finer division of labor that results in hyperspecialization of the locations.

The fact that this development started in the 1970s is no coincidence according to a political-economic interpretation. Falling profit rates, e.g. due to the increasing bargaining power of the trade unions, called for a new “spatial fix” in Harvey’s sense in order to temporarily overcome the exploitation crisis of capital through spatial expansion. With the onset of the hyper-globalization era around 1990, Global commodity chains’ growth accelerated to over 50% share of total trade; more and more industries were organized along global commodity chains. Since the economic crisis of 2008/09, global commodity chains have stagnated and at the current edge of development there are increasing indications of a partial de-globalization.

Keywords: Globalization, Competition, Global Commodity Chains.



KÜMİ FRS ie MSUGT'nin Kâr veya Zarar Tablosu Açısından Karşılaştırılması

Doç. Dr. Hakan YAZARKAN⁴

Prof. Dr. Sema YİĞİT⁵

Öz

Türkiye'de faaliyet gösteren işletmeler mali işlemlerini Tek Düzen Muhasebe Sistemi çerçevesinde ve Tek Düzen Hesap Planı (TDHP) aracılığıyla muhasebeleştirilmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra işletmelerin mali işlemlerinin muhasebeleştirilmesinde Türkiye Finansal Raporlama Standartları (TFRS), Büyük ve Orta Boy İşletmeler için Finansal Raporlama Standardı (BOBİ FRS) ve Muhasebe Sistemi Uygulama Genel Tebliğleri (MSUGT) olmak üzere üç farklı uygulama söz konusudur. Bu uygulamalara ek olarak 01.01.2023 tarihi ve sonrasında başlayan hesap dönemlerinde uygulanmak üzere Küçük ve Mikro İşletmeler İçin Finansal Raporlama Standardı (KÜMİ FRS) adıyla yeni bir standart 16.01.2023 tarihli ve 32075 mükerrer sayılı Resmî Gazete'de yayımlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı işletmelerin muhasebe sistemi içerisinde düzenlemek zorunda oldukları temel finansal tablolardan biri olan Kâr veya Zarar Tablosunu (Gelir Tablosu) KÜMİ FRS ve MSUGT açısından karşılaştırmaktır. Bu sayede MSUGT'den KÜMİ FRS'ye geçişte Kâr veya Zarar Tablosu açısından işletmelerin karşılaşacakları yenilikler ortaya koyulacaktır.

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21. Yüzyılda Göç ve Göçmenler

Migration and Immigrants in the 21st Century

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Öz

Dünya üzerinde yaşanan insan hareketleri toplumlarla birlikte, devletlerin yerel ve küresel politikalarını değiştirmektedir. Uluslararası göç hareketi ile, farklı nedenlere dayalı sınır aşırı hareketler ifade edilmektedir. Savaşlar, adaletsiz gelir dağılımı, hukuki nedenler, daha iyi şartlarda yaşama gibi etkenler göçün nedenlerini oluşturmaktadır. Bu etkenler devam ettiği sürece, sınır aşırı hareketler de devam edecektir. 2000'li yılların başlarından itibaren özellikle üçüncü dünya ülkelerinde yaşanan çatışmalar, iç savaş, istikrarsızlıklar ve bu ülkelerde görülen ekonomik sorunlar, Türkiye'yi ve AB'yi düzensiz göçmenler için hedef konumuna getirmiştir. Göçmen sayısında yaşanan hızlı artış ise, güvenlik odaklı politikaların uygulanmasına neden olmuştur. 21. Yüzyılda göç politikalarında yaşanan değişim, devletler ve uluslararası toplulukların, sınır kontrolü ve güvenlik temelli anlayışından kaynaklanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Göçmen, Güvenlik, AB

Abstract

Human movements around the world, together with societies, change the local and global policies of states and international institute. When the international migration movement is called, it refers to cross-border movements based on different reasons. Factors such as wars, unfair income distribution, legal reasons, living in better conditions constitute the reasons for migration. As long as these effects will continue cross-border movements will also continue.

Since the early 2000s, conflicts, civil war, instability, and economic problems experienced especially in third world countries have made Turkey and the EU targets for irregular migrants. The rapid increase in the number of immigrants has led to the implementation of security-oriented policies. The change in migration policies in the 21. century is due to the understanding of states and international communities based on border control and security.

Keywords: Migration, Immigrant, Security, EU



“Olmazsam Olmaz” Başlıklı TÜBİTAK 4008 Projesinden Öğrenme Ortamına Yansımalar¹

Reflections on the Learning Environment from the TUBITAK 4008 project titled "it can't without me"²

Tülay Şenel ÇORUHLU

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Şenay Delimehmet DADA

Öz

Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK 4008 Özel Gereksinimli Bireylere Yönelik Kapsayıcı Toplum Uygulamaları Destekleme Programı kapsamında yürütülen “Olmazsam olmaz” isimli projenin öğrenme ortamları üzerine etkisinin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirılmıştır. Projede; yaratıcı drama, eğitsel oyun ve Tahmin-Gözlem-Açıklama (TGA) yönteminin entegre edildiği çalışma yapraklarının hafif düzeyde zihinsel yetersizliğe sahip öğrencilerin bilimsel süreç beceri gelişimleri ve öğrenme ortamları üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Proje ile öğrencilerin fen bilimleri dersini eğlenerek öğrenmelerine katkı sağlanmıştır. Proje 19-22 Kasım 2022 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirılmıştır. Projeye hafif düzeyde zihinsel yetersizliğe sahip toplam 10 ortaokul 5. sınıf öğrencisi katılmıştır. Proje boyunca öğrenciler etkinlikler sonunda elde ettikleri deneyimleri önce formuna not etmiştir. Öğrencilerin bilimsel süreç beceri gelişimleri dereceli puanlama anahtarları ile kayıt altına alınmıştır. Proje hafif düzeyde zihinsel yetersizliğe sahip öğrencilere temel ve üst düzey bilimsel süreç becerilerinin kazandırılması noktasında olumlu etkide bulunmuştur. Ayrıca bazı öğrencilerin bilimsel süreç becerilerinde performans seviyelerinde ilk günden son güne bir artış gözlemlenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda öğrencilerin gerçekleştirilen etkinlıkların büyük bir çoğunluğunu “eğlenme” ve “öğrenme” olarak ifade ettikleri, oyun ve deney gibi aktif katılım gösterdiği etkinlikleri daha çok beğendikleri tespit edilmiştir. Hafif düzeyde zihinsel yetersizliği olan öğrencilerle çalışılırken büyük gruptardan ziyade küçük gruplarla çalışılması önerilebilir. Ayrıca çalışma yaprakları, drama ve eğitsel oyunların bu bireylerin fen bilimleri dersinde kavramsal öğrenmeleri üzerinde etkisi araştırılabilir. Çalışmada

¹ Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK 4008 Özel Gereksinimli Bireylere Yönelik Kapsayıcı Toplum Uygulamaları Destekleme Programı kapsamında yürütülen 122B925 kodlu “Olmazsam olmaz” başlıklı projeden elde edilen verilerden üretilmiştir. Yazarlar desteğinden dolayı proje ekibi ve TÜBİTAK'a teşekkür eder.

² This study was produced from the data obtained from the project titled 122B925 “I can't If I'm not” carried out within the scope of TÜBİTAK 4008 Inclusive Community Practices Support Program for Individuals with Special Needs. The authors thank the project team and TÜBİTAK for their support.



ulaşılan sonuçlar bundan sonra gerçekleştirilecek TÜBİTAK 4008 projelerinin düzenlenmesinde yol gösterici olması açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: hafif düzeyde zihinsel yetersizlik, bilimsel süreç becerileri, drama, eğitsel oyun, çalışma yaprağı, fen bilimleri

Abstract

This study's purpose is to evaluate the outcomes of the "it can't without me" project, which was completed as part of TÜBTAK 4008's Inclusive Community Practices Support Program for Individuals with Special Needs. The main aim of the project is to help students with mild intellectual disabilities develop their skills in the scientific method and to give them the opportunity to learn science lessons while having fun by using worksheets that incorporate creative drama, educational games, and the Prediction-Observation-Explanation (POE) method. The project enabled the students learn science concepts while having fun. The project was carried out between 19-22 November 2022. A total of 10 secondary school 5th grade students with mild intellectual disability participated in the project. Students kept diaries throughout the project, recording their experiences at the end of each activity. Students' science process skill developments were recorded with a rubric. Students with mild intellectual disabilities benefited from the project in that they developed basic as well as integrated science process skills. Also, a rise in some students' performance levels in science process skills has been seen from the first to the last day. It may be concluded that students with mild intellectual disabilities can acquire science process skills after considering their level of development and the problems they face. At the conclusion of the study, it was found that the majority of the activities were described by the students as "fun" and "learning," and they particularly liked the ones in which they actively engaged, including games and experiments. Working with small groups rather than big ones may be advised when studying with students who have mild intellectual disability. These students' conceptual learning in science class may be investigated with regard to the impacts of worksheets, drama, and educational games. The study's findings are significant because they will serve as a model for how future TÜBTAK 4008 projects should be structured.

Keywords: individuals with special needs, mild intellectual disability, science process skills, drama, educational games, worksheet, science education



Digital Transformation and Service Quality in Higher Education: A Case of Northern Cyprus

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Abstract

This research examines the impact of digital transformation on service quality in higher education, focusing on the case of Northern Cyprus. The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, using both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Qualitative data was obtained through semi-structured interviews with university administrators, faculty members, and students, while quantitative data was collected through a survey questionnaire administered to students. The study finds that digital transformation has had a significant positive impact on service quality in higher education in Northern Cyprus, as it has led to increased accessibility, flexibility, and efficiency in the delivery of educational services. However, the study also identifies challenges associated with digital transformation, including the need for adequate infrastructure, training, and support for faculty and students. The research concludes by recommending strategies for improving service quality through digital transformation, including investment in infrastructure, faculty development, and student support services.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Digital Transformation in Higher Education, Service Quality



Exploring The Factors and Contexts of Child Sexual Abuse Within Families: A Field Study on The Taboo of Incestuous Adultery in Iran

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Abstract

According to structuralist theory in anthropology, the family unit has an internal order based on the rule of "no adultery," but through evolution and transformation, this cultural order can become its opposite. In some cases, this can lead to violent suppression of individuality, rejection, isolation, harassment, sexual assault, and even honour killings. In Iran, sexual abuse by incest is a taboo topic with significant social stigma attached to it. The fear of punishment and rejection by the victim, combined with the lack of registration and reporting, means that there are no reliable statistics or evidence, but some studies show that it is prevalent in Iranian society. This study aimed to investigate the causes and factors that contribute to sexual abuse of children by family members through semi-structured interviews with 452 people who experienced incest in childhood. The study confirms that child sexual abuse by family members is facilitated by favourable circumstances and makes abused people more vulnerable to their abusers. The study identified several factors that contribute to sexual abuse, including inequality, poverty, patriarchy, ineffective sex education, lack of community support, and family dysfunction. These factors lead to a subset of social and individual consequences, such as weakened social relations, early or delayed marriage, interpersonal problems, divorce, dysfunction, negative feelings, and a sense of being "other." Efforts to address these underlying factors are necessary to prevent sexual abuse and improve the well-being of victims.



Perception of sustainable clothing solutions: Analysis of polish consumer's attitudes

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Introduction

Presented paper provides insight on the matter of green-clothing customers' practices and their concerns regarding the greenwashing of companies. The study tries to deepen the research on customer behavior conducted so far, based on the descriptive analysis of semi-structured interviews with educated consumers of sustainable clothing in Poland.

The study concludes that educated, young Polish consumers of eco-friendly fashion are mostly engaged with the cause of climate change. However, there is still a lack of awareness among these consumers regarding the harmfulness of textile and garment production.

They are mostly motivated by the need for a more ethical fashion consumption, as well as the need for a more sustainable future for their children. Additionally, the research reveals their concerns regarding the greenwashing of companies and perception of sustainable fashion as relatively expensive. This article provides insight into both general and green clothing customer practices and industry concerns.

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Research questions/method & limitations



Research questions:

- R1. What are Polish consumers' attitudes towards sustainable clothing?
- R2. How do they motivate their purchasing choices?

Research method:

- Primary data gathered by the way of semi-structured interviews with educated consumers.
 - Total of 28 people took part in the study. All participants were in the age between 23 and 28 y.o.)
 - 23-question questionnaire + metric, each interview lasted approximately 45 minutes and was later verbatim transcribed.

Limitation:

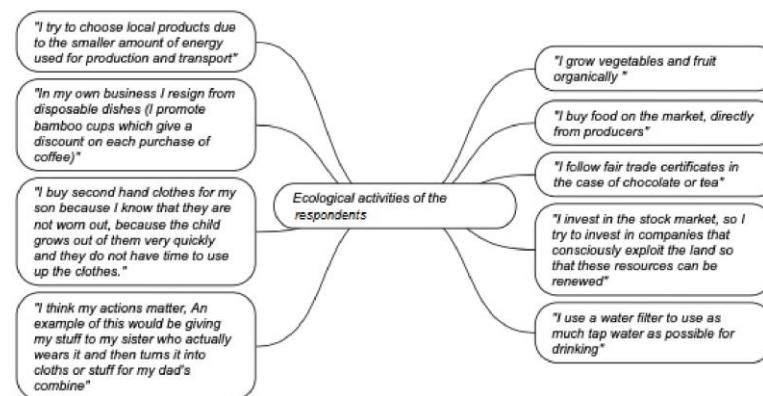
- First, it relies on its own reports and data collected in only one country. This means that caution should be exercised when interpreting and generalizing the results.
- Second, target sampling techniques are not without limitations such as non-random sampling, meaning that test results can be subjective and biased.
- In addition, as with other research using interviews, there is a risk of an interviewer effect.

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The approach of young Polish consumers to the issue of ecology and knowledge regarding ecological solutions



Comparison of the study results to prior research findings

Author	Author's conclusion	Conclusion of own study
Adamkiewicz, J., Kochanśka, E., Adamkiewicz, I., Łukasik, R. M.	Research shows that, as the consumers' suspicion of said greenwashing increases, their willingness to buy sustainable clothing is likely to decrease	The majority of respondents (82%) explicitly pointed to the issue of greenwashing. In conversations regarding both general attitudes toward greenwashing and the apparel industry itself, interviewees often mentioned distrust of brands' actions, undermining the credibility of environmental protection.
Csigén Nagypál, N., Görög, G., Harazin, P., Péterné Baranyi, R.	Participants in the age between 18 to 25 believe they are consciously approaching sustainable consumption	The surveyed group declared that they are actively interested in the issue and take action to protect the environment by, among other things, consciously reducing consumption, segregating waste, giving up plastic-packaged products and consciously choosing forms of transportation.
Chan, T. Y., Wong, C. W.	In case of prices exceeding the range of willingness to pay by over 25-30%, the customer will lose the will to buy completely	The surveyed group, when asked about their relationship to price and the amount they would be able to pay compared to standard counterparts, a significant number of respondents indicated a range of 10 to 20%.
Gümrükçüoglu, N., Sarımehmət, D., Hıntistan, S.	Mentioned that, the students admitted that they did not actually actively follow environmental research or devote much time to the subject.	The majority of respondents who could not properly define the term green clothing raised many side issues without addressing the core of the issue, despite the fact that they declaratively consider themselves familiar with sustainability issues.
Kępka, K., Ziomek, J.	61% donate unwanted clothes to a dedicated point or garbage can, while 15% of respondents say they throw unwanted clothes in the trash, increasing the amount of troublesome waste.	Half of the respondents indicated that they also actively buy second-hand clothes. The main factor positively influencing the motivation to buy in second-hand stores was the high quality of the products offered in relation to their low prices.
Karasek, J., Palmowska, M.	79% of Poles buy a new item at least once a quarter, with 37% buying new clothing once monthly	The vast majority of respondents make purchases once a month (about 36%), infrequent purchases are declared by about 32% of respondents
Kovacs I.	Suggests that, the young consumers demand more information regarding the clothing products	Respondents gave an example of a clothing company that openly informs its customers about specific ingredients that determine the final cost of a given garment



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Visualization of respondents' concerns about entrepreneurs' practices



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Discussion of the study

R1. What are Polish consumers' attitudes towards sustainable clothing?

- From the point of view of marketing, it should be mentioned that the majority of respondents (82%) clearly pointed to the issue related to the so-called greenwashing. In conversations concerning both the general approach to ecology and the clothing industry itself, the interviewees often mentioned distrust towards the actions of brands, questioning the credibility of environmental protection.
 - The reason is that there are no legal requirements that would allow the product to be classified as ecological.
- When it comes to the perception of the market itself, most interviewees believe that the stores do not have a sufficiently large selection of ecological clothing, and its greater availability and diversity would be a positive factor for consumers. Some of the respondents also mentioned local, small clothing manufacturers.
 - It should be noted that most of the respondents could not recall any advertising for ecological clothing.

R2. How do they motivate their purchasing choices?

It can be noted that the factors found to be important in the purchasing decision process include price, positive memories of previous purchasing experiences, material composition of the product and its quality. In addition, findings regarding the frequency of purchases and channels, the majority of respondents purchase online. Nearly half of them, regardless of age, most often indicate a willingness to buy things online, after trying them on in a stationary store, seeing them discounted or buying them online, on themselves in a stationary store, seeing them discounted and/or well-described.

- The analysis of the issues that determined the choice of ecological clothing showed that, the most frequently mentioned factors were quality (29%), price (14%) and the question of taste (43%).
- The respondents included those who bought clothes once a month (36%), several times a year (18%) and more often than once every six months (32%). Other respondents indicated shopping more than once a month (11%).

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Summary & Recommendation



The dynamically growing environmental awareness of consumers and producers seems to prove that a new era in the world of fashion is being born before our eyes. Brands that decide to stay on the sidelines of this transformation are likely to share the fate of many other sectors that have not adapted to the dynamic changes in the environment in which they operate

- **Theoretical contribution:** The textile industry continues to have an important position in the context of environmental threats. Products from this sector have an environmental impact throughout their whole life cycle. Starting from the production stage, through its use and final disposal - these products pose a threat to the environment. When addressing the issue of sustainable clothing, one should note the high awareness of the respondents in the field of environmental protection.
- **Practical implications:** According to respondents, reducing fashion's negative impact on the environment can be achieved by changing the way it is produced, using old collections and by developing new eco-friendly materials. The results obtained in the article indicate that consumers tend to limit their purchasing decisions due to concerns about the company's actions, so both the literature and the respondents point to the need for consumer awareness. A company choosing to call its products sustainable creates a need for consumers to verify this claim, so the social responsibility of companies should be to provide customers with reliable and verifiable information, which could take the form of credible certificates of transparency
- **Future research directions:** It might be instructive to interview representatives of the garment industry asking them about their views on CSR activities. The subject of future research could include the issue of consumer awareness activities, the transparency of the production process and the results of marketing campaigns to promote sustainable clothing.

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Uniwersytet Gdańskiego

9



Follow the Money in combating economic crime

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Abstract

In connection with the guidelines set out in Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2006/70/EC (Official Journal EU L 141 of 05.06.2015, p. 73), Member States of the European Union ensure that competent authorities have appropriate powers, including the power to order any information relevant to monitoring compliance and carrying out inspections, and have adequate financial, human and technical resources to perform their tasks. Member States shall ensure that the staff of those authorities is of high professional integrity and appropriately qualified and maintains high professional standards, including those on confidentiality, data protection and the handling of conflicts of interest.

The doctrine of counteracting money laundering and financing of terrorism has been consistent for many years that the banking sector is the sector of the financial market exposed to the risk of this practice. This is due to the widespread access to banking services, also through a number of remote service channels, which potentially provide greater anonymity than a physical visit to a branch.

The specific conditions of the cooperative banking sector should also be taken into account. In this respect, a risk factor may include, among others, potentially incorrect relations between the employees of these banks and members of the local community.

Due to the rapid development of new technologies in the banking sector (contactless instruments, express transfers), product risk is particularly important and cannot be ignored in the customer risk analysis. With regard to banking services, criminal use of a bank account can often be identified only in the course of the analysis of transactions carried out on it.

Bank accounts enable quick movement of funds, also in the form of the so-called express transfers, the blocking of which may cause significant technological difficulties. It is assumed that the customer is best verified by banks when granting loans, because aspects related to his creditworthiness are examined. However, this does not mean that cases of money laundering do not occur in this group of clients.

Particular attention should be paid to people using anonymous products, such as prepaid cards or other forms of electronic money saved on a device, who are not, as a rule, customers of the bank. According



to the requirements of the Act, such persons do not have to be identified up to the amount of EUR 50. However, this provision does not limit the quantitative purchase of instruments, which means that banks must manage this risk on their own. Prepaid cards, as anonymous instruments, can be used in money laundering and terrorist financing.

Due to the specificity of banking activity, the issue of money laundering may be, but does not have to be, related to abuses, i.e. fraudulent activity of the bank's customers (its employees or third parties) in order to achieve financial gain.

Along with technological development, the banking product delivery channel plays an important role. In the case of a customer absent for identification purposes, banks use many possibilities to verify the customer's identity. These are old methods such as verification transfer, but also new ones such as video identification or identification using biometrics. The introduction of these processes, on the one hand, aims to reduce the risk of the client's absence, and thus the failure to establish his true identity, and on the other hand, generates technological risk. Any technological innovation in this area should be considered from both perspectives.

Only life insurance companies are subject to anti-money laundering and terrorist financing supervision in the insurance sector. They offer life and endowment products in which the customer can be both the insured and the policyholder. More often, however, there are products in which, for example, the employer, who is the policyholder, insures his employees (the insured) for life. This means that the beneficiary of such a product is either the insured (e.g. in the event of a health detriment) or a person indicated by him/her (e.g. in the event of the insured's death), who is identified when the obligation to pay the benefit materializes on the part of the insurance company.

The capital sector shows great diversity in terms of products and services offered to clients. As a rule, entities operating in this sector, significant from the point of view of money laundering and terrorist financing risk, can be divided into two groups: investment firms and investment funds.

Brokerage activity (transferring orders to the regulated market run by the Polish Stock Exchange, a joint-stock company or another authorized domestic or foreign entity for execution) as well as accepting and transferring clients' orders, as well as keeping investment accounts often connected with this activity, are the most exposed activities in this sector to the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing.

In the case of brokerage activities, the client has access to the market through the brokerage house and may execute orders or use the cash account in a manner inconsistent with its purpose. If the brokerage house does not provide brokerage services because it is not a direct participant of a given market (e.g. Polish Stock Exchange), it forwards the client's orders for execution in another brokerage house. This applies to both Polish and foreign markets. Please note that the settlement time for a stock exchange transaction is three days from the date of its conclusion on the market. After this time, the purchased financial instruments are saved on the client's account.

The characteristic of these products is that the beneficiary is subject to a detailed examination at the moment of submitting the insurance claim, and only the policyholder or the insured is examined when establishing a relationship. If the policyholder is a legal person and the insured person is a natural person, there is no obligation for these persons to be personally identified at the time of concluding the



contract, since the beneficiary is identified at the time of payment of the benefit and is subject to examination along with the circumstances of the insured event.

The level of exposure of the insurance sector to the risk of money laundering and financing of terrorism is low due to the wide scope of customer research conducted before the payment of benefits and well-recognized typologies of money laundering, relatively easy to capture in the conducted activity. The risk is also lowered by extensive cooperation between the sector and banks, whereby banks act as insuring agents for their customers and thus assess the risk of these customers.

Information obtained from foreign supervisory institutions and control activities carried out by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority in banks cooperating with payment institutions show that the level of their exposure to the phenomenon of money laundering and terrorist financing, which essentially depends on the amount of one-time deposits and withdrawals, that can be made through such an entity, which is correlated with the number of clients and the network of agents of a given institution, primarily located in the European Union and in the world, can be assessed at an average level.

The factor significantly reducing the risk is the extensive cooperation with banks and the fact that these services are partly provided by entities already subject to the supervision of foreign financial market supervisory authorities. Small payment institutions and payment service offices may also provide payment services, just like national payment institutions, but their monthly turnover is limited (exceeding it results in the need to obtain a license, and not just an entry in the register). The provision of these services may be an additional activity for these entities. These will be entities with a strongly limited trading volume, which significantly reduces the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing.

Inspection of authorized public institutions as regards the fulfillment of obligations related to AML/CFT boils down primarily to verifying whether the Obligated Institution complies with the obligations set out in the provisions of the Act and regulations, as well as whether the activities of the institution are based on a properly conducted risk assessment of the institution and whether the procedures internal and other mechanisms introduced in the institution effectively mitigate the identified risks. The purpose of the inspection is also to determine whether the AML/CFT processes functioning at the Obligated Institution are effective, and whether the Obligated Institution applies the best practices in individual sectors in this respect. The inspection in question examines how the AML/CFT system is organized in the Obligated Institution, which should be based primarily on understanding and assessing its own risk, as well as the IO's knowledge of customers (Know Your Customer principle), recognizing and understanding the nature of their transactions, analysis of these transactions and its documentation. The results of the inspection should answer the question whether the Obligated Institution recognizes the ML/FT risk generated by itself and individual clients and whether it manages it properly.



Ecological Imaginations in The Mythological Creation of The People

Xalqların Mifoloji Yaratıcılığında Ekoloji Təsəvvürlər

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Abstract

In the article, folk mythological creativity is also considered as the initial basis for the formation of its national-ecological (which reflects the attitude formed based on the natural environment of the concrete ethnus, the national-ethnic values it adopted for its time) ideas. It is emphasized that these ideas are formed on the basis of the establishment of mutual relations with the concrete natural environment at an optimal level, taking into account the factors that are the basis of its historical and social development.

Key words: ethnus, ecological ideas, universe, myth-making, ethnic consciousness, cultural genesis.

Xülasə

Məqalədə xalq mifoloji yaratıcılığı eyni zamanda həm də onun milli-ekoloji (özündə konret etnosun təbii əhatə mühitinə, onun öz dövrü üçün qəbul etdiyi milli-etnik dəyərlərə əsaslanaraq formallaşan münasibətini əks etdirən) təsəvvürlərinin formallaşması üçün ilkin zəmin kimi nəzərdən keçirilir. Bu təsəvvürlərin etnosun, onun tarixi-ictimai inkişafının zəmini olan amillər də nəzərə alınmaqla, konkret təbii əhatə mühiti ilə qarşılıqlı münasibətlərinin optimal səviyyədə qurulması zəminində formallaşması vurğulanır.

Açar sözlər: etnos, ekoloji təsəvvürlər, dünyanın quruluşu, mifoloji yaratıcılıq, etnik şür, kulturogenez.



Hafif Düzeyde Zihinsel Yetersizliğe Sahip 5. Sınıf Öğrencilerine Yönelik Düzenlenen “Olmazsam Olmaz” Projesinin Tanıtımı¹

Introducing of the Project “It Can’t without Me” for 5th Grade Students with Mild Intellectual Disabilities^{*2}

Tülay Şenel ÇORUHLU

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Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı; Özel Gereksinimli Bireylere Yönelik Kapsayıcı Toplum Uygulamaları Destekleme Programı (TÜBİTAK 4008) kapsamında gerçekleştirilen “Olmazsam Olmaz” projesini tanımaktır. Projede özel durum yöntemi kullanılmıştır. 19-22 Kasım 2022 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilen projeye alt sosyoekonomik düzeyden gelen hafif düzeyde zihinsel yetersizliğe sahip toplam 10 ortaokul 5. sınıf öğrencisi katılmıştır. Proje ekibinde 1 yürütücü, 2 uzman (1 fen eğitimcisi, 1 özel eğitimci), 4 eğitmen (yaratıcı drama-fen-özel eğitim uzmanlık alanlarında), 4 rehber ve 1 sağlık personeli yer almıştır. Proje kapsamında Madde ve Doğası, Canlılar ve Yaşam, Fiziksel Olaylar ile Dünya ve Evren konu alanından anahtar konu-kavramlar seçilmiştir. Proje sürecinde Tahmin-Gözlem-Açıklama (TGA) yönteminin entegre edildiği çalışma yaprakları, eğitsel oyunlar ve yaratıcı drama etkinliklerinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma yaprakları proje yürütücüsünün 118R017 kodlu TÜBİTAK projesinin ürünleridir. Projede kullanılan çalışma yaprakları dikkat çekme, etkin uğraşı ve değerlendirme bölgümlerini içermektedir. Çalışma yaprağının dikkat çekme bölümünde TGA yönteminin tahmin, etkin uğraşı bölümünde gözlem ve değerlendirme bölümünde açıklama basamakları entegre edilmiştir. Bu basamaklar içerisinde ise; tartışma yöntemlerinden vizilli 22 ve kartopu tekniği, deney ve karekod uygulaması ile öğrenme galeri/kart gösterme tekniklerinden yararlanılmıştır.

¹ Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK 4008 Özel Gereksinimli Bireylere Yönelik Kapsayıcı Toplum Uygulamaları Destekleme Programı kapsamında yürütülen 122B925 kodlu “Olmazsam olmaz” başlıklı projeden elde edilen verilerden üretilmiştir. Yazarlar desteğinden dolayı proje ekibi ve TÜBİTAK'a teşekkür eder.

² This study was produced from the data obtained from the project titled 122B925 “I can't If I'm not” carried out within the scope of TÜBİTAK 4008 Inclusive Community Practices Support Program for Individuals with Special Needs. The authors thank the project team and TÜBİTAK for their support.



Öğrencilerin süreçte eğlenerek öğrenmelerine katkıda bulunmak amacıyla canlıların isimlerini söyle, canlıların özelliklerini söylüyorum, yarısı nerede?, çarkıfeleği çevir ayın evrelerini öğren, ana evre mi? ara evre mi? gibi eğitsel oyunlardan yararlanılmıştır. Eğitsel oyunlar program içerisinde öğrencilerin derslerden sıkılmalarını önlemek ve eğlenerek öğrenmelerine katkı sağlamak amacıyla program içeresine dağıtılmıştır. Dört gün süren projede dersler 10.00'da başlamış 14.40'ta bitmiştir. Her gün öğleden önce 2 ve öğleden sonra 2 ders saatı olmak üzere toplamda 4 ders saatı (4x40 dakika) tamamlanmıştır. Her günün ilk ders saatinde yaratıcı drama etkinliklerine yer verilmiştir. Yaratıcı drama etkinlikleri ile öğrencilerin ilk gün birbirleri ile tanışıp kaynaşmaları diğer günlerde ise fen kavramlarını eğlenerek öğrenmelerine katkı sağlamak hedeflenmiştir. Öğrenciler tüm etkinlikler boyunca gruplar halinde çalışmışlardır. Toplamda dört grup oluşturulmuştur. Öğrencilerle 3 ve 2'şer kişilik gruplar oluşturularak çalışılmıştır. Bu projede izlenen yol ve yöntemlerin özel gereksinimli bireyler için hazırlanacak yeni projelere ışık tutabileceği söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eğitsel oyun, drama, çalışma yaprağı, fen bilimleri, hafif düzey zihinsel yetersizlik

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to introduce the project "it can't without me", which was completed as part of TUBITAK 4008's Inclusive Community Practices Support Program for Individuals with Special Needs. Case study method was used in the project. A total of 10 middle school 5th grade students from low socioeconomic levels with mild intellectual disability participated in the project, which was carried out between 19-22 November 2022. The project team included 1 coordinator, 2 experts (1 science educator, 1 special educator), 4 trainers (in the fields of creative drama-science-special education), 4 guides and 1 health personnel. Key topic concepts for the project were selected from the subject areas of Matter and its Nature, Living things and Life, Physical Events, and Earth and Universe. During the project process, worksheets in which the Prediction-Observation-Explanation (POE) method was integrated, educational games and creative drama activities were used. The worksheets are the products of the project coordinator's TUBITAK project with the code 118R017. The worksheets used in the project include drawing attention, active engagement and evaluation sections. Worksheets created according to the POE method; prediction in the attention part, observation in the active engagement and explanation in the evaluation part are integrated. In these steps; among the discussion methods, buzz 22 and snowball technique, experiment and QR codes and learning gallery/card display techniques were used. In order for students to learn by having fun educational games was used in the process, such as tell the names of living things, I tell the characteristics of living things, where is half?, spin the wheel of fortune, learn the phases of the moon, is it the main phase?, intermediate stage? Educational games are distributed within the program in order to prevent students from getting bored with the lessons and to contribute to their learning while having fun. In the four-day project, the lessons started at 10:00 and ended at 14:40. Each day, a total of 4 lesson hours (4x40 minutes) were completed, 2 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. Creative drama activities were included in the first lesson of every day. With the creative drama activities, it is aimed to contribute to the students' meeting and mingling with each other on the first day, and to learning science concepts by having fun on the other days. Students worked in groups throughout all



activities. The students were studied in groups of 3 and 2 each. It can be said that the ways and methods followed in this project can shed light on new projects to be prepared for individuals with special needs.

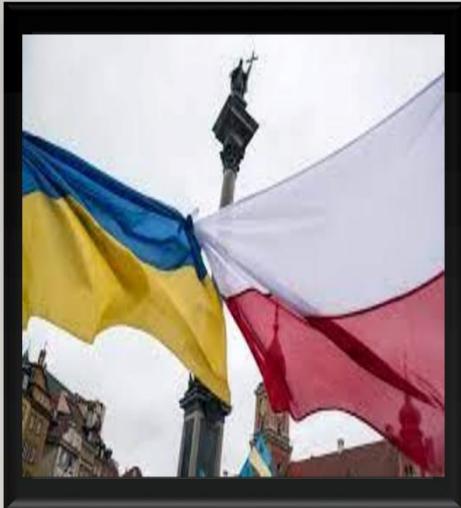
Keywords: Educational game, drama, worksheet, science, mild intellectual disability.



Zarządzanie akcją humanitarną organizowaną dla mieszkańców Ukrainy w związku z inwazją rosyjską

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ZARZĄDZANIE AKCJĄ HUMANITARNĄ ORGANIZOWANĄ DLA MIESZKAŃCÓW UKRAINY W ZWIĄZKU Z INWAZJĄ ROSYJSKĄ

NINTH EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON ECONOMICS & SOCIAL SCIENCES (E&SS 2023),
MAY 5- 7, 2023, KYRENIA IN NORTH CYPRUS

DR MAŁGORZATA CHACKIEWICZ





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Zwolnienie dotyczy:

Artykułów pierwszej potrzeby, tj. towarów niezbędnych do zaspokojenia najważniejszych potrzeb ludzkich np. artykułów żywnościowych, lekarstw, odzieży i pościeli. Artykuły te nie mogą być odpłatnie przekazywane.

Wszelkiego rodzaju towarów przekazywanych nieodpłatnie przez osoby lub organizacje spoza UE, wykorzystywanych do zbierania funduszy w trakcie zbiórek publicznych organizowanych na rzecz osób potrzebujących.

Wyposażenia i materiałów biurowych przekazywanych nieodpłatnie przez osoby lub organizacje spoza UE, które są wykorzystywane przez organizacje charytatywne lub dobrotczynne.

POMOC HUMANITARNA DLA UKRAINY



Według opublikowanego w grudniu raportu Organizacji Współpracy Gospodarczej i Rozwoju (OECD) International Migration Outlook 2022 „wstępna wysokość polskiej pomocy humanitarnej dla Ukrainy w 2022 r. miała sięgać 8,36 mld euro (ok. 1,5% PKB), co stawia Polskę na czele 27 europejskich państw donorów pomocy Ukrainie”. Informację na ten temat oraz raport zamieszczono m.in. na stronie internetowej polskiego rządu gov.pl.



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**POMOC HUMANITARNA DLA
UKRAINY**



NASZE WSPARCIE
DLA UKRAINY

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Według OECD na sumę 8,36 mld euro pomocy humanitarnej dla Ukrainy składa się m.in. „6,2 mld euro wydane na zakwaterowanie i bezpośrednią pomoc finansową, 1,5 mld euro na edukację oraz 664 mln euro na opiekę zdrowotną. Średni koszt pomocy per capita w Polsce to 5225 euro”.

- Wg październikowych szacunków OECD co do wysokości wydatków związanych z pomocą humanitarną dla uchodźców z Ukrainy na kolejnych miejscach po Polsce plasują się Niemcy (6,8 mld EUR), Czechy (1,96 mld EUR), Hiszpania (1,36 mld EUR) oraz Rumunia (1 mld EUR).

**POMOC HUMANITARNA
DLA UKRAINY**



Wstępny, łączny koszt wydatków związanych z pomocą humanitarną dla ukraińskich uchodźców poniesiony przez 27 państw europejskich to 26,7 mld EUR. Na tę sumę składa się m.in. 17,2 mld EUR przeznaczone na zakwaterowanie i bezpośrednią pomoc finansową, 5,1 mld EUR na edukację, 4,4 mld EUR na opiekę zdrowotną.



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Table 4.1. Component costs (living, education, health) and total costs per country

Country	Living costs, million EUR	Primary education costs, million EUR	Secondary education costs, million EUR	Health costs, million EUR	Total cost, million EUR	Per capita cost, EUR
Austria	263	78	88	163	592	7 360
Belgium	400	51	47	91	589	12 626
Croatia	49	7	11	17	84	4 210
Czech Republic	1 265	144	208	341	1 957	5 028
Denmark	86	66	23	82	257	8 288
Estonia	90	31	16	30	166	3 898
Finland	74	20	27	45	166	6 379
France	391	56	73	186	706	8 031
Germany	4 428	553	466	1 361	6 808	11 347
Greece	45	11	8	15	78	2 707
Ireland	176	29	23	69	297	10 064
Italy	419	98	80	141	737	5 710
Lithuania	70	15	8	14	107	3 030
Luxembourg	153	14	24	32	223	3 681
Netherlands	241	24	13	10	16	63
Norway	106	43	13	73	236	12 401
Portugal	96	24	17	31	168	4 028
Slovenia	41	4	3	5	53	8 978
Spain	981	115	81	181	1 359	8 009
Sweden	75	114	21	115	326	7 525
Switzerland	394	71	73	177	714	13 452
United Kingdom	96	16	31	63	207	6 073
Poland	6 207	1 133	356	664	8 360	5 225
Hungary	104	84	96	87	372	1 730
Slovak Republic	411	68	68	94	642	4 217
Romania	499	149	148	207	1 002	3 012
Total	17 182	3 069	2 072	4 432	26 756	
Average						6 173

Source: OECD Secretariat calculations.

StatLink <https://stat.link/v6bsk>

**POMOC HUMANITARNA
DLA UKRAINY**

Government support to Ukraine: by donor GDP, incl. refugee costs

Commitments Jan. 24, 2022 to Jan. 15, 2023. Data on 40 donor countries; scroll to see more countries

■ Bilateral aid (percent of GDP)
■ Refugee costs (percent of GDP, rough baseline estimate)

Country	Bilateral aid (percent of GDP)	Refugee costs (percent of GDP)	Total (percent of GDP)
Poland	0.6%	0.9%	1.5%
Estonia	1.1%	0.6%	1.7%
Latvia	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%
Czech Republic	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%
Lithuania	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%
Slovakia	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Bulgaria	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%
Malta	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Romania	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%

Source: Trebesch et al. (2023) "The Ukraine Support Tracker" Kiel WP
ifw-kiel.de/ukraineracker

Polska wysoko w zestawieniu wedle udziału pomocy z uwzględnieniem PKB.

Według zestawienia niemieckiego Kiel Institute For The World Economy (The Ukraine Support Tracker, Trebesch et al., 2023; dla okresu 24 stycznia 2022 roku - 15 stycznia 2023 roku) Polska zajęła pierwsze miejsce wśród darczyńców, jeśli chodzi o to, jaką część PKB stanowi pomoc dwustronna i świadczona uchodźcom. W przypadku Polski w badanym okresie to odpowiednio 0,6 i 1,5 procent PKB.



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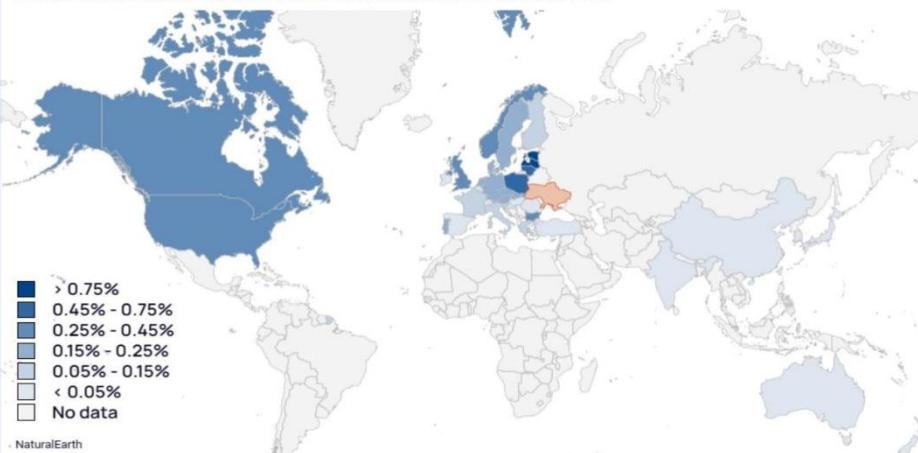
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Ukraine Support Tracker

Total bilateral aid: Government commitments in % of GDP



POMOC HUMANITARNA DLA UKRAINY



Pomoc organizacji pozarządowych

Ukrainie pomagają liczne organizacje pozarządowe. Jednym z przykładów jest Caritas Polska.

W lutym Caritas Polska poinformował IAR, że przez rok przekazał na Ukrainę pomoc o wartości 597 mln zł. Nadal wysyłana tam jest pomoc humanitarna, wartość transportów przesyłanych do tej pory to 260 mln zł. Caritas przekazał IAR, że uchodźcom pomagało 31 tysięcy wolontariuszy, 1300 na granicy. Z pomocy administracyjno-prawnej organizacji skorzystało kilkaset tysięcy Ukraińców w Polsce, z pomocy psychologicznej ponad 60 tysięcy. Utworzono też 32 centra pomocy, z których wsparcia korzystają dziesiątki tysięcy osób.





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Portfolio equity flows between developed and emerging markets

Paweł BŁOŃSKI

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Abstract

In economic practice financial markets, especially stock markets are constantly analysed and studied by investors and analysts. The purpose of these analyses is to determine trends and forecasts as well as to determine market relationships that are used to build investment portfolios. Some analysts point to the alternation of larger increases and decreases in stock indices on the stock exchanges of developed and emerging countries. They indicate that the stock markets of emerging countries showed higher dynamics of growth in periods when the stock markets of developed countries recorded weaker growth dynamics of the main indices. In the same way, when the markets of developed countries grew faster, the stock exchanges of emerging countries were slower. To check that the relative strength of individual stock market indices or indices covering groups of countries were examined. As the reasons of this phenomenon are indicated flows of portfolio equity capital between developed and emerging markets.

The aim of the conducted research was to check the occurrence of the above phenomenon in the context of real portfolio equity flows. The division of countries was made according to the MSCI methodology. Two capitalization-weighted indices were built on the basis of the main stock exchange indices of individual countries, one for developed markets, the other for emerging markets. The study covered the period 1975 - 2022. Then, the relative strength was calculated and the periods of individual cycles were determined.

On the basis of data submitted by individual countries to the International Monetary Fund regarding net inflows of equity capital, portfolio equity flows to developed and emerging countries for each year were calculated. Afterwards, portfolio equity capital inflows were compared with the relative strength and return rates of the index of developed and emerging countries. The correlation between the rates of return and flows was calculated as well as the dependencies were examined.

The conducted research indicates the occurrence of the phenomenon of alternating larger increases and decreases of stock exchange indices on the stock exchanges of developed and emerging countries in periods of 6 to 11 years. This cyclical is also noticeable in the net inflow of portfolio equity to the stock markets. However, there were years in which this relationship does not exist or is relatively weak.



The Role of Heydar Aliyev's Personality in The Life of Young People

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Abstract

Heydar Aliyev's policy served to strengthen the moral and moral education of the young generation, improve their social well-being and create a rich scientific potential. The late president always took care of young people and tried to solve their problems. His youth policy was clear "Today's future of Azerbaijan is entirely healthy young people" (Heydar Aliyev).

Due to these qualities, young people perceive him as a great leader, an irreplaceable historical figure, the founder of our national state building.

The 20th century was completed as a hundred years rich in historical events. The events, wars, great discoveries, and the stage of understanding of man and the world that happened in this century were engraved in memory. These events, along with creating new historical conditions, created new personality types and leaders. History does not correctly analyze the political understanding created by the historical events before these leaders and the historical stages of the groups they represent.

It required flexible thinking and deep guidance on mass psychology according to the psychological characteristics of large groups. As M. Weber said: The personality, if not the other, personal qualities of politicians influence political events in various and innumerable ways. The question of the interaction of personality and politics becomes especially relevant at a time when individuals with a certain status change one by one and change is necessary in everyday life. The personality of the leader is determined by his political role. Individual qualities can be adapted to the demands of political roles in various ways".

There are few personalities that humanity has given to the world, which have no parallels in history, they become the pinnacle of humanity, the people's favorite, a source of reference, they build all their social and political activities for the sake of their happy future, in short, they gain eternal life in the history of humanity. Among these personalities, the national leader of our people, Heydar Aliyev, has an inaccessible, lofty and unique place. The phenomenon of Heydar Aliyev, who became a legend in his lifetime, who had an indomitable will, who was ahead of time in all senses, who was engraved in the memory of our people as a Great Leader, wrote and determined the history of the last 50 years of Azerbaijan, especially the period of independence. The decisive and strong leader Heydar Aliyev, who achieved what he wanted as the author of the "Contract of the Century", showed his unique patience and tolerance, trusted his mind and intelligence, and paved the way for more important projects.



As the years go by, it becomes clearer how close and valuable our National Leader is to the people, the great Turkish world and humanity. As a result of his purposeful activity, the independent state of Azerbaijan gained its freedom and took its rightful place among the world states in a short period of time. Economic and political relations with developed countries were established. Thanks to the Great Leader, the independent Republic of Azerbaijan was recognized and strengthened in a short time based on the philosophy of Azerbaijani. He established relations with the developed countries of the world, achieved success in all fields, demonstrated his rights in the world's highest councils and organizations, and achieved development in a period of economic and political crisis in the countries of the world. These words of Winston Churchill seem to have been formed in the personality of the Great Leader: "And here is the lesson: never give up... Never, never, never... In nothing, big or small, important or insignificant - never do not surrender, except by the dictates of conscience and good taste."

The authors of the book "From Andropov to Gorbachev" V. Solovyov and Kulikova characterized Heydar Aliyev, who held a high position at the level of the Union and had phenomenal knowledge, as follows: "Aliyev really stood out from the monotonous circle of his friends in the Politburo - and not only because of his nationality." The well-known TV journalist Andrey Kirillov wrote in 1995: "Aliyev has a very strong fantastic memory. I say this in all seriousness: he remembers every day of his seventy years of life, down to the smallest details, he remembers everything."

In a Article theological analysis of Heydar Aliyev's personality was conducted, his leadership qualities were compared, and it was recommended that his personality be taken as an example of the influence of his personality on the training and education of young people.

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Multilingualism and cross-cultural communication in the workplace: A case study of a multilingual and multicultural University of Prizren

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Abstract

In this study, multilingual and multicultural University of Prizren is used as a case study to evaluate the effects of multilingualism and cross-cultural communication in the workplace. Interviews with academics and staff as well as observations of daily interactions are part of the qualitative case study methodology used in this study. According to the research, cultural diversity and multilingualism might boost creativity and decision-making in the workplace. The report also identifies problems, such as misunderstandings brought on by language and cultural limitations, and communication problems. The study contends that efficient cross-cultural communication training and language assistance can aid in easing these difficulties and enhancing the benefits of multilingualism and cultural diversity in the workplace.

Keywords: Multilingualism, Cross-cultural communication, Workplace, Case study, Multiculturalism



Yeni Bir Küresel Bakış, Dijital Kalkınma ve e-Atıklar

A New Global Perspective, Digital Development and e-Waste

Saadet Yağmur KUMCU

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Öz

Hızlı yenilikçilik ve maliyetlerin düşürülmesi, elektronik ürünlerlere ve dijital teknolojiye erişimi önemli ölçüde artırmıştır. Bu durum, elektronik cihaz ve ekipman kullanımında da bir artışa neden olmuş ancak, elektronik ve elektrik atığının (e-atık) hızla büyümeye gibi istenmeyen sonuçlar doğurmuştur. E-atık şu anda dünyanın en hızlı büyüyen atık akışını oluşturmaktadır. Küresel olarak toplumlar, e-atıkları az da olsa uygun bir şekilde ele almasına rağmen; geri kalanına ne olduğu bilinmemekle birlikte, çoğunlukla gayri resmi işçiler tarafından kötü koşullarda imha edildiği düşünülmektedir. Bununla birlikte, kayıt dışında kalan bu küresel e-atıkların değerinin, çoğu ülkenin gayri safi milli hasılasından (GSYİH) daha fazla olduğu hesaplanmaktadır. Çalışmada, uluslararası resmi kurumlar tarafından yayınlanan resmi raporlar incelenmiştir. Kalkınma paradigması kullanılarak yapılan analiz sonucunda küresel ekonomiye dayalı elektronik ve elektrikli eşyaların üretimi ve tüketimi için yeni bir bakış açısına duyuğu ihtiyaç ortaya konulmuş ve öneride bulunmaya çalışılmıştır.

Çalışmanın amacı, sektörün doğru politika karması ile desteklenmesi ve doğru şekilde yönetilmesi durumunda, dünya çapında milyonlarca iyi iş yaratılabileceğine dikkat çekmektrir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalkınma ekonomisi, politik iktisat, kayıt dışı ekonomi, kalkınma, GSYH, e-atık

Abstract

Rapid innovation and cost reduction have significantly increased access to electronic products and digital technology. This situation has also led to an increase in the use of electronic devices and equipment, but has had undesirable consequences such as the rapid growth of electronic and electrical waste (e-waste). E-waste currently constitutes the fastest growing waste stream in the world. Although societies globally are dealing with e-waste, albeit in an appropriate way; What happened to the rest is unknown, but it is thought to have been destroyed in poor conditions, mostly by unofficial workers. However, the value of this unregistered global e-waste is calculated to be greater than the gross national product (GDP) of most countries. In the study, official reports published by international



official institutions were examined. As a result of the analysis made using the development paradigm, the need for a new perspective for the production and consumption of electronic and electrical goods based on the global economy has been revealed and tried to make a suggestion.

The aim of the study is to draw attention to the fact that if the sector is supported with the right policy mix and managed properly, millions of good jobs can be created worldwide.

Keywords: Development economy, political economy, informal economy, growth, GDP, e-waste.



Imagination and Poetry at the Juncture of African Heritage and Western Tradition

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Abstract

The present study focuses on the selected poetry of the Harlem Renaissance period to assert that although the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s was an intense arena of socio-cultural upheavals, ideological controversies, and artistic divisions within the African-American intelligentsia, the period has quintessentially been distinguished as the fertile grounds for the culmination of contemporary African-American arts, literature and music. By referring to seminal intellectuals and poets of the period, be they in favor of their own unique folkloric roots and literary idiosyncrasies that root back in Africa, or of the white mainstream practices, long-embedded in the Western canon, the present study seeks to analyze the prolific influence of this equivocal phenomenon in African-American history.

In order to trace such line of argument, the study initially foregrounds the key cultural terms of *double-consciousness*, *the veil* image, and the *talented-tenth* concept devised by the renowned intellectual W.E.B. Du Bois, and poet Paul Dunbar's image of the *mask*; and then discusses these concepts through a reading of a selection of poems produced in that era.

The selection of poems encompasses a variety of artists to analyze the two opposing attitudes of African-American stance in creating art. While one camp, holds firmly on the African heritage and roots to structure a unique and authentic "Black" identity separate from Western tradition; the other camp believes in the "Art for Art's Sake" motto, to exclude politics and ideologies from their artistic craft. Thus, poems by Claude McKay, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen and Jean Toomer have been scrutinized to portray both facets of the Harlem Renaissance era, which conjointly prepared the grounds for the contemporary achievements in African American arts and literature.

Keywords: African-American Literature; Harlem Renaissance; Double-Consciousness; Veil; Talented Ten



Productivity Effect As A Business Performance Criteria

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the productivity effect as a business performance criterion. Performance criteria can be listed as “productivity, productivity, efficiency, adequacy and profitability”. Here, only productivity is emphasized among the mentioned criteria. Sometimes words such as enterprise, firm, company, organization, factory, production system, economic unit, technical unit or workplace are used instead of the concept of business. If the asset to be expressed in all these terms fits the definition of the business, there is no issue. If it does not fit, then the most appropriate term to be used would be the business term. The necessary factors for production are brought together in a certain place and transformed with the help of people and technology, and goods and services that meet the needs of people are revealed.

In a certain environment, the enterprise is defined as “the environmental environment that transforms the inputs it receives from its external environment into goods and services that have value for its customers, using certain information, technology and processes, and sells them at the price formed in the market, and creates the environment in which it operates while performing all these transactions. It is a system or social entity that does not harm the elements, has a distinct personality and unique culture, and sustains its life by adapting to changing conditions. It is necessary to know the basic elements and certain functions in the concept and scope of the business. The elements of the business can be listed as follows; “1. It is a system of social cooperation. 2. It is an economic unit. 3. Produces goods and services to meet the needs. 4. It is also a technical unit”.

Productivity can be defined as the ratio between a certain amount of production and the factors used to obtain this production. In practice, the concepts of productivity and production are often confused with each other. Production refers to how much utility is created in a system, while productivity refers to how well the factors of production are used. Accordingly, the “overall” productivity of a particular system can be expressed as: “Productivity = “Output / Input”. In other words, it is the ratio of “Total Benefit Created / Total Values Entered into the System”. Here, the scope and dimensions of economic productivity are discussed. Today, economics is accepted as a necessary consequence of the scarcity characteristic that marks all economic phenomena. Because of this feature, in the principle of economics, it is important to keep the waste of resources at a minimum level, to ensure maximum benefit, and to consider a boon/burden relationship. In terms of economic productivity, the ratio of



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"Value of Production / Total Cost of Production" is very important. In other words, the ratio of "Value of Output / Value of Input" is expected to be above "1". In other words, in order to earn more money than the money spent on production, the denominator of equality must remain constant or decrease while the share of equality grows. In this paper, the productivity effect is considered as a business performance criterion.

Keywords: Business, Performance Criteria, Performance and Productivity Interaction



Ocena postawy ciała dzieci w wieku przedszkolnym w odniesieniu do poziomu ich aktywności fizycznej oraz składu ciała

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 Uniwersytet Rzeszowski

Ocena postawy ciała dzieci w wieku przedszkolnym w odniesieniu do poziomu ich aktywności fizycznej oraz składu ciała

Vasylyna Petrovets
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Rzeszów, 2023 r.



Wprowadzenie do tematyki pracy

W ciągu całego życia postawa ciała podlega zmianom. Najwyraźniej widać to w okresie dynamicznego rozwoju. Szybkie zmiany m.in. środowiska, siedzący tryb życia, ograniczenie aktywności fizycznej oraz nieodpowiednie odżywianie są nierozerwalnie związane z postępem cywilizacyjnym.



Cel pracy

Główym celem pracy było sprawdzenie, czy postawa ciała dzieci w wieku 5 lat może mieć powiązania z ich poziomem aktywność fizycznej oraz składem ciała.





Pytania badawcze

1. Czy dzieci biorące udział w badaniach spełniały rekomendacje WHO dotyczące aktywności fizycznej?
2. Czy poziom aktywności fizycznej był wyższy u chłopców czy u dziewcząt?
3. Czy wystąpiły istotne korelacje pomiędzy postawą ciała a wybranymi komponentami składu ciała?
4. Czy wystąpiły istotne korelacje pomiędzy wybranymi komponentami składu ciała a poziomem aktywności fizycznej?
5. Czy wystąpiły istotne korelacje pomiędzy postawą ciała a poziomem aktywności fizycznej?

Materiał

Przedstawiane badania zostały przeprowadzone na potrzeby pracy magisterskiej. Badania zostały zrealizowane w Maju 2022 r. w wybranych przedszkolach we Wrocławiu wśród 57 dzieci w wieku 5 lat. Wykorzystano 56 przypadków, jeden przypadek został odrzucony ze względu na brak uzupełnienia niektórych danych, co skutkowało brakiem miarodajności statystycznej.

Płeć	Chłopcy	Dziewczęta
Liczliwość	32	24



Metoda

Posłużono się następującymi narzędziami:

- Aktywności fizyczna została pomierzona, przy pomocy akcelerometrów (ActiGraph WGT3X-BT)
- Postawa ciała była poddana ocenie przy pomocy urządzenia KINEOD służącego do analizy postawy ciała
- Ocena składu ciała metodą impedancji bioelektrycznej, przy pomocy analizatora składu ciała firmy Tanita (BC-420 MA, Tanita)
- Pomiary antropometryczne (wysokość ciała) zostały wykonane przy pomocy wzrostomierza (Tanita HR-200)
- Istotność różnic określona na podstawie testu U Manna-Whitneya oraz korelacje oszacowane przy pomocy nieparametrycznego testu Spearmana zostały obliczone w programie „Statistica” 13.3.

Wyniki

Tabela 2. Procent osób którzy spełnili rekomendacje z podziałem na płeć.

	Razem (n=56)	Procent chłopców którzy spełnili rekomendacje (n=32)	Procent dziewcząt które spełniły rekomendacje (n=24)
Rekomendacje dotyczące MVPA	21,43%	8,33%	31,25%
Rekomendacje dotyczące BMI	76,79%	46,43%	70,83%
Rekomendacje dotyczące postawy dzieci	73,22%	65,63%	41,67%

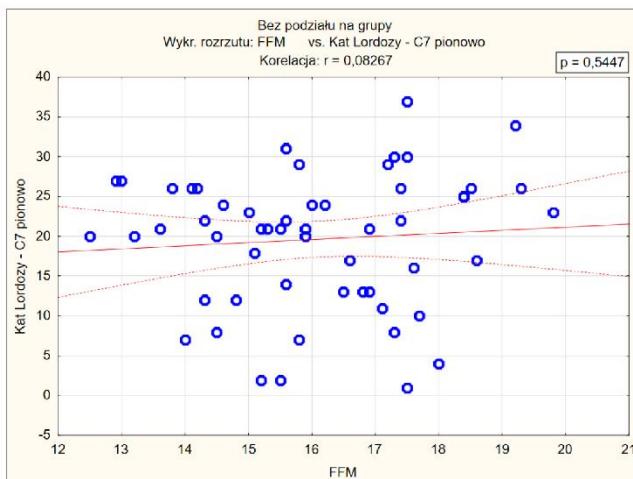


Wyniki

Tabela 3. Poziom aktywności fizycznej, składu ciała oraz postawy bez podziału grupy na płeć.

Rodzaj wskaźnika	Mediana	Minimum	Maksimum	Q1	Q3	Rozstęp	Odchylenie standardo we	p
FFM	15,89	12,50	19,80	14,70	17,45	7,30	1,77	0,619
MVPA	303,50	61,00	765,00	196,00	405,00	704,00	144,550	0,101
Kąt Lordozy – C7 pionowo	21,00	1,00	37,00	13,00	26,00	36,00	8,37	0,057

Wyniki



Wykres 1. Wartość korelacji pomiędzy FFM a Kątem Lordozy bez podziału na grupy.



Dağlık Karabağ Savaşına Rusya ve Türkiye'nin Yaklaşımları ve Çözüme Katkıları

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Öz

Güney Kafkasya, tarihsel süreç içerisinde her daim bölgesel çatışmaların odağında bir coğrafya olmuştur. Bu bölgedeki çatışmaların pek çoğu gibi bu çatışmanın da kökeni Sovyet dönemine uzanmaktadır. Sovyetler döneminde yaşanan göç dalgaları sonucunda gerçekleşen demografik değişimler, bu çatışmaların ana sebebinin oluşturmaktadır. Ancak Sovyetler Birliği dağıldıktan sonra da bu çatışmaların çözüm süreçlerinde bir ilerleme kaydedilememiştir. Ayrıca Rusya'nın ilgili coğrafya üzerindeki kontrolünü korumak istemesi de çatışmaların çözümsüz kalmasına neden olmuştur. Çünkü Rusya çözümzsizlik üzerinden kendine çıkar sağlamaktadır. Öte taraftan, Türkiye de bölge ile yakın tarihsel bağlara sahip bir ülke olarak bu çatışmanın etnik boyutları üzerinden konuya dahil olmuştur. Dağlık Karabağ sorunu, hem jeopolitik hem güvenlik etkenlere bağlı bir sorun olarak uluslararası arenada en uzun süren çatışmalardan birisidir. Sorunun tarafları arasındaki anlaşmazlıklar farklı arabuluculuk çalışmalarının defalarca sonuçsuz kalmasına neden olmuştur. Dağlık Karabağ bölgesinde yaşanan son savaş nedeniyle bölgesel ilişkilerdeki gerilim artarak büyük güçlerin de yakından takip ettiği bir hal almıştır. Savaşın sonundaki ateşkes anlaşması ile sorun çözülmüş gibi görünse de bu ancak geçici bir çözümü işaret etmiştir. Bölgenin istikrarsız yapısı uzun vadeli sürdürülebilir çözümlerin hayatı geçmesinin önünde engel teşkil etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Dağlık Karabağ, Rusya, Ermenistan.*



Crisis Management Effectiveness Model: Kahramanmaraş-Centered Earthquakes Example¹

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Abstract

A crisis often connotes negativity. It has the power to threaten quality of life. This often necessitates an immediate response. Institutions' crisis prediction and prevention mechanisms may be insufficient. Unexpected behavior can be seen in humans. First of all, tensions can arise. Panic air may spread and stress may increase. Crises can destroy not only those who try to manage them, but also the organizations they lead. Here, an effective crisis management must be exhibited. This study was prepared with the aim of developing the "Crisis Management Effectiveness Model for Kahramanmaraş-Centered Earthquakes". It is organized under three main headings. In the literature review; Information on crisis, crisis management and earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş is given. The second part is about methodology. Here; The problem, purpose and importance of the research, as well as the research method and scope are shared. The third title is about the findings and discussion. Here, first, general crisis management recommendations are listed. Then, a crisis management efficiency model was developed for Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquakes. The study is concluded with conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Crisis, Crisis Management, Crisis Management Effectiveness Model, Kahramanmaraş-Centered Earthquakes Example

¹ This paper is dedicated to my brother Fatih Celik, who died in the earthquake, and to all the people we lost.



The Importance of Leadership Styles on Employees' Green Behavior: The Influence of Green HRM

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Introduction

Organizations' responsibilities to cultivate green behavior are increasing as the trend of sustainability is noticeable on a global scale. Correspondingly, the attention to such sustainable actions is escalated for both academics and practitioners. This study aims to investigate the influence of leadership styles, particularly transactional leadership, and transformational leadership, on employees' green behavior in organizations. Furthermore, the moderating effect of companies' green human resource management practices (Green HRM) is examined.

Methodology

The proposed model will be validated by investigating 317 employees' data from hospitality and service industries, with a structured questionnaire. The employees are asked for their perspectives on companies' green human resource management practices, their managers' leadership styles, as well as their green behaviors. The hypotheses will be verified through Structured Equation Modelling (SEM). Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (Bass and Avolio, 1995) is chosen to measure different styles of leadership, and employees' green behavior is assessed through the items based on the research of Kim et al. (2017). While investigating the moderating variable, the six-item scale created by Dumont et al. (2017), which was further validated by Ahmed and Umrani (2019) is applied. Valuation of the questionnaires is based on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

Expected Findings

The hypotheses of this research are that both transactional and transformational leadership will have a positive impact on employees' green behavior, where the positive effect of transformational leadership is expected to be higher. Furthermore, explicit attention is given to the managers who possess both transactional and transformational leadership qualities, as the strongest positive correlation is expected



of such leaders in relation to influencing employees' green behavior. In addition, green human resource management practices are projected to positively moderate the relationship between leadership styles and green behavior.

Conclusions and Recommendations

This study is aiming to highlight the strong influence of leadership styles and green HRM practices while aiming to achieve environmentally sustainable behavior on a global scale. Thus, the recommendations would be for companies to focus on integrating green HRM practices in their organizations, as well as incorporating them with leadership approaches. For the academicians, it would be proposed to examine relationships more precisely in relation to the relationship between different leadership styles and diverse categories of employees' green behavior. Results and discussion will be validated and shared in more detail after the data collection process is finalised.

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Koncepcje społecznej odpowiedzialności biznesu a raportowanie niefinansowe

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Abstrakt

Koncepcje teoretyczne społecznej odpowiedzialności przedsiębiorstw (CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility) powstawały podczas kilkusetletniej debaty na temat etyki biznesu, podczas której teoretycy, krytykując ostro zarządzanie przedsiębiorstwem tylko dla zysków, usiłowali usytuować na równi z zyskami także społeczne i ekologiczne aspekty działalności przedsiębiorstw.

Celem niniejszego referatu jest syntetyczne omówienie rozwoju koncepcji społecznej odpowiedzialności przedsiębiorstw oraz jej operacyjną w kontekście wymogów raportowania niefinansowego, akcentując przełomowe znaczenie regulacji prawnych nakazujących firmom raportowanie już nie tylko wyników finansowych, lecz również pozafinansowych (ESG) poddawanych audytowi zewnętrznemu.

Wśród koncepcji CSR, w zależności od zakresu obejmowanych obszarów, można wyodrębnić trzy poziomy:

- **CSR 1.0** - ujęcie wąskie - definiowana jest jako zaangażowanie firmy „w działania dla dobra wspólnego, które nie przyczyniają się do bezpośrednich korzyści dla firmy i nie są wymagane przepisami prawa” (McWilliams)¹. Określana jest często jako odpowiedzialność ery chciwości, filantropii, marketingu², a w obliczu spektakularnych porażek firm uznawanych za liderów CSR 1.0 idea ta w oczach wielu praktyków i teoretyków się skompromitowała³.
- **CSR 2.0** - ujęcie szersze - definiowana jako „dobrowolne uwzględnianie kwestii społecznych i środowiskowych w swoich operacjach biznesowych oraz w interakcjach z interesariuszami”⁴, czy też jako „cały wachlarz obowiązków ekonomicznych, prawnych,

¹ za J. Jonker, A. Rudnicka, J. Reichel, *Nowe Horyzonty. Przewodnik po społecznej odpowiedzialności i rozwoju zrównoważonym*, Wyd. Centrum Strategii i Rozwoju Impact, Łódź 2011, s. 105

² *Rewolucja w CSR. Rozmowa z Waynem Visserem*, „Harvard Business Review Polska” – Odpowiedzialny Biznes 2011. CSR 2.0, s. 7.

³ K. Piłat, *Odpowiedzialny Biznes 2011. CSR 2.0*, „Harvard Business Review Polska”, dodatek.

⁴ *Promoting a European Framework for Corporate Social Responsibility*, European Commission: Green Paper COM, 366 final of July 18, Official Publication of the European Commission, Brussels, s. 6



etycznych i filantropijnych jakie biznes ma w stosunku do społeczeństwa”⁵. Definicje te wskazują, iż należy przedefiniować cel konkurowania firm i zastąpić czysty zysk generowaniem wartości ekonomiczno-społecznych, która powinna stanowić sedno działalności firmy, co „...spowoduje, że firmy skupią się na profitach właściwego rodzaju – zyskach, które generują społeczne korzyści, zamiast je uszczuplać”⁶.

- **CSR 3.0** - powinna zostać wzbogacona w porównaniu z CSR 2.0 (propozycja) o:
 1. Wdrażanie koncepcji współtworzenia przy tworzeniu produktów i usług;
 2. Podział wytworzonej wartości dodanej w przedsiębiorstwie pomiędzy różne grupy interesariuszy, z uwzględnieniem zasad sprawiedliwości dystrybutywnej oraz redystrybutywnej, by zmniejszać nierówności społeczne⁷.

Koncepcja współtworzenia dotyczy partycypacji w tworzeniu nowych produktów przez wszystkie zainteresowane grupy interesariuszy, nie tylko zatem pracowników, lecz również klientów, dostawców itd. Celem koncepcji współtworzenia jest uwzględnianie interesów wszystkich grup interesariuszy przy ich aktywnym uczestnictwie, zgodnie z zasadami DART (dialogue, access, risk assessment, transparency).

Koncepcja sprawiedliwości jest uważana, począwszy od Sokratesa, Platona i Arystotelesa, za normę moralną i wartość najistotniejszą w etyce, mającą sprzyjać zmniejszeniu dysproporcji, konfliktu między jedną a drugą stroną. Arystoteles wyodrębnił przy tym dwie kategorie sprawiedliwości: rozdzielczą (dystrybutywną) oraz wyrównawczą (redystrybutywną)⁸.

Coraz częstsze dostrzeganie konieczności uwzględniania w celach przedsiębiorstw aspektów CSR znajduje odzwierciedlenie także w egzemplifikowaniu zmiennych, a następnie wskaźników jakościowych i ilościowych je charakteryzujących. Wśród najbardziej znanych, przytaczanych oraz wykorzystywanych jako ramy raportowania można wymienić: UN Global Compact Principles (10 zasad ONZ Global Compact); Zasady prowadzenia działalności gospodarczej Okrągłego Stołu z Caux; Agenda na rzecz zrównoważonego rozwoju 2030 (SDG), Porozumienie paryskie; Europejski Zielony Ład (Green Deal). Najczęściej stosowanymi na świecie wytycznymi raportowania zrównoważonego rozwoju są standary GRI (**Global Reporting Initiative**), a UE staja się nimi także wytyczne TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) oraz Taksonomii Unii Europejskiej.

Przez ostatnie dekady raportowanie przez instytucje zagadnień zrównoważonego rozwoju było w dużej mierze dobrowolne i nieujednolicone – w krajach UE stan ten zmieniły dwie dyrektywy:

- **NFRD** (Non-Financial Reporting Directive – dyrektywa 2014/95/UE), wprowadzająca w UE (2014) wymóg ujawniania w sprawozdawczości (nieujednoliconej) informacji pozafinansowych. Obowiązek ten dotyczył wyłącznie jednostek interesu publicznego, zatrudniających powyżej 500 pracowników (banki, ubezpieczyciele czy największe spółki giełdowe).

⁵ A. B. Carroll, *A Tree-Dimensional Conceptual Model of Corporate Performance*, “The Academy of Management Review” 4/ 1979, s. 499

⁶ M. E. Porter, M. R. Kramer, *Tworzenie wartości dla biznesu i społeczeństwa*, „Harvard Business Review”. Polska, maj 2011, ss. 39 – 55.

⁷ R. Milic-Czerniak, *Nowy wymiar odpowiedzialności społecznej przedsiębiorstwa - CSR 3.0*, „Przedsiębiorstwo przyszłości” 4(33), październik 2017

⁸ Arystoteles, *Etyka Nikomachejska*, WN PWN, Warszawa 2022



- **Dyrektywa CSRD** (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), przyjęta w listopadzie 2022 roku przez Parlament Europejski, w której poszerzono zarówno zakres, szczegółowość, jak i liczbę podmiotów objętych obowiązkiem raportowania niefinansowego. W dokumencie założono m.in. ujednolicenie podejścia do raportowania kwestii dotyczących zrównoważonego rozwoju, poprzez stworzenie jednolitego standardu raportowania (**ESRS - European Sustainability Reporting Standards**). Projekt standardów (nadal trwają prace nad ich ostatecznym ujęciem) obejmuje cztery podstawowe obszary norm (82 wskaźniki), dotyczące wszystkich jednostek sprawozdawczych⁹.

Założenia CSRD można zatem uznać za przełomowe we wdrażaniu CRS 3.0 w krajach unijnych, a szczególnie w zakresie:

- jednoznacznego zrównoważenia celów społecznych przedsiębiorstw z celami finansowymi – poprzez włączenie aspektów ESG do ich strategii, modelu biznesowego oraz produktów;
- ujednolicenia i odejścia od deklaratywności sprawozdań niefinansowych, dzięki wprowadzaniu Europejskich Standardów Raportowania Zrównoważonego Rozwoju;
- jednostek objętych obowiązkiem sprawozdawczości – systematyczne rozszerzanie kręgu raportujących bezpośrednio lub pośrednio w latach 2025-2028;
- ujęcia newralgicznych dla CSR 3.0 obszarów związanych z eliminowaniem nierówności płacowych, wpływu wytwarzanych produktów na dobrostan konsumentów oraz zanieczyszczenie środowiska.

Zmiana podejścia firm do koncentrowania się również na aspektach ekologicznych, społecznych i etycznych będzie niewątpliwie procesem długim. Na jego przyśpieszenie wpłynie jednak włączenie go w ramy obligatoryjnych regulacji prawa powszechnego.

⁹ Projekty standardów w wersji przyjętej przez EFRAG Sustainability Reporting Board w dniu 15 listopada 2022 r., <https://pl.materiality.pl/dyrektyna-i-europejskie-standardy-sprawozdawcosci-w-zakresie-zrownowazonego-rozwoju/>



Online Education During Covid-19 and Students Learning Anxiety at the Post Graduate Level in Pakistan

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Abstract

To investigate the effect of online education and student's anxiety of learning Statistics in COVID-19 at post graduate level in Lahore a survey method was designed. The basic purpose to design that study was to explore students' anxiety measures and introduce some coping strategies to minimize the students' anxiety in online learning Statistics education. All students of post graduate level in all public and private universities of Lahore were considered as population of the study. By using random sampling technique 800 students were selected from 5 public and 5 private universities. A standardized instrument was adapted after validity and reliability tests. The results showed the strong positive relationship between online education and students' anxiety of learning Statistics. The online education has statistically significance variance on students' anxiety of learning Statistics. Therefore, a significant medium effect size was found between public and private universities in online learning Statistics.

Key words: Online Education, Students Anxiety, Learning Statistics, COVID-19



On union revitalization through the prism of generations Y and Z

O rewitalizacji związków zawodowych w świetle pokoleń Y oraz Z

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**On union revitalization
through the prism of
generations Y and Z**

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Introduction

This presentation is based on the scientific article submitted to Cracow Review of Economics and Management:

„Poglądy młodych związkowców na temat starań związków zawodowych na rzecz ich rewitalizacji, strategii marketingowych oraz metod rekrutacji” – O. Bech, A. Piotrowska, M. Szymański.

Since the 1980s, unions across the world have been in decline (Beaumont 1987).

This state of affairs sparked a debate on union revitalization (Gumbrell-McCormick & Hyman 2013; Holgate, Simms & Tapia 2018; Ibsen & Tapia 2017; Kelly 2018; Simms, Holgate & Roper 2019).

Despite the lack of a clear consensus, there are three main reasons for the strained relationship between contemporary youth and trade unions:

1. The nature of labour markets
2. The attitudinal problems of young people
3. Unions' failure to engage with them

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Conceptual background

Trade union membership and power have declined over the last few decades

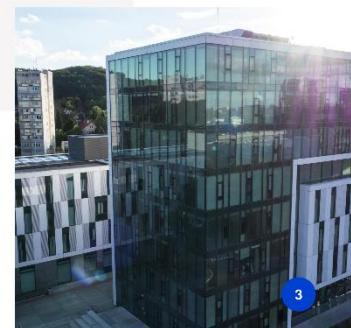
In many European countries, with the exception of the Scandinavian countries and Belgium, unionization of young people does not exceed 10%.

The youth tends to take up employment in work environments with a high frequency of non-standard forms of contracts.

Many companies tend to offer part-time and temporary contracts

This is not conducive to unionization. The instability and uncertainty of employment mean that, young people should be expected to join trade unions to improve their situation.

However, this is not the case.



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Low levels of unionisation among young workers: causes and consequences

In recent years, the unions operating in Europe have implemented several initiatives targeting specifically young people

The overall effectiveness of such initiatives is still a moot point.

It is argued that, the unions should reform their systems of governance and broaden their agendas by post-material issues:

Such as non-discrimination, equal opportunities and responsibility for the environment – these, provide young people with strong inducement to engage in collective action.

The idea would be to transform the unions into modern organizations that espouse a participatory, inclusive model of governance as well as represent the voice of *all* workers and support efforts to green business practices.

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Representation gap between younger and older workers

Generations Y and Z are viewed as open and receptive mainly to the ideas championed by their peers

In case of representation gap inside the unions, in order to improve the unionization rate among young people, it is first necessary to ensure the presence of their peers among union representatives.

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Objective of the study

Interaction and dialogue between unions and the public seem to leave much to be desired

The theory (Hodder & Houghton 2015, 2020; Carneiro & Costa 2020; Lorenzini 2016; Smith & Duxbury 2020) shows that, the problem lies in embodying a trade union identity in order to be understood by young people who tend to lack understanding of the essence of trade unions.

This leads to the language used by unions when communicating with the public.

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Research questions and method

The study builds on a qualitative research framework. We employed semi-structured qualitative interviews as the principal method of inquiry. High ranked, young union members from all over Europe were interviewed.

RQ1. How do Millennial officials believe trade unions are perceived by young people?;

RQ2. How do they view their unions' efforts to broaden their agendas and to make their systems of governance more inclusive and participatory?;

RQ3. How do they assess unions' use of social media for communication, promotion and recruitment?

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Discussion on the findings

Each of the interviews lasted between 45 and 90 minutes.

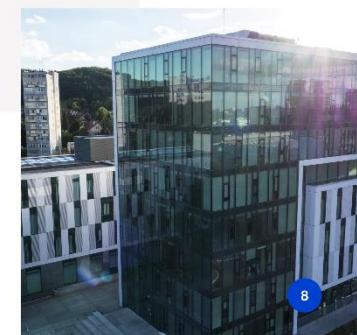
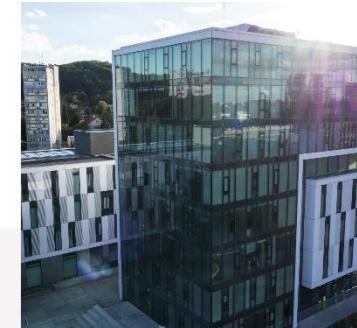
As might have been a priori expected, most of them acknowledged generations Y and Z viewing trade unions negatively.

All stressed the importance of education and awareness-raising among young people, regarding lack of knowledge of what unions actually stand for (Zientara et al., 2021).

The area for improvement lies in presence of unions in the „new” social media

Despite the youth spending huge amounts of time on social media, the optimal use of this channel for two-way communication by trade unions was questionable.

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Visualization of chosen findings

IMAGE

"The image of trade unions [in Romania] is sometimes misunderstood."
"In France young people have the image of strike and an image of maybe trade unions being strong, for people working in factories, in the transport sector, in places where, working conditions are harder, young people do not know if there is a trade union in their workplace."
"I think that [in Spain] the image that people have of the trade unions is [...] bad."
"A lot of young people just they don't know what trade unions are, they often consider as just to strike makers."
"When they hear trade unions, that word itself sounds a little bit old fashioned, it's like old timers."
"The trade unions is a bit old fashioned among young people, but they are represented as democratic institutions. They are also a little bit dirty if you could use that word."
"People in Sweden had more diverse picture of the trade unions, not so something that you do when you are part of blue collar workers."
"In turn, youth rarely knew about trade unions and whether they exist or not."

SAY & PROMOTION

"Younger generation in general, they do have access to information."
"We still have the option for young members to voice their opinions to sell in events vote in certain decisions making policies that the union makes."
" [...] young leaders are blocked by the older ones."
"I think the younger generation [try] to make changes [but] not all the time."
"Our confederation has a lot of employees that are not the CEO's. So we [have] a lot of young assistant positions, however, some are on more high level positions."
"Yes, [we are] really proud that we are giving voice to the younger trade union leaders. [...] So it's best to provide them a platform, it's best to train them in a way so they can go on with the case that we have."
"Personally and probably also [young members] have all opportunities to do [influence decision making]. We're very involved in the work with of a Trade Union Confederation. So yes, we are trying to influence as much as possible."
"Within [our union] there is a lot of other organisations with the academics and they have central committees as well. And in these committees they are very good at having seats for young people."
"The involvement of young people is the highest level in The Lithuanian Industry Trade Union Federation, they even give for youth sector the right to vote in the federation council."
"Today, there are very few young people with higher assignments, which in turn affects young people's power within the organisation."
"I am in one of the top leadership positions [...] I do hope that we do take everyone's voice into account however sometimes that gets lost going up the ladder."
"The culture is open, democratic and voice of youth and other groups of members are heard!"

UNIONS & YOUTH

"We developed specific trainings open also to young people in general in Italy on the social and political issues and interest of the trade union. And we organized different activities, for example, developing collaboration with an environmental NGO."
"We try to protect and ensure the rights of precarious and atypical workers".
"A better strategy for us is to open our doors because our structure, our offices are open to all young people to come here because the union is not for the union, it's about the workers."
"There is a project which aims to increase the awareness among young people about what trade unions stands for."
"One of my tasks as a as an advisor [...] is to build a National Youth committee. It would be more like a like a youth group Senate committee per se."
"We were one of the first to get Uber workers unionize and join our union."
"[Young freelancers] are not part of the trade union, we are also trying to involve them in trade unions."
"We are doing information seminars and meetings, generally, right now there is such a campaign going on in our offices, we're going to meet schools and universities. Also the our youth network are doing informational campaigns and training."
"A main and crucial role goes to our youth network, because we try to provide campaigns in universities and in the so called professional schools. So we can inform and educate people from a young age on what the trade unions are."
"We also published a manual for trade unions, how to reach out to young people and how to include them."
"In particular, [our union] tried to organize gig-workers and highlight their problems at the national level."

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Entrepreneurship Workshop Proposal For The Least Developed Countries

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Abstract

The importance of workshops in terms of entrepreneurship is undeniably important. Developed countries are successfully implementing these studies. Successful examples can also be found in developing countries. However, the situation is not encouraging for underdeveloped or the least developed countries (LDCs). The workshop is a kind of mission, vision, strategy and marketing work. It is an area where research is conducted on what institutions or organizations want from projects, what they want to develop, and what they want to achieve with the interface. The main purpose is to set the goals clearly. It is a very useful training program to teach or introduce participants to practical skills, techniques or ideas that they can use in their work or daily life. Interested parties are brought together under a program. Here, open communication and effective control space are important. Stakeholders should be offered opportunities for personal attention, speaking and experimentation.

Underdeveloped or the least developed countries are relatively underdeveloped and mostly poor agricultural societies. There is definitely a need for improvement movements here. Undoubtedly, this will not happen in a short time. Improvement as a process should aim at: "Education reform, technological revolution, development plans, socio-economic stability, human rights, more rights for women, healthy environment and urbanization". Entrepreneurship development interacts directly with some of these issues and indirectly with others. There are many techniques and applications to be used for this. One of them is the development of entrepreneurship. If the "entrepreneurship climate, economic stability, appropriate infrastructure and appropriate supports" are positive; Entrepreneurship movements can also be affected positively. If these are negative, the activities will either not start at all or will be carried out with great difficulty. Here, the subject is evaluated mostly in terms of the least developed countries. Creating a useful model for these countries can provide significant benefits. However, for this, there are undoubtedly many physical and social factors that must be overcome. Macro plans need to be adapted to this. Socio-economic adjustments are needed. Purpose-oriented education and training should be given to individuals and groups. Open communication is absolutely essential. A false initial image that may occur in this regard may leave the studies meaningless.



Factors that hinder effective communication can disrupt various elements of the process. It can affect them negatively and lead to communication deficiencies.

In this paper, the least developed countries and entrepreneurship issues are explained first. Then, the importance of workshops in terms of entrepreneurship is explained in general terms. Finally, the subject was evaluated in the least developed countries. In other words, attention was drawn to the need for workshops for the development of entrepreneurship in these countries.

Keywords: Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Workshop



Makyavellist Liderlik ve Çalışanların İş Tutumları: Turizm Sektörü Üzerine Bir Uygulama

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Öz

20. yüzyılın başlangıcına uzanan liderlik çalışmaları, liderin kişilik, davranış ve durumsal özelliklerine odaklanarak bulgularını arzulanan ‘iyicil’ liderin profilini çıkarma girişimi olarak sunmuştur. Yüzyılın son on yılında ise, liderin istenmedik ve neredeyse ‘karanlık’ olarak nitelenebilecek özellikleri de bulunabileceğini yapılan araştırmalar göstermektedir. Bu araştırmanın odağında bulunan ‘Makyavellist Liderlik’ olumsuz olarak değerlendirilen bir liderlik özelliğinin örgütsel açıdan istenmedik sonuçlar doğabileceği şeklindeki etkisi test edilmiştir. Bu temel amaç çerçevesinde belirlenen çalışmanın hedefleri; a) Otellerde istihdam edilen turizm çalışanlarının demografik özelliklerini, tükenme ve sinizm davranışları tutumlarını ölçmek, b) Otellerde Makyavellist liderlik ile tükenme arasındaki etkileşimi incelemek, c) Otellerde Makyavellist liderlik ile sinizm davranışları arasındaki ilişkiyi analiz etmek, d) Otellerde Makyavellist liderliğin lider etkinliğine olan etkisini ölçmektir. Araştırmanın evrenini turizm sektörü çalışanları, örneklemi de Muğla ilinde bu sektörde çalışan bireyler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri kolayda örnekleme yöntemiyle, anket teknigi kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Veriler toplanırken turizm sektöründen yüzeye olarak 199 çalışma anket uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler regresyon analizine tabi tutulmuştur. Çalışma bulguları Makyavellist liderlik ile çalışanlarının tükenmişlik ve sinizm seviyeleri ile lider etkinliği arasındaki ilişkilerin varlığını ortaya konmuştur. Sonuç olarak güven temeline dayalı, sahici, çikarsal olmayan lider-üye etkileşiminin turizm sektörü çalışanlarının tükenme ve sinizm düzeylerinde olumlu etkiler yapacağı anlaşılmıştır. Astlara destek olma, hakkaniyetli ve adil olma, örgüt üyeleri için sorumluluk alabilme gibi lider özelliklerinin, astların işe sarılma, örgütsel aidiyet duyma, lider ile özdeşim kurma, örgütsel rolleri için fazladan sorumluluk alabilme gibi davranışları artırcı etkide bulunduğu görülmüştür. Liderdeki makyavellist özelliklere rağmen, çalışanların düşünce ve duygularına önem, ihtiyaçlarına öncelik verme gibi özelliklerinin, makyavellist özelliklerin neden olduğu yıkıcı özellikler

¹ Sorumlu Yazar



üzerindeki azaltıcı etkisi göz önünde bulundurularak; astlarla daha sahici iletişim kurulduğu durumlarda örgütsel performansın bütüncül yönde artacağı öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lider Etkinliği, Makyavellist Liderlik, Sinizm, Tükenmişlik.



An Authentic E- learning Environment for Bridging the Gap in Intercultural Communication between Hearing and Deaf People in North Cyprus

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Abstract

The problem in social communication for Deaf people faces the dilemma in linguistic and cultural relativism. Although the conditions of them still need more study and investigation to vanish their isolation in society, this paper attempts to suggest an e-learning to spread Turkish sign language in North Cyprus where the official language is Turkish.

Authentic learning environment can be used to develop intercultural communication through differences cultures. To design this e-learning environment, ICT tools are employed. While these tools provide a more comfortable learning environment for learners, and they can be more creative and active to learn the target language. To design authentic activities the challenges in society are occupied which increase problem-solving skill of learners in real-life format. This paper emphasizes the significance of spreading sign language among hearing people when it be counted as a language in real-world.

Keywords: Intercultural communication, Authentic e-learning, ICT tools, Sign language



Antropolojik Bağlamda Sömürgeci İlişkilerin Üretilmesi ve Güçlendirilmesinin Topluma Etkileri ve Johannes Fabian'ın Öznelerarasılık Kavramı

The Effects of Generating and Strengthening Colonial Relations in Anthropological Context and Johannes Fabian's Concept of Intersubjectivity

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Öz

1970'lerden bu yana tarih disiplini gibi, diğerı hakkında bilgi üretmek isteyen diğer tüm disiplinlerde (özellikle sosyoloji ve antropolojide) "nesnel" bilgi ya da temsil üretme konusunda bir kriz yaşanmaktadır. Bu krizde, düşünce hareketlerinden bazıları diğerini mevcut bilim paradigmalarına dahil etmeye çalışırken, diğer bazı eğilimler alt grupları oluşturan kavamlara "öteki" olarak meydan okumaktadır. Bu nedenle ikinci grup, Batı modernitesinin dayandığı pozitivist epistemoloji ile başa çıkmak istemektedir. Aynı şekilde ikinci grup, bilginin üretildiği toplumsal, siyasal ve ekonomik koşulları (egemen olgu olarak kapitalizm) sorunsallaştırmaktır. Sömürgecilikle özel bir ilişkisi olan antropoloji disiplininin, modern bilimin, özellikle de sömürgeci iktidara hizmet eden pozitivizmin bilgisinin üstesinden gelmesinin önemini olduğunu düşünüyorum. Başka bir deyişle, "öteki" hakkında "nesnel" bilgi üretmeye çalışırken, Öteki'nin bilginin nesnesi olarak nasıl oluştuğuna bakılması gerektiğini düşünüyorum. Halkbilimi alanında bir akademisyen olarak, başka bir kültür hakkında bilgi üretmeye çalışan bir özne olarak, içinde yaşadığım bilgi geleneğini eleştirel bir şekilde ele almak istiyorum. Bu yazıda epistemoloji ve etnografiya konuları ele alınıp tartışılmaya çalışılmıştır. Evrensel pozitivist epistemolojinin sömürgeci ilişkilerin üretilmesi ve güçlendirilmesindeki etkisine deгinilmiştir. Özellikle evrenselciliг, nesnelliг, özne ve nesne ayrimını, pozitivist ve hermenötik gelenekler bilgi ve bilineni bilmek üzerinden tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Johannes Fabian, epistemoloji, antropoloji, Sömürgeci üretim, Öznelerarasılık



Abstract

Since the 1970s like discipline of history, in all other disciplines (especially in sociology and anthropology) which want to produce knowledge about the other, there is a crisis about producing "objective" knowledge or representation. In this crisis, while some of the thought movements seek to include the other in present science paradigms, some other tendencies challenges the notions which constitutes subaltern groups as "other". Therefore second group wants to cope with positivist epistemology which Western modernity is based on. In a same way second group problematize the social, political and economical conditions (capitalism as the dominant phenomenon) which the knowledge is produced. I think it is important that the discipline of anthropology which has a special relation with colonialism, overcome the knowledge of modern science, particularly positivism which serves colonial power. In other words, I think while trying to produce "objective" knowledge about the "other" should look at how the Other is constituted as the object of the knowledge. As an academic in folklore, as a subject who tries to produce knowledge about another culture, I want to deal critically with the knowledge tradition which I live within. In this paper I will try to deal with epistemology and ethnography. I will look at the influence of universal positivist epistemology in producing and reinforcing the colonial relations. In particular, its universalism, objectivity, subject and object distinction, positivist and hermeneutic traditions were discussed through knowledge and knowing the known.

Keywords: Johannes Fabian, epistemology, anthropology, Colonial production, intersubjectivity



Political Assassinations as a Strategy for Preventing the Liberation of Jerusalem from the Crusaders

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Abstract

In 1099 CE, Jerusalem was captured by the army of the First Crusade. Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi liberated the city from the Crusaders in 1187 CE. During this period, many Muslim military commanders, scholars and thinkers were assassinated. The majority of those killed were outspoken and important supporters of the liberation of Jerusalem from the Crusaders, including prominent individuals such as Mawdoud, Imam al-Harawi, Imam Ibn al-Khashshab, and many more. This is in addition to the unsuccessful assassination attempts on Salah al-Din's life. Despite the fact that the majority of the executions were carried out by a group of Ismaili Shiites known as "the assassins" (*al-Hashashin*), the advantages went to the Crusaders, casting question on whether the assassins were operating in concert with the Crusaders. This paper attempts to answer the following questions: was there a deliberate programme to destroy everyone who may influence the Muslim people and push them to re-unite and fight the Crusaders to recover Jerusalem? Who were the assassinated? What effect did they have on society? It will also investigate the effect that these killings had in impeding or delaying the liberation of Jerusalem.



Nazım Hikmet'te Devrik Tümce Kullanımı

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Öz

Dilde hem düşüncelerin iletiminde hem de duyguların iletiminde sözcük seçiminin yansira tümce öğelerinin konumu da önemlidir. Bunun bilincinde olan Nazım Hikmet'in edebi üslubunda devrik dizim önemli bir yer tutar. Nazım Hikmet devrik dizimi günlük yazılarında, romanlarında, politik yazılarında, şiirlerinde bilinçli olarak kullanmıştır. Her ne kadar devrik dizimin metinlerde kullanılmasının Nurullah Ataç ve destekçilerinin çabalarıyla yaygınlaşlığı bilinse de onlardan önce Nazım Hikmet'in çabaları da göz ardı edilmemelidir. Nazım Hikmet'in devrik tümceye katkıları bazı başlıklar altında toplanabilir. 1. Şiirde kısa tümceler kullanmak. 2. Halk dilinin kullanım imkanlarından yararlanmak. 3. Şiir dilinde yer alan devrik yapı kullanım şekillerini düz yazıya aktarmak. 4. Duygu iletiminde bilinçli olarak devrik yapıları kullanmak. Bu bildiride yazın ortaya koyduğu eserler bu başlıklar altında değerlendirilerek yazın devrik tümce kullanımına yaptığı katkılar gösterilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nazım Hikmet, dil bilim, devrik dizim, söz dizimi

Abstract

Language is important not only in the transmission of thoughts but also in the transmission of emotions, and the position of sentence elements is crucial in this regard. Nazım Hikmet, who was aware of this, made deliberate use of the inverted structure in his literary style. Although it is known that the use of inverted structure in texts became widespread through the efforts of Nurullah Ataç and his supporters, Nazım Hikmet's efforts should not be overlooked. Nazım Hikmet's contributions to the inverted sentence structure can be grouped under some headings. 1. Using short sentences in poetry. 2. Taking advantage of the use of the vernacular. 3. Transferring the use of inverted structures in poetry to prose. 4. Using inverted structures consciously in conveying emotions. In this paper, the author's works will be evaluated under these headings to demonstrate their contributions to the use of inverted sentences.

Keywords: Nazım Hikmet, linguistics, inverted syntax, syntax



Prokrastynacja snu w kontekście nadużywania urządzeń elektronicznych jako współczesne zagrożenie zdrowia publicznego

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Abstrakt

Prokrastynacja jest zjawiskiem dotykającym znacznej części populacji i jest związana z pogorszeniem produktywności, zdrowia oraz negatywnymi stanami emocjonalnymi. Dotyczy ona wielu aspektów życia: od pracy zadaniowej, przez wywiązywanie się z codziennych obowiązków, aż po kładzenie się spać o właściwej dla siebie porze. To ostatnie zjawisko nazywane jest prokrastynacją snu i wiąże się z pogorszeniem jakości wysypiania się. Może to w konsekwencji prowadzić do poważnych problemów zdrowotnych. Prokrastynacja snu jest silnie powiązana z nadużywaniem elektroniki, wśród której najczęściej używane urządzenia to: smartfony, tablety i laptopy. Te oferują bowiem atrakcje, takie jak media społecznościowe, gry czy filmy, które stymulują układ nagrody. O znaczeniu zjawiska może świadczyć fakt, iż prokrastynacja to najczęściej wybieranie czynności dających wzmacnienie tu i teraz kosztem długoterminowej gratyfikacji, a sen jest powszechnie uznawany za czynność przyjemną. Mimo tego jednak, często zamiast położenia się spać wybierane jest korzystanie z urządzeń elektronicznych, zapewniających jeszcze większe doznania. Skala zjawiska może dotyczyć nawet >50% młodych dorosłych osób i dzieci, natomiast wśród starszej populacji problem ten jest mniej nasilony. Dla wielu osób korzystanie z elektroniki przed snem jest codziennością, wybieraną pomimo świadomości pogorszenia jakości snu i gorszego funkcjonowania dnia następnego. Często dochodzi także do zjawiska tzw. odwetowej prokrastynacji snu, gdzie zamiast wybierać położenie się o właściwej porze, preferowane są inne czynności, ponieważ w ciągu dnia, danej osobie zabrakło czasu wolnego, bowiem ten przeznaczony był np. na pracę i obowiązki. Prokrastynacja snu może wiązać się z błędny kołem zachowań i prowadzić do degradacji zdrowia i jakości życia. Degradacja ta może przybierać na sile, bowiem na organizm oddziaływać będzie nie tylko pogorszony sen, ale także skutki uboczne ewentualnego uzależnienia od urządzeń i czynności na nich wykonywanych (granie w gry, przeglądanie social-mediów itp.) Aby zapobiegać omawianemu problemowi, należy przełamać pętlę zachowań np. poprzez monitorowanie/ograniczanie czasu spędzanego na korzystaniu z elektroniki czy przez ustalenie stałych godzin kładzenia się spać. W przypadku dzieci pozytywne znaczenie ma kontrola rodzicielska i ustalenie zasad korzystania z urządzeń.

Slowa kluczowe: prokrastynacja, prokrastynacja snu, elektronika, smartfon, uzależnienie, błędne koło, nawyki



Nutrition and Culinary Culture in Cyprus from Past to Present

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Abstract

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean. The island of Cyprus has been under the domination of different cultures throughout history and has become a multicultural island with the increase in immigration and immigration rates.

Since the 12th century, Cyprus has been under the rule of the French, Italian, Ottoman and British Empires, respectively. All of them influenced the culinary culture of the island, eventually becoming a mix of Greek-Mediterranean, Eastern and European cuisine. As a result of the influence of Cyprus from different cultures, a unique culinary culture has developed in Cyprus.

Cypriots developed trade across the Mediterranean, thus bringing ingredients and eating habits from other civilizations from their voyages, and integrating them into the island's culinary culture. Some foods such as molehiya and halloumi have been included in the Cyprus Culinary culture from the Arabian Peninsula. As part of ancient Egypt, cumin was found in Cyprus, while cinnamon was imported from Sri Lanka. Bread made from chickpea flour, which was widely produced in the Middle Ages, and tarhana were brought to the island by the Franks. Especially the combination of cumin and cinnamon constitutes one of the characteristics of Cypriot cuisine and an example of the cultural and gastronomic exchange that takes place on the island.

Cyprus is an island especially suitable for vegetable and fruit production due to its climate and vegetation. Although local production is limited, local vegetation and traditional food production enrich the Cypriot culinary culture. In different regions of the island, local production of foods such as kolokas, artichokes, molehiya, strawberries, and citrus fruits is made, and regions are mentioned with the food where production is widespread. On the other hand, the vegetation is suitable for the spontaneous growth of some natural and edible grasses and wild fruits according to the season. The arid nature of the island is known for its arid (wild asparagus), bury, hostes (wild artichoke), etc. paves the way for weeds to become widespread. Cyprus mountain thyme, which grows in the mountains of



Cyprus, is used very often because it gives flavor and smell to the dishes. In addition to agriculture, olive oil production is widespread on the island.

Especially in the Cypriot culinary culture, the Mediterranean type of nutrition model comes to the fore. Today, the Mediterranean diet model has become one of the healthy eating models. The basis of the traditional Mediterranean diet is seasonal, local and local food consumption. The Mediterranean type of diet generally includes cereals, olive oil, vegetables and fruits, fish, spices and wine. In addition, the Mediterranean type of nutrition model is accepted as a healthy nutrition model due to its potential effects on health. For centuries, Cypriots have maintained their own version of the Mediterranean diet. Today, however, in a world where there are more uniform tastes and a gradual transition to Western-style food habits, it has become difficult to maintain authentic traditional food consumption. This study analyzes the effects on Cypriot traditional culinary culture from the rise of Islam to the present. Many dishes today that are typically thought of as Turkish, Greek, or Cypriot, such as mulihiya, kolokas, and moussaka, are actually of Semitic, Persian, or Arabic origin. This study also aims to provide information about the general characteristics of nutrition and culinary culture in Cyprus from past to present and examines when and how these dishes were introduced to the island. For this purpose, documentary source analysis and description research methods and information gathering technique through documents and publications were used in the research.

Keywords: Cyprus, Cyprus Culinary, Nutrition, Mediterriane Diet



Roman slavery law in the age of artificial intelligence

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Abstract

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) in recent years has brought many problems not only of a factual nature, but primarily of a legal nature. One of them is the gap in the legal protection regime. AI can create works that in pre-digital times would have been considered copyrighted works, but in legal literature, it is assumed that only a human can be the author of a copyrighted work. As a result, works created by AI cannot be protected by copyright, which results in a lack of property rights to the created works. Therefore, it should be considered whether we should apply the provisions of Roman law regarding slaves who brought wealth to their masters despite not being treated as citizens. In other words, it is worth considering whether artificial intelligence should be treated as a slave in the times of the Roman Empire, and therefore the property rights to the works created by it should belong to its owner. Although Roman law is useful in the context of property rights, it does not answer question "whether the creative activity of artificial intelligence is a creative activity of an individual character?"



Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Milli Eğitim Sistemi Okul Öncesi, İlk ve Ortaöğretim Kademelerinde Denetleme Sisteminin Örgütlenmesi ve İşleyışı

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Öz

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Milli Eğitim Sistemi, okul öncesi, ilkokul ve ortaokul seviyelerinde etkin bir denetleme sistemi uygulamaktadır. Bu sistemin amacı, eğitim kalitesini artırmak, öğretmenlerin performansını değerlendirmek ve öğrencilerin başarısını artırmak için gerekli önlemleri almak ve uygulamaktır. Denetim süreci, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından yürütülmekte ve denetçiler, Milli Eğitim İl Müdürlükleri tarafından atanmaktadır. Denetimler, eğitim kurumlarının fiziksel koşulları, öğretim programlarının uygulanması, öğretmenlerin performansı ve öğrenci başarıları gibi birçok konuyu kapsamaktadır. Okul öncesi eğitim kurumları, ilkokul ve ortaokullar, yıl içerisinde en az bir kez denetlenmektedir. Denetimler, eğitim kurumlarının standartlarına uygun olarak faaliyet gösterip göstermediğini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmaktadır. Denetim sonuçları, eğitim kurumlarına öneriler sunmakta ve eksikliklerin giderilmesi için önlemler alınmasını sağlamaktadır. Denetimlerin bir diğer amacı da, öğretmenlerin performanslarını değerlendirmektir. Bu değerlendirmeler, öğretmenlerin eğitim kalitesini artırmalarına yardımcı olmakta ve öğrencilerin başarısını artırmaktadır. Öğretmenler, denetçiler tarafından yapılan gözlem ve değerlendirmeler sonucunda, eğitim kalitelerini artırmak için gerekli önlemleri alırlar. Bu doğrultuda, bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Milli Eğitim Sistemi, okul öncesi, ilkokul ve ortaokul seviyelerinde etkin bir denetleme sistemi uygulandığından, bu sistemin örgütlenmesi ve işleyışı, eğitim kalitesini artırmak ve öğrencilerin başarısını artırmak için gerekli önlemleri almak ve uygulama sürecini vurgulamaktır. Çalışmanın amacı doğrultusunda, önceki çalışmalarдан da yararlanarak literatür taraması yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Milli Eğitim Sistemi, Denetleme sistemi, Eğitim kalitesi, Öğretmen performansı



Using Narrative Story telling strategy in Teaching the Functions of the Cell in Living Organisms

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Abstract

The study aimed to reveal the appropriateness of using the narrative storytelling strategy in learning the function cell, the sample of the study was consisted of (58) female sixth grader students in Amman, Jordan; students were assigned randomly for experimental and control groups (29 students each).

The results of the study showed that there were statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in students' ability to learn the function of the cell, for the benefit of the experimental group; the results also showed that there were statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in understanding anabolism function than catabolism functions of the cell in experimental group.

Keywords: Narrative storytelling strategy, Functions of the cell, anabolism, catabolism.



Öğretmen Adaylarının Tamamlayıcı Ölçme Değerlendirme Yöntemlerini Tanıma Düzeyleri

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Öz

Tamamlayıcı ölçme ve değerlendirme yöntemleri, disiplinlerin yapısına bağlı olarak öğrenme süreçlerinin çeşitli yönlerini nitelikli bir şekilde değerlendirmek için geleneksel yöntemlere alternatif olarak ortaya atılmıştır. Bu yöntemler, öğrencilerin öğrenme stilleri, zeka türleri, öğrenme güçlükleri, alternatif kavramları, vb. bireysel farklılık merkezli faktörleri dikkate alarak öğrenme sürecinin daha iyi düzenlenmesini ve etkili kalıcı öğrenmelerin gerçekleşmesini desteklemektedir. Bu araştırma, öğretmen adaylarının tamamlayıcı ölçme yöntemlerini tanıma ve alana özgü araç geliştirebilme durumlarını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmana katılan 113 son sınıf matematik öğretmen adayı öğretmenlik eğitimi programlarında tamamlayıcı ölçme değerlendirme yöntemlerine aşina olan katılımcılardır. Araştırma kapsamında açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan bir başarı testi kullanılmış ve veriler dereceli puanlanarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonuçları, öğretmen adaylarının tamamlayıcı ölçme yöntemlerini teorik olarak tanımlama ve açıklama konusunda yeterli donanıma sahip olduklarını ancak kendi alanlarına özgü tamamlayıcı ölçme değerlendirme aracı geliştirme konusunda bazı güçlüklerinin olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu sonuçlar dikkate alınarak, öğretmen adaylarının eğitiminde teorik çalışmaların öğrenen merkezli çalışmalarla desteklenmesi, adaylara tamamlayıcı ölçme değerlendirme yöntemlerinin kullanım gerekliliklerinin öğrenmede ortaya çıkacak verimlilik kapsamında açıklanması ve işbirliğine dayalı tamamlayıcı değerlendirme araçlarının yürütülen dersler kapsamında hazırlanılması önerilmektedir.



Regional, EU-Related and International Obstacles to The Eu Integration of The Western Balkans

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet BARDAKÇI

Abstract

The Western Balkans has been seeking to be part of the European Union since the EU Summit in 2003 in Thessaloniki. But even after 20 years, the Western Balkan countries are still far from being EU members. A main objective of this study is to examine the obstacles to the EU accession of the Western Balkan states. The main research question of the study is what are the regional, EU-related and international obstacles to the EU integration of the Western Balkan countries? The main argument of the research is that the most important obstacle to the EU integration of the Western Balkan countries emanates from the EU. The Western Balkan region has always been part of the EU foreign policy agenda. However, it has never been a priority in EU foreign policy. There are always developments that overshadow EU's interest in the region. The 2008 Euro crisis, Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014, the refugee crisis during 2015-2016, the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian invasion to Ukraine in February 2022 have all diverted the attention of Brussels away from the region. In turn, the EU-Western Balkans integration progressed slowly.

The second group of factors that slows down the EU integration of the Western Balkan countries stems from the region itself. Concerning the regional issues, the Western Balkan countries have been coping with a myriad of problems such as democracy and rule of law, economic issues and corruption. Furthermore, the problems between EU members and candidates and those among the EU candidates undermine the efforts to bring the region closer to the EU. For instance, Bulgaria has blocked the EU accession of North Macedonia on the grounds of history and culture. Serbia doesn't recognize Kosovo. In addition to slow economic growth, decrease in population due to migration outside the region, brain drain and aging population complicates the region's transformation and thus its integration with the EU. Capture of the states by the elites in the region, further, makes the reform efforts difficult.

The third group of factors that affects the EU integration of the region originates from the international system. The most important of them are related with the roles played by China and Russia in the Western Balkans. Moscow doesn't hesitate to fill in the power vacuums if doing so serves its interests. Russia's assault on Ukraine is the latest example. The Russian invasion of Ukraine may precipitate the rise of tensions in Europe where Russia has some influence. This includes the Western Balkans. Moscow has close ties with Belgrade and the secessionist Serbian entity (Republika Srpska) in Bosnia-Herzegovina and seeks to exploit anti-Western attitudes there. There are concerns that Putin's invasion to Ukraine may strengthen the secessionist attempts in Republika Srpska. Moreover, unlike the EU, Serbia didn't impose embargo on Russia that invaded Ukraine owing to its vital interests and



traditional friendship with Russia. There are divisions on this issue in Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina. These issues render the EU integration of Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina difficult. Furthermore, the dependency of the Western Balkan countries on Russian gas is another factor complicating the region's integration with the EU.

Another international actor that impacts the EU integration of the Western Balkan region is China. In the last decade, China has turned into an influential global actor thanks to its Belt and Road Initiative. One can also observe this development in the Western Balkans. Needless to say, the visibility of China in the Western Balkans has risen as compared to the past. However, the impact of China on the countries in the region is quite limited in terms of political-economic criteria and soft-power factors in comparison to the EU. Nevertheless, China has a certain influence in the region because of the projects that it realizes without strings. Decline in the Western Balkan countries' dependency on the EU because of favourable credits provided by China, the lack of emphasis on the rule of law and democracy, the lack of transparency in the credits provided by China, China's involvement in corruption scandals in the projects in the region, China's financing the projects, which have low environmental standards, concerns regarding privacy and data protection concerning the acquisition of some Western Balkan countries such as Serbia of Chinese security technology and excessive borrowing of some countries in the region from China are among the issues that move the Western Balkan countries away from the EU accession criteria.



İlkokul Öğrencilerine Ödev Yapma Alışkanlığı Kazandırılmasına Yönelik Bir Eylem Araştırması (Batum Örneği)

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Öz

Bu çalışmada farklı kültürlerden gelen ilkokul öğrencilerine ödev yapma alışkanlığının kazandırılması ve ödev verilirken dikkat edilmesi gereken hususların belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma desenlerinden katılımlı eylem araştırması deseninde yürütülmüştür. Veriler 2018- 2021 seneleri arasında Gürcistan'ın Batum ilindeki Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı bir okulda yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya ilk yıl 1.sınıftaki 23 öğrenci, ikinci yıl ikinci sınıftaki 30 öğrenci, üçüncü yıl ise üçüncü sınıftaki 19 öğrenci katılmıştır. Araştırmada 1. dönem öğrenciler gözlemlenerek tanınmaya çalışılmış, velilerle toplantılar yapılarak velilerin ve öğrencilerin durumu hakkında ayrıntılı bilgiler edinilmiş ve bu doğrultuda bazı öğrencilerin verilen ödevleri neden yapmadıkları anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Alan taraması yapıldıktan sonra elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda mevcut durumun iyileştirilmesi için eylem planı oluşturulmuş, oluşturulan plan uygulanmış ve süreç içerisinde elde edilen sonuçlar doğrultusunda yansıtma döngüsüyle plan sürekli olarak geliştirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Veriler araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan aylık öğrenci değerlendirme formları, veli toplantı tutanakları ve gözlemler vasıtasıyla toplanmıştır. Araştırma sırasında çift dilli, çok kültürlü ailelerde farklı sebeplerden dolayı yeterince desteklenmeyen bazı öğrencilerin dile yeterince hakim olmamalarından dolayı, özellikle Türkçe ve Hayat Bilgisi dersleriyle ilgili olarak verilen ödevlerin yapılması noktasında sıkıntılar yaşadıkları gözlemlenmiştir. Önlem olarak öğrencilerin seviyelerine uygun ödevlerin verilmesi, kitap okuma faaliyetlerinin artırılarak öğrencilerin kelime hazinelarının zenginleştirilmesi ve bu vasıtayla anlama kabiliyetlerini geliştirme çalışmaları yapılmış ve bunların olumlu sonuçları görülmüştür. Araştırma sonucunda öğrencilere uygun koşulların oluşturulması, veli desteğinin sağlanması, verilen ödevlerin öğrenci seviyesine ve ilgisine göre ayarlanması, ödev verme sıklığının ve miktarının pedagojik olarak uygun olması durumunda öğrencilere ödev yapma alışkanlığının kazandırılabilceği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İlkokul ödevi, farklı kültürler, veli -öğretmen, eylem araştırması



Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Evlilik ve Aile Yaşamına Yönelik Tutumların İncelenmesi

An Examination of University Students' Attitudes Towards Marriage and Family Life

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Öz

Toplumun hızla değiştiği ve geliştiği günümüz dünyasında aile, tüm bu dönüşümlerin merkezinde yer almaktadır. Aile ve evlilik kurumunun sürekliliğini sağlamak için toplumun dinamığını oluşturan gençlerin fikirlerini bilmek oldukça önemli bir husustur. Bu doğrultuda araştırmada, üniversite öğrencilerinin evlilik ve aile yaşantısına olan tutumlarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda araştırma soruları hazırlanmış ve bu sorulara yanıt aranmıştır. Bu araştırma üniversite öğrencilerinin evliliğe karşı tutumları ve aile kavramıyla ilgili algılarını ortaya koyması açısından son derece önemli olarak görülmektedir. Ayrıca literatüre güncel kaynak sağlamak ve ilgililere fikir vermek açısından önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Çalışmada nicek araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca araştırma tarama modeline uygun olarak yürütülmüştür. Araştırma katılımcıları üniversite düzeyinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda 238 öğrenciden toplanan veriler araştırma kapsamında değerlendirilmeye alınmıştır. Katılımcılardan veriler uygun örneklemeye yöntemi ile toplanmıştır. Katılımcılara uygulanan ölçegin yanı sıra çeşitli sosyo-demografik sorular yöneltilmiştir. Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin %56,7'si kadın ($f=135$) öğrenciler, %43,3'ü erkek ($f=103$) öğrencilerdir. Çalışmada analiz süreci devam etmektedir. Bu doğrultuda verilerin normalilik testleri yapılacak ve fark testlerinden hangisi yapılacağına karar verilecektir. Bu doğrultuda sonuçlar yazılır ve tartışılacek daha önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evlilik, Aile yaşamı, Evlilik tutumu, Aile yaşamı tutumu, Üniversite öğrencileri



Abstract

In today's rapidly changing and developing world, the family is at the center of all these transformations. To ensure the continuity of the institution of marriage and family, it is important to understand the opinions of young people who form the dynamics of society. In this regard, the aim of this study is to examine the attitudes of university students towards marriage and family life. Research questions were prepared and answers were sought accordingly. This study is seen as extremely important in revealing the attitudes of university students towards marriage and the concept of family. In addition, it is considered important to provide current sources to the literature and to give ideas to the relevant parties. The quantitative research method was used in the study. Furthermore, the research was conducted in accordance with the survey model. The study participants consisted of university students. Accordingly, data collected from 238 students were evaluated within the scope of the research. The data were collected from the participants using an appropriate sampling method. In addition to the scale administered to the participants, various socio-demographic questions were also asked. Of the participating students, 56.7% were female ($f = 135$) and 43.3% were male ($f = 103$) students. The analysis process is ongoing in the study. Accordingly, the normality tests of the data will be performed and the decision on which difference tests to conduct will be made. Results will be written and discussed, and further recommendations will be provided.

Keywords: Marriage, Family life, Attitudes towards marriage, Attitudes towards family life, University students.



Music education programs at Yarmouk University: A course in raising the level of students with special needs

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Abstract

This study aims to achieve some objectives related to the use of modern techniques and music computer programs and the concept of teaching these programs in terms of music, especially with regard to Arabic music. This study also educates individuals on the importance of using music programs and the need to spread them in educational institutions. It offers modern educational methods and curricula for teaching music via the computer—a method considered as one of the most important and effective teaching techniques, and this is in order to highlight their importance and consequently apply them together with theoretical materials and performance processes.

Keywords : music program, computer, special needs.



Challenges and opportunities for return migrants in Sahiwal, Pakistan.

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Abstract

In this research, we have highlighted the people living in rural areas who went to European countries for a better future, but due to some reasons, they returned home. Here it has been seen what their economic engagements are after returning to their homeland and how they live. What policies does our government need to make so that the migrants can come back and re-integrate into society and contribute to the development of society? We found that migrants do not get the economic opportunities and support they need when they return and live in Pakistan. They miss out on finding employment. Due to this, there is uncertainty among these people. Because of this, they are thinking of migrating again. If seen, the returnees have many skills and abilities. But they are not able to use their skills here in Pakistan. The government should support these people because they come from developed countries. They have experience in the development and innovation of these countries. But those facilities are not available in Pakistan. The Pakistani government should create a particular monitoring cell for these people who can contact these migrants on their return and solve their economic and social problems.

Keywords: Return Migrants, Threats, Opportunities, Sahiwal.



Romanya'nın Karadeniz Güvenliğine Yaklaşımı

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Öz

Romanya Karadeniz'in güvenliğini sağlamak için politikalar geliştirmektedir. Karadeniz Romanya için ekonomik, siyasi ve stratejik öneme sahiptir. Bu sebeple Romanya Karadeniz'in güvenliği uluslararası konsepte değerlendirmektedir.

Karadeniz'den veya kıyılarından Petrol ve doğalgaz üretimi Romanya için çok önemlidir. Üretim ve ticarete uluslararası şirketleri dahil eden Romanya ekonomik değeri güvenlik alanına taşımaktadır.

NATO'nın Doğu Kanadına Karadeniz'i dahil eden Romanya Baltık Denizi'nden Karadeniz'e çekilen bir hattın şemsiyesi altına girmiştir. Kendi askeri yapısını da bu konsepte yeniden örgütlemiştir.

Montrö Sözleşmesi'yle Türkiye'ye bırakılmış Karadeniz güvenliği NATO üzerinden garanti altına alınmıştır. Türkiye'nin NATO üyesi olması hem Türkiye'yi hem de Boğazları Romanya için risk olmaktan kurtarmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karadeniz, NATO, Romanya, Doğu Kanadı, Montrö Sözleşmesi.

Abstract

Romania is trying to develop the policies to ensure the security of the Black Sea. The Black Sea is of economic, political, and strategic importance for Romania. For this reason, Romania evaluates and envisages the security of the Black Sea to the international concept.

The production of oil and natural gas from the Black Sea or from its shores is very important for Romania. Romania, which includes international companies in production and trade, carries economic value to the field of security.



Romania, which includes the Black Sea in the Eastern Flank of NATO, has come under the umbrella of a line drawn from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. It has also reorganized his own military structure according to this concept.

The Black Sea security, which was left to Turkey with the Montreux Convention, is guaranteed through NATO. The fact that Turkey is a NATO member has saved both Turkey and the Straits (Istanbul and Çanakkale) from being a risk for Romania.

Keywords: Black Sea, NATO, Romania, Eastern Flank, Montreux Convention.



7. Sınıf Tam Sayılar Konusunda Çoklu Zekâ Kuramına Göre Geliştirilen Etkinliklere Dayalı Öğretime İlişkin Öğrencilerin Görüşleri

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Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı, ilköğretim 7. sınıf tam sayılar konusunda çoklu zekâ kuramına göre geliştirilen etkinliklere dayalı öğretime ilişkin öğrencilerin görüşlerini incelemek ve bu etkinlikleri tanıtmaktır. Bu amaçla çoklu zekâ kuramına dayalı olarak beş adet etkinlik geliştirilmiştir. Çalışmada özel durum yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma grubu bir ilköğretim okulunun yedinci sınıfındaki 15 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Veri toplamak amacıyla öğrencilere açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan bir anket uygulanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda, öğrencilerin geliştirilen etkinliklere ve etkinliklerle gerçekleştirilen öğretime ilişkin olarak olumlu görüş içinde oldukları ortaya çıkmıştır. Sonuçlara bağlı olarak çoklu zekâ kuramına dayalı öğretimin daha etkili olması için çeşitli önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar sözcükler: Matematik Öğretimi, Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı, Tam Sayılar, Öğretmen ve Öğrenci Görüşleri



Foreign Direct Investment: A Key To Africa's Economic Growth?

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Abstract

Global epidemics, Ukraine-Russia war and famine, which are among the triggering actors of the change and transformation process that the world has recently entered, are interpreted by many experts and politicians as factors that deepen the global financial and economic crisis. In this context, it has become more necessary than ever to take measures to promptly mobilize countries that are progressing slowly in growth and development. Organizations such as the World Bank, which are the global representatives of the economic and financial system, have started to call on African countries to make encouraging policies and investments to keep up with transition and transformation. Thus, while promoting economic growth, it is aimed to solve economic problems such as increasing investments and job opportunities and unemployment, which can even cause social disintegration. In this sense, it is essential to take measures to encourage foreign direct investment (FDI), which has been studied many times in the literature, where it has an important share in economic growth. Therefore, the aim of this study is to explore the role of FDI in realizing Africa's economic growth potential. The case study is based on panel data from 5 African countries (Egypt, Nigeria, South Africa, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo) from 2000 to 2021, selected to represent Africa geographically. For this purpose, a simple econometric growth equation similar to Borensztein, Gregorio and Lee (1997) was applied, assuming that FDI positively affects economic growth (GDP growth rate). All of the data were found to have unit root at the level of I (1). At least 7 cointegration variables were found in the cointegration test. Regression analysis found that FDI had a positive effect on economic growth in the POLS estimation, but not in the fixed-effects model estimation. However, after unnecessary fixed effect testing, The fixed model was accepted as the suitable model. Therefore, it is concluded that FDI is not an important fuel for economic growth in Africa. Hypothetically, this could be due to lack of



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basic infrastructures, quality of human capital, low FDI availability, political stability, rapid population growth and governance.

Key words: Economic growth, Africa, FDI, GDP growth rate, global financial crisis, Panel analysis, POLS, FEM



The possibilities of managing local development using new technologies for data collection and processing

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Abstract

Modern digitalization and the quick development of new technology have opened up new possibilities for managing regional development. In controlling local development, this article intends to examine the potential of new data gathering and processing technologies. The paper conducts a literature assessment on the application of new technologies for data gathering and processing, as well as their effects on local development management.

The concept of local development is covered at the outset of the article, along with its significance for the development of the economy, society, and environment. After that, it looks at the various management strategies for local development, including top-down and bottom-up strategies. In managing local development, the study emphasizes the significance of stakeholder involvement and the contribution of new technology to this process.

The remainder of the study examines various new technology kinds that can be applied to data collecting and processing for local development management. These consist of big data analytics, social media, remote sensing, and geographic information systems (GIS). The study examines the benefits and drawbacks of each technology and offers instances of its application to local development management.

The difficulties of controlling local development utilizing new technology for data gathering and processing are also covered in the article. The lack of technical expertise, the expense of deploying new technology, and the possibility of social isolation are some of these difficulties. The report suggests a number of solutions to these problems, such as community involvement, public-private partnerships, and capacity building.

In order to manage local growth, the study's conclusion highlights the potential of new data gathering and processing technologies. It makes the case that utilizing new technology can improve local development management's efficiency and effectiveness, resulting in growth and development that is



sustainable. The report also emphasizes the necessity of a participatory strategy for local development management that includes all stakeholders.

Keywords: stakeholder involvement, local development, new technologies, data processing, data gathering.



Migration and Autonomy of U.S. Latinas in Post-9/11 Chicano Cinema: *Real Women Have Curves* (2002) and *Maria Full of Grace* (2004)

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Abstract

Deeply engraved within the socio-cultural imagination and political landscape of the American mind is the “Post-9/11 Era,” which has been denominated so since the attacks on the Twin Towers of New York City in September 11th, 2001. The period has marked by an increased sense of distrust towards all non-Americans residing in the United States; an intensified government effort to cope with domestic security and tight border politics; and a more belligerent approach in foreign policy overseas. Mexican-American, or *Chicano*, cinema is the accumulation of all filmmaking practices that initially came forth out of the essentialist or cultural-nationalist consciousness of the Chicano Movement of the 1970s. The adaptation of Rudolfo Gonzales’s quasi epic poem *Yo Soy Juaquin* (1965) by director Luis Valdez is hailed to be the prototype of this newly emerging cultural production. Historically speaking, since the silent epoch of Hollywood, there have been significantly fewer representations of autonomous Latin American women in mainstream films. Similarly, the predominantly male occupied arena of Chicano cinema has also excluded such Latinas as speaking subjects or powerful agents to execute their will outside the norms of patriarchal culture and family structure. Since the 1970s then the only Latinas to be admitted on screen have been portrayed by Chicano filmmakers as the backbone of the family structure, either as self-sacrificing mothers, grandmothers or loyal daughters and sisters with no personal, professional, or sexual autonomy outside the normative rules of their strictly Catholic worldview.

With this in mind, this study turns its focus on a pair of acclaimed and independent movies, *Real Women Have Curves* (2002) directed by Patricia Cardoso, and *Maria Full of Grace* (2004) directed by Joshua Marston, both of which highlight two respective young Latinas in their quests for autonomy and agency within the context trespassing symbolic and literal borders. Throughout *Real Women Have*



Curves, the heroine, Ana García, an 18-year-old Chicana is torn between her obligation to stay with her working-class family in Los Angeles, and continuing her higher education in the prestigious Columbia University in New York. When her ephemeral yet arduous quest comes to an end, she emerges as a triumphant role model, presented as an alternative on the limited options available to Chicanas, living and working in an urban working-class neighborhood. Ana's story portrays the younger generation of Latinas who are free from the financial aid of their male counterparts, constituting a new Latina identity marked by their own independent thoughts and actions. In *Maria Full of Grace*, the audience is presented with the story of María Alvarez, a 17-year-old Columbian girl, who is haphazardly and unwillingly involved in the international narcotics traffic to migrate to the first world, symbolized by her destination in Jackson Heights, Queens, New York City. The theme of the trespassing of borders plays a significant role in pregnant María's quest search for freedom in the American context. In American legal system María is obviously a criminal as a stereotypical drug-mule, however the movie portrays her as a lens through which the audience is suggested the covert and unofficial coaction between Colombia and America on an international scale for the manufacturing and transportation of narcotics across borders. Throughout her metaphorical journey within the neighbourhood of Queens, María observes the decent way of life and opportunities available in the first world for and her unborn baby. To conclude, both heroines of the aforementioned films end up in New York City in search of a better future, achieving freedom of mind and body across literal and symbolic borders, exceeding the limited choices for Latinas within urban spaces.

Keywords: Chicano Cinema, Border Culture, Migration, Gender, Post-9/11 Era.



Tarım Ekonomisi ve Verimliliği

Agricultural Economics and Productivity

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Öz

Doğal kaynakların kullanılmasıyla başlayan tarımsal üretimin verimliliği; kaynakların ihtiyaçları karşılama kapasitesine ulaşan bir çıktıya dönüşmesiyle ölçülmektedir. Gıda güvenliği ve verimliliğinin sorgulandığı çalışmada, Dünya genelindeki 70 ülkede ve altı kıtada 13 çeşit tarımsal gıda ürününü kapsayan, yerden küresele kadar geçerliliğe sahip tarımsal verileri incelenmiştir. Sürdürülebilirlik açısından gündeme önemli bir yer tutan tarım ekonomisinde yatırım kararı verme becerisinin; elde bulunan ve bir önceki yılın mahsulüne ait verilere bağlı olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Dünyanın onde gelen tarımsal veri tabanı olarak gerçek ve potansiyel verim farkları; gerçek ve potansiyel su verimliliği, gerçek ve minimum besin gereksinimi, hava durumu, toprak ve ekin sistemleri ile ilgili temel veriler iklim bölgeleri ve teknoloji tahmin alanları incelenmiştir. Yapılan karşılaşmalı analizlerde, iktisat teorisinin temel öznesi olan insanın tarımsal üretimdeki emeği ve işgücü verimliliği ile ilgili verilerin yetersizliği ve emek verimliliğinin yeterince dikkate alınmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, tarımsal ve kaynak kullanım verimliliğini artırmaya yönelik stratejik karar verme ve yerel-küresel politikalara katkıda bulunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarım ekonomisi, doğal kaynaklar ekonomisi, politik iktisat, iktisat teorisi

Abstract

The productivity of agricultural production, which starts with the use of natural resources, is measured by the transformation of resources into an output that reaches the capacity to meet needs. In the study, in which food safety and productivity were questioned, agricultural data covering 13 types of agricultural food products from local to global validity were examined in 70 countries and six continents around the world. The ability to make investment decisions in the agricultural economy, which has an important place on the agenda in terms of sustainability; It is known that it depends on the data available and the previous year's crop. In this study, real and potential yield differences as the world's leading agricultural database; actual and potential water productivity, actual and minimum nutrient requirements, weather conditions, basic data on soil and crop systems, climate zones and



technology forecast areas were examined. In the comparative analyzes, it has been determined that the data on the labor and labor productivity of the human being, who is the main subject of the economic theory, is insufficient and the labor productivity is not taken into consideration sufficiently. The aim of the study is to contribute to strategic decision making and local-global policies to increase agricultural and resource use efficiency.

Keywords: Agricultural economics, natural resources economics, political economy



The Main Features of the Education Policy of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev

Milli Lider Haydar Aliyev'in Eğitim Politikasının Temel Özellikleri

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Abstract

Analyzing the reasons for the progress of developed countries in the modern era, we come to the conclusion that their development is determined not by the amount of underground and surface wealth, but by the intellectual level of their citizens, "human gold". The creation and development of intellectual potential depends to a great extent on the educational level of the society.

From this point of view, great achievements in the field of education as well as in all areas of our social, political and economic life have exceptional merits of Heydar Aliyev, a great personality who successfully carried the mission of political leadership of the Republic of Azerbaijan on his powerful shoulders for more than 30 years.

In the content of the decades-old education strategy of the national leader Heydar Aliyev, the main idea was to train personnel who have the ability create a new type of society and who have a global perspective and who are active in the community life of the citizens.

From the beginning of the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan until today, this model has shown its positive results in practice and continues to show.

In the presented article, the main directions and characteristics of the education policy of the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, were determined and evaluated in a scientific and philosophical context.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, education policy, philosophy of education



Öz

Modern çağda gelişmiş ülkelerin ilerlemesinin nedenlerini incelediğimizde, gelişmişliklerinin yer altı ve yerüstü zenginliklerinin miktarıyla değil, vatandaşlarının entelektüel düzeyi olan "insan altını" tarafından belirlendiği sonucuna varıyoruz. Entelektüel potansiyelin yaratılması ve geliştirilmesi büyük ölçüde toplumun eğitim düzeyine bağlıdır.

Bu açıdan bakıldığında, Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin siyasi liderlik misyonunu başarıyla taşıyan büyük bir şahsiyet olan Haydar Aliyev'in sosyal, siyasi ve ekonomik hayatımızın her alanında olduğu gibi eğitim alanında da büyük başarıları müstesna bir meziyettir.

Milli lider Haydar Aliyev'in onlarca yıllık eğitim stratejisinin içeriğinde, yeni bir toplum yaratma yeteneğine ve küresel bakış açısına sahip, hemçinin toplum yaşamına aktif olan personel yetiştirmeye ana fikirdi.

Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin bağımsızlığının başlangıcından bugüne kadar bu model uygulamada olumlu sonuçlarını göstermiştir ve göstermeye devam etmektedir.

Sunulan makalede Azerbaycan halkın milli lideri Haydar Aliyev'in eğitim politikasının ana yönleri ve özellikleri tespit edilerek bilimsel ve felsefi bağlamda değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Haydar Aliyev, eğitim politikası, eğitim felsefesi



Kadının Kamusal Alanla İmtihanı: Lapseki Çınaraltı Meydanı

The Test of Women with the Public Sphere: The Case of Lapseki Çınaraltı Square

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Öz

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, günümüzün Türkiye'sinde Çanakkale iline bağlı Lapseki ilçesinin merkezinde bulunan Çınaraltı Meydanı örneği üzerinden, kadının kamusal mekanda var olma sorununun toplumsal arka planını ortaya çıkarmaktır. Lapseki ilçesi, Antik Yunan'da Lampsakos diye adlandırılan ve yine aynı yerde varlığını sürdürerek günümüz Türkiye'sine kendini taşımış bir yerleşim yeridir. Antik Yunan'da Agora diye adlandırılan kent merkezleri kadına kapalı kamusal mekanlardı. Lapseki ilçesinin kent merkezi olan Çınaraltı Meydanının hukuksal olmasa da toplumsal hafızada kadına kapalı kamusal bir mekan olarak günümüzde varlığını devam ettirmesi, üzerinde düşünülmesi gereken bir sorundur. Çınaraltı Meydanı örneği, toplumların, dinlerin, dillerin ve hatta yüzyılların değişmesine rağmen kadınların kamusal mekanda görünür olma noktasında verdiği imtihanın hala bitmediğini ve mekanın ruhunun aktarıldığını göstermesi adına oldukça önemlidir.

Araştırma, Lapsekili olup burada veya farklı şehirlerde ikamet eden farklı yaş, medeni durum ve eğitim düzeylerine sahip on beş kadın ve on beş erkek ile yüz yüze derinlemesine mülakata dayalı nitel araştırma yöntemiyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kadınların yaş ve eğitim durumları fark etmeksizin bu mekandan geçmediği, geçmek zorunda kalanların da rahatsızlık ve tedirginlik duydukları tespit edilmiştir. Bu meydanda hiçbir kadın esnaf yoktur ve esnafların yanında çalışan kadın personel de bulunmamaktadır. Erkekler, kadınların bu meydandan geçmesini yadırgamakta ve hoş karşılamamaktadır. Çınaraltı Meydanı, kadına kapalı erkekleri kamusal bir alandır. Kadın ve erkeklerin Çınaraltı Meydanı üzerinden toplumsal cinsiyet algısı ayrı ayrı incelenmiş, bu mekana ait toplumsal hafızanın nesilden nesile aktarıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak Çınaraltı Meydanı, modernleşme ve eşitlik politikalarına rağmen, kadının özel alan kamusal alan arasındaki ayrimda belli kamusal mekanların dışında tutulması gerektiği anlayışının üstesinden hala gelemediğinin somut bir örneğidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplumsal Cinsiyet, Özel Alan, Kamusal Alan, Kadın, Çınaraltı Meydanı.



Abstract

The purpose of this study is to reveal the social background of the problem of women's existence in public space through the example of Çınaraltı Square, located in the center of Lapseki district of Çanakkale province in today's Turkey. The district of Lapseki is a settlement called Lampsakos in Ancient Greece and has carried itself to today's Turkey by continuing its existence in the same place. The city centers, called Agora in ancient Greece, were public spaces closed to women. The fact that Çınaraltı Square, the city center of Lapseki district, continues to exist today as a public space closed to women in the social memory is a problem that needs to be considered. The example of Çınaraltı Square is very important in terms of showing that despite the changes in societies, religions, languages and even centuries, the test of women at the point of being visible in public space is still not over and the spirit of the place is transferred.

The research was carried out with the qualitative research method based on face-to-face in-depth interviews with fifteen women and fifteen men of different ages, marital status and education levels, who are from Lapseki and reside here or in different cities. It has been determined that women do not pass through this place regardless of their age and educational status, and those who have to pass feel discomfort and uneasiness. There are no female tradesmen in this square and there are no female personnel working with the tradesmen. Men find it strange and do not welcome women to pass through this square. Çınaraltı Square is a masculine public space closed to women. The gender perception of women and men over Çınaraltı Square was examined separately, and it was determined that the social memory of this place was transferred from generation to generation. As a result, Çınaraltı Square is a concrete example of the fact that despite the policies of modernization and equality, women still cannot overcome the understanding that women should be kept out of certain public spaces in the distinction between private and public domains.

Keywords: Gender, Private Sphere, Public Sphere, Women, Çınaraltı Square.



City and Cities in Sezai Karakoç's Thought and Poetry

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Abstract

Sezai Karakoç, one of the leading figures of twentieth century Turkish thought and literature, is one of the authors with a wide horizon of thought and poetry. In his articles and books, he discussed literary, political, religious, economic and social issues with a unique approach and style, evaluated and presented proposals. It is possible to see that in the poems of Karakoç, who is also a powerful poet, has a poetic style of his thoughts in his poems. One of these issues is the city. The city has a special place in Sezai Karakoç's thought system with a civilization perspective. He makes the current civilization critique in most places and masterfully over the city. Comparing the cities of the past civilizations with the cities of the present Western civilization, he emphasizes the special position of the city of Islamic civilization among them. It also discussed on which principles the city of the future time will be built. As past and present cities emerge as the product of a belief and philosophy, he states that the city of the future should be thought of as in need of a belief and philosophy. Sezai Karakoç's urban thought has a special place in that it is closely related to civilization and belief.

As Sezai Karakoç systematically discussed the city issue in his writings, he also included plenty of city theme in his poems. In various contexts and creating surprising occasions, he made the city in his thought the subject of his art with the language of poetry. In this respect, the cities in Sezai Karakoç's poems attract our attention as a reflection of a thought-provoking subject rather than being a product of accidental inspiration. The cities, whose names he counts in a calculated way in his writings, appear in his poems in the same parallel.

Sezai Karakoç's basic views on the subject of the city will be determined from his articles or books compiled from his view of the city and his proposal, and then the reflection and response of these views and proposals in his poems will be tried to be shown with examples.

Keywords: Sezai Karakoç, City, Civilization, Cities in literature



ULU ÖNDER HAYDAR ALIYEV'İN DÜŞÜNCELERİ, TÜRKİYE, ATATÜRK

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Anahtar kelmələr: Türk dünyası, Azarbeycan Türkiye kardeşliği, nesillere örnek Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Ulu Önder Haydar Aliyev ve türk dünyası

Ключевые слова: Тюркский мир, Азербайджанско –Турецкое братство, Ататюрк – пример для поколений, Великий лидер Гейдар Алиев и тюркский мир.

Key Words: Turkic world, Azerbaijan Turkey brotherhood, Ataturk an example for generations, great leader Haydar Aliyev and Turkic world

Kadim Azerbaycan toprağı, hayatın başladığı yeryüzündeki ilk insan yerleşimlerinden biridir. Azerbaycan halkı bu topraklarda kadim ve zengin bir kültür yaratmıştır. Azerbaycan'ın ayrılmaz bir parçası olan Nahçıvan toprağı, Nuh'un meskeni, dünyanın süsü, örüntüsü, en eski kültür merkezlerinden biridir. Kadim Doğu uygarlıklarıyla bağlı olan Nahçıvan tarihi gelişim sürecinde derin izler bırakmıştır. Azerbaycan halkın zengin tarihi, bilimsel ve kültürel mirası bu topraklarda oluşmuştur.

Ulu Önder milletimizin milli lideri Haydar Aliyev, Nahçıvan topraklarının dünyaya kazandırdığı dahiler arasında özel bir yere sahiptir. Nahçıvan MSSC'nin kuruluşunun arifesinde, tarihte eş benzeri olmayan bir rol oynayan bir olay cereyan etmiştir. Azerbaycan'ın sonraki tarihi kaderi: 10 Mayıs 1923'te parlak bir devlet adamı Haydar Aliyev Nahçıvan'da dünyaya gözlerini açtı.

Haydar Aliyev dünya tarihinin en büyük şahsiyetlerinden biri, Azerbaycan'ın büyük siyaset ve devlet adamı, dünya Azerbaycanlılarının milli lideri, 1990-1993 yıllarında Azerbaycan halkın kurtuluş mücadeleisinin lideri, Yeni Azerbaycan'ın kurucusudur. 1992 yılında kurulan Azerbaycan Partisinin, 1993-2003 yıllarında Azerbaycan'da Modern Azerbaycan devletinin kurucusu ve Halk Cumhuriyeti'nin tarihi halefi Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanı Haydar Aliyev'in siyasi faaliyetinin Nahçıvan dönemi, özellikle 1991 yılları - 1993 yılı, Nahçıvan Özerk Cumhuriyeti Yüksek



Meclisi Başkanlığı görevinde bulunduğu dönemde, aynı zamanda özerk cumhuriyetin siyasi, sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel gelişimi açısından da dikkat çekicidir. Haydar Aliyev, Nahçıvan Özerk Cumhuriyeti'ni ilk olarak ermeni silahlı baskınından ve işgalinden kurtardı. Bu yıllarda Haydar Aliyev'in girişimiyle özerk cumhuriyetin Yüksek Meclisi, adından "Sovyet" ve "Sosyalist" kelimeleri kaldırdı ve üç renkli bayrak Nahçıvanın devlet bayrağı olarak kabul edildi. Azerbaycan Halk Cumhuriyeti Nahçıvan'a yerleştirildi. Abluka altındaki özerk cumhuriyetin ekonomik sorunlarının çözülmesine ciddi özen gösterildi. Komşumuz, kardeşimiz, iyi günde ortağımız, zor günde destegimiz Türkiye ile ekonomik ilişkiler kuruldu. Nahçıvan'ı Türkiye'ye, Nahçıvan'a ve Nahçıvan halkına bağlayan ekonomik felaketten kurtulan Dilucu-Hasrat köprüsü yapıldı.(1.66.) İleri görüşlü siyasetin sonucu Ablukanın ağır olduğu yıllarda Nahçıvan'da yaşayan ulu önder Haydar Aliyev'in başkanlığında Nahçıvan Özerk Cumhuriyeti ile Türkiye Cumhuriyeti arasında ilişkiler tesis edilmiş, Nahçıvan'ın hayatı ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması ve iletişim bağlantılarının yeniden tesis edilmesi için görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Nahçıvan Özerk Cumhuriyeti'ni yönettiği yaklaşık iki yıl boyunca milli lider Haydar Aliyev, kurduğu dış ilişkiler sayesinde bölgeyi yaklaştan felaketten kurtardı (8.92).



The Effect of Using Digital Story in Teaching Multipliers and Multiples on Academic Achievement of 6th Grade Systems

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Abstract

Since the world is rapidly changing with technology, the way of accessing and presenting information has also changed. Depending on these developments, stories began to be told in digital environments, and thus digital stories emerged. Digital stories enable students to use their cognitive skills, such as developing their affective, visual, and verbal processing skills, at the same time. In this study, the effect of using digital stories in teaching the subject of multipliers and multiples on the academic achievement of 6th-grade students was examined. For this study, the effect of the selected digital stories on academic achievement was examined by paying attention to the age, interest of the story elements, and appropriateness of the attainment. This study used the pre-test and post-test control group design, one of the quasi-experimental research designs. The research was carried out with 50 students, 25 experimental groups, and 25 control groups, studying in the 6th grade in two different classes in a secondary school in Rize, affiliated with the Ministry of National Education, in the 2022-2023 academic year. In the study, the academic achievement test developed by Doğrucan (2019) for his master's thesis was applied as a pre-test and post-test to the students in the experimental group and control group as a data collection tool. Data analysis was done with SPSS 21 package program. As a result of the analysis of the study, it was seen that the use of digital stories in teaching the subject of multipliers and multiples had a positive effect on the academic success of 6th-grade students. The analysis results were discussed with the literature, and suggestions were made.

Keywords: Digital Story, Mathematics Education, Academic Success



Mobil Oyunlarda Oyun İçi Satın Alma Durumlarının Nedenleri ve Hedef Kitleler Arası Karşılaştırma

Reasons for In-Game Purchases in Mobile Games and Comparison between Audiences

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Öz

Günümüzde internet ve bilgisayar kullanımı, mobil teknoloji ürünlerinin gelişmesiyle birlikte önem kazanmıştır. Bu ürünlerin kolay ulaşılabilir ve taşınabilir olması yaşamın vazgeçilmez unsurları arasında yerini almasını sağlamıştır. Mobil oyunlar, oyuncular tarafından 2021'de 82.98 milyar kez indirilmiş olup oyuncuların yaptıkları harcamalar aynı yıl içinde 116 milyar ABD Dolara ulaşmıştır. Bu harcamaların 2025 yılında 138 milyar ABD Dolara ulaşması beklenmektedir.

Bu araştırma, öğrencilerin mobil oyunlarda oyun içi satın almanın nedenlerini, oyunlara ayırdığı süreleri ve oyun oynama motivasyonlarını belirlemek ve bu kapsamında iki farklı ülkede bulunan üniversite öğrencilerinin durumlarını görmek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Oyun içi satın almaya ilgili literatürde yer alan çalışmalar incelenerek etki eden faktörler kriter olarak belirlenmiş ve çalışmanın modeli oluşturulmuştur. Belirlenen kriterlere yönelik, literatürde yer alan ölçekler derlenerek tüm kriterleri açıklayacak nitelikte yeni bir ölçek hazırlanmış, araştırmanın hedef grubunda olan Türkiye ve Bulgaristan'da bulunan üniversite öğrencilerine uygulanmıştır. Basit tesadüfü yöntem ile belirlenen örneklemde yer alan üniversite öğrencilerine parametrik analiz yöntemlerinden Independent Sample T testi, One-Way ANOVA fark analizleri ve Pearson Korelasyon analizleri yapılmıştır. İstatistikî değerlendirmelerle üniversite öğrencilerinin mobil oyun içi satın alma eğilimleri kıyaslanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mobil Oyun, Oyun içi Satın Alma, Oynamaya Niyeti



Abstract

Today, the use of the internet and computer has gained importance with the development of mobile technology products. The fact that these products are easily accessible and portable has made them take their place among the indispensable elements of life. Mobile games were downloaded 82.98 billion times in 2021 by players, and the spending by the players reached 116 billion US. Dollars in the same year. These expenditures are expected to reach 138 billion US. Dollars in 2025.

This research was carried out in order to determine the reasons for the in-game purchases of the students in mobile games, the time they allocate to the games and their motivation to play the games, and to see the situation of the university students in two different countries in this context. By examining the studies in the literature on in-game purchasing, the influencing factors were determined as criteria and the model of the study was created. For the determined criteria, the scales in the literature were compiled and a new scale was prepared to explain all the criteria, and it was applied to the university students in Turkey and Bulgaria, which are in the target group of the research. Independent Sample T test, One-Way ANOVA difference analyzes and Pearson Correlation analyzes were performed on the university students in the sample determined by the simple random method. The mobile in-game purchasing tendencies of university students were compared with statistical evaluations.

Keywords: Mobile Game, In-Game Purchase, Intention to Play



Związek cyberchondrii ze stosowaniem medycyny komplementarnej i alternatywnej: badanie przekrojowe w populacji ogólnej

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Wstęp

Internet stał się podstawowym, globalnym źródłem informacji o zdrowiu, gdzie komunikacja odbywa się za pośrednictwem gigantycznych cyfrowych platform mediów społecznościowych zdolnych do wymiany informacji z dużą prędkością transmisji i zasięgiem. Nadmierne wyszukiwanie informacji zdrowotnych w Internecie może samo w sobie stanowić zachowanie związane z poszukiwaniem bezpieczeństwa (np. sprawdzanie, czy objawy są oznaką danej choroby) i w wyniku potencjalnie niepokojących informacji może wywołać lub wzmacnić dalsze zachowania związane z poszukiwaniem bezpieczeństwa (np. dalsze/nadmierne korzystanie z Internetu). Cyberchondria została opisana stosunkowo niedawno jako zachowanie charakteryzujące się nadmiernym wyszukiwaniem w Internecie informacji medycznych, związanych z rosnącym poziomem lęku o zdrowie. Wysuneliśmy hipotezę, że osoby z patologicznym lękiem o zdrowie gdy nie uzyskają zadawałających diagnoz i/lub leczenia mogą odsuwać się od formalnych placówek ochrony zdrowia w kierunku produktów, praktyk i praktyków medycyny komplementarnej i alternatywnej (CAM), które subiektywnie mogą spełnić ich potrzeby i oczekiwania.

Cel badawczy

Sprawdzenie unikalnych relacji między cyberchondrią a stosowaniem medycyny komplementarnej i alternatywnej w polskiej dużej próbie populacji ogólnej,



Materiał i metody

Badania przekrojowe zostały przeprowadzone w okresie od 25 kwietnia do 25 grudnia 2022r przy pomocy wspomaganego komputerowego wywiadu internetowego (CAWI) z wykorzystaniem kwestionariusza R-I-CAM-PL. W badaniu wzięło udział 626 respondentów z Polski.

Wyniki

Analiza statystyczna wykazała, że wyższym poziomem cyberchondrii charakteryzowały się kobiety, osoby z wykształceniem podstawowym lub zawodowym oraz osoby u których nie minęło 5 lat od diagnozy. Z metod CAM częściej korzystały kobiety, osoby pozostające w stanie wolnym oraz osoby niepracujące.

Wyniki naszego badania sugerują, że istnienie korelacji pomiędzy cyberchondrią a stosowaniem medycyny komplementarnej i alternatywnej. Nasze badanie wskazuje, że osoby z wyższym wskaźnikiem cyberchondrii korzystają z większej ilości produktów ($r=0.144$), technik samopomocy ($r=0.140$) oraz charakteryzują się wyższym ogólnym wskaźnikiem korzystania z CAM ($r=0.137$). Nasze ustalenia wykazały, że strony internetowe (63.4%) oraz portale społecznościowe (44.1%) były najczęstszym źródłem wyszukiwania informacji związanych z CAM.

Wnioski

Wpływ korzystania z Internetu w celach zdrowotnych, może mieć negatywny wpływ na osoby z cyberchondrią. Osoby z cyberchondrią kiedy nie otrzymają od lekarza oczekiwanej przez siebie diagnozy i/lub leczenia mogą szukać sposobu zaspokojenia swoich potrzeb poprzez korzystanie z CAM. Zjawisko to może zwiększać ryzyko utrzymywania pacjenta w przekonaniu o posiadaniu jakiejś choroby, stosowaniem nieskutecznych bądź szkodliwych CAM czy wykorzystaniem finansowym pacjenta. Przyszłe badania muszą dokładniej zbadać bezpośrednie konsekwencje korzystania z Internetu w celach związanych ze zdrowiem przez osoby wykazujące cechy cyberchondrii a stosowanych przez nich metod CAM.



Sağlık Çalışanlarında Mobbing Algısının Psikolojik Belirtiler Açısından İncelenmesi: Tekirdağ İli Örneği*¹

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Giriş

Mobbing kavramı çalışma yaşamıyla ilgili literatüre Endüstri ve Örgüt Psikoloğu Heinz Leymann tarafından kazandırılmıştır. Mobbing bir kişinin veya grubun bir bireye yönelik düşmancıl, uygun olmayan iletişimsel tutumu ve davranışlarıdır. Bu davranışların mobbing olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için sistemlilik ve tutarlılık göstermesi gerekmektedir (Leymann, 1990). Nitekim mobbingin psikolojik çıktıları literatürde yoğun olarak çalışılmış bir olgudur. Yaygın olarak görülen belirtilere bakıldığında travma sonrası stres bozukluğu, yaygın kaygı bozukluğu, depresyon ve psikosomatik belirtilerin ön plana çıktığı söylenebilir (Çobanoğlu, 2005; Leymann ve Gustafsson, 1996). Mobbingin sektörlerde yaygınlığına bakıldığında eğitim ve sağlık sektörlerinin mobbingin en yaygın görüldüğü sektörler olması dikkat çekmektedir (Vveinhardt ve Streimikiene, 2017; Zukauskas ve Vveinhardt, 2009). Türkiye'de de sağlık sektöründe mobbing gittikçe dikkat çeken bir olgu olarak literatürde varlık göstermektedir (Gökdemir, 2016; Kılıç, Çiftçi ve Şener, 2016). TSSB, anksiyete, depresyon, psikosomatik rahatsızlıklar ve tükenmişlik yaygın görülen psikolojik sonuçlardandır (Bulut ve Göktürk, 2012; Yıldız ve Yıldız, 2009; Erzincan, Coşkun ve Gündüz, 2022). Bu çalışmanın amacı, sağlık çalışanlarında mobbing algısının psikolojik belirtiler üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir.

Yöntem: Çalışma Tekirdağ ilindeki 2. basamak bir sağlık kuruluşunda Tekirdağ İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü'nden gerekli izinler alındıktan sonra yürütülmüş olup 410 sağlık çalışanı gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Katılımcılara Kişisel Bilgi Formu, İşyerinde Örgütsel Yıldırma Ölçeği (İÖYÖ) ve Kısa Semptom Envateri (KSE) sunulmuştur. Veriler Google Forms aracılığıyla toplanmış olup SPSS 26.0 programında analiz edilmiştir.

*Bu çalışma birinci yazarın ikinci yazar danışmanlığında yürütüldüğü yüksek lisans tez çalışmasından üretilmiştir.



Bulgular: Mobbing algısının psikolojik belirtilerle ilişkisini incelemek üzere yürütülen korelasyon analizinde İÖYÖ toplam puanları ile KSE toplam puanları ($r=.44$, $p<.05$), KSE anksiyete puanları ($r=.44$, $p<.05$), KSE depresyon puanları ($r=.39$, $p<.05$), KSE olumsuz benlik puanları ($r=.47$, $p<.05$), KSE somatizasyon puanları ($r=.40$, $p<.05$) ve KSE hostilite puanları (.38, $p<.05$) arasında orta düzeyde pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Yürüttülen regresyon analizine göre İÖYÖ toplam puanlarının KSE toplam ($F=98.485$, $p<.05$), KSE anksiyete ($F=83.481$, $p<.05$), KSE depresyon ($F=74.534$, $p<.05$), KSE olumsuz benlik ($F=114.880$, $p<.05$), KSE somatizasyon ($F=77.839$, $p<.05$) ve KSE hostilite ($F=67.737$, $p<.05$) puanlarını ile regresyon modelleri istatistiksel olarak anlamlıdır. İÖYÖ toplam puanı KSE toplam puanın %19'unu ($R^2=.19$), KSE anksiyete puanının %17'sini ($R^2=.17$), KSE depresyon puanının %15'ini ($R^2=.15$), KSE olumsuz benlik puanının %22'sini ($R^2=.22$), KSE somatizasyon puanının %16'sını ($R^2=.16$) ve KSE hostilite puanının %14'ünü ($R^2=.14$) pozitif yönde açıklamaktadır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Bu çalışmanın bulgularının literatürdeki diğer bulguları desteklediği görülmüştür (Göktürk ve Bulut, 2012; Yıldız ve Yıldız, 2009; Erzincan, Coşkun ve Gündüz, 2022). Bu çalışma Türkiye'deki mobbing literatürüne sağlık sektörüyle ilgili veri sağlama açısından katkıda bulunacaktır. Araştırma sonuçlarının sağlık sektöründe, mobbing algısının olumsuz psikolojik sonuçlarıyla ilgili farkındalığı artırması umulmaktadır.

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The Effect of the Great Depression on the Local Economy in Hungary

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Abstract

The preparations to the war and the breakout of the First World War changed the economic conditions in Europe and Hungary. Because of the Great War the Hungarian government proclaimed a moratorium which suspended the private law obligations. It was the first step of the state intervention in the economic relations which was the result of the new economic thinking. But the war dragged on for several years therefore the government had to restore functioning of the economy and to cease the moratorium during the war. The Hungarian government tried to avoid the economic crisis with the introduction of a new legal institution, the compulsory non-bankruptcy settlement.

These two procedures, the bankruptcy procedure and the compulsory non-bankruptcy procedure were used in the insolvency cases in Hungary in the Interwar period, therefore these were in effect during the era of Great Depression. For this reason, we can analyse whether the economic crisis appeared in these legal proceedings in the local level. It is obvious that the economic crisis was determined in the global economy and in the national level. But I would like to observe whether we can detect the effect of this occurrence in the commercial life of a small Hungarian town.

I will present this topic through the methods of legal history, thus I examine original documents of the courts which are able to throw light on the causes of the economic actors' insolvencies. In my lecture, I want to analyse functioning of the two insolvency procedures in the practice of the Royal Regional Court of Kalocsa. Kalocsa was a small city in Central Hungary. The archive material of this court totally remained therefore I chose this material for the basis of my lecture. For this reason, I am able to analyse the number of the insolvency cases and the quantitative changes of these procedures before and during the Great Depression. In addition to, I want to use the Hungarian specialised literature from the 19th and 20th centuries, and the scientific works in this topic for the analysis.



Türkiye'de Dış Ticaret Sorunlarının Nedenleri

Causes of Foreign Trade Problems in Turkey

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Öz

Küreselleşme, ekonomik, kültürel, teknolojik, sosyal ve politik terimlerle yerel sınırları aşmak suretiyle dünya ile bütünleşmeyi ifade eden karmaşık bir süreçtir. Genel kabul görmüş bir tanım olmamakla birlikte farklı yaklaşımların farklı küreselleşme tanımlarını doğurduğunu söylemek mümkün olacaktır. Diyalektik bir süreç olarak küreselleşme, dünyadaki farklı kültürler ve farklı bölgeler arasında bağlantıların oluşturulması ve toplumsal ilişkilerin yoğunlaşmasını ifade etmektedir. Küreselleşmenin bir sonucu olarak ülkelerin dış piyasalarara açılmalari ve ticaret hacimlerini artırmaları ekonomik büyümelerine önemli katkı sağlamaktadır. Dış ticaretteki artış, ülkenin ticaret hacmini artırırken, yabancı sermaye girişini, yeni yatırımların artmasını ve buna bağlı olarak istihdam hacminin artmasını da olumlu yönde etkileyecektir. Küreselleşmenin bir neticesi olarak, günümüzde uluslararası piyasalarda faaliyet gösteren firmalar ticaretin önemli bir bölümünü oluşturmaktadır. Bu firmaların sayısı arttıkça rekabet daha da artış gösterecektir. Türkiye, 1980'li yıllarda bu yana dış ticaret yoluyla önemli bir küreselleşme süreci tecrübe etmiştir. Ticaretin küreselleşmesi Türkiye'de ekonomik kalkınma açısından önemlidir.

Uluslararası ticaret gündemi iktisadi, politik ve ticari olaylar ile biçimlenmektedir. Bu bağlamda ticaret maliyetleri son 20 senedir dünya devletlerinin hafızasında yer bulmaktadır. Söz konusu durumun sebebi, ticari maliyetlerinin devletlerin rekabetçilik kapasitelerine ve uluslararası ticaretin istikametine tesir etmesidir. Gelişmemiş ve gelişmekte olan çoğu ülkede dış ticaret firmaları, karmaşık ve uzun süreli bürokrasi ve eksik altyapı sebebiyle uzunca bekleme süreleri ve yüksek maliyetlerle karşı karşıya kalmakta ve rekabet potansiyellerini kaybetmektedirler. Dünyada ticaretin serbestleşmesi ile birlikte dış ticaretin önündeki bariyerlerin etkisizleştirilmesi, ticari kolaylaşımaya gidilmesi ve beraberinde dış ticaret maliyetlerinin düşürülmesi çabaları ivme kazanmıştır.

1980 yılı sonrasında sürece Türkiye'de iktisadi alanında büyük ölçekli değişimler meydana gelmiş ve ekonominin serbestleşmesi istikametinde çok mühim aşamalar kat edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'de dış ticaretin karşı karşıya kaldığı sorunların ve güçlüklerin kolay hale getirilmesi ve çözümlenmesi çabalarında özel sektör ile kamu kurumları arasında sağlanması gereken eşgüdümün ehemmiyetine vurgu yapılmış, etkin bir iş birliğinin hayatı geçirilmesine dair metotlar ve uygulamalar



araştırılmış ve Türkiye'de söz konusu hususlardaki zorlukların telfisi için bir takım somut öneriler ve tedbirlere degenilmiştir. Çalışmada önce Türkiye'de dış ticaretin kısa geçmişine yer verilecek, daha sonra ise bu süreçte dış ticarette ülke ekonomisinin karşılaşmış olduğu zorluk ve sorunlar hakkında bilgi sunulacak, ardından ise dış ticaret kolaylaştırılması ile ilgili tanımlamalar ve ilkeler hakkındaki olgular ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Dış Ticaret, Türkiye

Abstract

Globalization is a complex process that expresses integration with the world by transcending local boundaries in economic, cultural, technological, social, and political terms. Although it is not a generally accepted definition, it will be possible to say that different approaches give rise to different definitions of globalization. As a dialectical process, globalization refers to the creation of connections and the intensification of social relations between different cultures and different regions of the world. As a result of globalization, countries' opening to foreign markets and increasing their trade volumes make a significant contribution to their economic growth. While the increase in foreign trade will increase the trade volume of the country, it will also positively affect the foreign capital inflow, the increase in new investments, and accordingly the increase in the employment volume. As a result of globalization, companies operating in international markets today constitute an important part of the trade. As the number of these companies increases, competition will increase even more. Turkey has experienced an important globalization process through foreign trade since the 1980s. Globalization of trade is important for economic development in Turkey.

The international trade agenda is structured by economic, political, and commercial events. In this regard, trade costs have been in the memory of world states throughout the last 20 years. The reason for this situation is that commercial costs affect the competitiveness capacities of the states and the direction of international trade. Foreign trade companies in many undeveloped and developing countries encounter long waiting periods and high costs caused by complex and long-term bureaucracy and incomplete infrastructure, and lose competitive potential. Along with the world trade liberalization, efforts to mitigate the barriers in front of foreign trade, facilitate trade and reduce foreign trade costs have gained momentum.

In the period after 1980, large-scale changes occurred in the economic field in Turkey and quite crucial steps were taken toward economic liberalization. In this research, the importance of coordination among the private sector and public institutions in the efforts to facilitate and solve the problems and difficulties faced by foreign trade in Turkey has been emphasized, and the methods and practices for the implementation of effective cooperation have been researched. Several concrete suggestions and measures have been mentioned to compensate for the difficulties in these matters. In the study, firstly, the short history of foreign trade in Turkey will be given, then the information will be presented about the difficulties and problems faced by the country's economy in foreign trade in this process, and then the facts about the definitions and principles related to foreign trade facilitation will be discussed.

Keywords: Globalization, Foreign Trade, Turkey.



Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı Kapsamında Geometrik Cisimler Konusunda Etkinlikler Yardımı ile Öğrenme Zorluklarının Belirlenmesine Yönelik Öğrenci Görüşleri

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Öz

Geometri öğrencilerin görsel düşünme becerisini geliştiren, karşılaştırma fırsatı sunan, ispat yapabilme olanağı sağlayan bir öğrenme alanıdır. Geometrik cisimler alt öğrenme alanı günlük hayatı sık kullanılması ve matematiği somutlaştırmayı nedeniyle birçok kademede öğretilmektedir. Matematik öğretiminde, çoklu zekâ alanları kapsamında hazırlanan etkinlikler yardımcı ile öğrenilen konudaki zorluklarını belirlemek etkili bir öğrenme olması açısından önem taşımaktadır. Etkili ve verimli öğrenme, öğrenci zekâ alanlarına ve konunun içeriğine uygun zengin etkinlikler ile mümkündür. Bu çalışmanın amacı, öğrencinin baskın zekâ türlerinden ve çoklu zekâ kuramına uygun ilgi çekici etkinliklerden yararlanarak, geometrik cisimler konusunda öğrenci görüşlerinin alınarak öğrenme zorluklarının belirlenmesidir. Bu amaçla çalışmada ortaokul matematik dersi 5. sınıf geometrik cisimler konusunun kazanımlarına yönelik etkinlikler hazırlanmıştır. Çoklu zekâ türlerinden öğrencilerin baskın olduğu zekâ türlerine yönelik beş adet etkinlik geliştirilmiştir. Geliştirilen bu etkinlikler 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında uygulanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, ortaokul matematik dersi geometrik cisimler konusunda çoklu zekâ kuramına göre geliştirilen etkinliklerin öğrenme zorluklarını belirlemeye yönelik matematik öğretmenlerine yardımcı olması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Matematik Eğitimi, Geometrik Cisimler, Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı



The effect of dried fruit on the content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in roasted meat.

Wpływ suszonych owoców na zawartość wielopierścieniowych węglowodorów aromatycznych w pieczonym mięsie.

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1) Introduction: Diet is one of the main factors affecting human health. High consumption of red meat has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as directly carcinogenic to humans. It is a risk factor, especially for gastrointestinal cancers. Red meat and other heat-treated high-protein products contain mutagenic and carcinogenic compounds, such as: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and heterocyclic aromatic amines. However, there are natural ways to reduce the risk of diet-related cancers by limiting the formation of PAHs in meat.

(2) Aim of study: Determination of changes in PAH concentration in pork tenderloin dishes stuffed with dried fruit (plums, apricots and cranberries) and baking in a baking sleeve.

(3) Methods: High performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence detection (HPLC-FLD) was used to quantify the seven PAHs. Gas chromatography with mass spectrometry (GC-MS/MS) was used to confirm the presence of PAHs in food.

(4) Results: Recovery results ranged from 61 to 96%. The limit of detection (LOD) was 0.003 to 0.006 ng/g and the limit of quantification (LOQ) was 0.01 to 0.02 ng/g. The total PAH content in the roasted pork tenderloin was 7.4 ng/g. This concentration was reduced by 35%, 48% and 58% when the meat was roasted with apricots, prunes and cranberries, respectively.

(5) Conclusions: Heat treatment of meat stuffed with dried fruit can be a simple and effective way to prepare food with reduced levels of mutagens and carcinogens belonging to PAHs, and thus reduce the risk of cancer. Dissemination of knowledge about the conditions for preparing dishes with a reduced content of carcinogenic compounds could become an important element of cancer prevention programs.



The Effect of Migration Movements on Socio-Economic Indicators of Provinces: The Case of Gaziantep Province

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Abstract

Migration is a current phenomenon that is constantly being scrutinized around the world and may cause crises in the eyes of states. The concept of being an immigrant; As a result of general political developments conceptualized as a result of economic, social and political policies, it is conceptualized as a migrant to anyone who crosses the border of one country and goes to another border. Considering the causes and consequences of migration, it is an indisputable fact that Türkiye is an important destination and has a primary structure affected by migration as a result of all developments in the world. The intense migration movements have caused various socio-economic effects in the settled regions.

Türkiye is exposed to an intense migration activity due to its geography. In this context, the country that received the highest number of immigrants is Syria, where the civil war began in 2011. As a result of the civil war that started in Syria in 2011, an important destination for the immigrants who had to leave their country has been Türkiye, which is a close border neighbor. Especially due to its proximity to the border and the developed industrial city of the region, Gaziantep has been one of the cities most affected by the migration wave. As a result of the large-scale migration wave that occurred in Gaziantep after 2011, various policies have been implemented to eliminate the socio-economic problems encountered in the city. With this migration wave experienced in the last 11 years, the researches on this subject have gained great importance as the economic and social structure of the city has changed, as well as the population and physical structure of the city. The aim of this study is



to analyze the effect of migration movements on socio-economic indicators based on the example of Gaziantep province.

As a result of the evaluations, Gaziantep is the city with the highest number of Syrians after Istanbul. According to 2022 data, the number of registered Syrians living in the province is 461149. Depending on the said migration mobility, the population of the province has also increased continuously, from 1292817 in 2020 to 1700763 in 2010 and finally to 21304322 in 2021. Accordingly, the population of Gaziantep increased by 61% in the period under consideration. Considering the house sales statistics, the number of house sales, which was 21594 in 2013, increased to 32005 in 2022. The increase in the amount of house sales in the period under consideration was 48%.

Keywords: Emigration; Türkiye; Gaziantep



Znaczenie wydajności fiskalnej podatków pośrednich na przykładzie budżetu państwa w Polsce

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Abstrakt

Artykuł skoncentrowano na znaczeniu wydajności fiskalnej podatków pośrednich na przykładzie budżetu państwa w Polsce. W tym celu omówiono znaczenie funkcji fiskalnej podatków, zasady ich konstrukcji, cechy i ich miejsce w systemie podatkowym. Dokonano także analizy dochodów budżetu z tytułu podatków pośrednich na tle pozostałych podatków w latach 2017-2021. Pokazuje ona, że rola podatków pośrednich we wpływach podatkowych budżetu państwa jest dominująca, dla tego też tym większa jest potrzeba dbania przez władzę publiczną o właściwą wewnętrzną konstrukcję tych podatków, aby mogły spełniać swoje funkcje w sposób sprawny i skuteczny. W konkluzji stwierdzono, że tylko optymalna proporcja między podatkami bezpośrednimi i pośrednimi, będącymi głównym źródłem dochodów budżetowych, może stabilizować te dochody oraz ograniczyć negatywny efekt ponoszenia danin publicznych przez społeczeństwo.

Slowa kluczowe: wydajność fiskalna, podatek pośredni, budżet



Health Benefit Properties of Plant Polyphenolic Compounds

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Abstract

Polyphenolic compounds are secondary plant metabolites. They are widespread in the plant world. Their common feature of construction is hydroxyl groups attached to the aromatic ring. They are divided into many subgroups. General classification is flavonoid and non-flavonoid compounds.

They are characterized by the fact that they have many pro-health properties, which are largely conditioned by their antioxidant properties (among others antidiabetic, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, reducing body weight). They are able to cause the desired pro-health effects in many diseases, for example, cardiovascular diseases, allergies, neurological diseases and others.

It is worth noting that the source of polyphenolic compounds should be a balanced diet rich in, among others, dark-colored fruits and vegetables and some cereals.



Youth and public policies in Algeria: A field study of indicators of social inclusion and exclusion

الشباب والسياسات العامة بالجزائر

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Abstract

The current paper addressed the relation between two main variables, public policies and Algerian youths in terms of social inclusion and exclusion, it raised two critical issues: chronological and critical debate on various public policies undertaken in Algeria since independence, moreover, the paper investigated the situation of Algerian youths and related public policies.

The second issues in this paper, is to sample from Algerian youths (more than male and female 332), to measure dimensions of social inclusion and exclusion as indices of the youths situation, in addition to other dimensions, such as (non) satisfaction, participation.

The youths situation especially in terms of socio-economic indices and public policies in Algeria has fallen behind although sixty years since the independence.

The present research problem is about the relation of public policies to Algerian youth situation in terms of social inclusion, exclusion, marginalization and intimately extremity, delinquency, suicide, and immigration.

Finally, the paper dealt with these aspects sociologically and empirically, it aimed to critically analyze different public policies pertained to Algerian youths, and in order to show its impact on their situations in terms of social inclusion and exclusion, a social exclusion approach was adopted.

Keywords: youths, public policies, social inclusion, social exclusion, Algeria.



الملخص:

موضوع بحثنا هذا سنحاول المقاربة فيه بين متغيرين أساسين هما السياسات العامة في مقابل الشباب الجزائري من حيث وضعه بين الضمرين والاستبعاد الاجتماعي، وسنركز في ذلك من خلال مسأليتين جوهريتين في تفصيل هذا البحث، أولها اننا سنحاول بطرح كرونولوجي نقدي لمختلف السياسات العامة التي عرفتها البلاد منذ الاستقلال إلى اليوم مع التركيز على محطاتها الهامة سواء في فترة الأحادية أو مع التعديلية الجزئية، مع توجيه ذلك نحو تقصي سوسيولوجي لوضعية الشباب الجزائري في تناسق مع هذا السرد الكرونولوجي لمختلف السياسات خصوصا تلك التي وجهت أو كانت موجهة لهذه الفئة.

المسألة الثانية في هذا العمل، هو أننا سنركز البحث على عينة ميدانية لمجموعة من الشباب الجزائري تتعدى (332 شاب وشابة) من خلال مجموعة من الأبعاد والمؤشرات التي سنعمل عبرها على قياس وضع هؤلاء الشباب من حيث الاندماج والتضمين أو الاستبعاد الاجتماعي، إضافة إلى تحديد مستويات الرضا وعدم الرضا والمشاركة وغيرها.

إذن، وضع الشباب الجزائري خصوصا في جانبه المرتبط بالأبعاد والمؤشرات السوسيو-اقتصادية في مقابل السياسات العامة التي عرفتها البلاد، والتي نتجت في غالبيتها عن سياسات متارجحة في مستويات فشلها ونجاحها، وعشوانية أحيانا وحتى طرائنة واطفائية مع مختلف الأزمات التي عرفتها الجزائر، ومعها بقيت هذه السياسات تراوح مكانها رغم مرور أكثر من ستين سنة من عمر دولة الاستقلال.

بالنسبة للإشكالية البحثية التي سيتمحور حولها هذا البحث، فإنها ستنتقل أساسا بالبحث في علاقة السياسات العمومية بوضعية الشباب الجزائري من حيث تضمينهم وادماجهم (Inclusion) أو استبعادهم (Exclusion) وإقصائهم ومن ثمة تهميشهم، وإتجاههم خصوصا نحو التطرف والانحراف، والانتحار، والهجرة الخارجية وغيرها من الظواهر.

أخيرا، كل هذا سيكون من خلال عمل سوسيولوجي-ميداني، سنعمل من خلاله على تفكير القراءة النقدية لمختلف السياسات العامة التي خصت فئة الشباب بالجزائر، في مقابل دور ذلك وتأثيره على أوضاعهم من حيث اندماجهم أو استبعادهم واقصائهم اجتماعيا، وسيكون ذلك من خلال جملة من الأبعاد والمؤشرات المهمة في ذلك، مع الاعتماد على نوع من المقاربة المركزة على أطروحتات سوسيولوجيا الاستبعاد الاجتماعي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الشباب، السياسات العامة، التضمين الاجتماعي، الاستبعاد الاجتماعي، الجزائر.



Tersine Lojistik Süreçlerinde Askeri İkmal Araçlarının Modernizasyonu ve Kullanımı: Afet Sonrası Konteyner Evlerin Geri Kazanım Faaliyetleri Üzerine Bir Araştırma

Modernization and Usage of Military Supply Vehicles in Reverse Logistics Processes: A Research on Recycling Activities of Post-Disaster Container Houses

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Öz

Kısa süreli yaşanan afetler can ve mal kaybı gibi olumsuz sonuçlara sebep olmaktadır. Bu nedenle en kısa sürede afet bölgelerine yaşamsal faaliyetlerin devam edebilmesi için insanı yardım malzemelerinin ulaştırılması gerekmektedir. Afet bölgelerinin rehabilitasyonu için afet lojistiği oldukça önemlidir. Bununla birlikte afet lojistiği afetin getirdiği olumsuzlukların ortadan kalkmasıyla birlikte afet sonrası tersine lojistik faaliyetlerini de içermektedir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı Türkiye’de Kahramanmaraş merkezli yaşanan ve 11 ili etkileyen deprem sonrası tersine lojistik faaliyetlerinin savunma lojistiği kapsamında incelenmesidir. Araştırmada deprem bölgelerinde yapı stokunun bir sene içerisinde eski haline gelecek olmasına afet sonrası oluşturulan konteyner kentlerin geri kazanım faaliyetleri sürecinde belirlenen askeri araçların gerekli alet ekipman ile donatılarak rol alması incelemiştir. Söz konusu araçlar ise Mobil Bakım ve Onarım Araçları (MBOA) olarak adlandırılmıştır. MBOA’ları yeni teknolojilerin kabulünde sıkılıkla kullanılan araştırma modeli Teknoloji Kabul Modeli (TKM) çerçevesinde incelenecaktır. Araştırmada kolayda örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Örneklem lojistik sektöründe en az lisans eğitim seviyesine sahip İstanbul ilinde ikamet eden kişilerden oluşmaktadır. Elde edilen veriler Smart PLS 4 programında Yapısal Eşitlik Modellemesi (YEM) yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen analiz sonuçları literatür ile paralellik göstermektedir. MBOA’ların askeri araç olması ve zorlu coğrafi koşullarda kolaylıkla kullanılabilmesi mümkün olacaktır. MBOA’lar gelecekte ülke içinde ve dışında insanı yardım faaliyetlerinde kullanılabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet Lojistiği, Savunma Lojistiği, Tersine Lojistik, Geri Kazanım



Abstract

Even though disasters are short-lived, they result in negative consequences such as loss of life and property. Therefore, it is necessary to deliver humanitarian aid materials to disaster areas as soon as possible to ensure the continuation of vital activities. Disaster logistics is crucial for the rehabilitation of disaster areas. In addition, reverse logistics activities are carried out after the elimination of the negative effects of the disaster. In this context, the aim of the research is to examine the reverse logistics activities after the earthquake that occurred in Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye, which affected 11 provinces, within the scope of defense logistics. In the study, the role of military vehicles equipped with necessary tools and equipment in the recycling process of container cities established after the earthquake, which will return the building stock to its former state within one year, has been examined. These vehicles are called Mobile Maintenance and Repair Vehicles (MMRV). The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), a research model commonly used in the acceptance of new technologies, will be used to examine MBOAs. Convenience sampling method was used in the study. The sample consists of individuals residing in Istanbul with at least a bachelor's degree in the logistics sector. The data obtained were analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method in the Smart PLS 4 program. The results of the analysis are parallel with the literature. MMRVs can easily be used as military vehicles in challenging geographical conditions. In the future, MMRVs can be used in humanitarian aid activities both within and outside the country.

Keywords: Disaster Logistics, Defance Logistics, Reserve Logistics, Reuse



The role of the teacher in the use of teaching tools and didactic requirements

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Abstract

The use of teaching tools is actually a didactic element that affects the improvement of teaching and learning methods, it is a didactic element that affects the increase in the effectiveness of this process. The teacher is clear that the didactic tools are an important didactic teaching element and that they are built, produced, selected and adapted to serve the work, the development of learning, the improvement of teaching methods and forms and the improvement of the quality of the entire educational learning process. For the successful implementation of the use of teaching tools and their effectiveness, the main role and responsibility rests with the teacher. Before using the teaching tools the teacher must take into account.

- Planning the material-didactic basis in the daily plan, but not formally.
- Matching, adapting or supporting literature topics with relevant didactic tools.
- The use of tools in the right topic, place and time.
- The teacher must know well the purpose of use, the teaching-educational tasks and the didactic requirements of use.
- The teacher must acquire in advance the scientific and technical elements of didactic tools.
- The teacher must combine the theoretical scientific elements with the material or technical ones that he presents to the students.
- The teacher must be clear about the importance of using didactic tools, which consists of:
 - a) The help that concretization provides for the formation of concepts, laws and historical laws.
 - b) He/she helps students to form clear images of events and phenomena.
 - c) He/she helps in the development of active, creative and logical thinking of students, increases independence in the way of thinking and expands vision and imagination.
 - d) Through the use of didactic tools, we make the lesson more diverse and systematize the students' knowledge of the topics where concretization is used effectively.

Keywords: Teacher, method, questions, importance



Kesirler Konusu İçin Tasarlanan Çoklu Zeka Kuramına Uygun Etkinliklerin Matematik Öğretimine Etkisi

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Öz

Yaşamın hızla değiştiği bir dönemde eğitim ve öğretimin de hızla geliştiği ve değişim yaşadığı kaçınılmazdır. Değişimin yaşandığı böyle bir süreçte öğrencilerin karşısına çok sayıda görsel ve işitsel uyarıcılar çıkmaktadır. Klasik öğretim metodlarıyla işlenen dersler, böyle bir ortamda yetişen öğrencilerin dikkatini çekmemekte ve dolayısıyla öğretim etkinlikleri sonucunda istenen sonuçlar yeteri kadar alınamamaktadır. Bu soruna çözüm olarak da klasik öğretim metodlarına alternatif ve yeni öğretim metodlarının kullanımı gelmektedir. Alternatif metodlar arasında karşımıza Çoklu Zeka Kuramına dayalı derslerin bu kuramda tanımlanmış zeka tiplerine yönelik öğretim etkinlikleriyle zenginleştirilmesi çıkmaktadır. Bu yolla öğrencilerin aktif olarak katıldığı, her öğrencinin dikkatini çeken ve yapabileceği bir etkinlik bulduğu ders ortamları hazırlanabilmektedir.

Bu araştırmada amaç Çoklu Zeka Kuramına göre hazırlanan öğretim etkinlerinin, ortaokul 5.sınıf öğrencilerinin matematik ders tutumuna etkileri ortaya çıkarılmaya çalışılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında, İlköğretim 5. sınıf matematik dersi konularından "Kesirler" ünitesi seçilmiştir. Kesirler konusu rasyonel sayılar, olasılık, ölçme ve cebir gibi konuların yapıtaşları olan bir konudur. Günlük yaşamdaki önemi, ileri düzeydeki konuların öğrenilmesindeki yeri ve öğretim programında ayrılan süre dikkate alındığında kesirler ve kesirlerle işlemlere yönelik kavramsal anlamanın oluşturulmasının önemli bir yere sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Bu bağlamda Çoklu Zeka Kuramına uygun ders planları takip edilerek yapılan etkinlerin öğrencilerin matematik dersine olan tutumlarını pozitif yönde etkilediği görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matematik, Çoklu Zeka Kuramı, Ders Etkinlikleri, Kesirler



Power of Siberia Natural Gas Pipelines and The Yamal Liquefied Natural Gas Plant as the Most Concrete Show of Strengths by Russia-China Duo within the 21st Century

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Abstract

The complicated and comprehensive relationships between Russia and China for several centuries are closely followed by not only their neighbouring countries in Eurasia but also by the outer regional countries. One can easily underscore that this represents one of the most noticeable bilateral relations between any two countries in the contemporary international relations agenda. Although they have been disagreeing on some minor border disputes, they have been searching for developing “UNLIMITED PARTNERSHIP” encompassing almost all areas primarily since 1990s. Following the coming into the power of Vladimir Putin in Russian Federation, and Xi Jinping in People’s Republic of China, the contexts of the bilateral relations are increasingly developed between Moscow and Beijing. One of the most noteworthy aspects of this “UNLIMITED PARTNERSHIP” has always been / remains the energy. Due to China’s ever-increasing hungry for accessing into oil and natural gas safely as well as uninterrupted way together with Russian preference for diversifying its energy selling markets after the Western sanctions toward it after 2014 and 2022 Ukrainian Crisis, it is observed that the energy centred associations between Russia and China have been advancing in an incomparable way with the past years. Within that context, the Power of Siberia Natural Gas Pipelines accompanied by Yamal Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Plant do come into the forefront as the most concrete power projections of Moscow-Beijing relations in the international energy agenda of the 21st century. This paper advocates that this relationship will further be advanced with new initiatives because of Russian-Chinese willingness to collaborate limitlessly in the following years. By taking into this framework, this paper will



try to examine the energy-based relations between Moscow and Beijing by focusing on the Power of Siberia Natural Gas Pipelines and Yamal LNG Plant as the case studies.

Keywords: Russia, China, Energy Relationship, Natural Gas, Power of Siberia, Yamal LNG Plant, 2014 and 2022 Russian-Ukrainian Crises.



The Role Of The Great Leader Heydar Aliyev In The Strengthening Of Turkish-Azerbaijani Socio-Cultural Relations

Türkiye-Azerbaycan Sosyal-Kültürel İlişkilerinin Güçlendirilmesinde Ulu Önder Heydar Aliyev'in Rolü

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Abstract

In modern times, cultures are rapidly changing and diversifying. This process of change and fragmentation has great effects on societies. Cultural diversity is the most important element of society, because a number of factors have led to the emergence of cultural diversity throughout history. Cross-border migration, the effects of globalization on cultures, claims of cultural identity in areas inhabited by national minorities, increasing interregional dependence, and the rapid spread of information and communication on an international scale are just a few of these reasons.

Almost all regions of the world have developed multicultural societies, and each society participates in intercultural dialogue to protect its rights and existence.

However, there are countries where dialogue environment, dialogue culture and political culture are strengthened and protected by the will of both the state leaders and society.

Great leader Heydar Aliyev has irreplaceable historical services in the dynamics of Turkey-Azerbaijan cultural, political and social relations in modern times. The Shusha Declaration was created as a result of such historical and cultural relations.

The main idea of the article is covered by the reality of our Great Leader Heydar Aliyev's study of the fundamental principles of civilized society by comparative, historical, systematic methods and the analysis of similar historical situations in the brotherly Republic of Turkey, as well as the role created by the similar activity concept of both historical figures in modern Turkey-Azerbaijan relations.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, Shusha, dialogue, culture



Öz

Modern zamanlarda, kültürler hızla değişmekte ve çeşitlenmektedir. Bu değişim ve parçalanma sürecinin toplumlar üzerinde büyük etkileri vardır. Kültürel çeşitlilik toplumun en önemli unsurudur, çünkü tarih boyunca kültürel çeşitliliğin ortaya çıkmasına neden olan bir dizi faktör olmuştur. Sınır ötesi göç, küreselleşmenin kültürler üzerindeki etkileri, ulusal azınlıkların yaşadığı bölgelerde kültürel kimlik iddiaları, bölgeler arası artan bağımlılık ve uluslararası ölçekte bilgi ve iletişim hızla yayılması bu nedenlerden sadece birkaçıdır.

Dünyanın hemen hemen tüm bölgeleri çok kültürlü toplumlar geliştirmiştir ve her toplum kendi haklarını ve varlığını korumak için kültürlerarası diyaloga katılmaktadır.

Ancak diyalog ortamının, diyalog kültürünün ve siyasi kültürünün hem devlet liderlerinin hem de toplumun iradesiyle güçlendirildiği ve korunduğu ülkeler vardır. Büyük lider Haydar Aliyev'in modern çağdaki Türkiye-Azerbaycan kültürel, siyasi ve sosyal ilişkilerinin dinamiklerinde yeri doldurulamaz tarihi hizmetleri vardır. Şuşa Beyannamesi bu tür tarihi ve kültürel ilişkilerin bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmıştır.

Makalenin ana fikri, Ulu Önderimiz Haydar Aliyev'in medeni toplumun temel ilkelerini karşılaştırmalı, tarihsel, sistematik yöntemlerle incelemesi ve kardeş Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'ndeki benzer tarihsel durumların analizi gereğinden oluşmaktadır. modern Türkiye-Azerbaycan ilişkilerinde her iki tarihi figürün benzer faaliyet kavramının yarattığı rol olarak.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Haydar Aliyev, Şuşa, diyalog, kültür



Analysis of risk factors in non-normative road transport

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Analysis of risk factors in non-normative road transport

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Non-normative transport - literature review
- Research methodology
- Data analysis and results
- Summary

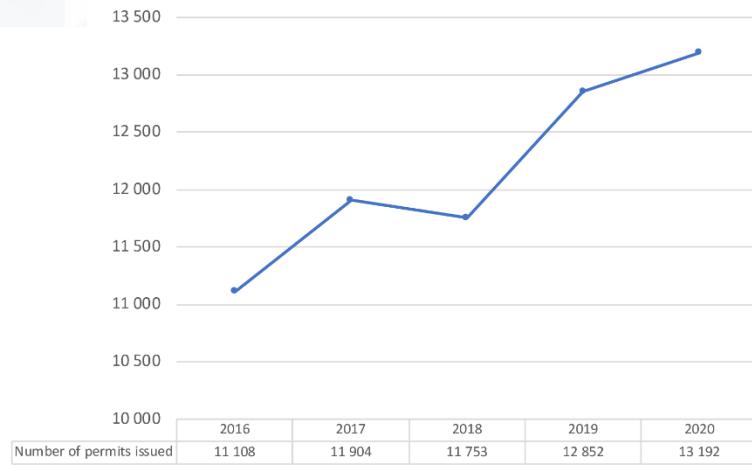


Introduction

- Increased needs in the field of non-normative road transport.
- No systemic approach to risk management in non-normative road transport. In particular, deficiencies were diagnosed in the following areas:
 - methods of analysis, assessment and response to risk in non-standard road transport,
 - training and education programs for staff in the area of risk management in non-normative road transport.



Number of permits issued for non-normative transport in 2014-2020 in Poland



<https://www.gov.pl/web/gddkia/przejazdy-nienormatywne-czyli-duze-gabaryty-na-drogach-krajowych>

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The objectives of the study include the following areas:

- **epistemology**, within which the previous achievements were analysed theoretical in the field of risk management processes in non-normative transport,
- **methodology**, the aim of which was to design a risk management model in non-standard transport,
- **empirical**, focused on conducting empirical research, including identification and assessment of key adverse factors affecting implementation of non-normative road transport,
- **utilitarian**, the purpose of which was to demonstrate the need for conscious risk management in non-normative transport and development of guidelines in the researched area.

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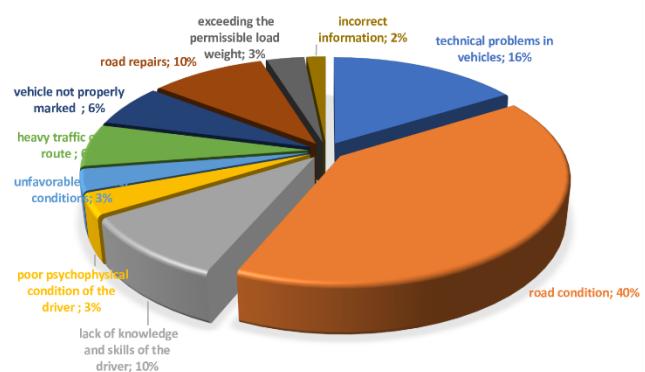
Research methodology

- In order to identify the key risk factors and their impact on road transport in Poland, a survey was conducted.
- 62 drivers of abnormal transport took part in the survey.
- The literature on logistics infrastructure and publications on road infrastructure were used in the research.



Undesirable factors having the most significant impact on the implementation of the transport process

Answers	Number	%
Technical problems in vehicles	10	16%
Road condition	25	40%
Lack of knowledge and skills of the driver	6	10%
Poor psychophysical condition of the driver	2	3%
Unfavorable weather conditions	2	3%
Heavy traffic on the route	4	6%
Vehicle not properly marked	4	6%
Road repairs	6	10%
Exceeding the permissible load weight	2	3%
Incorrect information	1	2%
Total	62	100%





Have you encountered adverse events occurring during abnormal road transport?

Answers	Number	%
Yes	39	63%
No	23	37%
Total	62	100%

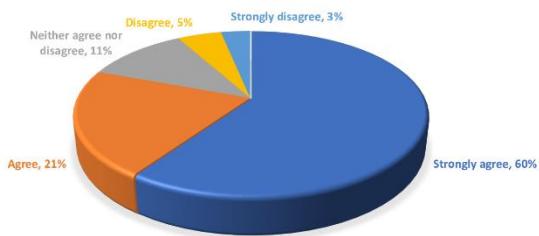


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Do adverse events affect the implementation of the non-normative transport process?

Answers	Number	%
Strongly agree	37	60%
Agree	13	21%
Neither agree nor disagree	7	11%
Disagree	3	5%
Strongly disagree	2	3%
Total	62	100%



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The Effect of Job Stress on Hotel Employees' Performance in North Cyprus

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the effect of job stress on hotel employees' performance in North Cyprus. The study utilizes a quantitative research approach, employing a survey questionnaire as the main data collection tool. The sample size of the study includes 450 hotel employees working in 5 Star hotels in North Cyprus. The study findings reveal that job stress has a significant negative effect on hotel employees' performance. The results suggest that high levels of job stress lead to decreased job satisfaction, reduced motivation, and increased turnover intention among hotel employees. Additionally, the study findings indicate that job stress negatively affects employees' mental and physical health, leading to higher levels of absenteeism and reduced productivity. Based on the study results, it is recommended that hotel managers should take proactive measures to minimize job stress among their employees. These measures include providing employee support programs, promoting a positive work environment, and ensuring that employees have adequate resources and training to perform their jobs effectively. This study provides valuable information for practitioners and policymakers in terms of measures taken to reduce job stress and increase the performance of hotel employees.

Keywords: Hotel Employees, Job Stress, Performance, 5 Star Hotel, North Cyprus.



Uluslararası Ticarette Lojistik Performans Endeksi: Türkiye İhracatının Analizi

Logistics Performance Index in International Trade: Analysis of Turkish Exports

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Öz

Uluslararası ticaret, sınır ötesi mal veya hizmet arzı ve karşılığındaki talep ile gerçekleşmekte olup bulunla birlikte büyük ölçüde ticareti kolaylaştırın ve maliyetlerinin düşürülmesine katkıda bulunan faktörlere da bağlıdır. Ticareti doğrudan etkileyen, hacmine ve sürekliliğine doğrudan etki eden faktörlerden birisi lojistiktir. Uluslararası ticarette, lojistik unsurları ticareti kolaylaştırın, teşvik eden veya tersine zorlaştıran ve engelleyen bir etkiye sahiptir. Bir ülkenin uluslararası ticaretini etkileyen lojistik unsurlarının analizi ile elde edilen lojistik performans endeksi (LPI) ticareti kolaylaştırın ve engelleyen faktörleri derecelendirerek o ülke performansı hakkında önemli bir fikir vermektedir. LPI uluslararası ticaret ve lojistik ilişkisini konu alan bilimsel çalışmalar ve çeşitli araştırmalar da kullanılan bir ölçütür. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'nin lojistik performansı bağlamında ihracatının yıllara göre analizini yapmaktadır. Bu kapsamda LPI endeksinin yayınlandığı yıllarda, Türkiye'nin ihracatında ilk 20 de bulunan ülkeler ile gerçekleştirilen ticari performans ile lojistik performansı değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Ticaret, Lojistik Performans Endeksi, İhracat, Türkiye.



Abstract

International trade takes place through the cross-border supply of goods or services and the demand for them, and depends largely on factors that facilitate trade and contribute to lower costs. One of the factors that directly affect trade and directly affect its volume and continuity is logistics. In international trade, logistics elements have the effect of facilitating, encouraging or, conversely, complicating and hindering trade. The logistics performance index (LPI) obtained by analyzing the logistics factors affecting the international trade of a country gives an important idea about the performance of that country by grading the factors that facilitate and prevent trade. LPI is a criterion used in scientific studies and various researches on the relationship between international trade and logistics. The aim of this study is to analyze Turkey's exports by years in the context of logistics performance. In this context, in the years when the LPI index was published, the commercial performance and logistics performance with the top 20 countries in Turkey's exports are evaluated.

Keywords: International Trade, Logistics Performance Index, Export, Türkiye.



Sosyal Aktivizm ve Sosyal Hizmet

Social Activism and Social Work

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Öz

Sosyal hizmet uzmanları, sosyal adalet, sosyal eşitlik ve sosyal değişim için çabalayan "değişim ajanları" ve "insan hakları aktivistleri" olarak görülmektedir. Sosyal aktivizm dezavantajlı grupların sorunları ve ihtiyaçlarına ilişkin farkındalık kazandırmak ve mevcut düzende sosyal refahı teşvik etmek amacıyla sosyal politikaların değiştirilmesine yön veren eylemleri ifade etmektedir. Söz konusu eylemler, savunmasız birey, grup ve toplulukların güçlendirilmesi ve toplumsal katılımlarının artırılması için mücadele eden "toplum geliştiriciler ve insan hakları aktivistleri" olarak nitelendirilen sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının da sorumluluk alanına girmektedir. Dolayısıyla sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının sosyal aktivizme dahil olması, dezavantajlı grupların haklarının korunması ve savunulması bakımından önem taşımaktadır. Dezavantajlı gruplar, toplumun en savunmasız kesimlerini oluşturmaktadır. Onların haklarının korunması, toplumsal adaletin sağlanması bir gereği olarak görülmektedir. Ancak, dezavantajlı grupların haklarının korunması ve savunulması konusunda sahada önemli sorunların olduğu bilinmektedir. Sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının bu sorunların üstesinden gelmek, dezavantajlı birer, grup ve toplulukların haklarını savunmak ve nihayetinde sosyal adaleti gerçekleştirmek için bir sosyal aktivizme dahil olmasının önemli olduğu vurgulanmaktadır. "Sosyal eylem" kavramının profesyonel sosyal hizmet uygulamasının bir yöntemi olduğu dikkate alındığında bu önemin yerinde bir vurgu olduğu görülmektedir.

Bir sosyal aktivist olarak sosyal hizmet uzmanı; "dezavantajlı grupların haklarının savunulması", "toplumsal adaletin sağlanması", "toplumsal değişimin gerçekleşmesi", "farkındalık yaratılması", "toplumsal dayanışmanın artırılması" gibi görev ve sorumluluklar üstlenmektedir. Diğer bir ifadeyle sosyal hizmet uzmanları, dezavantajlı grupların siyasi, sosyal ve ekonomik haklarını savunmak için mücadele etmektedir. Sosyal aktivist olarak sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının amacı, dezavantajlı grupların politik sistemdeki konumlarını sorgulamalarını ve haklarının bilincine varmalarını sağlayarak, onların toplum içerisindeki saygınlıklarını artırmak eşitlik ve adaletin toplumun bütününe yayılmasını sağlamaktır.

Bu çalışma, sosyal hizmet disiplinin mesleki değer ve etik ilkelerinde bulunan sosyal "problemleri çözme", "sosyal adaleti sağlama" ve "insan onuruna yakışır bir yaşam hakkı sunma" ilkeleri çerçevesinde, sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının sahip olduğu temel becerileri kullanarak sosyal aktivizmde



etkili bir şekilde yer alabileceklerini vurgulamaktadır. Ayrıca sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının toplumsal sorunların çözümüne ilişkin sosyal politikaları uyarıcı, düzenleyici ve geliştirici işlevleri dikkate alındığında, sosyal aktivizmde yer almalarının ve bu bağlamda aktivist girişimler başlatmalarının gerekli olduğu savunulmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda literatür taramasına dayalı bu çalışmanın amacı, sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının sosyal aktivizme katılımlarının ve sosyal aktivist eylemlerde bulunmalarının önemini ortaya koymak ve bu alanda gerekli olan bilinci oluşturmak için farkındalık yaratmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimler: Sosyal Aktivizm, Sosyal Hizmet, Sosyal Değişim

Abstract

Social workers are seen as "change agents" and "human rights activists" striving for social justice, equality, and social change. Social activism refers to actions that direct the change of social policies in order to raise awareness of the problems and needs of disadvantaged groups and to promote social welfare in the current order. These actions also fall under the responsibility of social workers, who are described as "community developers and human rights activists" who struggle to empower vulnerable individuals, groups and communities and increase their social participation. Therefore, the involvement of social workers in social activism is essential in terms of protecting and defending the rights of disadvantaged groups. Disadvantaged groups constitute the most vulnerable segments of society. Protecting their rights is seen as a necessity for ensuring social justice. However, it is known that there are significant problems in the field regarding the protection and defence of the rights of disadvantaged groups. It is emphasized that it is important for social workers to be involved in social activism to overcome these problems, defend the rights of disadvantaged individuals, groups and communities, and ultimately achieve social justice. Considering that the concept of "social action" is a method of professional social work practice, this importance seems to be an appropriate emphasis.

Social worker as a social activist; undertakes duties and responsibilities such as "defending the rights of disadvantaged groups", "providing social justice", "realizing social change", "raising awareness", and "increasing social solidarity". In other words, social workers struggle to defend the political, social and economic rights of disadvantaged groups. The aim of social workers as social activists is to increase the prestige of disadvantaged groups in society by making them question their position in the political system and become aware of their rights, to ensure that equality and justice are spread throughout society.

This study emphasizes that social worker can effectively participate in social activism by using the basic skills they possess within the framework of the professional values and ethical principles of the social work discipline, including the principles of "problem-solving", "ensuring social justice" and "providing a dignified right to life for all".

Furthermore, it is argued that social workers need to participate in social activism and initiate activist initiatives in order to fulfil their stimulating, regulatory, and developmental functions in social policies aimed at solving social problems. In this regard, the purpose of this study is to demonstrate the



importance of social workers' participation in social activism and their engagement in activist actions and to create awareness in this field by establishing the necessary consciousness.

Key Words: Social Activism, Social Work, Social Change

The Prominence of Language in Cross-cultural Understanding and Communication

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Abstract

Cross-cultural understanding plays an important role in communicating with people from different countries. Language and culture cannot be separated. Therefore, when students learn a language, they must study the culture of the country and society from which the language originates, to avoid miscommunication and misunderstanding. Cross-cultural understanding simply refers to the basic ability of people to recognize, interpret and react correctly to people, events or situations that are open to misunderstanding due to cultural differences. With the background that language and culture cannot be separated, when students learn a language, at the same time they must learn the culture of the country of origin of the language, in addition to learning to master the four skills namely speaking skills, listening skills, writing skills and reading ability. Cross-cultural understanding simply refers to the basic ability of people to recognize, interpret and react correctly to people, events or situations that are open to misunderstanding due to cultural differences. In the study we aimed to determine the importance of language in cross-cultural understanding and communication.

Keywords: Cross-cultural understanding, Language education, Education management, Life-long learning



Doğaya Önem Vermeyen Bir Sosyoloji'den, Doğanın Önemli Görüldüğü Bir Sosyolojiye: Murphy ve Ekolojik Rasyonelleşme¹

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Öz

Çalışmanın amacı sosyolojik teori ile doğayı bir araya getirmektir. Sosyoloji uzun yıllar doğayı ihmali etmiş, ona gereken önemi vermemiştir. Buna karşın insana ve topluma ağırlık vermiştir. Sosyolojinin tek yanlı eğilimi yani insana ve topluma ağırlık vermesi fakat doğayı ihmali etmesi günümüzde karşılaştırmış olduğumuz doğa kaynaklı problemleri anlamasına engel olmuştur. Bu durumu aşmaya çalışan Murphy, doğayı sosyolojiye dahil etmeye çalışmıştır. Bunun için de Weber'in araçsal ya da biçimsel rasyonalite ile tözsüel rasyonalite veya değer rasyonalitesi ayrımlarından yararlanmış ve ekolojik rasyonalite düşüncesini geliştirmeye çalışmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Sosyoloji, doğa, Weber, ekoloji, ekolojik rasyonalite, Murphy

Abstract

The aim of the study is to bring together sociological theory and nature. Sociology neglected nature for many years and did not give it the necessary importance. In spite of this, it focused on people and society. Sociology's one-sided tendency, that is, its emphasis on people and society, but its neglect of nature has prevented it from understanding the natural problems we face today. Murphy, trying to overcome this situation, tried to include nature in sociology. For this, he benefited from Weber's distinctions between instrumental or formal rationality and substantive rationality or value rationality and tried to develop her ecological rationality.

Keywords: Sociology, nature, Weber, ecology, ecological rationality, Murphy

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A literature review of strategic leadership: A systematic literature review study

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Abstract

Strategic leadership is a critical issue for school leaders. Over the past few decades, strategic leadership studies have been implemented in the field of Business. In other words, there is a lack of studies related to strategic leadership in Education. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive overview of research related to strategic leadership in Malaysia. This study was conducted systematically using PRISMA (Reporting Standards for Systematic Evidence Synthesis) method. This study selected articles using two leading databases, namely Scopus and Web of Science, and one supporting database, Google Scholar. A systematic review process, eligibility and exclusion criteria, review process steps (identification, screening, eligibility) and data analysis were applied to obtain the findings. The results indicated that there is limited literature on strategic leadership and less steps towards a more integrated and comprehensive model of strategic leadership. This is important to expand research related to strategic leadership in a more complex way to gain a better understanding of this construct especially in Malaysia.

Keywords: strategic leadership, school leadership, education



Tourism Development, CO₂ Emission, Energy Consumption, and Economic Growth of The Selected Mediterranean Countries

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Abstract

In the global economy, the tourism sector shows six decades of steady growth (except during Covid-19), and it is recognized as a significant contributor sector to the economy. It has the main role in boosting the nation's economy by increasing the GDP, absorbing investments, and providing employment opportunities. According to World Travel & Tourism Council, international travel and tourism during 2021 generated 289 million employment, made up more than 10% of the global employment and contributed 6.1 percent to the GDP, which is 5812 billion US dollars. This is while it is forecasted to create 126 million new jobs by 2032 and has a big contribution to the growth of the economy (WTTC, 2022).

Tourism development is recognized as an engine of economic development and economic growth (Razzaq, Fatima, & Murshed, 2023). However, it is vital to understand both the economic and environmental impact of the tourism sector to ensure the growth of the economy. The more active the tourism sector means more energy consumption, which leads to more air pollution (Nepal, Al Irsyad, & Nepal, 2019). Hence, it would pull down the expected growth rate of the economy. Despite increased awareness of the environmental challenges associated with tourism, the interaction between tourism and energy usage is still understudied.

Therefore, the aim of this study is to utilize the tourism-led growth theory to estimate the impact of tourism on the economic growth of the selected Mediterranean countries (based on the availability of data), by considering a multivariate framework for tourism include of the economic and environmental indicators.

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In this regard, the number of international tourism arrivals and carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita) will be used as a proxy of tourism sector activities and environmental degradation, respectively. Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita), gross capital formation (% of GDP), and constant gross domestic production are the other variables using in this study. The source of data is the world development indicators from the World Bank. The panel co-integration and panel causality tests will be utilized for the period of 1995 to 2015 (due to the lack of data for energy use after 2015).

This study is significant because it guides toward sustainable tourism management strategies that attempt to maximize economic benefits from visitors' arrivals while reducing the environmental consequences.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Tourism development, Energy consumption, CO₂ pollution, Panel co-integration, Panel causality tests

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Feeding and nutrition disorders in the spectrum of neurodevelopmental disorders - cross-sectional survey among Polish children

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Streszczenie

Zaburzenia neurorozwojowe stanowią spektrum o heterogeniczności etiologicznej i terapeutycznej. Ich celem są zaburzenia kanałów sensorycznych prowadzące do zaburzeń poznawczo-behawioralnych. Model żywienia wraz z terapią sensoryczną obejmującą trening jedzenia. Ekspozycja na różnorodne bodźce pozwala na uzyskanie potencjału terapeutycznego wśród dzieci z licznymi zaburzeniami karmienia i odżywiania. Cele i założenia pracy dotyczyły oceny stanu odżywiania dzieci z rozpoznaniem zaburzeń neurorozwojowych. Materiał i metody: Do badania włączono 141 pacjentów ze specjalistycznych placówek neuropediatrycznych z rozpoznanymi zaburzeniami neurorozwojowymi. Kryteria włączenia i wyłączenia stanowiły: zgoda rodziców pacjentów na przeprowadzenie badania, wiek dziecka oraz rozpoznanie zaburzeń neurorozwojowych. Narzędzie badawcze opracowano w formie kwestionariusza ankiety do samodzielnego wypełnienia, zawierającego dane metrykalne pacjentów i matek, rodzaj zaburzeń i ich przebieg, nawyki



żywieniowe oraz ocenę stanu odżywienia za pomocą parametru Cole i zmodyfikowanej przesiewowej Mini Nutri-tional Assessment scale. Wyniki: Zaburzenia odżywiania występuły u 26,24%, natomiast zaburzenia karmienia u 74,47% dzieci z zaburzeniami neurorozwojowymi. Stan odżywienia populacji dziecięcej na podstawie oceny testu przesiewowego stanowił ryzyko niedożywienia ze wskaźnikiem liczbowym 68,09%. Wnioski: Stan odżywienia według rozważanych wytycznych reprezentował prawidłową masę ciała i ryzyko niedożywienia. Zaburzenia karmienia wraz z zaburzeniami odżywiania występuły z rozpoznaniem zaburzeń ze spektrum neuronalnym.

Słowa kluczowe: spektrum zaburzeń neurorozwojowych, zaburzenia karmienia, zaburzenia odżywiania, stan odżywienia



Problematic aspect of doping in sports - solutions of European legislators

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Abstract

One of the very important problems of criminal law is the issue of the treatment of doping in sports. This is a very topical topic, since doping in sports has been present for centuries. We are committed to raising some very important issues in this topic. In addition to introducing and presenting the first fatal case of doping in sports, the CAS - the Arbitration Court for Sports - will be discussed. We will try to find answers to some of the most important questions in our opinion regarding the criminal treatment of doping in sports: How does the criminal nature of doping in sports affect the number of doping cases in sports? What legal goods are protected by regulations on doping in sports? Should current regulations in European countries be tightened, relaxed, or perhaps left unchanged? Are instruments other than criminal law for eliminating doping from sports insufficient?

Our talk will also address issues concerning the operation and functioning of WADA, the World Anti-Doping Agency. International standards for various technical and operational areas of the anti-doping program in sports are developed in consultation with signatories to the UNESCO Anti-Doping Convention and governments and approved by WADA. The purpose of the international standards is to harmonize the activities carried out by anti-doping organizations responsible for specific technical and operational parts of anti-doping programs. According to the World Anti-Doping Code, compliance with international standards is mandatory. Every year there are very detailed lists of drugs and substances considered prohibited.

Touching on the topic of doping in sports and its criminalization, one cannot forget the activities of CAS, the Court of Arbitration for Sport. The Court's mission is to protect the rights of the parties to disciplinary proceedings, prevent possible abuses and ensure compliance with the law by players, teams, Sports Associations and disciplinary bodies, as well as the development of sports law. It is worth noting that all CAS arbitrators are outstanding jurists, and CAS itself enjoys great prestige in the international sports community. Arbitrators hail from 55 countries around the world and there are more than 300 of them. Most of the cases decided by the Court of Sports Arbitration in recent years have concerned transfer fees in professional soccer or performance doping, which we have analyzed.



It is also worth noting the legislative solutions in European countries. Each of the European countries in its own individual way has regulated the issues of doping and the consequences of its use. An in-depth analysis of international anti-doping solutions may allow the creation of ideal regulations that will eliminate the problem of doping from the world of sports. We will try to analyze the regulations operating in Poland, Austria, Estonia, France, Switzerland and Italy.

It is also necessary to consider the future in terms of criminalizing doping. It is possible to encounter positions supporting the restriction of doping prohibition and its partial legalization. However, opponents are in favor of tightening regulation and attempting to eliminate the use of prohibited drugs and substances altogether.



The role of paper in the production of advertising gadgets

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The role of paper in the production of advertising gadgets

Maria Potempa



Politechnika Łódzka



POLITECHNIKA ŁÓDZKA



Koło Naukowe
Papierników i Poligrafów
Ryza



koło naukowe
Experience



Source: „Perceiving promotional gifts as a medium of advertising“ 2015, PIAP

Research shows that...



Source: „Perceiving promotional gifts as a medium of advertising“ 2015, PIAP

Research shows that...

The most important criteria when choosing promotional items are:





Source: „Perceiving promotional gifts as a medium of advertising” 2015, PIAP

Research shows that...

Most often, companies decide to purchase:



Source: „Research on the awareness and ecological behavior of Polish residents in 2020” 2020, Ministry of Climate and Environment

Research shows that...

One of the biggest environmental problems

environmental protection



The field that has the most problems to solve

The problem of garbage and waste





Unusual types of papers

used in the production of advertising gadgets

Grass paper

Up to 40% grass fibres and virgin fibres

Grass fibre from ecological compensation areas

100% biodegradable and compostable

Certificates:

- FSC
- ISEAGA
- Compostability



Used for the production of sticky- and notebooks



Appeal Paper

Apple waste – peel and core

Up to 15% waste and up to 30% recycled fibre

100% green energy

FSC Certificate



Used for the production of notebooks

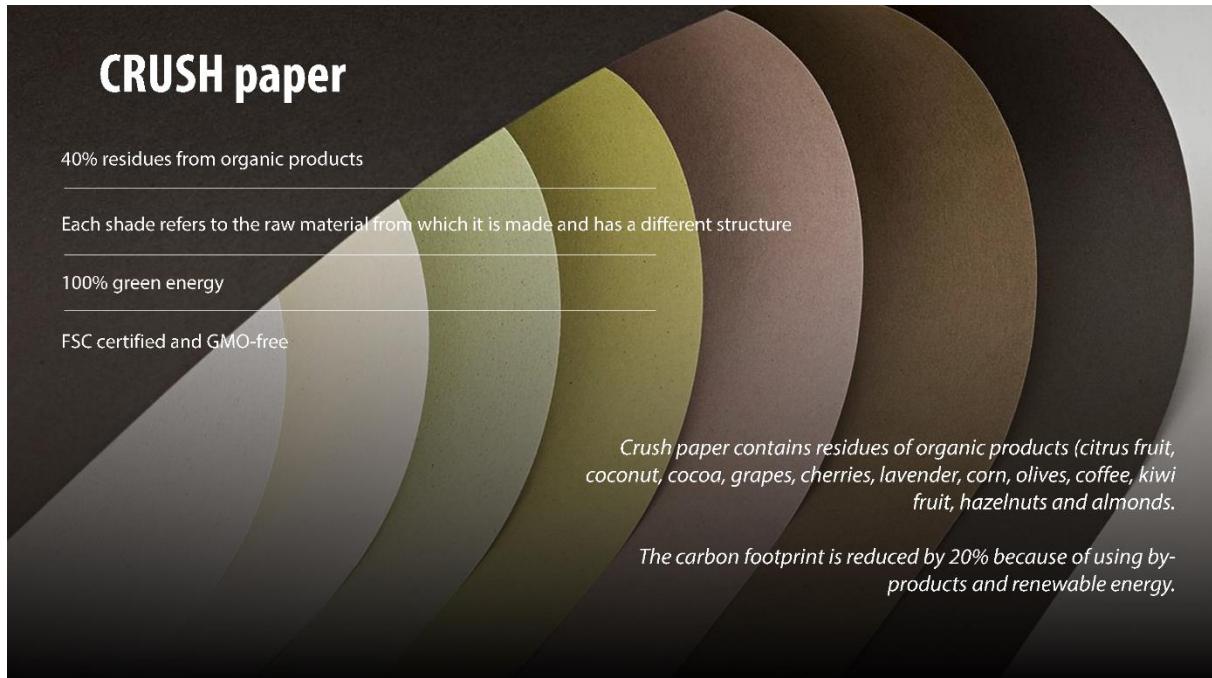
CRUSH paper

40% residues from organic products

Each shade refers to the raw material from which it is made and has a different structure

100% green energy

FSC certified and GMO-free



Crush paper contains residues of organic products (citrus fruit, coconut, cocoa, grapes, cherries, lavender, corn, olives, coffee, kiwi fruit, hazelnuts and almonds).

The carbon footprint is reduced by 20% because of using by-products and renewable energy.



Ortaöğretim Kurumlarında Çizilen Duvar Resimlerinin Öğrenci Motivasyonuna Etkisi

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Öz

Sanat, bireyin yaşamında çeşitli amaçlar üstlenerek varlığını sürdürmüştür. Sanat boşlukta var olmaz, toplumsal bir bağlam gerektirir. Sanat tarih boyunca varlığını duygusal ifadesiyle biçimsel bir düzenleme yoluyla göstermiştir. Duvar resimleri de kalıcı bir yüzeye uygulanan bir sanat eseridir. Yapıldığı dönemin özelliklerini anlatan duvar resimlerinin ilk örnekleri kaya ve mağara yüzeylerinde görülmektedir. Duvar resimleri, boş duvarları toplulukların ilgisini çekebilecek ve onlara ilham verebilecek canlı, düşündürücü sanat eserlerine dönüştürebilir. Duvar resimlerinin kamusal veya özel ortamları geliştirmek için yaratılmış olduğu söylenebilir. Yüzyıllardır kentleri ve tarihi yapıları zenginleştiren kamusal sanat türüdür. Tarih boyunca duvar resimleri, dini ve siyasi propagandadan hikaye anlatımına ve kültürel ifadeye kadar çeşitli amaçlar için kullanılmıştır. Ancak zaman içinde duvar resimleri sosyal veya politik eleştiri için bir platform haline geldi. Duvar resimleri mağaralardan sokaklara birçok kamu yapısının iç veya dış yüzeylerine renk ve güzellik katmaktadır. Bu çalışmada sanat eğitimi kapsamında Diyarbakır'da Şehit Mehmet Mecit Yalçın Anadolu Lisesi'nin duvarlarına sanatçılardan yapıtlarının resmedilmesi uygulamasına katılan öğrencilerin motivasyon düzeylerinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Duvar resmi uygulamasına katılan öğrenciler, bulundukları alanı değiştirmeye鼓舞etmeye katkı sağlamış, paydaşlara sahiplik duygusu kazandırmış ve akranlarıyla diyalog kurma fırsatı bulmuştur. Araştırmanın sonucunda duvar resmi uygulaması, beceri ve yeteneklerini sergileyen öğrencilerin motivasyon ve derse katılım düzeylerini artırdığı tespit edilmiştir. Duvar resmine dayalı bir sanat eğitimi; kendilerinin üretikleri bir deneyim alanı sağlamıştır. Bilişsel ve duyuşsal yaratıcılığı ortaya çıkaran bu tür aktivitelerin okuldaki bireylerle iletişimini, etkileşimi sağlar, güven ve motivasyonu artırır. Bu sonuçlardan hareketle duvar resmi çalışmalarının, öğrencilerin günlük yaşam görsel kalitesini artırdığı, motivasyon süreçleri ve ruhsal iyi oluşlarına etkileri dikkate alınarak sanat eğitimi kapsamında yapılabilecek **farklı sanatsal tarzlarını** geliştirecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Duvar resmi, ortaöğretim kurumları, motivasyon



Teachers' perceptions about student portfolio assessment

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the perceptions of a selected group of teachers and students about the assessment of students portfolios of primary and lower secondary schools in Kosovo.

The methodology of this paper is research in action, with quasi-experimental design conducted with the control group and the experimental group, while the data were obtained from two groups of 80 students and 30 teachers representing both schools and included in the research.

The criterion of this study were the variables, portfolios, and assessment according to the curricular level through the types of portfolios, which were analyzed with students and teachers in two lower secondary schools in Kosovo.

The methodology in conducting this research has been of qualitative and quantitative method, while questionnaires and checklists have been used as measuring instruments.

This research also provides information on the effects of student assessment through portfolio in lower secondary schools in Kosovo, as well as the impact of portfolio on the development of communication and expression competencies in schools which resulted in higher student achievement as a potential factor in attracting students to active collaborative learning.

The findings from the study indicate insufficient commitment of teachers regarding the application and assessment of students through the portfolio.

The study will help teachers to be more professionally prepared to assess students according to the degree in curricular areas by constantly using different types of portfolios.

Data obtained from research conducted with teachers and students e surveyed as well as issues discussed with the focused group of teachers and students have interpreted, analyzed, and commented.

Keywords: Portfolio, perception, assessment, teacher



Opinions and Interventions of Mathematics Teachers on Attitudes of Students with Special Learning Disabilities towards Mathematics Lesson

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* Derived from the doctoral thesis of Bilal BALDEMİR

Abstract

This study was carried out to reveal the attitudes and interventions of mathematics teachers towards mathematics lessons of students with special learning difficulties who attend 5th and 6th grade classes. 5 mathematics teachers participated in the study as participants. In the study, in which the qualitative research method was used, the data were collected with a semi-structured interview form and analyzed with the content analysis method. According to the findings, it was concluded that mathematics teachers did not have enough knowledge about students with special learning difficulties and that students with special learning difficulties had many problems in mathematics lessons. In addition, recommendations are presented based on the results.

Keywords: Mathematics Teacher, Special Learning, Mathematics Lesson



Tam Sayıların Öğretiminde Çoklu Zekâ Kuramına Dayalı Etkinliklerin Öğrenci Görüşleri Açısından Etkileri

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Öz

Bu çalışmada öğretim programlarında ortaokulda kazanım olarak verilen tam sayıların öğretiminde, çoklu zekâ kuramına dayanan etkinliklerin öğrencinin görüşleri açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çoklu zekâ bilindiği gibi Howard Gardner'ın çevresel ve genetik etmenlerle birlikte zekâyı yeniden yapılandırdığı, insanı bu haliyle değerlendirdip yorumladığı bir kuramdır. Yani insan genetik olarak farklı düzeylerde sahip olduğu zekâ boyutlarını çevre ile girdiği iletişimde kullanmaktadır. Bu boyutuya öğrencilerin genetik yapılarından gelen ve sonraki öğrenmeleri ile farklı düzeylerdeki öğrenmelerin uygun etkinliklerle desteklenerek öğrencilerin derse karşı olumlu tutum geliştirebileceği düşünülmektedir.

Öğrenme kuramlarının temel noktalarından biri de öğrenmenin gerçekleşmesinin ötesinde onun kalıcı olabilmesidir. Kalıcı öğrenmenin yaparak yaşayarak, çevresel ilişkilendirmeler yaparak (gerçek hayatla bağıdaştırarak) ve birden fazla zekâ boyutlarına dayandırılarak sağlanacağı varsayılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada hazırlanacak etkinliklerle, öğrenme-öğretim süreçlerinin desteklenmesinin öğrenci görüşleri bakımından etkilerinin neler olabileceği hakkında fikirler paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çoklu zekâ kuramı, Tam sayılar, Tam sayılar etkinlikleri, Tam sayılar öğrenci görüşleri



Armenia's Aggression to Azerbaijan at the End of the 20th Century and the Strategy for Solving the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict in Heydar Aliyev's Foreign Policy

Haydar Aliyev Diplomasisinin Ermenistan'ın Azerbaycan'a Yönelik Saldırınlığını ve Dağlık Karabağ Sorununu Dünya Kamuoyuna Taşıma Öngörüsü

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Abstract

In 1991, the Republic of Azerbaijan gained State Independence for the second time in the 20th century. In this period, the worsening of the crisis situation between Armenia and Azerbaijan, the occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding regions, the fact that more than one million Azerbaijani citizens were faced with the problem of refugees and forced displacement, led to the emergence of more complex situations in the country during the transition phase.

Thus, the Republic of Azerbaijan, which has just declared its state independence and sovereignty, has started to operate in very complex conditions from the very first day.

At the same time, the priority direction of Azerbaijan's foreign policy in 1991-1993 was not determined honestly and correctly evaluated, and the aggressive policy initiated by Armenia at that time, the propaganda and information war it waged against Azerbaijan had very serious consequences in the international arena.

In the 1991-1993 period of the independent Azerbaijan Republic, when there was a serious socio-economic situation and the threat of political division in the country, the wise politician Heydar Aliyev, who had served in the high political administration of Azerbaijan for many years, came to power for the second time unanimously by our people.

Professional politician, experienced Leader Heydar Aliyev defined the priority directions of the foreign policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan from the very beginning and focused all his efforts on



preventing the aggression of Armenia, increasing the recognition of our independent state in the world, and increasing its development.

The priority directions of the foreign policy implemented by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev were dedicated to gaining international reputation and trust, economic, political and social development of the young state.

In the presented article, the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, whose 100th anniversary is celebrated this year, has a comprehensive and logical-objective approach to the solution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in his foreign policy strategy, his state-building tactics in the first stage of the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan and during his entire reign are in the historical context. researched and analysed.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh, Heydar Aliyev, conflict

Öz

1991 yılında Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti 20. yüzyılda ikinci kez Devlet Bağımsızlığını kazanmıştır. Bu dönemde Ermenistan ile Azerbaycan arasındaki kriz durumunun daha da şiddetlenmesi, Dağlık Karabağ ve çevre bölgelerin işgal edilmesi, bir milyondan fazla Azerbaycan vatandaşının mülteci ve zorla yerinden edilme sorunuyla karşı karşıya kalması, geçiş aşamasında ülkede daha karmaşık durumların ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.

Böylece henüz devlet bağımsızlığını ve egemenliğini ilan eden Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti ilk günden itibaren çok karmaşık koşullarda faaliyet göstermeye başlamıştır.

Aynı zamanda 1991-1993 yıllarında Azerbaycan'ın dış politikasının öncelikli yönü dürüstçe belirlenmemiş ve doğru bir şekilde değerlendirilmemiş ve o dönemde Ermenistan'ın başlattığı saldırgan politika, Azerbaycan'a karşı yürüttüğü propaganda ve enformasyon savaşı uluslararası arenada çok ciddi sonuçlara yol açtı.

Bağımsız Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin 1991-1993 döneminde, ülkede ciddi sosyo-ekonomik durum ve siyasi bölünme tehdidi varken, uzun yıllar Azerbaycan'ın yüksek siyasi yönetimde görev almış bilge siyasetçi Haydar Aliyev halkımızın oybirliği ile ikinci kez iktidara geldi.

Profesyonel siyasetçi, deneyimli Önder Haydar Aliyev başından beri Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin dış politikasının öncelikli yönlerini belirlemiş ve tüm gücünü Ermeni saldırganlığının önlenmesine, bağımsız devletimizin dünyada tanınmasına, gelişimini artırmasına, uluslararası itibar, güven kazanmasına dünya toplumu ile bütünleşmeye ve genç devletin ekonomik, siyasi, sosyal, kültürel ve benzeri alanlarda bütünlüğe kalkınmaya adamıştır.

Sunulan makalede, bu yıl doğumunun 100. yılı kutlanan Azerbaycan halkın milli lideri Haydar Aliyevin dış politika stratejisinde Dağlık Karabağ sorununun çözümüne yönelik geniş içerikli ve mantıksal-nesnel yaklaşımı, onun Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin bağımsızlığının ilk aşamasında ve tüm



ıktidarı döneminde uyguladığı devlet kurma taktikleri tarihsel bağlamda araştırılmış ve analiz edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Dağlık Karabağ, Haydar Aliyev, çalışma

Çoklu Zekâ Kuramı ÇerçeveSinde Üçgenler Konusuna Yönelik Etkinliklere İlişkin Öğrenci Görüşleri

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Öx

Matematik eğitiminde öğrenci merkezli eğitimin yapıtaşlarının başında etkinlik temelli öğrenme gelmektedir. Etkinliği uygulamak kadar tasarlamak da önem taşımaktadır. Etkili bir öğretim için etkinliklerden yararlanmak gerekmektedir. Her öğrenci farklıdır. Matematik öğretiminde öğrenci farklılıklarına uygun şekilde ders işleyebilmek için “Çoklu Zeka Kuramı” ndan yararlanabiliriz. Çünkü her öğrencinin baskın olduğu en az bir zeka türü vardır. Öğretmenin sınıfındaki görevi, öğrencilerin baskın zeka türlerine uygun etkinlikler tasarlayarak öğrenci merkezli eğitimdir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Çoklu Zeka Kuramı ÇerçeveSinde geliştirdiğimiz etkinlikler aracılığı ile öğrencilerin “Üçgenler” konusundaki öğrenme zorluklarını tespit edebilmektir. Bu nedenle İlköğretimde üçgenler konusunun kazanımlarına uygun çoklu zeka kuramı çerçeveSinde 7 adet etkinlik geliştirilmiştir. Geliştirilen bu etkinlikler 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında matematik dersinde uygulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, Çoklu Zeka Kuramı, Üçgenler.



Examining Validity EKC Hypothesis for Azerbaijan: Role of Passenger and Freight Air Transportation on Environmental Quality

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Abstract

Current study is aims to investigate existence of the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis, while impacting of air transportation on carbon-dioxide emission (CO₂) for Azerbaijan. For the validation of desired study were conducted bound test based on Autoregressive Distributed Lag Methodology (ARDL) using time series data set covering period from 1992Q1 and 2014Q4. Result shows long run relationships between selected variables, ensuring evidence significant positive effect passenger air transport and energy consumption in long run. However, air cargo transportation has significant lowered impact on carbon emission, therefore the empirical findings support the existence of the EKC hypothesis.

Keywords: Air Transport; Air Freight Transport; Economic Growth; CO₂ emissions; Azerbaijan.

Jel Codes: E10; L93; Q53.



Does Psychological Safety Be Rescuer of Organization Against Compulsory Citizenship Behavior? A Moderated Mediation Model of Organizational Justice Perception

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Abstract

In recent decades, HRM scholars have paid lots of attention to the employees' psychological safety as a vital factor in the efficiency of the working process. Compulsory citizenship behavior has been considered as coercing variable in interrelated human resource practices causing undesirable employee attitudes and raising unpleasant working outcomes (He et al., 2019). On the other hand, applying coercive management in an organization can be a strategic solution to perform more duties by a lower number of employees, which causes reducing in costs (Zeng & Ye, 2016). The research aimed to examine the role of psychological safety in the relationship between compulsory citizenship behavior and turnover intention.

Increasing the organizational justice perception won't only motivate employees to perform extra duties (Nadiri & Tanova, 2010), but it will also cause a reduction of their intention to leave and might make them to feel safe psychologically (Cho et al., 2009; Afolabi & Balogun, 2017). So far, the effect of organizational justice perception has been considered a moderator in the research model. To contribute to the HRM knowledge and fill the mentioned gap of the literature, this study aims to answer the following questions:

- (1) How can employees' psychological safety growth be noted as a strategic tactic for the administration team while CCB occurs in the organization?
- (2) How can psychological safety and its impact on turnover intention be considered a competitive advantage for the leaders of an organization?

The data has been collected among the academics who work in Iranian universities. Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Modeling have been used to assess the conceptual model. The



result confirms that compulsory citizenship behavior positively influences employees' intention to leave the organization. Nevertheless, psychological safety in the working environment is essential in reducing the turnover intention rate. On the other hand, the perception of organizational justice adjusts the negative effect of compulsory citizenship behavior.

The researchers suggest that it will benefit the organization to care about employees' psychological safety seriously and consider achieving organizational justice in the workplace. In this case, they can reduce the cost of turnover intention and other unwanted working outcomes caused by coercive management.

Keywords Compulsory Citizenship Behavior, Organizational Justice Perception, Psychological Safety, Turnover Intention

Paper Type Research paper

Subject Classification Codes C13, L21, M12

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Economics as Social Science

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Abstract

When you think about scientists, you probably think about geologists, biologists, physicists, chemists, and the like. But have you ever considered **economics** as a science? Although each of these fields has its own language (for example, geologists talk about rocks, sediments, and tectonic plates, while biologists talk about cells, the nervous system, and anatomy), they do have some things in common. If you would like to know what these commonalities are, and why economics is considered a social science as opposed to a natural science. Social Science is the study of human behaviours.

All scientific fields have a few things in common.

The first is **objectivity**, that is, the quest to find the truth. For example, a geologist may want to find out the truth about how a certain mountain range came into being, while a physicist may want to find the truth about what causes light rays to bend while going through water.

The second is **discovery**, that is, discovering new things, new ways of doing things, or new ways of thinking about things. For example, a chemist may be interested in creating a new chemical to improve the strength of an adhesive, while a pharmacist may desire to create a new drug to cure cancer. Similarly, an oceanographer may be interested in discovering new aquatic species.

The third is **data collection and analysis**. For example, a neurologist may want to collect and analyze data on brain wave action, while an astronomer may want to collect and analyze data to track the next comet.

Finally, there is the **formulation and testing of theories**. For example, a psychologist may formulate and test a theory about the impacts of stress on a person's behavior, while an astrophysicist may formulate and test a theory about the impact of the distance from the earth on the operability of a space probe.

So let's look at economics in light of these commonalities among the sciences. First, economists most certainly are objective, always wanting to know the truth about why certain things are happening among individuals, firms, and the economy at large. Second, economists are constantly in discovery mode, trying to find trends to explain what is happening and why, and always sharing new thoughts and ideas among themselves, and with policymakers, firms, and the media. Third, economists spend



much of their time collecting and analyzing data to use in charts, tables, models, and reports. Finally, economists are always coming up with new theories and testing them for validity and usefulness. Therefore, compared to the other sciences, the field of economics fits right in!

Therefore, economics is the scientific study of the behaviours of man vis a vis the economic aspect.

The two major subfields of economics are: Microeconomics and Macroeconomics these two indices are the pillars upon which all economic prognosis and postulations are based.

Keywords: Formulation and testing of theories, Data collection and analysis, Discovery, Objectivity, Human behaviours



Editorials and Letters to the Editors in Professional Dentistry Journals: Their Functions and Peculiarities

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Abstract

Dentistry discourse encompasses a whole assemblage of activities, practices, events, instruments and settings referring to oral health. However, some genres are still beyond a focus of close researchers' attention.

The purpose of this study is to highlight the stylistic features of two genres typical of professional dentistry journals and described as opinion-making texts: editorials and letters to the editor. In the academic writing these sub-genres are considered as secondary or peripheral as they do not introduce original research. Nevertheless, letters were prototypes of modern genres of academic writing, which dramatically evolved through the past two – three centuries.

The texts (n=50, 25 editorials and 25 letters to the editors) were selected from international journals "British Dental Journal", "Journal of American Dental Association", and "Journal of Dental Research" for 2018 – 2022.

The topics covered by the Editorials are divided into three classes: research-oriented articles; articles focused on practical aspects of dentistry; and articles highlighting the impact of socio-political events on the dentistry. The communicative purposes of the Editorials is to provide concise analysis and assessment of the urgent issues in the field, to consolidate the interests of wide audience in a particular journal as a reliable source of new discipline-specific information, and to support the high status of the profession. The addresser, who combines the role of a speaker and a respected representative of a particular institution, seeks to have an intellectual influence on the collective addressee. The editorial voice and personality appear prominently within the limits outlined by the communicative purposes of



this genre, but, on the other hand, is bounded by the conventions of the profession. Editorials perform metatextual function as it assembles and points out the main ideas of texts over the journal. There is no common genre schematic structure for the editorials, which stand apart from scientific articles, but their content is usually evidence-based.

Letters to the editor are also an effective tool to support communication between the authors and their readers. Letters to the editor are typically written by discourse producers of high professional status and include professional community concerns and personal relations, injecting the private or subjective into the public sphere and showing what is valued in this community. The purposes of this genre is to demonstrate support, agreement or disagreement with respect to previously published articles, or to explain brief information that does need the length and detail of the original article.



Kompetencje miękkie jako istotny czynnik efektywnego zarządzania osobami z niepełnosprawnością

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Aktywność zawodowa osób niepełnosprawnych na otwartym rynku pracy wykazuje tendencje wzrostowe na przestrzeni ostatniej dekady. Dane statystyczne pokazują systematyczny wzrost zatrudnienia osób posiadających orzeczenie o niepełnosprawności o zróżnicowanej genezie, różnym stopniu wykształcenia i doświadczeniach zawodowych. Zarządzanie i praca w zespole z osobami niepełnosprawnymi wymaga od pracodawcy oraz kadry zarządzającej nie tylko wiedzy na temat rodzaju niepełnosprawności, ale także umiejętności rozumienia, reagowania i rozwiązywania problemów wynikających ze specyfiki niepełnosprawności pracowników. Artykuł jest próbą rozważenia na ile posiadanie i rozwijanie kompetencji miękkich u kadry zarządzającej i pracowników może wpływać na efektywne zarządzanie takimi zespołami, budowanie pozytywnych relacji z pracownikami oraz potrzeby osób niepełnosprawnych. Stanowi również próbę szerszej refleksji na temat rozumienia specyficznych potrzeb i tolerancji społecznej w środowiskach i relacjach pracowniczych.

Słowa kluczowe: aktywność zawodowa osób niepełnosprawnych, integracja społeczna, kompetencje miękkie, niepełnosprawność, orzeczenie o niepełnosprawności, osoby niepełnosprawne na otwartym rynku pracy, stopień niepełnosprawności.



Gastronomide Yeni Trendler: Moleküler Gastronomi üzerine bir Literatür Çalışması

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Öz

Moleküler gastronomi gibi akımlar teknolojinin hızla gelişmesi her alanda farklılıklar getirdiği gibi gastronomi alanında da birçok yeniliğe ve gelişime neden olmuştur. İnsanlığın var oluşundan günümüze kadar devam eden yeme-içme ihtiyacı günümüzde sadece fizyolojik ihtiyaç olmak dışında artık sosyolojik ve kültürel önem kazanmıştır. Küreselleşme ile hızla artan sosyal ve teknolojik ilerleyiş neticesinde gastronomik anlamda da yeni ürün ve yöntemler gelişerek farklı gastronomi trendlerinin gelişimi hızlanmıştır. İnsanların iyi ve kaliteli yeme içme arzusunun artması üzerine gastronomi bilimi ve sanatı ortaya çıkışına sebep olmuş ve bu talebi karşılamak isteyenler içinde yepyeni bir sektör ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu bağlamda oluşan moleküler gastronomi gelişime açık ve merak edilen bir trenddir. Farklı bilim dalları ile de etkileşimde olan moleküler gastronomi, keşfedilen yeni pişirme teknikleri ve uygulamaları ile moleküler gastronominin bir akım olarak dünyaya yayılmasını sağlamıştır. Bununla birlikte farklı mutfaqlar ve ekipmanlarla gastronomi alanı da hızla gelişmeye devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada son yıllarda oldukça re�a ta olan moleküler gastronomi literatürde incelenmiş olup, Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki örneklerle desteklenecektir. Çalışma sonucunda moleküler gastronomide kullanılan tekniklerin sadece şefler tarafından değil birçok farklı alandan kişinin faydalandığı gözlemlenmektedir. Çalışma 20 kişilik bir katılımcı ile görüşülüp geliştirilecek olup, katılımcılar sektörde gastronomi ile uğraşan ve akademik bir kariyere sahip kişilerden seçilecektir. Araştırma yöntemi olarak açık uçlu soruların kullanıldığı bir sözlü mülakat yöntemini kullanılıp, elde edilen bulgularla çalışma ileriki aşamalarda desteklenecektir. Bu bulgular sonuç kısmında öneriler başlığı altında da paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gastronomi, Kuzey Kıbrıs, Moleküler Gastronomi

Abstract

Movements such as molecular gastronomy have led to many innovations and developments in the field of gastronomy, as the rapid development of technology has brought differences in every field. The



need for food and drink, which has continued since the existence of humanity, has now gained sociological and cultural importance, apart from being just a physiological need. As a result of the rapidly increasing social and technological progress with globalization, new products and methods have developed in gastronomic terms and the development of different gastronomy trends has accelerated. The increase in people's desire for good and quality food and drink has led to the emergence of the science and art of gastronomy and a brand new sector has emerged for those who want to meet this demand. In this context, molecular gastronomy is a trend that is open to development and curious. Molecular gastronomy, which interacts with different branches of science, has allowed molecular gastronomy to spread to the world as a trend with the new cooking techniques and applications discovered. However, the field of gastronomy continues to develop rapidly with different cuisines and equipment. In this study, molecular gastronomy, which has been very popular in recent years, has been examined in the literature and will be supported by examples from Northern Cyprus. As a result of the study, it is observed that the techniques used in molecular gastronomy are not only used by chefs but also by people from many different fields. The study will be discussed and developed with a participant of 20 people, and the participants will be selected from people who are engaged in gastronomy in the sector and have an academic career. The interview method using open-ended questions will be used as a research method, and the study will be supported in the next stages with the findings obtained. These findings will also be shared under the heading of recommendations in the conclusion part.

Keywords: Gastronomy, North Cyprus, Molecular Gastronomy.



Masumiyet Karinesi Kavramının Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Anayasası, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Anayasası ve Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesinin İlgili Maddesi Çerçeveinde Değerlendirilmesi

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Öz

Adil yargılanma hakkı hukuk sistemlerince kabul edilmiş, sosyal hukuk devletinin koruduğu temel insanı bir haktır. Adil yargılanma hakkı kavramı Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (T.C.) Anayasası 38. Madde, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti (KKTC) Anayasası 17. Madde, Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesinde (AİHS'de) ise 6. Madde de düzenlenmiştir. Hukuk sistemleri ülkeler arası değişkenlik gösterse dahi vazgeçilmez temel haklar mevcuttur. Masumiyet karinesi, hukuk döneminde temel bir öneme sahip olan ve kişilerin suçlu olduğuna dair kanıt olmadıkça suçlu kabul edilmemesi ilkesidir. Bu ilke, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Anayasası'nın yanı sıra Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Anayasası ve Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi'nin ilgili maddelerinde yer almaktadır. Ancak, son yıllarda masumiyet karinesine uygulanan ihlaller ile birlikte tartışmalar da giderek artmaktadır.

Demokratik ve modern toplumlar ile temellendirilmiş her devlet, bu hakları korumak ile yükümlüdür. Ayrıca Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesiyle birtakım haklar teminat altındadır. Adil yargılanma hakkı kendi içerisinde de alt teminatı olan bir haktır. Söz konusu adil yargılanma hakkının içerisinde olan masumiyet karinesini başka bir deyişle suçsuzluk karinesi adil bir yargılamanın sağlanabilmesi açısından, yargılanan kişinin onurunun, şerefinin, haysiyetinin korunabilmesi için, yargılamanın yürütülebilmesi için ve en önemlisi bireyin hakkının insan haklarına uygun olarak korunabilmesi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada adil yargılanma hakkı kavramı ve mahkemelerce verilmiş kararlar çerçevesinde masumiyet karinesi kavramı irdeleneciktir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Adil Yargılanma Hakkı, T.C. Anayasası, KKTC Anayasası, Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi, Masumiyet Karinesi.



Çocuklarda Mahremiyet Eğitimi

Uzm. Hem. Öykü AKGÜL

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İÇİNDEKİLER

- Mahremiyet Eğitimi Nedir?
- Çocuklarda Mahremiyet Eğitimi Ve Önemi
- Mahremiyet Eğitimi ve Oyun
- Çocuklarda Mahremiyet Eğitimi Kaç Yaşında Başlar?
- Mahremiyet Eğitimi Çocuğa Ne Katar?
- Mahremiyet Eğitimi Yolları



**ÇOCUK İSTİSMARI %93 ORANINDA
BİRİNCİ DERECEDEN YAKINLAR
TARAFINDAN GÖRÜLÜR.**



MAHREMİYET EĞİTİMİ NEDİR?



Mahremiyet Eğitimi Nedir?

Mahremiyet eğitimi, çocukların kişisel alanlarının önemini vurgulamak, bu alanların korunabilmesi amacıyla nasıl adım atacaklarını öğretmeyi hedefler ve bedenlerinin özel olduğunu ve fiziksel sınırlarına saygı duyulması gerektiğini öğreten eğitimdir.





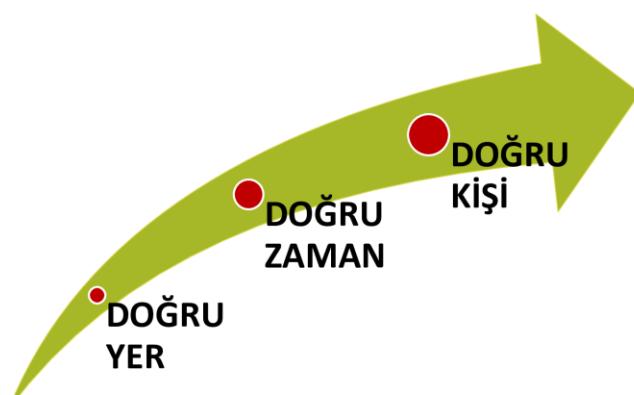
Çocuklarda Beden Güvenliği Eğitiminin Önemi



Çocuklarda **beden güvenliği eğitimi**, çocukların bedensel haklarını ve kişisel sınırlarını korumalarına yardımcı olur. Bu eğitim, çocukların,

özgüvenlerinin artmasına ve kendilerine saygı duymalarına yardımcı olur.

Çocuklarda Beden Güvenliği Eğitiminin Önemi





Mahremiyet Eğitimi Verirken Oyunlardan Yararlanılmaktadır.



Bireysel
Dönem
Oyunları

Kurmaca Oyunlar

Taklit Oyunları

Sosyalleşme
Oyunları

Aktivite Oyunları

Tehlike Güven Oyunu:

Eğitimlerde en çok tercih edilen tehlike ve güven oyunudur.

- Bir ebe seçilir.
- Ebe etrafında oturan her bir kişiye doğru gözleri kapalı bir şekilde yaklaşır.
- Ellerini kişinin üzerine kesinlikle temas ettirmemelidir.
Ancak yaklaştığı bölgenin mahrem olup olmadığını da tahmin etmesi gerekmektedir.
- Mahrem alanlara yaklaşlığında arkadaşı tarafından tehlike uyarısını belirterek mahrem olmayan bölgeleri bulmaya çalışır.
- Örneğin ayaklar, kol, baş gibi.



Politik Şiddet ve Sosyal Refahın Korunmasında Sosyal Hizmetin Rolü

Political Violence and The Role of Social Work in Protecting Social Welfare

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Öz

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü politik şiddetin gıda, eğitim, sanitasyon, sağlık hizmetlerine erişimin yanı sıra konuşma ve örgütlenme özgürlüğü gibi temel ihtiyaç ve haklardan kasıtlı olarak yoksun bırakılma, fiziksel gücün kullanımı veya manipülasyon yoluyla siyasi hedeflere ulaşma girişimi olarak tanımlamaktadır. Söz konusu tanım, politik şiddetin insan refahı açısından yaşamsal, fiziksel ve psikolojik boyutta ciddi zararlar oluşturduğuna, bireylerin yaşam kalitelerini düşürdüğüne ve hak ve özgürlüklerini kısıtladığına vurguda bulunmaktadır. Politik şiddetin en belirgin etkisi, bireylerin can güvenliğini tehditi atması ve yaşamlarını kaybetmesi olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Şiddet uygulayan gruplar, örgütler ve devletler hedef alındıkları bireylere saldırganlık onların yaşamlarını kaybetmelerine neden olmaktadır. Bu durum, insanların yaşam hakkının ihlal edilmesi anlamına gelmekte ve insanların güvenliği konusunda ciddi bir endişe yaratmaktadır. Bireylerin yaşam hakkını ortadan kaldırmasının yanı sıra politik şiddetin diğer önemli etkisi ruh sağlığı alanında yaşamaktadır. Şiddetin yoğun olduğu ortamda yaşamakta olan bireyler, sürekli olarak tehdite ve korku hissi içinde yaşamakta ve bu durum bireylerin psikolojik sağlığını ciddi şekilde etkilemektedir. Stres, anksiyete ve depresyon gibi ruhsal sorunlar, çatışma ortamında bulunan bireylerin deneyimledikleri yaygın bozukluklar arasında yer almaktadır. Politik şiddetin bireylerin refahını etkileyen diğer etkisi, insan hak ve özgürlüklerinin ihlal edilmesi şeklinde kendini göstermektedir. Şiddet uygulayan grup, örgüt veya devletler, bireylerin özgürlüklerini kısıtlayarak düşünce, ifade ve inanç gibi temel hakların ihlal edilmesine neden olmaktadır. Bahsi geçen ihlaller, bireylerin demokratik haklarının engellenmesi anlamına gelmekte ve yaşam kalitelerini düşürmektedir. Politik şiddetin yaşam kalitesini düşürme konusundaki somut etkisi ekonomi alanında yaşanmaktadır. Şiddetin yoğun olduğu ortamlarda, işletmelerin faaliyetleri durmakta, turizm sektörü zarar görmekte ve ekonomik büyümeye yavaşlamaktadır. Bireylerin istihdam olanakları azalmakta, işsizlik, yoksulluk gibi sosyal sorunlar ortaya çıkmaktadır.



Politik şiddet neden olduğu sorun alanları itibariyle bireylerin, toplulukların ve hükümetlerin işleyişini tehlkiye atmaktadır. Politik şiddet ortadan kaldırmak sadece bireysel bir zorunluluk değil daha çok sosyal ve politik güvenin yeniden tesis edilmesini içeren toplumsal bir süreci de ifade etmektedir. Bu sürecin gerçekleştirilmesinde sosyal adalet ilkesini ve kendi kaderini tayin etme hakkını savunan, bireylerin refahını sağlamaya ilişkin ekolojik ve sosyal bağlama vurguda bulunan ve bir insan hakları mesleği olarak adlandırılan sosyal hizmet disiplininin çok boyutlu değerlendirme ve müdahalelerine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Sosyal hizmet meslek elemanları, bireylerin deneyimledikleri sorunlarla başa çıkmalarında, bireysel ve toplumsal alanda yeniden yapılanmaya rehberlik etmede ve sosyal destek mekanizmalarının geliştirilmesinde profesyonel yardım sağlayıcılar olarak görülmektedir. Profesyoneller olarak sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının insan hakları savunuculuğu konusunda benzersiz sorumlulukları bulunmaktadır. Söz konusu sorumluluktan hareketle bu çalışanın hedefi, politik şiddetin önlenmesi amacıyla “ahlaki ve politik” bir pratik olan sosyal hizmet mesleğinin, sosyal barışın korunması ve daha adil toplum yaratılması için vurguladığı sosyal refah önlemlerini ele almak ve sürdürülebilir bir toplum inşasına katkıda bulunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Politik şiddet, Sosyal refah, Sosyal hizmet

Abstract

The World Health Organization defines political violence as the deliberate deprivation of basic needs and rights, such as food, education, sanitation, access to health services, as well as freedom of speech and association, and the attempt to achieve political goals through the use of physical force or manipulation. This definition emphasizes that political violence has severe detrimental effects on individuals' well-being, both physically and psychologically, and reduces their quality of life by limiting their rights and freedoms. The most apparent impact of political violence is that it puts individuals' safety at risk and leads to the loss of lives. Groups, organizations, and governments that perpetrate violence cause individuals to lose their lives. This constitutes a violation of the right to life and raises serious concerns about individuals' safety. In addition to violating individuals' right to life, political violence has other significant effects in the realm of mental health. Individuals living in environments with high levels of violence constantly experience feelings of danger and fear, which seriously affects their psychological health. Common disorders experienced by individuals in conflict zones include stress, anxiety, and depression. Another effect of political violence on individuals' well-being is that it violates their human rights and freedoms. Groups, organizations, or governments that perpetrate violence restrict individuals' freedoms, leading to violations of fundamental rights such as thought, expression, and belief. Such violations prevent individuals from exercising their democratic rights and reduce their quality of life. The tangible effect of political violence on reducing the quality of life is felt in the economic sphere. In environments with high levels of violence, businesses shut down, the tourism sector is affected, and economic growth slows down. Employment opportunities for individuals decrease, and social issues such as unemployment and poverty arise.



Political violence endangers the functioning of individuals, communities, and governments regarding the problem areas it causes. Eliminating political violence not only constitutes an individual necessity but also implies a societal process that involves re-establishing social and political trust. In realizing this process, there is a need for multidimensional evaluations and interventions of the social work discipline, which advocates the principle of social justice and the right to determine one's destiny, emphasizes ecological and social attachment in ensuring the welfare of individuals, and is referred to as a human rights profession. Social work professionals are seen as professional support providers in coping with the problems individuals experience, guiding the reorganization of the individual and social spheres, and developing social support mechanisms. As professionals, social work experts have unique responsibilities regarding human rights advocacy. Based on this responsibility, this study aims to discuss the social welfare measures highlighted by the social work profession, which is a "moral and political" practice, for the preservation of social peace and the creation of a more just society for the prevention of political violence and to contribute to the construction of a sustainable society.

Key Words: Political Violence, Social Welfare, Social Work



Localization Challenges for the Global Marketplace

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Abstract

Localization refers to the practice of modifying products, services, or content in order to meet the unique linguistic, cultural, and other needs of a specific country or region, with the aim of satisfying the needs of the target groups. In the global marketplace, localization is essential to effectively target different audiences and expand operations worldwide. However, localization comes with different challenges that businesses in the global market should get the best to succeed in the global marketplace. One of these challenges is language barriers, which can be considered as the most significant of them all, another one is cultural differences that includes adapting to the cultural norms, values, and customs of the target audience. Besides these, time constraints, legal and regulatory compliance, technical challenges and cost and resource constraints can be considered as the other major challenges. The aim of this paper is to concentrate on these challenges and provide recommendations for surmounting them.

Key Words: Localization, localization challenges, global marketplace



Farklı Branşlardaki Öğretmen Adaylarının Okul Dışı Öğrenme Ortamlarıyla İlgili Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi

Examination of the Opinions of Pre-service Teachers from Different Branches on Out-of-School Learning Environments

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Öz

Okul dışı öğrenme ortamları, öğrencilere bilgileri yaparak yaşayarak öğrenme imkânı sunan ve kalıcı öğrenmeyi destekleyen ortamlardır. Özellikle son yıllarda Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı dersleri desteklemek amacıyla uygun okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarına mümkün olduğunca yer verilmesi gerektiğini önermektedir. Bu tür ortamlara yapılan ziyaretlerin öncesinde, sırasında ve sonrasında yapılacak faaliyetlerin öğretmenler tarafından iyi planlanması ve gerçekleştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Ancak bu şekilde okul dışı öğrenme ortamları amaçlarına ulaşabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda öğretmenlerin bu konular hakkında bilgi sahibi olması önem taşımaktadır. Bu sebeple bu çalışmanın amacı, geleceğin öğretmenleri olan öğretmen adaylarının okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarılarındaki bilgi düzeylerini ve görüşlerini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Bu araştırmada tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Bu modele göre amaç mevcut durumu doğal haliyle ortaya koymaktır. Bu araştırmmanın çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında Türkiye’deki farklı üniversitelerde bulunan eğitim fakültelerinin farklı programlarının 2., 3. ve 4. sınıflarında öğrenim gören 138 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak iki bölümden oluşan, ilk bölümde katılımcıların demografik bilgilerini ikinci bölümde ise 7 açık uçlu soruyu içeren bir anket kullanılmıştır. Anket formu Google Formlar platformu sayesinde katılımcılara ulaştırılmış ve veriler bu platform sayesinde toplanmıştır. Açık uçlu sorulardan elde edilen veriler betimsel analizi tabi tutulmuştur. Anketteki her bir soruya verilen cevaplar benzerlik ve farklılıklarına göre kodlanmış ve her bir kodun frekansı belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda, öğretmen adaylarının büyük bir çoğunluğunun ev, kurs ve etüt merkezi gibi okul haricindeki diğer mekanlar ile aile ve arkadaş ortamlarını okul dışı öğrenme ortamları olarak değerlendirdikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçlarına dayalı olarak, öğretmen adaylarının hizmet öncesi lisans eğitimleri sırasında okul dışı öğrenme ortamları konusunda bilgi ve deneyim kazanmalarının gerekli olduğu önerilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğretmen eğitimi, Öğretmen adayları, Okul dışı öğrenme.



Abstract

Out-of-school learning environments are environments that provide students with the opportunity to learn by doing-experience and support permanent learning. Especially in recent years, the Ministry of National Education has suggested that appropriate out-of-school learning environments should be included as much as possible in order to support the courses. The activities to be done before, during and after the visits to the out-of-school learning environments should be well planned and carried out by the teachers. Only in this way can out-of-school learning environments achieve their goals. In this context, it is important for teachers to have knowledge about out-of-school learning environments. For this reason, the aim of this study is to reveal the knowledge levels and opinions of prospective teachers having different branches, who are the teachers of the future, about out-of-school learning environments. The study group of this research consists of 138 teacher candidates studying in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades of different programs of education faculties in different universities in Turkey in the 2022-2023 academic year. As a data collection tool, a questionnaire consisting of two parts was used. The first part of the survey consisted of items related to the demographic information of the participants, while the second part consisted of 7 open-ended questions on out-of-school learning environments. The questionnaire was delivered to the participants through the Google Forms platform and the data were collected through this platform. Data obtained from open-ended questions were subjected to descriptive analysis. The answers given to each question in the questionnaire were coded according to their similarities and differences, and the frequency of each code was determined. At the end of the study, it was concluded that most of the pre-service teachers considered other places outside the school such as home, course and study centers, and family and friend environments as out-of-school learning environments. Based on the results of the study, it has been suggested that pre-service teachers should gain knowledge and experience about out-of-school learning environments during their undergraduate education.

Key words: Teacher education, Teacher candidates, Out-of-school learning



Leadership Understanding of School Administrators in Northern Cyprus

Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki Okul Yöneticilerinin Liderlik Anlayışı

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore the understanding of school administrators in Northern Cyprus about leadership in education. Using a qualitative research design, data was collected through semi-structured interviews with 10 school administrators, including principals and vice-principals. The interviews were transcribed and analyzed using content analysis. The findings revealed that the school administrators in Northern Cyprus had a multifaceted understanding of leadership that was shaped by their personal experiences, cultural context, and professional training. The participants emphasized the importance of creating a positive school culture, fostering teacher development, and involving all stakeholders in decision-making processes. They also highlighted the challenges they faced in their leadership roles, such as limited resources, bureaucratic constraints, and resistance to change. The study provides insights into the leadership practices of school administrators in Northern Cyprus and offers recommendations for improving educational leadership in the region.

Keywords: Leader, Leadership, School Principals, Education Management, Educational Leadership

Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki okul yöneticilerinin eğitimde liderlik anlayışını keşfetmektir. Bu çalışmada, nitel araştırma deseni kullanılarak, müdür ve müdür yardımcılarından oluşan 10 okul yönetici ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler yoluyla veriler toplanmıştır. Bu bağlamda, görüşmeler yazıya dökülerek, içerik analizi yöntemiyle çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmanın bulgularında, Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki okul yöneticilerinin kişisel deneyimleri, kültürel bağamları ve mesleki eğitimleri ile şeiklenen çok yönlü bir liderlik anlayışına sahip oldukları ortaya koyulmuştur. Katılımcılar, olumlu bir okul kültürü yaratmanın, öğretmen gelişimini desteklemenin ve tüm paydaşları karar alma



süreçlerine dahil etmenin önemini vurgulamıştır. Bunun yanında, sınırlı kaynaklar, bürokratik kısıtlamalar ve değişime direnç gibi liderlik rollerinde karşılaşlıklarını zorluklar vurgulandı. Bu çalışma, Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki okul yöneticilerinin liderlik uygulamalarına ilişkin içgörü sağlamakta ve bölgedeki eğitim liderliğini geliştirmek için öneriler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lider, Liderlik, Okul Müdürleri, Eğitim Yönetimi, Eğitim Liderliği



Analysis of Foreign Trade and Exports - Imports of Goods by Trimesters for 2022, The Case of Kosovo

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Abstract

Our paper focuses on an the analysis of foreign trade in Kosovo by quarters for 2022.

In the focus of this paper, we have analyzed how exports and imports of goods have changed by trimesters and how foreign trade has changed based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), expressed in thousands of euros for the annual period of 2022 according to the respective quarters.

We've also analyzed the trade balance for 2022.

In addition we've provided the data from the Statistics Agency, Kosovo, on STJ foreign trade statistics, according to quarters, for the period 2022. The methodology of the work focuses on statistical comparative analysis expressed in percentages.

Also of particular importance in our work are the suggestions of some important government policies for the development of foreign trade.

Keywords: Foreign trade, trade balance, comparative analysis



Ergenlerde Siber Zorbalık ve Siber Mağduriyetin Yordayıcısı Olarak Boyun Eğicilik ve Duygu Düzenleme

Submissiveness and Emotion Regulation as Predictors of Cyberbullying and Cyber-Victimization in Adolescents

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Öz

Ergenlik dönemi, bireyin kişisel ve sosyal gelişiminde önemli bir evredir. Bu dönemde gençlerin teknoloji kullanımı da artmaktadır. Teknoloji kullanımının artması, siber zorbalık ve siber mağduriyet gibi olumsuz sonuçlar doğurabilir. Siber zorbalık ve siber mağduriyet, günümüzde ergenler arasında sıkça karşılaşılan bir sorundur ve ciddi sonuçlara yol açabilen bir davranıştır. Bu konuda yapılan araştırmaların çoğu, siber zorbalık ve mağduriyetin sıkılıkla boyun eğicilik ve duygusal düzenleme ile ilişkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Ergenlerde boyun eğicilik, zorbalık veya mağduriyet durumlarında genellikle yapılan gücsüz davranışları ifade etmektedir. Aynı şekilde, duygusal düzenleme, kişinin yaşadığı duyguları yönetebilme yeteneği ile ilgilidir ve olumsuz duyguların etkilerini azaltmaya çalışır. Bu araştırmada amaç, ergenlerde siber zorbalık ve siber mağduriyetin yordayıcısı olarak boyun eğicilik ve duygusal düzenleme arasındaki ilişkinin ortaya konulmasıdır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışma nicel araştırma desenlerinden ilişkisel tarama yöntemi ile hazırlanmıştır. Çalışmada elde edilen veriler 2021-2022 yılı içerisinde Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı okullarda öğrenim görmekte olan 14-18 yaş aralığındaki 347 öğrenciden sağlanmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında 'Ergenler İçin Duygu Düzenleme Ölçeği', 'Boyun Eğici Davranışlar Ölçeği (BEDÖ)', 'Siber Zorbalık Ölçeği' ve 'Siber Mağduriyet Ölçeği' kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında ulaşılan bulgular sosyal bilimler için istatistik programı olan SPSS 22 for Windows paket programı ile çözümlenmiş ve analiz edilmiştir. Analizlerde hata payı .05 olarak kabul edilmiştir. Boyun eğicilik ve duygusal düzenleme siber zorbalık ve mağduriyetini ne derece yordadığını tespit etmek amacıyla çoklu regresyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın bağımlı ve bağımsız değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkinin yönünü ve gücünü ortaya koymada pearson korelasyon ve çoklu regresyon çözümleme bulgularından yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında elde edilen bulgulara göre, siber zorbalık ve siber mağduriyet ile boyun eğici davranışlar arasında istatistiksel anlamda pozitif ilişki bulunmuştur. Aynı şekilde siber zorbalık ve siber mağduriyet ile içsel işlevsel olmayan ve dışsal işlevsel duygusal düzenleme düzeyleri arasında da istatistiksel anlamda pozitif ilişki bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak ergen bireylerde siber zorbalık ve siber



mağduriyet düzeyleri arttıkça boyun eğici davranış düzeyleri ile içsel işlevsel olmayan ve dışsal işlevsel duyu düzenleme düzeylerinin de arttığı bulunmuştur. Bu sonuçlar, ergenlerde siber zorbalık ve mağduriyetle baş etmek için duyu düzenleme becerilerinin ve özsaygının geliştirilmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. Bu nedenle, okullar ve aileler, ergenlere sağlıklı duyu düzenleme becerileri kazandırmak için eğitim programları ve danışmanlık hizmetleri sunabilirler. Ayrıca, ergenlerin sosyal becerilerinin de geliştirilmesi, zorbalık ve mağduriyet gibi sorunların önlenmesinde etkili olabilir. Bu nedenle, toplum olarak ergenlerin ihtiyaçlarına yönelik daha fazla kaynak ve destek sağlanması önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siber Zorbalık, Siber Mağduriyet, Boyun Eğici Davranışlar, Duyu Düzenleme

Abstract

"Adolescence is an important stage in personal and social development. During this period, young people's use of technology also increases. The increase in technology use can lead to negative consequences such as cyberbullying and cyber victimization. Cyberbullying and cyber victimization are a common problem among teenagers today and are a behavior that can have serious consequences. Most studies on this topic show that cyberbullying and victimization are often associated with submission and emotion regulation. In adolescents, submission generally refers to weak behavior in bullying or victimization situations. Similarly, emotion regulation is related to the ability to manage one's emotions and tries to reduce the effects of negative emotions. The aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between submission and emotion regulation as predictors of cyberbullying and cyber victimization in adolescents. For this purpose, the study was prepared using the relational survey method, one of the quantitative research designs. The data obtained in the study were obtained from 347 students between the ages of 14-18 who were enrolled in schools affiliated with the Ministry of National Education of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in the years 2021-2022. The "Emotion Regulation Scale for Adolescents", "Submissive Behaviors Scale (BEDÖ)", "Cyberbullying Scale", and "Cyber Victimization Scale" were used in collecting the data. The findings obtained in the research were analyzed and analyzed with the SPSS 22 for Windows package program, which is a statistical program for social sciences. The error rate was accepted as .05 in the analyzes. Multiple regression analysis was applied to determine the extent to which submission and emotion regulation predict cyberbullying and victimization. Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis findings were used to reveal the direction and strength of the relationship between the dependent and independent variables of the study. According to the findings obtained in the study, a statistically significant positive relationship was found between submissive behaviors and cyberbullying and victimization. Similarly, statistically significant positive relationships were found between cyberbullying and victimization and non-functional internal and external emotion regulation levels. As a result, it was found that as cyberbullying and cyber victimization levels increase in adolescent individuals, submissive behavior levels and non-functional internal and external emotion regulation levels also increase. These results indicate that emotion regulation skills and self-esteem need to be developed to cope with cyberbullying and victimization in adolescents. Therefore, schools and



families can provide educational programs and counseling services to give teenagers healthy emotion regulation skills. In addition, developing teenagers' social skills can also help prevent problems such as bullying and victimization."

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Cyber Victimization, Submissive Behaviors, Emotion Regulation

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The Problem of Civilization and Culture in Modern Philosophy: A Comparative Analysis

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Abstract

In the submitted article, the survey about the formation of culture and civilization in the world was conducted, the parallel analysis were held. In the modern age the conception of culture has turned into the thing that, it is possible to discover any topic there. I guess, culture may be utilized as a synonym of ideology. If a question appears—"What does culture contain", we may encounter the dissimilar, creativity-requiring fields like, culinary, music, literature, science, philosophy and so on. Culture also implies the love, to serve people. So, it is one of the cultural components. Counting on this idea, the etymology of culture was explored. Non-deviating from the issue, the phenomenon of culture was noticed, was utilized in the form of dissimilar cultures collections and the current civilization not consisting of a unique culture. There withal, the descriptive formation of meanings of culture and civilization, more over, based on details of transitions from culture to civilizations have been submitted. By analyzing the conceptions of culture and civilization, it is possible to confess that, the differences exist between them. These are differences;

1) It is our culture, proving our personality; nonetheless, the one that reflects and clarifies, what we own, is our civilization.

2) Culture does not contain measure standard and this is end. On the contrary to the enumerated ones, the one that owns the exact measure standards, is civilization, because that is a method.

3) The culture of any area may be manifested in art, religion, dancing, traditions, literature, morality, music, philosophy and so on. However, civilization reflects in infrastructure, law, architecture, management, social creation etc.

4) Culture is able to express the highest level of mental thinking. The top level of equipments, technology is reflected by civilization.

5) As a result, we may express that, a considerable gap exists between culture and civilization.

They both were established by society, moreover both bestow us the ideas, ideals, values, and ways in order to lead a sumptuous life.

Key words: culture, analysis, modern society.

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The Importance and Benefits of Accreditation for Nutrition and Dietetics Bachelor Program: An Island Example

Beslenme ve Diyetetik Lisans Programı Akreditasyonunun Önemi ve Katkıları: Bir Ada Örneği

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Amaç: Yüksek öğretimde ulusal ve uluslararası kalite standartlarında eğitim vermek günümüzde kaçınılmazdır. Bu çalışmada bir beslenme ve diyetetik bölümünün akreditasyon sürecindeki kazanımları incelenecaktır.

Yöntem: Bu çalışmada, 2021 yılında akreditasyon başvurusuyla süreçte başlayıp Yüksek Öğretim Kalite Kurulu (YÖKAK) yetkilendirmesine sahip Sağlık Bilimleri Eğitim Programları Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Derneği (SABAK) tarafından 2022-2027 yılları arasında 5 yıllık akreditasyon almaya hak kazanan Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü'nün bu süreçteki kazanımları ölçütler bazında ele alınarak sistematik olarak irdelenmiştir. SABAK'ın öz değerlendirme raporu hazırlanmasında belirlemiş olduğu Ölçüt 1. Eğitim Programı Ölçüt 2. Program Çıktıları Ölçüt 3. Öğrenciler Ölçüt 4. Öğretim Elemanları Ölçüt 5. Altyapı Ölçüt 6. Yönetim Yapısı Ölçüt 7. Kurum Desteği ve Maddi Kaynaklar Ölçüt 8. Sürekli Yenileme ve Gelişim Ölçüt 9. Disipline Özgü Ölçütler olmak üzere 9 temel ölçüt mevcuttur.

Bulgular: Ölçüt 1 ve 2 ile eğitim programının ve çıktılarını değerlendirme yöntemleri öğrenilmekte ve sürekliliği sağlanmaktadır. Ölçüt 3 ile temel iç paydaş olan öğrencilerle atılacak tüm adımlarda işbirliği içerisinde çalışmak bir alışkanlık haline gelmiştir. Ölçüt 4 ile öğretim elemanlarının taşıması gerekli niteliklerin değerlendirilmesi ve gelişimi için eğiticilerin eğitimi konusunda çalışmaların düzenli olarak gerçekleştirilmesini sağlamaktadır. Ölçüt 5 ile altyapı yeterliliği değerlendirmesinin yanısıra altyapının sürekli geliştirilmesine yönelik çalışmalar teşvik edilmiş olmaktadır. Ölçüt 6 ile bölüm iç denetim yönetgesi ve kurulunun çalıştırılması ile yönetsel



şeffaf bir işleyiş ve arşiv sistemi oluşturulmuştur. Ölçüt 7 ile kurumsal destek ve ihtiyaç durumu sürekli olarak değerlendirilmiş olmakta ve stratejik planın gerçekleşme durumu ve güncellemeleri düzenli olarak yapılmaktadır. Ölçüt 8 ile tüm komisyonlarda Planla, Uygula, Kontrol Et, Önlem A1 (PUKÖ) döngüleri oluşturularak çözüm odaklı olma ve sürekli gelişimin devamlılığı sağlanmaktadır. Ölçüt 9 ile discipline özgü ölçüt değerlendirmelerinin sürekliliği sağlanmaktadır.

Sonuç: Bir kurum veya bölüm/birim akreditasyona başvurmaya karar verdiği zaman sürecin katkıları başlamaktadır. Bunun nedeni öz değerlendirme raporunun hazırlanabilmesi için tüm ölçüt kriterlerinin ne demek olduğu ne yapılması gerekiğinin anlaşılması gerekmektedir. Bölüm komisyonlarının kurulması ve çalıştırılmasıyla görev tanımı/dağılımı yapılması, iş akış şemalarının oluşması akreditasyon ve kalite süreçlerinin standart bir uygulama haline gelmesini iç ve dış paydaşlarla birlikte çalışılmasını sağlamaktadır. Buna ek olarak gerçekleştirilen tüm görüşme, toplantı, aktivite, vb. tüm aksiyonların kayıt altına alınarak belgelenmesi şeffaf bir çalışma düzeni oluşturulmasını sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: akreditasyon, beslenme ve diyetetik, kalite



The possible economy and the impossible economy in Socio-economy

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Abstract

Our research today in the social sciences in general, and in socio-economy in the problem of the possible economy and the impossible economy requires us to systematically ask the following problematic and dilemma questions:

What are the reasons, justifications, and legitimacy that invite us today and now to think about this issue? And what makes sociological research in it a legitimate and justified research in the first place? In other words: Why is economics in social sciences and not in economic sciences? Is there any defect in the interest of economics in economics? Or is it the limits of economic sciences in this field of research that make sociological research about economy a legitimate research? Or is it the need of economic sciences and economics itself for social sciences that justifies the thinking of social sciences in economics, especially since social sciences will provide qualitative additions to the economy and the economic issue? But also Shouldn't we be aware that one type of sociology is socio-economy? And because it is therefore legitimate for us to think about the issue of economics in the social sciences in general and in particular in economic sociology, what do we mean by the possible economy? But also what is the impossible economy? And which one represents a social need: is it the possible economy? Or is it the impossible economy? Sociological thinking in these two types of economy? And if the possible economy is the social economy, does this mean to us the illegality or unscientificness of political economy? But is the possible economy what makes society itself possible? Then shouldn't we understand with sociologists that The impossible economy is the one that establishes the impossible society and the impossible social relations with the economy?

To reflect on these problems, my research elements will be as follows:

1- The legitimacy of sociological research in economics:

We examine the problem of the possible economy and the impossible economy in economic sociology on the basis of the following projects:

The economy is not only an economic phenomenon, but it is also a social phenomenon like other social phenomena

- Economics is not one of the issues and problems that social sciences such as economic sociology discuss



The dialectical relationship between social and economic phenomena, and between social phenomena and economic phenomena

- The impossibility of a radical separation between society and the economy, and thus between what is social and what is economic
- Rational and scientific economic sociology requires attention to economics and economics

The dominance of the impossible economy over the possible economy

- The dominance of dogmatic sociology, which considers that the subject of sociology is only the classical social phenomena

2- The concept:

I will systematically define here the meanings and semantics of the concepts that make up the problem that I am considering:

Possible economy

The impossible economy

3- Methodology of socioeconomic study of the possible economy:

a- Experimental method a

b-The rationalist approach:

c-Modelization:

We show here that the guarantor condition for the scientificity of socio-economy according to the epistemology of Jean-Louis Lemoinie is the modeling approach, and our argument in this is the inability of the experimental approach to study all social phenomena, then the scientificity of contemporary science according to Paul Valery is the scientific conditional on modelization.

Modelization is the act of creating and building models: economic models, socio-economic models, for example

4- Economic Society and the Possible Economic Values:

One level of the possible economy is the possible economic values that it produces and on which it is based, and because the subject of economic sociology is the socio-economic phenomena, and because the economy is a socio-economic phenomenon, and because the possible economic society is the goal that economic sociology aspires to, the relationship of this society The possible economy requires rational and empirical scientific research in possible economic values. What are these values?

-The possible economic values are:

- Efficiency



-Justice

Fair benefit

Effective justice

Economic well-being

Socio-economic well-being

-Impossible Economic Values:

What I mean by impossible economic values are closed and one-dimensional values. They are therefore those values whose relationship with other economic values is an impossible relationship or a closed relationship. I am talking here, for example, about the value of absolute and closed efficiency that does not even recognize the value of economic justice.

We show here, for example, the savage capitalist economics, and the extreme liberal economics school that rejects the openness of economic values such as the openness of efficiency to justice, and its argument in that is that real efficiency is effective efficiency and not justice efficiency, which is the economic science that legislates the dominance of added value over other economic and social values.

5. Limit of the study of economic sociology for a social issue: the possible economy and the impossible economy:

We can talk here first about scientific problems such as objectivity: the problem of subjectivity, and secondly about the problem of ideology: some economic sociologists did not free themselves from the control of ideology over their sociological and socioeconomic scientific research.



Problems and Prospects of Millet in India

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Abstract

Millets are excellent suppliers of carbohydrates, minerals, and phytochemicals with nutraceutical characteristics. In terms of nutrition, they are similar to main cereals. The millets are high in dietary fibre, 7–12% protein, 2-5% fat, and 6–75% carbs. The moisture content of sorghum is 11.9%, the protein content is 10.4%, and the fat content is only 1.9%. Grain sorghum has a 1.6% level of minerals and fibre, which is essentially the same. It is a good source of energy, with 349 Kcal and 72.6 percent of your daily need for carbohydrates. The nature and usage of sorghum grain have changed from being a staple food to being used in the manufacturing of drinkable alcohol, starch, and ethanol. Despite this transformation, grain consumption as a whole is reducing due to falling production, which has an annual growth rate of about -2.06%. Almost 90% of the total crop of sorghum used by humans is post-rainy sorghum, with the remaining 10% going to the processing industry. Kharif sorghum production is redirected to industries after meeting 40–45 percent of consumer demand. The majority of the processing for sorghum is done as sorghum flour, which is done at the individual level. The majority of the processing for sorghum is done as sorghum flour, which is done at the individual level. The interest in and tendency towards additional processed items, such as biscuits, rawa, multigrain flour, and biscuits, have been growing in recent years. Future leadership for such processed products and necessary infrastructures may come through collaboration with private firms and the cooperative sector. Sorghum has not yet been added to the Public Distribution System, but doing so could improve the area planted in kharif and rabi sorghum.

Keywords: Future Prospects, sorghum, multigrain, Kharif, Rabi.



Mavi ve Beyaz Yakalıların İş Doyumu Açısından İncelenmesi

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Öz

Bu araştırmanın amacı ağır sanayide çalışan mavi ve beyaz yakalıların iş doyumlarının incelenmesidir. Yapılan literatür taramasına göre ülkemizde ağır sanayide çalışan mavi ve beyaz yakalıların iş doyumlarını bir arada inceleyen araştırma sayısı hak ettiği noktada değildir. Araştırma grubu 100 beyaz, 150 de mavi yakalı olmak üzere 250 ağır sanayi çalışanından oluşmaktadır. Çalışanlara Brayfield ve Rothe'nin geliştirdikleri Nuri Bilgin tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanmış olan iş doyumu ölçüği uygulanmıştır. İş doyumu 'nu ölçmek amacıyla elde edilen verilerin istatistiksel analizi, SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) istatistik yazılımı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analizler sonucunda, mavi ve beyaz yakalı çalışanlar arasında; unvan, cinsiyet, kıdem, çalışma durumu, yaş gibi değişkenler incelendiğinde iş doyumunda farklılık olmadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar sözcükler: Mavi yakalı, beyaz yakalı, iş doyumu.

Abstract

The aim of this research is the study of job satisfaction of the blue and white collar workers in heavy industry. According to the literature research, the number of research examining job satisfaction of the blue and white collar workers in heavy industry is very few in our country. Research group is formed 250 heavy industrial worker (100 white and 150 blue collar). Employe were appliay Job Satisfaction Scale which is developed by Brayfield and Rothe and adapted to Turkish by Nuri Bilgin. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Istetistical program was used for statistial analysis of the dab to measure the job satisfaction. As a result of analysis, after researching the variables like title, gender, seniority, working status, age etc. there is no difference in job satisfaciton between the blue and white collar workers.

Key words: Job satisfaction, white-collar worker, blue-collar worker.



Revisiting the Environmental Kuznets Curve Hypothesis in the Context of Energy Consumption, Renewable Energy, and Fossil Fuel Consumption in China

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Abstract

This paper attempts to re-examine the validity of the Environmental Kuznets Curve in the case of China, by taking into account fossil fuel, conventional, and renewable energy consumption. Time series analysis will be conducted for the period from 1990 to 2021, to nexus between the variables of interest. First of all, Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips Perron (PP) unit root tests will be carried out to check the stationarity nature of the series. Secondly, the Johansen cointegration test will be employed to detect the existence of a cointegration vector prior to the Fully Modified Least Square method will be carried out for long-run and short-run estimations. The empirical results confirm the validity of the Environmental Kuznets Curve in China. Renewable energy exerts a reducing effect on carbon dioxide emissions, while fossil fuel consumption has a significant impact on environmental degradation. Authorities need to pay more attention encourages to use the of renewable energy consumption to prevent environmental degradation in China.

Keywords: EKC Hypothesis, Renewable Energy, Fossil Fuel Consumption, China.



Unowocześnienie dowodu z zeznań świadka w polskiej procedurze cywilnej – udogodnienie czy skomplikowanie?

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Unowocześnienie dowodu z zeznań świadka w polskiej procedurze cywilnej – udogodnienie czy skomplikowanie?

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Perspektywy zmian Kodeksu postępowania cywilnego



Unowocześnienie



Przyspieszenie



Usprawnienie





Dowód z zeznań świadka w ramach struktury Kodeksu postępowania cywilnego

Część pierwsza. Postępowanie rozpoznawcze.

Księga pierwsza. Proces.

Tytuł VI. Postępowanie.

Dział III. Dowody.

Rozdział 2. Postępowanie dowodowe.

Oddział 3. Zeznania świadków.

- art. 259 – 277 k.p.c.



Składanie zeznań na piśmie

Art. 271(1) k.p.c.

Świadek składa zeznanie na piśmie, jeżeli sąd tak postanowi.

W takim przypadku świadek składa przyrzeczenie przez podpisanie tekstu przyrzeczenia.

Świadek jest obowiązany złożyć tekst zeznania w sądzie w terminie wyznaczonym przez sąd.

Przepisy art. 165 § 2, art. 274 § 1 i art. 276 stosuje się odpowiednio.





Przesłuchanie świadka z udziałem biegłego

Art. 272(1) k.p.c.

Jeżeli sąd poweźmie wątpliwość co do zdolności spostrzegania lub komunikowania spostrzeżeń przez świadka, może zarządzić przesłuchanie go z udziałem biegłego lekarza lub psychologa, a świadek nie może się temu sprzeciwić.





Możliwość „wpływu” na świadka przez strony postępowania w zakresie ich obecności na posiedzeniu sądowym

Art. 242(1) k.p.c.

Strona, która wnosiła o wezwanie na rozprawę świadka, biegłego lub innej osoby, powinna dołożyć starań, by osoba ta stawiła się w wyznaczonym czasie i miejscu, w szczególności zawiadomić ją o obowiązku, czasie i miejscu stawiennictwa.





The Disadvantages of Crypto Currency

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Abstract

Cryptocurrencies are digital assets that use cryptography to secure transactions and control the creation of new units. While they have gained popularity in recent years, they also have several disadvantages. Firstly, cryptocurrencies are highly volatile, and their value can fluctuate significantly in a short period of time, making them a risky investment. This can lead to substantial losses for investors who do not understand the market. Secondly, cryptocurrencies are not widely accepted as a form of payment, limiting their usefulness in day-to-day transactions. Additionally, transaction fees can be high, making them less appealing for smaller transactions. Thirdly, cryptocurrencies are susceptible to hacking and cyber-attacks. Despite the use of advanced security measures, exchanges and wallets have been hacked, resulting in the loss of millions of dollars. Finally, cryptocurrencies are largely unregulated, making them vulnerable to fraud and scams. This lack of regulation also makes it difficult to protect consumers and investors from fraudulent activity. Overall, while cryptocurrencies offer some advantages, they also come with several disadvantages that should be carefully considered before investing.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency; Disadvantages; Fraud; Volatility.



Artificial Intelligence in Aviation

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Abstract

The aviation industry has been using Artificial Intelligence (AI) in various forms for many years. However, recent advances in AI technology have opened up new possibilities for the industry to improve its efficiency and safety, enhance the passenger experience, and reduce costs. This article explores the use of AI in aviation and provides a case study of how AI is being used in the industry. The article begins with an introduction that highlights the potential of AI to revolutionize the way the aviation industry operates. The background section describes the various ways in which AI is currently being used in aviation, such as autopilot systems, air traffic control, and weather forecasting. The article concludes by discussing the implications of AI for the future of the aviation industry.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, aviation, safety, efficiency, passenger experience.

Öz

Havacılık endüstrisi, yapay zeka (YZ) teknolojilerini uzun yillardır çeşitli şekillerde kullanmaktadır. Ancak son yillardaki YZ teknolojilerindeki ilerlemeler, endüstrinin etkinliğini ve emniyetliliğini artırması, yolcu deneyimini geliştirmesi ve maliyetleri azaltması için yeni olanaklar sunmaktadır. Bu makale, havacılıkta YZ kullanımını araştırmakta ve endüstride YZ'nin nasıl kullanıldığına dair bir örnek sunmaktadır. Makale, havacılık endüstrisinin işleyiş şeklinde devrim yaratan YZ'nin potansiyelini vurgulayan bir girişle başlamaktadır. Arkaplan bölümü, otopilot sistemleri, hava trafik kontrolü ve hava durumu tahmini gibi havacılıkta şu anda YZ'nin nasıl kullanıldığını açıklamaktadır. Makale, YZ'nin havacılık endüstrisi için gelecekteki sonuçlarını tartışarak sona ermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yapay zeka, havacılık, emniyet, etkinlik, yolcu deneyimi.



Jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kosovo in the case of courts as authorized parties

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Abstract

The Republic of Kosovo has represented the centralized system of constitutional control, which stands as an independent body and does not represent any of the state powers. Its jurisdiction consists in guaranteeing respect for the Constitution and the final interpretation of the Constitution. While the courts in the framework of the judicial power are competent to judge matters of a legal nature.

The relationship of the Constitutional Court with the regular courts is manifested as the latter are authorized parties before the Constitutional Court in cases where the control of the constitutionality of the law or legal provisions which are a source of reference for the case being resolved by the regular court is required.

This paper will deal with the relationship between the Constitutional Court and the regular courts in the Republic of Kosovo illustrated through constitutional jurisprudence.

The methodology applied for the realization of this paper, among others, consists of the combined methodology where dominate methods like quantitative and qualitative.

In this paper, the research question is: What has characterized the constitutional jurisprudence in the case when the courts are authorized parties in the referral of cases to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kosovo? The constitutional jurisprudence has shown that the regular courts communicate with the Constitutional Court, in the case when they, as authorized parties, refer the law or legal provisions for the control of constitutionality, in case they initiate the this control.

Keywords: Courts, *Constitutional Court, constitutional jurisprudence.*



The importance of type D personality in the development of temporomandibular disorders and depression in physiotherapy students.

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Abstract

Background: a type D personality is a factor in a person's susceptibility to general mental stress. Although many studies were conducted on the relationships among stressful situations, an individual's personality, depression, and the occurrence of various diseases, e.g., cardiovascular disease or cancer, there are no analogous data on people with temporomandibular disorders (TMDs).

Aim: the assessment of TMDs and depression symptoms in students with type D personality. **Material and Material and Methods:** the research was carried out with the participation of 240 physiotherapy students. The study group (G1) consisted of 120 participants with type D personalities, the control group (G2) consisted of the same number of participants, without "stress" personalities. All subjects were assessed for the occurrence of TMD symptoms, as well as for depression and anxiety symptoms, using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), based on the proprietary questionnaire.

Results: in students with type D personality symptoms, TMDs occurred significantly more often and in greater number ($p = 0.00$) than in those without stress personalities. The exception was the symptom of increased muscle tension, which showed no statistical difference ($p = 0.22$). Among the 240 respondents, depression was found in 128 people (53.3%). In the group of students with type D personalities, depression was significantly more frequent than in the group without type D personalities ($p = 0.00$). In participants with depression, TMD symptoms were more common, i.e.,



headaches, neck, and shoulder girdle pain, TMJ acoustic symptoms, increased masticatory muscle tension, teeth clenching, and teeth grinding. There was no significant difference between the incidence of depression and TMJ pain and jaw locking. There was a significant interaction between the occurrence of headaches and acoustic symptoms and the occurrence of depression. For headache and depression interactions, the OR was >1 ; based on the results, we may assume that a headache depends more on the occurrence of depression rather than it being a symptom of a TMJ disorder in people with type D personalities.

Conclusion: type D personality and depression may contribute to the development of TMD symptoms.

Keywords: temporomandibular joint, type of personality, depression, TMD, type D personality



Green Finance - assumptions and practice (on examples)

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Green Finance – assumptions and practice (on examples)

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Sustainable Development –

„(...) is a course of inevitable and desirable economic development that does not significantly and irreversibly affect the human living environment, does not lead to the degradation of the biosphere and reconciles the law of nature, economy and culture (...)” (B. Poskrobko) from the 1st Session of the Governing Council United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in 1975.

According to the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development "Our Common Future," – is defined as such economic and social development that will ensure the satisfaction of the needs of modern society without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations (1987).

Environmental Protection Law (Poland, 2001) such socio-economic development in which the process of integrating political, economic and social activities takes place, while maintaining natural balance and the durability of basic natural processes, in order to guarantee the possibility of meeting the basic needs of individual communities or citizens of both the modern generation and future generations.

EU is a leader in this, which in the adopted document: "Sustainable Development Strategy" (abbr. SDS), set the direction of the long-term vision of sustainable development (elements such as:

- economic development,
- social cohesion and
- environmental protection

are to complement each other).



Sustainable development is characterized by three features:

- 1) sustainability,
- 2) durability,
- 3) self-sustaining development.

Enterprises:

In case of sustainable development companies can identify specific, unique, ecological instruments of competition. They can include (Jabłoński):

- ecological quality of products and technologies,
- eco-innovation, meaning the organization's ability to implement innovations in relation to the market in the context of external ecological trends and internal conditions of the company (e.g. obtaining financing),
- flexibility in adapting ecological products to the customer's needs in connection with activities in the area of marketing mix,
- creating a pro-ecological image of the company in connection with a positively perceived one ecological product brand,
- reduction of operating costs through pro-ecological management.





Research objective:

- The main purpose of the research is to present the assumptions of **Green Finance** (which may apply to the state, local governments and enterprises) manifested, for example, in **Green Loans** and **Green Bonds**, as well as showing their practical dimension.



Research methods:

- method of analysis and criticism of literature* (getting to know about the **Green Finance**, **Green Loans**, **Green Bonds** definitions, their types and basic assumptions),
- document research* (getting to know e.g. about structure of Green Bonds, amounts obtained in the form of **Green Loans** and **Green Bonds**),
- comparisons – a summary of data on the issue of **Green Bonds** and **Green Loans** taken out – from the world, Europe and Poland (values and structure)

On March 10, 2021, the **Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation** (SFDR) entered into force, one of the first steps in the implementation of the European Commission's Sustainable Finance Action Plan (following the EU Climate Markers Regulation which entered into force a year ago). This landmark regulation is the first in the EU to establish sustainability disclosure requirements to integrate sustainability into investment advice and decision-making, in line with the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



European Green Deal (abbr. EGD):

- According to the EGD, by 2050 Europe is to be the first climate-neutral continent in the world. Financing the transformation of the economy to a low-emission economy requires huge investments, the implementation of which will require the activation of both the government and local government as well as the private sector. Green bonds, the market of which has been developing dynamically in recent years, may be an instrument supporting the achievement of the assumed climate goals.

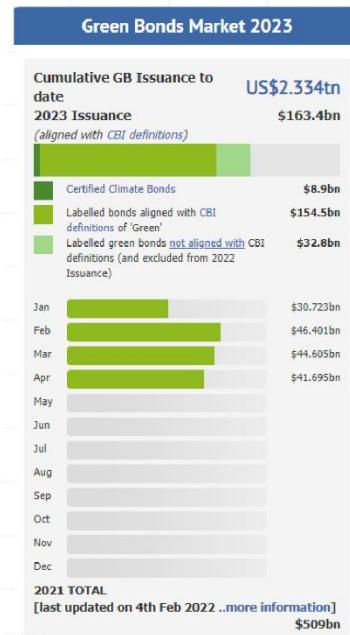
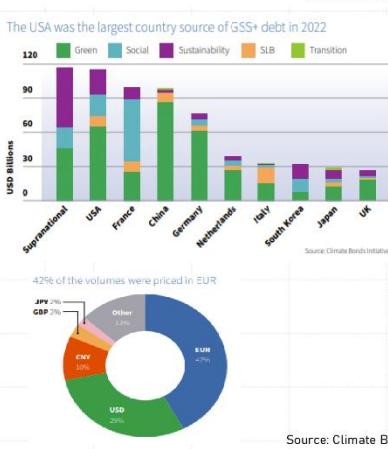


Green Bonds:

1) according to International Capital Market Association (abbr. ICMA) – “(...) are any type of bond instrument where the proceeds or an equivalent amount will be exclusively applied to finance or re-finance, in part or in full, new and/or existing eligible Green Projects and which are aligned with the four core components of the GBP [Green Bonds Principles] (...)”

2) according to the World Bank (abbr. IBRD): “(...) a green bond is a debt security that is issued to raise capital specifically to support climate related or environmental projects. This specific use of the funds raised —to support the financing of specific projects— distinguishes green bonds from regular bonds. Thus, in addition to evaluating the standard financial characteristics (such as maturity, coupon, price, and credit quality of the issuer), investors also assess the specific environmental purpose of the projects that the bonds intend to support (...)”

Figure 1. Types of green bonds



The GSS+ can be described as follows:

- Green: dedicated environmental benefits (captured since 2012).
- Social: dedicated social benefits (captured since 2020).
- Sustainability: green and social benefits combined into one instrument (captured since 2020).
- SLBs: changes in coupon (almost always step-ups) linked to performance against entity-level sustainability performance targets (SPTs) (captured since 2021).
- Transition: UoP supporting transition at activity or entity level (captured since 2021)

Green bond market scorecard			
	2022	2021	Change YOY
Size of market	USD487.1bn	USD582.4bn	-16%
Number of issuers	741	976	-24%
Average size of instrument	USD140m	USD124.6m	+12%
Number of countries	51	62	-18%
Number of currencies	33	35	-6%



The Relationship Between FDI And Economic Growth: A Panel Data Analysis

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Abstract

In this research proposal, we will examine the impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth in the G20 countries, which include Argentina, Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Turkey, South Africa, South Korea, Mexico, Brazil, India, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, France, Germany, Italy, China, Canada, Japan, and the European Union. Consequently, data collected annually from 1995 to 2021 from world bank indicators (WBI) were used through cointegration analysis to determine the long run relationships between GDP and inflation, unemployment, interest rates, trade openness, exchange rates, and foreign direct investment through descriptive statistical empirical analysis, ordinary least squares, fixed effects, and random effects. Statistically significant negative relationships between foreign direct investment and economic growth are demonstrated by the empirical analyses. It is possible, in certain circumstances, to see a negative correlation between foreign direct investment (FDI) and economic growth. This is because FDI can lead to increased competition in the domestic market and crowd out domestic firms. If FDI is not managed well, it can also lead to unfair advantages given to foreign firms, which can further stifle domestic competition and economic growth. In the case of FDI being used to finance consumption instead of investment, economic growth can be reduced. Additionally, if FDI is concentrated in a certain sector, it can lead to an increase in the sector that crowds out domestic sectors and reduces economic growth. A decline in economic growth can also be caused by FDI used to finance imports rather than exports.

OLS model R-square is 0.53, Fixed effect model R-squared is 0.984, and Random effect model R-squared is 0.888. FDI's impact on economic growth in G20 countries is best explained by using a fixed effect model with a P-value less than 5 percent, as shown by the Hausman test result. According to the unit root test, some variables are stationary at the first level and not at the first different level.

Key words: G20 countries, FDI, Economic growth, Panel Analysis



Drejtësia restorative sipas legjislacionit të Republikës së Kosovës

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Abstrakt

Drejtësia restorative njihet dhe aplikohet edhe në legjislacionin dhe praktikën kosovare. Si një proces i përfshirjes në marrëveshje të kryrësit dhe viktimës, gjithnjë me angazhimin dhe mbështetjen edhe të ndërmjetësuesit, qëllimi i saj rezulton në arritjen e një dëmshpërblimi në raport me viktimen. Pra, synimi kryesor i saj mbetet rivendsoja e drejtësisë dhe eleminimi i dëmit të shkaktuar për aq sa është e mundur.

Për më tepër duhet të theksojmë se, ndërmjetësimi si procedurë alternative e zgjidhjes së mosmarrëveshjeve në mes të subjekteve, përkatësisht si një veprimtari jashtëgjyqësore ofron mundësi jo vetëm të zgjidhjes së problematikës së paraqitur në mënyrë të shpejtë, por në të njejtën kohë është kontribues i drejtpërdrejtë edhe i krijimit të një relacioni relaksues në mes të palëve të përfshira në gjithë këtë proces.

Në këtë kontekst, përmes studimit tonë, në vijim do të paraqesim: çfarë është drejtësia restorative, cila është baza ligjore e saj, qëllimi por edhe fushat e drejtësisë ku kjo drejtësi mund të aplikohet, në cilat situata lejohet të shfrytëzuarit e një mundësie të tillë ligjore të zgjedhjes së mosmarrëveshjeve në mes të subjekteve si dhe sa është e aplikuar në praktikën kosovare kjo formë e zgjidhjes së mosmarrëveshjeve.

Metodat e aplikuara në këtë studim: *metoda normativo-juridike, metoda analitike* dhe *metoda komparative*.

Fjalët kyqe: *drejtësia restorative, dëmshpërblimi, praktika kosovare, legjislacioni i Republikën e Kosovës*



Restorative justice under the legislation of the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract

Restorative justice is also recognized and applied in Kosovo legislation and practice. As a process of involvement in the agreement of the perpetrator and the victim, always with the commitment and support of the mediator, its goal results in the achievement of compensation in relation to the victim. Therefore, its main goal remains the restoration of justice and the elimination of the damage caused as much as possible.

In addition, we must emphasize that mediation as an alternative procedure for resolving disputes between subjects, namely as an extrajudicial activity, offers the possibility not only of solving the presented problem quickly, but at the same time is a direct contributor of creating a relaxing relationship between the parties involved in this whole process.

In this context, through our study, in the following we will present: what is restorative justice, what is its legal basis, the purpose but also the areas of justice where this justice can be applied, in which situations it is allowed to use such a legal possibility of choosing disputes between subjects, as well as how this form of dispute resolution is applied in Kosovo practice.

Methods applied in this study: *legal-normative method, analytical method and comparative method*.

Keywords: *restorative justice, compensation, kosovar practice, legislation of the Republic of Kosovo*



Future Trends in IT Project Management for Large Organizations

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Abstract

This presentation is aiming to assess the latest trends in project management frameworks and methodologies, focusing on the perspectives of large organizations delivering IT projects. Research questions were formulated by asking about what are those trends and how they can benefit larger organizations. A systematic literature review was conducted (SCOPUS, Web of Science), and findings were presented, showing that among the latest trends, we can definitely see a hybrid approach, sustainable project management, and agile as well as additional research was done to look at how AI-driven project management is trending, given the latest technology breakthroughs.

Hybrid seems to be the most promising way of managing projects for larger organizations, that historically struggle to adapt Agile practices and mindset, as it allows to bring in various perspectives and build a framework that will allow navigating through cultural, regulatory and delivery challenges, by combining practices from various methodologies.

Agile continues to be in the top trending phrases, even after two decades of its presence in the project management world. Research is showing that large companies are still struggling to bring it in on a wider scale and still a lot of work and research is going to test how companies can gain more value by using Agile practices and how to overcome the obstacles related to their implementation and execution.

Sustainable project management is an interesting subject, even though was present in literature for decades, is gaining traction due to the present climate, social and geopolitical challenges. While researchers tend to agree that the way we manage projects has an impact on their results, also assessed from a sustainability perspective, there's still an active debate on what it means in practice and to what degree different actions can bring a positive change.

AI or intelligent project management has been present in the literature for a long time, however, we can see it's gaining popularity even before the latest increase in popularity and adoption of AI technology. It is expected that this topic will continue to gain momentum rapidly, as AI will definitely change how projects are managed and how the profession will look like.



The original value of the presentation resides in performing the latest review of the trends in project management and pointing out the next research opportunities.

Research limitations are related to the coverage of research articles analyzed and the construction of the search query that focused on a large organization perspective.

Keywords: hybrid, trend, project, management, methodology, agile



Sınıf Öğretmeni Adaylarının Sınıf Dışı (Okul Bahçesi) Uygulamaları

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Öz

Öğrencilerin ilgi, bilişsel yetenek, öğrenme stili gibi özelliklerinin oldukça çeşitlilik gösterdiği günümüzde bekentilerin, tercihlerin dikkate alınması ve öğretim öğelerinin farklılaştırılması gerekmektedir. Bu öğelerden birisi de öğrenme ortamıdır. Dikkat süreleri kısa, somut ve aktif yaşıtlı ile öğrenme bekentisinde olduklarından ilkokul öğrencilerinin sınıf dışında da öğrenim görmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu önem doğrultusunda sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının lisans öğrenimlerinde sınıf dışı öğrenme planlama, uygulama ve değerlendirme deneyimi kazanması gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda bu araştımanın amacı, sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının "Okul Dışı Öğrenme Ortamları" dersinde okul bahçesinde gerçekleştirdikleri uygulamaların farklı açılardan değerlendirilmesidir. Araştırma; durumu derinlemesine incelemek, daha iyi anlamak ve detaylı bilgiler elde etmek için nitel araştırma desenlerinden özel durum yöntemi kullanılarak gerçekleştirılmıştır. Araştırma grubu, çalışmanın amacına uygun olarak amaçlı örneklem yöntem türlerinden uygun durum örneklemesi kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. Bu kapsamda araştırma grubunu dördüncü sınıfta ilgili dersin öğrencimini gören 50 sınıf öğretmeni adayı oluşturmuştur. Araştırmanın verileri, bu öğretmen adaylarının 2-3 kişilik gruplar halinde okul bahçesinde gerçekleştirdikleri 21 uygulamadan elde edilmiştir. Bu veriler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuş, derse, sınıf düzeyine, konuya, ders saatine, öğretim modeline ve ölçme-değerlendirme tekniğine göre kategorilendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının başta fen bilimleri olmak üzere ilkokul ikinci, üçüncü ve dördüncü sınıftaki tüm derslere ilişkin uygulamalar gerçekleştirdikleri belirlenmiştir. Bu uygulamaların çoğunlukla bir ve bazen iki ders saatı olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırmada katılımcıların bazıları 5E modeline göre olmak üzere bu uygulamaların tamamını yapılandırmacı yaklaşıma göre gerçekleştirdikleri ve ölçme değerlendirmede soru-cevap, klasik değerlendirmelerden oluşan çalışma yaprakları, öz değerlendirme, performans değerlendirme, sunum gibi farklı teknikleri kullandıkları tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmada katılımcıların sınıf dışı etkinliklere ilişkin deneyim kazanmaları doğrultusunda eğitim faktültelerinde ilgili dersin uygulama odaklı geliştirilmesi, sonuçlarının farklı yöntemler ve veri toplama araçları kullanılarak ortaya koyması önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sınıf öğretmeni adayı, sınıf dışı uygulama, okul bahçesi



Reading John Clare's selected works in terms of Romantic Ecology: All Nature Has A Feeling, The Instinct of Hope and Remembrances

Büşra DENİZ

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Abstract

Romantic Ecocriticism connects understanding of nature in Romanticism with humans' catastrophic effect on Nature. Early examples of this genre can be observed after the Industrial Revolution period. John Clare, a 19th-century poet who is also known as the 'peasant poet', carries these elements into his poetry because of his struggles after leaving the countryside. This paper aims to analyse the echoes of Romantic ecocriticism in his works. Writers reflect the age they belong to in their works, the purpose of this study is to examine his yearning for nature as a result of leaving nature in his selected works *All Nature Has A Feeling, The Instinct of Hope, and Remembrances*.

Keywords: John Clare, Romanticism, Ecocriticism, Nature writing.



Enflasyon Hedeflemesi Stratejisi ve Önkoşulları

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Öz

Enflasyon hedeflemesi, bir yıl ya da daha uzun bir dönem için enflasyon oranının para otoritesi tarafından planlanıp kamuoyuna açıklandığı para politikası rejimidir. Enflasyon hedeflemesi rejimi, fiyat istikrarının sağlanması ve sürdürülmesi amacıyla kurumsallaştırılan modern bir strateji olarak tarif edilmektedir. Bu stratejide; merkez bankasının, hükümetin veya ikisinin birlikte, belirli bir dönem için hedeflenen enflasyon rakamını ya da aralığını ilan etmesi ve bu hedef doğrultusunda para politikası araçlarını kullanması söz konusudur. Temel politika aracı kısa vadeli faiz oranları olan enflasyon hedeflemesi sistemini, dünyada ilk defa 1990 yılında Yeni Zelanda uygulamıştır; ardından, yararlı sonuçlarını gören diğer ülkeler de bu sistemi uygulamaya başlamıştır. 2011 yılı itibarıyla, dünyada açık veya örtük enflasyon hedeflemesi rejimi uygulayan gelişmiş veya gelişmekte olan ülkelerin sayısı 39'a ulaşmıştır.

Enflasyon hedeflemesinin getirmiş olduğu birçok avantaj olmasına rağmen, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde bu stratejinin tasarılanmasına ve uygulanmasına ilişkin önemli sorunlarla karşılaşılmaktadır. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerin; mali ve finansal kurumlarının gücsüz olması, finans piyasalarının yeterince gelişmemiş olması, merkez bankalarının yeterli kredibiliteye sahip olamaması, dolarizasyon sorunu ve ani sermaye çıkışlarına karşı savunmasız olması gibi nedenlerle enflasyon hedeflemesi rejiminin uygulanamakta zorlanabilecekleri ifade edilmiştir. Enflasyon hedeflemesi rejiminin başarıyla uygulanabilmesi için rejimin uygulanacağı ülkelerde bazı önkoşulların sağlanmış olması şarttır. Bunlar arasında, merkez bankalarının fiyat istikrarı amacına sıkı biçimde bağlı olması; merkez bankalarının bağımsız, hesap verebilir ve güvenilir olması; yeterli derinliğe ve genişliğe sahip gelişmiş finansal piyasaların varlığı; düşük mali baskınlık; sağlam makroekonomik yapı; teknik altyapının yeterliliği sayılabilir.

Enflasyon hedeflemesi rejiminin başarıyla uygulanabilmesi için, maliye politikasının para politikasıyla birlikte belirlenmesi; zaman tutarsızlığı sorununun olmaması (alınan bir para politikası kararının piyasalara yansımاسının uzun zaman almaması); hedeflemenin ileriye dönük olması; merkez bankalarının, para politikasını belirlerken enflasyon ile ekonomik büyümeyi eşanlı olarak planlaması; merkez bankalarının ve hükümetlerin, gereksiz yere finansal sisteme müdahale ederek ekonomik krizlere neden olmamaya özen göstermeleri büyük önem taşımaktadır. Ayrıca, merkez bankalarının,



nominal döviz kuru ve ücret düzeyleriyle ilgili bağlayıcı bir taahhüdünün olmaması da önem arz etmektedir. Bütün bu sayılanların yanında; mali baskınlığın olmaması, enflasyonun düşük ve öngörülebilir bir yapıda olması, döviz kuru ve faizlere sıklıkla müdahale edilmemesi, mali sistemin sağlam bir yapıya sahip olması (bütcə açıklarının ve kamu borç stokunun sürdürülemez boyutlarda olmaması), çok yüksek boyutlu dolarizasyonun olmaması da çok önemlidir. Çalışmada, bu ön koşullar ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlatılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enflasyon Hedeflemesi, Enflasyon Hedeflemesinin Önkoşulları, Dolarizasyon



Mepolizumab - A Promising Therapeutic Option For Patients with Bronchial Asthma”

Mepolizumab - Obiecująca Opcja Terapeutyczna u Pacjentów Chorych na Astmę Oskrzewową

Julia BARGIEL

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MD Małgorzata BOROWIEC-BAR

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KONRAD WARCHOŁ (1)

OPIEKUNOWIE:
LEK. MARCIN LEWICKI (2)
PROF. DR HAB. N. MED. AGATA SMOLEN (2)

SZACOWANIE RYZYKA ZAKAŻENIA SARS-COV-2 ZA POMOCĄ SZTUCZNEJ INTELIGENCJI

1. Studenckie Koło Naukowe przy Katedrze i Zakładzie Epidemiologii i Metodologii Badań Klinicznych
2. Katedra i Zakład Epidemiologii i Metodologii Badań Klinicznych



WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Łączna liczba zachorowań: 763 740 140

Łączna liczba zgonów: 6 908 554



Stan na 19.04.2023



Negatywne skutki pandemii



Ubóstwo



Głód



Bezrobocie



Załamanie gospodarcze



Gorszy dostęp do opieki medycznej



Pogłębianie nierówności społecznych



**CZY MOŻNA PRZEWIDZIEĆ
PRZEBIEG PANDEMII?**



Terminologia badań biologicznych

IN SITU

IN VIVO

IN VITRO



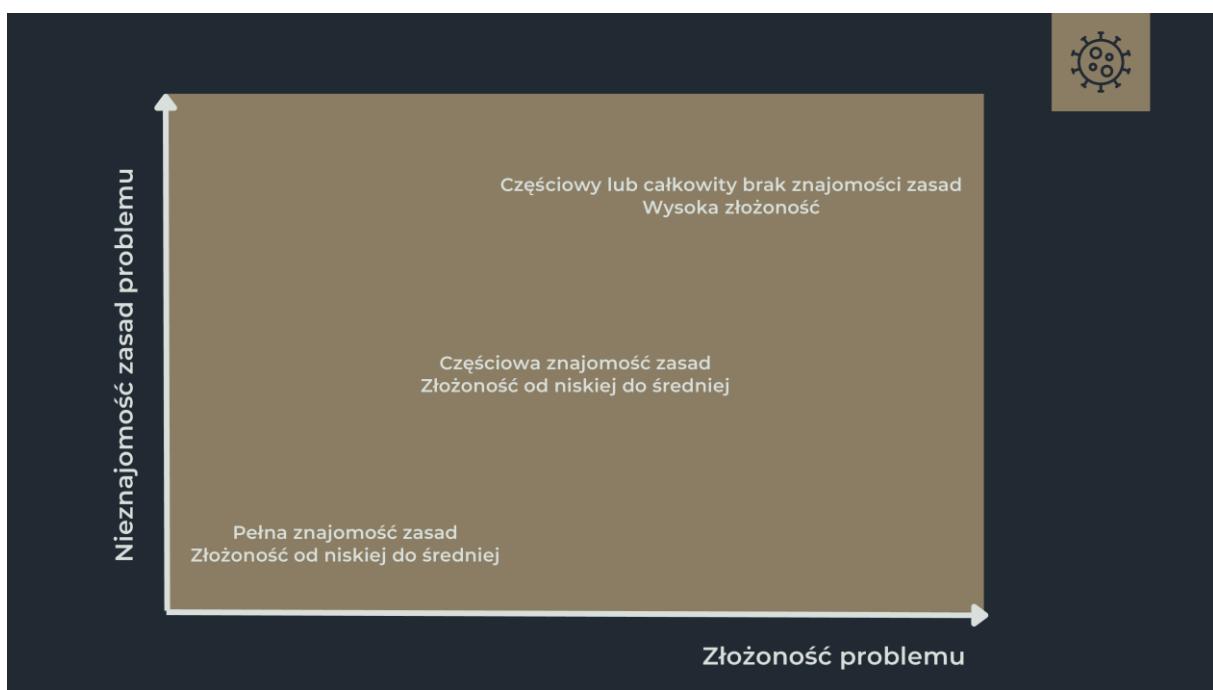
Terminologia badań biologicznych

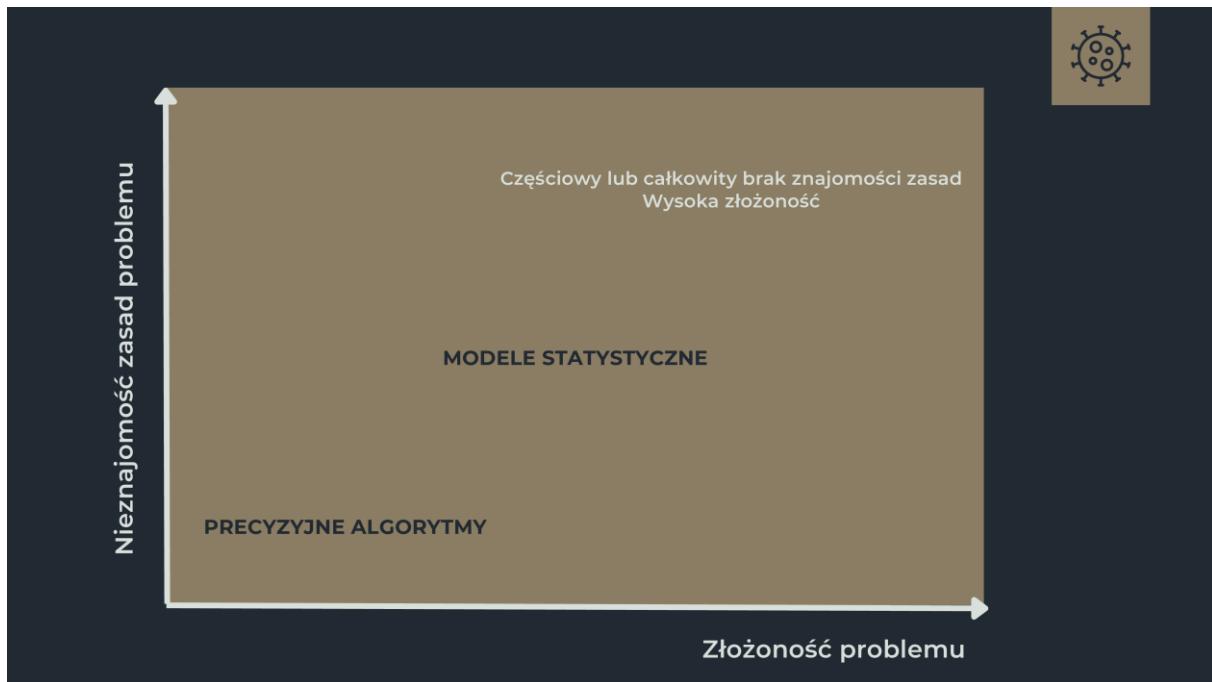
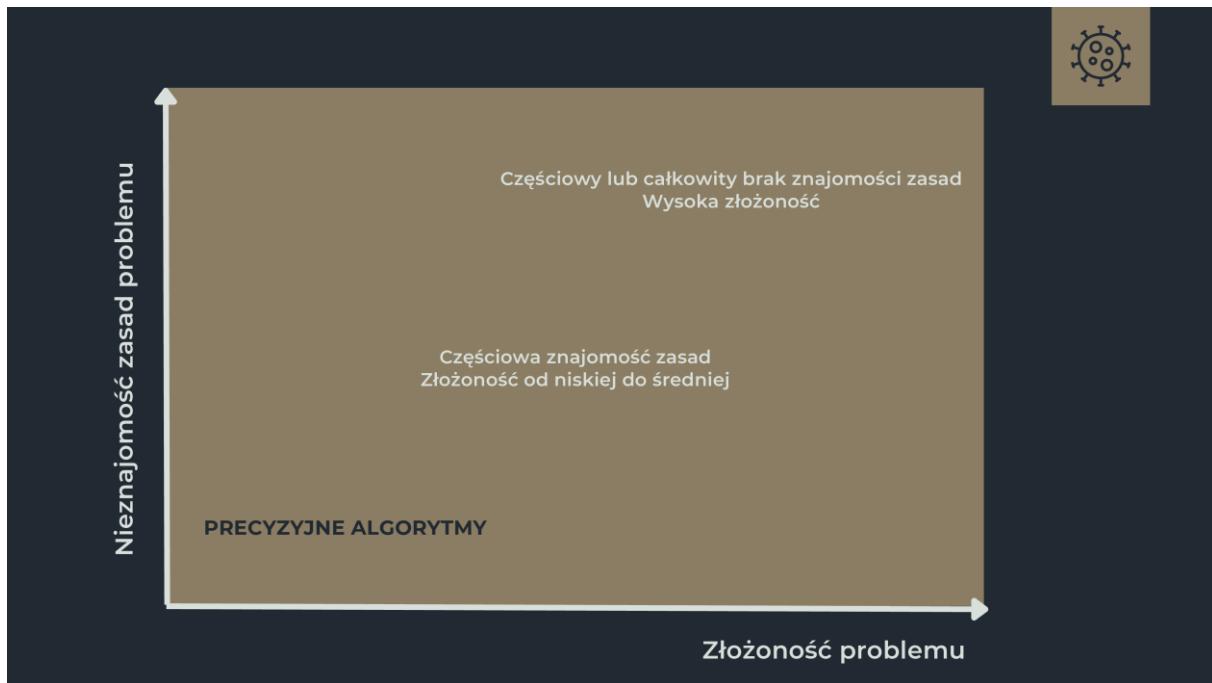
IN SITU

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IN SILICO







Development path for independence and stability

Emin HASANLI

Dissertation of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, AZERBAIJAN

Abstract

The triumphal chronicle of the new history of the country, whose basic principles of modern statehood were strengthened by the ideas of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev, and modernized today by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, protecting the national interests, will always be analyzed. The interdisciplinary analysis of this topic should always be kept in the center of scientific attention. In the historical period when the state building began, the ideological and pragmatic policy of Great Leader Heydar Aliyev overcame all difficulties. At the end of the 20th century, the national leader was able to convince the world of the irreversibility of Azerbaijan's independence. At the same time, this phase required consistent and fast external meetings. On this eve, the Great Leader laid the foundation of Azerbaijan's diaspora activities with his bilateral and multilateral diplomatic meetings. It increased the solidarity of the Azerbaijanis of the world. In the difficult times of that period, the flow of investment to the country accelerated. The living conditions of refugees and internally displaced persons have been improved.

Keywords: independence, victory, statehood, Azerbaijan, youth policy.



The U.S. literary and medical discourse as an object of semiotic analysis

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The study aims to explore the semiotic features of modern U.S. medical fiction by analyzing a corpus of 20th and 21st-century prose. Semiotics refers to the study of signs and symbols and their interpretation and meaning in doctor-patient communication. The authors focus on the major signs in the semiotic system of medical fiction and their significance, which include medical instruments, the white coat, and technical language and Latin terms. The paper examines how these signs are used in medical fiction and what they represent. For instance, medical instruments are frequently used in medical fiction to signify the medical profession and the authority of the doctor. The white coat, another significant sign, represents the power dynamics in the clinical setting, where the doctor assumes the role of the authority figure, while the patient is expected to follow the doctor's orders. The paper also analyzes the use of technical language and Latin terms in medical fiction and how they reinforce the power dynamic between doctors and patients. Furthermore, the authors explore the intentions of the authors of medical fiction and the expected receptive potential of the readers. The study uncovers the relationship between doctors and patients in medical fiction and reconsiders the institutional roles in the clinical setting. The writer's intention is to highlight the relationship between doctors and patients and to reconsider the institutional roles in the clinical setting. The reader's expected receptive potential is to engage with the narrative, understand the symbolic meanings, and connect with the characters. The findings suggest that the semiotic features of medical fiction play a crucial role in shaping the representation of doctors and patients in literature. The study offers insights into the relationship between doctors and patients, institutional roles, and communication in the clinical setting.

Keywords: semiotics, sign, literary and medical discourse, the U.S. prose, author's intentions, reader's receptive potential, doctor-patient communication.



Donation problems in modern times

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Abstract

The purpose of the article

It is known that in the modern world, donation activity is relevant as an important tool in the human right to live. In addition to the legal aspects of the issue, analyzing it on a mutual basis with many issues that require human health and protection makes the solution of various problems of the issues relevant. In this regard, the analysis and investigation of the subjective aspects of human rights issues in bioethics can have an important impact on the development of the donation institution. In the study, the importance of such effects and the analysis of the factors of their formation are presented and analyzed, all of which determine new positive directions in that field.

In accordance with the purpose of the research, the following tasks were defined: Human activity in the direction of living and helping others, Bioethical issues, donation and determining its solutions.



Lise Matematik Konularının Öğreniminde Farklı Zeka Türlerini İçeren Etkinliklerle Öğrenci Katılımı ve Katkısının Artırılması

Batuhan BULAK

Matematik Öğretmeni, Dicle Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Diyarbakır, Türkiye.

Tamer KUTLUCA

Prof.Dr., Dicle Üniversitesi, Z.G. Eğitim Fakültesi, Diyarbakır, Türkiye.

Öz

Günümüzde uygulanan eğitim programları farklılık gösterse de çoğu öğretmen merkezli ve klasik eğitim anlayışıyla yapılmaktadır. Bu durumda da çoğu öğrenci derse ilgisiz kalmakta ve derslerde istenen seviyede verim alınamamaktadır. Çünkü her öğrencinin kendi ilgi alanı farklıdır. Kimi kendisini şiirle, söyle ifade ederken, kimi bir beste ya da melodiyile, kimi doğada kendini daha iyi ifade edebilir. Çoklu zeka kuramı da farklı zeka türlerinin olduğunu ve bu zeka türlerine uygun çalışmalar yapıldığında daha verimli, daha olumlu sonuçlar alabileceğini açıklamıştır. Böylece öğrenciler kendilerini dersin bir parçası olarak hissedip, çalışmalara istekli bir şekilde katılacaklardır. Bunun sonucunda da kendi düşüncelerini, ürünlerini ortaya çıkarmış olacaklardır. Bu çalışmanın amacı lise 9. ve 11.sınıflarında matematik dersinin işlenmesinde farklı zeka türlerine uygun şekilde hazırlanmış etkinliklerle öğrencilerin aktif katılımının ve sunacıkları katkılarının artırılmasıdır. Çalışmada farklı zeka türlerine hitap eden 6 farklı etkinlik hazırlanmıştır. Bu etkinlikler öğrenciler arası etkileşimi ve rekabet ortamını olumlu yönden artırırken, yaratıcılıklarının ortaya çıkarılmasına yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik eğitimi, zeka türleri, aktif katılım



Öğretmen Adaylarının Matematiksel Modelleme Destekli Problem Çözme Becerilerinin Analizi

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Öz

Gerçek hayatta karşılaşılan problemleri matematiksel ifadelerle açıklama ve çözme süreci olarak kabul edilen matematiksel modelleme özellikle fen bilimleri açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Matematiksel model, bir problemin çözüm sürecinin en önemli adımlarından birini oluşturmakta olup bu süreç, problemin matematiksel bir modele dönüştürülmesi, modelin analizi ve çözülmesi aşamalarını kapsamaktadır.

Matematiksel model oluşturma sürecinin basamakları -problemin tanımı, matematiksel modelin oluşturulması, modelin analizi, modelin çözülmesi ve sonuçların yorumlanması- dikkate alınarak tasarlanan bu araştırma kapsamında gerçek hayatta karşılaşılabilecek problem durumlarını içeren açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan başarı testi geliştirilmiş ve fizik dersi kapsamında matematik öğretmen adaylarına uygulanmıştır. 97 öğretmen adayının katılımı ile elde edilen veriler, model oluşturma süreç basamakları çerçevesinde dereceli puanlama yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Verilerin analizinde katılımcı öğretmen adaylarının özellikle problemlerin matematiksel modele dönüştürülmesi basamağında denklem, fonksiyon veya sistem oluşturma konusunda sorun yaşadıkları belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte model oluşturma sürecini başarıyla tamamlayan katılımcıların önemli bir bölümünün problemleri sonuçlandırma konusunda gerekli alt yapıya sahip oldukları tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına bağlı olarak öğretim süreçlerinde öğrenenlerin problem çözme süreçlerinin hazır model kullanmadan geliştirilecek öğrenme ortamları ile zenginleştirilmesi önerilmektedir; öğrenenlerin salt problemle karşı karşıya bırakılarak veri anlamlandırması, veri seçimi ve veri elenmesi konularında gelişimleri sağlanmalıdır.



Illegality and Responsibility as Elements of the Criminal Offense

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Abstract

A criminal offense is an illegal offense which is previously regulated by law, at the same time criminal sanctions and compulsory treatment measures are also defined. To be a complete criminal offense it must consist of several elements, in this paper we will deal with only two of them, illegality and criminal liability.

Criminal responsibility and illegality are elements of the criminal act, the basic difference between these two elements is that criminal responsibility has a subjective character while illegality has an objective character. These two elements cannot exist without each other, and when any one of them is missing, then we are not dealing with a criminal offense.

Illegality is closely related to the principle of legality, an act can be considered illegal only if it contains all the features of the criminal offense defined by law. Therefore, we can more correctly say that through illegality, society condemns the negative behavior of individuals.

In criminal law, a person is considered criminally responsible if, at the time of committing the criminal offense, he possessed certain mental qualities and if he had a certain relationship to the offense he committed. Criminal responsibility is related to two elements: From certain psychological properties of the perpetrator (responsibility) and from the attitude or relationship of the perpetrator towards the act he committed (guilt).

The purpose of this scientific paper is to make a more detailed study of these two elements, their regulation in criminal legislation, the changes that have been able to occur over time, and above all to highlight the differences between these two elements. . It has also been observed that in practice there is often a confusion regarding the cases where illegality and irresponsibility are excluded, through this study a simpler division will be made. To make a more accurate, more detailed research, a series of scientific methods will be applied, such as normative, comparative and statistical methods. By means of the normative method as the key method in this paper, a study of the legal basis will be made. Also, through the statistical method, we will try to find practical cases in which illegality and criminal liability are excluded. The comparative method helps us make a more detailed comparison of the legislation from year to year.

Keywords: Criminal Offense, Criminal Procedure, Illegality, Responsibility.



Ortaöğretim Matematik Öğretmen Adaylarının Okul Dışı Öğrenme Ortamlarıyla İlgili Görüşleri

The Views of Secondary School Mathematics Teacher Candidates on Out-of-School Learning Environments

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Öz

Öğrencilerin derslere olan ilgileri ve tutumlarını artırmak amacıyla eğitim süreçlerinde değişikliklere gidilmelidir. Özellikle son yıllarda öğrencilerin genel olarak derslere ve öğrenmeye yönelik ilgilerini artırmak amacıyla, eğitim sürecinde uygun okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarına yer verilmesi önerilmektedir. Okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarının amacına hizmet edebilmesi için öğretmenlerin bu konuda bilgi sahibi olması ve süreci iyi yönetebilmesi önem taşımaktadır. Bu sebeple bu araştırmanın amacı; geleceğin öğretmeni olacak ortaöğretim matematik öğretmeni adaylarının okul dışı öğrenme ortamları hakkında ne derece bilgi sahibi olduklarının ve okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarıyla ilgili görüşlerinin belirlenmesidir. Araştırmada tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2020-2021 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında Türkiye’deki farklı üniversitelerin eğitim fakültelerinin Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi Bölümü’nde Ortaöğretim Matematik Öğretmenliği programında öğrenim gören farklı sınıf düzeylerindeki 124 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak 6 açık sorudan oluşan bir anket kullanılmıştır. Anketteki sorular araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulmuş, daha sonra eğitim alanında uzman iki öğretim üyesinin görüşleri doğrultusunda yapılan düzenlemelerle son hali verilmiştir. Anket formu Google Formlar sayesinde katılımcılara ulaştırılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel yöntem kullanılmış, öğretmen adaylarının anketteki sorulara verdikleri cevaplar için kodlar ve kategoriler oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre; ortaöğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının okul dışı öğrenme ortamları ile ilgili çok çeşitli fikirlere sahip



olduklarını sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Öğretmen adaylarına hizmet öncesinde okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarıyla ilgili daha fazla bilgi verilmesi önerilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matematik eğitimi, Matematik öğretmen adayları, Okul dışı öğrenme.

Abstract

In order to increase students' interest and attitudes towards the lessons, changes should be made in the education processes. Especially in recent years, it is suggested that appropriate out-of-school learning environments should be included in the education process in order to increase students' interest in lessons and learning in general. In order for out-of-school learning environments to reach their purpose, it is important for teachers to have knowledge on this subject and to be able to use them effectively in their lessons. For this reason, the aim of this research is to determine the knowledge levels and views of secondary school mathematics teacher candidates, who will be teachers of the future, about out-of-school learning environments. Survey method was used in the research. The study group of the research consists of 124 teacher candidates at different grade levels, studying in the Secondary School Mathematics Education program in the Department of Mathematics and Science Education of the education faculties of different universities in Turkey in the 2020-2021 academic year. A questionnaire consisting of 6 open questions was used as data collection tool. The questions in the questionnaire were created by the researchers, and then they were finalized with the arrangements made in line with the opinions of two academicians who are experts in the field of education. The questionnaire form was delivered to the participants via Google Forms. The descriptive method was used in the analysis of the data, and codes and categories were created for the answers given by the pre-service teachers to the questions in the survey. According to the findings obtained from the study; it was concluded that secondary school mathematics teacher candidates have a wide variety of ideas about out-of-school learning environments. It is recommended that pre-service teachers be given more information about out-of-school learning environments before starting their Professional life.

Key words: Mathematics education, Mathematics teacher candidates, Out-of-school learning.



The “Playful Paradigm”. A smart transformation for the contemporary society?

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Abstract

This paper aims to offer a critical examination of the current gamification process existing in contemporary society. One example of this process is the “Playful Paradigm”, a European-level project aiming to help cities - considered increasingly smart - to develop pragmatic solutions that are new and sustainable and that integrate urban economic, social and environmental topics. What critical issues hide behind prevailing gamification? In terms of general theorisation, discussion will be hinged on the conceptual category of the “*homo ludens*” and, more generally, the “casino culture”, so as to throw new light, through a sociological examination, on the potential and critical issues of an increasingly invasive and capillary process.



Milli Lider Haydar Aliyev ve Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Hukukunun Kadın Politikası

National Leader Heydar Aliyev and the Women's Policy of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Haydar Aliyev, anayasa, insan, hakları, özgürlükler, kadın, devlet.

Key words: Heydar Aliyev, constitution, human, rights, freedoms, woman, state.

Öz

Bu yazında genel hatlarıyla Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nde hukuk devletinin oluşum süreci ele alınmıştır. Azerbaycan'ın oluşan siyasi kurumlarla gelişen bir ülke haline geldiği ve sosyo-ekonomik modelin işleyişinin büyük ölçüde ulusal lider Haydar Aliyev'in stratejik yönlendirmesinden kaynaklandığı vurgulanmaktadır. Haydar Aliyev'in 1995'te bağımsız Azerbaycan'ın ilk Anayasasının kabul edilmesindeki rolü ve katkısı ile temel insan hak ve özgürlüklerini güvence altına alan düzenleyici ve yasama düzenlemeleri analiz edildi. Makale ayrıca Haydar Aliyev'in demokrasi ve hukukun üstünlüğü konusundaki görüşlerinin bazı yönlerini tartıyor. Azerbaycan'ın Ulusal liderinin yeni siyasi ve sosyal gerçekliğin neden olduğu dönüşümsel değişikliklere karşı bilinçli bir tutum olduğu sonucuna vardık. Ancak onun analitik düşüncesi, bilinen "evrenselci" demokrasi algısı kalıpları üzerindeki dogmatik dogmatikleri ortadan kaldırımla mümkündür. Bu demokrasi anlayışı, Haydar Aliyev'in birçok metninde ve özellikle Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanı Haydar Aliyev'in yeni, 2001, yeni yüzyıl ve üçüncü yüzyılın gelişiyile bağlantılı olarak Azerbaycan halkına mesajında görülebilir. milenyum." Bu seçkin devlet adamının siyaset felsefesinin bazı temel ayarlarını tespit edebilirler. Birincisi, siyaset bilimi kategorisi olarak Aliyev söyleminde demokrasi, anarşi ve güçsüzlüğün antitezi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Siyasi bir rejim olarak demokrasi, yüksek düzeyde örgütlenmiş siyasi topluluktan daha gelişmiş bir aygit anlamına gelir. Bu durumda "demokrasi" kavramı ile "kalkınma" kavramı ilişkilendirilmektedir. İkinci olarak, böyle bir demokrasi yorumu, bir yandan ulus-devletlerin kimlik ve egemenlik hakkını desteklerken, diğer yandan dünyanın siyasi ve sosyo-kültürel çeşitliliğinden kaynaklanan demokrasinin çeşitlenmesi fikrini meşrulaştırmaktadır.



Abstract

In the present article addressed in general terms the process of formation legal state in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Is emphasized that Azerbaijan has become a developing country with a formed political institutions and the functioning of socio-economic model is largely due to the strategic direction of the national leader Heydar Aliyev. Analyzed the role and contribution of Heydar Aliyev in the adoption in 1995 of the first Constitution of independent Azerbaijan, as well as regulatory and legislative acts to secure basic civil rights and freedoms. The article also discusses some aspects of Heydar Aliyev's views on democracy and the rule of law. We have concluded that the National leader of Azerbaijan is a conscious attitude to the transformational changes caused by new political and social reality. However, his analytical thinking possible to eliminate dogmatic dogmatic on known "universalist" patterns of perception of democracy. This understanding of democracy can see the many texts of Heydar Aliyev, and especially in the "Message of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev to the Azerbaijani people in connection with the advent of the new, 2001, a new century and the third millennium." They can identify some of the basic settings of the political philosophy of this outstanding statesman. Firstly, democracy in the Aliyev discourse as political science category appears the antithesis of anarchy and powerlessness. As a political regime, democracy means more advanced device highly organized political community. In this case, the notion of "democracy" is correlated with the concept of "development". Secondly, such an interpretation of democracy on the one hand, supported the right to identity and sovereignty of nation-states, on the other hand justify the idea of variation of democracy emanating from the political and socio-cultural diversity of the world.



Percepcja Transparentności w Zespołach Projektowych (Badanie Pilotowe)

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Abstrakt

W badaniu pilotażowym wykorzystany został autorski Kwestionariusz Percepcji Transparentności w Zespołach Projektowych, w związku z brakiem wystandardyzowanych narzędzi do badania percepcji transparentności w zespołach projektowych. Narzędzie to nie było stosowane do tej pory w celach badawczych. Kwestionariusz charakteryzuje się trafnością i rzetelnością. Do jego oceny zastosowano metodę analizy głównych składowych (analizę czynnikową) oraz współczynnik Alfa Cronbacha. Na podstawie analizy czynnikowej, wyodrębniono trzy skale narzędzia, ocenające percepcję transparentności w zespołach: transparentność kierunkową, metodyczną oraz uzasadnienia. Do uzyskania odpowiedzi na pytania badawcze o percepcję transparentności posłużyły analizy statystyk opisowych oraz analizy różnic międzygrupowych.

Słowa kluczowe

Transparentność, zespoły projektowe, kierownicy projektów, członkowie zespołów projektowych



İletişim Alanında Araştırmalarının Bibliyometrik Bir İnceleme Meta-Analiz Haritalanması:

Mapping the Meta-Analysis Research in Communication: A Bibliometric Review

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Öz

Meta-analiz, belirli bir konu üzerinde yapılan birden fazla nicel araştırmmanın sonuçlarını sentezlemek için kullanılan istatistiksel bir tekniktir. Bu yönyle meta-analizler, ilgilenilen araştırma sorusunun daha kapsamlı bir şekilde anlaşılması sağlayabilir ve gelecekte yapılacak araştırmaların geliştirilmesine yardımcı olabilir. Diğer davranışsal sosyal bilimler alanlarına benzer şekilde, iletişim araştırmacıları arasında da son yıllarda meta-analiz araştırmaları popülerlik kazanmıştır. Bu nedenle, iletişim alanında meta-analiz çalışmalarına yönelik bilgi birikiminin “büyük resmini” ortaya koyabilecek bütüncül araştırmalara ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, iletişim alanında gerçekleştirilen meta-analiz araştırmaların gelişimi ve yapısına yönelik güncel bir genel bakış sunmaktadır. Bu amaci gerçekleştirmek için bibliyometrik analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Scopus veri tabanında iletişim alanındaki itibarlı dergileri kapsayacak şekilde gerçekleştirilen tarama sonucunda 611 makale bu araştırmancının veri setini oluşturmaktadır. Bibliyometrik analiz, bu veri setinin bilimsel olarak incelenmesini ve görselleştirilmesini sağlamıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre, 1981 ila 2023 yılları arasında toplam 140 farklı iletişim dergisinde meta-analiz çalışmaları yayınlanmıştır. Özellikle 2014 yılından sonra bu araştırmalardaki artış dikkat çekmektedir. Ayrıca, araştırmalarda “sosyal medya”, “ikna”, “medya etkileri” ve “siyasal katılım” gibi kelimeler sıkılıkla kullanmaktadır. Öte yandan, en üretken dergi toplam 39 makale ile *Human Communication Research* olurken, yazar bakımından en üretken ülke 945 yazar ile ABD'dir ve Türkiye toplamda 13 yazar ile 18. sırada yer almaktadır. Sonuç olarak bu araştırma, iletişim alanındaki meta-analiz çalışmalarının bilimsel gelişimini haritalayarak bütüncül bir şekilde anlaşılmasını sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İletişim araştırmaları, Meta-analiz, Bibliyometrik analiz, Nicel araştırmalar



Abstract

Meta-analysis is a statistical technique used to synthesise the results of multiple quantitative studies on a particular topic. In this respect, meta-analyses can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the research question of interest and help improve future research. Similar to other fields of the behavioural social sciences, meta-analysis research has gained popularity among communication researchers in recent years. For this reason, there is a need for holistic research that can reveal the "big picture" of the knowledge in meta-analysis studies in the field of communication. This study aims to provide an up-to-date overview of the development and structure of meta-analysis research in the field of communication. To achieve this aim, bibliometric analysis techniques were used. As a result of a search of the Scopus database covering reputable journals in the field of communication, 611 articles generated the data set of this study. Bibliometric analysis provided a scientific analysis and visualization of this data set. The findings revealed that meta-analysis studies were published in a total of 140 different communication journals between 1981 and 2023. Especially after 2014, the increase in these studies draws attention. In addition, words such as "social media", "persuasion", "media effects", and "political participation" are frequently used in the studies. Additionally, the most productive journal is *Human Communication Research* with a total of 39 articles, the most productive country in terms of authors is the USA with 945 authors, and Turkey ranks 18th with a total of 13 authors. As a result, this research provides a holistic understanding of meta-analysis studies in the field of communication by mapping the scientific development.

Keywords: Communication research, Meta-analysis, Bibliometric analysis, Quantitative research



Kosova'da Okulöncesi Türkçe Eğitimde Kullanılabilecek Bazı Tekerlemeler Üzerinde Bir Değerlendirme

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Öz

Kosova, Balkanlar coğrafyasında yer alan en yeni devlettir. Tipki diğer balkan devletleri gibi nüfusunda çeşitli etnik gruplar bulundurur. Bu etnik gruplardan biri de yüzyıllar boyunca bölgede hakimiyet kurmuş olan Osmanlı Devletinin miras bıraktığı Türklerdir. Burada yaşayan Türklerin sözlü halk kültürü varlıklarını tespit etmek ve kayıt altına almak amacıyla bir çalışma başlatılmıştır. TÜBİTAK kuruluşunun destek verdiği bu çalışma kapsamında bölgede yaşayan Türklerle mülakatlar yapılarak masal, ninni, fıkra, destan, efsane, bilmecə, atasözü, deyim, mani ve tekerleme gibi sözlü halk kültürü ürünleri derlenmektedir. Derlenen bu ürünlerin daha önce kayıt altına alınıp alınmadığı kontrol edilmektedir. Çalışmamız kapsamında derlenen tekerlemelerin de daha önce kayıt altına alınıp alınmadığını kontrol ettik. Yapılan literatür taramasında makalemizde sunulan 12 tekerlemenin daha önce Kosova yöresinde yapılan çalışmalar içerisinde yer almadığını tespit ettik. Dolayısıyla çalışmamızda sunulan tekerlemeler, Kosova yöresinde kullanılan ancak daha önce kayıt altına alınmamış tekerlemelerdir. Derlediğimiz bu tekerlemelerin halk kültürü unsuru olarak okulöncesi eğitimde kullanılması gerekişi düşündeden hareketle Kosova'daki Okulöncesi Türkçe Eğitimde kullanılmasının uygun olup olmadığına yönelik değerlendirmelerimizle birlikte çalışmamız kapsamında sunmuş bulunmaktayız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kosova Türk Halk Kültürü; Okulöncesi Eğitim; Sözlü Kültür; Tekerleme; Türk Halk Kültürü



The Impact of Public Debt, Capital, Consumption, Investment, Governmental Expenditures, Net Export, and Employment on Economic Growth in North Cyprus

Ergin AKALPLER

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Abstract

This article questions the importance of public debt for stable growth between 1980 and 2018. Specifically, the Ricardo Equivalence hypothesis and Keynesian views are questioned.

Data obtained from the Northern Cyprus State Planning Office are used.

A restricted vector autoregressive model (VAR model) is used to test the causal relationships between this model and public debt, government expenditure, total capital, consumption, investment, employment, net exports, exchange rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate.

In order to ensure financial stability, the variables that trigger economic growth through increased interaction are evaluated. Accordingly, unlike other studies, the Wald test results reveal that public debt does not have a direct effect on GNP, but indirectly affects total capital, consumption, investment, and public expenditure, which all influence the RGDP. It has been observed that employment affects RGDP, consumption, government spending and investment. There is also bidirectional causality between consumption, government spending and RGDP.

Estimates of the Ricardian equivalent hypothesis is important. However, today's changing economic policies, declining real incomes and consumer behaviour in the face of ever-increasing inflation require the theory to be redesigned. Therefore, contrary to the theoretical predictions, consumers are concerned about maintaining their standard of living rather than directing tax deductions to savings in any way.

Contrary to the claims of Keynesian researchers, no causal relationship was observed between public debt and growth in this study. However, public debt directly affects total capital,



consumption, government spending and investment, which is important for a sustainable economic policy.

Keywords: RGDP, REH, public debt, government expenditure, North Cyprus, restricted VAR

Jel Classification: O1: Economic development, O11 Macroeconomic analyses of economic development, C13 Estimation general



Zmęczenie współczuciem wśród personelu pielęgniarskiego w opiece paliatywnej - przegląd zakresu

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Streszczenie

Tło: Opieka paliatywna może być dla personelu pielęgniarskiego stresująca i wymagająca. Zapewniając opiekę pacjentom u schyłku życia, pielęgniarki/pielęgniarze mogą być szczególnie narażeni na zmęczenie współczuciem. Zmęczenie współczuciem personelu pielęgniarskiego w opiece paliatywnej niesie ze sobą negatywne konsekwencje w zakresie jakości opieki nad pacjentem. Celem pracy jest przegląd narzędzi badawczych użytych do oceny zmęczenia współczuciem wykorzystywanych do pomiaru wśród personelu pielęgniarskiego świadczącego usługi w opiece paliatywnej.

Metody: Metoda przeglądu zakresu, została przeprowadzona przy użyciu czterech elektronicznych baz danych w celu zidentyfikowania odpowiednich badań opublikowanych bez ograniczeń czasowych. Po przeglądzie tytułu i streszczenia dwóch recenzentów niezależnie przejrzało pełne teksty artykułów i wyodrębniło dane z badań. Zastosowano narracyjne podejście do syntezy literatury

Wyniki: Zidentyfikowano 14 badań związanych ze zmęczeniem współczuciem wśród pielęgniarek opieki paliatywnej. W badaniach zastosowano różne narzędzia pomiarowe. Narzędzia pomiarowe użyte do oceny zmęczenia współczuciem i zadowolenia ze współczucia obejmowały 30-itemową profesjonalną skalę jakości życia (ProQOL), 20-itemową skalę zmęczenia współczuciem (CFS-Compassion Fatigue Scale) oraz 13-itemową krótką skalę zmęczenia współczuciem (Compassion Fatigue Short-Scale). Najczęściej stosowaną miarą zmęczenia współczuciem i satysfakcji ze współczucia wśród pielęgniarek opieki paliatywnej była skala ProQOL (wersje III, IV i V), którą wykorzystano w 11 badaniach.

Wnioski: Wszystkie zastosowane narzędzia badawcze w analizowanych badaniach do oceny zmęczenia współczuciem cechowały się doskonałymi właściwościami psychometrycznymi ze wskaźnikiem alfa Cronbacha wynoszącym 0,80 lub więcej dla podskal. Autorzy nie przedstawili żadnych innych dowodów na ich skuteczność oraz nie uzasadnili wyboru tych narzędzi w badaniach. Wiarygodny pomiar zmęczenia współczuciem zwłaszcza wśród pielęgniarek jest istotny, ponieważ



stanowią one największą grupę zespołów opieki paliatywnej i spędzają długi czas opiekując się pacjentami u schyłku życia.

Slowa kluczowe: zmęczenie współczuciem, narzędzia pomiarowe, personel pielęgniarski, opieka paliatywna, przegląd zakresu



Türkiye ve Hong-Kong Ülkelerinin Fen Bilimleri Öğretim Programlarının Karşılaştırılması

Comparison of Science Education Curriculums in Türkiye and Hong Kong

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Öz

Bu çalışmada PISA ve TIMMS sınavlarında OECD ülkeleri arasında ortalamanın üzerinde puan alan Hong Kong ve Türkiye fen bilimleri öğretim programlarının içerik bakımından karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma bir karşılaştırmalı eğitim çalışması olup, nitel_araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman_analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada birincil kaynak olarak incelenen iki ülkenin milli eğitim sitelerinde yer alan güncel fen bilimleri öğretim programları kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada öğretim programlarının amacı, içerik kapsamında öğrenme alanları ve programda yer alan kazanımlar, üniteler ile ilgili temalar oluşturulmuştur. Bu kategoriler belirlenirken literatür de yer alan karşılaştırma çalışmalarından yararlanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler daha önceden belirlenen temalara göre düzenlenmiş ve yorumlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada öğretim programlarının amacı, içerik kapsamında öğrenme alanları ve programda yer alan kazanımlar, üniteler ile ilgili temalar oluşturulmuştur. Araştırmada her iki ülkenin fen öğretim programı vizyonu, amacı, öğrenme alanları, üniteleri ve ünitelerin sınıf seviyelerine göre dağılımı, kazanım sayısı ve ders saatleri karşılaştırılarak benzerlik ve farklılıklar açığa çıkarılmaya çalışılmış. Çalışma sonucunda iki ülkenin fen eğitimi öğretim programının farklı kademelerde ünite, kazanım sayısı, ders saati, içerik bakımından farklılık gösterdiği, vizyon ve yaklaşım olarak benzerlik gösterdiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulardan yola çıkarak Türkiye Fen Programında önemli değişiklikler yapılması gereği önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim sistemi, Hong Kong, Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi, Öğretim Programı



Abstract

The aim of this study was to compare the content of the Turkish science education curriculum with the Hong Kong science education curriculums, which scored above the average among OECD countries in the PISA and TIMMS exams. The study is a comparative education study and document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. The current science curricula on the national education websites of the two countries were used as primary sources in the study. In this study, themes related to the purpose of the curricula, learning areas within the scope of the content and the achievements and units in the program were created. While determining these categories, comparison studies in the literature were utilized. The data obtained were organized and interpreted according to the previously determined themes.

In this study, themes related to the purpose of the curricula, learning areas within the scope of the content and the achievements and units in the program were created. In the study, similarities and differences were tried to be revealed by comparing the vision, purpose, learning areas, units and distribution of units according to grade levels, number of outcomes and course hours of the science curricula of both countries. As a result of the study, it was concluded that the science education curricula of the two countries differed in terms of units, number of outcomes, course hours, content at different levels, but were similar in terms of vision and approach. Based on the findings, it is suggested that significant changes should be made in the Turkish Science Curriculum.

Keywords: Education system, Hong Kong, Science Education, Curriculum



Psikomitolojik Terimler ve Psikolojiye Etkileri Üzerine Derleme Makalesi

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Öz

Bu çalışma kapsamında, Yunanca mit kelimesinden türemiş olan ve duyulan veya söylenen söz, efsane, öykü anlamına gelen, insanın doğası gereği anlamlandırmaya, neden-sonuç arasında ilişki kurmaya ihtiyacından doğan ve gelişen, Mitoloji ile insan davranışlarını, düşüncelerini ve duygularını inceleyen geniş kapsamlı bir dal olan Psikomitoloji ve Mitolojinin psikolojiye, psikolojinin insana etkileri gibi birbirile iç içe ve aynı zamanda ardışık ilerleyen konular ele alınacaktır. Tıp ve Psikoloji alanlarından kullanılan birçok terimin mitoloji altyapılı olduğunu gözler önüne seren bu derleme makalesinde kelime kökenlerinden mitsel karakterlere kadar birçok yapı incelenmiştir. Mitolojinin insanları ve buna bağlı olarak gelişen psikolojiyi nasıl etkilediği sorusuna yanıt aranacak bu derleme tezinde, literatüre ışık tutacak kazanımlara yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Psikomitoloji, Psikolojik Terimler, Mitoloji, Psikoloji, Myth*

Abstract

Within the scope of this study, the term "myth" is derived from the Greek word meaning "word heard" or "spoken legend." Myths are accepted as the beginning of the system of human symbols, which are born and developed due to the need to make sense of human nature and establish a relationship between cause and effect. This review examines the effects of mythology on human behaviors, thoughts, and psychology, as well as the effects of psychology on humans. It reveals that many terms used in the fields of medicine and psychology are based on mythology, and examines many structures from word origins to mythical characters. This review thesis seeks to answer the question of how mythology affected people and psychology, and includes findings that will shed light on literature.

Keywords: *Psychomythology, Psychological Terms, Mythology, Psychology, Myth*



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